

# PARBHANI DISTRICT GAZETTEER



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# MAHARASHTRA STATE GAZETTEERS



Government of Maharashtra

PARBHANI DISTRICT

सत्यमेव जयते



BOMBAY  
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1967

**GAZETTEER OF INDIA  
MAHARASHTRA STATE GAZETTEERS  
PARBHANI DISTRICT**

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## P R E F A C E

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT A SEPARATE GAZETTEER OF THE PARBHANI DISTRICT IS COMPILED. The Volume 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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My thanks are due to Dr. B. G. Kunte, M.A., Ph.D. (Economics), Ph.D. (History), Joint Editor, for his thorough assistance throughout the work and who besides has contributed the chapter on History. My thanks are also due to Shri K. V. Yohannan, B.A., LL.B., Superintendent, Shri D. C. Deo, M.A., Shri K. K. Chaudhari, M.A., Shri V. N. Gurav, M.A., and Shri M. H. Ranade, B.A., Research Assistants, and other members of the staff for their valuable assistance in the preparation and publication of this Volume.

A draft copy of this Volume was sent to the Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education, Government of India and was returned with valuable suggestions which have been incorporated in the Volume. I am thankful to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, and the Compilers in the Gazetteers Unit, for their assistance and suggestions. The Government of India gives a grant-in-aid towards the cost of compilation and printing charges.

Shri J. W. D'Souza, Director, Government Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bombay, and Shri S. R. Desai, Manager, Government Press and Book Depot, Nagpur, also 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 work would have been difficult. To them all my thanks are due.

BOMBAY :  
January 1967.

P. SETU MADHAVA RAO,  
Executive Editor and Secretary.





## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

PARBHANI DISTRICT, till 1853 was included in Berar along with Buldhana, Akola, Amravati and Yeotmal districts. In 1853 a treaty was concluded between the Government of the East India Company and the Nizam. By this treaty districts yielding a gross revenue of 50 lakhs a year were assigned to the Company. The districts thus ceded consisted, besides Berar, of Osmanabad (Naldurg) and the Raichur *Doab*. Within a few months, a portion of Berar was returned to the Nizam. Out of this portion the district of Parbhani, to which were added the *tahsils* south of the Godavari and the *tahsil* of Partur on the west, was formed under the reforms of *Navab Salar Jung*, who succeeded Siraj-ul-Mulk as *Divan* in 1853.

The district along with the other four districts of the Marathwada region was a part of the Nizam's Dominions till its merger in the Indian Union in 1948. After the reorganisation of the States in 1956 the region was included in the then Bombay State. Since the bifurcation of the Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960, Parbhani along with the other districts of Marathwada is an integral part of Maharashtra.

In October 1867, the Government of India issued orders for the compilation of a Gazetteer of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, commonly called Berar. In 1870 was compiled the Gazetteer for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts which was edited by A. C. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar.

At one stage the Hyderabad State proposed to compile Gazetteers for all the Districts of the Nizam's Dominions. However, only the Aurangabad District Gazetteer was completed in 1884. It was edited by Munir Nawaz Jang (Maulvi Saiad Mahdi Ali) who in his prefatory note wrote:

"It will be observed that the present work embodies much information of a general character, which carries it beyond the scope usually assigned to local Gazetteers. The district is one of more than ordinary interest, and supplies the best materials for tracing out the instructions of the country. The caves of Ajanta, Elura and Aurangabad illustrate better, than anything else, the habits and customs of the early inhabitants, and the great revolutions of religious life and thought which pervaded the whole of India".

In 1909 was compiled the Gazetteer of the Hyderabad State by Mirza Mehdy Khan in which a brief sketch about Parbhani district running into ten pages was given.

In Bombay Presidency as early as 1843 an attempt was made to arrange for the preparation of Statistical Accounts of the

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\*Aurangabad District Gazetteer, 1884, p. ii.

different districts. The following extracts<sup>1</sup> will be found interesting as giving an idea of the intention of those who desired to have such Accounts compiled :—

“Government called on the Revenue Commissioners to obtain from all the Collectors as part of their next Annual Report, the fullest available information regarding their districts. . . . Government remarked that, as Collectors and their Assistants during the large portion of the year moved about the district in constant and intimate communication with all classes, they possessed advantages which no other public officers enjoyed of acquiring a full knowledge of the condition of the country, the causes of progress or retrogradation, the good measures which require to be fostered and extended, the evil measures which call for abandonment, the defects in existing institutions which require to be remedied, and the nature of the remedies to be applied. Collectors also, it was observed, have an opportunity of judging of the effect of British rule on the condition and character of the people, and their caste prejudices, and on their superstitious observances. They can trace any alteration for the better or worse in dwellings, clothing and diet, and can observe, the use of improved implements of husbandry or other crafts, the habits of locomotion, the state of education, particularly among the higher classes whose decaying means and energy under our most levelling system compared with that of preceding Governments will attract their attention. Finally they can learn how far existing village institutions are effectual to their end and may be made available for self-government and in the management of local taxation for local purposes.”

“In obedience to these orders, reports were received from the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Thana and Khandesh. Some of the reports contained much interesting information. These five northern reports were practically the only result of the Circular Letter of 1843.”

The matter does not seem to have been pursued any further.

In October 1867, the Secretary of State for India desired the Bombay Government to take concrete steps for compilation of a Gazetteer of the Presidency on the model of the Gazetteer prepared during that year for the Central Provinces. The Government of Bombay then requested some of its responsible officials to submit a scheme for carrying into effect the orders of the Secretary of State, and in 1868, appointed the Bombay Gazetteer Committee to supervise and direct the preparation of the Gazetteer. After a few organisational experiments the responsibility was finally entrusted to Mr. James M. Campbell of the Bombay Civil Service, who commenced the compilation in 1874 and completed the series in 1884. The actual publication, however, of these volumes was 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

<sup>1</sup>Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol. I, Part I (History of Gujarat), pp. ii

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 antedating 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 31 books including the General Index 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. For example, Volume I dealt with History and was split up into two parts, one dealing with Gujarat and the other with Konkan, Deccan and Southern Maratha country; Volume IX was devoted to the population of Gujarat and contained two parts, one describing Hindus and the other Musalmans and Parsis; but there was no corresponding volume devoted to the population of Maharashtra or Karnatak; Volume XXV gave an account of the Botany of the area covered in the whole Presidency. The remaining volumes dealt with various districts of the Presidency and with what were then known as Native States attached to the Bombay Presidency. Some of the District Volumes had two or three parts, for example, those of Thana, Kamara, Poona and Bombay. On the other hand, there was only one combined volume for some districts as for example, Surat and Broach, and Kaira and Panch Mahals.

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

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

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, the 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 republished, and entrusted the work of revision to an Editorial Board specially created for that purpose in 1949. This volume has been prepared under the guidance of that Editorial Board by the Gazetteers Department, Government of Maharashtra. In view of the Reorganisation of States in 1956 and the coming into existence of the State of Maharashtra in 1960, areas for which no District Gazetteers had previously been compiled are taken up and new District Gazetteers are being compiled in accordance with the common pattern.

In the nature of things, after a lapse of over many decades after their publication, most of the statistical information contained in the old Gazetteer 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 collected from the relevant Departments of Government, and articles on certain specialised subjects are obtained from competent scholars. Every effort has been made to bring the information as up-to-date as possible. However, in a work like the Gazetteer where information on a large variety of subjects is included, some time-lag between the collection of information and the publication is inevitable.

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 the Gazetteers have been adapted to the needs of altered conditions. There is inevitably some shift in emphasis in the presentation and interpretation of certain phenomena. For example, the weighted importance given to caste and community in the old Gazetteer cannot obviously accord with the ideological concepts of a secular democracy, though much of that data may have considerable interest from the functional, sociological or cultural point of view. What is necessary is a change in perspective in presenting that account so that it could be viewed against the background of a broad nationalism and the synthesis of a larger social life. It is also necessary to abridge and even to eliminate, elaborate details about customs and practices which no longer obtain on any extensive scale or which are too insignificant to need any elaboration. In the revised Gazetteer, therefore, only a general outline of the practices and customs of the main sections of the population has been given.

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

The revised Gazetteers are published in two series :

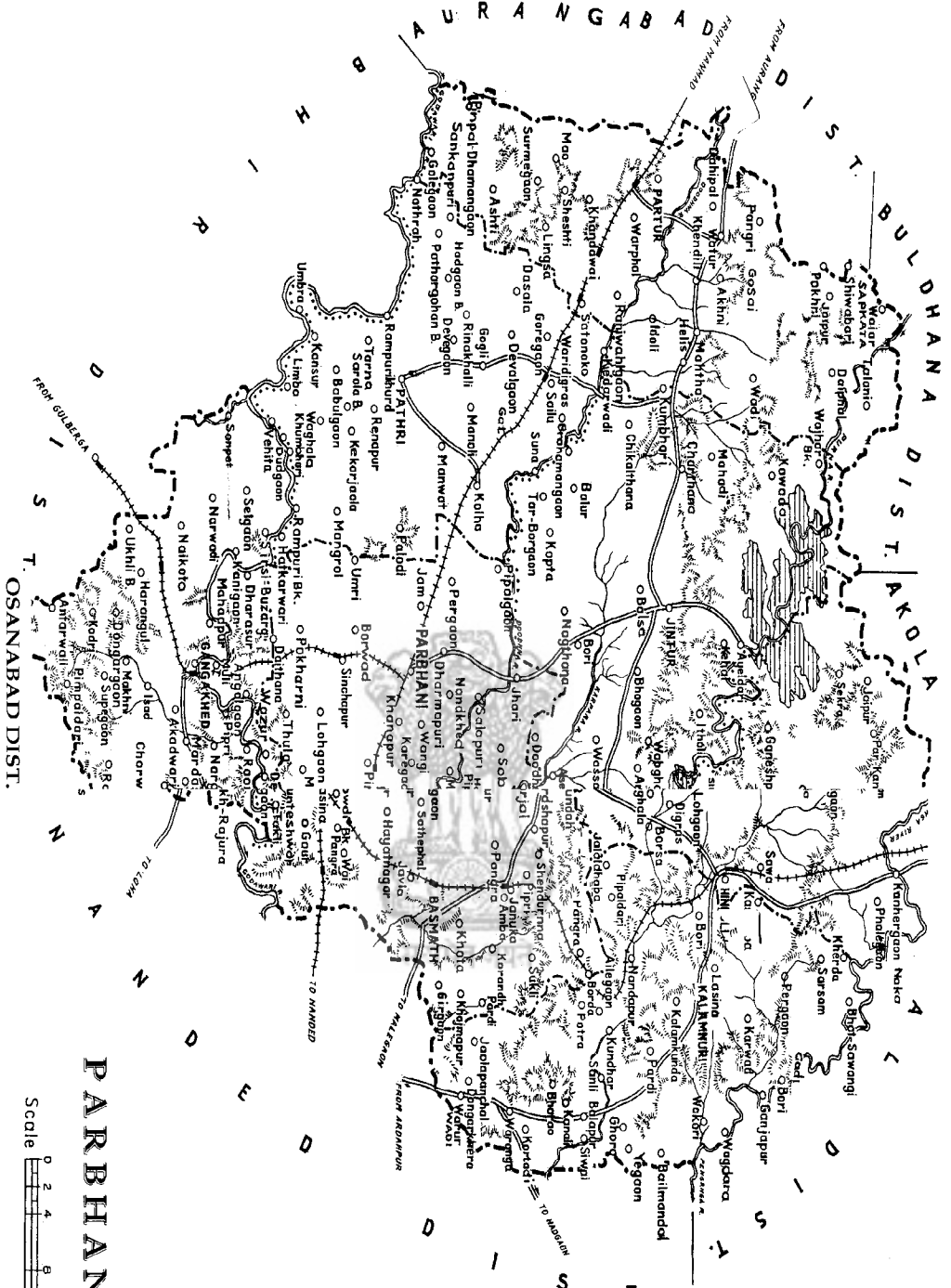
1. *The General Series* : This comprises volumes on subjects which can best be treated for the State as a whole and not for the smaller area of a district. As at present planned, they will deal with Physical Features, Fauna, People and their Culture, History, Language and Literature, Botany and Public Administration.

2. *The District Series* : This contains one volume for every district of the Maharashtra State. The information given in all the volumes will follow the same pattern, and the table of contents will more or less be the same for all the districts.

Diacritical marks to explain the pronunciation of names of places and of words in Indian languages have been used only in three chapters, namely, Chapter 2—History, Chapter 3—People and Chapter 19—Places and also in the Directory of Villages and Towns. In other chapters the current spellings have been retained. A key to the diacritical marks used is given at page 601.

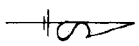
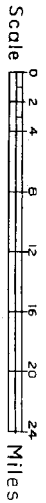
BOMBAY :  
June 1967.

P. SETU MADHAVA RAO,  
Executive Editor and Secretary.



OSANABAD DIST.

# PARBHANI DISTRICT



1	PARBHANI	▬
2	GANGAKHED	▬
3	PATHARI	▬
4	PARTHUR	▬
5	JINTUR	▬
6	KALAMNURI	▬
7	HINGOLI	▬
8	BASMATH	▬

- Post office, Telegraph office
- Combined Post and Telegraph office
- Hospital
- Dispensary
- Municipality
- Places of Pilgrimage
- Police Station
- Railway and Station
- Tanks
- Canals
- Bungalow for gazetted officers
- Rest house for subordinates
- Circuit House
- Motor roads
- Obst. Tunnel
- School
- Air post
- Camping Ground

# PARBHANI

## CHAPTER 1—GENERAL

IN ANCIENT TIMES THE TOWN PARBHANI was known as Prabhavati on account of the existence of a beautiful and massive temple of Goddess Prabhavati. It being the principal town of the district, the district also came to be called after the same name. During the times of the Khiljis, the temple was forcibly turned into a mosque and today it is identified with the Roshan Khan Galli Masjid. At what period of history and exactly how the change of name took place cannot be ascertained in the absence of factual data. But it is quite likely that the present name Parbhani is a corrupt form of Prabhavati.

Parbhani district with an east-west extension of 128.72 km. (80 miles) and a north-south one of 104.58 km. (65 miles) lies between 18° 58' and 20° 2' N latitude and between 76° 4' and 77° 42' E longitude. With an area of 12,552.9 km. (4,846.7 sq. miles) and a population of 12.06 lakhs it ranks 8th in the Maharashtra State in regard to area and 17th in respect of population. It has eight tahsils and two sub-divisions which together have 1,500 villages and 12 towns. Its rural population is 10.39 lakhs and urban 1.67 lakhs. The population is predominantly agricultural, industry, commerce and transport claiming only a small share of it.

In shape Parbhani is a compact district. It has natural boundaries of the Penganga river with a stretch of 160.93 km. (100 miles) in the north-east, and of the Godavari river with 64.37 km. (40 miles) in the south-west. Administratively, it is bounded on the north by Buldhana and Akola, on the east by Yeotmal and Nanded, on the south by Nanded and Bhir, and on the west by Aurangabad districts.

\* The section on Geography from page one to page ten is contributed by Dr. C. D. Deshpande, Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona.

### CHAPTER 1.\*

#### General.

#### ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

#### SITUATION.

#### BOUNDARIES.

## CHAPTER 1.

## General.

The following statement shows the administrative sub-divisions of the district with their area and population:—

## SUB-DIVISIONS.

Name of the Sub-Division (1)	Name of the Tahsil or Peta (2)	Area in square kilometres* (3)	Population (4)
1. Sailu .. ..	(1) Parbhani .. ..	1415.7 (546.6)	1,75,964
	(2) Pathri .. ..	1601.1 (618.2)	1,64,104
	(3) Partur .. ..	1523.4 (588.2)	1,34,169
	(4) Gangakhed .. ..	1632.7 (630.4)	1,64,898
2. Hingoli .. ..	(1) Hingoli .. ..	1889.7 (729.6)	1,59,685
	(2) Jintur .. ..	1732.2 (668.8)	1,39,791
	(3) Kalamnuri .. ..	1508.9 (582.6)	1,27,459
	(4) Basmath .. ..	1249.2 (482.3)	1,40,166
	Total .. ..	12,552.9 (4846.7)	12,06,236

\*Figures in brackets show area in square miles.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES.

As a part of the Deccan Plateau, the land of the district has a general elevation of about 457.50 metres (1,500 ft.) above the sea level, its highest and lowest levels being 579.73 metres (1,902 ft.) in the Jintur range, about 12.87 km. (8 miles) north of Charthana, and 366.0 metres (1,200 ft.) above sea level on the Godavari bank near the point where the river crosses over the district boundary. Pathri, Partur (except its northern part), Gangakhed and Parbhani tahsils are plain topographically. So also are the tahsils lying to the south. But Jintur, Hingoli, Kalamnuri and the northern and eastern parts of Partur and Basmath tahsils are all hilly and mountainous in nature.

The district as a whole belongs to the Godavari peninsular drainage, but the area of the district mainly belongs to two river systems, one in the north and north-east: the Penganga, and the other the Marathwada Purna and other immediate tributaries of the Godavari flowing in this district. The direct drainage of the Godavari is a narrow belt of about 16.09 km. (10 miles) width on either side. The Penganga, after collecting the waters of the southern belts of the Buldhana and Akola districts, drains the north-eastern margin with the aid of its tributary, the Kaidhu river. The Jintur range is a water divide between this drainage and that of the southern tributaries of Godavari. The north-western and central portions of the district are drained by the Purna and its tributaries and Kapra and Dudhna. The Purna then flows almost due south for about 24.13 km. (15 miles) before its junction at Kareshwar with the Godavari. The Godavari with its entrenched and meandering course is the master stream that flows through Marathwada to enrich its economic resources, but at the same time, to impede its communications. Draining the district from the west to the east, the river for the first 77.23 km. (40 miles) forms a boundary, but downstream the district extends to include its four southern tributary streams.



The prevailing tone of the landscape in Parbhani is that of plateau forms having eroded scarps and detached remnants. In places, the plateau ranges succeed one another to attain higher elevations. Where the plateau is wide it assumes the appearance of an undulating remnant plain, with its scarp face overlooking broad river basins. These scarplands present a much eroded appearance and so intense is the erosive action of streams that their deeply entrenched valley courses are flanked by broken and bare scrub-lands as in the region north and east of Kalamnuri.

The Jintur range is the more prominent portion in the heights of the district. It is a remnant plateau with a general trend from west north-west to south south-east and forms a part of the Ajantha ranges emanating from the Sahyadris. The crest line consists of flat tops at an average elevation of 533.75 metres (1,750 ft.) above sea level but here and there rounded peaks record heights up to 549 metres and 579.50 metres (1,800 and 1,900 ft.) above sea level. In its several parts, flat tops, as in Sawarkheda and Lohra Khurd, are agriculturally useful, but other areas, especially the marginal belts overlooking the scarp sides, are bare. Technically several scarp sides are grouped by the forest authorities under 'reserved forest', but in reality these are merely scrub-lands with some trees, and where there is no protection from the Forest Department, these areas have degenerated into stony wastes, very poor grass and scrub. Thus the landscape of Parbhani district has two contrasting features: the undulating agricultural plains and the residual plateau features with deeply eroded sides covered with scrub and occasional stony wastes. The scarp-lands lying to the north of the Purna area are counterparts of the Jintur hills, but they are more continuous and have an undulating plateau extension towards the north. Both the Jintur hills and these northern counterparts have several gaps or passes which allow communications and favour the growth of 'Gap' towns.

*Malhura Hills.*—A low range of hills generally trending west-east separates the Penganga valley from that of the Kaidhu to its south. The tops record heights ranging between 541.37 metres (1,775 ft.) in the west and 488 metres (1,600 ft.) in the east. The Hingoli-Akola railway and the road cross these hills near Malhura. The scarp face is dissected and stony.

*Balaghat Hills.*—In the south, a section of the Balaghat range, a transverse member of the Sahyadris, belongs to this district. In fact the district boundary runs for a stretch of about 48.28 km. (30 miles) quite close to its watershed. Its general elevation is 533.75 metres (1,750 ft.) with a few peaks recording heights above 549 metres (1,800 ft.).

*Isolated Hills.*—These stand out prominently in the undulating black soil plain of the Godavari and Purna. Between the towns of Walur and Bori such a remnant has an elongated form and a height of 467.56 metres (1,533 ft.). The other two lie in the *doab* of Dudhna and Godavari to the west of the Parbhani town,

**CHAPTER 1.****General.****PHYSICAL FEATURES.****RIVERS.**

recording heights of 458.11 metres and 519.11 metres (1,502 and 1,702 ft.) respectively. These and such other smaller knolls are basaltic remnants and usually have an apron of higher levels, given to rough grazing.

*Penganga.*—This major tributary of the Wardha system drains the north-eastern lands of the district. Rising in the Ajantha range, a little to the south-west of Buldhana town, the river has a south-easterly course of about 80.45 km. (50 miles), draining the land of Buldhana and Akola districts before it touches the Parbhani district. Its distinctive feature in this district is that all along its course of about 80.45 km. (50 miles), the river acts as a district boundary. Another feature is its deeply entrenched and meandering nature. As in the fashion of a superimposed stream, Penganga crosses in a very meandering form the hilly belt of the Ajantha range to join the Wardha about 321.80 km. (200 miles) downstream. The land of the Parbhani district belonging to Penganga river and its chief tributary, the Kaidhu, is uneven and deeply dissected. Small village settlements mark the river courses, with several fording points crossed by unmetalled roads, only the Kanhargaon crossing being important as the metalled road and the metre gauge railway between Hingoli and Akola pass over it.

*Kaid or Kaidhu.*—The Kaid or Kaidhu is the main tributary of the Penganga in the Parbhani district. It rises in the hill scarps south of the Risod township in Akola district and flows south-westwards for about 80.45 km. (50 miles) before it leaves the district limits. Downstream it flows for another 16.09 km. (10 miles) before it joins the Penganga in the Nanded district. In general, its upper valley is broad and undulating, flanked by scarp-lands. A little west of Hingoli town the river slows and its tributaries develop entrenched courses, and a hummocky landscape with knolls and isolated ranges. In its upper reaches, it is intensely seasonal in flow, but from Kandhur village downstream, it has a broad bed and perennial characteristics. The stream is fordable at many places although the Hingoli-Purna railway line follows it closely on its right bank from Kalampuri railway station upstream for about 19.30 km. (12 miles) when it crosses the stream to reach Hingoli. Hingoli is the only important town situated on the Kaidhu river, the other one being the minor route centre of Balapur near the district boundary. Kalampuri, a market centre, and Aundha, the celebrated place of Shiva shrine, are situated on tributary streams on either side of the Kaidhu.

*Purna.*—The Marathwada Purna takes its rise in the Ajantha range, about 56.31 km. (35 miles) to the north of Aurangabad town and in the same district. It has a general south-westerly trend for the major length, but in the last stretch of about 72.40 km. (45 miles), it flows almost due south to reach Godavari. The river has a length of about 273.53 km. (170 miles), and except for a stretch of 40.22 km. (25 miles) which lies in Buldhana district the Purna drains the land of Aurangabad and Parbhani districts

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## General.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES.

## Rivers.

of Marathwada. In Parbhani district, it has a length of about 144.81 km. (90 miles). In the region of the source waters, which lies in Aurangabad district, the river is fed by three main tributaries, Khelana, Anjan and Girja, but in the lower middle portion, which lies in Parbhani district it has a deeply entrenched and meandering course flanked by enclosing scarp-lands on either side. The tributaries are small and seasonal. The whole drainage pattern is of a superimposed type, with narrow gorges, occasional rapid bouldery beds and high banks. Downstream the Purna valley gets more constricted and the river course is more meandering. Several temples along the river course testify its religious importance. Much of the scarp-land has scrub and medium forest cover and is controlled by the Forest Department. Settlements are small and essentially agricultural, though more important of them are at fording points. Kanadi, on the road between Mantha and Lonar, Dhandra and Bamni are such centres. In the present poor stage of communications the river has not been bridged at any important crossings except by the Purna railway and road bridge. South of Siddheshwar, where a gorge provides a favourable setting for the irrigation project now under construction, the river opens out in the Godavari black soil plain and continues its deeply entrenched course but now with highly eroded banks, and is joined by two important tributaries on its right, the Kapra and the Dudhna.

*Dudhna.*—The Dudhna, a major tributary of the Purna river, takes its rise in Aurangabad district in the wide amphitheatre of the Khuldabad-Mahismal range, which also is the source region of the Kaum river in Aurangabad district. After draining the hilly region through small tributaries, the river acquires a broad and more perennial form about 56.32 km. (35 miles) downstream. For the first 96.54 km. (60 miles) it drains the land of Aurangabad district. In Parbhani it has another stretch of about 80.45 km. (50 miles) before it joins the Purna a little to the north-east of Parbhani town. Unlike the Purna on its north, this river has a wide undulating basin, with hardly any hill ranges on its southern side. In fact the watershed between the Dudhna and the Godavari consists of a flat and featureless land except a hillock or two of remnant type as in the region between Manwath and Parbhani. The northern side, however, is marked by the receding hills of the Jintur range, with some advancing outliers in the Walur-Jintur tract. Downstream the river draining the black soil plain has a deeply entrenched form with eroded banks. Although there are several small hamlets along the course of the river, major settlements like Mantha, Charthana, Jintur on the northern side, are situated at the junction of the basin and the remnant hill range, and similarly Partur, Sailu, Manwath and Parbhani prefer a rising site on the water-divides. The railway and the roads passing through these belts along the river course have in no small way contributed to the growth of these larger settlements. The Dudhna is crossed by roads at many points of which the crossings of the Sailu-Mantha road and Parbhani-Jintur road have bridges.

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## Minor Rivers.

Of the several minor stream courses in the district the more important are the Wan, the Borna, the Macchili, the Galati and the Dhond, all direct tributaries of the Godavari draining the land of the Gangakhed tahsil. These are mostly perennial in their flow and derive their source waters from the Balaghat range, which for a good length marks the boundary of the district.

The Wan, with a length of about 64.37 km. (40 miles), has its source south of Dharur in Bhir district and has some very interesting successive stream captures before developing a gorge through the Balaghat range to flow due north to meet the Godavari. The Wan, however, holds a limited interest for Parbhani district for it flows for about 16.09 km. (10 miles) only in the district and that too as a district boundary. A deeply entrenched course and dissected banks mark the landscape. Sonpeth is a large town which acts as a fording point. The Borna rises near the Saradgaon heights of the Balaghat range, and has a length of about 40.22 km. (25 miles). The Macchili also rises in the same complex of hills, but has a longer run of about 32.18 km. (20 miles) before it joins the Godavari. The Galati and the Dhond with a course of about 115.85 km. (72 miles) each, flow parallelly to drain the south-eastern margins of the district, though the Dhond river for a length of about 8.04 km. (5 miles) passes through the adjoining Nanded district.

The northern streams directly feeding the Godavari in this district are all too short and seasonal to merit a detailed description. The only feature that is common to all of them is the intense erosion of their banks and their entrenched beds. In fact erosion has been so prominent as to constitute a real problem pertaining to the agricultural productivity of the district.

*Godavari.*—Rising from the Tryambak complex of the Sahyadris, the Godavari flows for about 273.53 km. (170 miles) to enter the Parbhani district. In this district, it runs for a stretch of about 152.88 km. (95 miles) draining the south-central and southern belt of the district, and forming its boundary with Bhir district for a length of 56.31 km. (35 miles). In Parbhani district the Mhatpuri-Changatpuri on the road from Bhir to Ashti is the first fording point. Downstream, the river has a wide meandering course held by high alluvial banks that are crumbling under gully erosion, and from its left bank which is in Parbhani district, the river receives many small and seasonal streams. The only major tributary river is the Purna. From the right bank, it receives the Sindphana (which drains the land of Bhir district) and the Wan, the Macchili, the Galati and the Dhond streams. The river can be forded at many points of which Sadola Nathrah, Marosgaon-Ambegaon, Ganga-Mhasla, Nimba, Thor, Rampuri, Dharson, Gangakhed, Vaghur and Devalgaon, are more important. Several unmetalled and fair weather roads connect the towns of Parbhani and Bhir districts across these points which, except at Gangakhed, are unbridged. Gangakhed situated at a bend of the river has gained additional importance because of the crossing of the Parli-Parbhani railway line. Temples dotted all along the

river course are an eloquent testimony to the religious sanctity of Godavari which is often hailed as *Ganga*. Here are numerous but small agricultural hamlets, but land use is restricted by gully erosion and the deeply entrenched course of Godavari. Road development, bridges, and canal irrigation, are still in a developmental stage.

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## Minor Rivers.

The district of Parbhani is one of the main agriculturally useful areas of Marathwada and Maharashtra. This is mainly because its major portion belongs to the rich alluvial Godavari valley. Local variations in relief and land use, however, introduce regional changes in landscape which lend themselves to a classification of the district's geographical sub-regions.

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The orientation of the north-eastern portion of Parbhani is towards the Penganga which drains the land with the help of its main tributary, the Kaidhu. The topography is undulating with gully erosion locally intensified along the banks of the main river and even in streams as those near Kalamnuri. Underlain by the Deccan basalt the soil is black and is for a major part devoted to agriculture. But enclosing hill ranges and plateau tops which have a cover of poorer soils restrict the agricultural land; dry crops are raised and cotton and oilseeds lead in commercial crops. The population is mainly rural and subsisting mainly on agriculture though sheep and cattle-grazing on the plateau attract some element. Villages are generally small-sized and prefer for their sites the junction line between the residual hills and the deep black soil basins. The low range of plateau features which divides the Penganga from the Kaidhu drainage is mostly grassland of a poor type, thinly populated and traversed by unmetalled roads and cart-tracks. The banks of the Penganga river support small settlements, the more important of them being the fording points. Of these Kanhargaoon is the most important because of the railway and the road from Hingoli to Akola crossing the river at this point. The Kaidhu tributary basin is agriculturally better developed and better populated and has closer economic and social relations with south than with the Penganga valley. This is not only because of the restricted nature of the Penganga valley, but due to administrative and social forces. Jowar, wheat, cotton and oilseeds are major products. Population density is higher than in the Penganga valley. Of the settlements, which are mostly small and agricultural, Hingoli (p. 23,471) is the most important. It is a local route trade centre, and has gained more importance on account of its being on the Akola road and the railway routes. Situated on a slightly rising ground beside the Kaidhu river, Hingoli's main economic activity relates to collecting of agricultural produce especially wheat and cotton from its surrounding region. Cramped and old-styled buildings characterise the town's centre, while its outskirts are covered with poorer dwellings. The town is growing, the railway station with the market place and the old cantonment area in between. The cantonment area, now completely taken over to civilian use, with its old bungalows and large compounds and a church, is a typical

The Penganga  
Basin.

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GEOGRAPHY.The Penganga  
Basin.

remnant of the early British days when troops used to be stationed at Hingoli. Lohogaon (p. 1,284), Narsi (p. 2,725) and Aundha (p. 4,276) are more important of the villages lying in the western part of the Kaidhu basin. Aundha is a well-known place of sanctity and pilgrimage having the temple of Shiva which is one of the twelve *Jyotirlingas* in India. Kalamnuri (p. 7,588) is a minor counterpart of Hingoli acting as a route and commercial centre in the eastern part of the Kaidhu basin. It lies on the water-divide between the Kaidhu and the Penganga and on the road from Hingoli to Nanded.

The Jintur Range  
and the Middle  
Purna Valley.

The north-central portion of the district stands in distinct contrast to the lower levels on either side because of the chain of the residual hills which is a part of the Ajantha range emanating from the Sahyadris and having a general west north-west and east south-east trend across Parbhani district. The town of Jintur nestles in the southern flank of the range trending generally at about 533.75 metres (1,750 ft.) above sea-level. The range has remnant peaks of rounded form and small plateau tops, which, in some places, record heights above 564.25 metres (1,850 ft.) and 579.50 metres (1,900 ft.). The more spectacular features in appearance are the escarpments on the southern flank of the range and the longitudinal breach through which the Purna flows in this hilly tract. The escarpment facing the northern flank of the Purna valley is more properly the edge of the Kaidhu basin, and a comparison of the local base levels of the Kaidhu, the Purna and the Godavari brings out the differential action of these rivers on the land that is drained by them. The Godavari records a level at about 427 metres (1,400 ft.) and the Kaidhu roundabout 488 metres (1,600 ft.) above sea-level, while the middle Purna at about 442.25 metres (1,450 ft.) marks the transition. The visual expression of this erosive action is seen in the form of the highly denuded hill features in the southern part and the scarp-like and somewhat continuous plateau edge in the northern portion of this region. Much of the Jintur hill-tract is covered by scrub, grass and medium-sized tree-growth, and is protected by the Forest Department. Land for a major part is given to sheep and cattle-grazing, though small belts of dry crop cultivation occur along stream courses. This thinly populated region has small settlements of which those situated on the roads have gained a little more importance. The gaps in the range allow the communications, generally in a poor and undeveloped state, to pass across these hills, and near each such gap is situated facing the broad Godavari valley, a local route centre. Thus Charthana (p. 3,611) is situated on the road to Lonand in the Buldhana district. Similarly are situated Jintur (p. 9,367) on the road to Lonar and Adgaon (p. 2,183) on the road to Hingoli. The narrow and winding Purna valley is still to a large extent an economically undeveloped belt, with isolated patches of cultivation and small riverside hamlets. Only in recent years this region has gained a new importance in respect of prospective economic development on account of the Purna irrigation and power project.

This central belt is economically a well-developed part of Parbhani district. Drained from the west to the east by the Dudhna it generally reflects the geographical features of the Godavari basin with some minor variations. This is essentially a region of black soil, gully erosion, uneven surfaces furrowed by large and small streams, meandering water courses, extensive dry crop cultivation and large nucleated villages. The uneven black soil plain is interrupted by occasional basaltic knolls as in the region of Manwath and Parbhani, and to the east of Walur, minor water divides have a great significance in that they support easier access to communications and it is on these divides that most of the minor urban centres have grown. Thus the Godavari valley mainly runs on the minor watershed between the Dudhna and the Godavari rivers. Partur (p. 10,623) situated on a rising ground, Satona Khurd (p. 2,969), Sailu (p. 13,923) and the district town of Parbhani itself are situated along this line. These are as route centres for the agricultural interior, and the proximity of the railway station has further increased their importance. Parbhani (p. 36,795) the district town is an administrative centre but commerce, and recently, education have contributed to its growth. Ashti (p. 5,596), Pathri (p. 8,878) and Manwath (p. 14,280) are counterparts situated in the same plain, but overlooking the main Godavari valley. On the northern side of the river, Mantha (p. 3,637), Walur (p. 5,806), Bori (p. 3,838) and Zari (p. 3,920) have a similar situation with the gap towns of Charthana, Jintur and Adgaon lying not too distant in the north.

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The Marathwada Purna in its lower reach lends some individuality to the local landscapes after its emergence from the Jintur hills. The river flows almost due north-south, but has like other Parbhani rivers a deeply entrenched and meandering course. The uneven landscape of the broad Dudhna basin receives further emphasis because of the erosive action of the Kapra, the Dudhna and other tributaries. So intensive is the soil erosion along the stream banks that larger settlements prefer their sites well away from the main river. This is a richer agricultural zone with cotton and jowar as the main crops. Hatta (p. 3,005) is a route centre and local market place. Economic activity gravitates round Purna Junction. The main Godavari rail and road routes cross Purna here to reach Nanded and the railway branch line runs to Hingoli-Akola, *via* Basmath. Purna (p. 10,893) is a road centre where produce from its immediate surroundings is collected but from the point of view of wider surroundings it loses its claims to Parbhani on the west and Nanded on the east which are economically more powerful centres with concentration of better communications. In fact it is the road and railway crossing that gives its importance to Purna. The railway line between Purna and Hingoli runs along a minor watershed, and crosses Jintur ranges through the Rajiwasti gap. Basmath (p. 15,532) is an important market place and a centre for exporting a variety of local agricultural products, ranging from jowar, wheat, pulses to cotton, oilseeds and to some extent sugarcane.

The Lower Purna.

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GEOGRAPHY.The Godavari  
Banks.

Although the Dudhna is a part of the larger Godavari valley the immediate banks of the Godavari have a slightly different landscape due to intense erosive action along its banks, the more vigorous floods of the river and the consequential pattern of land use and habitation. Soil erosion and monsoonal floods are the twin major problems all along the Godavari banks. Hence agriculture is not as well developed as it should be in a black soil tract. The deeply entrenched course renders canal irrigation difficult. The riverside villages are necessarily small and precarious in both form and activity. Agriculture of dry type improves well away from the main bank. Communications, mostly unmetalled roads, run parallel to the river but well away from the main course. However, the fertile black soil plain on either side makes many roads unmetalled again. Jowar, oilseeds and cotton are the main products, though cattle-grazing is important along the immediate banks. Palam (p. 4,308), situated on a rising ground about 9.65 km. (6 miles) from the river is the counterpart of Ashui, Pathri and Manwath towns on the northern side. In agricultural potential it ranks next to the fertile tracts of the Kaidhu and Penganga basins. Good soils, floods and erosion, richer agriculture on either side at a distance, and an agricultural population slowly emerging out of its age-long conservatism form the highlights of the geography of this region.

The Balaghat  
Range and the  
Gangakhed  
Enclave

Gangakhed (p. 9,716) is the only town in this district that is situated on the bank of the Godavari, and as such it is an exception to all the other urban developments that have taken place in this district. Perhaps because of this, Gangakhed owes its special economic position and religious sanctity. Underlain by a more resistant basaltic outcrop, the town is situated on a knoll abutting the right bank of the river. Its compressed structure of old and crowded houses, narrow streets, the temples and the riverside ghats eloquently speak of its historical importance. The crossing of the railway line from Parbhani to Parli gives Gangakhed an added importance although it has yet no road bridges over the river. Through its poorer but still effective means of communications, which are largely cart-tracks, Gangakhed tries to bring economic unity in the arc-like plain that lies south of the Godavari river and is a part of Parbhani district that is drained by the parallel flowing streams of Wan, Bori, Boran, Macchili, Galati and Dhond. It is agriculturally a rich area, and is well inhabited though in the south towards the district boundary with Bhir, the Balaghat range and its minor members standing clear in landscape, restrict the agricultural land and human settlement to valleys and allow poorer grazing and nomadic population on its rolling and often stony surfaces. The Borna and the Wan area and the rail route between Gangakhed and Parli are economically the more advanced tracts of this region.

CLIMATE.\*  
Seasons.

The climate of the district is generally dry except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four

\*This section on climate has been contributed by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India, Poona.



seasons. The cold season from December to February, followed by the hot season from March to May, the south-west monsoon season from June to September and the post-monsoon season from October to November.

Records of rainfall in the district are available for three stations for periods ranging from 30 to 85 years. The statements of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 888.5 mm. (34.98"). Considering the general pattern of rainfall in the surrounding districts, the rainfall increases from the west to the east. But the rainfall at Hingoli is much less and that at Purna much higher than what should be expected from the general pattern. This is perhaps due to some local peculiarities of orography. There are appreciable variations in the rainfall from year to year. In the period of 50 years from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall was 168 per cent. of the normal and occurred in 1914. The lowest annual rainfall in the same period was in 1920 when it was only 31 per cent. of the normal. Rainfall which was less than 80 per cent. of the normal occurred in 17 years out of a total 50. Consecutive years with rainfall less than 80 per cent. of the normal for two years occurred thrice and for four years once from 1918 to 1921, in the 50-year period. It will be seen from table 2 that the rainfall in the district was between 600 and 1,100 mm. (23.62" and 43.31") in 34 out of 50 years.

On an average there are 45 rainy days (*i.e.*, days with rainfall of 2.5 mm.—10 cents—or more) in a year. This number varies from 41 at Hingoli to 48 at Parbhani.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 401.3 mm. (15.80") at Parbhani on June 27, 1914.

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Parbhani. The temperature and other meteorological data at this station may be taken as representative of the conditions over the district as a whole. The cold weather commences towards the end of November when the temperatures begin to fall. December is the coldest month with the mean daily minimum temperature at 12.6° C (54.7° F) and the mean daily maximum temperature at 29.3° C (84.7° F). The temperatures are slightly higher in January and February. In the cold season the district is sometimes affected by cold waves which are associated with the passage eastwards of western disturbances across North India. On such occasions the minimum temperature may drop to 5° or 6°C (41°F). The period from March to May is one of continuous increase in both day and night temperatures. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41.9°C (107.5°F). With the advance of the south-west monsoon into the district by about the second week of June temperatures fall appreciably and the weather is pleasant throughout the south-west monsoon season. By about the first week of October the monsoon withdraws and the day temperatures show a slight increase in October. Thereafter the temperatures begin to drop

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## Rainfall.

## Temperature.

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CLIMATE.**

gradually. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Parbhani was 45.6°C (114.1°F) on May 22, 1954 and June 7, 1953. The lowest minimum temperature was 4.44°C (39.9°F) on January 8, 1945.

**Humidity.**

The relative humidities are high during the south-west monsoon season ranging between 60 per cent, and 80 per cent. After September, the humidities decrease gradually and in the cold season and summer the air is generally dry. In the summer which is the driest part of the year the relative humidity, specially in the afternoons, is less than 30 per cent.

**Cloudiness.**

Skies are heavily clouded to overcast in the south-west monsoon season. The cloud amount decreases rapidly in the post-monsoon months. In the rest of the year skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

**Winds.**

Winds are generally moderate in force in the latter half of the summer and in the south-west monsoon period. In the rest of the year winds are light. During the south-west monsoon season the direction of the winds is predominantly from the west or south-west. In the post-monsoon and winter months winds blow from directions mainly between east and north. From about the beginning of summer, winds from directions between south-west and north-west appear and these predominate till the onset of the monsoon.



TABLE No. 1  
NORMAL AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL

Station	No. of years of data	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Parbhani .. .. .	{ (a) .. (b) .. 50	7.1 0.6	6.9 0.7	8.9 0.6	9.9 1.1	17.5 1.3	151.4 8.2	189.5 11.8	149.9 9.2	210.1 9.5
Purna .. .. .	{ (a) .. (b) .. 20	4.1 0.3	17.0 0.9	2.5 0.1	5.1 0.5	7.6 0.8	181.6 8.1	267.2 11.5	214.4 9.5	257.8 9.2
Hingoli .. .. .	{ (a) .. (b) .. 20	2.3 0.2	6.9 0.7	6.1 0.3	9.9 0.7	14.5 0.9	154.9 7.9	224.8 11.5	161.8 8.9	131.8 6.3
Parbhani (District) .. .. .	{ (a) .. (b) ..	4.5 0.4	10.3 0.8	5.8 0.3	8.3 0.8	13.2 1.0	162.6 8.1	227.2 11.6	175.4 9.2	199.9 8.3

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TABLE No. 1—cont.

Station	No. of years of data	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year †	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year †	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
								(12)	(13)
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Parbhani .. .. .	{ (a) .. (b) .. } 60	46.5 2.9	27.9 1.5	8.6 0.6	834.2 48.0	180 (1914)	33 (1920)	401.3	1914 June 27.
Purna .. .. .	{ (a) .. (b) .. } 20	44.5 2.5	36.6 1.5	5.1 0.3	1,043.5 45.2	166 (1942)	55 (1939)	132.1	1942 August 3.
Hingoli .. .. .	{ (a) .. (b) .. } 20	39.9 2.1	26.9 1.1	7.9 0.3	787.7 40.9	149 (1942)	49 (1941)	193.0	1946 July 23.
Parbhani (District) .. .. .	{ (a) .. (b) .. } 20	43.6 2.5	30.5 1.4	7.2 0.4	888.5 44.8	168 (1914)	31 (1920)		

(a) Normal rainfall in millimetres.

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

\*Based on all available data upto 1959.

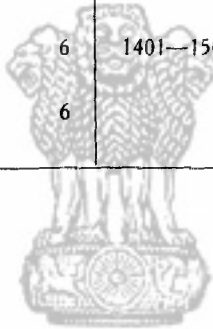
†Years given in brackets.

TABLE No. 2  
 FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT  
 (DATA FROM 1901 TO 1950)

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Range in mm. (1)	No. of years (2)	Range in mm. (3)	No. of years (4)
201—300 .. .. .	1	901—1000 .. .. .	7
301—400 .. .. .	0	1001—1100 .. .. .	8
401—500 .. .. .	1	1101—1200.. .. .	2
501—600 .. .. .	8	1201—1300.. .. .	0
601—700 .. .. .	7	1301—1400.. .. .	3
701—800 .. .. .	6	1401—1500.. .. .	1
801—900 .. .. .	6		



सत्यमेव जयते

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Temperature.

TABLE No. 3  
NORMALS OF TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature		Mean daily minimum temperature		Highest maximum temperature ever recorded		Lowest minimum temperature ever recorded		Relative humidity					
	°C	(2)	°C	(3)	°C	(4)	Date	(5)	°C	(6)	Date	(7)	0830* per cent (8)	1730* per cent (9)
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\*Hours I.S.T.

TABLE No. 4  
MEAN WIND SPEED IN KILOMETRES PER HOUR

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
4.6	6.4	7.8	9.2	12.7	16.3	14.6	11.9	10.4	6.5	5.2	4.5	9.2

TABLE No. 5  
SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

Mean No. of days with	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder .. .. .	0.1	1.3	1.5	3.4	3.9	8.5	3.6	1.9	5.6	2.9	0.7	0.0	33.4
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	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2

CHAPTER 1.  
General.  
CLIMATE.  
Temperature

## CHAPTER 1.

General.  
CLIMATE.  
Special Weather  
Phenomena.

Thunderstorm occur in the summer and monsoon months, their frequency being higher in June and September. Dust-raising winds are common in the summer afternoons. Storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea do not affect the district.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and the frequency of special weather phenomena respectively for Parbhani.

## FORESTS.

The forest areas of the district include Jintur, Hingoli, Parbhani, Kalamnuri and Basmath tahsils. The total area of forests in Parbhani district is 39,091.81 hectares (96,523 acres). The forests belong to mixed deciduous type and consist of teak, tirman, salai, palas, khair, bcr and babul. However, due to negligence and overexploitation in the past, the forests are very poorly stocked. With a view to bring more areas under vegetative cover, an ambitious programme of afforestation was undertaken in Parbhani district during the Second Five-Year Plan and an area of 884.52 hectares (2,184 acres) was afforested. It was proposed to bring another 610.15 hectares (1,630 acres) under forests during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

With a view to meet the demand for fodder during the scarcity period, a Fodder Bank will be opened at Hingoli. The grass from the surrounding forests is to be collected, bailed and despatched to the affected areas in times of famines.

## WILD ANIMALS.

The forests of Parbhani district are open and of poor quality. Moreover, they are in comparatively small patches confined to the hills surrounded by cultivated lands. Sources of natural water-supply are also rare in these forests. Consequently these forests are not rich in wild animals and birds. The 'Bombay Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act, 1951' was made applicable to this area from June 1, 1961 and now efforts are made to preserve and foster the growth of the existing fauna and also to introduce new ones.

## Panther.

The tiger is not found in these forests. The people, however, often refer to panthers as tigers and hence the reports are heard of cattle-lifting by tigers. Panthers are quite common in these forests as well as on rocky scrub-covered hill sides. They are often destructive to goats, dogs and cattle in the outlying villages.

Hyaena and  
Jackal.

The hyaena and the jackal act as forest scavengers and are found throughout the district. The Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) also occurs in the plains.

## Wolf.

The wolf is also found in the forest and particularly in Partur tahsil; it has been often found to have caused trouble.

## Wild Boar.

Wild boars (*Sus indicus*) exist in the forests of Jintur, Hingoli and Kalamnuri tahsils. They do much harm to the crops, especially to the groundnut crop in the fields adjoining the forests.

Of the deers, the *sambhar* occurs in forest areas along the Penganga and Purna rivers. Spotted deer is probably extinct as it is not seen anywhere.



CHAPTER 1.

General.

WILD ANIMALS.

The mouse deer (*Moschiola Meminna*) and chinkara (*Gazella bennetti*) are also found but there has been a considerable reduction in their number due to poaching. The black buck (*Antelope cervicapra*) is also rarely seen.

As stated earlier, the sources of natural water-supply are few and hence the bird life in the district is not very rich. The following are the birds found:—

WILD BIRDS.

Pigeons including green pigeons collect in large numbers to feed on ripe fruits of wild fig trees (*Ficus spp.*).

Pigeons.

Peafowl (*Pevo cristatus*) is particularly found in the neighbourhood of rivers and streams.

Peafowl.

Partridges of all the three kinds, viz., black (*Francolinus Vulgaris*), painted (*F. pictus*) and grey (*Ortigonis pardicerianna*), and many other common birds like woodpecker, king-fisher, jungle fowl, etc., are found.

Partridges.

Wild ducks appear in the waters of the Purna and the Penganga during summer. In Dongartalav, an old tank near Jintur, a good number of ducks, water fowls and other water birds are seen.

Wild Ducks.

Parbhani district has not been geologically surveyed in sufficient detail so far, and hence the information available on the geology of the district is meagre. A large part of the district is occupied by rocks similar to the Deccan trap formation, represented by almost horizontal lava flows of basaltic composition, thought to have been emplaced from fissures towards the close of the Mesozoic era, on to the lower tertiary era. These are referred to as Deccan traps owing to their prevalent occurrence in the Deccan, and the step-like appearance of their exposures. They have a general tendency to form flat-topped hills giving rise to plateaus, comprising several lava flows, each ranging from a few metres up to 50 metres in thickness. The various lithological units forming a flow may be differentiated from one another from their physical characteristics, such as their texture, jointing development, and mineralogical peculiarities. In general, the tops of these flows are characterised by the presence of a red ferruginous bed, which perhaps, represents an altered ferruginous upper crust of a flow. The traps in general exhibit typical spheroidal weathering, concentric layers simulating an onion being developed in weathered boulders. Some of these flows are characterised by the presence of a unit comprising well-developed columnar joints giving pentagonal columns standing for several metres in height. These features are recognised in the hill-ranges between Kesapur-Wahirdeowar, Babulgaon-Bori and Pipla-Banjarwari.

GEOLOGY.

The traps, when fresh and unaltered, are dark grey or pale brown in colour and fine-grained; textural and colour variations are noticeable consequent on the formation of amygdules and

\*The section on Geology has been contributed by Shri N. G. Gajbhiye of the Geological Survey of India, Poona.

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GEOLOGY.

secondary minerals in the rocks in the upper units of these flows. These amygdulæ vary in size and are filled with secondary minerals of the zeolite group such as calcite, chalcedony, agate, jasper, plasma, onyx, carnelian, and occasionally brown volcanic glass. The constituent minerals of traps are mainly augite, plagioclase, feldspar, glass and iron ore, while olivine is present in some types.

Fluviatile and lacustrine deposits formed during the interval between two successive lava eruptions constitute the inter-trappean beds. They generally comprise marls and limestones and at places contain a few characteristic fossils of uppermost cretaceous age; such beds have, however, not been recorded in this district so far.

The traps give rise to either deep brown to rich red or to black cotton soil (regur). Such belt of soil is noticed around Parbhani, Lasina, Basmath, Kanhergaon, Gangakhed, Pathri, Partur, Jintur, Hingoli and Kalamnuri. The regur is rich in plant nutrients such as lime, magnesia, iron, variable amount of potash and low nitrogen and phosphorous. It is generally porous and swells considerably on addition of water and dries up with distinct cracks on losing the moisture.

Another product of weathering is laterite which is occasionally noticed capping the high hills in the district. It is a porous, pitted, clayey rock with red, yellow, brown, grey mottled colours and with a thin limonitic coating on the surface.

Useful Minerals  
and Rocks.

*Building stones.*—Being hard, compact, durable and wear-resisting, the fine grained basaltic rocks are extensively used as building stones. They are used as aggregates in cement concrete, and as road metal in view of their being resistant to attrition. The ferruginous laterites also form good building stones. Small irregular pieces of *kankar* are seen scattered in the fields of black cotton soil and are locally burnt for lime.

Zeolites occurring in the traps may find use in water-softening processes. A few translucent varieties of amorphous and crystalline silica, *viz.*, chalcedony, agate, jasper, plasma, blood-stone, etc., serve as raw material in lapidary industry for making decorative articles, lockets, trinkets, and other forms of cheap jewellery.

## Groundwater.

The hilly country receives the maximum rainfall. The groundwater is mostly tapped from percolation in wells and springs. The plains comprising the Penganga, Godavari, Kanad, Kapra and Dudhna river valleys, have sufficient water-supply and may be said to be well-irrigated tracts of the district. Presence of scoriaceous flows and closely spaced system of joints in hard and massive basalts help the percolation of water and wells situated near either of these suitable conditions, have adequate water-supply.

Prospects of development of fisheries in the district are rather limited on account of the absence of large number of perennial water sheets such as big reservoirs and irrigation tanks. But the Purna project which consists of two reservoirs, *viz.*, Yeldari and Siddheshwar and minor irrigation projects at Kalamnuri and Zori, would afford an adequate scope for the development of cultural fisheries in the district.

**CHAPTER I.**  
**General.**  
**FISH.**  
**Prospects and**  
**Sources.**

At present fisheries in the district are mostly confined to major rivers, *viz.*, Godavari, Purna, Dudhna and Penganga and to minor rivers *viz.*, Kasura, Kapura, Pimpalgad and Ashna, which, however, dry up in summer thereby restricting the scope for the development of fisheries. There are a few tanks in charge of Government as well as local bodies. These have been stocked with rapidly growing varieties of major carps brought from Bengal, so as to augment the fish-supply. This has provided an additional source of gainful employment to the fishermen in the area.

The chief fishing communities in the district are *Kahar-bhoi*, *Pratikwar-bhoi*, *Machhindra-bhoi*, *Nilawar-bhoi* and *Koli* who are Hindus. Except in the villages situated along the banks of the river Godavari, the fishermen population in the district is scattered. Since fishing does not provide them with full-time employment, they are also engaged in agriculture and other minor occupations which form alternative means of livelihood.

Fishing Communi-  
ties.

Fishing in rivers and tanks is done with cast-nets (*pherkjal*), drift-nets (*yela* and *kandala*), drag-nets (*pandya*, *payewadi*, *pockhe* and *chattu*) and hook and lines (*dawan* and *dor*).

Methods of  
Fishing.

The following is a brief description of each type of net.

*Cast-net (pherkjal)*: This is the most elementary type of net which could be of great use to inland fisheries. Locally it is known as '*pherkjal*'. This net when cast in water forms itself into a circle and settles down over the fish. At the centre of this net there is a long string which is used for pulling the net. The periphery of the net is provided with lead weights to make it sink down quickly into the depths so that fish may not escape. The peripheral margin of the net is folded to form a series of pockets and it is in these pockets that the fish get trapped when the net is hauled by pulling the string. The mesh of the net varies from 12.70 mm. to 63.50 mm. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " ) depending upon the size of the fish to be caught. This net is made of cotton twine generally (yarn Nos. 20 and 30) and the cost varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 depending upon the size and mesh of the net.

*Drift-nets (yela and kandala)*: Drift-nets are used in summer when the depth of water in the rivers and tanks is considerably reduced.

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FISH.  
Methods of  
Fishing.

*Yela* is a gill-net of the size of 54.90 × 15.25 metres (180' × 50') having a mesh of 76.2 mm. (3"). The net is cast in the evening and hauled in the morning. The number of pieces of *yela* to be operated depends upon the width of water sheets. The twine used for this net is very thin.

*Kandala* type of net is of the size of 36.60 metres × 0.76 metres (120' × 2½') having a mesh of 12.7 mm. (½"). Usually a number of pieces are joined together to form such a net. Both *yela* and *kandala* are bottom-set gill-nets and as such the number of lead balls at the foot rope is more than the floats at the head rope. The only difference between these two types of nets is that in the case of *yela* the floats are loosely tied to the head rope whereas they are permanently tied in case of *kandala*. In case of *yela* when the fish gets entangled the floats come together.

*Drag-nets*—(i) *Pandya*: It is a wall type of net stretched across the river where the fishing operations are undertaken, so that the fish scared by the drag-net may not escape. The drag-net is made up of cotton twine and consists of 18 to 20 pieces of nets each of the size of 4.88 × 6.10 metres (16' × 20') with a mesh of 0.61 metre (2"). The drag-net is spread across the river about a furlong away from the wall-net and is then dragged towards it. While the net is dragged one fisherman operates a cast-net from a *tarafa* to scare the fish towards the drag-net as also to catch big fish trapped between the fixed and the drag-nets. This operation requires about 40 fishermen.

(ii) *Payewadi* is a drag-net of the size of 61 × 18.60 metres (200' × 60') and is operated in pools having 2 to 2½ fathoms of depth. The mesh size varies from 6.3 mm. (¼") (*Zori*) to 31.7 mm. (1¼") (*Tiboti*). About three to four pieces of nets are tied together depending upon the width of the sheet of water. To keep the net in proper position wooden or pumpkin floats are attached to the head rope and earthen balls or lead pieces to the foot rope. The net is spread encircling the sheet of water in a semicircular fashion and fishermen from both the ends haul the net. The number of fishermen required for the operation is three for one piece and five for two pieces.

(iii) *Pockhe and chattu*: These nets are operated from *'tarafa'*. The only difference between these two nets lies in their size. While the *pockhe* net-mesh is of the size of 63.50 mm. (2½") (square), that of *chattu* is of the size of ¾" only. Each net constitutes about 30 pieces of netting, each piece measuring 18.30 × 3.66 metres (60' × 12') joined together with a mesh of the size of 19 mm. (¾"). It has a conical bag in the middle. The water sheet is encircled by spreading the net and is then hauled towards the bank. The operation requires about 25 fishermen. The *Pockhe* net is used for catching big fish.

*Hook and line (dawan, dor and kanwa)*.—In addition to fishing by different types of nets, hooks and line method of fishing is adopted by fishermen during the rainy season. About 50 to 100

hooks are attached to the line in case of Dawan which measures about 50 to 100 fathoms in length. Earthworms are used as bait. In case of Dor and Kanwa the number of hooks used is 5 to 6 and 2 to 3, respectively, the size being a little larger than those used in the case of Dawan.

The fishes, with their scientific as well as local names, found in the district are as given below:—

Scientific Name	Vernacular Name
(1) <i>Bagarius bagarius</i> .. ..	Khirud
(2) <i>Wallago attu</i> .. ..	Ballau
(3) <i>Ompok bimaculatus</i> .. ..	Narzella
(4) <i>Mastacembelus armatus</i> ..	Bam Wambat
(5) <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> .. ..	Tambu
(6) <i>Chana gachua</i> .. ..	Dhok
(7) <i>Chana Leucopunetatus</i> ..	Murrel
(8) <i>Chana marulius</i> .. ..	Murrel
(9) <i>Notopterus notopterus</i> ..	Potola Bhagdi
(10) <i>Labeo fimbrialus</i> .. ..	Tambir
(11) <i>Barbus Sarana</i> .. ..	Khaul
(12) <i>Barbus Kolus</i> .. ..	Kolus
(13) <i>Rasbora daniconius</i> .. ..	Kaneri
(14) <i>Chela bacilia</i> .. ..	Chela
(15) <i>Mystus Seenghala</i> .. ..	Katarna
(16) <i>Heteroneusteus fossilis</i> ..	Singhi
(17) <i>Labeo calbasu</i> .. ..	Kanawar
*(18) <i>Catla catla</i> .. ..	Catla
*(19) <i>Labeo rouita</i> .. ..	Rohu
*(20) <i>Cirrhina mrigala</i> .. ..	Mrigal
*(21) <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> .. ..	

It is quite common in the district to get news about the presence of snakes. In fact the local persons call snake-bite as *pan-lagne*, meaning a state of near intoxication, which sometimes people experience after eating a betelnut and leaf. There are a number

†SNAKES.

\* These varieties have been newly introduced by the Department of Fisheries, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

†The section on snakes is contributed by Dr. P. J. Deoras of the Haffkine, Institute, Bombay.

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General.  
SNAKES.

of snake charmers in the district who are supposed to give an antidote against snake-bite by a *mantra*. These persons invariably seem to cure a cobra-bite. On investigation it was noticed that many of these cases were bites by non-poisonous snakes or by only a cobra which either may not have given poison, or may have given a sublethal dose. The investigation also revealed that in some cases the victim died a few hours after the *mantra* citation. However, enquiries at the various dispensaries indicate that the incidence of snake-bite fatality in the district is very low. The rural dispensaries at Aundha, Bori and Jintur mentioned of a maximum of 3 cases, treated within 2 to 5 years. In spite of this, it is surprising that cobra was encountered very commonly. In fact at Jintur the rat trap for collecting rats trapped a cobra.

The temple of Nagnath at Aundha bears at the crest a huge effigy of a hooded cobra and many a sculpture on the old black stones show a cobra snake. The location of the temple is such that cobras may be found in numbers along with a few others in the surrounding hills, herbages, tanks and stone crevices. In fact one cast skin was recovered from the temple yard near a stone heap and it was probably that of a water snake. Surprisingly, unlike other villages of western or eastern Maharashtra there are no human temples at each village periphery where many a time the snake-bite victims are taken for *mantra* treatment.

## Non-poisonous.

The following snakes have been recorded in Parbhani district:—

*Typhlops sp.* : This brown blind snake may be found in gardens and submountain areas, living in putrefied vegetable matter as well as insect larva and often lying buried in the soil. It looks like an earthworm except that it has scales on the body arranged semicircularly. It does not grow more than 152.4 mm. to 203.2 mm. (6" to 8") and shuns light.

*Uropeltis sp.* : This small semi-blind snake is mostly found in the eastern hilly regions adjoining Kinjwad forest area of Nanded. It is about 304.8 mm. (1') long, and dark black with tiny yellow spots on the body. The tail is rhomboidly flattened on one side at the tip, which portion of the tail is pretty rough. These snakes are, therefore, called rough tails. They probably use this tail end to burrow in soft soil. They have tiny eyes at the head side and are seen to feed on worms or small life.

*Eryx conicus.*—This small thick snake is called *Dutondya* or *Dunukha* or *Durkya Ghonas* in the area. The tail end is blunt and looks like the head end, due to the tiny scales over it. It is brown with faint yellow patches over the body. The scales on the belly side are not complete. This snake is quite common and even in towns like Parbhani, it is found in human habitations. It bites very viciously and is seen to feed on frogs, mice and

smaller life. The only peculiar characteristic of this snake is that it prefers to remain in hiding even in soil, sand or burrow under stones.

*Eryx Johni*.—This snake is commonly seen in this area. It is deep brown without any other markings on the body, more docile than *Eryx conicus* and also longer than that. Like the *Eryx conicus* it prefers to remain hiding in soil, sand or burrow under stones.

*Python molurus*.—This snake is called *Ajgar* in the area. It is met with in the hilly and wet regions of the district. It is brown in colour with interspersed pinkish brown marks and a pink head and grows to an abnormal length of about 6.10 metres (20 feet). It is very lethargic, but when disturbed strikes very ferociously. It strikes and holds the victim, and entangles it with its strong muscular body. It can strangulate to death quite a big mammal like a goat, a boar or a deer. It feeds on mammals and after a feed rests in secluded places for days. It sometimes goes up a tree and coils round its branches. Apart from the brown patches on the body, this snake has pinkish streaks on the head, small cross-scales on the belly not reaching the ends, and two thick pointed stubs near the anal region which can inflict serious scratches. Some of the wild tribes eat this snake.

*Oligodon sp. (Kawdyaa saap)*.—This snake is generally found in gardens. It is brown with whitish cross-bands across the body and on the head. The scales beyond the anus on the tail region are in pairs and the central row of dorsal scales are not hexagonal as is the case with a Krait. This snake grows about 914.4 mm. (36") in length and is of the same thickness as that of the human thumb. It feeds on small mice, lizards and small frogs.

*Lycodon sp.*—This wolf snake is also found in the gardens near houses. It is brown with whitish semi-cross patches on the body. This is nearly of the same size as that of *Oligodon sp.* though sometimes slightly longer.

*Natrix piscator*.—This water snake is locally called *Diwad*, and is very common. It is an olivaceous snake with particular check-board black markings on the tail region. It is fairly agile and feeds on frogs and fishes. Many a time it is observed in small ponds with its tiny head sticking over water surface and a part of the body held perpendicular to a few coils, the rest reclining at the base of the pond. It is observed to lie low in water for nearly ten minutes without reaching the surface for breathing purposes. It grows to a length of 0.91 metres (three feet).

*Natrix stolata*.—This docile snake is called 'Naneti' locally, and also *Sitechi lat*. It is very commonly seen during the rainy season. It is thin brown with deep lines of the same colour running at the sides. It feeds on frogs and could be handled domestic pet. It is not averse to pieces of mutton.

## CHAPTER 1.

## General.

## SNAKES.

Non-poisonous.

*Bogia forsteni* (cat snake).—This snake is seen quite commonly in and around Parbhani town itself. It grows to a length of about 762 mm. ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet) and raises its head menacingly like a cobra; but there is no hood nor any marking like a cobra and is too small as compared to a cobra. It is brown or pinkish above marked with angular black spots or cross-bars interspersed with white roseate spots. These roseate spots are more prominent at the posterior end. There is a black short longitudinal line on either side of the nape. Two more small black lines run on the head only.

*Psammophis sp.* (sand snake).—This snake is light brown above, with four dark brown longitudinal stripes, the medium ones bordered by black spots which continue over the head and also up to the eyes. Sometimes a deep brown mark or a small uniformly longitudinal white stripe on the under surface of the head is also found. This snake grows to about 762 mm. ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ ) and lives in sandy or loamy soil regions. It feeds on lizards and insects.

*Dryophis nasutus*.—It is common green whip snake, parrot-green in colour, with a cylindrical pointed head, and faint black and white lines on the sides. It has yellow lips, whitish throat and creamish brown belly. It is slender and grows to more than 1.52 metres (5') and stays on tall green branches. The peculiar habit of this snake is to raise the anterior part of the body one foot or so and keep it hanging. The cylindrical head sways slowly as if in imitation of the movement of a green twig. It is in this pose that this snake attacks small birds or lizards on which it feeds. At times people going up a tree do not see the camouflaged snake in the green leaves, and may all of a sudden encounter the swaying head in the leaves. Many people believe that the vertical pupil and the head have a hypnotic spell. It kills birds or lizards, but its bite may cause some swelling and pain to a human being.

## Family: Elapidae:

Poisonous.

*Naja naja*: (cobra).—Locally it is called *nag*. It is a very common snake in the district. In fact a majority of bite cases are attributed to this snake. It is likely that each bite of this snake may not be giving the venom or may give only a sublethal dose which accounts for the low mortality in the area due to snake-bite.

This snake grows to about 1,701.8 mm. (5'7"). It is either brown or black though the latter variety is not very common. It is hooded. The hood may have a binocoellate mark or no mark at all. A specimen was found with white flowery pattern inter-



polated on the binocoellate mark. Apart from the hood and mark, the belly scales are complete. The scales beyond the vent are double and there are three scales just behind the eye. The fourth upper lip scale is the biggest and there is a triangular wedge between the fourth and the fifth lower lip scale. These marks are sufficient to distinguish this snake from other varieties.

The fangs, which are modified jaw teeth, are small, curved and have a groove for injecting the venom into the wound. These are always in the anterior region of the mouth. Many snake charmers plug these fangs, or remove the poison gland or break the fangs or even stitch the mouth of the snake to show their skill in handling it, without being bitten.

The poison of this snake is neurotoxic and the specific antivenin gives the necessary relief.

*Bungarus caeruleus*.—Locally called 'manyar', this krait snake is not a common variety. It is steel-blue with white double or single cross-lines on the body. It is poisonous and much dreaded. It is a very timid snake and does not grow beyond 1,219.2 mm. (4'). It is found in crevices and cracks in the walls. It is distinguishable from *Oligodon* by the presence of a series of hexagonal scales on the dorsal part of the body and single scales beyond the vent on the under side. The poison is neurotoxic and more toxic than the cobra poison.

#### Family viperidae:

*Vipera russelli*.—This is locally called 'ghonas'. It is brown in colour with three chains of elliptical deep brown marks dorsally. The head is triangular and during the mating season the colour becomes slightly pinkish in males and a bit faint in females. This has led local people to believe that there are three different varieties of this snake. During mating and breeding season, the amount of poison given is more and is slightly more toxic, than that given at other times.

This snake is found in bushy areas and when encountered hisses loudly and continuously. It can hurl and strike to a distance of three feet. The venom is vasotoxic and the bite is accompanied by swelling and severe burning pain.

*Echis carinatus*.—This snake is frequently met with during the rainy season, more in the plains and in areas with a reddish soil. Locally it is called *phoorsa* or *afai*. It grows about 457.2 mm. (18"), and moves characteristically as a side winder. The body

**CHAPTER 1.**

**General,**  
**SNAKES.**  
**Poisonous.**

is olivaceous with black patches, but the head bears a white arrow mark. It strikes viciously and the amount of poison given is not lethal; but the victim starts bleeding within 24 hours from any opening in the body. There is considerable swelling where it strikes and often necrosis may follow a severe burning pain. The venom is vasotoxic.



## CHAPTER 2—HISTORY

THE EXAMINATION OF FOSSIL REMAINS OF FAUNA found along with primitive stone tools in the terraces of river valleys like the Godāvārī and the Narmadā, and of mountain ranges like the Siwaliks suggest that the antiquity of human life in these regions goes back to about 500,000 years; but for quite a long time man lived at what is known as the "Old Stone" (Palaeolithic) stage. The transition from the "Old Stone" to the "New Stone" (Neolithic) stage was long-drawn out, and this intermediate period, the "mesolithic" stage, lasted down to about 4,000 B.C. in peninsular India. There appears to be hardly any break in the continuity of development from the old to the new stone age through the transitional mesolithic stage. D. H. Gordon favours an immigration of the megalith builders by sea. "It is tempting", he writes, "to associate them with the people whose ships plied between the Indian coast and Southern Arabia in the first half of the first millennium B.C. and through them in some way with the megalith-builders of the west". "And it is also in Mahārāṣṭra that the megalithic iron age civilisation must have clashed with the southward movement of the first Āryan people to invade the Deccan". "The sacredness of the source of the river Godāvārī and the importance of its valley made it one of the earliest trade routes between the sea and the north Deccan, and the beauty of the lower reaches of the river attracted to its banks some of the earliest Āryan settlements".

Parbhani district forms part of the greater tract known as Mahārāṣṭra and till 1853 was included in Berār along with Buldhānā, Akolā, Amrāvati and Yavatmāl districts. The most ancient history of this region could be traced to the legends recorded in the Epics and the Purāṇas, which state that the country to the south of the Vindhya was in those days covered by dense forests. The first Āryan to cross the mountain was the sage Agastya who fixed his abode on the bank of the Godāvārī. We find several temples of Agastya in the south such as those on Mahendra and Malya mountains and even as far as Ceylon. It is said that Agastya later married Lopāmudrā, the daughter of the king of Vidarbha.

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Proto-History.

Epics and  
Purāṇas.

<sup>1</sup> He writes, "But they are concentrated in the South of Peninsula in areas not likely to be affected by land-borne impulses from Iran, but exposed rather to maritime influences. If their distribution do suggest inspiration from the west that must surely have come by sea."

<sup>2</sup> Christopher von Furer. Haimendorf, p. 245.

<sup>3</sup> Nilakanta Sastri, 36.

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Purānas.

Several other sages followed Agastya to the south. Their life was not a happy one. The inhabitants of the south described as rākṣasas in the Rāmāyaṇa troubled the sages by their cruel and terrific displays and spoiled the vedic sacrifices performed by them<sup>1</sup>.

The circumstances changed with the passage of time. A kingdom was founded in this region by king Vidarbha, the son of Ṛṣabhadeva. The region came to be called Vidarbha after him. The capital of this kingdom was Kuṇḍinapura in the Amravati district, on the bank of the Wardhā river in the Cāndur tahsil. During the Paurāṇic period, Kuṇḍinapura remained the capital of this kingdom.

The Ṛgveda does not mention Vidarbha though Agastya who is the seer of some hymns of the Ṛgveda, married the daughter of the king of Vidarbha. However, during the time of the Upaniṣads the country became well known as could be seen from the fact that the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka* Upaniṣad mentions the sage Kauṇḍinya of Vidarbha and the *Praśnopaniṣad* mentions one Bhārgava of the same country. The *Uttarakāṇḍa* of the Rāmāyaṇa enumerates the story of king Daṇḍa who violated the daughter of the sage Bhārgava. Bhārgava thereupon cursed the king that his whole territory between the Vindhya and Śaivala mountains would be devastated by a dust-storm. Vidarbha was subsequently devastated by a terrible dust-storm and thus the whole country ruled over by king Daṇḍa was turned into a forest which came to be known as Daṇḍakāraṇya after the king Daṇḍa.

The Epics and the Purānas mention several sacred rivers of the Vidarbha region such as Pāyoṣṇī (Purnā), Varadā (Wardhā) and Veṇā (Waingāṅgā). Vālhurgrām and Pāthri in Parbhani district also claim epic connections. The former is supposed to be the birth place of Vālyā Koḷī who later became the celebrated author of Rāmāyaṇa. The latter is held to be the Pārthpurī founded by the third Pāṇḍava who is known by several names such as Pārtha, Arjun, Dhanañjaya, etc.

The royal house of Vidarbha also seems to be matrimonially connected with the princely dynasties of Northern India and we find the Vidarbha princesses Damayanti, Indumatī and Rukmiṇī married to Nala, Aja and Kṛṣṇa, respectively. These episodes are well known in Indian literature and have provided many a brilliant Sanskrit and Marāṭhī poets with themes for the creation of excellent literary works.

In historical times Vidarbha was a part of the empire of Aśoka the great, whose rock edicts mention Bhojas as the people among others accepting his religious precepts. In ancient times Vidarbha was ruled over by the Bhoja family and hence the people of Vidarbha came to be called Bhojas. An inscription found at Deotak in the Cāndā district of Vidarbha, issued in the 17th

<sup>1</sup> Muir's Original Sanskrit Texts, quoted in the previous edition of the Nagpur District Gazetteer.

regnal year of Aśoka by the Mahāmātra appointed by Aśoka to administer the province records the order of the emperor (Aśoka) prohibiting the capture and slaughter of animals<sup>1</sup>. The capital of Aśoka was Pāṭaliputra.

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The Mauryan empire was overthrown in c. 184 B.C. by Puṣyamitra, the founder of the Śuṅga dynasty. The province of Vidarbha had seceded in the declining days of the Mauryan empire and was now ruled by Yajñasena. There was another claimant to the throne of Vidarbha, viz., Mādhasena, the cousin of Yajñasena. Yajñasena put Madhasena behind the bars; upon which the latter's sister escaped to Mālvā which was governed by Agnimitra as viceroy and got admission in Agnimitra's harem as a hand-maid. Agnimitra who had supported the cause of Mādhasena sent an army against Yajñasena and by defeating the army of Vidarbha released Mādhasena. Agnimitra who was enamoured by the beauty of Mālavikā, the sister of Mādhasena, married her. The country of Vidarbha was now divided between the two cousins, the Varadā river separating the dominions of the two brothers. The country to the west of Varadā was composed of the districts of Amrāvātī, Akolā, Bulḍhānā, Yavatmāl, Parbhani and Nānded districts.

**Mauryas.**

The love story of Mālavikā and Agnimitra forms the plot of Kālidāsa's drama Mālavikāgnimitra. Though no details about the ancestry of the two brothers could be found, it is possible to assume that they were the feudatories of Sātavāhanas. Khāravela, the Kaliṅga monarch, was a contemporary of Puṣyamitra. His Hāthigumphā<sup>2</sup> inscription tells us that his army not minding the might of Sātakarnī penetrated up to the river Kanhabennā which is modern Kanhān flowing through Nāgpūr district. Sātakarnī probably belonged to the Sātavāhana dynasty as his name very often occurs in the Sātavāhana genealogy. Khāravela thus invaded Vidarbha which was ruled by a feudatory of Sātavāhanas. The invasion of Khāravela created panic among the people of Rṣika that is modern Khāndes<sup>3</sup>. The Sātavāhana forces advanced to meet the invading army, seeing which the Kaliṅga king retreated to his own country.

The Sātavāhanas held sway over Vidarbha for about 450 years from c. 200 B.C. to 250 A.D. They were ousted from their possessions in Western Mahārāṣṭra towards the close of first century A.D. by the Śaka Satraps. The Sātavāhanas thereupon took shelter in Vidarbha. No records of these kings are found in Vidarbha but that Sātavāhanas ruled the Vidarbha Country before Gautamiputra Sātakarnī, defeated the Śaka Satraps and re-occupied Western Mahārāṣṭra has been conclusively proved.

**Sātavāhanas.**

<sup>1</sup> Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 109 f.

<sup>2</sup> Ep. Ind., Vol. 20, p. 79.

<sup>3</sup> Jayaswal and Banerji's reading *Musika* in line 4 of this inscription is incorrect. Barua reads *Asika*, which seems to be correct. For the identification of this country see *A.B.O.R.I.*, Vol. XXV, p. 167 f.

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## Sātavāhanas.

In one of the Nāśik inscriptions of the Sātavāhanas, this Gautami-putra Sātakarṇī is called Beṇākāṭakasvāmī<sup>1</sup> which is none other than the territory on both the banks of the river Beṇṇā or Waingāṅgā. This Beṇākāṭa is mentioned in the Tirodi plates of the Vākāṭaka king Pravarasena II<sup>2</sup> which record the grant of a village in Beṇākāṭa.

Gautami-putra was the undisputed master of the Deccan and his empire was held together by his son Puḷumāvi and Yajñaśrī, a later scion of the family. Their inscriptions are found in the west as far as Ṭhāṇā and in the east as far as Kṛṣṇā district. A hoard of Sātavāhana coins found in 1939 at Tarhālā in Maṅgruḷ *tahsil* of Akolā district<sup>3</sup> has coins of as many as 11 kings which goes to show that the Sātavāhanas did not lose their hold on Vidarbha to the last. Of the eleven kings, Gautami-putra Sātakarṇī, Puḷumāvi, Sivaśrī Puḷumāvi, Yajñaśrī Sātakarṇī and Vijaya Sātakarṇī are mentioned by the Purāṇas.

The Sātavāhanas patronised the Vedic religion of Aryans as well as the religion of Buddha. They bestowed lavish gifts on Brāhmaṇas and at the same time granted villages for the maintenance of Buddhist monks. One of the Sātavāhana kings, Hāla, is the author of Sattasaī, an anthology of 700 Prākṛt verses which shows that the Sātavāhanas patronised Prākṛt literature as well.

## Vākāṭakas.

The Sātavāhana power declined in about A.D. 250 and their place in Vidarbha was taken over by the Vākāṭakas. The founder of the Vākāṭaka dynasty was a Brāhmaṇ named Vindhyaśakti<sup>4</sup>. Both he and his son Pravarasena I are mentioned by the Purāṇas which state that the latter performed several vedic sacrifices and called himself *Samrāt* or Universal Emperor. He ruled from his capital at Purika<sup>5</sup> situated at the foot of the Rkśavat or Sātpuḷā mountain<sup>6</sup>. At the time of his death his empire was divided among his four sons. The eldest son of Pravarasena I, Gautami-putra had predeceased his father and was therefore succeeded by his son Rudrasena I who ruled in the northern part of Vidarbha. His capital was Nandivardhana or modern Nagardhan near Rāmṭek. Rudrasena's mother was the daughter of Bhāraśiva Nāgas of North India<sup>7</sup>. His inscription at Deoṭak records the construction of a *Dharma-Sthāna* (temple) by him<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 65 f., Benakataka is also mentioned in a Bharhut inscription, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 59.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XXII, p. 167 f.

<sup>3</sup> *J.N.S.I.*, Vol. II, p. 83 f.

<sup>4</sup> He is mentioned in an inscription in cave XVI at Ajanta (Mirashi, C.I.I., Vol. VI, p. 102 f.)

<sup>5</sup> *D.K.A.*, p. 50. See Jayaswal's reading *Purikam Chanakam cha vai* in place of *Purim Kanchanakam cha vai*.

<sup>6</sup> Mirashi, C.I.I., Vol. VI, p. xviii, f.n. 5.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. xx.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1 f.

Rudrasena I was succeeded by his son Pṛthiviśeṇa I. This ruler had a long reign of peace and prosperity. His son Rudrasena II was married to the daughter of Candragupta II—Vikramāditya, the illustrious Gupta ruler of North India. Rudrasena II's reign was short and he left behind him, his two minor sons, Divākarasena and Dāmodarasena *alias* Pravarasena II. During the minority of her elder son, Prabhāvatiḡuptā, their mother, ruled as regent for a period of thirteen years<sup>1</sup>. It is probable that she was helped in her task of administration by the civil and military officers loaned by her father Candragupta II. The great poet laureate of India, Kālidāsa, might have been one of these officers who stayed at Nandivardhan and by visiting Rāmgiri (modern Rāmṭek) composed that excellent lyric Meghadūta<sup>2</sup>.

A couple of copper-plate grants issued from Nandivardhan by Prabhāvatiḡuptā have been found in Poonā district recording the grant of a village to a Brāhmaṇ. The village mentioned is Daṅguṇa that is modern Hīṅgaṅghāt.

Divākarasena died early and was followed by his younger brother Dāmodarasena. He called himself Pravarasena II after the name of his illustrious ancestor and ruled for a long period of about 30 years.

This ruler built up a new city, Pravarapura, where he shifted his capital. He built a temple dedicated to God Rāmcandra. The panels used in the construction of this temple have been found at Pavnār, 6 miles from Wardhā, on the banks of the river Dhām. This has led the scholars to identify Pavnār with Pravarapura. This devotion to Rāma on the part of Pravarasena II could be accredited to his mother Prabhāvatiḡuptā<sup>3</sup>. In glorification of Rāma, Pravarasena II is also said to have composed a Prākṛt Kāvya, Setubandha, which the later commentators hold to have been written by Kālidāsa who ascribed it to the king.

Narendrasena succeeded his father Pravarasena II. The Nala king Bhavadattavarman, who ruled the Bastar district of the Madhya Pradeś and the adjoining parts of the Vizāgapaṭam district of Āndhra Pradeś invaded Vidarbha and occupied a considerable portion of Vidarbha. This could be seen from the fact that when Bhavadattavarman was on pilgrimage to Prayāg<sup>4</sup>, his son Arthapati issued in his father's name a copper-plate grant from Nandivardhan recording the grant of a village, Kadambagiri-grāma or modern Kaḷamb, in the Yavatmāl district. This copper-plate grant was found along with many others at Riddhapūr in the Amrāvati district.

The occupation of their capital by the Nalas forced the Vākātakas to change their capital to Padmapura that is modern Padampur in the Bhaṅḡārā district.

<sup>1</sup> Mirashi, C.I.I., Vol. VI, p. XVIII f.n. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 12 f.

<sup>3</sup> Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 272 f.

<sup>4</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX, p. 100 f.

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## ANCIENT PERIOD.

## Vākātakas.

The Nala occupation of Vidarbha was short-lived because Prṥhiviśeṇa II, son of Narendrasena defeated and ousted the invading forces. Prṥhiviśeṇa II took advantage of the weakening power of the Guptas to extend his arms to the territory north of the Narmadā.

The Vākāṭaka family ceased to exist by about A.D. 490 and the whole of the northern Vidarbha now became a part of the dominion of the other or the Vatsagulma branch.

The founder of this branch was Sarvasena, the younger son of Pravarasena I and had as its capital Vatsagulma or modern Vāśim in Akolā district. The Parbhāṇī and Nānded' districts of Marāṭhavāḍā formed part of the dominion of the Vatsagulma branch. Pravarasena I is accredited with the authorship of Prākṛt Kāvya, Harivijaya. Not much information is available about those who succeeded him except the last, viz., Harisena who is said to have ruled from Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal and from Mālvā to the Tuṅgabhadra<sup>2</sup>. During the reign of this king three of the caves at Ajantā, viz., the two Vihara Caves Nos. XVI and XVII and the Caitya Cave No. XIX were excavated and decorated with fresco paintings.

## Kalacuris.

The Vākāṭakas were supplanted by about A.D. 550 by the Kalacuris of Māhiśmati or modern Maheśvar in Central India. The Kalacuri dynasty was founded by Kṛṣṇarāja. A good number of his coins have been found at Dhamori in Amrāvati district and Pattan in Betul district which was then included in Vidarbha. These coins circulated for a period of 150 years after Kṛṣṇarāja<sup>3</sup> as could be deduced from the Añjaneri plates of the Hariścandriya king Bhogaśakti over an area extending from Mālvā and Rajputānā in the north to the districts of Sātārā and Nāsik in the south and from the islands of Bombay and Sāṣṭi in the west to the districts of Amrāvati and Betul in the east. Even with the fall of Vākāṭakas, Nandivardhan did not lose its importance as is evidenced by the issue of the Nagardhana plates of his feudatory Svāmīrāja dated in the Kalacuri year 322 (A.D. 573)<sup>4</sup>. This also goes to show that eastern Vidarbha formed part of the Kalacuri kingdom.

The Kalacuryas were overthrown by the Cālukya Pulakeśin II who defeated Buddharāja, the grandson of Kṛṣṇarāja in about A.D. 620. This Pulakeśin is described as the lord of three Mahārāṣṭras<sup>5</sup> comprising 99,000 villages and Vidarbha was undoubtedly one of them. The Rāṣṭrakūṭa feudatories of Kalacuris in Vidarbha now transferred their allegiance to the Cālukyas. Two grants, one dated Śaka 615 found at Saṅgalud<sup>6</sup> in the Akolā district and the

<sup>1</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 93 f.

<sup>2</sup> *Mirashi, C.I.I.*, Vol. VI, p. 102 f.

<sup>3</sup> *Loc. cit.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 611 f.

<sup>5</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 1 f.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIX, p. 109 f.



other dated Śaka 631 discovered at Multāi<sup>1</sup>, give the following genealogy of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa feudatories of the Cālukyas:—

Durgarāja  
|  
Góvindarāja  
|  
Svāmīkarāja  
|  
Nannarāja

(Known dates—A.D. 693 and 713)

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Nandivardhan was the capital of these feudatory Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Vidarbha but subsequently it was shifted to Acalpur in Amrāvati district as is proved by later references to events in their history. The Cālukyas were overthrown by the Rāṣṭrakūṭas about the middle of the 8th Century A.D. and several records of their dynasty are found. They are the Bhāndak Copper-plate inscription of Kṛṣṇa I, dated in the Śaka year 694 (A.D. 772) recording the grant of the village Nagaṇa to a temple of the Sun in Udumbaramantī, modern Rāñ Amrāvati in the Yavatmaḷ district<sup>2</sup>, and three copper-plate inscriptions found at Sirso, a village in the neighbouring Akolā district of Govinda III dated in the Śaka years 725, 729 and 734, respectively which record the grants of the villages of Jharika<sup>3</sup>, Lohārā<sup>4</sup> and Sisavai<sup>5</sup>.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānyakheta and the Kalacuris of Tripuri were on friendly<sup>6</sup> terms but during the reign of Govinda IV, the Kalacuri king Yuvarājadeva I put forth the claims of his son-in-law Baddiga Amoghavarṣa III, the uncle of Govinda IV to the Rāṣṭrakūṭa throne. A large army was sent against Vidarbha and in the battle fought between Karkarāja, a feudatory of Govinda IV, who ruled Vidarbha and the Kalacuri forces, on the bank of the Pāyoṣṇī the Kalacuris won the day. This encounter took place in c. A.D. 935<sup>7</sup>.

Another grant of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas of the reign of Baddiga Amoghavarṣa's son Kṛṣṇa III, dated Śaka 862 (A.D. 940-41) was found at Devlī in the Wardhā district<sup>8</sup>. It mentions the grant of a village in Nāgapūra Nandivardhana, which Nāgapūra might be the site where the present city of Nāgpūr is located.

The later Cālukyas of Kalyāṇi followed the Rāṣṭrakūṭas. Two inscriptions of the Cālukyas, one the so-called Sitābulḍi stone inscription, dated S. 1008 (A.D. 1087) and the other at Doṅgargāñv in Yavatmaḷ district dated S. 1034 (A.D. 1112)<sup>9</sup>. Both the inscriptions belong to the reign of Cālukya king Vikramāditya VI. The first records the grant of some *nivartanas* of land made by a

Cālukyas.

<sup>1</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 230 f.

<sup>2</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIV, p. 121 f.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 157 f.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 205 f.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 212 f.

<sup>6</sup> *Mirashi, C.I.I.*, Vol. IV, p. lxxxi, f.n. 4.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. lxxix f.

<sup>8</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 188 f.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol., XXVI, p. 177 f.

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feudatory named Dhadibhāndaka. It makes mention of Jagaddeva, the youngest son of Udayāditya, a brother of Paramāra Bhoja and states that Jagaddeva left Mālvā and entered the services of Vikramāditya VI. Jagaddeva was put in charge of some portion of Western Vidarbha.

If the Cālukyas occupied Western Vidarbha, it appears that the Paramāras of Dhār took possession of Eastern Vidarbha. An inscription at Bhāndak in Cāndā district dated in the Vikram year 1161 (A.D. 1104-05) traces the genealogy of the Paramāra prince Naravarman from Vairisimha<sup>1</sup>. This inscription records the grant of two villages, viz., Mokhalipāṭaka and Vyāpura to a temple probably situated at Bhāndak, because of the vicinity of these villages to Bhāndak. Mokhalipāṭaka is probably Mokhara 50 miles west of Bhāndak and Vyāpura probably Vurgānv about 30 miles north-east of Mokhara.

The rulers of Vidarbha after the downfall of the Vākāṭakas, were the feudatories of the ruling families successively at Māhiśmatī, Badāmī and Kalyāṇi. Due to the loss of royal patronage in Vidarbha many a distinguished learned person had to leave Vidarbha and seek patronage elsewhere. Among these could be mentioned Bhavabhūti, Rājasekhara and Trivikramabhaṭṭa all of whom were sons of Vidarbha<sup>2</sup>. Bhavabhūti, the author of Mahāvīrcarita who sought patronage in Padmavātī, the capital of the Nāgas in the north tells in the prologue of the play that his ancestors lived in Padmapura (modern Padampura in Bhaṇḍārā district). Rājasekhara who first sought patronage with Gurjara Pratihāras<sup>3</sup> and later with Kalacuri king Yuvarājadeva I glorifies Vatsagulma (modern Vāśim) in his Kāvya-mimāmsā as the pleasure resort of the god of love. Trivikramabhaṭṭa, who flourished at the court of the Rāstrakūṭa king Indra III, the author of Nalacampū graphically describes the holy places and rivers in Vidarbha.

Yādavas.

The last quarter of the twelfth century A.D. marks the rise of the Yādavas of Devagiri. The Yādavas who ruled over Seunadeśa as the feudatories of later Cālukyas, became independent under Bhillama. He founded the city of Devagiri and made it his capital. The Yādava kingdom reached new proportions in the reign of Siṅghaṇa. One of his inscriptions dated in Śaka 1132 was found in Vidarbha and records the erection of a *torana* at Ambaḍāpura (modern Amdāpur) in the Buldhānā district<sup>4</sup>. The general of Siṅghaṇa, Kholesvara was the native of Udumbara-pankti<sup>5</sup> (modern Rāṇi Amrāvati) and he won many a battle for his master. He built several temples in Vidarbha and Marāṭhavāḍā, the notable being that of Ambejogāi. He established *agrahāras* on the banks of the Pāyoṣṇi and Varadā.

<sup>1</sup> *Ep Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 180 f.

<sup>2</sup> Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I., p. 21 f.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 54 f.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. XXI, p. 127 f.

<sup>5</sup> G. H. Khare, *Sources of the Mediaeval History of the Deccan (Marathi)*, Vol. I.,

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Yādavas.

Rāmacandra of the Yādava dynasty was the last Hindu ruler of Devagiri, during whose reign the Muslims invaded the south. The Yādava kingdom of Devagiri came to an end in A.D. 1318 when it was annexed by the Khilji emperors of Delhi. The Yādavas, like their predecessors, were patrons of art, architecture and learning. Hemādri, a minister of Yādava kings Mahādeva and Rāmacandra, brought in vogue a new style of constructing temples which came to be called *Hemādpanthi* after his name. Many such temples are found in Vidarbha. Hemādri hailed from Vidarbha and held the post of Śrī-karaṇādhipa or Head of the Secretariat. He was responsible for annexing to the Yādava empire the eastern part of Vidarbha known as Jhāḍī-maṇḍala.

Hemādri, who was himself a great scholar, patronised one Bopadeva, a native of the village Vedapada (modern Belod) on the bank of the Wardhā. Bopadeva is credited with having composed ten works on Saṅskṛt grammar, nine on medicine, one for the determination of *tithis*, three on poetics and an equal number for the elucidation of the Bhāgavat doctrine.

Like Sanskṛt, Marāṭhī also flourished under the Yādavas. The propagator of the Mahānubhāva cult in that age, Cakradhara, used Marāṭhī as the vehicle of his religious teachings. Among others using Marāṭhī as the language of literary works during Yādava period could be mentioned Mukundarāja, the author of the Vedantic works *Vivekasindhu* and *Paramāmṛta*, and Jñāneśvara, the celebrated author of the *Bhāvārthadīpikā*, a commentary on the *Bhagavadgītā*.

In 1294 Alā-ud-din, nephew and son-in-law of Jalāl-ud-din Firoz Shāh Khilji, the reigning emperor of Delhi, assembled an army and suddenly invaded the Deccan without the knowledge or consent of his uncle. His objective was Devagiri. He marched from Kārrā, his headquarters, to Canderi and thence across the Sātpuḍās to Ellicpūr (Acalpūr), from where he advanced by forced marches towards Devagiri. Alā-ud-din not only carried off from Devagiri an enormous quantity of plunder<sup>1</sup>, but was strong enough to insist on the assignment of the revenues of Ellicpūr and the districts attached thereto. Annexation was not attempted, nor were Muhammedans introduced into the administration. Treasure was all that Alā-ud-din required for his immediate needs and this the adventurer obtained in plenty<sup>2</sup>.

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Invasion of the Deccan.

Alā-ud-din, on his return, murdered his uncle<sup>3</sup> and ascended the throne of Delhi on 19th July 1296. During his reign, Berār was traversed by Muhammedan armies from Delhi marching on expeditions to the south, but we find no special mention of the province. In an expedition in 1306 under Malik Kāfur Hazār-dināri against Devagiri in consequence of Rāmcandra having

Alā-ud-din ascends the throne.

<sup>1</sup> Alā-ud-din collected over 1,400 pounds of gold and a great quantity of pearls and rich stuff—Haig : *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 96.

<sup>2</sup> Haig, p. 97.

<sup>3</sup> Briggs *Ferishta*, I, pp. 317-18.

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Alā-ud-din ascends the throne.

failed to remit tribute<sup>1</sup>, Rāmcandra and his family were captured and sent to Delhi. He was, however, pardoned by the emperor and restored to his throne.

Rāmcandra died in 1310 and was succeeded by his eldest son Śankar. Śankar rebelled against Delhi and refused to remit the tribute. In 1313 Malik Kāfur was again sent to Devagiri to punish the recalcitrant Śankar. He defeated and slew Śankar and annexed his kingdom, including Berār, to the empire. Parbhāṇī district thus came for the first time directly under Muhammedan administration.

Rebellion in Devagiri.

Alā-ud-din Khilji died on January 2, 1316. In the confusion which followed his death and the subsequent assassination of Malik Kāfur, Harpāl, the son-in-law of Rāmcandra, seized Devagiri and declared his independence bringing Berār once again under Hindu rule<sup>2</sup>. By 1318 affairs at Delhi had settled down and Kutub-ud-din Mubārak Shāh, who was then on the throne, marched against Harpāl, captured and killed him. Parbhāṇī thus passed again, with the rest of Berār, into the hands of the Musalmans. The province remained under Muhammedan rule and administration until it was assigned under the treaty of 1853 to the East India Company.

The new governor of the province was Malik Yaklaki. He, however, shortly afterwards rebelled. The rebellion was suppressed but no details are available about the part played by the officers of Berār therein.

Tughlak Shāh.

Kutub-ud-din Mubārak Shāh was assassinated on April 14, 1320. But the usurper was defeated and slain before the end of that year by Gāzī Beg Tughlak, the Turki governor of the Puñjāb. Gāzī Beg was raised to the imperial throne under the title of Ghiyās-ud-din Tughlak Shāh. Though the expeditions of the Delhi emperors to the Deccan were of no direct relevance to the history of Berār, Berār no doubt suffered indirectly due to heavy exactions and heavy expenses of the wars. Ghiyās-ud-din Tughlak died in 1325<sup>3</sup>. He was succeeded by his son, Muhammad-bin Tughlak. The new emperor shifted the capital of the empire from Delhi to Devagiri in 1327 and renamed it as Daulatābād. Daulatābād, however, did not remain the capital city for long but during the period it was the capital, the importance of Berār must have increased due to its proximity to the capital.

Organiza-  
tion of  
Provinces  
of Deccan.

Under the Tughlaks, Mahārāṣṭra was divided into four provinces. Though the exact boundaries of the provinces are not mentioned, each province probably corresponded roughly with the four *tarafs* or provinces into which the Bahamani kingdom was afterwards divided. Berār, with its capital at Ellicpūr (Acalpūr), was one of them. The land revenue of the whole tract

<sup>1</sup> Briggs, I, 327-328.

<sup>2</sup> Walter Elliot, p. 31; Nilakanta Sastri, p. 222; Briggs Ferishta, I, p. 381.

<sup>3</sup> J. R. A. S. for July, 1922.

was assessed at seven crores of 'white tankas' of 175 grains each or about Rs. 3,50,00,000. From the fact that the collection of this revenue caused discontent and partial depopulation of the country, it seems that this assessment was excessive. There were three *shikkdars* or the heads of provinces. They were Malik Sardavatdār, Malik Mukhlis-ul-mulk Yusuf Bughrā, and Aziz Himār or Khammār. They were subordinate to Kutlagh Khān, governor of Daulatābād. He was assisted by Imād-ul-mulk. Next to the provincial governors were officials styled centurions. They were military officers who also performed such civil duties as the collection of revenue, prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of order.

In 1347 a rebellion broke out among the centurions of Gujarāt. Muhammad-bin Tughlak personally marched to Gujarāt and quelled the rebellion. He decided now to replace the centurions of Gujarāt by those of the Deccan and with this view summoned them. Fearing that they were called for being punished, they murdered the officer who was sent to call them on their way to Broach where they were ordered to assemble. Thereafter they returned to Daulatābād where they rebelled and raised one Ismāil Fateh (the Afghān), king of the Deccan, with the title of Nasir-ud-din Shāh. The emperor on hearing the news of the rebellion marched to Daulatābād and defeated the rebels. But Nasir-ud-din took refuge in the fort which Muhammad was unable to capture. At this time news arrived of a fresh outbreak in Gujarāt. The emperor left for Gujarāt hurriedly leaving an army to besiege Daulatābād. The *amirs* of the Deccan defeated the besieging forces. Nasir-ud-din, however, abdicated in favour of Hasan, styled Zafar Khān, whom the *amirs* elected as their king. He ascended the throne as Alā-ud-din Bahaman Shāh on August 3, 1347.

Bahaman Shāh was the founder of the Bahamani dynasty of the Deccan which lasted in fact until 1482 and in name until 1526. He divided the kingdom into four *tarafs* or provinces, *viz.*, Berār, Daulatābād, Bidar, and Gulbargā<sup>1</sup> and a *tarafdār* or provincial governor was appointed over each. These *tarafdars* enjoyed extensive powers. The headquarters of Berār was at Ellicpūr. The Berār province had the river Godāvāri as its southern boundary and its western boundary extended beyond Baitalvādī (in Aurangābād district). The provincial governor 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 relations with the central authority were confined to the regular remission of a proportion of the revenue and to attending on his sovereign with the army of the province, whenever he might be called upon to do so. The province of Berār was probably divided into two principal divisions, one in the north with its capital at Ellicpūr and the other on the south with its capital at Māhur.

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## Organization of Provinces of Deccan.

Rebellion of *amirs* of Deccan.

## Bahamanis.

<sup>1</sup> Briggs Ferishta, II, p. 295; Dr. Kunte, *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, pp. 22-23.

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In the reign of Muhammad Shāh Bahamani, who succeeded his father in 1358, each *tarafdār* was given a distinctive title and the governor of Berār was styled *Majlis-i-Āli*.

*Safdar Khān, governor of Berār.*—The first governor of Berār under the Bahamanis was a Persian, Safdar Khān Sistāni. He joined forces in Muhammad Shāh's expedition into Telāṅgaṇā in 1362 and was away for two years<sup>1</sup>. In 1366, Bahrām Khān Māzandarānī, a deputy governor of Daulatābād, revolted at the instigation of Govind Dev, a Marāthā. He was joined by several of the nobles of Berār, who were related to Bahrām Khān. The rebels were, however, defeated and fled to Gujārāt. Muhammad Shāh issued special orders at this time to his *tarafdārs* for the suppression of highway robberies which seem to be rampant in the Deccan of those days. It is reported that the *tarafdārs* sent 20,000 heads of the beheaded malefactors to Gulbargā.

Muhammad Shāh toured the provinces of the kingdom, when not engaged in war. It could thus be seen that the provinces were well administered in those days. This shows the pattern of administration in the kingdom in general and the province of Berār in particular.

*Mujāhid Shāh.*—Muhammad I died in 1377 and was succeeded by his son, Mujāhid Shāh. In his war against Bukka I of Vijayanagar he called Safdar Khān to the capital with the army of Berār. He was sent to besiege Adoni. Bukka was defeated and the fortress fell. Mujāhid Shāh turned towards the capital and ordered the *tarafdārs* of Bidar and Berār to return to their provinces. Shortly afterwards Mujāhid was assassinated on April 15, 1378, at the instigation of his uncle, Dāud. Dāud hastened to Gulbargā to ascend the throne. Safdar Khān and the governor of Bidar refused to attend him there. They turned to Bijāpūr and divided between them the royal elephants stationed there. They then returned to their provinces. Dāud Shāh did not live long and was assassinated on May 20, 1378. He was succeeded by his nephew, Muhammad Shāh II.

With the accession of Muhammad II, Safdar Khān and the governor of Bidar hastened to the capital to offer him their congratulations. Early in the reign of Muhammad Shāh there was a severe famine in Berār and the Deccan. A school for famine orphans was established at Ellicpūr, where children were brought up in the Muhammedan faith and special allowances were given in all towns to religious teachers and to the blind<sup>2</sup>.

*Salābat Khān.*—Muhammad II died on April 20, 1397. He was succeeded by his elder son, Ghiyās-ud-din. Safdar Khān Sistāni died in Ellicpūr during his reign. His son, Salābat Khān, was appointed governor of Berār in his father's place and was given the title of *Majlis-i-Āli*. On June 14th, 1397, Ghiyās-ud-din was blinded and deposed and was followed by his brother Sams-ud-din.

<sup>1</sup> Briggs, II, pp. 305, 309.

<sup>2</sup> Haig, p. 385.

He also met with a similar fate at the end of the year and was succeeded by his cousin, Tāj-ud-din Firoz Shāh. The army of Berār, under Salābat Khān, took part in Firoz Shāh's campaign against Harihara II of Vijayanagar in 1398-99, but the absence of the governor from Berār encouraged Narsingh Dev, the Goṇḍ Rājā of Kherlā, to overrun the province from north to south and occupy it'. Firoz Shāh thereupon marched northwards, captured Māhur and pressed on towards Kherlā by way of Ellicpūr. He made a halt here and dispatched troops under the command of his brother Ahmad Khān, the Khān-i-Khānān, against Narsingh Dev. In the battle fought within a short distance of Kherlā, between the troops of Ahmad and those of Narsingh Dev, the Muslims<sup>1</sup> suffered severe reverses in the beginning but later rallied round to defeat the Goṇḍ. The Goṇḍ were pursued with great slaughter to the gates of Kherlā. The fort of Kherlā was besieged by Ahmad Khān and Fazl-ullāh. After the siege had lasted for two months, the Goṇḍ offered to surrender but the Goṇḍ Rājā was told that he would have to make submission to Firoz Shāh in Ellicpūr. This he did and promised to remain a faithful liegeman of the Bahamanis as his predecessor had been in the days of Bahaman Shāh.

It appears that the *tarafdār* of Berār, Salābat Khān was killed in this battle because we find that Firoz Shāh, immediately before he left Ellicpūr for Gulbargā, appointed Mir Fazl-ullāh Añju, governor of Berār.

*Wars with Vijayanagar and Goṇḍvāna.*—Firoz Shāh, when he was at war with Vijayanagar in 1406, called the army of Berār under Fazl-ullāh. He was asked to conduct the siege of Bankāpūr, which he did successfully. Bankāpūr, with the country surrounding it, was annexed to the Bahamani dominions, and Fazl-ullāh and his army returned to Berār. Again in 1412 Firoz Shāh declared war against the Goṇḍ and the army of Berār probably took a principal part in the campaign.

In 1417 Firoz Shāh again declared war on Vijayanagar, this time with disastrous results. The Muslims were heavily defeated and the governor of Berār was treacherously slain. No *tarafdār* was immediately appointed but the Government of the province was probably carried on by the deputy of Mir Fazl-ullāh Añju, the slain governor. In 1422 Firoz Shāh was deposed by his brother Ahmad Khān. The latter ascended the throne in Gulbargā as Ahmad Shāh I. He brought the war with Vijayanagar to a successful conclusion. He was impressed by the exemplary valour of one Abdul Kādir, the captain of the guard who had saved the king's life on one occasion. Abdul Kādir was rewarded with the governorship of Berār with the title of Khān-i-Jahān in addition to the *ex-officio* title of *Majlis-i-Ali*. Abdul Kādir was a Deccani of Turki descent and held the governorship of Berār for nearly forty years<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Haig, page 387.

<sup>2</sup> Muslim generals, viz., Shujat Khan, Dilawar Khan and Bahadur Khan were slain.

<sup>3</sup> *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, f.n. p. 71.

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*Ahmad Shāh visits Ellicpūr.*—The defeat of the Muslims in 1417 encouraged the Hindus of the greater part of Berār to rise in revolt. Ahmad Shāh, therefore, in 1425 left the capital for his northward march towards Ellicpūr and recaptured Māhur and Kalam, which had fallen in the hands of Goṇḍḍ. He reached Ellicpūr and stayed there for a year and then returned to his capital. Narsiṅgh Dev, the Rājā of Kherlā, requested his suzerain to help him against Hoṣāṅg. Ahmad Shāh ordered the governor of Berār to go to the succour of Narsiṅgh Dev while he himself marched to Ellicpūr. In the meanwhile Hoṣāṅg had devastated Narsiṅgh Dev's territory and besieged Kherlā. Ahmad Shāh now started advancing against Hoṣāṅg but retraced his steps on the advice of the religious doctors in his camp that a Muslim must not attack a brother Muslim. This emboldened Hoṣāṅg who started closely pursuing the retreating Deccani army. Ahmad Shāh now realised his folly and when the enemy crossed the frontiers of his kingdom he drew his army in a battle array to face the enemy on the bank of a river<sup>1</sup>. The governor of Berār, Khān-i-Jahān commanded the right wing of the army. According to Ferishta, Ahmad stayed at Ellicpūr to strengthen his northern frontiers. This was not to the liking of Hoṣāṅg Shāh of Mālṽā who attacked Ahmad's vassal, Narsiṅgh Dev of Kherlā but was twice defeated. However, Ahmad did not help his vassal in time. Narsiṅgh Dev was defeated and Hoṣāṅg prepared to march on Kherlā. Hoṣāṅg who had about 17,000 cavalry fell on the Bahamanis but Ahmad Shāh with picked troops fell upon Hoṣāṅg's rear and the army of Mālṽā was completely routed<sup>2</sup>. Hoṣāṅg ran away from the field of battle and Ahmad Shāh returned to his capital. In 1429 Ahmad Shāh transferred his capital from Gulbargā to Bidar. A few years of peace followed the conclusion of this war. But in 1433 Hoṣāṅg again attacked Kherlā, killed Narsiṅgh Dev and annexed Kherlā to his kingdom. Ahmad Shāh marched into Berār to counter Hoṣāṅg Shāh but Nasir Khān, the ruler of Khāndeś, intervened and brought about a compromise<sup>3</sup>. The attack of Mālṽā was the consequence of the weakened power of the Bahamanis due to their protracted war with Gujarāt. One of the terms of the treaty allowed the retention of Berār by Ahmad Shāh which speaks volumes for the sorry plight to which the Bahamanis were reduced and the domineering position that Hoṣāṅg of Mālṽā had obtained in relation to the Bahamanis<sup>4</sup>.

Ahmad Shāh I died in 1435. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Alā-ud-din Ahmad Shāh II, who had married the daughter of Nasir Khān, the Sultān of Khāndeś. This lady complained to her father that her husband was neglecting her for another favourite. Nasir Khān prepared to invade his son-in-law's dominions. In this adventure he joined hands with Ahmad Shāh of Gujarāt and as a first step he began seducing the nobles of Berār.

<sup>1</sup> Ferishta and Sayyad Ali as well do not mention the name of the river.

<sup>2</sup> Briggs, II, p. 408.

<sup>3</sup> Briggs, II, pp. 415-16.

<sup>4</sup> For details see *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, pp. 73, 76.



Nasir Khān succeeded in alienating many of the officers in Berār to his side. Many noblemen formed a strong party in Berār against the Bahamani king. Nasir Khān requisitioned the help of the Goṇḍ and Korkus. In the contest between the father-in-law and the son-in-law, the former was defeated by forces under the Bahamani general Khalāf Hasan Basri<sup>1</sup>.

In 1443 the army of Berār was employed, with the armies of the other provinces of the kingdom, in driving Devarāyā II of Vijayanagar out of the Rāicur *doab*. The governor of Berār, however, did not join the expedition<sup>2</sup>.

*Invasion of Deccan by Mahmud of Mālṡā.*—Alā-ud-din Ahmad II died on April 3, 1458 and was succeeded by his son Humāyun. Immediately after his accession Jalāl Khān and Sikandar Khān, two nobles of his court, rose in rebellion. The governor of Berār who had visited the capital for the purpose of offering his congratulations to the new king was employed against the rebels. He was defeated and the rising was ultimately suppressed by Humāyun. We hear no more of Berār during this brief and troubled reign. Humāyun Shāh died on September 4, 1461 and was succeeded by his son Nizām Shāh, aged eight. In 1462 Mahmud Shāh of Mālṡā, taking advantage of the new king's youth, invaded the Deccan by way of western Berār. The armies of Berār, Daulatābād and Gulbargā marched to meet Mahmud Shāh. In the battle fought at Kandhār, the Bahamani forces were defeated and Mahmud Shāh of Mālṡā sacked Bidar. Nizām Shāh's mother appealed for help to Mahmud Shāh of Gujarāt. Mahmud Shāh reached the north-western frontier of the Bahamani kingdom with 80,000 horse. Mahmud Gāvān, one of the chief nobles of the Bahamani Kingdom, joined the Gujarātis 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 Gujarāti horse. He sent 10,000 Deccani horse into Berār to cut off the invader's retreat and marched towards Bidar with the remainder of his force. He camped between Bhir and Kandhār, but did not risk a battle. The army of Mālṡā which was starved out retreated northwards through eastern Berār. Mahmud Shāh of Mālṡā was pursued and harassed throughout his retreat by Mahmud Gāvān and the ten thousand horse which had been awaiting him in Berār. He retreated through the hills of the Melghāt but was led astray by the Korku rājās of the tract. A large part of Mālṡā army perished.

Nizām Shāh died on July 30, 1463 and was succeeded by his brother Muhammad III, surnamed *Laṡkari* or "the soldier".

*War with Kherlā.*—In 1467 Nizām-ul-mulk, the Turk, was appointed governor of Berār and was ordered to capture Kherlā, where a Goṇḍ prince still owed allegiance to Mālṡā. The army of Berār marched against Kherlā and besieged it. The army of Mālṡā, which attempted to raise the siege, was signally defeated.

<sup>1</sup> *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas* pp. 95-96.

<sup>2</sup> *Briggs, II, p. 432.*

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Kherlā fell, but two Rajputs treacherously assassinated Nizām-ul-Mulk. The two officers next in authority to Nizam-ul-Mulk were Yusuf Ādil Khān, afterwards the founder of the Ādil Śāhi dynasty of Bijāpūr, and Daryā Khān, the Turk. Yusuf and Daryā left a force to hold Kherlā and returned to Bidar with the body of their late leader. Muhammad Shāh approved of their action and bestowed Kherlā upon them in *jāgir*. Mahmud Shāh of Mālṽā now sent an embassy to Muhammad Shāh and reminded him of the treaty between Ahmad Shāh Bahamani and Hoṣaṅg Shāh of Mālṽā, in which it was stipulated that Kherlā should belong to Mālṽā and Berār to the Bahamanis. He besought Muhammad Shāh not to be a breaker of treaties or the means of stirring up strife between Musalmans. Muhammad Shāh returned to him a dignified reply through Śaikh Ahmad the Sadr and Śarif-ul-Mulk, informing him that when the affairs of the Bahamani kingdom were in confusion after the accession of the boy-king Nizām Shāh it was Mahmud himself who had broken faith by invading the Bahamani dominions. He, however, had no wish to deprive Mahmud Shāh 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 Kherlā, which had been annexed to Berār, was handed back by Muhammad Shāh to the king of Mālṽā.

*Fateh-ullāh Imād-ul-mulk.*—The governorship of Berār seems to have remained vacant for a few years after the death of Nizām-ul-Mulk the Turk, until in 1471, Fateh-ullāh Imād-ul-Mulk was made governor. This *amir* is worthy of special notice, for he founded the Imād Śāhi dynasty, which reigned in Berār for a period of eighty years. He was a Brāhmaṇ of Vijayanagar who was captured by the Musalmans in 1422, early in the reign of Ahmad Shāh, and was bestowed on the Khān-i-Jahān, who was appointed governor of Berār immediately after the conclusion of the campaign, and was brought up as a Musalman. He never forgot his Brāhmaṇ descent or his native land. Fateh-ullāh had spent all his service, if we except temporary periods of absence in the field, in Berār 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 and to have been at the same time a faithful servant of the Bahamanis.

Berār suffered, with the rest of the Deccan, from the terrible two years of famine in 1473 and 1474, and most of those who escaped death from starvation fled to Mālṽā and Gujarāt. 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<sup>1</sup>.

*Redistribution of provinces.*—In the campaigns of Muhammad III in Orissā, Talaṅgaṇā and the Peninsula, Fateh-ullāh, with the army of Berār, bore a share. In 1480, before these campaigns had been brought to a close, the four provinces into which the

<sup>1</sup> Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas, p. 150.

Deccan had been divided by Bahaman Shāh were sub-divided into eight. Berār was divided into the two new provinces of northern Berār named Gāvil and southern Berār named Māhur<sup>1</sup> wherein the whole of the Parbhani district was included. Fateh-ullāh Imād-ul-Mul̄k was appointed the governor of Gāvil while Khudāvand Khān the African was made governor of Māhur. At the same time the powers of the provincial governors were much curtailed. Many *parḡanās* of the provinces were made *khās* 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 *tarafdārs*, but the faithful Fateh-ullāh, though stripped of half his province, seems to have taken no exception to them. The malcontents, however, entered into a conspiracy against Mahmud Gāvān, the author of the reforms, and compassed his death on April 5, 1481. Muhammad III who was their dupe discovered his minister's innocence when it was too late and bitterly repented his action. Fateh-ullāh Imād-ul-Mul̄k and Khudāvand Khān, with the troops of Berār, left the royal camp and encamped at a distance of two leagues from it. When asked the reason for this move, Fateh-ullāh boldly replied that when so old and faithful a servant as Mahmud Gāvān could be murdered on the lying reports of false witnesses, nobody within the king's reach was safe. The 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 Khwājā Mahmud to his death, but Fateh-ullāh and Khudāvand Khān replied that they would shape their conduct on that of Yusuf Adil Khān, who was then absent on a distant expedition. Yusuf was at once recalled and joined Fateh-ullāh and Khudāvand Khān. The three *tarafdārs* 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 Bijāpūr, which enabled him to make provision for the followers of the deceased minister. Shortly after this the *tarafdārs* were dismissed to their provinces<sup>2</sup>.

*Disaffection of tarafdārs of Berār.*—Fateh-ullāh and Khudāvand Khān were recalled from Berār shortly afterwards in order that they might attend Muhammad III on a progress through the province of Bijāpūr. They obeyed the summons, but both on the march and in camp they placed a distance between themselves and the royal camp. In this manner the armies reached Belgānv, whence the *tarafdārs* were ordered to accompany the king to Goa and the Koṅkaṅ, which they refused to do. Yusuf Adil Khān, however, marched to the aid of Goa, then besieged by Rājasekhara of Vijayanagar, while Muhammad III marched to Firozābād. Fateh-ullāh and Khudāvand Khān refused to accompany him any further, and returned to Berār without leave.

<sup>1</sup> Haig, p. 419.

<sup>2</sup> *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas.* f.n. pp. 166-67.

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Bahamanis.

Muhammad in spite of his displeasure dared not resent it as any action on his part would have resulted in a civil war, that would have hastened the disruption of his kingdom.

*Accession of Mahmud Shāh.*—Muhammad Shāh died on March 2, 1483. He was succeeded by his son, Mahmud Shāh, a boy of twelve; all power in the capital was held by Malik Hasan Nizām-ul-Mulk. Fateh-ullāh Imād-ul-Mulk was made titular minister of the kingdom, his son Śaikh Alā-ud-din being appointed his deputy in northern Berār, but being disgusted with the intrigues in the capital he returned to Ellicpūr without having exercised the duties of his post at the capital<sup>1</sup>.

Malik Hasan Nizām-ul-Mulk (the *vazir*) was assassinated before 1485, and affairs in Bidar went from bad to worse. The young king's conduct was not above reproach and the administration passed into the hands of Kāsim Barid, a Turk. The *tarafdārs* naturally ignored messages from the capital and were practically independent. The splendour of the nominal ruler was utterly eclipsed.

Imādśāhi.

In 1490 Malik Ahmad, the son of Malik Hasan Nizām-ul-Mulk of Ahmadnagar, Yusuf Ādil Khān of Bijāpūr and Fateh-ullāh Imād-ul-Mulk of Gāvīl declared their independence<sup>2</sup>.

The supremacy of Kāsim Barid in the capital had, however, convinced Fateh-ullāh of the necessity for some decisive step and the veteran statesman had already prepared himself for possible opposition by improving the defences of Gāvīlgaḍ and Narnāḷā.

Although Fateh-ullāh had declared himself independent, he still regarded himself, to some extent, as a vassal of the Bahamani king. In 1494 he responded to his old master's call to punish a rebel named Bahādur Gilāni on the western coast along with Yusuf Ādil Shāh and Ahmad Nizām Shāh. But the aid thus rendered differed from the submissive attendance of the *tarafdārs*, as the Sultāns did not attend in person but sent contingents to serve in the campaigns.

*Combination against Bijāpūr.*—In 1504 Yusuf Ādil Shāh, who was a Śiāh, had the *khuibā* read in the mosques of the Bijāpūr kingdom after the Śiāh fashion. Amir Barid who had succeeded his father, Kāsim Barid, in that same year sent notices in Mahmud Shāh's name to Fateh-ullāh Imād Shāh, Khudāvand Khān of Māhur, and Sultān Qulī Qutb-ul-Mulk, who had been appointed governor of Telaṅganā and had established himself at Golconḍā, asking them to combine to stamp out the heresy. Sultān Qulī Qutb-ul-Mulk though himself a Śiāh responded to it at once thinking Yusuf Ādil Shāh's act as a declaration of opposition to Bahamani traditions. Fateh-ullāh Imād Shāh and Khudāvand Khān on the other hand, though both were professed Sunnis, showed very clearly their disinclination to act against their old ally, and excused themselves. Amir Barid applied to Ahmad

<sup>1</sup> Briggs, II, p. 528.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Kunte, *Ahmadnagarvchi Nizamshahi* (1963), p. 25 f.n.

Nizām Shāh for aid which was promptly rendered. Subsequently Amir Barid with Mahmud Shāh, Sultān Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk, Ahmad Nizām Shāh, and Fakhr-ul-Mulk (the Deccani), marched against Yusuf Ādil Shāh, who, finding that his external foes and the Sunnis in his own kingdom were too strong for him, made his way, with 5,000 horse, to the territories of his old friend Fateh-ullāh Imād Shāh, closely pursued by the allies who followed him almost to the gates of Gāvilgaḍ. Fateh-ullāh was again greatly perplexed. He would not give up the refuge, he would not fight for the Shāh religion, and in no circumstances would he draw the sword against the Bahamani king. He, therefore, despatched Yusuf Ādil Shāh to Dāud Khān of Khāndeś, while he proceeded to make terms with the invaders of Berār. He impressed upon them that it was not with a view to uphold the Sunni religion that Amir Barid had taken up arms but in reality he wanted the possession of Bijāpūr. This entirely correct view of the situation impressed itself on Ahmad Nizām Shāh and Qutb-ul-Mulk, who at once returned to their provinces without even going through the formality of bidding Mahmud Shāh farewell. The Sultān of Berār was now free to deal with the Sultān 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 Shāh was inclined to accept this counsel, but Amir Barid did not intend to let Bijāpūr slip through his fingers so easily and was about to carry Mahmud off to besiege Bijāpūr but meanwhile Yusuf Ādil Shāh had heard of the retreat of Ahmad Nizām Shāh and Qutb-ul-Mulk and returned with all haste from Burhānpūr to Gāvilgaḍ. He now took the field against Mahmud Shāh or rather against Amir Barid, who, perceiving that he was no match for Yusuf and Fateh-ullāh in combination, hurriedly retreated to Bidar, leaving Berār in peace.

सत्यमेव जयते

*Death of Fateh-ullāh Imād Shāh.*—Fateh-ullāh Imād Shāh died in 1510 and was succeeded by his son Alā-ud-din Imād Shāh<sup>1</sup>.

In 1508 Burhān Nizām Shāh succeeded his father Ahmad in Ahmadnagar at the age of seven<sup>2</sup>. The Deccanis and the foreigners at his court struggled for power. The Deccanis were headed by Mukammal Khān, who had been Ahmad's minister.

<sup>1</sup> 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 Rangiri 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 Khudawand Khan of Mahur. On his release Ala-ud-din is said to have proceeded at once to Gavilgaḍ 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.

<sup>2</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 37 f.n.

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The foreigners, i.e., the Persian and Turki soldiers conspired to overthrow the Deccanis, and on the failure of their plot fled from Ahmadnagar with 8,000 horse and took refuge with Alā-ud-din Imād Shāh in Ellicpūr. They convinced Imād Shāh that it was the proper time for the invasion of Ahmadnagar. Alā-ud-din, consenting to the proposal, collected his troops from Gāvilgaḍ and Ellicpūr and marched for the frontier. Mūkamal Khān was prepared and met him. After a severely contested battle victory declared itself for Ahmadnagar, and Alā-ud-din with the army of Berār fled to Ellicpūr. The army of Ahmadnagar followed up its victory and laid waste the greater part of south-western Berār. Alā-ud-din deserted his country and fled to Burhānpur. The ruler of Khāndeś, Ādil Khān III. brought about a peace between the contending parties but quarrels soon broke out afresh.

*Affair of Pāthri.*—Burhān Nizām Shāh's grandfather, Malik Hasan Nizām-ul-Mulk, was descended of a Brāhmaṇ family which had held the hereditary office of *Kulkarni* or *paṭvārī* in Pāthri in Parbhāṇī district. For some reason or another, probably due to the proselytizing zeal of one of the Bahamani kings, the ancestor of Hasan had fled from Pāthri and taken refuge in the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar. Malik Hasan, whose original name was Timā Bhaṭ, had been captured like Fateh-ullāh Imād-ul-Mulk, in one of the campaigns against Vijayanagar and brought up as a Muslim. When he attained to power and the governorship of a province in the border of which his ancestral home was situated, his relatives flocked to Ahmadnagar and urged his son, Ahmad Nizām Shāh, to include in his dominions the town of Pāthri, which lay on the southern border of Berār. Mukammal Khān wrote, by command of Burhān Nizām Shāh, proposing that Alā-ud-din Imād Shāh should cede Pāthri to Ahmadnagar in exchange for a richer *parganā*. Alā-ud-din refused to listen to this proposal and began to fortify Pāthri. Mukammal Khān 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 Berār. Alā-ud-din paid no heed to the protest, constructed the fort and returned to Ellicpūr. In 1518 Mukammal Khān, under the pretence that Burhān Nizām Shāh wished to enjoy the cool air of the hills above Daulatābād and visit the caves of Ellorā, collected a large army and marched in a leisurely way to Daulatābād, whence he made a sudden forced march on Pāthri. The town was taken by escalade and the army of Ahmadnagar possessed itself of the whole *parganā*. Burhān having attained his object returned to his capital leaving Miyaṇ Muhammad Ghorī, an officer who had greatly distinguished himself in the assault, to govern the *parganā* with the title of Kāmil Khān<sup>2</sup>. Alā-ud-din Imād Shāh was not strong enough to resent this aggression at the time and though it rankled in his memory he suffered himself to

<sup>1</sup> In this case probably the *Deshpande watan* of the *pargana*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 47-48.

be cajoled six years later by Mullā Haidar Astrābādi, an envoy from Ahmadnagar, into an alliance with Burhān Nizām Shāh, who was then engaged in an acrimonious dispute with Ismāil Adil Shāh, regarding the possession of the fortress of Solāpūr<sup>1</sup>. In 1525 a battle was fought at Solāpūr and Alā-ud-din, whose army was opposed to a wing of the Bijāpūr's commanded by Asad Khān of Belgānv, was utterly defeated and withdrew by rapid marches and in great disorder to Gāvilgaḍ, forsaking his ally. Burhān Nizām Shāh was defeated and forced to retreat to Ahmadnagar.

*War with Ahmadnagar and Bidar.*—Alā-ud-din Imād Shāh now perceived his error in allying himself with Burhān and Ismāil Adil Shāh, anxious to weaken Ahmadnagar as much as possible, persuaded Sultān Qulī Qutb Shāh in 1527 to aid Alā-ud-din in recovering Pāthri<sup>2</sup>. The allies succeeded in wresting Pāthri for a time from Burhān but he entered into an alliance with Amir Barid of Bidar and marched from Ahmadnagar to Pāthri, 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 *parganā* was annexed to Ahmadnagar and bestowed upon some cousins of Burhān Nizām Shāh who adhered to the faith of their fathers. Burhān was not disposed to regard the recapture of Pāthri as a sufficient punishment for Alā-ud-din, and having captured Māhur occupied southern Berār of which Parbhani district formed a part. He now turned his eyes towards Ellicpūr and formed the design of annexing the whole of Berār to his kingdom. Alā-ud-din, who had been deserted by Sultān Qulī Qutb Shāh, was in no position to face the allied armies of Ahmadnagar and Bidar. He, therefore, fled from Ellicpūr to Burhānpur and sought assistance from Mirān Muhammad Shāh of Khāndeś. Mirān Muhammad responded to the appeal and marched with his unfortunate ally into Berār. The armies of Berār and Khāndeś met the allied armies of Ahmadnagar and Bidar in battle and were utterly defeated. We are not told where this battle was fought but it was probably not far south of Ellicpūr, towards which place the invaders had marched from Māhur, and may have been in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. Burhān Nizām Shāh now held practically the whole of Berār and captured 300 elephants and the whole of Alā-ud-din's artillery and stores. Alā-ud-din and Mirān Muhammad Shah fled to Burhānpur and thence sent a message to Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt, imploring his assistance. Bahādur Shāh snatched at the opportunity of interfering in the affairs of the Deccan and in 1528 sent a large army by way of Nandurbār and Sultānpūr towards Ahmadnagar and also entered Berār. Burhān Nizām Shāh was much perturbed by the appearance of this formidable adversary on the scene. He made a wild appeal for help to Bābar, and more reasonable appeals to Sultān Qulī Qutb Shāh of Golconḍā and Ismāil Adil Shāh of

<sup>1</sup> Briggs, III.<sup>2</sup> Briggs, III, p. 217.

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Bijāpūr<sup>1</sup>. The former professed himself unable to send assistance but Ismāil sent 6,000 picked horse and much treasure. Bahādur Shāh entered Berār on the pretext of restoring Pāthri and southern Berār to Alā-ud-din, but having seen the country he desired it for himself and made no haste to leave. This was very soon perceived by Alā-ud-din, who repented of his folly and ventured to suggest to Bahādur Shāh that the Ahmadnagar kingdom should be the theatre of war. He promised that if Bahādur Shāh would conquer that kingdom for him he would resign the kingdom of Berār. Bahādur Shāh accepted the offer and advanced against Burhān Nizām Shāh, who was now encamped on the plateau of Bhir. Amir Barid fell upon the advancing foes and slew two or three thousand of the Gujarātis. This enraged Bahādur Shāh, who sent 20,000 horse against Amir Barid. The battle soon became general and the Deccanis were defeated and fled to Pareṇḍā. Being pursued thither they again fled to Junnar, while Bahādur Shāh occupied Ahmadnagar. Here he remained until supplies, which the Deccanis cut off, became scarce. He then marched to Daulatābād and left Alā-ud-din Imād Shāh and the *amirs* of Gujarāt to besiege that fortress while he encamped on the plateau above it. Burhān Nizām Shāh now made a fervent appeal to Ismāil Adil Shāh for further assistance. Ismāil replied with expressions of goodwill, sent five hundred of his most efficient cavalry and expressed regret that the hostile attitude of the *rājā* of Vijayanagar prevented him from leaving his capital. Burhān wanted the prestige of Ismāil'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 Daulatābād 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 Berār and Ahmadnagar but the expulsion of an inconvenient intruder who was strong enough to upset entirely the balance of power in the Deccan. Burhān Nizām Shāh opened negotiations with Alā-ud-din Imād Shāh and professed himself ready to restore all that had been captured by him. Alā-ud-din and Mirān Muhammad Shāh were now as apprehensive as their former enemies of Bahādur Shāh's intentions and approached Khudāvand Khān, the latter's minister, with a request that his master would leave the Deccan. Khudāvand Khān replied that Bahādur Shāh had not come uninvited, and that if the Sultāns of the Deccan composed their differences all would be well. The intimation was sufficient. Alā-ud-din Imād Shāh sent his surplus supply of grain to the defenders of Daulatābād and returned to Ellīcpūr. Bahādur Shāh and Mirān Muhammad Shāh 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 Berār and Ahmadnagar should remain in *status quo ante bellum*, that the *Khutbā* should be read

<sup>1</sup> Briggs, III, p. 218.



in both kingdoms in the name of Bahādur Shāh and that both Alā-ud-din and Burhān should pay a war indemnity. Mirān Muhammad Shāh, after his return to Burhānpūr, called upon Burhān Nizām Shāh to fulfil his obligations by restoring to Alā-ud-din Pāthri and Māhur and all the elephants and other booty which had been captured near Ellicpūr. Burhān's reply to this message was to return to Mirān Muhammad some elephants which had been captured from him, on receiving which Mirān Muhammad desisted from urging on Burhān the fulfilment of his compact with Alā-ud-din.

*War with Golconḍā.*—This was not the last campaign in which the war-like but unfortunate Alā-ud-din was engaged. Sultān Quli Qutb Shāh of Golconḍā was troubled by a Turk named Qiyām-ul-Mulk the governor of eastern Telaṅgaṇā who resisted Sultān Quli's claims to dominion over that tract<sup>1</sup>. He maintained a guerilla warfare for years, and received encouragement from Bidar and perhaps from Berār also, until he was defeated by Sultān Quli at Yelgandal when he fled and took refuge with Alā-ud-din Imād Shāh in Berār. Sultān Quli sent an envoy to Berār to demand the delivery of the fugitive and also the restoration of certain districts of south-eastern Berār which in the time of the Bahamanis had belonged to Telaṅgaṇā. On Alā-ud-din's refusal to satisfy these demands Sultān Quli marched northwards and Alā-ud-din marched from Ellicpūr to meet him. A battle was fought near Rāmgiri and the Berāris were utterly defeated. Alā-ud-din fled to Ellicpūr and Sultān Quli possessed himself of the disputed territory and returned to Golconḍā. Unfortunately the date of these operations is not given, but it appears probable that they took place after the departure of Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt from the Deccan. The date of the death of Alā-ud-din Imād Shāh is not certain, but he probably died in 1529 and was succeeded by his son Daryā Imād Shāh<sup>2</sup>.

*Daryā Imād Shāh.*—The early years of Daryā Imād Shāh's reign were uneventful and his kingdom enjoyed a much needed rest. In 1554 Husain Nizām Shāh succeeded to the throne of Ahmadnagar<sup>3</sup>. His younger brother, Abdul Kādir, was induced to make a fight for the throne but was overcome and took refuge with Daryā Imād Shāh, under whose protection he remained until his death. Shortly after Mirān Abdul Kādir's flight, Saif Ain-ul-Mulk, who had espoused the cause of Abdul Kādir, became apprehensive lest Husain Nizām Shāh should punish him for his defection, and fled to Ellicpūr, where he took refuge with Daryā Imād Shāh. He did not remain long in Berār but took service under Ibrāhim Ādil Shāh of Bijāpūr, who interested himself in plots to dethrone Husain Nizām Shāh. Ibrāhim's interference brought about a war between Bijāpūr and Ahmadnagar and Husain sent a Brāhmaṇ envoy named Viśvās Rāv to Daryā Imād

<sup>1</sup> Briggs, II, p. 527.

<sup>2</sup> Briggs, III, p. 489.

<sup>3</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 106.

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Shāh to ask him for aid. Daryā sent 7,000 cavalry to his neighbour's assistance and Husain then advanced to Solāpūr, which place Ibrāhim was besieging. In the battle which ensued, the armies of Ahmadnagar and Berār were on the point of fleeing when Ibrāhim Ādil Shāh was attacked by doubts of the loyalty of Saif Ain-ul-Mulk, who commanded a large body of his cavalry, and suddenly returned to Bijāpūr, leaving the allies in possession of the field. Husain then returned to Ahmadnagar and sent the cavalry of Berār back to Ellicpūr.

*Alliance with Ahmadnagar.*—After the death of Ibrāhim Ādil Shāh I in 1558, Husain Nizām Shāh persuaded Ibrāhim Qutb Shāh of Golconḍā to join him in an attempt to capture Gulbargā and the eastern districts of the Bijāpūr kingdom. The attempt failed owing to Ibrāhim Qutb Shāh's distrust of his ally, and Ali Ādil Shāh, who had succeeded to the throne of Bijāpūr, resolved to revenge himself on Husain Nizām Shāh, who sought strength in an alliance with Daryā Imād Shāh. In 1558 the kings of Berār and Ahmadnagar met at Sonpet on the Godāvārī where Daulat Shāh Begam, Daryā's daughter<sup>1</sup>, was married to Husain, Sonpet receiving the name of Isratābād in honour of the event.

*Invasion of Ahmadnagar.*—Meanwhile Ali Ādil Shāh had formed an alliance with Ibrāhim Qutb Shāh and Sadāśivarāyā of Vijayanagar and in 1560 these allies invaded the dominions of Ahmadnagar. Husain Nizām Shāh's trust lay in Ali Barid Shāh of Bidar, Daryā Imād Shāh of Berār, and Mirān Mubārak II of Khāndes. Unfortunately for him influences had been at work to break up this alliance. The Khān-i-Jahān, brother of Ali Barid Shāh, was friendly with Ali Ādil Shāh and had entered the service of Daryā Imād Shāh, whom he dissuaded from joining Husain Nizām Shāh. He then led an army of 5,000 cavalry and infantry from Berār 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 Nizām Shāh sent nearly 3,000 horse under Mullā Muhammad Nisāburī<sup>2</sup>. The army of Berār was utterly defeated and the Khān-i-Jahān, ashamed to return to Berār, joined the army of Ali Ādil Shāh. Jahāngir Khān the Deccani now became commander-in-chief of the army of Berār, and had an easier task than his predecessor, for by this time the members of the southern alliance had closed round Ahmadnagar and left Daryā Imād Shāh's army little occupation but that of plundering a defenceless country. The allies, however, quarrelled. Ibrāhim Qutb Shāh, who had gradually been drawn into sympathy with Husain Nizām Shāh, withdrew rapidly and secretly to Golconḍā, leaving behind him a small force which joined Husain. Jahāngir Khān with the army of Berār also went over to Husain who was enabled by this accession of strength, to cut off the supplies of Ali Ādil Shāh and Sadāśivarāyā, who were besieging Ahmadnagar. Sadāśivarāyā, who perceived that he had been drawn by Ali Ādil Shāh into no easy undertaking, was now in a mood to entertain proposals of

<sup>1</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 119.

<sup>2</sup> *Briggs*, III, p. 240.

peace, and when Husain Nizām Shāh sued for peace he agreed to retire on three conditions, one of which was that Jahāngir Khān, 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 Berār was assassinated. 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. Daryā Imād Shāh did not survive long his disgraceful acquiescence in his servant's death. He died in 1561 and was succeeded by his son, Burhān Imād Shāh.

*Burhān Imād Shāh.*—We have no certain information of the age of Burhān 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 Jahāngir Khān<sup>1</sup> for when Husain Nizām Shāh and Ibrāhim Qutb Shāh invaded the territory of Bijāpūr in 1562 and Ali Ādil Shāh and Sadāśivarāyā of Vijayanagar marched against them, Burhān not only refused to respond to Husain's appeal for assistance but prevented Ali Barid Shāh of Bidar from joining him. Husain Shāh then abandoned the siege of Kalyānī, in which he was engaged, and sent his ladies and heavy baggage to Ausā. The kings of Ahmadnagar and Golconḍā now found themselves opposed by Ali Ādil Shāh of Bijāpūr, Sadāśivarāyā of Vijayanagar, Ali Barid Shāh of Bidar, and Burhān Imād Shāh of Berār, and advanced to meet them, halting within twelve miles of their camp. On the following day Husain and Ibrāhim advanced against the enemy, the former making for the camp of Sadāśivarāyā and the latter that of Ali Ādil Shāh. Ali Barid Shāh, and Burhān Imād Shāh his objective. When they were well on their way heavy rain fell, and Husain's artillery and elephants stuck fast in the mire. Any further advance was out of question, and Husain returned to his camp with only forty out of seven hundred guns. Meanwhile Murtazā Khān, with the Marāṭha officers of Bijāpūr, had been sent by Ali Ādil Shāh to warn the allies to prepare for battle. On his way he came upon the abandoned guns of Husain Nizām Shāh, and learnt that Husain had returned to his camp. Murtazā informed his master of what he had found and Ali Ādil Shāh and Sadāśivarāyā sent troops to take possession of the guns. After securing the guns these troops fell in with the forces of Ibrāhim Qutb Shāh, attacked them, and defeated them. Ibrāhim re-formed his beaten army in rear of Husain Nizām Shāh's camp and made a stand which enabled Husain Nizām Shāh to come to his aid. The troops of Bijāpūr and Vijayanagar were repulsed, but Husain Nizām Shāh was much dispirited by the result of the day's fighting and by Ibrāhim's failure, and on the following day, when the armies of Bijāpūr, Vijayanagar, Berār and Bidar advanced to attack, he and Ibrāhim Qutb Shāh fled in the direction of Ahmadnagar, leaving their camps in the hands of the enemy. At Ausā they separated, Ibrāhim returning to

<sup>1</sup> Briggs, III, p. 243.

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Golconḍā, 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.<sup>1</sup> The allies sat down to besiege Ahmadnagar. Ali Ādil Shāh, however, persuaded Sadāśivarāyā to leave Ahmadnagar and to pursue Husain Nizām Shāh to Junnar, but before the allies left Ahmadnagar Burhān Imād Shāh and Ali Barid Shāh, retired to their own kingdoms. On Burhān's return to Berār he was seized and imprisoned in Narnālā by Tufāl Khān, the Deccani, one of his own *amirs*, who henceforth exercised regal functions in Berār.<sup>2</sup> Tufāl Khān refused to join the confederacy of the Muhammedan Sultāns of the Deccan which was formed in 1564 for the purpose of overthrowing the power of Vijayanagar and Berār had, therefore, no share in the victory of Talikōṭa. This refusal, whatever the motive may have been, brought much trouble and suffering to Berār.

*Invasion of Berār.*—On June 6, 1565, Husain Nizām Shāh died and was succeeded in Ahmadnagar by his son, Murtazā Nizām Shāh I, who persuaded Ali Ādil Shāh to join him in invading Berār in order to punish Tufāl Khān for his refusal to join the league against Vijayanagar. The allies invaded the kingdom from the south and south-west and devastated it as far north as Ellicpūr, destroying all standing crops. They remained in Berār, wasting the country and slaughtering its inhabitants until the approach of the rainy season, when Tufāl Khān approached Ali Ādil Shāh with an enormous quantity of treasure and besought him to use his influence to induce Murtazā to retire. Ali undertook the task and succeeded in persuading Murtazā, on the pretext that the rains would render marching and campaigning on the black cotton soil of Berār a difficult task, to retire to Ahmadnagar, while he himself returned to Bijāpūr.

Nizāms of  
Ahmadnagar<sup>3</sup>.

The unfortunate little kingdom was not, however, destined to enjoy a long rest. In 1572 Caṅgiz Khān, Murtazā Nizām Shāh's minister, brought about a meeting between his master and Ali Ādil Shāh at which the two kings entered into a treaty under the terms of which Murtazā was to be allowed to annex Berār and Bidar without hindrance from Bijāpūr while Ali was to be allowed to appropriate so much of the dismembered kingdom of Vijayanagar as should be equal in revenue to those two kingdoms. Ibrāhim Qutb Sbāh was left out of the arrangement. In the same year Murtazā Nizām Shāh, in pursuance of the treaty, encamped at Pāthrī and prepared to invade Berār. A pretext was not wanting. He sent Mullā Haidar to Tufāl Khān to call him to account for keeping Burhān Imād Shāh in confinement. Tufāl Khān was ordered to release his king, to be obedient to him in all things, and to refrain from interfering in the government of Berār. The letter concluded with a threat that disobedience would entail punishment and with three couplets warning Tufāl

<sup>1</sup> See *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 124 f.n.

<sup>2</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 109.

<sup>3</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 160—64

Khān against undertaking a task which was beyond his power. Tufāl Khān was much alarmed by this message and took counsel of his son. The solicitude for Burhān Imād Shāh, he said, was a mere pretence, and Murtazā's object was the annexation of Berār to Ahmadnagar. He bade his father take heart, assuring him that the resources of Berār were equal to those of Ahmadnagar, which was not the case, and advised him to send Murtazā's envoy back unanswered. Murtazā, as soon as he heard of Mullā Haidar's dismissal, marched from Pāthri towards Ellicpūr, and Šamsīr-ul-Mulk, who commanded the advance guard of the army of Berār, marched to meet him. When the army of Murtazā had reached Pāthri all the inhabitants of that town and the district surrounding it, from fear of the troops, left their dwellings and fled and took refuge in the distant hills of the Bālāghāṭ. Since, however, Murtazā's object was the annexation and not the devastation of Berār, Caṅgiz Khān reassured the inhabitants of Pāthri, holding out to them hopes of the royal favour and clemency, and issued to them a written guarantee which so reassured them that all hastened to make their submission; and pay their respects at the royal court, where they received marks of the royal favour and were thus enabled to return to their fields and their dwellings and to follow their usual avocations. The civil officers, in accordance with the royal commands, apportioned the whole of the Pāthri district in *jāgir* to the officers of the army. The site of the battle is, unfortunately, not recorded, but the armies must have met either in the Amrāvātī district or the Akolā district. Šamsīr-ul-Mulk fell upon the advance guard of the army of Ahmadnagar and defeated it. Caṅgiz Khān threw forward reinforcements and Šamsīr-ul-Mulk called upon his father for support. Tufāl Khān at once marched to support his son and Caṅgiz Khān, being apprised of the approach of the main body of the army of Berār, sent forward Khudāvand Khān, Jamsīd Khān, Bahri Khān, Rustām Khān, and Candā Khān to the support of the African *amirs* of Ahmadnagar, on whom the brunt of the fighting was falling, and followed them in person with Murtazā's guards and three thousand mounted foreign archers, who were evidently regarded as the flower of the army of Ahmadnagar. The battle soon became general. Caṅgiz Khān, who had as his body-guard five hundred of his own followers, spared no efforts to win the day. With his own hand he cut down Tufāl Khān's standard bearer, and the army of Berār was routed. Tufāl Khān and his son fled to Ellicpūr and Caṅgiz Khān returned with 270 captured elephants to the camp of Murtazā Nizām Shāh, who no longer made any attempt to conceal the real object of his enterprise. He did not hasten in pursuit of his defeated enemy or attempt to gather at once the fruits of victory, but remained in his camp and issued *farmāns* to all the Hindu revenue officials of Berār informing them that they had nothing to fear, and that if they would tender their allegiance to him they would find him a lenient and sympathetic master.<sup>1</sup> The descendant of a line of Brāhmaṇ, *paṭvāris* knew with whom he had

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Ahmadnagar.<sup>1</sup> *Ahmadnagarehi Nizamshahi*, p. 163.

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to deal. The hereditary Hindu officials cared little for Burhān, Tufāl, or Murtazā but much for the blessings of peace, and they were not slow to perceive which was the stronger side. They hastened to the camp of the invader, where they were received with honour and whence they were dismissed with rewards and promises. Murtazā Nizām Shāh, having thus made sure his foothold, advanced on Ellicpūr, whereupon Tufāl Khān and Šamsīr-ul-Mulk, whose power had been so utterly broken in the field that the respite afforded to them by Murtazā's delay had profited them nothing, fled into the Melghāt. Through the hills and jungles of this tract they were pursued for six months at the end of which time they found themselves hemmed in by the forces of Ahmadnagar in a position whence no outlet was apparent. The invader refrained from pressing his advantage and Tufāl Khān succeeded in extricating himself and escaped to Burhānpūr. Murtazā, having pursued him as far as the Tāpī, sent a letter to Mirān Muhammad Shāh II, king of Khāndeś, threatening to invade his country if the fugitives were harboured. Mirān Muhammad sent the letter, without comment, to Tufāl Khān, who at once understood that he could find no asylum in Khāndeś and returned by an unfrequented road to Berār. At the same time he sent a letter to Akbar, then seated on the throne of Delhi, saying that he regarded himself as one of the emperor's soldiers and Berār as a province of the empire, which had been invaded by the Deccanis. He sought, he said, the appointment of warden of the marches and asked for assistance, promising to surrender Berār to Akbar's officers when they should arrive. Akbar was not at this time prepared to undertake an expedition to the Deccan and no immediate answer was returned to Tufāl Khān's effusion. Meanwhile both Tufāl Khān and his son Šamsīr-ul-Mulk, now separated, were hard pressed by Murtazā and were fain to seek the protection afforded by stone walls. Tufāl Khān shut himself up in Narnālā while Šamsīr-ul-Mulk sought refuge in Gāvilgaḍ, and Murtazā Nizām Shāh laid siege to Narnālā. Meanwhile Tufāl Khān's letter had reached Akbar's camp in Gujarāt and one of the emperor's *amirs* wrote to Murtazā Nizām Shāh saying that Tufāl Khān, having submitted to the emperor, was one of his vassals and that Murtazā would do well to desist from harassing him, and that Berār, which was a province of the empire, should be evacuated at once. This absurdly bombastic message was treated with the contempt which it deserved, and both Narnālā and Gāvilgaḍ were closely besieged. The former fell before the end of the year, and Tufāl Khān and Burhān Imād Shāh fell into Murtazā's hands. Šamsīr-ul-Mulk on hearing of the fall of Narnālā and the capture of his father surrendered Gāvilgaḍ to Murtazā's officers on condition that his life should be spared. Murtazā Nizām Shāh sent Burhān Imād Shāh, Tufāl Khān, Šamsīr-ul-Mulk and all their relatives and attendants, to the number of about forty souls, to a fortress in the Ahmadnagar kingdom where, after a short time, they all perished.<sup>1</sup> Thus the

<sup>1</sup> Briggs, III, pp. 256, 493-94.

Imād Shāhi dynasty was utterly extinguished in 1572<sup>1</sup> and Berār became a province of the Nizām Shāhi kingdom of Ahmadnagar<sup>2</sup>. Murtazā now prepared to march against Bidar and while he was thus employed, affairs in Berār took a new turn. Mirān Muhammad II of Khāndeś seized the opportunity of harassing an inconveniently powerful neighbour and as soon as Murtazā Nizām Shāh was engaged with Bidar, set up the son of Burhān Imād Shāh's foster-mother as king of Berār alleging that he was a son of Daryā Imād Shāh and sent the pretender to the frontier of Berār with 6,000 horse. Many adherents of the extinct family either believed the fable or were willing to adopt any pretext for maintaining the independence of Berār, and rose in rebellion, driving the officers of Murtazā Nizām Shāh from their military posts. Khudāvand Khān and Khursīd Khān, the two officers who had been appointed to administer Berār, sent a message to Murtazā Nizām Shāh imploring him to return. The king recalled Caṅgiz Khān, who had preceded him to Bidar, despatched Sayyad Murtazā Sabzāvāri with 8,000 horse to Berār and followed him with the main body of the army. Caṅgiz Khān returned from Bidar by forced marches. Mirān Muhammad Shāh, who was hovering on the border of Berār, ready to make a descent as soon as Murtazā Nizām Shāh should be safely out of the way, was much disconcerted by his adversary's activity and fled in haste to his fortress capital of Asirgaḍ. The army of Ahmadnagar now invaded and laid waste Khāndeś and Asirgaḍ was on the point of falling into their hands when Mirān Muhammad Shāh bought off Murtazā Nizām Shāh with a large sum of money. Murtazā Nizām Shāh now returned to Berār. He then returned to Ahmadnagar and in 1575 appointed Sayyad Murtazā Sabzāvāri Governor of Berār. The new Governor was assisted in his administration of the province by a large number of *amirs*, the chief of whom were Khudāvand Khān (the *muwallad*), Jamśīd Khān, Bahri Khān Qizlbash, Rustam Khān (the Deccani), Caghtai Khān (the Turkman), Tir Andāz Khān Astrābādi, Śīr Khān Tarśīzi, Husain Khān Tunī, Candā Khān (the Deccani) and Dastur (the eunuch).

*Rumours of invasion from north*<sup>3</sup>.—In 1576 it was reported that Akbar was preparing to invade the Deccan. Murtazā Nizām Shāh made a feeble and confused effort to take the field. He was better served in Berār than he deserved. Bahrām Khān, who was commandant of Gāvilgaḍ under Sayyad Murtazā Sabzāvāri, put the fortress into a state of thorough repair. Fortunately these precautions were unnecessary, for Akbar's journey was no more than a trip from Āgrā to Ajmer and Ahmadnagar and Berār were left for a time in peace. The rumour of danger from the north had, however, galvanized Murtazā Nizām Shāh into some activity, and early in 1578 Sayyad Murtazā Sabzāvāri was summoned to Ahmadnagar in order that he might parade the army of Berār

<sup>1</sup> There is a discrepancy as to this date. From the detailed account of the siege of Narnala it appears that the fortress did not fall until 1574, but the date of its fall is also given in a chronogram which works out to 982-1572 A.D.

<sup>2</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 172-77.

<sup>3</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 182-84.

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before the king. This effort to secure military efficiency in the frontier province had most unfortunate results. Murtazā Nizām Shāh's unworthy favourite Sāhib Khān, a Deccani, grossly insulted one of the foreign officers of the army of Berār, with the result that the old quarrel between the foreigners on one side and the Deccanis and the Africans on the other was renewed. The king identified himself with the Deccanis, whereupon most of the foreign officers left his service and entered that of Golconḍā and Bijāpūr. In the confusion which followed, Salābat Khān grasped the reins of Government and Murtazā Nizām Shāh was left powerless. He attempted to recover possession of Sāhib Khān and bespoke the good offices of Sayyad Murtazā Sabzāvāri to this end, but the Sayyad was unable and probably unwilling to save the wretch and Sāhib Khān was ultimately slain by Khudāvand Khān, one of the *amirs* of Berār. Salābat Khān was now regent of Ahmadnagar and Sayyad Murtazā Sabzāvāri retained the governorship of Berār. In 1584 Salābat Khān sent an order to Jamśid Khān Śirāzi, who has been already mentioned as one of Sayyad Murtazā's officers, directing him to join an embassy which was about to leave Ahmadnagar for Bijāpūr. As the order had not been countersigned by Murtazā Nizām Shāh, Jamśid Khān replied that he could not obey it without the sanction of his superior officer, Sayyad Murtazā. The latter was much annoyed by Salābat Khān's assumption of the right to communicate an order to Jamśid direct, and refused to permit Jamśid to leave his post in Berār. The quarrel reached such a point that Sayyad Murtazā Sabzāvāri assembled the army of Berār and marched towards Ahmadnagar with the intention of overthrowing Salābat Khān, but the *amirs* at the capital intervened and brought about a temporary peace, and Sayyad Murtazā returned to Berār. Towards the end of the same year the quarrel was renewed and Sayyad Murtazā of Berār again marched on Ahmadnagar. Salābat Khān advanced to meet him, defeated him and pursued him through Berār, and Sayyad Murtazā and his lieutenant fled by way of Burhānpūr to the court of Akbar.<sup>1</sup>

*Moghal raid on Berār.*—Akbar now resolved to attempt the conquest of the Deccan and ordered his foster-brother, Mirzā Aziz Kokā entitled Khān-i-Āzam, who was then Governor of Mālṡvā, to assemble the army of Mālṡvā and march against Ahmadnagar. Taking Burhān with him Salābat Khān replied by sending 20,000 horse to Burhānpūr. The Khān-i-Āzam was unwilling to risk a battle, but by a rapid night march eluded the Deccanis and entered Berār by a circuitous route. The Moghal horse plundered Ellicpūr, hastened thence to Bālāpūr, and before the Deccanis, who had turned back from Haṅḍiā to meet them, could come up with them, retreated by way of Nandurbār into Mālṡvā. Rājā Ali Khān then returned to Burhānpūr and Mirzā Muhammad Taki to Ahmadnagar. Akbar did not at once pursue his project of adding the Deccan to his empire and Berār had peace for a few years.

<sup>1</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 235.



*Accession of Ismāil Nizām Shāh.*—On June 14, 1588, Murtazā Nizām Shāh was put to death by his son Mirān Husain. Mirān Husain succeeded him as Husain Nizām Shāh II. Husain II was put to death after a reign of less than two months and the *amirs* of Ahmadnagar raised to the throne Ismāil, the son of Burhān, the brother of Murtazā Nizām Shāh who had taken refuge in the Court of Akbar. Jamāl Khān, who had been one of Sayyad Murtazā's lieutenants in Berār, was now regent in Ahmadnagar. He belonged to the heretical sect of the *Mahdavis*. He established their religion in Ahmadnagar. The *amirs* of Berār were much annoyed by the spread of the heresy and in 1589 released Salābat Khān, who had been imprisoned by Murtazā Nizām Shāh in Kherlā, and induced him to lead them against Ahmadnagar, while Ibrāhim Ādil Shāh II of Bijāpūr invaded the kingdom from the south. Jamāl Khān defeated the *amirs* of Berār at Paithaṅ on the Godāvarī, then the southern boundary of the province, and the Bijāpūris at Aṣṭī. Salābat Khān made his peace with Jamāl Khān and returned to his *jāgir* to die.<sup>1</sup>

*Burhān's first attempt to gain his kingdom.*—In 1590 the time was ripe for the invasion of Berār and the Deccan by Akbar. The *amirs* of Berār were disaffected and disgusted with the heterodox doctrines now fashionable at the court of Ahmadnagar and the elevation to the throne of the young Ismāil, the son of the emperor's protegee Burhān, furnished Akbar with a pretext for aggression. He offered Burhān 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 Burhān had no desire to reign at Ahmadnagar as Akbar's puppet and declined the proffered aid. Akbar then bestowed upon him the *parganā* of Haṅḍiā in *jāgir* and gave him letters to Rājā Ali Khān of Khāndes, who was ordered to render him all the assistance in his power. Burhān took up his quarters at Haṅḍiā and issued letters to the principal officers and landholders of Berār 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 Burhān received many assurances of loyalty and offers of assistance, including one from Jahāngir Khān, the African, warden of the northern marches of Berār. Burhān now entered Berār, with a small force of horse and foot which he had collected, by way of the Melghāt, but Jahāngir Khān had repented of his promise, and attacked and defeated the small army, forcing Burhān to retire to Haṅḍiā in great disorder. From Haṅḍiā he went to Burhānpūr where he sought assistance from Rājā Ali Khān who received him kindly, and only promised him aid but invoked the aid of Ibrāhim Ādil Shāh II of Bijāpūr who, smarting under the recent defeat of his forces by Jamāl Khān, readily sent an army northwards. Jamāl Khān again defeated the Bijāpūris but had not recovered from the fatigues of the fight when he heard that the nobles of Berār had declared for Burhān, who was on the point of entering Berār. The story of the

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<sup>1</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 270.

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campaign which followed need not be recounted in detail here. Burhān and Rājā Ali Khān defeated and slew Jamāl Khān at Rohankhed in the Buldhānā district and captured the young Ismāil. The protege of Akbar now ascended the throne of Ahmadnagar as Burhān Nizām Shāh II, and appointed Nur Khān, Governor of Berār.

*Moghals' invited to Ahmadnagar.*—Burhān died on April 18, 1595 and was succeeded by his elder son Ibrāhim Nizām Shāh. The affairs of the State were now in the utmost confusion. Ibrāhim Nizām Shāh after a reign of less than four months was slain in battle with the Bijāpūris and a faction attempted to raise to the throne Ahmad, son of Shāh Tāhir, who had pretended to be the son of Sultān Muhammad Khudāvand, one of the sons of Burhān Nizām Shāh I. His supporters when hard pressed in Ahmadnagar sent a message to Sultān Murād, Akbar's fourth son, and implored him to come from Gujarāt to their aid. Murād had a general commission from his father to attempt the conquest of Berār and Ahmadnagar whenever the time should seem propitious. He at once made preparations to invade the Deccan. Meanwhile, one of the strong supporters of the pretender, Miyān Mañju, attacked and defeated the opponents on October 1st, 1595. He now regretted his invitation to Murād. Murād, however, was already on his way and when he reached the borders of the Ahmadnagar kingdom with Khān-i-Khānān Abdur Rahim and Rājā Ali Khān of Khāndes, Miyān Mañju leaving Ansār Khān, in whose charge was Cānd Bibi, in command of Ahmadnagar, fled with his protege Ahmad to Ausā, where he attempted to raise an army and to enlist the aid of Ibrāhim Adil Shāh II and Muhammad Qulī Qutb Shāh of Golcondā.

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*Cession of Berār to Akbar.*<sup>1</sup>—Cānd Bibi soon asserted her supremacy in Ahmadnagar and proclaimed Bahādur, the infant son of Ibrāhim Nizām Shāh, king in place of the impostor set up by Miyān Mañju. The imperial army meanwhile closely besieged Ahmadnagar, and though Sultān Murād did not succeed in capturing the city he was only bought off by a treaty of peace concluded on March 23, 1596, one of the conditions of which was the cession of Berār to the empire. On the conclusion of peace Murād occupied Berār which thus became once more, after the lapse of two centuries and a half, an appanage of the crown of Delhi. After the withdrawal of the imperial army, Bahādur Nizām Shāh was seated on the throne of Ahmadnagar while the pretender Ahmad was provided for by the Sultān of Bijāpūr.

During the early days of the Moghal occupation of Berār, the old capital, Ellicpūr (Ācalpūr), lost some of its importance. In the first place its distance from the Ahmadnagar frontier and from the high road between Hindustan and the Deccan, which ran

<sup>1</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 283.

<sup>2</sup> *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 307—09.

through the western corner of Berār, rendered its selection as a military capital impossible, and in the second, although Berār had been ceded to the empire by treaty, the fortresses of Gāvilgaḍ and Narnālā were held by *amirs* of Ahmadnagar and the slothful Murād was not anxious to besiege them. He, therefore, made Bālāpūr his principal military post and built himself a palace at a village about twelve miles west of that town.

*Death of Murād and fall of Ahmadnagar.*—Hostilities with Ahmadnagar were renewed by an attempt to seize Pāthri, and on February 8th, 1597, the Khān-i-Khānān was defeated at Sonpeṭ on the Godāvari by the troops of Ahmadnagar aided by contingents from Bijāpūr and Golconḍā. On the following day, however, he retrieved his defeat and put the allied Deccanis to flight. Having returned to Jālānā, his headquarters, the Khān-i-Khānān ordered the despatch of troops to Gāvilgaḍ and Narnālā, but Murād now interfered and announced his intention of taking the field against Ahmadnagar, and when the Khān-i-Khānān insisted that the fortresses of Northern Berār should first be reduced Murād wrote to his father and complained of the Khān-i-Khānān's apathy. In 1598 that officer was recalled and Abul Fazl was sent to the Deccan in his place with orders to reduce Gāvilgaḍ and Narnālā, which duty he carried out. He failed, however, to send aid to the Moghal Governor of Bhir who reported to Akbar, Abul Fazl's failure to come to his aid. Akbar now recognised that the only officer capable of managing affairs in the Deccan was the Khān-i-Khānān. In the meanwhile Murād died in 1599 at Shāhpūr, his palace near Bālāpūr. Sultān Dāniyal, Akbar's youngest son, was now sent to the Deccan under the tutelage of the Khān-i-Khānān. In the same year (1599) Ahmadnagar was captured by the Khān-i-Khānān and Asirgaḍ by Akbar and Sultān Dāniyal became Governor of Khāndēs—now renamed Dāndēs—Berār and Ahmadnagar. Parbhani district thus became a part of the Moghal Empire.

*The Ain-i-Akbari.*—A detailed account of Berār was added to the Ain-i-Akbari in 1596-97, immediately after the treaty of Ahmadnagar under which the province was ceded to the empire, and as the Moghal officers could not have had time, before the account was written, to settle the province and readjust boundaries of its administrative divisions we may regard this description as an account of the province as it was administered by the Nizām Šāhi and Imād Šāhi kings, and probably also by the Bahamanis.

Berār was divided into sixteen *Sarkārs* or revenue districts which contained 142 *parganās*. The *Sarkār* of Pāthri contained eighteen *parganās* and was assessed at 80,805,954 dams in money and 11,580,954 dams Suyarghal or assignments for the pay of troops. Ardhāpūr, Pāthri, Parbhani, Pañcālgāñv, Balhor, Basmath, Bār, Tānkāli, Jintūr, Jahri, Sevli, Kosri, Luhgāñv, Makat Madhkher Matargāñv, Nānded, Vasa, Hata are mentioned against revenue receipts. Jetanpur is mentioned as a village in the *Sarkār* of Pāthri, where there was a thriving trade in jewels and other articles of value. The breed of buffaloes was fine and strangely

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enough, the domestic cocks were observed to have bones and blood of a black colour. A *zamindār* called Chananeri was Deśmukh, a man of most distinguished character, who had a force of 300 horse.<sup>1</sup>

After the imprisonment of Bahādur Nizām Shāh in Gwalior in 1599, Malik Ambar, the African, raised to the throne Murtazā Nizām Shāh II, the son of Shāh Ali, one of the sons of Burhān I and established him in the fortress of Ausā. It is unnecessary to pursue through all the details of the story of the long conflict which Ambar carried on with the *amirs* of the empire.

In 1605 Sultān Dāniyal died in Burhānpūr. In October of the same year Akbar died and was succeeded by his eldest son, Salim who assumed the title of Jahāngir.

In 1610 Malik Ambar recaptured Ahmadnagar, which had been held for the emperor by Khvājā Beg Mirzā Safavi, and overran nearly the whole of Berār which for the greater part of Jahāngir's reign was more often in the hands of Malik Ambar than in those of the imperial officers. So far as the land revenue was concerned the administration was probably *do-amli*, each party collecting what it could, but the Moghals regarded Burhānpūr as their chief stronghold in the Deccan, and though a military post was usually maintained at Bālāpūr, their hold in Berār could have been but slight. In 1617 Sultān Khurram, Jahāngir's third son, was appointed to the command of the troops in the Deccan, and on the arrival of this energetic prince the imperial cause revived and the Moghals strengthened their hold on Berār. Sultān Khurram was recalled later in the year and received the title of Shāh Jahān.

*Malik Ambar occupies Berār.*—In 1620 Malik Ambar drove the Moghals from Berār and occupied not only that province but Khāndeś also. Shāh Jahān was now sent to Burhānpūr with a large force. He relieved that city, which was beleaguered by the Deccanis and drove the latter through Berār, pursuing them as far as Khaḍki<sup>2</sup> which place he laid waste after defeating Malik Ambar in the field. Berār was thus once more in the hands of the Moghals. In 1622 Shāh Jahān rebelled against his father, drawing into rebellion with him Dārāb Khān, the Governor of Berār. After extensive operations in Hindustan and Gujarāt the prince was pursued by his brother Parviz through Berār to Māhur, whence he fled to Golcoṇḍā. The Deccanis, in spite of Shāh Jahān's rebellion, effected no lodgment in Berār, which remained in the hands of Parviz, who appointed Asad Khān Māmuri Governor of Ellicpūr. In 1624, however, Yākut Khān, the African, marched through Berār and besieged Burhānpūr, but fled when he heard of the approach of the Khān-i-Khānān and Parviz.

<sup>1</sup> The Revenue of Berar was Rs. 1,60,65,121. Under Akbar the land tax of Berar was Rs. 1,73,76,117—*Ain-i-Akbari* by Abul Fazl, translated by H. Blochman, 1873, II., pp. 230-31.

<sup>2</sup> Afterwards named Aurangabad.

*Treachery of the Khān-i-Jahān.*—In 1625 Shāh Jahān submitted to his father and was pardoned, and in 1626 Parviz, now Governor of Berār and the Deccan, died in Burhānpūr. In the same year Malik Ambar died, in the eightieth year of his age, and his place was taken by his son Fateh Khān. Later in the same year Umdat-ul-Mulk Khān-i-Jahān, who had been sent to the Deccan in consequence of the renewed activity of Murtazā Nizām Shāh and Fateh Khān, sold the Bālāghāt of Berār to the Deccanis for twelve lakhs of rupees. This treasonable bargain must have thrown the affairs of the whole province into great confusion.

Jahāngir died on November 9th, 1627 and in the course of the ensuing disputes regarding the succession, the affairs of the Deccan fell into great confusion and the fortunes of the Moghals in Berār and the Deccan were at a very low ebb.

*Accession of Shāh Jahān.*—Shāh Jahān ascended the imperial throne in Agrā on February 15th, 1628. At the beginning of his reign the Khān-i-Jahān was still Governor of Berār and Khāndeś, but his bargain with the Deccanis was disturbed as the officers of Murtazā Nizām Shāh evacuated the Bālāghāt in obedience to an imperial *farmān*. The Nizām Shāhī commandant of Bhir alone held out and the Khān-i-Zamān was sent against him. When this officer advanced, Murtazā Nizām Shāh sent a force of 6,000 Marāthā horse under Shāhājī Bhosle to threaten his line of communications with Burhānpūr. Unfortunately for the schemes of the Deccanis the commandant of Bhir surrendered, and Daryā, the Rohillā, who held a *jāgir* in Amrāvati district, fell upon Shāhājī's Marāthā horse and dispersed them. The Khān-i-Jahān was now summoned to court and deprived of his title, whereupon he fled to the Deccan and entered the service of Murtazā Nizām Shāh. On Murtazā refusing to surrender him, Shāh Jahān set out for the Deccan at the end of 1629, reaching Burhānpūr early in 1630, where he was joined by Irādat Khān who had been appointed Governor of Berār, Khāndeś and the Deccan in the place of the disgraced Khān-i-Jahān. In the campaign which followed Shāh Jahān's arrival at Burhānpūr, the Deccanis were driven from the Bālāghāt of Berār which they had again occupied. The war lasted until the fall of Daulatābād in 1633, but the Moghals had now advanced well into the Deccan and though the Parbhani district, with the rest of Berār, suffered severely from demands for supplies for the forces in the field it was freed from the curse of war within its borders.

Shāh Jahān.

*Famine.*—In 1630 the rains failed completely in Berār and the Deccan, and partially elsewhere, and this calamity combined with the heavy tax which the war had placed upon the tracts which it affected most, produced one of the most severe famines ever known in Berār. 'Buyers were ready to give a life for a loaf, but seller was there none. The flesh of dogs was sold as that of goats and the bones of the dead were ground with the flour sold in the market, and the punishment of those who profited by this traffic produced yet direr results, men devoured one another and came to regard the flesh of their children as sweeter than their

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love. The inhabitants fled afar to other tracts till the corpses of those who fell by the way impeded those who came after and in the lands of Berār, which had been famous for their fertility and prosperity, no trace of habitation remained.' This account, taken from the official record of Shāh Jahān's reign, is obviously hyperbolic, but cannot be dismissed as entirely imaginary. Berār 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.

*Redistribution of Deccan provinces.*—On November 27th, 1634, Shāh Jahān issued a *farmān* reorganizing his territories in the Deccan. Hitherto the three *subhās* of Khāndeś, Berār, and the conquered districts of Nizām Šāhi dominions had formed a province under one Provincial Governor, whose headquarters were usually at Burhānpūr. Under Shāh Jahān's redistribution scheme those *parganās* of the *sarkār* of Haṇḍiā which lay to the south of the Narmadā were transferred from Mālvā to Khāndeś and Berār. Khāndeś and the districts taken from Ahmadnagar were formed into two *subhās* or provinces, the Bālāghāt on the south and the Pāyīnghāt on the north. This arrangement dismembered, for a time, the old province of Berār, for the line dividing the two new *subhās* followed the line of the edge of the plateau of the Bālāghāt running approximately from Rohankheḍ on the west to Sāvargānṅ on the Wardhā river on the east.

## Aurāṅzeb.

*Deccan provinces again redistributed.*—This scheme of reorganization was very soon amended. In 1636 Shāh Jahān appointed his third son, Aurāṅzeb, to the viceroyalty of the Deccan, when the possessions of the empire were redistributed into four *subhās*: (1) Daulatābād and Ahmadnagar, the nominal capital of which was Daulatābād, while Aurāṅzeb resided at Khaḍki, which he renamed Aurāṅgābād, (2) Telaṅgaṇā which included those tracts of north-western Telaṅgaṇā, which had been annexed to the empire, (3) Khāndeś, the administrative capital of which was Burhānpūr, while its principal military post was Asirgaḍ, and (4) Berār, the capital of which was Ellicpūr, 'in the neighbourhood of which lay the fortress of Gāvīl, situated on the crest of a hill and noted for its great strength.' Each of these divisions was governed by a *Subhedār* in immediate subordination to Aurāṅzeb as viceroy and the Khān-i-Daurān was retained as *Subhedār* of Berār, with Sīpāhdār Khān as Deputy Governor in Ellicpūr.

*Campaign in Golconḍā and Goṇḍvana.*—In 1637 the Khān-i-Daurān with Sīpāhdār Khān and the army of Berār undertook an expedition through the northern district of the kingdom of Golconḍā, where they collected tribute and thence they marched 'through the *sarkār* of Pavanār to besiege' Nāgpūr, which was held by Kokiya, the Goṇḍ ruler of Devgaḍ. The army of Berār was joined by Kibā, the Goṇḍ ruler of Cāndā and Nāgpūr was taken. It was probably at this time that the *sarkār* of Devgaḍ was added to the province of Berār.

In 1642 Shāh Beg Khān, a commander of 4,000 horse, was appointed *Subhedār* of Berār in place of the Khān-i-Daurān and two years later Allāh Vardi Khān was made a commander of 5,000 horse and received Ellicpūr in *jāgir* on the death of Sipāhdār Khān.

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*Accession of Aurāngzeb and siege of Golconḍā.*—Early in 1658 Aurāngzeb left the Deccan in order to participate in the contest for the imperial throne which ensued on the failure of Shāh Jahān's health. In 1658 having worsted his competitors he ascended the throne. At this time a new power was gaining ascendancy in the Deccan, viz., that of the Marāṭhās under the leadership of Śivājī. Inspired by the ideal of carving a separate State, and backed by the zeal of his followers he had made deep incursions in the Ādilśāhi kingdom of Bijāpūr and had carried out daring attacks against the Moghal possessions in the Deccan. Aurāngzeb had sensed this danger and had sent his generals, Śāistākḥān, Mirzā Rājā Jaisingh and Diler Khān to contain Śivājī's activities. In 1665 Śivājī realising the tactical superiority of the Moghals decided to submit and enter into an understanding with the Moghals under the terms of the treaty of Purandar. But the struggle with the Moghals which had begun was to last till the death of Aurāngzeb in 1707. In 1667 Mirzā Rājā Jaisingh was recalled from the *Subhedāri* of Deccan and Prince Muāzzam was appointed in his place. Śivājī while carrying out preparations for war with the Moghals adopted a conciliatory tone and came to terms with the new viceroy. His son Sambhājī was made a Moghal *mansabdār* and was given a *Jāgir* in Berār. Sambhājī visited Prince Muāzzam at Aurāngābād on 4th November 1667 and after a short stay returned to Rājgaḍ while Marāṭhā officers continued to stay in Aurāngābād. Within two years Śivājī had made thorough preparations for war with the Moghals. In 1670 he attacked and drove away the Moghals from the *Svarājya*. He also invaded the Imperial Moghal territory in all directions and carried daring raids into Khāndeś and Berār. In December 1670, he attacked, when least expected, the rich city of Karañjā in Berār and looted it completely.<sup>1</sup> Śivājī died in 1680. His son Sambhājī succeeded him. Soon after his accession, early in 1681 Sambhājī's generals invaded Berār. They then moved with 20,000 troops towards Burhānpūr and sacked it. Aurāngzeb himself marched into the Deccan. The Marāṭhās kept up a continuous pressure on Khāndeś and Berār. In 1684 they attacked Dharāṅgānv in Khāndeś. Sambhājī was captured and executed in 1689 by Aurāngzeb. His son Śāhū was made a prisoner. Sambhājī's brother Rājārām and his able commandants Santājī, Dhanājī, Parsoji and Nemājī made relentless attacks against the Moghals. Aurāngzeb was forced to deplow his best officers as

<sup>1</sup> Sarkar; House of Shivaji, p. 178.

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*subhedārs* in the provinces of Khāndēs and Berār,<sup>1</sup> and renowned Moghal generals like Zulfikār Khān and Gāzi-ud-din Firoz Jaṅg were continuously striving to contain the Marāṭhā activities in the Deccan. After the fall of Jiñjī in 1698, Rājārām returned to the *Svarājya* territory and reached Viśālgaḍ in February 1698. Meanwhile Bakht Buland, the Gond Rājā of Devgaḍ was carrying on a struggle against the Moghals. Rājārām's generals Nemāji Śinde and Parsoji Bhosle were successfully ravaging Khāndēs and Berār and extracting *cauth* from the Imperial territory. In 1699 Rājārām himself planned an invasion of Berār. This was checked by the Moghals under Prince Bedārbakht and Zulfikār Khān. Rājārām returned to Sinhgāḍ where he died on 2nd March 1700. The death of Rājārām brought about no lull in the fighting between the Marāṭhās and the Moghals. The Marāṭhās under the able leadership of Tārābāi (widow of Rājārām), Rāmcandrapant Amātya, Śankrāji Nārāyan, Dhanāji Jādhav and others continued the struggle vigorously. They ravaged Moghal territory in Mālvā and Gujarāt. In 1703 Berār was again raided when Śarzā Khān, the Deputy Governor of Berār, was captured by Nemāji Śinde. The struggle continued till the death of Aurāngzeb on February 20, 1707.<sup>2</sup>

At the time of Aurāngzeb's death Gāzi-ud-din Firoz Jaṅg was the Governor of Berār.

THE NIZAMS.

The house of the present Nizāms was founded by Asaf Jāh, a distinguished general of Aurāngzeb. After a long service under the Delhi emperors, distinguished alike in war and political sagacity, he was appointed *Subhedār* (viceroy) of the Deccan in 1713 with the title of Nizām-ul-Mulk, which became the hereditary title of the family. The Moghal empire at this period was on the verge of decline, owing to internal dissensions and attacks from without. Amid the general confusion, Asaf Jāh had little difficulty in asserting his independence against the degenerate and weak occupants of the throne of Delhi, but he had to deal with the Marāṭhās who were attacking the west of his newly acquired territory. His independence was the cause of much jealousy at Delhi, and the court party secretly instructed Mubārīz Khān, the

<sup>1</sup> 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 Kambaksh (appointed in September 1687 and again on 24th December 1697). In 1698 Askar Ali Khan was appointed *Subhedar*. He was succeeded by the leading Moghal General Firoz Jang.

<sup>2</sup> A major portion of what is the district of Parbhani today was during the Moghal period divided between the districts, or *sarkars* as they were called, of Pathri and Vashim in the Berar. The "Savaneh Dakan" of Munimkhan Aurangabadi (1785 A.D.) has described the *paraganas* under Pathri and Vashim, many of which are now situated in the district of Parbhani. The following is the list of *paraganas* recorded by Munimkhan :—

*Pathri Sarkar* :—(1) Pathri, (2) Mahur, (3) Bhogaon, (4) Anjegaon, (5) Parbhani, (6) Takli, (7) Jhari, (8) Jintur, (9) Shivali, (10) Kotheli and (11) Lohagaon.

*Vashim Sarkar* :—(1) Vashim, (2) Aundha, (3) Bamni, (4) Takli, (5) Charthana, (6) Kalamnuri, (7) Kadidhamni, (8) Mangalur and (9) Narasi.



Governor of Hyderābād to oppose him by force of arms. A battle was fought at Sākharkherdā (Fatehkherdā) in the Buldhānā district of Berār in 1724, when Mubārīz Khān was totally defeated and lost his life. This battle established the independence of Asaf Jāh, who annexed Berār, and fixed his residence at Hyderābād. At the time of his death in 1748 he was fairly established as an independent sovereign of a kingdom including the province of Berār. Shortly after, if not before the death of Asaf Jāh the Bhosle *Rājās* of Nāgpūr were recognised as *mokā-sadārs* or assignees of the Marāṭhās' share of the revenue of Berār.

After his death, Nāsir Jaṅg, his second son, and Muzaffar Jaṅg, his grandson by one of his daughters, strove for the succession. At this time the English and the French were contending for supremacy in the East, and each of the claimants secured the support of one of these powers; Nāsir Jaṅg's cause was espoused by the English, while Muzaffar Jaṅg was supported by the French. The latter, however, fell a prisoner to his uncle, but, on the assassination of Nāsir Jaṅg, Muzaffar Jaṅg was proclaimed the sovereign. Dupleix, the French Governor, became the controller of the Nizām's authority. Muzaffar Jaṅg was killed by some Pathān chiefs, and the French then selected Salābat Jaṅg, a brother of Nāsir Jaṅg, as ruler. On the death of Sayyad Śarīf Khān Sujāt Jaṅg, the Governor of Berār in June 1752, Sayyad Laṣkar Khān was appointed as *Subhedār* of Berār by Salābat Jaṅg. Gāzi-ud-din, the eldest son of Asaf Jāh, who, it was alleged, had relinquished his claim at first, now appeared as a claimant, supported by the Marāṭhās. He, in order to attach the Marāṭhās to his cause, assigned to them the revenues of all the northern districts of the Deccan and Raghujī Bhosle, the Nāgpūr *Rājā*, on the pretext of Gāzi-ud-din's promise collected and retained the whole of the revenues of Berār. His sudden death put a stop to further struggles. In 1756 Salābat Jaṅg appointed his brother Nizām Ali to the Government of Berār. The English and the French were now contesting for power and influence in the Deccan; but the victories of Clive in the Karnāṭak caused the latter to turn their attention to their own possessions which were threatened, and to leave Salābat Jaṅg to fight for himself. Nizām Ali Khān, the fourth son of Asaf Jāh, at this juncture obtained the support of the English on the promise of dismissing the French from his service. Salābat Jaṅg was dethroned in 1762, and Nizām Ali Khān was proclaimed ruler. In 1763 he appointed Gulām Sayyad Khān, Governor of Berār, but removed him in 1764 and replaced him in Berār by Ismāil Khān, the Afghān.

In 1766 the Northern *Circārs* were ceded to the British, on condition that the Nizām was to be furnished with a subsidiary force in time of war, and should receive six lakhs of rupees annually when no troops were required, the Nizām on his part promising to assist the British with his troops. This was followed by the treaty of 1768, by which the East India Company and the *Navāb* of the Karnāṭak engaged to assist the Nizām with

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troops whenever required by him, on payment. Sometime in 1775, Nizām Ali's eldest son, Ali Jah, was appointed *Subhedār* of Berār and Bahrām Jaṅg was appointed Ali Jāh's lieutenant in Berār. In 1783 Bahrām Jaṅg was removed and was succeeded by Ihtisām Jaṅg. In 1790 war broke out between Tipū Sultān and the British, and a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Nizām, the Marāṭhās, and the British. Tipū, however, concluded peace, and had to relinquish half of his dominions, which was divided among the allies. In 1798 a treaty was concluded between the Nizām and the British Government, by which a subsidiary force of 6,000 sepoys and a proportionate number of guns was assigned to the Nizām's service, who on his part agreed to pay a subsidy of 24 lakhs for the support of the force. On the fall of Śrīraṅapatam and the death of Tipū Sultān, the Nizām participated largely under the Treaty of Mysore (1799) in the division of territory, and his share was increased because of the Peśvā's withdrawal from that treaty.

*Ceded Districts.*—In 1800 a fresh treaty was concluded between the Nizām and the British, by which the subsidiary troops were augmented by two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, for the payment of which the Nizām ceded all the territories which had accrued to him under the treaties of 1792 and 1799, known as the Ceded Districts of Madras. The Nizām on his part agreed to employ all this force (except two battalions reserved to guard his person), together with 6,000 foot and 9,000 horse of his own troops, against the enemy in time of war.

Marāṭhā  
War.

In 1803 Nizām Ali Khān's health was in a precarious condition. Śinde and Bhosle invaded the Nizām's territory. To meet the preparations made by the Marāṭhās, the subsidiary force, consisting of 6,000 infantry and two regiments of cavalry, accompanied by 15,000 of the Nizām's troops, took up a position at Parenḍā on the western frontier of the Nizām's dominions. Colonel Stevenson advanced towards the Godāvārī with the whole force under him, and was joined by General Wellesley near Jālnā. The next day (September 23) the memorable battle of Assaye was fought by General Wellesley, followed shortly afterwards by the battle of Ādgāñv, which resulted in the defeat of the Marāṭhās, and secured the Nizām's territories.

The Bhosle Rājās of Nāgpūr had to surrender all their claims to Berār and the province was restored to the Nizām. Thus ended the Bhosle family's connections with Berār of which Parbhani formed a part. The Bhosle family never pretended to anything like sovereignty in Berār. They quartered themselves on the country as military commanders, with authority (which soon became hereditary) to levy the Marāṭhā dues, and to realize large assignments for support of their troops. But even in the exercise of this power they were nominally subject to the Peśvā, while the Nizām's share in the revenue was always formally admitted. Of

course the Marāṭhā exactions were measured by their power—they took just as much as they could get—nevertheless they pretended to keep regular accounts with the Nizām's officers, who were never openly ejected from their posts as from a conquered country, though they were often entirely set aside for a time. The districts were called *Do Amlī*, that is, jointly administered; and in all the revenue papers the collections are divided, the Marāṭhā share being usually sixty per cent. Even the south-eastern tracts, wrested by Raghuji from the Goṇḍ Chief of Cāndā, were latterly held by the Marāṭhās as *Do Amlī*, which shows, by the way, that the Cāndā dominion was considered to have been mere usurpation by the Goṇḍ from the Moghal. But while the Nizām constantly made grants of rent-free land for endowments and maintenance in Berār, and while the Peśvā or his officers provided for numberless Brāhmins out of the tracts in Berār absolutely ceded to him in 1760 and 1795, it may be almost positively affirmed that Bhosle never attempted to make any such gifts of land, or of the whole land-tax on a given area, up to 1803; though he sometimes made over his share of the revenue of a given estate, and often gave charitable allowances charged against receipts. And even these grants were never guaranteed by treaty, as was done for the Peśvā's assignments on the district restored in 1822 to the Nizām. On the other hand, Mudhoji Bhosle, the victor at Pāucgānv in 1775, bought a rent-free village in Buldhānā district from the Muhammedan *deśmukhs* of Lonār, and the estate was till recently held by his descendants. The Bhosle Chiefs had the title of *Senā Sāheb Subhā* (commander of the forces).

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A.D. 1803.

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The system of Marāṭhā revenue collection as it existed in Berār towards the end of their domination and during its height was simple enough. They exacted a proportion of the net receipts from all cultivation, including *jāgir* estates, and they usually took fifty per cent of the money paid direct to the Nizām's treasury, with sixty per cent on a *jāgir* assignment; though in some of the richest districts sixty per cent was taken upon all lands without distinction. Of this percentage, ten per cent was called *sardeśmukhī*, and the rest *mokāsō*, which seems in Berār to have become corrupted into the technical term that included in a lump sum all the Marāṭhā dues except the ten per cent above mentioned. It is needless to observe that this word had a very different revenue meaning elsewhere; but the precise items which came under this heading are not to be clearly traced in the Marāṭhā records of this province. From a note to para 160 of the Resident's Report for 1853-54, it is gathered that the sixty per cent was thus made up; *cauth*, twenty-five per cent; *sardeśmukhī*, ten per cent and *fouzdār's* allowance for district administration, twenty-five per cent. Thus, whenever the Marāṭhās entirely elbowed out the Nizām's officers and administered the country they pocketed the allowance.

Nizām Ali Khān died in 1803, and was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Jāh.

Sikandar Jāh.

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A.D. 1804.

*Nizām's Sovereignty.*—By the partition treaty of Hyderābād (dated 1804), the whole of Berār, including districts east of the Wardhā but excluding certain tracts left with the Nāgpūr Chief and the Peśvā, was made over in perpetual sovereignty to the Nizām. The forts of Gāvilgaḍ and Narnālā remained subject to Nāgpūr. Certain tracts about Sindkheḍ and Jālnā, in the south-west corner of the Berār Province, were restored by Sinde to the Hyderābād State.

A.D. 1803.

The subsidiary force sent by the Nizām with Wellesley's army had been commanded by one Rājā Mahipat Rām, who after the peace got appointed to manage Berār. He intrigued against the Minister at Hyderābād, was removed, rebelled, and, after giving some trouble, took refuge with Holkar, where he was assassinated. He was succeeded in the Government by Rājā Govind Baks as *Subhedār* of Berār and Aurangābād. Ellicpūr and the district round were left after 1803 in the possession of a powerful *jāgirdār*, whose family history is worth notice. One Ismāil Khān was commander of horse under Nizām-ul-Mulk, and was made *Subhedār* of Ellicpūr. Being called on in 1775 to give account of his stewardship, he attacked the Nizām's troops, and was killed in the encounter. His son Salābat Khān, however, got the *jāgir* held by his father, and attached himself to the British during the war of 1803, when he was favourably mentioned by Wellesley; and a very large *jāgir* was continued to him for payment of troops. He assisted the British in the Peṇḍhārī war of 1817. Sir Henry Russell, writing about 1818, reports that Salābat Khān held a *jāgir* yielding nearly sixteen lakhs. His son failed repeatedly to pay the brigade at Ellicpūr out of his assignments, and the *jāgir* was resumed in 1832.

A.D. 1803.

A.D. 1809.

A.D. 1813.

The peace of Devgāñv had put a stop to actual warfare in Berār; but the people continued to suffer intermittently from the inroads of Peṇḍhārīs and incessantly from misgovernment. The province had been restored to the Nizām just at the time when confusion in his dominions was at its worst. The Nizām's territories are, writes General Wellesley (January 1804), "one complete chaos from the Godāvārī to Hyderābād". And again: "Sindkheḍ is a nest of thieves. The situation of this country is shocking; the people are starving in hundreds; and there is no government to afford the slightest relief".<sup>1</sup> In 1803 Bārśī, Ṭākli, Kantal, and Ādgāñv, small country towns, were sacked by freebooting bands. In 1809, the Peṇḍhārīs advanced close up to Ellicpūr, but retired on finding the place too strong for them. Another party plundered Vāśīm at the time; and Piṃpalgāñv, near Jalgāñv, was sacked and gutted on another occasion. Pātur was burnt to ashes, they say, in 1808. In 1813, two Marāṭhā leaders occupied Fatehkherḍā *pargaṇā* for more than three months; they sacked Fatehkherḍā town, and generally plundered the country. Then (according to local information) came the Nāiks, who robbed house by house, and shared with the Peṇḍhārīs a violent aversion to written papers.

<sup>1</sup> Despatches; Jalna, 19th June 1804.

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. In 1816 the depredations of the Peṇḍhārīs in Berār roused the British Government to expostulate with the Nizām; and by the Resident's counsel no less than 7,500 horse were stationed in the province for its protection.

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The war of 1817-18 did not seriously affect the tranquillity of Berār, though there was fighting with the Marāṭhā States on the east and west, and against the Peṇḍhārīs beyond the Sāipudās. The Hyderābād subsidiary force had been moved up to Ellicpūr, and took part in the campaign. When the Peśvā had been driven out of his territories in 1818 he fled across the southern part of Berār by Umarkhed, towards Cāndā, pursued by Generals Doveton and Smith; but he stopped at the junction of the Waingaṅā and Wardhā, having discovered that no aid from the Bhosle Chief could be expected. Here he got hemmed in, and at Sconi (or Pandarkaura), in the south-east corner of the Wun district, he lost many men in a skirmish with Colonel Adams. Thence he fled northward into the Sāipudā hills, and finally surrendered from Dholkoṭ, near Asirgaḍ.

A.D. 1817-18.

A.D. 1818.

The Melghāt highland chiefs had been giving much trouble since 1814, by harbouring rebels and outlaws, notably one Śekh Dullā, a notorious brigand who kept all the hill country in a stir for several years. By the treaty of 1804, the districts close under the Gāvilgaḍ hills had been left with the Peśvā, and were thus isolated from a distant seat of Government, so the hill-people plundered them with impunity. But a force was sent up from Poonā in about 1816, which put down the tribes; though they broke out again during the Peṇḍhārī war, and caused some mischief by sheltering Āppāsāheb. After a long and adventurous career, Śekh Dullā was at last assassinated in the Melghāt by a Sikh in 1820.

After the conclusion of this war a fresh treaty was made in 1822, which settled the frontier of Berār, and conferred upon the Nizām all the country west of the Wardhā. The tracts lying east of that river were at length formally ceded to Nāgpūr, but the districts taken by the Peśvā in 1795, and those which had been left to Bhosle in 1803, were all restored to the Hyderābād State. Thus the *parganās* of Aṣṭī, Ārvī and Āmner across the Wardhā which had belonged to Berār from very early days, were at length separated from this province; but the forts of Gāvilgaḍ and Narnālā were recovered, with the subjacent *parganās* of Akoṭ, Ādgānv and others, and all the hill-range known as the Melghāt. The Peśvā restored Umarkhed and other tracts in the south-east; while all claims by the Marāṭhās on the Nizām for *cauth* were for ever extinguished.

A.D. 1822.

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Sikandar Jāh.

A.D. 1829.

The reigning Nizām was at this time Sikandar Jāh, a prince who had neither the will nor the capacity to look after public business ; and his minister was Rājā Candu Lāl, 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 disorganized the Government. Sikandar Jāh died in 1829, but Candu Lāl did not resign until 1843, having in the interval shown a real genius for maladministration, of which Berār bore its share.

From the report of Sir H. Russell, Resident at Hyderābād, we learn that in 1820 the troops in Berār 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 Nizām's dominions, but that it has suffered severely from Peñdhāris and from the depredations of Nāiks and Bhils, insomuch that the net revenue collected in 1815-20 was not 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 *Subhā* (he writes<sup>1</sup>) be forced to reform his military establishment, take my word for it that the average of the Nizām's receipts (from Berār) 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 a 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.

सत्यमेव जयते

A.D. 1831.

"The Nizām," 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 the British hesitate to impose a slight legacy-duty." It must have seriously checked the investment of capital in Berār. Then the whole of the Nizām'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 Rājā Biśan Cand, who held the greater part of Berār valley in farm about 1831, has left a name at which "the *Kunbi* still grows pale," to pronounce it of a morning early is unlucky. Petty local revolts were common ; the *Deśmukhs* 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. 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 countryside.

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<sup>1</sup> 11th February 1804, Despatches.

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 swashbucklers and scoundrels of the Deccan. If a Hindu, he sometimes pretended to be Āppāsāheb (the Nāgpūr Rājā, he who escaped from British custody in 1818), and preached delivery of Berār from the Musalman yoke. In 1841, one Mogutrāv came with a small company to a village near Jalgānv, declaring himself to be a chief of Śinde family, and offering great rewards to all who would join him in conquering Berār. He assembled a crowd of armed vagabonds, and even seduced some men of substance; with these he drove out the Nizām's officers, and for a short time occupied that side of the country. He was put down and driven off by the combined forces of the *talukdārs* and the irregular force under British officers, but not without much marching and skirmishing of a rather serious kind. Mogutrāv had hoisted the Bhosle flag on the walls of Jāmod (Akolā district), and made a fair stand there, the *Deśmukhs* and *Deśpāndes* all assisting him. Then in 1848, came from Nāgpūr a man who called himself Āppāsāheb, the ex-Rājā of Nāgpūr. In the Wun district he publicly proclaimed his pretension to Berār, and was actively supported, as usual, by all the hereditary Hindu officials. With their aid he collected troops and arms throughout Berār, engaged a gang of Rohillās, 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 with his horse. This was in May 1849. In June, Brigadier Hampton's cavalry by forced marches got Āppāsāheb's banditti within reach of their sabres; after a sharp and spirited action, in which the Brigadier was dangerously wounded, Āppāsāheb was captured, and his followers dispersed.<sup>1</sup>

After the old war-time came the "cankers of a calm world". For then began the palmy days of the great farmers-general at Hyderābād, 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 power; they had made large loans at 24 per cent to the Nizām's Government, for the maintenance of that very numerous cavalry which (as has been already mentioned) was organized at the instance of the British Resident for the protection of Berār. Then Purañ Mal, a moneylender of Hyderābād, got most of Berār in farm; but in 1839 he was turned out of his districts by the Nizām's minister, under pressure from the British Resident. Purañ Mal refused to quit hold of his security for advances made, and showed fight when Messrs. Pestanji sent

<sup>1</sup> 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 Rohillās 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 killed there.

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A.D. 1841.

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agents to take his place for after all the Nizām had only changed his banker. However, Purañ Mal had to give up; but he presented to the Hyderābād Government an account showing balance due to him of two million sterling, which the ministry altogether refused to pay, proving, by a different system of book-keeping, that Purañ Mal was deeply in debt to the treasury.

Messrs. Pestanji and Company had no better luck in the sequel. These were enterprising Pārsī merchants, who in 1825-26 made, according to their own statement, the first considerable exportation of cotton from Berār to Bombay. They gave liberal advances to cotton-growers, set up cotton-screws at Khāmgañv and other places, and took up generally the export of produce from the Nizām's country. In 1841, large assignments of revenue in Berār for reimbursement of advances to the State were made to them by Candu Lāl; 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 Berār districts; and on his refusal his collecting agents were attacked at Parbhañī, Bālāpūr and Akolā. Sixteen of his men were killed at the place 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.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1841.

A.D. 1843.

A.D. 1845.

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

A.D. 1850.

A.D. 1853.

All these proceedings may have damaged the State's credit, as Rājā Candu Lāl's financing had hampered its revenue; for in 1843 and in several succeeding years, the pay of the Nizām'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 Nizām; and his whole debt amounted to forty-five lakhs in 1853. The bankruptcy of the Hyderābād Government disorganized their administration; the non-payment of the troops continued to be a serious political evil. In 1853, a new treaty was concluded with the Nizām.

Parbhañī  
District Formed.

By this treaty districts yielding a gross revenue of 50 lakhs a year were assigned to the British. The districts thus ceded consisted, besides a major portion of Berār, of Osmanābād (Naldurg) and the Rāicūr *Doāb*. From the remaining portion of Berār which was left to the Nizām, the district of Parbhañī to which were added the *tahsils* south of the Godāvari and the *tahsil* of Pärtūr on the west, was formed under the reforms of Sālār Jañg.

<sup>1</sup> "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 I'll pay no more". Speech of Mr. Russell before the Court of Proprietors (1825), quoted in Briggs's Nizam.



By this treaty the British agreed to maintain an auxiliary force of 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and four field batteries; and it was stipulated that after paying the Contingent and certain other charges and interest on the Company's debt, the surplus was to be made over to the Nizām. The Nizām, while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and Contingent, was released from the unlimited obligation of service in time of war; and the Contingent ceased to be part of the Nizām's army, and became an auxiliary force kept by the British Government for the Nizām's use. A week after the conclusion of this treaty the *Divān* Sirāj-ul-Mulk died and Navāb Sālār Jaṅg, his nephew, was appointed minister.

Nasir-ud-daulā died in May 1857, and was succeeded by his son, Afzal-ud-daulā. This was a critical period for Hyderābād, as the Mutiny which convulsed Northern India affected this State also. It was feared that, if Hyderābād joined the revolt, the whole of Southern India as well as Bombay would rebel. But though the Nizām was urged by some of his advisers to raise the standard of revolt, he listened to the counsels of his faithful minister, Sālār Jaṅg, and cast in his lot with the British with unshaken loyalty. Great commotion had been produced throughout the Hyderābād territory when Tātyā Tope crossed Narmadā and attempted to create stir in Deccan. By the near approach of this leader, parties of marauders began plundering. One band attacked Bhokardan and Anva in 1859 and then retired to Berār where nearly the whole gang was captured.

Brigadier Hill closely invested a turret, in the Basmath *tahsil* of the Parbhaṇī district, in which the Rohillās beaten by him on the 15th January 1859 had taken shelter. The Rohillās seemed to think it best to endeavour to get through the besiegers before their guns were up. They made a sally at night, were attacked by the besieging party, they fought with desperation, and it was long before their ranks were broken. They fled at length, losing a hundred men dead on the field. The English loss was seven killed and thirteen wounded. This body was a detachment from a large body of the Rohillās overrunning the country. It was commanded by an Arab and had Arabs in its ranks. A body of seven hundred Rohillās was within fifteen miles of the place where the affair described above took place.

The *Jāgirdār* of Javlā in Parbhaṇī district, who was a Peerzādā, was arrested for giving asylum to the Rohillās and was sentenced to imprisonment of two years. Large bodies of Rohillās were moving, on their way to Jintūr, Gaṅgākhed, Hīngolī, Sundarasta, Mahore, Jathorc, Jūla, Basmath, Dasa and Navgānv in the Parbhaṇī district. The *Jāgirdārs* of Basmath, Nākasvādī and Atholā were ordered by the British to hand over their forts. Small forces were sent to conquer Khadle, Sāmgānv and Lothier by Major Bruck. These disturbances were put down by the end of 1860.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *The Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad*, (Vol. II.), pp. 123—59; *Hyderabad Affairs*, Vol. III, pp. 227-28, 240; Major R. G. Burton, *A history of the Hyderabad Contingent*, pp. 245-46.

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Afzal-ud-daulā.

After the storm of the Mutiny had subsided, the British Government, in recognition of the services rendered by the Nizām, modified the treaty of 1853. By a treaty made in 1860 Osmānābād (Naldurg) and the Rāicūr *Doāb*, yielding a revenue of 21 lakhs, were restored, and a debt of 50 lakhs was cancelled, while certain tracts on the left bank of the Godāvāri were ceded and the assigned districts of Berār, yielding a revenue of 32 lakhs, were taken in trust by the British for the purposes specified in the treaty of 1853. Presents to the value of £10,000 were bestowed upon the Nizām and his minister and other noblemen were also rewarded. After the year 1858, the Prime Minister Sālār Jaṅg embarked on his schemes for the better administration of the State. Corrupt officials were removed from the districts and men of character were posted in their places. In the year 1867, the system known as *Zillābandi* was promulgated. Under this scheme, the State was divided into five divisions and seventeen districts. Salaried officials were appointed to the divisions, districts and *tahsils*. At the same time the Judicial, Public Works, Medical, Municipal, Police and Educational Departments were brought into proper organisation. It was decided to start a Land Revenue Survey and Settlement Department in 1875<sup>1</sup>.

Mir Mahbub  
Ali Khān.

Mir Mahbub Ali Khān Bahādūr, succeeded as Nizām on his father's death in 1869. He being only three years old, a regency was constituted for the administration of the country, with Sir Sālār Jaṅg I as regent and Navāb Šams-ul-Umarā as co-regent, the Resident being consulted on all important matters concerning the welfare of the State. On the death of the co-regent in 1877, his half-brother Navāb Vikār-ul-Umarā was appointed co-administrator; but he also died in 1881, Sir Sālār Jaṅg remaining the sole administrator and regent till his death in 1883.

Reforms in  
Administration.

Not being fettered in any way, the great minister pursued his reforms with untiring effort. The four *Sadr-ul-Mahāms* or departmental ministers, who had been appointed in 1868, managed the Judicial, Revenue, Police and Miscellaneous departments under the guidance of the minister, who, besides instructing them in their work, had direct control over the Military, *Mansab*, Finance, Treasury, Post, Mint, Currency and State Railway Departments. Transactions with the British Government, the Nizām's education, and the management of the *Sarf-i-khās* domains also received his personal attention. Revenue survey and settlement were taken in hand and completed in the Marāthā districts. Civil and criminal courts were established, stamps were introduced, the Postal Department was placed on a sound basis, and the Municipal, Public Works, Education and Medical Departments received their due share of attention. Thus almost every department of the British administration was represented in the State, and worked with creditable

<sup>1</sup> *The Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad*, Vol. II (1857—1885), p. 254.

efficiency under the guiding spirit of the great minister. In particular, the finances of the State, which had become greatly involved, were much improved.

In 1884 the Nizām Mir Mahbub Ali Khān, having attained his majority, was installed by Lord Ripon. Sir Sālār Jaṅg II was appointed minister, and was followed in 1888 by Sir Asmān Jāh.

The birth of the Indian National Congress at the end of the year 1885 was bound to have a profound effect on the educated classes in Hyderābād as in other parts of the country. The Hyderābād administration, dominated as it was by officers like Mehdi Ali Muhasin-ul-Mulk, Imād-ul-Mulk Bilgrāmi, Viqār-ul-Mulk and Mehdi Hasan Fateh Navāz Jaṅg, who had been influenced by the social and political thought of Sir Syed Ahmad, was highly critical of the Indian National Congress. Public opinion, on the other hand, was sympathetic towards this new political awakening. Prominent among those who supported the National Congress were Dr. Aghornath Chatopadhyaya, Mulla Abdul Qayum, Ramchandra Pillay, Mohib Hussain, the editor of the *Muallim-e-Safiq* and the pioneer of social reform in Hyderābād and Syed Akhil, the editor of the *Hazār Dāstān*. The Urdu press was outstanding in its criticism against the British policies in India and in the middle-east countries. It strongly supported Lord Ripon in the Ilbert Bill controversy and bitterly criticised the opposition to it engineered by the vested British interests in India. The Hyderābād Government, on the other hand, took a critical attitude against this situation and every encouragement was given to the activities of Sir Syed Ahmad in the educational and political fields<sup>1</sup>.

The public life in Hyderābād was slowly coming forward and expressing itself in various fields. By this time a class of pleaders had come into existence since the examinations for pleadership were started for the first time in 1883. A number of societies and clubs had been started and were contributing to the shaping of public opinion. The Young Men's Improvement Society (February 26, 1879), the Theosophical Society (December 26, 1882), the Albert Reading Room, the Malvālā Sabhā, the Hindu Social Club were also beginning to take part in public affairs. In 1891, the Government of Hyderābād in the Home Department issued a circular imposing a number of restrictions on newspapers. In the year 1892, Swami Giranand Saraswati visited Hyderābād and stayed with Mukund Lal. He delivered a number of lectures on the Ārya Samāj. The Ārya Samāj moved into its own building in 1905. The Sanātan Dharma Mahā Maṅḍal was established at about the same time. In 1894, two preachers of the Ārya Samāj, viz., Pandit Bala Krishna Sharma and Nityanand Brahmachari were expelled from the State. Another development was the institution of the *Gaṇeś Utsav* celebrations in the year 1895 for the first time in the city. Among those who joined the Ārya Samāj in its

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Installation of  
Mir Mahbub Ali  
Khān.

National  
Movement.

<sup>1</sup> *The Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad*, Vol. III, (1885—1920), p. 1.

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early days were Keshavrav Koratkar, Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya and Pandit Shripad Damodar Satvalekar. Mulla Abdul Qayum, in co-operation with his friend Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, started the Svadeśī agitation in 1905. He inspired a number of young people like Moulavi Muhammad Akbar Ali, Moulavi Muhammad Mazhar and others to start an association called *Anjumān-e-Marif* which had the aim of developing the social, intellectual and economic life of Hyderābād.

In the year 1900, Hyderābād was connected on the metre-gauge with Manmād thus opening the Marāṭhvāḍā districts for communications with the then Bombay Presidency. The decade between 1900—1912 was a formative period in the history of Hyderābād. In 1902 Lord Curzon arrived in Hyderābād and the agreement assigning Berār on lease in perpetuity was signed on November 5, 1902. The manner and method of the agreement shocked public opinion and created a great feeling of resentment against the Government of India. All these factors tended to sharpen public opinion against the British. When the Svadeśī Movement in the then British India started, it was enthusiastically welcomed in Hyderābād. Meetings were held in many places and the boycott of foreign goods was urged. The preaching of the Svadeśī was carried on through the institutions like the Arya Samāj, the *Ganeś Utsav* and various societies. In the year 1896, Keshavrav Koratkar who was practising in the courts of Gulbargā came to Hyderābād and started his practice in that city. Keshavrav Koratkar was one of the great leaders produced by Hyderābād about this time. Born in the year 1867 at Purja Javlā in the Basmath *tahsil* of the Parbhāṇī district, he had his early education privately at Gulbargā. He used to visit Poonā frequently and attend functions like the Vasant Vyākhyāna Mālā and have contacts with the leading personalities of Mahārāṣṭra. It was thus that Keshavrav got an urge to develop similar institutions in Hyderābād. The arrest, trial and the subsequent deportation of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1908 gave a great fillip to the movement of Svadeśī. The great Sanskr̥t Pandit, Shripad Damodar Satvalekar, spent eight years in Hyderābād from 1901 to 1908.

Wamanrav Naik and Keshavrav Koratkar attended the session of the Indian National Congress at Surat. Wamanrav Naik was the follower of Lokmanya Tilak while Keshavrav Koratkar was the follower of the Honourable Gokhale.

Mir Usmān Ali  
Khān.

The Nizām Mahbub Ali Khān died in the year 1911, and was succeeded by Mir Usmān Ali Khān on August 29, 1911.

Sir Sālār Jaṅg III was appointed *Divān*. He remained in that office till December 1, 1914. The Nizām then took the executive powers in his own hands. In the matter of administration the Nizām's State witnessed considerable progress during the reign of Mir Usmān Ali Khān. Hitherto the administration of the State was carried through the *Madar-ul-Mahām* who was akin to the Chief Minister of the Moghal period. But on November 17, 1919

this system was replaced by an executive council under a President. The chief minister was henceforward designated as the president of the executive council of Hyderābād. Reforms were effected in practically every branch of the administration. The judiciary was separated from the executive and the administration of justice was placed on sound and efficient lines. In the field of education the Osmania University was established in 1917, while intermediate colleges started functioning at divisional headquarters from 1927. The Kāzīpeth-Ballārśāh railway route and the railway line connecting Bidar and Paraḷī were opened. In the meanwhile, public awakening was making itself felt in the State. From the time of Sālār Jaṅg I (1853—1883) educated elements from all parts of India had been encouraged to enter the service of the State. The establishment of educational institutions in the city of Hyderābād both under Government and private encouragement had resulted in growing number of educated persons. The tendency of well-to-do people in the State to send their children for higher education to places like Aligadh, Poonā, Bombay, Madrās and to foreign countries had also borne fruit in the establishment of a progressive educational element in the State.

In the last decades of the 19th century the educated section in the State began to take interest in public affairs. Among the leaders of public opinion were Mulla Abdul Qayum, the educationist and Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, the father of Sarojini Naidu. A strong section of the public was also drawn towards the Indian National Congress at this time. Educational, social and cultural movement which had originated in other parts of India also spread to Hyderābād. The *Ganeśotsava*, the Ārya Samāj, the establishment of private schools and libraries, the starting of social conferences were some of the movements which spread rapidly in the State. Among the leaders of public opinion were Keshavrav Koratkar, a leading lawyer who later rose to be the Judge of the Hyderābād High Court, Wamanrav Naik, a philanthropist, Madpati Hanumantrav, Pandit Taranath and Venkatrama Reddi. It was in these circumstances that Keshavrav Koratkar and Wamanrav Naik conceived the idea of holding the social conferences under the auspices of the Hyderābād Social Service League. The conferences held in 1918, 1919 and 1920 passed a number of resolutions such as plea for extensive primary education, greater attention to female education, opening of libraries in every *tahsil* and welfare measures for the depressed classes. These conferences succeeded in attracting the attention of both the Government and the educated classes to the need of measures for social reforms in the State. As a result of the activities of these leaders a number of schools, libraries and hostels sprang up in various parts of the State. Later these institutions were to play an increasing part in the agitation for reforms in the State.

The First World War (1914—1918) brought in its wake further public awakening. The Civil Disobedience movement of the Congress and the Khilafat agitation saw an unprecedented agitation of public mind in Hyderābād. The Government tried to

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suppress the agitation for reforms. From the beginning of the 20th century a number of public workers had to leave the State. Pandit S. D. Satvalckar, D. A. Tuljapurkar, Pandit Taranath, Raghavendra Sharma were some of the public workers who had to leave the State on account of activities not to the liking of the Government. The movement to have regional conferences for Marāṭhvādā, Telāṅgaṇā and Karnātak was also started in the twenties. Public education focussed its attention on the lack of service opportunity for the majority community of the State, since about 90 per cent of the services in the State were held by the Muslims. Agitation also grew against the widespread corruption which prevailed in the State during this period. The result was that a strong British element was introduced in the administration of the State. Partly this was also the effect of the persistent efforts of the Nizām to get back the possession of Berār and to acquire the status of equality with the Government of India.

With the rapidly rising number of educated youth and the struggle for a place in the services, communal agitation began to make itself felt. This took the shape of the *mulki* and *non-mulki* agitation and also the struggle between the major communities of the State. While the Hindu community was moving towards reforms in the State, the leaders who influenced the Muslim community began to think in terms of consolidating the privileges already enjoyed by the Muslims. While the Government could not prevent the march of public opinion, it was not very keen to see the development of the Congress movement in the State. Under these circumstances communal movements found a ready field in the State. The rise of the *Ittehad-ul-Musalmin* and its militant wing, the Razakars under the leadership, first of Bahadur Yar Jang, a *Jāgirdār*, and then of Kasim Razvi, was a feature of the period between 1930 and 1940 in the State.

In 1930, Sir William Barton, Resident of Hyderābād, submitted a memorandum containing the following significant observations: "Flung almost completely across the Indian Peninsula, the great State of Hyderābād holds a strategic position of the first importance both from the political and military point of view. In an emergency, it could practically isolate the South from the North<sup>1</sup>". Though the vanity of the Nizām was tickled by fulsome words used in official pronouncements, he was reminded of his subservience whenever an occasion arose. Lord Reading, in his famous letter of March 26, 1926, addressed to the Nizām, refused to treat the Indian Princes as equals, whatever the language of the treaties. According to the Viceroy, responsibility for the defence and internal security of the country gave the paramount power the right to intervene at its discretion in the internal affairs of the State<sup>2</sup>. The establishment of a State Congress was opposed by the Government and many obstructions were placed in its functioning. Restrictions on religious and civil liberties agitated

<sup>1</sup> K. M. Munshi, *The End of an Era, Hyderabad Memoirs*, p. xxii.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

public feelings throughout the State. They had their repercussions in other parts of India. The *Satyāgraha* sponsored by Ārya Samāj in 1938 for the removal of religious disabilities was a turning point in the history of Hyderābād. In this *Satyāgraha* the Government found itself for the first time very much on the defensive. The State Congress, too, offered *Satyāgraha* at this time to achieve its right of establishing itself. Among the leaders of public opinion who emerged into the forefront of the struggle at this time were Govindrav Nānal, a pleader from Parbhani, Digambarrav Bindu who later became Home Minister in the Government of Hyderābād, Dr. Melkote, later Minister for Finance, B. Ramkrishna Rao, later Chief Minister, Vinayakrav Koratkar, the son of Keshavrav Koratkar, Swami Ramanand Tirth, Phulchand Gandhi, K. V. Ranga Reddi and others.

In 1937, feeling that some reforms were necessary in the State. Government appointed a Committee under Divan Bahadur Aravamudu Ayyangar to suggest a scheme of reforms for the State. The terms of reference for the Committee were, however, only to suggest the setting up of a body through whom Government would be in a position to ascertain the wishes of the people. The theory was that the Nizām held his power from God and that he could not surrender his sovereignty to the people. The Committee suggested a very modest scheme for the setting up of an Assembly representative of various sections of the people. Even this scheme was opposed tooth and nail by the *Ittehād-ul-Musalmin* and the Razakars led by Bahadur Yar Jang, who felt that it would mean a surrender of the right of a Muslim to the majority community. Meanwhile the Second World War had broken out in September 1939 and no further progress in the setting up of the Assembly could take place. When the War ended in 1945, the entire country was in the throes of the "Quit India" movement. In Hyderābād Bahadur Yar Jang had been followed by the extremist leader Kasim Razvi. Bands of militant Razakars spread all over the State creating a great sense of insecurity among the people. As the hour of India's Independence drew nearer, the rabid communal activities of the *Ittehād-ul-Musalmin* increased in volume and violence. The State Congress fought valiantly against these elements. Meanwhile the Government of Hyderābād which had till now been led by moderates like Sir Mirza Ismail had come into the hands of the Razakar-supported leaders, who brought the State to a difficult position, through their spirit of adventurism.

India won its Independence in 1947. The future of Hyderābād was now to be settled. Public opinion in Hyderābād was overwhelmingly in favour of joining the Indian Union. This was opposed by the leader of the Razakars who now controlled the Government. All efforts of moderates like Sir Mirza Ismail and Sir Sultan Ahmad to establish relations between the Indian Union and Hyderābād in consonance with the realities of the situation were opposed by the Razakars. The movement of the State Congress to force Hyderābād to join the Indian Union was

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strongly attacked by the communal elements. In the latter struggle thousands went to jail and suffered heavily at the hands of the administration. Due to the activities of the Razakars hundreds of thousands of Hindus had to flee the State and to take shelter in numerous camps set up by the sympathetic Indian opinion across the borders. The district of Parbhani too had its share of public workers who fought and suffered. At last on September 13, 1948, the Government of India moved into the Nizam's State and after a brief but brilliant police action put an end to the intolerable conditions prevailing in the State. The State of Hyderabad acceded to the Indian Union. Soon after, elections were held in the State and a representative Government was set up.

In 1956, following the reorganisation of States, Parbhani along with the other districts of Marāṭhvādā region became a part of the then Bombay State. Subsequently with the creation of the State of Mahārāṣṭrā in 1960, it became a part of the new State.





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THE TOTAL POPULATION OF PARBHANI DISTRICT according to 1961 census is 1,206,236 (m.<sup>1</sup> 611,787 ; f.<sup>2</sup> 594,449), and is distributed over its eight tahsils as under: Partūr tahsil, 134,169 (m. 67,952 ; f. 66,217); Jintūr tahsil, 139,791 (m. 71,110 ; f. 68,681); Hingoli tahsil, 159,685 (m. 81,116; f. 78,569); Kalamnūrī tahsil, 127,459 (m. 65,797 ; f. 63,662); Pāthri tahsil, 164,104 (m. 82,751 ; f. 81,353); Parbhani tahsil, 175,964 (m. 89,955 ; f. 86,009); Basmath tahsil 140,166 (m. 71,336 ; f. 68,830); and Gaṅgākhed tahsil, 164,898 (m. 83,770 ; f. 81,128).

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The population of the district recorded as early as 1881 by the census was 685,617. The following statement shows the variation of the population of the district since 1901:—

TABLE No. 1.\*  
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS 1901—1961  
IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Year (1)	Males (2)	Females (3)	Persons (4)	Decade variation (5)	Percentage decade variation (6)
1901 ..	324,977	323,569	648,546	..	..
1911 ..	392,208	389,267	781,475	+ 132,929	+ 20.50
1921 ..	388,167	379,574	767,741	- 13,734	- 1.76
1931 ..	435,986	420,037	856,023	+ 88,282	+ 11.50
1941 ..	466,581	447,866	914,447	+ 58,424	+ 6.83
1951 ..	510,567	500,297	1,010,864	+ 96,417	+ 10.54
1961 ..	611,787	594,449	1,206,236	+ 195,372	+ 19.33

<sup>1</sup> m. stands for males.

<sup>2</sup> f. stands for females.

\*Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, p. 124.

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During the sixty years (1901—1961) there has been a net variation of +557,690, or, the population of the district has increased by 85.99 per cent during the period, the decennial rates of increase or decrease since 1901 being +20.50, -1.76, +11.50, +6.83, +10.54 and +19.33 for each decade respectively.

*Growth of Population.*—It is well worth to note the observations of the report of 1951 census in this regard. The population of this district has increased during the last thirty years by only 31.7 per cent. This slow rate of growth is due to various factors. The northern portions of this district have been ravaged by rather a malignant type of malaria. It has had its due share of the cholera and plague epidemics in the State. Its progress in industrial and commercial spheres which was rather marked immediately following the opening of the Godāvarī Valley Railway line in 1900, has not kept up the same pace during recent decades. Again, about the beginning of this century, with its famous Hīngolī cantonment, it was an important administrative area in north-western portions of the State. It has now considerably lost its previous importance in this regard. Further, it is no longer attracting immigrants as it used to in earlier decenniums. In 1921, immigrants accounted for 7.5 per cent of its population. They now form only 5.8 per cent. Simultaneously emigration to other areas within the State has increased considerably. In 1921 only 16,470 persons born in this district were found in other areas of the State. The number of such persons is now 45,000. Figures are not available regarding the emigrants from this district to areas beyond the State. But the figures pertaining to Hyderābād emigrants in adjoining areas broadly indicate that emigration from Parbhāṇī (and adjoining district of Nānded taken together) to areas beyond the State has declined slightly. Thus, on the whole, it could be presumed that, this district is now losing appreciably in numbers as a result of the movement of population.

The increase in the population of this district since 1901, however, is nearer to the corresponding increase recorded for the State. This is due chiefly to the fact that it benefited considerably during the decade 1901—1911, from the satisfactory crop conditions that prevailed during the period, by the opening of the Godāvarī Valley Railway line, and also because among the western districts it suffered comparatively less during the disastrous decade of 1911—1921.<sup>1</sup>

The total number of inhabited towns and villages in the district according to 1961 census is 1,529 of which 12 are towns and 1,517 villages; besides, there are 60 uninhabited villages in the district which count as revenue units.

<sup>1</sup> Census of India, 1951, Vol. IX, Hyderabad, Part I-A. Report, p. 50.

*Urban Population.*—Classified according to their population the towns in the district belong to the various classes as under:—

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TABLE No. 2

Town with population (1)	Number of towns (2)	Population as percentage with total of urban population (3)
Above 100,000 .. .. .	Nil	Nil
50,000 to 1,00,000 .. .. .	Nil	Nil
20,000 to 50,000 .. .. .	2	35.1
10,000 to 20,000 .. .. .	5	39.1
5,000 to 10,000 .. .. .	5	24.8
Total ..	12	100.00

There are no towns in the district belonging either to class I (p. 100,000 or above) or class II (p. 50,000 to 99,999); two towns, viz., Parbhani (p. 36,795) and Hingoli (p. 23,407) belong to class III (p. 20,000 to 49,999); the towns of Basmath (p. 15,532), Manvath (p. 14,280), Sailu (p. 13,923), Purnā (p. 10,893) and Partūr (p. 10,623) fall in the class IV (p. 10,000 to 19,999), and the remaining five towns, viz., Gangakhed (p. 9,740), Jintur (p. 9,367), Pathri (p. 8,878), Kalamnuri (p. 7,588) and Sonpeth (p. 5,676) to class V (p. 5,000 to 9,999). The urban population of the district which consists only of persons residing in these 12 towns totals 166,702 (m. 86,526; f. 80,176) or 13.8 per cent of the district population. The average population per town in the district comes to about 13,891, and the urban area being 231 km<sup>2</sup> (89.2 square miles) the urban density per square mile comes to about 1869. All these towns are under municipal administration.

TABLE No. 3.

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION IN PARBHANI DISTRICT—1901—61

Census Year (1)	Urban population (2)	Decade variation (3)	Percentage decade variation (4)	Urban population as percentage of district population (5)
1901 ..	59,648	..	..	9.18
1911 ..	66,832	+7,184	+12.04	8.55
1921 ..	65,192	-640	-0.96	8.62
1931 ..	98,312	+32,120	+48.53	11.46
1941 ..	114,297	+15,985	+16.26	12.49
1951 ..	154,322	+114,297	+35.02	15.26
1961 ..	166,702	+12,380	+8.02	13.82

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The population of the district as a whole has increased by 10.54 per cent in 1951 over that of 1941, and by 19.33 per cent in 1961 over that of 1951; but the rise for the same two decades in urban population was 35.02 and 8.02 per cent, respectively. While the population as a whole has increased within sixty years from 1901 by 85.99 per cent, the increase in the urban population during the same period has been 179.48 per cent. This rate of increase, however, differed greatly for individual towns, and in some cases has been rather erratic.

A comparative study of the percentages of the decade variations of towns in the district, particularly for the census years of 1951 and 1961, would be of some significance.

TABLE No. 4.  
PERCENTAGES OF DECADE VARIATIONS OF TOWNS SINCE 1931  
IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Name of the town (1)	Census year			
	1931 (2)	1941 (3)	1951 (4)	1961 (5)
Basmath ..	+10.56	+23.10	+11.33	+1.13
Gaṅgākhed ..	+18.56	+19.42	+24.29	+1.80
Hīngolī ..	+23.06	+15.27	+45.29	+10.34
Jintūr ..	+20.55	+26.76	+2.86	+23.33
Kalamnūrī ..	+19.59	+17.73	+15.61	+5.49
Manvath ..	+17.20	+32.45	+11.13	-8.95
Parbhani ..	+14.06	+28.84	+54.25	+10.01
Partūr ..	+32.93	+18.78	+30.67	+12.66
Pāthri ..	-11.61	+16.80	+44.33	+7.39
Pūrṇā ..	+30.65	+3.45	+45.63	+18.88
Sailu ..	+44.20	+20.05	+34.03	+8.61
Sonpeṭh ..	-19.18	-3.29	+8.52	+23.79

It could be seen from the above table that except for the towns of Jintūr and Sonpeṭh where population during the decade 1951—61 has definitely increased, all other towns have a reduced rate of growth. Towns such as Manvath, Basmath and Gaṅgākhed with the rate of decade variation as -8.95, +1.13 and +1.80, respectively, could be said to have definitely retrograded in their population during the decade. Only Parbhani, the headquarters town of the district, has had a remarkable increase of 269.5 per cent since 1901; other towns to follow suit are Sailu, Gaṅgākhed and Manvath which have shown an increase of 151.8, 94.5 and 90.4 per cent respectively. Towns such as Basmath, Pūrṇā, Partūr, Jintūr, Pāthri, Kalamnūrī and Hīngolī have had each an

increase of 82.9, 79.3, 74.8, 60.8, 52.3, 43.5 and 35.6 per cent, respectively. Manvath, though it has shown an increase of 90.4 per cent over its 1901 population has depleted by 8.95 per cent from its population in 1951. Sonpeth shows a general depletion of 1.4 per cent over its population of 1901; and because of its steady deterioration since 1911 it was declassified in 1941; the increase of 23.79 per cent over its 1951 population, got it restored to township in 1961.

Parbhani and Hingoli are the only two large towns in the district. Regarding the growth of their population the Census Report (1951) expresses: Parbhani town has increased its population during the last five decades by 236 per cent, the increase during the decade 1941—1951 itself being as much as 54 per cent. This is one of the towns of the State which has benefited considerably due to the opening of the Godavari Valley Railway line. Parbhani has the additional advantage of being the district headquarters also. A contributory factor leading to the growth of the town during the last two decades has been completion of the railway line connecting it with Parali.

Hingoli town was a cantonment of some minor importance in 1901. It was then one of the foremost commercial centres of the Nizam State—as a cotton market its position could only be compared to that of Jalna. But it has been gradually losing its pre-eminent position in spite of the fact that it was linked to Purna by rail in 1912. Its cantonment was abandoned in 1903. A number of towns, both beyond and within the district itself, have progressed considerably more than Hingoli during the recent decades in respect of both trade in cotton and cotton-ginning and pressing factories. Besides, it has not lived up to its initial advantage and developed other industries besides cotton-ginning and pressing, especially as Nanded and Jalna towns have done. Further, the town seems to have suffered very severely due both to epidemics and the dislocation of trade during the decade of 1911—1921. It is, therefore, not surprising that the population of this town should have increased only by 23 per cent since the beginning of this century, which is the smallest corresponding increase recorded in respect of very large towns. Hingoli which was the eighth largest urban unit of the State fifty years ago is now the twentieth and not even the most populous town within the district. The only redeeming feature about the growth of population of this town is the fact that the increase during the decade 1941—1951 itself was as much as 45 per cent.

*Rural Population.*—The rural population of the district in 1961 was 1,039,534 (m. 525,261; f. 514,273) or 86.18 per cent of the total population. Distributed over 1,517 villages and an area of 12,321.925 km<sup>2</sup> (4,757.3 square miles) it gives an average of about 795 persons per village and 219 persons per square mile. There are two very large villages (p. 5,000—9,999), 63 large villages (p. 2,000—4,999), 208 average villages (p. 1,000—1,999), 521 medium villages (p. 500—999), 507 small villages (p. 200—499) and 216 very small village (p. less than 200).

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The following table gives the frequency distribution of villages in the district:—

TABLE No. 5.  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES IN 1961

Population	No.	Population	Percentage in total number of villages	Percentage of total rural population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
With less than 200 ..	216	27,110	14.24	2.61
Between 200 and 499 ..	507	174,083	33.43	16.71
„ 500 and 999 ..	521	372,151	34.34	35.80
„ 1,000 and 1,999 ..	298	274,724	13.71	26.43
„ 2,000 and 4,999 ..	65	180,664	4.15	17.32
„ 5,000 and 9,999 ..	2	11,402	0.13	1.13
Total ..	1517	1,039,534	100	100

It will be seen from the above table that out of the 1,517 inhabited villages of the district, 216 or 14.2 per cent are very small ones. Small and medium villages number 507 and 521 or 33.43 and 34.34 per cent, respectively; the percentages for average, large and very large villages are 13.71, 4.15 and 0.13, respectively.

The average population per village in this district which is just 795 is very much on par with the Mahārāṣṭra State average of 792. Within the district itself, the villages in the fertile southern tahsils along the Godāvarī are distinctly more populous than the villages in the northern hilly tahsils. Among the southern tahsils, the corresponding figure is 840 in Gaṅgākheḍ, 794 in Pāthri and 754 in Parbhani. In the northern tahsils, it is at its highest which is only 660 in Partūr, being 652 in Basmath, 639 in Hīngoli, 602 in Kalamnuri and 595 in Jintūr.

Of the six types of villages in the district, the medium-size villages have the highest proportion of persons living in them compared to the total rural population; 358 among every 1,000 of the rural population, *i.e.*, slightly over one-third of the total, live in these villages. Among the northern tahsils, the corresponding proportion is as high as 402 in Partūr, ranges between 392 and 348 in Kalamnuri, Jintūr and Hīngoli, and is 355 in Basmath. But in the southern tahsils, it is at its highest, *i.e.*, 396 in Pāthri, 323 in Gaṅgākheḍ and the lowest, *i.e.*, 278 in Parbhani. Moreover, it is the persons living in medium and average and not in very small and small villages who form the majority of the rural population. The number of persons living in the former group being 622 in every 1,000 as against 193 living in the latter group.

The proportion of the number living in large and very large villages is not very striking in the district. While such persons account for 184 among every 1,000 of the rural population in the district, their corresponding number is at the highest, i.e., 263 in Gaṅgākhed, 218 in Jintūr and 204 in Parbhani and ranges between 200 and 123 in Basmath, Hīngolī, Pāthri and Kaḷamnuri, and is as low as 118 in Partūr. However, it is to be noticed that the two very large villages in the district, viz., Vālor (p. 5,596) and Aśṭī (p. 5,806) are located in Pāthri and Partūr, respectively.

TABLE No. 6.  
DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION IN 1961

Tahsil	Number per 1,000 of rural population residing in villages with a population of—					
	Less than 200	Between 200—499	Between 500—999	Between 1,000—1,999	Between 2,000—4,999	Between 5,000—9,999
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pārtūr ..	17	162	402	301	71	47
Jintūr ..	44	228	381	130	218	..
Hīngolī ..	34	184	348	238	196	..
Kaḷamnuri.	34	226	392	225	123	..
Pāthri ..	7	130	396	333	88	46
Parbhani ..	25	126	278	367	204	..
Basmath ..	29	181	355	235	200	..
Gaṅgākhed	18	113	223	283	263	..

The rural population of the district has grown since 1911 according to the decennial enumeration which is given in the following table:—

TABLE No. 7.  
GROWTH OF RURAL POPULATION—1911—1961

Census	Rural population	Decade variation	Percentage of decade variation	Rural population as percentage of district population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1911 ..	714,643	..	..	91.45
1921 ..	701,549	-13,094	-1.83	91.18
1931 ..	757,711	+56,162	8.01	88.54
1941 ..	800,150	+42,439	5.60	87.51
1951 ..	856,542	+56,392	7.05	84.74
1961 ..	1,039,534	+182,992	21.36	86.18

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*Displaced Persons.*—The displaced persons in the district in 1951 numbered 157 (m. 108 ; f. 49) all coming from West Pakistan. The incidence of their arrival was as: 58 (m. 49 ; f. 9) in 1947, 83 (m. 51 ; f. 32) in 1948 and 16 (m. 8 ; f. 8) in 1949. For their principal means of livelihood about 99 per cent of them depended on non-agricultural occupations.

**LANGUAGE.**

During the Census of 1961 as many as 56 languages were returned as mother-tongues spoken in the district. A number of these, however, represented only dialects or caste-dialects, principally of Marāṭhī, Telugu, Gujarāṭī and Hindī. This information regarding languages and dialects spoken in the district arranged in the order of total speakers is as follows: (1) Marāṭhī 10,03,130 (m. 5,07,360 ; f. 4,95,770) ; (2) Urdu 1,24,582 (m. 63,459 ; f. 61,123) ; (3) Lamānī 30,218 (m. 15,786 ; f. 14,432) ; (4) Telugu 11,555 (m. 6,162 ; f. 5,393) ; (5) Mār wādī 10,442 (m. 5,423 ; f. 5,019) ; and (6) Hindī 10,280 (m. 5,295 ; f. 4,985). These have each more than ten thousand speakers. (7) Bañjārī 6,891 (m. 3,560 ; f. 3,331) ; (8) Vaḍārī 4,328 (m. 1,103 ; f. 1,225) and (9) Gujarāṭī 1,702 (m. 955 ; f. 747) have each less than ten thousand speakers. Those spoken by less than one thousand each are: (10) Pārdhī 761 (m. 377 ; f. 384) ; (11) Kannada 681 (m. 354 ; f. 327) ; (12) Rājasthānī 523 (m. 291 ; f. 232) ; (13) Sindhī 491 (m. 270 ; f. 221) ; (14) Kaikāḍī 370 (m. 196 ; f. 174) ; (15) Ghisāḍī 361 (m. 147 ; f. 214) ; (16) Tamīl 234 (m. 135 ; f. 99) ; (17) Khatrī 198 (m. 78, f. 120) ; (18) Pañjābī 190 (m. 123 ; f. 67) ; (19) Pardeśī 159 (m. 68 ; f. 91) and (20) English 122 (m. 61 ; f. 61). The rest of the 36 languages and dialects noted in the district have each less than 100 speakers.

It could be seen from what has been noted above that Marāṭhī which is the mother-tongue of 10,03,130 persons or of about 83.1 per cent of the people is the main language of the district. It predominates almost uniformly over all the tahsils. Urdu mother-tongue speakers account for about 10.3 per cent of the total population of the district.

**Bilingualism.**

The number of persons commonly speaking other languages in addition to their mother-tongue was, according to 1961 census, 92,253 or about 7.64 per cent of the district population. The following table gives the extent of bilingualism in the district in respect of the chief languages in use:—



TABLE No. 8.  
BILINGUALISM IN PARBHANI DISTRICT—1961

Serial No.	Mother-tongue (2)	Total speakers (3)	Persons speaking subsidiary language (4)	Marāṭhī (5)	Urdu (6)	Telugu (7)	Kannāḍa (8)	Hindī (9)	Lamāṇī (10)	Other bilingual returns (11)
1	Marāṭhī	10,03,130	36,416	..	4,681	414	42	25,965	113	5,205
2	Urdu	1,24,582	24,354	20,437	..	98	4	2,172	..	1,643
3	Lamāṇī	30,218	9,761	9,641	18	4	..	83	..	7
4	Telugu	11,555	4,032	2,815	62	..	12	970	..	173
5	Mārvāḍī	10,442	5,904	4,496	39	39	..	1,245	..	85
6	Hindī	10,280	4,609	4,281	85	39	3	..	..	201
7	Baṅjārī	6,891	2,824	2,788	3	3	..	27	..	3

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It could be noted from the table that of the total Marāṭhī mother-tongue speakers, 36,419 or about 2.75 per cent were conversant with a subsidiary language; out of them 71.29 per cent knew Hindī, 12.8 per cent Urdu, 1.1 per cent Telugu and 0.31 per cent Lamāṇī. Of the Urdu mother-tongue speakers 24,354 or 19.54 per cent claimed a subsidiary language, of which 83.91 per cent could speak Marāṭhī, and 8.91 per cent Hindī. About 32.30 per cent of the Lamāṇī mother-tongue speakers could use a subsidiary language which was mainly (98.85 per cent) Marāṭhī. Of the Telugu mother-tongue speakers, 4,032 or about 34.89 per cent knew a subsidiary language; of them 69.81 per cent were conversant with Marāṭhī and 24.06 per cent with Hindī. Of the Mārvāḍīs 5,904 or 56.54 per cent who were bilingualists, 76.15 per cent spoke Marāṭhī and 21.08 per cent Hindī. The Hindī mother-tongue speakers had 44.83 per cent who could speak a subsidiary language; of them 41.64 per cent knew Marāṭhī and only 85 or 1.84 per cent Urdu. 40.98 per cent of the Bañjārīs spoke a subsidiary which was mainly (98.7 per cent) Marāṭhī.

TABLE No. 9.

## IMMIGRATION.

## MIGRANTS IN PARBHANĪ DISTRICT—1961

Migration (1)	Persons (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)
Born in Parbhani district .. ..	1,901,847	571,465	520,382
(1) Born in place of enumeration ..	784,842	496,241	288,601
(2) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	307,005	75,224	231,781
Born in other districts of Mahārāṣṭra ..	99,905	31,778	68,127
Born in India beyond the State of Mahārāṣṭra.	11,686	6,961	4,725
Born in countries beyond Asia and elsewhere.	413	260	153
Unclassifiable .. .. .	2,385	1,323	1,062
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,206,236</b>	<b>611,787</b>	<b>594,449</b>

It could be observed from the above table that in 1961 about 90.5 per cent of the people enumerated in the district were born within its limits and the remaining, *i.e.*, about 9.5 per cent outside the district. Of the total immigrants, 87.3 per cent were born in other districts of Mahārāṣṭra, 10.2 per cent were born in India beyond the State of Mahārāṣṭra and 413 or about 0.36 per cent were born in countries beyond Asia and elsewhere. Of those born in the district, about 71.9 per cent were returned as born in the place of enumeration, and the rest, *i.e.*, 28.1 per cent, as born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.

The proportion of females in relation to that of males in each of the above categories of migrants reveals interesting figures. In the general population of the district the females number 493 per thousand, but they number 477 per thousand among persons born in Pārbbhānī district. Among persons born in the place of enumeration the females number 367 only per thousand, but among persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration they number 755. There are 682 females per thousand among persons born in other districts of Mahārāṣṭra, 404 among those born in India beyond the State of Mahārāṣṭra and 370 among those born in countries beyond Asia and elsewhere.

Data in respect of inter-district migration for 1961 is not available. However, relying on the data available for 1951, the Superintendent of Census Operations reviews the inter-district movement of the population with the following remarks:—

“The proportion of immigrants in this district is fairly large. Females formed 63 per cent of these immigrants. Almost 83 per cent of these immigrants are from the adjoining areas, *i.e.*, from Madhya Pradesh and the districts of Nanded, Bhir, Aurangābād and Bidar and over 67 per cent of these immigrants from the adjoining areas are females. It is thus obvious that the movement into this district also is very largely influenced by inter-marriages. There are, however, many noticeable cases of migration for other reasons as well. 33,697 or about 58 per cent of the immigrants, are in agricultural classes and females account for 71 per cent of them. All but 1,021 of these immigrants are from adjoining areas. On the whole the movement into agricultural classes is, therefore, predominantly the result of marital alliances. 24,860 or about 42 per cent of the immigrants in the district are in non-agricultural classes and of these 9,008, or appreciably more than one-third of the number, are from non-adjoining areas. The percentage of females among all these immigrants in non-agricultural classes is 53 while it is roughly 60 among those from the adjoining areas, it is only 43 among those from the non-adjoining areas. Thus, both economic reasons and marital alliances seem to be the major forces influencing the movement into the non-agricultural classes.

The number of immigrants from this district to the other districts of the State is 44,885, of whom 64 per cent are females. The four adjacent districts account for 37,062 of these immigrants of whom 67 per cent are females. Of the remaining 7,823 in the non-adjacent districts, Hyderābād city accounts for 3,883 or about half the number, and an additional 900 are in the towns of Nizāmābād district and 534 in the towns of Osmānābād district. 21,447 or 48 per cent of the immigrants from the district, are in agricultural classes and females constitute 75 per cent of them. 23,438 or 52 per cent of the immigrants from the district, are in non-agricultural classes and females constitute 53 per cent of them. 44,885 persons have emigrated from this district to the other districts of the State,

## CHAPTER 3.

The People.  
IMMIGRATION.

as against 39,223 persons who have immigrated into this district from the latter areas. This excess of emigrants over the immigrants, which is largely the result of the balance of the movement between Parbhani on the one hand and Nanded, Aurangabad and Hyderabad districts on the other, is spread over all the livelihood classes, except that of agricultural labour wherein the immigrants are appreciably more numerous than the emigrants. This is largely due to the movement of agricultural labourers in the fertile tahsil of Gaṅgakhed\*.”

RELIGION AND  
CASTE.

The population of the district is returned in 1961 as consisting of the following religious communities:—

TABLE No. 10.

Religion	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Buddhists .. .. .	T ..	134,084	66,852	67,232
	R ..	127,756	63,677	64,079
	U ..	6,328	3,175	3,153
Christians .. .. .	T ..	859	516	343
	R ..	264	187	77
	U ..	595	329	266
Hindus .. .. .	T ..	939,472	477,086	462,386
	R ..	839,315	424,181	415,134
	U ..	100,157	52,905	47,252
Jains .. .. .	T ..	5,776	3,187	2,589
	R ..	3,066	1,558	1,508
	U ..	2,710	1,629	1,081
Muslims .. .. .	T ..	125,651	63,936	61,715
	R ..	68,937	35,555	33,382
	U ..	56,714	28,381	28,333
Sikhs .. .. .	T ..	376	209	167
	R ..	195	102	93
	U ..	181	107	74
Other Religions .. .. .	T ..	18	1	17
	R ..	1	1	..
	U ..	17	..	17
Total .. .. .	T ..	1,206,236	611,787	594,449
	R ..	1,039,534	525,261	514,273
	U ..	166,702	86,526	80,176

This communitywise enumeration of the population given by the 1961 census reveals that in the district out of the total population of 1,206,236 (m. 611,787; f. 594,449), Hindus (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) numbered 939,472 (m. 477,086; f. 462,386) or 77.8 per cent, Buddhists 134,084 (m. 66,852; f. 67,232) or 11.1 per cent, Muslims 125,651 (m. 63,936; f. 61,715) or 10.4 per cent and Jains 5,776 (m. 3,187; f. 2,589) or 0.48 per cent. The Sikhs numbered 376 (m. 209; f. 167) and 18 persons (m. 1; f. 17) were returned as of other religions and persuasions. The census has also separately enumerated 83,976 (m. 41,890; f. 42,086) as persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and 34,838 (m. 17,487; f. 17,351) as persons belonging to Scheduled

\*Census of India, Hyderabad State, Report, 1951.

Tribes. The Scheduled Castes formed 6.9 per cent of the general population of the district and 8.9 per cent of the Hindu population; the Scheduled Tribes formed 2.8 per cent of the general population and 3.7 per cent of the Hindu population.

It is to be noticed here that at the census of 1961 a number of persons from the Scheduled Castes, under the inspiration of their leader and casteman, the late Dr. B. R. *alias* Babasaheb Ambedkar, returned themselves *en masse* as followers of Buddhism or Nava Bauddhas. This has led to artificial depletion in the population of the Hindus of the district. Devoid of the Nava Bauddhas, the percentage of the Hindu population (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) which was 88.47 in 1951, dropped down to 77.88 in 1961.

The numerical strength of the various communities detailed over the district in 1961 was as follows:—

The Hindus who constituted 77.88 per cent of the district population in 1961 preponderated almost uniformly over all the tahsils, their percentages being 77.8 in Partūr, 75.2 in Jintūr, 74.2 in Hiṅgoli, 72.8 in Kaḷamnuri, 79.8 in Pāthri, 75.3 in Parbhani, 76.8 in Basmath and 89.2 in Gaṅgākheḍ. With 839,315 (m. 424,181; f. 415,134) or about 89.3 per cent of them living in villages, and 100,157 (m. 52,905; f. 47,252) or about 10.7 per cent in towns, they formed 80.7 per cent of the rural population and 60 per cent of the urban population of the district.

Hindus.

The Buddhists (Nava Bauddhas) mostly consisting of former Scheduled Castes or Harijans, constitute about 11.11 per cent of the district population and rank next in numbers to the Hindus from whom they claim to have now separated on sectarian ground. They are characteristically rural, 127,756 (m. 63,677; f. 64,079) or about 95.3 per cent of them living in villages. Tahsil-wise, they are distributed in percentages as: Partūr 12.5; Jintūr 14.4; Hiṅgoli 15.8; Kaḷamnuri 17.2; Pāthri 7.5; Parbhani 7.8; Basmath 13.9 and Gaṅgākheḍ 2.4.

The Muslims, constituting about 10.42 per cent of the district population, though less in number than the Buddhists, virtually form a major community of the district next to that of the Hindus. They are concentrated more in towns than in villages, 68,957 (m. 35,555; f. 33,382) or 54.8 per cent of them living in the rural area, and 56,714 (m. 28,381; f. 28,333) or 45.2 per cent in the urban area. Thereby they constitute 6.6 per cent of the rural population and 34.02 per cent of the urban one. Distribution of the community over the tahsils is fairly uniform, their percentage to the tahsil population being: Partūr 9.3, Jintūr 9.9, Hiṅgoli 8.9, Kaḷamnuri 9.2, Pāthri 11.8, Parbhani 16.06, Basmath 8.8 and Gaṅgākheḍ 8.05. Their concentration in the urban areas may be due to the fact that during the entire length of the Muslim rule in the Deccan they held privileged position both in the administrative machinery of the State and in the learned professions both of which were, in turn centred in towns. A comparatively recent feature is their increased participation in commercial activities and employment in the large-scale industries.

Muslims.

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The People.  
RELIGION AND  
CASTE.  
Christians.

Christians are sparsely located in the district. Of their total population of 859 (m. 516; f. 343) in the district, 595 (m. 329; f. 266) or about 70 per cent live in the urban areas, 427 (m. 232; f. 195) being the residents of Parbhani town alone.

## Jains.

The Jains though a few in number are an influential community. Of their total population of 5,776 (m. 3,187; f. 2,589) in the district, 2,710 (m. 1,629; f. 1,081) or about 47 per cent are found in the urban areas. A large majority of them are Māvādi immigrants engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits. On account of their growing interest in agriculture and in the cotton trade they are found in good proportion in the cotton-growing tracts, there being about 55 per cent of their population in the three tahsils *viz.*, Hingoli, Pāthri and Parbhani.

Backward  
Communities.

Communities which are economically, educationally and socially backward as compared with other communities in the district are included in three distinct groups, *viz.*, (1) Scheduled Castes, (2) Scheduled Tribes, and (3) Other Backward Classes. Recently, the Government of Mahārāṣṭra has abolished the category of the Other Backward Classes and those communities have been grouped under new classes based on income *i.e.*, "Economically Backward Classes" who can now take the advantage of free education provided by the State.

At the census of 1951 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been studied only as two special groups. In 1961 information for each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe was collected which is given in the following statements:—

## SCHEDULED CASTES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT, 1961

Name of the Caste (1)	Total (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)
Bede Jaṅgam .. .. .	5	2	3
Bhaṅgi .. .. .	376	201	175
Chāmbhār .. .. .	9,767	4,875	4,892
Dakkal .. .. .	18	8	10
Dhor .. .. .	2,324	1,170	1,154
Ellamalvar .. .. .	25	12	13
Holeya .. .. .	1,489	739	750
Holeya Dasari .. .. .	9	4	5
Kolupulvandlu .. .. .	9	6	3
Madiga .. .. .	128	67	61
Mahār .. .. .	28,617	14,289	14,328
Mala .. .. .	105	64	41
Mala Dasari .. .. .	1	1	..
Nalajaṅgam .. .. .	66	42	24
Nala Sanyāsi .. .. .	1	1	..
Māṅg .. .. .	40,703	20,220	20,483
Manne .. .. .	15	12	3
Caste not stated .. .. .	318	177	141

SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT, 1961

Name of the Tribe (1)	Total (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)
Andh .. .. .	34,242	17,166	17,076
Bhil .. .. .	283	137	146
Gond .. .. .	7	4	3
Koya .. .. .	2	..	2
Pardhan .. .. .	237	113	124
Tribe not stated.. .. .	67	67	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>34,838</b>	<b>17,487</b>	<b>17,351</b>
Rural .. .. .	34,838	17,487	17,351
Urban .. .. .	..	..	..

CHAPTER 3.  
The People.  
RELIGION AND  
CASTE,  
Backward  
Communities.

Caste has been known as the foundation of the Indian social fabric, and the Hindu community in the district, as elsewhere in India, is organised on the basis of castes and sub-castes. The Government does not now officially recognise castes and their subdivisions, and for any estimate of the existing castes and sub-castes and their numerical positions in the district, the latest official authority is the census of 1931. According to it the following principal castes (arranged alphabetically with their strength) are found in the district in the groups of (1) Hindu (Brahmanic), (2) Ādi-Hindu, and (3) Tribal. Some of these are briefly described.

(1) *Hindu (Brahmanic)*.—Bhaṭ (Bhaṭrāj), 236 (m. 138; f. 98); Bhoī (Besta), 3,174 (m. 1,634; f. 1,540); Brāhman, 32,022 (m. 16,722; f. 15,300); Burud (Medori), 495 (m. 250; f. 245); Darzī (Śimpī), 1,311 (m. 745; f. 566); Dhobī (Cakala), 3,307 (m. 1,891; f. 1,416); Gosāvī 6,659 (m. 3,804; f. 2,855); Gujarātī (Gujar), 334 (m. 166; f. 168); Gurav (Tambli), 2,220 (m. 1,239; f. 981); Hajjām (Mangala), 5,933 (m. 2,994; f. 2,934); Hatkar, 22,061 (m. 12,007; f. 10,054); Julahī (Devaṅ, Saḷe), 6,326 (m. 3,254; f. 3,072); Kalāl, 3,740 (m. 1,927; f. 1,813); Kasāb (Aray, Khātik), 7,616 (m. 4,049; f. 3,567); Kāsār (Kanchari), 2,350 (m. 1,513; f. 837); Kumbhār (Kummara), 4,786 (m. 2,499; f. 2,287); Koḷī, 5,200 (m. 3,200; f. 2,000); Komatī (Vaiśya), 4,266 (m. 2,049; f. 2,217); Kṣatriya (Rajpūt), 5,303 (m. 2,760; f. 2,543); Liṅgāyat (Jaṅgam), 20,688 (m. 10,610; f. 10,078); Lohār (Kammari), 2,920 (m. 1,597; f. 1,323); Mālī, 24,085, (m. 11,833; f. 12,252); Marāṭhā, 323,962 (m. 163,110; f. 160,852); Mārvādī, 11,961 (m. 6,379; f. 5,582); Raṅgre (Raṅgārī), 2,685, (m. 1,448; f. 1,237); Sunār (Ausala, Kamsala), 7,049 (m. 3,368; f. 3,681); Sūtār (Bade, Wadla), 5,136, (m. 2,942; f. 2,194); Telaga (Munnur, Matrasi), 4,223 (m. 2,136; f. 2,087); Telī (Gandla), 6,889 (m. 3,624; f. 3,265); Vaḍār, 3,027 (m. 1,521; f. 1,506); Vañjārī (Bañjārī), 20,680 (m. 11,619; f. 9,061); Yādava (Dhangar, Golla, Gavī), 37,048 (m. 17,570; f. 19,478);

PRINCIPAL CASTES  
IN 1931.

(2) *Ādi Hindu*.—Dher, 82,329 (m. 41,961; f. 40,368); Madiga (Mocī, Māṅg), 58,231 (m. 28,396; f. 29,835);

(3) *Tribal*.—Bhil, 1,221 (m. 628; f. 593); Lambādī, 16,359 (m. 8,020; f. 8,339); Indian Christian, 269 (m. 129; f. 140).

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## The People.

PRINCIPAL CASTES  
IN 1931.

## Bhoī.

Bhoī is a caste of fishermen and litter-bearers. They are also known as the Bestas and Gunlodus in Telangana, or Kahars who are immigrants from Northern India. The Marāṭhā Bhoīs constitute the numerous members of the fishing caste of Marāṭhwādā. They are divided into two endogamous groups, the Marāṭhā proper and the Machinde who interdine but do not intermarry. The Marāṭhā proper seem to be an off-shoot of the Kuṇbis, whom they closely resemble, and from whom they separated by adopting the occupation of fishing and litter-bearing. They have a number of exogamous sections, consisting of family surnames, many of which are common to them and the Kuṇbis. Marriage is prohibited within the section covered by one surname. One would not marry the daughter of his maternal aunt or of his sister, though he would marry the daughter of his maternal uncle. The souls of the departed are propitiated every Saturday by the elderly member of the family. The souls of the adults are called *Virs*, those of children, *Muñjās* and those of females, *Manvis*. On the wedding day, goats are sacrificed to these departed souls. Brahmins are employed for religious and ceremonial purposes. Polygamy was once permitted in the event of the first wife being barren or suffering from some incurable disease. The remarriage of widows is permitted, but never with the deceased husband's brother, nor with a man of his surname or her father's surname. The dead are either burnt or buried.

The Machinde Bhoīs claim to be descended from Machindra-nāth, the founder of the sect of *Kānpḥāṭe* Jogis. They were said to be the descendants of those Bhoīs who came with the Marāṭhā invading armies and settled with them in Berār and Nāgpūr and subsequently emigrated to these parts. They are divided into two sub-castes, Bendore and Bhanare, who interdine but do not intermarry. They are broken into exogamous sections resembling those of the Kuṇbis. Khudhan, the favourite deity of the caste, is worshipped every day. The other deities honoured are Mahādev and Pochama. The Bhoīs have caste Pañcāyats to which all social disputes are referred.

Carrying palanquins and litters was once the chief occupation of Bhoīs, but with better transport now available litters have nearly disappeared; so most of them now make their living by catching fresh water fish including tortoises; some are grain dealers, shopkeepers and messengers.

## Brāhmaṇs.

The leading caste of the Hindus in the district are Brāhmaṇs. Those found here chiefly consist of Marāṭhā Brāhmaṇs, the main divisions among them being the Kokaṇastha, Deśastha and Karhādā. The Kokaṇasthas who are also known as Citpāvans were originally the residents of Koṅkaṇ. They are of a fair complexion. However, they have a tradition that their original habitat was at or near Ambājogāi in the Bhir district, where they have their tutelary deity, Yogeśvari. They also state that they were originally Deśasthas and came to be called Kokaṇasthas after their settlement in the Koṅkaṇ at Ciṭṭuṇ. They have



14 gotras. Unlike most castes of the Deccan, a Citpāvan is not allowed to marry his maternal uncle's daughter. For a long time, efforts have been made to introduce marriages between Deśasthas, Citpāvans and Karhādās, but only of late they have met with some success. Citpāvans are either Āpastambhas or R̥gvedīs, and belong to the Smārta sect. They have no caste *pañcāyats* and no such system of organised interference in domestic matters as that commonly found among some other castes. In every town there were once agent or agents, *dharmādihikāris*, of the *Śankarācārya* of Sankeśvar, who is the religious head of the community.

**CHAPTER 3.**  
**The People.**  
PRINCIPAL CASTES  
IN 1931.  
Brāhmins.

The Deśasthas form the bulk of the Marāṭhā Brāhmins in the district. Deśastha means people of the *deś* or country and may be taken in the sense of local Brāhmins. The Deśasthas appear to be the earliest Brāhmin settlers, who migrated to the south of the Vindhya. They have two main divisions, (1) R̥gvedī and (2) Yajurvedī, who would not intermarry. There is also a third division known as the Atharvans, the followers of the Atharva Veda. The R̥gvedīs are sub-divided into (1) Smārtas or followers of Śiva and (2) Madhavas or Vaiṣṇavas, followers of Viṣṇu. Generally the latter are not inclined to give their daughters in marriage to the members of the former sect. The Yajurvedīs are split up into (1) those who follow the black Yajurveda and (2) those who follow the white. These divisions were once endogamous. Except among the Yajurvedīs, marriage is allowed with a maternal uncle's daughter. Marriage with a father's sister's daughter is not permitted.

The Karhādās take their name from Karhād, the sacred junction of the Koynā and the Kriṣṇā in the Sātārā district. They claim to be R̥gvedī Deśasthas. Their family goddesses are Vijayadurgā and Āryadurgā in Ratnāgiri, and Mahālakṣmī in Kolhāpūr. They are divided into 22 exogamous groups or *gotras*. Intermarriages are forbidden between families not only bearing the same *gotra* but also the same *pravara*. *Sapinda* relations (agnates) extending to seven degrees are also avoided in marriage. Marriage with a maternal uncle's daughter is allowed by the caste. The Karhādās are all R̥gvedīs of the Śukla (white) *śākhā*, who respect the *sūtra* or aphorism of Aśvalāyana. They belong to both the Smārta and Vaiṣṇava sects and follow and guidance of Śankarācārya and Madhavācārya, respectively.

The other Brāhmins found in minor number in the district are the Karnāṭic Brāhmins, the Andhra or Telugu Brāhmins and the Aradhī Brāhmins.

As a caste, though Brāhmins constitute a small percentage of the Hindu population, they occupy a conspicuous position in society. They are known as the traditional repositories of Vedic knowledge, and function as priests and astrologers. They are also the persons who have made a headway in modern education and taken to all sorts of professions and learned pursuits, Government service and so on with enviable efficiency and success.

## CHAPTER 3.

The People.  
 PRINCIPAL CASTES  
 IN 1931.  
 Cāmbhār.

A very numerous caste of leather-workers and rope-makers, many of whom are engaged as village watchmen and musicians. The caste has various endogamous groups, mostly territorial. Marriages are prohibited between members having the same *devak*. A man may marry his maternal uncle's daughter but not his maternal aunt's daughter. Infant marriages were once common. Widows are permitted to remarry; divorce is allowed. They profess Hinduism but are still animistic in their belief and worship village deities and ghosts and spirits. Their priests are either Karhādā or Havik Brāhmaṇs whom they employ at marriages. Social disputes are settled by the caste *pañcāyat*, presided over by the most influential member of the community available in the locality. The fines recovered are spent on caste dinners. The dead are generally burnt; but those that cannot bear the expenses bury them with heads to the south.

The original occupation of the caste was that of making shoes, and even now their main calling is the same, but some of them cut and dye skins, and make sandals, ropes, waterbags and leather goods. Some earn money as husbandmen, labourers and cartmen.

## Devang.

Devang also known as Jalahi, Koṣṭī, Hatkar and Sālī is an occupational caste of weavers in Marāṭhvādā. Probably weaving began with the manufacture of coarse blankets from the wool of the sheep tended by shepherds and was originally a shepherd's occupation. Hence the weaving caste known as Hatkar, which is a sub-division of the great Dhangar or shepherd caste, is found in great number in Marāṭhvādā districts, Parbhani having 22,061. The Devangs as found in the district are divided into three sub-castes: (1) Devang, (2) Hatkar and (3) Kodekul. The Hatkars claim social precedence over the other two sub-divisions. They are Liṅgāyats by creed, though both they and the Devangs worship Caundammā as their tutelary deity. Their ceremonial is a mixture of Brāhmaṇī and Liṅgāyat usages and rites, in which the latter preponderate. Again, the Devangs are split up into three territorial groups: Telugu Devangs, Karnāṭic Devangs and Marāṭhā Koṣṭīs. The surnames or *kulīs* of the Marāṭhā Devangs are the same as those of the Marāṭhā Kuṇbis. Marriage is prohibited between persons belonging to the same *kulī*. Two sisters may be married to the same man or to uterine brothers. Marriage with one's elder sister's daughter is recognised. Polygamy, though little practised, was allowed, so also widow marriage and divorce. Liṅgāyat Devangs bury their dead in a sitting posture, with the face pointing to the east. Others occasionally burn the dead. The Devangs make a variety of textile fabrics, chiefly saris. Some of them have given up their traditional vocation and have taken to trade, agriculture, carpentry and masonry.

## Dhobi.

The washerman caste in Marāṭhvādā, owing to its very wide distribution, is divided into a very large number of endogamous groups, the names of which refer to the country to which the sub-castes belong, or to the castes from which they have sprung, e.g., Telugu Dhobi, Turka Dhobi, Lambāḍī Dhobi, Liṅgāyat

Dhobī and Karnāṭic Dhobī. The exogamous groups present no returns of special interest. A widow may marry again but she cannot marry the brother of her deceased husband. No Brāhmaṇ is called to celebrate as priest at such a marriage, which is attended by widows only. Divorce is allowed in case of unchastity but a divorced woman can marry again like a widow. In matters of religion the Dhobīs are Śaivites. They employ Brāhmaṇs for religious and ceremonial purposes and call in Jaṅgams to officiate at funerals. The village deities like Pocammā and Durgammā are propitiated with offerings of goats, etc. Their favourite deities are Bahirobā, Khaṇḍobā, Mhasobā and Bhavānī. Some of them are followers of the Vārkarī and the Kabir sects.

**CHAPTER 3.**  
**The People.**  
PRINCIPAL CASTES  
IN 1931.  
Dhobī.

The hereditary occupation of the caste is washing clothes. They belong to the class of *balutedārs* (village servants).

A caste of leather workers allied to the Mahārs and Māṅgs. The name is probably derived from *ḍhor* meaning cattle, as they are tanners of cattle skins. They are divided into five endogamous groups: Raṅge-ḍhor, Budhle-ḍhor, Kakayya-ḍhor, Cāmbhār-ḍhor and Sādhū-ḍhor. The first group claims the highest rank and appears to be the original stock from which the other sub-castes have branched off. The Budhle ḍhors are so named from *budhles* or leather jars which they used to make. Now, they manufacture *ḍholaks* (drums), waterbags, water buckets and other leather articles. The Kakayya ḍhors are said to be the descendants of one Kakayya, a Raṅgā ḍhor. In addition to staining hides, they cobble old shoes and make new ones. The Cāmbhār ḍhor is a mixed sub-caste. These ḍhors also make shoes, water buckets, etc. Within these sub-castes there are a number of exogamous divisions, or surnames, which appear to be entirely of Marāṭhā origin. These surnames have different *devaks* some of which are totemistic. Sameness of *devak* is usually a bar to marriage. A man may not marry outside the sub-caste, nor inside the surname to which he belongs. Two sisters may be married to one man or two brothers. Marriage with a sister's or maternal uncle's daughter is permitted. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed. The ḍhors do not dedicate their girls to deities. They profess to be Śaivites but worship animistic deities also. Some of them belong to the Vārkarī sect. Their religious teacher is a Kānpḥāṭyā Gosāvī, who visits their houses and receives a yearly tribute either in cash or in clothes. ḍhors sometimes burn their dead; but as a rule they bury the body in a pit in a sitting position facing the east.

Dhor.

*Liṅgāyat* is a sect of Śaivites. The Liṅgāyats, also known as Viraśaivas, Śivabbaktas and Śivacars, derive their name from the *liṅgam*, the phallic emblem of Śiva, which every one of the community has to wear on the person, and the loss of which is equivalent to spiritual death. The Liṅgāyats are numerous in the district and are spread over all the tahsils. They are mostly traders and agriculturists. The fundamental principle of their religion is the equality of all wearers of the *liṅgam* in the eye of

Liṅgāyats.

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## Liṅgāyats.

the God. Of the Brahmanic trinity—Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva—they acknowledge only the god Śiva, whose emblem, the *liṅga*, they bear on their persons. They revere the Vedas. The Liṅgāyat sect which rose in importance during the twelfth century is closely associated with the name of Basava who, though not the founder of the faith, was mainly responsible to make it popular in the Kannada country. The first disciples of Basava were called Pramada Ganas. Broadly speaking, the Liṅgāyats may be divided into four groups. The first consists of the Jaṅgams, who form the priests of the community. The second group comprises those who were the first converts to the creed and who, in course of time, closed their ranks to newcomers. These are the Liṅgāyats proper and form the bulk of the community. They are known as Liṅgāyat Vāṇīs deriving their name from the Sanskrit *vaṇik*, a trader. The later converts from the third group. They are known as Pañcams or Pañcamsāṇīs. They were chiefly recruited from occupational castes such as Telis, parent castes and formed separate endogamous sub-castes of their parent castes and formed separate endogamous sub-castes of their own. The fourth group consists of converts from the lowest unclean classes among Brahmanic Hindus and contains washermen, tanners, shoemakers, fishermen, etc.

The Jaṅgams, literally moving, are divided into (1) Maṭhapatī, (2) Sthāvara, (3) Ganacari and (4) Madapati. The first is further sub-divided into (1) Pata, (2) Cara and (3) Madvaya. The Pata Jaṅgams lead a celibate life. They wear a loin-cloth and a long salmon-coloured loose shirt, live in *maths* (monasteries) and pass their days in meditation and prayers. The Cara also lead a celibate life. These two are highly venerated by the Liṅgāyats. The Madvaya Jaṅgams are householders and officiate as priests to lower Jaṅgams. On conformity to the requirements of an ascetic, they can become Pata or Cara Jaṅgams. The Sthāvara and Ganacari Jaṅgams are also householders. The Madapatis officiate at the funerals of the Liṅgāyats. The head of a *math* or monastery is known as Maṭhadayya; Ganacari is the manager and Maṭhapati is the beadle. The Liṅgāyat Vāṇīs have three hypergamous divisions. The occupational Liṅgāyat groups, like the Liṅgāyat Gavlis, Liṅgāyat Telis, Liṅgāyat Śimpīs, etc., who were all recruited from the functional castes of the Hindu society, remain aloof from the parent castes and form endogamous divisions of their own. The *aṣṭavarṇa* or eightfold sacraments, *viz.*, (1) Guru, (2) Liṅga, (3) Vibhūti, (4) Rūdrākṣa, (5) Mantra, (6) Jaṅgam, (7) Tirtha, and (8) Prasād are the essentials in the religious life of a Liṅgāyat. The community is strictly vegetarian. Liṅgāyats necessarily bury their dead. According to the Liṅgāyat theory death is a cause of gladness; the dead has changed the cares of life for the joys of *kailās*, the heaven of Śiva.

## MAJL.

A class of fruit and vegetable growers, gardeners and cultivators are found in large numbers in the district. They seem to have been originally Kuṅbis who took to gardening, and by degrees formed a separate community. They are divided into three

territorial groups Marāṭhā, Gujarāṭi and Kanarese, who have nothing in common except their occupation. The Māḷis in the district who are mainly Marāṭhās are divided into 13 endogamous groups, based mostly upon the nature of the crop they generally cultivate, e.g., Phul Māḷi (growers of flowers), Jire Māḷi (growers of cummin seed), Halade Māḷi (growers of turmeric), etc. The *kuls* or exogamous divisions of Marāṭhā Māḷis are covered by surnames. Sometimes a group of surnames is supposed to represent one *kul* as having descended from a common ancestor, and marriages between persons belonging to one or other of them are prohibited. They have numerous *kuls* many of which are the same as those of the Marāṭhā Kuṇbis. Originally every *kul* or a number of *kuls* had a separate *devak*, and marriages were prohibited between members having the same *devak*. This totemistic significance of the *devak* as a bar to intermarriage is now rarely observed. A man may not marry a woman of his surname. He may not marry the daughter of his sister, or of his maternal or paternal aunt. Two brothers may marry two sisters, but the elder brother must marry the elder, and the younger brother, the younger sister. Widow remarriage and divorce are allowed and practised. Divorced women are allowed to remarry. The Māḷis observe all the Hindu festivals and feasts, and employ Brāhmanas as priests in their religious service, and follow Marāṭhā Kuṇbis as regards religion, customs, food and drink.

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**Māḷi.**

The chief fighting, land-owning and cultivating caste, found the most numerous in the district forming more than one-third of the total population. It has two divisions, Marāṭhā Kṣatriya and Marāṭhā Kuṇbi, of which the former is hypergamous to the latter, but was not originally distinct. The dividing line between the Kuṇbi and the Marāṭhā is not of the nature of a permanent barrier. The Marāṭhās proper are allowed to marry the daughters of the Kuṇbis. The latter would not ordinarily secure a daughter in marriage from their social superiors. But instances are not wanting of poor Marāṭhā families marrying into rich Kuṇbi families and *vice versa*. The superior division is supposed to consist of ninety-six families, such as Surve, Bhosle, Ghorpaḍe, Sālunke, Sitole, Cavāṇ, etc. Historical evidence shows that marriage connections were formed in the past between the ruling Marāṭhā families and the royal Rajput houses. It would appear that the Marāṭhā race was formed by the fusion of two great tribes represented, at the present day, by the Marāṭhā proper and the Kuṇbi.

Marāṭhā.

Of the 96 *kuls* or families claimed by the Kṣatriya Marāṭhās, each *kul* or a group of *kuls* is assigned separate *devak*. Marriages are prohibited between families having the same *devak*. Marriage with the father's sister's or mother's sister's daughter is not allowed. The remarriage of widows is not allowed, nor divorce permitted among the high class Marāṭhās, but the Kuṇbis allow these practices. The favourite deities of the Marāṭhās are Śiva and his consort Pārvatī. They worship Śiva in his various forms

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as Khaṇḍobā, Bhairav, etc., and Pārvatī in her aspects of Bhavāni, Durgā, Jogāi, etc. Their priests are Deśastha, Citpāvan and Karhādā Brāhmaṇs, who may be asked by their patrons to perform rites with Vedic *mantras* befitting Kṣatriyas. Some Marāṭhās, at the innovation of Satyaśodhak Samāj, engage Marāṭhā priests specially trained in the sacerdotal craft.

Mārvāḍī.

A territorial name, meaning a native of Mārvāḍ. The Mārvāḍīs are found mostly in towns. They are mill-owners, bankers, brokers, money-lenders, grain and cloth dealers and shopkeepers. The Mārvāḍī Baniās include: (1) Meśrī or Maheśrī; (2) Agarvāl; (3) Osvāl; (4) Porvāl; (5) Śrāvāk and several other sub-castes.

The Maheśrī Mārvāḍīs trace their descent from Rajputs of the Cohan, Parmār and Solankī class and are divided into 72 exogamous sections or *khamps*, sub-divided into 989 sub-sections or *nakhās*. The majority of the Maheśrīs are Vaiṣṇavas of the Vallabhācārya or Rāmānand sect. A few belong to the Digamber sect of Jains. The sectarian differences, however, are no bar to inter-marriages.

The Agarvāls are divided into 18 *gotras*. The snake is held in great honour. Like the Maheśrī, they are either Vaiṣṇavas or Jains of the Digamber sect.

The Osvāls like the Maheśrī claim a Rajput descent. The bulk of the community follow the tenets of the Śvetāmber sect of Jains.

The Porvāls are said to be Rajputs of Pal, in Gujārāt, converted to Jainism some 750 years ago. They also like the above three sub-castes, are money-lenders and bankers. The Śrāvāks are also Jain traders.

Rajputs.  
(Kṣatriya)

A cultivating and military caste from Upper India, found in good number in the district. The Rajputs are divided into two endogamous divisions, Sūryavanśī (Solar) and Candravanśī (Lunar), the members of which were once known not to interdine nor intermarry. They are further divided into a number of exogamous sections. A man may not marry a woman who belongs to the same section as that of his father or mother. Rajputs claim to be the modern representatives of the Kṣatriya race and as such strictly prohibit remarriage of widows and likewise forbid divorce. They worship the divinities of the Hindu pantheon, special reverence being shown to Durgā and Mahālakṣmī. The Rajputs eat the flesh of goat, hare, pigeon and quail. Fish is also taken.

Vañjāri  
(Bañjāri).

A tribe of carriers, cultivators and labourers found scattered all over the Marāṭhvāḍā and adjoining districts. They are divided into two sub-castes, (1) Lādjin Vañjāri and (2) Rāojin Vañjāri, the members of which interdine but do not intermarry. The members of both the sub-castes resemble each other in physical appearance and differ little from Marāṭhā Kuṇbis, to whose manners, customs and usages they now mostly conform. Each of the sub-castes is further divided into two endogamous groups, Bāramāsis and Akarmāsis. The Vañjāris profess to have 12 *gotras*, each of which is again sub-divided into four sub-septs or family

groups. The *gotra* system is peculiar to the Vañjārīs and distinguishes them from the Marāṭhā Kuñbis. A man must marry within his sub-caste but not within his own section or *kuḷi*. Marriage with a paternal or maternal aunt's daughter is prohibited. On the other hand, a maternal uncle's daughter may be married. A man may marry two sisters but two brothers cannot marry two sisters. Widow-marriage is allowed. Divorce is allowed with the sanction of the caste *pañcāyat*. The Vañjārīs worship all Hindu deities but special reverence is shown to Khaṇḍobā, Bhavānī, Bahirobā and Mariāi. Their priests are Deśastha Brāhmaṇs. The Vañjārīs usually bury their dead; cremation is also becoming general.

Formerly a wandering tribe of grain and salt carriers, cattle breeders and graziers in Marāṭhvāḍā districts who now have settled down and taken to agriculture. The Lambāḍīs are also known as Bañjārās, Briñjārs, Gohar, Harkaras and Lamāṇīs. Enthoven thinks that the identity of Vañjārīs with Lamāṇīs is proved by the similarity of the social divisions.<sup>1</sup> They live in the interior and away from other villages in bands, *tāṇḍās*, each band being under a hereditary leader styled *Naik*, to whom implicit obedience is yielded by the men. The Lambāḍīs are divided into four tribes: (1) Mathurā, (2) Labhānī, (3) Caraṇ and (4) Dhodiā. Members of these sub-castes do not intermarry. The Mathurā and Labhānī are Hinduised, while the Caraṇ are mostly animistic in their religious beliefs. The Mathurās and Labhānīs claim their descent to the mythical herdsman, Śrī Kṛṣṇa. The Mathurās profess to be of the highest rank. They do not eat flesh. They speak a dialect, which is a mixture of Hindī and Gujarātī. The Caraṇs form the majority of the Lambāḍīs found in this district. They perform circumcision, but worship Hindu deities. Lambāḍī girls are not usually married under twelve years of age. A man cannot marry outside his sub-caste or inside the section to which he belongs. He is also forbidden to marry a woman belonging to (1) his mother's section, (2) paternal or maternal grandfather's section, and (3) paternal or maternal great grandmother's section. The dead are usually cremated. Occasionally they are buried in a lying posture, the face downwards and head pointing to the south.

A wandering tribe of earth workers, found all over the district. The caste is divided into a number of endogamous divisions based on the distinction of the traditional occupations. The Cilkā or Kāsī Vaḍār claims to be of the highest rank, following the profession of agriculturist. Members of this sub-caste consider it derogatory to make mill-stones or dig earth. The Māti Vaḍārs dig ponds and wells and make field embankments. The Dagaḍ Vaḍārs are stone quarriers. They cut and make grind-stones, and work as masons. They also make stone images of Gods and animals. The Gada Vaḍārs carry building stones either in low solid-wheeled carts or on donkeys. The Vaḍārs are one of the hardest working classes.

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Vañjārī  
(Bañjārī).

Lambāḍī.

Vaḍār.

<sup>1</sup> R. E. Enthoven, *The Tribes and Castes of Bombay*, Vol. II, p. 332.

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## Vaḍār.

The members of the endogamous sections or sub-castes interdine but do not intermarry. The Vaḍārs have got a number of exogamous sections and observe a very complicated system of exogamy. They have no priests of their own caste; in fact they do not need a priest as their marriages are solemnised by their members. The Vaḍārs profess to be Hindus and worship Hindu Gods. Their favourite and patron deity is Gorappā, worshipped with offerings of goats and sweetmeats.

HINDUS.  
Social Life.

Under the influence of modern civilization, the joint family system is crumbling everywhere in India. But since Parbhani is much in the interior and industrialisation or urbanisation of the district has yet to take place, a joint family with a grand-parent as the leader with not only brothers and their families, but even cousins and their families is by no means a rare sight. It still is found useful for agricultural pursuits being followed jointly and under the direction of an elderly and experienced person. But the tendency for agricultural holdings is to divide and sub-divide and agriculture to be neglected in its several aspects. It is difficult to say whether this is the cause or the effect of the breakdown of the joint family. Ancestral property according to Hindu Law is divided equally between sons, and recent legislation has provided for even daughters to claim a share in it. In the case of self-acquired property, the owner has a free choice to bequeath to whomsoever he wills and in the proportion he desires, or gift it away to any religious, social or charitable purpose. Under religious influence, it was once considered sinful to have to die without a male issue and a son was adopted to inherit property and provide for the other worldly well-being of the adopter. The spiritual aspect of it was a make-believe even in old days and now with modern ideas influencing people the system of adoption is fast falling in disuse. People no longer see any merit even in the family name being perpetuated and an issueless parent adopting a son is becoming a rarity. Law Courts provide any number of examples of a widowed mother adopting a son and coming into conflict with him for one reason or other and this has acted as a deterrent to the system of adoption being resorted to for preserving a family name or its property.

Marriage and  
Morals.

According to Hindu religion and the tradition of thousands of years, marriage has been regarded as a sacred and inevitable obligation for both man and woman. It has been traditionally regarded as a sacrament and not a contract which is dissoluble. Although, marriages between members of different *varnas* and castes are not favourably looked upon by the members of the caste concerned, of late under modern influences, the inequity of the caste system is realised and social reformers speak and write against its continuance. It is breaking also, but very slowly. In urban areas, inter-caste marriages are coming into vogue. Not only different castes, but even sub-castes did not favour mixing of blood and the verification of *gotras* and *pravaras* once held sway and those who did not conform to these rules were considered sinners. Now even *sagotra* marriages are lawful and valid. Astrological agreement



between the horoscopes of the bride and the bridegroom has been considered as of importance even today, though even this is being looked upon as a mere superstition by the younger modern generation. The four months of the rainy season were not considered auspicious for celebration and solemnisation of marriages, but even that restriction is falling into disuse as registration of marriages becomes more popular, because it is convenient and less expensive.

Yet tradition dies hard. Most of the age-old practices continue unabated and a number of social customs and practices that have a local significance have also remained intact. The marriage celebration spreads over three or four days and other consequential ceremonies extend over a whole year, indeed until the bride leaves a child, preferably a son. These non-essentials are gradually becoming a thing of the past. They were the excrescences that had grown around the essentials because of the leisurely life people could lead in the last century. With the World War I and the World War II, the whole social life underwent a tremendous transformation. Most of these non-essentials were just superfluous and devised to create laughter, fun and merriment.

This change in popular sentiment found expression in the country's legislation also: thus the law against child marriage was framed during the British regime. The justice and desirability of the contractual element even in holy wedlock was recognised and divorce under certain conditions is now permissible, though by no means has it become easy. Freedom to marry beyond one's caste has not only been conceded, but even looked upon as something to be encouraged as an assault on the caste system. The *gotra* barrier has crumbled down as purely fantastic. Marriages between members of sub-castes have become common enough. Inter-caste marriages may not be very frequent, but they no longer create any sensation when announced. Antagonism to them has positively broken down and social ostracism on that account is a thing of the past.

The marriage customs of the so-called higher caste Hindus and lower caste Hindus are essentially the same. Only the ritual among the former is conducted by Vedic *mantras* and among the latter by what are called *purāṇic mantras*. Polyandry does not exist anywhere in Mahārāṣṭra. Polygamy is quite infrequent. It has now been legally banned and may soon become a thing of the past.

According to time-honoured usage, rules of endogamy prohibit marriages outside a caste or sub-caste and rules of exogamy prohibit marriages between *sagotras*, *sapinḍas* and *sapraravas*. Brāhmanas as a rule have *gotras* and *pravaras* handed down to them from generation to generation and abide by *gotra* and *pravara* exogamy. Marāṭhās claim *kulī* (stock) and *devaka* (marriage guardians), but among them, the same is not necessarily a bar to marriage, the restriction being the sameness of *kulī*. Among many Brāhman communities *kulī* and surname are observed as

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exogamous. Now even among Brāhmaṇs *śaḍotra* and *śaḍavara* marriages have been held valid under the Hindu Marriage Disabilities (Removal) Act of 1946. The prohibited degrees of kindred for marriage beyond agnates vary according to custom in the community concerned. Cross-cousin unions are disallowed, but strangely enough, union between a brother's daughter and a sister's son is not only tolerated, but is deliberately sought after among many communities of Hindus, including Sārasvat and Deśastha Brāhmaṇs. Marriage with a wife's sister is allowed and a brother may also marry his brother's wife's sister, i.e., sisters may become sisters-in-law.

All Hindu marriages now conform substantially to what is described by the Manusmṛti as the Brahma form of marriage, though seven others were presented as recognised and valid once upon a time. In the now extant Brahma form, the bride is given to the bridegroom with the approval of the parents or guardians of both. Five different variations of this main concept are noticeable. In what is known as *sālankṛta kanyādāna* bride's father or his representative bedecks her with ornaments and jewellery and perhaps all other incidental expenses including the travelling expenses of the groom's entourage. Thus he goes all out to secure the groom of his choice. Ordinarily, each side pays its own expenses when the bride and groom are approved by each other and by those who take care of their interests. Presents to be made to each other are left to their choice; such exchanges are inevitable on a joyous occasion. Marriage feasts are also left to the free choice of either. *Huṇḍā* or dowry is now legally prohibited, but once it was a pre-condition among the so-called higher classes. *Huṇḍā* was given by the bride's side to the bridegroom. When the process is reversed it is called *Dej* and it is the money paid for the bride by the groom's side. In either case it looked like a purchase of a son-in-law or a daughter-in-law.

The marriage ritual process consists of a number of stages and they are there because there are no love marriages or marriages by mutual choice. Usually, it is the parents or guardians who arrange marriages. *Māgnī* is, therefore, the first stage among the backward communities. Among them it is the father of the groom or some one on his behalf who begins the negotiations at a prospective bride's house. Even among the so-called higher classes this ritual is nominally observed at a function held a day previous to the marriage day, but it is only symbolic. Among these it is the bride's father who has to approach a prospective groom's house and it is assumed that the need of getting a girl married is greater than a boy. If there is no initial hitch, the family priests who are usually astrologers come on the scene and compare the horoscopes of the bride and the bridegroom. This practice also is increasingly becoming less important because faith in astrology is on the decline. If horoscopes agree, the marriage terms follow and a betrothal day is fixed. On that day *pānsupāri* is distributed among friends and relatives and the word of a marital partnership is mutually pledged. The next stage is

*sākharpudā* in some places, called *sākharsāḍī*. On a mutually agreed day, the bridegroom's father or a close relative of his and friends go to the bride's house and present her with sweets and a sari and bodice-cloth and even some ornaments. This is done at the hands of one or more *suvasinīs*, i.e., women with their husbands living. The bride's forehead is marked with *kumkum*, the others are given *pānsupāri* and some light refreshments. Some days later, the bride's relatives go to the bridegroom's house for what is known as the *tilak* or *ṭilā* ceremony. The groom is given a head-dress, some clothes and a ring. This is not prevalent among all. But this is obviously a reciprocatory rite and these two constitute the betrothal.

When the wedding day approaches a rite called *patrikā-pujan* is gone through. This consists in worshipping the papers on which the names of the bride and the bridegroom are written by the priests of both the parties with the God Gaṇeś as a witness. Formal invitations are then given to family deities and local gods and goddesses in various temples and they are invoked to bless the couple. Sometimes this is done with great ceremony in a procession of friends and relatives accompanied by their womenfolk to the accompaniment of music. This is called the *akṣat* ceremony. A function called *ghānā* is held a day before the wedding day in which women predominate. It is symbolic of what the bride and bridegroom are expected to go throughout their life and is performed both at the bride's and the bridegroom's. A turmeric root, some wheat and an areca-nut are tied in a piece of unused cloth to the handle of the domestic grinding stone by married and unwidowed women. A little quantity of wheat and turmeric is ground by them while they sing couplets in praise of Gaṇeś and Sarasvatī. Two wooden pestles are then tied together with a piece of unused cloth, usually a bodice piece, containing a turmeric root, an areca-nut and a little wheat. Some quantity of wheat is put in a bamboo basket and pounded with these pestles. The provisions for the marriage ceremony are supposed to be prepared after this ceremony, but in practice they are prepared much before. The grinding stone and the pestles used for this ceremony are kept in the same position till all functions in connection with the marriage are gone through. Usually this ceremony is performed in the early hours of morning.

The next item, again not part of the religious ritual, but insisted upon by womenfolk is *halad* and *telvan*. A party of women (married but unwidowed) from the bridegroom's house go to the bride's house to the accompaniment of music, taking with them turmeric paste, scented oil and articles of dress. The bride is smeared with oil and turmeric paste and given a hot water bath. She is presented a new green sari and *colī*. The unused turmeric paste and oil is taken back to the bridegroom's house. This is applied to his body with massage and he is also given a hot water bath. The bride's father presents him a new dress. He puts it on and starts, in a procession and to the accompaniment of music, for the marriage ceremony, to the bride's house.

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A number of propitiatory rites are gone through on the marriage day in both the camps. The rites include *mandapa-pratiṣṭhā* or *devaka-pratiṣṭhā*, *Gaṇapati-pūjana*, *pūnyāhavācana*, *nandiśrāddha* and *grahamukha*. The whole place is washed with cow-dung and water. *Suvāsinīs* decorate it with *rāngoli* and arrange three seats on the floor in one line with sacred cloth, usually woollen. The parents or those who act for them take bath, put on silk clothes and are seated with their faces eastwards. Then a *prāyaścitta* (penance) is administered to the bride at her place and the groom at his, for not having performed certain *sanskāras* which ought to have been performed before. Fathers of the bride and the bridegroom solemnly declare that the forthcoming marriage is in fulfilment of the debt due to gods and forefathers and continue the performance of religious deeds and to propagate the race. This declaration is the recognition of marriage as a social duty. Prayers are then offered to Gaṇapati, the family deities and the planets by the priests in order that the marriage ceremony should pass off without any impediment. *Gaḍagner* or *kelvaṅs*, i.e., congratulatory feasts are offered to the bride and bridegroom by friends and relatives on the eve of the marriage.

A formal declaration of the marriage settlement in the presence of friends and relatives is held on the day previous to marriage or the same day at the bride's house. It is called *vaṅniścaya*. The groom's father accompanied by a party of men and women goes ceremoniously to the bride's house. They are welcomed and seated according to their status and relationship. The bride is dressed in rich clothing and brought to the gathering as if to be viewed by all. The groom's father gives into her hands a coconut, a betel-leaf packet and announces thrice that he would accept her as his son's wife. The bride's father says he is pleased to hear it. Both of them meet each other in a ceremonial embrace and after the distribution of *pāsupārī* to all the ceremony is over. Then approaches the marriage hour. The bridegroom is ceremonially dressed and taken in procession to the bride's house by a party of men and women. His brow is decorated by what is called *bāśiṅg* or *muṅḍāval*. His left cheek is touched with lamp-black and he is seated either on horseback or in a carriage, nowadays in an automobile. Behind the bridegroom is his sister holding in her hand a sacred lamp and another elderly woman follows her with a metal jar or earthen pot filled with rice, betel-nut and water, covered with a twig of mango tree and a coconut set on a heap of rice in a bamboo basket. Other women follow them. The party halts at a previously fixed place for performing what is known as *seemāntapūjan*, i.e., cordial welcome on the boundary. Usually the groom's brother or a cousin goes in advance to the bride's house and informs of the arrival of the party. The bride's people hasten to receive them all after making a suitable present to this informant. On arrival the bridegroom is worshipped by the bride's father and the combined party proceeds to the bride's house; one or two *suvāsinīs* pour water on the horse's hoofs which the bridegroom rides. He then dismounts and is welcomed by

the bride's mother at the entrance of the *maṇḍap* with a dish holding two wheat flour lamps, waves them in front of the bridegroom and lays them at his feet. Another *suvāsini* pours a dish full of water mixed with lime and turmeric on his feet. The bridegroom presents her with a sari and bodice cloth, the bride's father hands him a coconut and leads him by hand to a place prepared for him to be seated near a *bahule*, a small raised platform. All the guests are received and seated in the marriage hall. The family priest keeps a close watch on the *ghaṭikāpatra*, i.e., water-clock to begin the marriage ceremony so that it should be concluded at the right auspicious moment. While this is going on the bride is given a bath, dressed in a special bridal dress and seated before what is called *gaurihara*, Śiva and Pārvatī and Indrāṇī, the consort of Indra and asked to seek their blessings for a happy married life.

A little before the auspicious moment, the bride's father worships the paper on which the *muhūrta* has been written. Two small rice heaps are made near the marriage platform by the priest and a cloth with a central cross-mark is held between the heaps. The bridegroom stands on one and the bride on the other, the former facing west and the latter east. A mixture of rice and *jire* (cummin seeds) is given in the hands of both. Maternal uncles of the bride and the bridegroom stand behind them. The priests stand on either side of the curtain and tell the bride and the bridegroom to look at the lucky cross on the cloth (*svastika*) and pray to their family gods. The priest recites auspicious verses and throws rice reddened with *kumkum* on both. Rice is distributed to all guests which they throw on both, at the end of each verse. When the auspicious moment arrives, the astrologer claps his palms. This is a signal for all to clap and the musicians to play on their instruments. The curtain is drawn aside and the bride and bridegroom throw the rice mixture in their hand on each other's heads and garland each other.

This is followed by what is called *madhuparka*. This is a special reception to the bridegroom. The bride's father and mother sit on two *pāts* (low stools) in front of the bridegroom who is seated on a slightly higher seat called *couraṅga*. They wash his feet, the mother helping in pouring warm water and the father scrubbing. The father gives him flowers and pours on his right hand a spoonful of honey mixed with curds which is called *madhuparka*. The bridegroom sips it. If the parents have an elder son-in-law they are also offered *madhuparka* in the order of their seniority. The hands of the bride and the bridegroom are then joined by the father, a pot of bell-metal is held by the priest under their joined hands and the mother pours water with some silver coins in it over their clasped hands. This is the process of *kanyādāna* or giving the girl over to the bridegroom. This is considered a highly meritorious act on the part of a Hindu householder and this is signified by the chanting of the Sanskrit *mantra* : *kanyā tārayatū ; puṇyam vardhatam* (may the daughter save her father and let his merit grow). The father

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then presents new clothes, ornaments and other articles to the bridegroom. He puts round the bride's neck a lucky necklace called *maṅgalsūtra* made of black glass beads and some gold beads and a locket. God Gaṇeś is then worshipped and Brāhman are given *dakṣiṇā*. The couple worships Lakṣmī, Indrāṇī and Pārvatī. While this worship goes on, the guests in the marriage hall are given *pānsupārī*, coconuts, flowers, sweets, scent and rose water as witnesses to the wedding. *Saptapadī* is the last marital rite which consists in the bride and bridegroom going seven times round the marital fire. This over, the marriage becomes complete and valid. This is followed by *pañīgahaṇa* which makes the marriage irrevocable. Marriage wristlets known as *kaṅkaṇa* are tied to the wrists of the couple and they are shown to the Pole star or Dhruvatārā by the couple as they stand holding each other's hands. This is symbolic of their pledge to stand steadfastly by each other.

The concluding social event of the ceremony is *varāt* which means a ceremonial homeward return of the bridegroom, accompanied by his newly-wed wife. This usually takes place on the same night or the next night. In the old days, when the boys and girls of very young age were married, parents and other elders of the family and friends derived considerable fun and entertained themselves by making the boy and girl go through a number of frivolous tricks and playful bouts. With adults as parties to the marriage, all this has disappeared. A relic of this is still to be noticed by way of making the couple partake food from the same plate and asking them to feed each other once or twice. After the *varāt*, a ceremonial welcome is extended to the bride by her mother-in-law. It is called *sūnmukhdaśan*, literally seeing the face of the daughter-in-law. New clothes and ornaments are given to the daughter-in-law and a spoonful of sugar is placed in her mouth by the mother-in-law.

The last religious ceremony is that of *devakothāpan* or unshrining of the *devak*. When this is over Brāhman and priests are rewarded for their services. During the marriage period, all guests are treated only to sweet feasts and vegetarian diet, but after the unshrining of the *devak*, there is a licence as it were for eating meat and similar indulgences and most people go through them according to their means and often beyond their means.

During the last thirty years conditions of life have undergone a tremendous transformation. The marriageable age in case of both boys and girls has considerably risen not only in urban but even in rural areas. In this process, the time-honoured, leisurely and elaborate rituals whether religious or social, are disappearing. So even those connected with the marriage institution have no place in the altered circumstances. Attempts have recently been made by religious and social reformers to rationalise and abridge even the whole marriage ceremonial, considered to be the most important in the life of every man and woman. This has happened to the other less important *sanskāras* also. Some of them have

been abolished altogether while some others have been suitably abridged. *Upanayana*, for instance, is still observed but it is quite nominal. The sacred thread that is ceremoniously given to every twice-born when he goes through the *upanayana* ceremony is still nominally retained by mere force of habit, but has ceased to have any significance and many have given up wearing it. Collective *upanayanas* have come into vogue in certain places as a convenience just to record that people have not altogether ceased to care for the nominal initiation of children into the student stage with some religious ceremony. The only other *sanskāras* that are still observed necessarily are in connection with birth, death and in the case of women, pregnancy.

*Widow Marriage.*—The Hindu *dharmaśāstras* (scriptures) generally do not favour the remarriage of widows, their view being that a true wife must preserve her chastity as much after as before her husband's death. The marriage rites they prescribe require the bride necessarily to be a virgin, and therefore, there cannot be any rites for a widow marriage. So, even though widow marriages are legally permissible according to the Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1856, they are not favoured in higher castes. Many of the lower Hindu castes and the tribals customarily allow the remarriage of widows, but among them also it is not popular. Some think it disreputable and do not practise it. Among the Liṅgāyats the marriage of widows was one of the points on which Basava insisted and it is allowed at the present day. However, some of their authorities say that amongst Jaṅgams it is prohibited and that amongst the other classes of Liṅgāyats it is the growth of customs. Śrāvaks (Jains) do not allow widows to marry. Among the lower Hindu castes who socially allow a widow remarriage it is known as *pāt*, *gandharva* or *mohtir*, and its procedure differs to some extent according to the caste. Among the *Dhōrs* a widow can marry her father's sister's son, maternal uncle's son or any member of her deceased husband's family. She cannot marry her mother's sister's son or her deceased husband's brother. A widow remarriage is celebrated on a dark night on a lonely spot. Some think the months of Aṣāḍh and Bhādrapad inauspicious for the ceremony. A Brāhmaṇ or Jaṅgam conducts the service. The widow is made to wear a white robe, and cow-dung is applied to her brow. The priest then leads the new couple to the worship of Varuṇa and Gaṇapatī, and the widow's brow is marked with red powder. The widow then puts on a new *saḍī* and *colī*, and her lap is filled. The filling of the widow's lap is supposed to be the binding portion of the ceremony. A bachelor wishing to marry a widow is first married to a *ruī* shrub.

*Divorce.*—Communities which allow widow remarriage generally allow a divorce. Divorce is permitted on the ground of impotency in the case of man, of adultery in the case of a woman, and of the loss of caste in the case of either. Divorce is also allowed on both sides if any permanent misunderstanding arises. In the latter case alone divorced wives are at liberty to marry again after paying

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the first husband the marriage expenses incurred by him. Divorce is generally permitted with the sanction of the caste *pañcāyat* and the marriage of a divorced woman takes place by the widow re-marriage form.

The religious practices and beliefs of the Hindus, acts of worship have been always playing a prominent part. In the Vedic times these mainly consisted of *homas* or *devayajnas* (sacrifices) to be performed after an intricate ritual of offering of food and fuel sticks (*samidhās*) to the sacrificial fire. Among the Brahmanic Hindus of modern times the ancient idea of *homa* has been replaced by a highly systematic ritual of image-worship (*devapujā*) which is followed in the worship of Brahmanic images in Hindu temples and houses. When systematically performed it pursues an elaborate procedure consisting ordinarily of sixteen *upacāras* (ways of service) to be offered to the images of deities. These images are said to be eightfold, viz., made of stone, wood, iron, sandalwood or similar paste, drawn (as a picture), made of sand, of precious stone and lastly metal. They could be also of lead and bronze. Among stones the Śāligrām stone and the stone from Dvarka marked with *cakra* (discus) are highly in the worship of Viṣṇu. Bana-līngas from Narinādā in Śiva worship, metallic stone in Durgā worship, crystal for sun-worship and red stone in Gaṇeśa worship.

Among the Brahmanic deities popularly worshipped the principal ones are Viṣṇu under various names and in various *avatāras*, Śiva in his various forms, Durgā, Gaṇeśa and the Sun. This worship of five *devatās* (deities) when offered in a group is known as *pañcāyatanapūjā*, and according as the worshipper places one or other of the five in the centre, falls in five different arrangements such as Viṣṇu-pañcāyatana, Śiva-pañcāyatana, Sūrya-pañcāyatana, Devi-pañcāyatana and Gaṇeśa-pañcāyatana.

In the Mahābhārata and the Rāmāyaṇa it is frequently stated that God comes down to earth often for punishing the wicked, for the protection of the good and the establishment of *dharma*. Accordingly, the popular concept deems Viṣṇu to have descended to earth ten times to preserve the world and its culture in his ten well-known *avatāras* : *Matsya* (fish), *Kūrma* (tortoise), *Varāha* (boar), *Narasimha* (man-lion), *Vāmana* (dwarf), *Paraśurāma*, *Rāma*, *Kṛṣṇa*, *Buddha* and *Kalki*. Of these Rāma and Kṛṣṇa as *avatāras* of Viṣṇu have temples dedicated to them and are worshipped at a number of places. God Viṭṭhal or Viṭhobā with his consort Rukmiṇī is worshipped as a form of Viṣṇu.

Śiva worship appears to be the most ancient worship that is still prevalent, so also the worship of the phallic emblem of Śiva. Of the innumerable *līngas* temples the famous twelve *Jyotirlingas* are: Omkāra of Mandhata, Mahākālā at Ujjayinī (modern Ujjain), Tryambaka (near Nāsik), Ghrṣṇeśvara at Ellora, Nāgñātha (near Parbhāṇī), Bhimā-Śankara (at the source of Bhimā river in the Sahyadris), Kedārnātha at Garhwal, Viśveśvara at Benares, Somanātha in Saurashtra, Vaijanātha at Parali, Mallikāṛjunā on Srisaīla and Rameśvara in South India.



The worship of Durgā has prevailed from ancient times, the goddess being known under various names such as Umā, Pārvatī, Devī, Ambikā, Gaurī, Caṇḍī, Caṇḍikā, Kālī, Kumārī and Lalitā. The Devimahātmya in the Mārkaṇḍeyapurāṇa is the principal sacred text of Durgā worshippers in Northern India. Durgā is also worshipped as Śaktī, the influence of which sect has been great throughout India.

Besides temples and images, the Hindus regard many other objects with veneration and offer them worship. Of these, the following ones, similar as at many other places, have some importance in the district.

*Tree worship.*—A number of trees and plants are considered sacred and of religious importance, e.g., the *bela*, the *aptā*, the *vaḍ* (banyan), the *pimpal* (pipal), the *umbar*, the *ruī* (swallow-wort) and the *tuḷas* (sweet basil).

The *bela* which is planted near shrines and other holy places is believed to be the home of Pārvatī, the consort of God Śankar; its leaves are the favourite offering to Śiva and Brāhmaṇs gain merit by repeating prayers sitting under its shade. The *bela* is seldom cut except by the lowest classes. The *aptā* may be worshipped by women on the bright ninth of Śrāvaṇ; on Dasarā day people give each other *aptā* leaves taking them to be of gold. The *vaḍ* (banyan), from its matted air-roots, is believed to be the emblem of Śiva who wears matted hair; the fullmoon day of *Jyeṣṭha* is particularly sacred to the tree, and with the object of lengthening their husband's and their children's lives married women worship the tree on fullmoon days. The branches of *vaḍ* serve as *samidhā* fuel in all fire sacrifices. The *pimpal* is believed to be the emblem of Viṣṇu, and the haunt of *muñjā*, the spirit of a thread-girt and unmarried Brāhmaṇ lad. To quiet the *muñjā*, water is poured on the roots of *pimpal* daily or sometimes during the intercalary months which are sacred to Viṣṇu, and to the performance of after-death rites. High caste Hindu women hold it meritorious to offer flowers, water and sandal-paste to its roots in worship and to walk 108 times or more round it. Some childless persons who trace their misfortune to the influence of some evil spirit cause the Brahmanic thread ceremony performed for a *pimpal* tree and a masonry platform built round its trunk. The tree is on no account uprooted or destroyed and except for sacrifice the wood is not used as fuel. The *umber* or audumber is another sacred tree of the Hindus who use its branches as *samidhās* or fuel-sticks for fire sacrifices. It is a common belief that a hidden stream runs near every *umber* tree. But the tree is more famous for its being the sacred abode of God Dattātraya, and as such it gets a place in the precincts of a Datta temple and has generally a masonry platform constructed round its trunk. The *ruī* is sacred to the Sun. Hindus think it ominous to have to marry a third wife when the former two are dead, and to forestall the evil, a man wishing to marry for the third time, goes through a mock marriage ceremony with a *ruī* shrub before he marries a woman who thus becomes

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the fourth wife. Its flowers are the favourite offerings to Hanumān and to Gaṇapati but cannot be offered to Śiva, Devī, or Viṣṇu. The *tulas* is held sacred by Hindus of all classes. Almost all Vaiṣṇavas have this plant in their houses, and it is said that a Hindu when sworn by it, will not tell a lie. Before taking their morning meal women pour water in the basil pot, burn a lamp near it and bow to it. *Tulas* leaves, Viṣṇu's favourite offering, are believed to have a great sin-cleansing power. A basil leaf is put in the month of the dead, and the dry wood of the plant is always added to the fuel with which a dead body is burnt.

*Animal worship.*—The cow, as the representative of *Kāmadhenū*, the heavenly cow, the giver of the heart's desire, is the most sacred of all the animals to all Hindus. The five cow-gifts or *pañcagavya*—milk, curds, clarified butter, urine and dung—are used in all religious ceremonies as purifying substances. Cow's dung is the favourite wash on the floor of every Hindu house, and dung cakes are mostly used as fuel in all sacred fires. The gift of a cow or *godāna* is the noblest of gifts. During the month of *Śrāvaṇa*, if not during the four wet months, women and girls may make it a point to worship the cow every day by applying *kumkum* and cleaned rice to her forehead, put a flower garland round her neck and feed her with grass. The sight of a cow with a heifer is always considered as lucky.

The bull called *Nandi* is Śiva's carrier, and is held sacred. In a Śiva temple there is always an image of a bull which is worshipped along with Śiva. The Liṅgāyats consider Basava, the propagator of Liṅgāyatism, as the incarnation of *Nandi*. On the last day of *Śrāvaṇ* (*poḷā*) when the bullocks are granted a holiday the husbandmen decorate the bullocks colourfully and feed them on select grain and food.

The monkey is sacred to Hindus. In some temples monkeys are tamed and fed by pilgrims as a religious duty. Hanumān is much sought after by people in distress, and in spite of their ravages monkeys are never killed.

The serpent, generally the cobra, is much dreaded and worshipped by almost all Hindu classes. Serpents are shown as entwining the body of Śiva, their lord, and in a Mahādev temple a brass or silver serpent is seen girding the *liṅga*. The earth is believed to be borne on the hood of a serpent called *Śeṣa* under whose expanded hood Viṣṇu delights to rest with his consort Lakṣmī. The day held most sacred to serpent worship is the bright fifth of *Śrāvaṇ* called *Nāgapañcamī*.

The rat or mouse gets special honour as Gaṇapati's carrier on the Gaṇapati festival day in Bhādrapada, when it is worshipped along with Gaṇapati in the hope that its breed will not trouble the inmates of the house.

*Tomb-worship*, though not widely common, gets a prominence in some parts of the district. The few tombs that are worshipped are those raised over (i) the remains of a *satī*, i.e., a woman who burnt herself with her dead husband, of (ii) a Hindu ascetic, and or (iii) a Muslim saint.

Till widow immolation was legally suppressed by Lord William Bentinck in A.D. 1829, the practice of a woman burning herself with the dead husband was common. By sacrificing herself the woman was believed to be taken to heaven and to be united for ever with her husband. This practice of a woman burning herself on her husband's funeral pyre was not confined to particular castes or particular districts. Over the spot where the woman faced self-immolation a masonry platform or *devaḍi* used to be erected generally by the chief and sometimes by the members of the family. A stone was set on the platform which was sometimes canopied, and on the stone were carved the sun and the moon and the figure of a woman with her right hand lifted. Sometimes a religious grant was made by the chief for the daily worship of the platform on the dark fourteenth of Āsvin and make some worshipful offerings. At present these *sati* memorials are generally found in a neglected or forsaken condition, their history being long forgotten.

The tombs or masonry platforms raised on the river bank over the remains of a Hindu ascetic are called *samadhis*, because the ascetic is believed at the time of death to be in a state of mental absorption or *Samadhi*. These tombs are raised either by the family of a layman who renounced the world and became an ascetic *sanyasi* a short time before his death, or by the disciples and followers of a man who before his death had long been an ascetic. A stone is set on the platform and on the stone a pair of footprints are carved. These tombs are worshipped by the dead man's family or disciples daily or on some select days and on the anniversary of the ascetic's death. These *samadhis* are sometimes found to have undergone a strange travesty of fate. Some get neglected and forgotten through the passage of time; some are maintained because of their fame as a *jagrt* (vigilant) *stham* (abode), but some obsolete ones get a revival at the instance of a devotee who avows by a visitation or vision *dr̥ṣṭānta* from the dead ascetic and also a miracle to boot.

The tomb or *dargah* of a Muslim saint called *pir* or *sai* (i.e., *shahid* or martyr) which is generally shaded by a tamarind or a *rayani* Minusops Indica tree is visited by many middle and low caste Hindus on high days or when a vow taken in the saint's honour is to be fulfilled.

The intercession and help of a *pir* is sought on various occasions. When the object is gained, offerings are made to the tomb as per the nature of the favour and the proclivities of the *pir*.

*Śakti*, or deified energy, is worshipped by all classes of Hindus, as *Lakṣmī* by the followers of *Viṣṇu*; and as *Pārvatī*, *Bhavānī* or *Durgā* by the *Śaivas*. *Devī* (goddess) and *Āī* (mother) are the most popular and generalised names under which she is known and worshipped in the district, but the goddess greatly feared by the lower classes is *Marī-āī* believed as she is to cause epidemics and calamitous troubles.

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Other goddesses to whom temples are dedicated in the district are : Ambikādevī, Anubāi, Bhavānī, Bhojāi, Godābāi, Irā, Isādevī, Jagadambā, Kālukābāi, Kāśimāi, Kanakeśvarī, Khaṇḍesvarī, Komāi, Lakṣmī, Mahākālī, Maḷubāi, Mañjuṣī, Muktabāi, Pocimāi, Padamāvati, Pohyāci-āi, Pārvatī, Pātjā-devī, Rāṇūbāi, Reṇūkādevī, Sati-āi, Saṭvāi, Thamāmāi, Tukādevī and Vāghāi. It is to be noted that most Hindu castes have their own special tutelary deities who may have been included in the above list.

Among the male deities God Hanumān popularly known as Māruti has a temple practically in every village. As a faithful messenger of Rāma he has a place in the Rāma *pañcāyatana*, his figure being shown as standing a little in front and also to the right of Rama. It is said that it was at the instance of Rāmdās, the contemporary of Tukārām, who sponsored the cause of Māruti that the temples of the deity were raised all over Mahārāṣṭra. Next to Māruti, Mahādeva appears to claim the rank of popularity among the male deities. Rūdra or Śiva, though fierce, is to be sought in the Vedas not only to preserve man from calamity, but to bestow his blessings on man and beast, which may account for his euphemistic epithets of Śiva or auspicious, Śankar or doer of good, Śambhū or origin of good and Mahādeva or great God. Bhairav is really the terrific aspect of the deity, but is commonly considered as almost a separate God, and as such Bhairobā is very much regarded in rural parts of the district. Śiva temples are also found in the district under the following : Ambeśvar, Bhageśvar, Candramaulī, Dankeśvar, Dudhādhārī, Haradev, Haranāth-Mahādev, Hāṭṭeśvar, Jalceśvar, Kailās, Kañcaneśvar, Kandeśvar, Kānheśvar, Kedārānāth, Kondeśvar, Mahādeva, Mahārūdra, Mallikārjuna, Maṅgaleśvar, Mudgaleśvar, Nandikeśvar, Nilkaṅṭha, Nilkaṅṭheśvar, Pāleśvar, Pāpadaṇḍeśvar, Rājarājeśvar, Rāmeśvar, Ratneśvar, Siddheśvar, Somanāth, Someśvar, Viśveśvar and Vyāghreśvar.

The other deities of the standard Hindu pantheon who have temples dedicated to them in the district are: Bālājī, Datta, Gaṇapati, Kṛṣṇa or Murlidhar, Narsinha, Rāma, Viṣṇu or Lakṣmī-Nārāyaṇ and Viṭthal or Viṭthal-Rukmiṇī. Of these, except for Gaṇapati, the god of wisdom and of all auspicious beginnings, who is known to have a separate Godhead of his own and a cult of worshippers known as Gaṇapatyas, all other gods are incarnations of the super-god Viṣṇu, Rāma, and Kṛṣṇa and Datta are only incarnations of Viṣṇu, and Viṭhobā is also his representation. Khaṇḍobā who is supposed to be tutelary or special deity of the Marāṭhās has a number of temples in the district. Temples in which some saints or saint-like persons have found deification stand by a class of their own. In this category are included *samādhis*, *vrndāvans* and *vīrs* of the Hindus, and *dargahs* of the Muslims. These evidently enshrine the mortal remains of a holy person or of a specific ancestor of some important families of the village, or that of a *svāmī* (head of a religious order or establishment), or that of a *pir* (Muslim saint). The shrines as found in this district are as follows : Abadeva, Agnibuvā, Anand Mahārāj, Appadeva, Bairāgibābā, Bālsakhyā Mahārāj, Bhujaṅgabuvā, Budha

svāmī, Dhanjibuvā, Gaṅgijibuvā, Gopālgir, Gorakhnāth Gosāvibuvā, Janārdan Mahārāj, Jivājibuvā, Keśavnāth, Keśavrāj, Kodliṅg Mahārāj, Lahānbuvā, Masnerbuvā, Medhānandbuvā, Nāna Mahārāj, Nemināth Mahārāj, Pūrṇānand Mahārāj, Rṣibuvā, Sacodsvāmī, Śanyebuvā, Tukārāmbhuvā, Yeḍobā Mahārāj, Yeśvant Mahārāj and Yagacand.

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Besides, a number of animistic deities who may be ancestors deified and later worshipped are to be found located in crude shrines, more often represented by stones. They are: Fakirobā, Kānhobā, Kondappā, Koṇḍibā, Nārobā, Nāgobā, Navardeva, Rekhobā, Rokḍobā, Santobā and Tukobā. There are also to be found more locations of spirit-deities such as : Jākhiṅ, Mhasobā, Muñjā and Vetāḷ which are common to many a village in the district.

*Pregnancy and childbirth.*—For a newly-wed bride, the prospect of a coming baby is delightful. Perhaps more so to the parents of both the bride and the bridegroom. It is, therefore, greeted with pleasure and happiness. A woman without a child is considered an immature and imperfect woman. No Hindu woman will consider herself having fulfilled her womanly function if within a reasonable period after marriage, she does not become enceinte. When such omens are noticed by the elders, there is joy in the family and everybody further desires that the first arrival should be a male babe. With a view to securing this, a sacrament called *punsavana* is performed when the bride is in the third or fourth month of pregnancy, because the sex of the baby is said to be determined in the fifth month. This *sanskāra* has almost fallen into disuse either because it has been found ineffective or superfluous. The prospective mother's desires and longings are anticipated and attempted to be satisfied by the elderly members of the family. If a child is born with some undesirable birth marks or congenital defects, they are ascribed to the non-fulfilment of the expectant mother's longings. It is customary for the expectant mother to be sent to her parents for the first delivery. All arrangements including the engagement of a midwife known to the family are made.

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The fifth and the sixth day from the child's birth are regarded as full of danger to the new baby and worship therefore is offered to the deities presiding over those days known as *pāñcvi* and *saṭi*. This is prevalent in all rural areas in particular and even Muslims and Christians observe these days, though the form of their propitiation of these deities may slightly differ from that of Hindus. The common belief is that convulsive seizures and other forms of child complaints are the work of spirits and they can be warded off by some propitiation. In all Hindu households, the elderly women are very particular about keeping a lamp ceaselessly burning in the delivery room and the mother is never left alone during the first ten days. On the fifth day of birth, friends and relatives are invited for a small tiffin. In the name of the *pāñcvi* a betel-nut and a sword or a sickle are placed on a *pāṭ*

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and sandal paste and flowers are offered. The mother bows before the goddess with the babe in her arms and prays her to protect the child from evil spirits. On the sixth day, a black sheet of paper and a reed pen and ink are placed on a *pāṭ* and the *saṭi* or mother sixth is worshipped as on the previous day. A few friends are similarly treated to snacks.

During the ten days, the mother is considered as untouchable; only the midwife touches her and ministers to her needs. Her family observes what is known as *suher* just as a period of mourning is observed in the case of death in the family. On the eleventh day, the mother and the baby are given a purificatory bath, their clothes are washed and the whole house is purified by *pañcagavya*. The male members of the family change their old sacred threads for new ones. The midwife is presented with a new sari, bodice-cloth and some money as her fee. The mother is now fit to be touched after some sacred water is nominally sprinkled on her body.

Many of these old practices and formalities are becoming extinct, because it is becoming more convenient and safer to send expectant mothers to maternity homes. But in this district, particularly in the rural areas, the old order prevails. The christening of the baby is generally done on the 12th day. Women friends and relatives are invited for the purpose who bring tiny clothes and playthings as presents, musicians play on sweet and soft instruments, the baby is put in cradle and named, usually taking into consideration the stars under whose influence it is born. This ceremony is called *bāṛse*. The lobes of the baby's ears are pierced by a fine gold thread, usually by a goldsmith. If the child is subject to a vow, his right nostril is also pierced and a tiny gold ring placed there. *Cuḍākarma* or the first hair-cut was also considered a necessary sacrament once when the child was about three years old, but it has almost died out.

*Muñja*.—*Upanayana*, *vratibandha* and *mauñjibandhana* are the Sanskrit names but they have given way in popular parlance to a short and easy word *muñja*. This is a sacrament originally prescribed for only the three *varṇas viz.*, Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya and Vaiśya. Whoever can claim to be classed in one of these is entitled to have this sacrament performed. The numerous castes and sub-castes among Hindus instead of three *varṇas* have often been troubled over as to which of these is entitled to this and which is not. Even in the case of those who are beyond controversy, the performance has only a nominal importance in that the old significance associated with it has died out for long. In theory it is a purificatory rite initiating a boy into the *Brahmacaryāśrama* or studenthood which was supposed to last for at least twelve years in close association with a preceptor. All that has been happening for centuries, however, is that at the age of eight and up to twelve, this ceremony is performed. For some decades boys have been regarded as of school-going age when

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they complete five years and then really their rudimentary education starts and if a religious ceremony must signify that stage, it should be at that time. But that is not done. It is customary to perform this ceremony in months starting from Māgha to Jyeṣṭha with due regard to astrological considerations.

*Mauñjibandhana* means girding the waist of a boy by a thread made from *muñja grass*. This is done with due vedic rites by a priest. As has been said already, the religious or cultural significance of the ceremony is purely nominal and it has now become only as a festive occasion for a get-together of families and friends. Preparation for it begins at least four days before the auspicious day. A booth is raised in front of the house and its posts are decorated with plantain trees, mango twigs and flowers. Invitations are sent to friends and relatives. As in the case of marriage, feasts are given to the boy and his parents by friends and relatives which are called *gaḍagner* or *keḷvaṇ*. A day or two before the auspicious day, the boy's parents visit temples and friends, and personal invitations are sent to friends and relatives. This ceremonial invitation is called *akṣat*. On the day of the ceremony, *ghānā*, *puṇyāhavācan*, placing of the *ghaṭikāpatra* and *nāndīśrāddha* are gone through exactly as in the case of marriage. The mother and the boy are anointed and given a hot water bath, and a ceremonial cutting of the boy's hair is done. The barber who does it is presented with a turban, cloth, rice and coconut. The boy is again given a bath and has a ceremonial tiffin in his mother's plate after which he is not supposed to take food from the same plate with his mother. Boys of his age called *baṭus* participate in this tiffin and are given *dakṣiṇā*. The boy is bathed again and made ready for the main ceremony.

As the auspicious moment approaches, all the invitees gather together and are seated in the booth. The father sits on a *pāt* with his face to the east and the boy stands before him facing west. The priests hold a curtain between the two. The boy's sister stands behind him with a lighted lamp and a coconut in her hands. The Brāhmanṣ recite *maṅgalāṣṭaks*, i.e., verses of blessings and the guests throw rice at the boy and his father. At the exact auspicious moment previously fixed, the curtain is withdrawn, the guests clasp their palms, musicians play with redoubled vigour on their instruments and the boy lays his head at the feet of his father. The father blesses him and seats him on his right thigh. *Pānsūpāri*, scent and rose-water are distributed to guests. A new custom of offering presents to the boy is coming into vogue. At the time of departing, it is customary to offer coconuts to the guests.

This is followed by the religious ritual. The boy is seated to the father's right. An earthen altar called *sthandila* is traced in front of the father, blades of grass called *darbha* are spread over it and a sacrificial fire is got ready. The priest damps a cotton string in oil and turmeric and ties it round the boy's waist and given him a *laṅgoṭi* to wear. He then rolls a *pañcā* (short

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waist-cloth) round his waist and another round his shoulders. Another cotton string is damped with oil and turmeric and a piece of deer-skin is passed into it and it is hung on the left shoulder of the boy in the manner of a sacred thread. Offerings of ghee and sesamum and seven kinds of *samidhā* (sacred fuel sticks) are offered to the sacrificial fire. The boy is asked to pass between the fire and his father, sip three *ācamanas* and repeat some vedic texts. Again he passes between the fire and his father and takes his seat on the right of his father. He then rises, makes a bow to the preceptor (*ācārya*) and requests him to initiate him into the *Brahmacaryāśrama*. His request is granted by handing him over a sacred thread, a *Yajnopavīta* and a staff, *dandā* of *palaśa* tree. He is also given general instructions about acquiring knowledge. He is taken out of the house to look at the sun and offer him a prayer called *gāyatrī*. After this, the main sacrifice is performed in which prayers are offered to *agnī* (fire), *Indra* (Chief of Gods) and *Sūrya* (the sun) to bestow their powers on the boy. The last rite in this *upanayana* sacrament is *medhājanana* (conferment of mental and intellectual powers) in which prayers are offered to the deity that is believed to preside over learning. The symbolic act for this is the preparation of a small square heap of earth and planting in it a twig of *palaśa* tree and worshipping it.

*Samavartana* which in ancient times meant return of the boy from the preceptor's house after 12 years of study has now become an adjunct to *upanayana* coming within a few days of it. The boy discards the *muñja*, i.e., the triple waist-cord of the sacred grass and his *laṅgoṭī* and is given new and even costly clothes to put on. He takes up an umbrella and puts on shoes and pretends that he has set out on a journey to Benaras. The priest or his maternal uncle stands in his way and dissuades him from doing so by promising to give his daughter in marriage. Satisfied with this gesture the boy gives up his plan and stays at home.

*After-death Rites.*—It is customary for Hindus to cremate the dead. However, children under eight years of age are buried. When a person is in his last moments and if he is conscious, he is supposed to keep on remembering or repeating the name of God or the particular deity of which he is a devotee. If he be unconscious other people do it for him. When he is about to breathe his last, his head is placed on the lap of his eldest son or his wife, and the Gaṅgā water which is held holy by all Hindus is put in his mouth with a *tulasī* leaf. It is also customary to put a piece of gold and a pearl along with it. When life is extinct, the news is conveyed to relatives and friends. Most of them try to come for the cremation and if a son or brother is away it is customary to postpone the cremation for even 24 hours.

Usually, a ladder-like bier is prepared out of bamboos. Two new earthen pots, a large one for water and a small one for fire, *gulāl*, betel-leaves and white cloth about 7' long are procured. Arrangements for sufficient firewood, cow-dung cakes and a few



dry *tulasī* plants and sandalwood pieces are got ready. The dead body is washed and securely tied in the bamboo bier and shrouded with the white cloth, taking care to keep only the face bare. The son or in his absence the nearest relative who is the chief mourner, takes a bath. Nearest kinsmen or close friends act as the four bier-carriers, the son leading them to the cremation place. He carries the triangular frame fastened to a string in which the fire-pot is placed. On reaching the cremation spot, a pile of firewood and cow-dung cakes is laid. The dead body is kept on it and covered with fuel with the *tulasī* plants and sandalwood pieces. The son, with the help of a friend who has accompanied them all, sets fire to the pyre. He goes round the fire three times with an earthen pot filled with water and stands at the head of the pyre. Another person breaks the pot with a small stone and the son beats his mouth with the back of his palm. He then joins the other mourners who wait there until the skull bursts and the sound is heard by all.

The mourners then return home. In the evening, a lighted lamp is kept burning where the deceased breathed his last. If the deceased is a woman with her husband alive, she is decked with flowers, rubbed with turmeric paste and a *kumkum* mark is placed on her head and a handful of rice, a coconut and betel-leaves are placed in her lap. The rest of the procedure is the same. If the deceased belongs to the first three *varṇas* among Hindus, the post-mortem rites are observed to the accompaniment of vedic rites known as *mantrāgni*. Even where vedic rites are not observed, Brāhmaṇ priests officiate but they just set fire to the pyre. On the third day, the son accompanied by a few friends and relatives visits the cremation ground and collects ashes and whatever bones might have remained from the spot where the dead body was burnt. These are consigned to a river, and those who can afford to do so take them to Nāsik or Prayāg. Prayāg is considered the most sacred by devout Hindus, because the Gaṅgā, the Yamunā and the Sarasvatī meet there in a confluence which is called the *trivenī saṅgam*.

On the tenth day, all members of the household take a purificatory bath and all clothes are washed. The son of the deceased undergoes *kṣaura* i.e., a clean shave and a bath. After the bath, the symbolic stone is washed with cowdung and rice oblations are offered to it in the cremation ground. Presents of money and articles of common use like clothes, shoes, an umbrella and a cow are given to Brāhmaṇs. The normal expectation of the son and others is that when oblations are offered in open space, crows should come and dispose of them. If this does not happen soon enough, the belief is that the deceased desires those who are left behind to give him some assurance. That done, the crow touches the oblations but often it fails to do so. If it takes too long an artificial crow made of *kusha* grass is made to touch the oblations by the priest. After this procedure is complete, the mourners return home.

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On the eleventh day, all members of the household take *pañcagavya* and sprinkle it all over the house. New sacred threads are worn. On the 12th day, a ritual known as *saṅḍī śrāddha* is held. By virtue of this ritual, the deceased is gathered to his previous three ancestors, *i.e.*, father, grandfather and great-grandfather. On the 13th day, a *śrāddha* is performed in the name of the dead. Kinsmen and friends are invited for dinner. After this, the *śrāddha* is supposed to be performed every year on the day on which the deceased died. But of late, under modern influences the old ritual is not necessarily gone through.

Position of  
Hindu Women.

Recent legal enactments have considerably affected the position of Hindu women. Equality of the sexes in general has been guaranteed by the Constitution of the Indian Union, and women are not prevented from participating in any field of activity in the civil life of the country. They can practise any profession, hold any office and even inherit property in their own right. A Hindu widow could take another husband among the so-called lower castes by usage, but the Hindu custom placed a ban on widow marriage so far as the higher Hindu communities were concerned. The Widow Remarriage Act of 1853, however, removed this disability, even though during the last 100 years, widow marriages have not been solemnised in very large numbers among these communities. The right of divorce was not there at all, because Hindu marriage, in theory, is indissoluble; but legislation in this behalf has allowed divorce to a Hindu wife on certain conditions and sufficient cause. It is still encumbered with many restrictions testifying to the fact that divorce is not considered quite right. There is provision, however, for legal separation on sufficient cause being shown.

## MUSLIMS.

The Muslim population in the district may be roughly arranged under two main groups, *viz.*, those belonging to the four chief or regular classes commonly known as Sayyads, Śaikhs, Mughals, and Pathāns, and those belonging to a number of other communities with an occupational tradition which persists through the surnames they continue to use.

The Sayyads claim that they are descended from Ali by Fatima, daughter of Muhammad, and are mostly Śaikhs. They mark their high birth, among men, by placing the title Sayyad or Mir before, or Śāh after, and among women by the title Begum after their names. Sayyads follow all callings. The other class which claims that they are direct descendants from Muhammad, and who form the great bulk of the community are Śaikhs. The word Śaikh is a general form of courtesy corresponding with the English esquire, and in India includes the descendants of local converts as well as of foreigners. The men have the title Śaikh or Muhammad placed before their names and the women, Bibi, after theirs. Some of them are Śiāhs, but the majority are Sunnis. They follow all callings and are found in every grade of life. The Mughals are chiefly Husaini Sayyads and Śiāhs. They have a fair complexion, dress like Deccan Muslims, seclude their women,

and are employed as cultivators. Some may place the title of Mirzā before their names and add Beg and the women add Khanam to their names. Paṭhāns are of Afghan origin; the men add Khān to their names and the women Khatun or Khatu. The descendants of old settlers, like the representatives of other foreign Muslims, have in most cases by intermixture with other classes lost their peculiarities of features and character. Almost all the Paṭhāns in the Deccan are either Mahdavis of the Niazi tribe, or Sunnis of the Mundozoi tribe but there are also several Śiāhs among them. The unlettered among them may carry their religious fervour to fanaticism.

The other Muslims in the district follow various professions and are found to have sometimes formed a kind of community of their own. According to their occupations and means of subsistence they could be divided as: (1) traders, (2) craftsmen, (3) landholders and husbandmen, and (4) Government and private servants. As their names suggest some of them are partly of foreign descent and others are mainly Hindu converts.

The Bohorās are a trading community who are mainly descendants of Hindu converts to Islam. They comprise four main divisions, *viz.*, Sunni, Aliya, Dāwoodi and Sulemāni and approach nearest to the Śiāhs in religious opinion. The men make and sell tin articles, pots, vessels, etc., and engage in all sorts of trades, but chiefly in iron and hardware.

The craftsmen communities among the Muslims of the district are: Attars, Kumbhārs, Jaras, Kasāias, Kadias, Momnas, Nalbands, Saikalgars, Tāmbatgars, Lohārs, Maṇiyārs, Sutārs, Takaras, Kagasas and Darzis.

The Attars or Gandhis are known to extract perfumes from flowers, and manufacture *surma*, dentifrice, hair-oil and cosmetics. The local Attars wear after converted Hindus, and dress like Deccan Muslims. The Bhonekars or Muhammedan Kumbhārs make earthen pots. Some of them are from upper India, but the majority are Hindu converts. The Jaras or Dhāuldoyas are a mixed class who wash out the sweepings of gold and silversmith's shops, to collect particles of gold and silver. There are Hindustani and Deccani Gāi Kasāias (beef butchers). They intermarry and also follow other occupations such as cultivation and weaving. The Khāṭiks (mutton butchers) are local converts, and neither eat nor intermarry with the beef butchers. They sell mutton but not beef. There are also cultivators and grain sellers among them. Momnas or Jolahas are weavers of dhotis, saris, turbans, scarves, and other coarse cloth. They are descendants of Hindus of many castes, converted to the Śiāh form of faith. There are a few Muslim Darzis (tailors), but the craft is mostly confined to Hindu Śimpīs. The Khadias (bricklayers) are local converts, speak Urdu and form a distinct community of their own. The Nalbands intermarry with other Muslims and may have come from Bijapur centuries ago. Other Muslim craftsmen communities are Saikalgars

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(armourers), Tām̄batgars (lac bangle makers), Tāk̄aras (makers and repairers of millstones), and Kaḡasas (manufacturers of paper). With the disappearance of their crafts, these communities have lost their separate community existence.

In the class of landholders, husbandmen, and cattle-breeders are found large landholders who are the descendants of military chiefs and other followers of the Muhammedan invaders of the Deccan, who obtained grants of land for services rendered. There are gardeners (Bāghvāns) who work in gardens and are wholesale and retail vendors of vegetables. The Multānis are husbandmen and cattle-breeders, and are the descendants of the camp followers who supplied the Mughal armies with provisions.

A number of Muslims depend on Government or private service, and mostly they are religious men and mendicants. They are Śaikhs and Khadīms attached to dargahs, mosques, mausoleums, etc. In the past a Muhammedan saint would generally settle down in some particular spot which he made the centre of his missionary activities; and some time during his lifetime, but more frequently after his death, a mausoleum or a simple way-side shrine was erected to his memory, the necessary funds being collected and endowment and *inām* lands obtained by his disciples. The descendants of the saint became priests of the shrine, and inheritors of the endowments. In this class also may be included functionaries such as *mujawar*, *mutavalli*, *khatib mullā*, *maulavi* and *kāzi* who are generally attached to Muslim religious buildings such as *masjids* and *idgahs*.

There exists also an avowed class of Muslim religious mendicants generally known as *fakirs*. They belong to two main classes : (i) Beshara, i.e., those beyond the law, and (ii) Bashara, i.e., those under the law. The former have no wives or families and are nomadic in their ways of living. They drink, and do not pray or fast, nor rule their passions. The Bashara on the other hand have wives and homes and follow the normal religious routine. Of the religious mendicants noticed in the district the Darveshis and the Nakshabandis belong to the law-abiding class, and the Kalandars to the lawless one. The Darveshis, literally religious beggars, are a class of wandering bear and tiger showmen. They are Sunnis of the Hanafi school but are not religious. They marry among themselves or with any other religious beggars and form a separate community and have a headman or *Sargiro* to settle social disputes. Nakshabandis are the followers of a saint named Khwaja Baha-ud-din Nakshaband, and move about singly holding in their hand a stout-wicked flaming unshaded brass lamp, and chanting that saint's praises. Kalandars wander about begging, and are very sturdy and troublesome in their demands. They shave the whole body, the searing of the eyebrows being one of the most important initiatory rites.

Customs.

The ritualistic and ceremonial customs of the Muslims chiefly concerned with incidents in life such as pregnancy, birth, betrothal, marriage and death, are given below.

*Birth.*—Muslims, like the Hindus, dread at the prospect of dying issueless. So after a year or two of married life if their union is not blessed by issue, some Muslim women resort to remedies to obtain children. Saints, living or dead, are appealed to, the former to bless by giving charms or medicines to the wife who yearns to be a mother. The charms given by exorcists consist of mystic and powerful names of God written on a piece of paper which is to be washed in rose-water and drunk. The exorcist has also to help after conception to secure that the issue may be male. During pregnancy the lady has to abide by several restrictions. Greatest care is taken that no baneful influences interfere with a safe delivery. She must not go out of doors, especially on new-moons and Thursdays, and on all days at sunset must avoid groves and the sea and river side. She must avoid marriage or death ceremonies, must not pass under the city gates, and must cross no river or sea. During the period of pregnancy all the usual adornment of the person otherwise considered necessary may be laid aside and looked upon as forbidden.

In villages a ceremony called *satavasa* at the end of the seventh month of pregnancy is held when the couple is made to sit together and womenfolk sing songs and make merry for a few hours.

For her first delivery the wife generally goes to her father's house and stays there till her confinement is over. Boy or girl, the new-born child is laid in a bamboo *sup* or winnowing fan while the more pressing needs of its mother are being ministered to. That its Creator's name may be the first word it hears, the father or any male Muslim present, as soon as the child is bathed, repeats in its ear the call to prayer, *azan*, beginning with the words *Allah-o-Akbar* (God is great). To accustom the child to noise a copper or brass dish is sometimes struck at his ear before the father repeats to him the takbir or call to prayer; similarly, to harden the child, cold water is sprinkled over him before his bath. As soon as the first bath is over, pieces of black thread are wound rather lightly round the child's wrists and ankles as its first armour against the evil eye. Every morning and evening frankincense and *rai-ispand*, that is henna seed and mustard is passed seven or nine times over the mother and the child from head to foot, and thrown into fireplace and burned. Village Muslims, particularly husbandmen, worship on the fifth day the Goddess Satvai (Mother Sixth), who is supposed to register the destiny of the child on the sixth night after birth. On the sixth day, the mother and the child are given a full bath and dressed in clean clothes; a dinner as a mark of thanksgiving is given and alms distributed. Usually the child is given a name on the very first day, if not, on the sixth. For selecting the name for the child, the father, grandfather or other male relative opens the Kuran at a venture, and the first letter of the first word of the third line is the initial of the child's name. The class of names recommended by the Prophet are the slave or servant of Allah or servant of the most Merciful, Abdullah or Abd-ul-Rehman. Parents who have lost children or whose

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children do not live give curious names showing deformity or the most abject humility. The rite of *akika* or sacrifice which is purely a Muslim ceremony is observed on the seventh, fourteenth or twenty-first day after birth. It consists of two synchronal parts, the shaving of the child's head and the killing of a goat or two. The father of the child, or some one specially named by him, at a given sign, as the barber passes the razor along the head of the child, draws a knife across the goat's throat.

The child's first birthday *sālgirāh* is the next time for merry-making. The rich generally celebrate the occasion with a feast. The bismillāh ceremony takes place when the boy or girl reaches the age of four years, four months and four days. The *suntā* or circumcision ceremony, distinguishing the Muslim from the Hindu, comes at the age of six or seven. Among the higher classes, the recovery of the child from the operation is sometimes celebrated with great rejoicing. Similarly, the occasion the boy or girl keep their first *Ramzān* fast, is a matter of rejoicing among the people of upper and middle class.

Muslims have no ceremony to observe when a girl attains puberty.

Marriage and  
Morals.

With the Muslims marriage is a contract for the fulfilment of social obligations in the family. Boys are generally married between sixteen and twenty-two and girls between ten and eighteen. When their son reaches manhood, parents may consult professional match-makers and get information about a girl likely to make a good match for their son. Any courtship before marriage is unknown to Muslims, although sometimes a casual view of the girl by the boy from a distance may be connived at. Caste endogamy and observation of some Hindu marriage customs still prevail in rural areas among the uneducated; otherwise, during the last thirty years Muslim marriages take place without observing endogamous restrictions and with much simplified ceremonies.

The formal negotiations of marriage start when the bridegroom's people ask for the bride's hand and the *mehr* (financial settlement) is made then and there. Well-to-do families have a betrothal a year or six months before marriage. The marriage proper starts with the *manjha* ceremony (formal sitting of the bride) which lasts for three days, during which at night *rajjaks* or songs in the praise of Allah are sung to the music of drums by the women of the family. A ceremony of turmeric-rubbing may take place which is followed by a *biyapari* feast in which incense is burnt in the name of Allah. Next comes the *mehendi* or henna ceremony in which the leaves of henna plant are presented to the bride along with the wedding gifts and after which the leaves are used for staining her hands and feet.

The chief ceremony is the *nikah*, an Arabic word meaning conjunction or union and is understood in the sense of contract. Two male witnesses must bear testimony to the celebration of the *nikah* or marriage. Those witnesses directly approach the bride and

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after repeating the name of the bridegroom and his age ask her whether she is willing to accept him in marriage or not. After hearing personally what the bride has to say they declare all that before the *kāzi* and the assembled guests. The *kāzi* thereupon makes the bridegroom and the bride's father sit facing each other and making each hold the other's right hand, registers the marriage in a special marriage register. The sum stipulated for the girl's dowry (*mehr*) is entered, and the bridegroom declares before all present that he has chosen her as his wife with the said sum of dowry. The bride's father also declares that he gives his daughter to the bridegroom in marriage with due lawful ceremonies and with a certain sum as dowry. This over, the father-in-law and son-in-law embrace each other, and dates and sweets are distributed and the assembled are treated to sweet cold drinks. A musical entertainment generally follows. About dawn the bride's brother calls the bridegroom to the women's apartment where the *jalvā* ceremony is performed. The ceremony is meant to acquaint the couple with each other. They are made to see each other's face in a mirror and if literate, read together the chapter of Peace from Kuran. The last ceremony is of leave-taking when the bride goes away with the bridegroom to his home. On each of the first four Fridays or *char jumagis* after marriage the bride and bridegroom are asked to dine at the bride's father's house.

Among Muslims polygamy is permitted to the number of four wives but is rare in practice. Marriage is prohibited to the ordinary relations, but not between first cousins. A man cannot marry his foster-mother or foster-sister, unless the foster brother and sister were nursed by the same woman at intervals widely separated. Sister's daughter is under the incest taboo. A man may not marry his wife's sister during his wife's life-time unless she has been divorced. A Muslim cannot marry a polytheist, but he may marry a Jewess or a Christian.

Divorce among Muslims is at the option of the husband, but is rare in practice among the gentler classes, both the parties being looked upon with opprobrium. A man may divorce his wife at his own will, and Kuran demands no justification from the husband for divorcing his wife. However, while divorcing, the husband has to pay the wife her *mehr* if it has not already been paid. A woman can claim divorce on the grounds of ill-treatment, insufficiency of maintenance and sterility on the part of the husband. Muhammedan law recognises various kinds of *talāqs* or divorces. Of the three main forms, the two, *viz.*, *talāq-i-ahsan*, and *talāq-i-rajai* are reversible. In *talāq-i-husn*, which is irreversible, the husband pronounces three different sentences of divorcement in as many months. After divorce a woman cannot marry for three months called the *iddat* or term during which the husband is bound to maintain her.

Cases where women have asked for divorce are rare. The woman has to apply to the *kāzi* for the divorce and the divorce claimed by her is called *khalā*, which, in Muhammedan law, is the repudiation of a wife at her own desire, when she forfeits her *mehr* or dower

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MUSLIMS.  
Marriage and  
Morals.

Among lower classes, particularly, no social disgrace is attached to a divorced man or woman, and they find no difficulty in securing their new partners. Widow remarriage is freely practised and young widows always remarry. Generally a man marrying for the first time does not marry a widow; however, there is no objection to girls marrying widowers even when the former are marrying for the first time.

Death and  
Funeral.

To a Muslim on the point of death, the *Sura-e-Yasim*, the chapter of the *Kuran*, telling of death and the glorious future of the true believer, is recited in a low voice, and *kalma* or the religious formula, *Lā-ilāh-il-lallāh, Muhammad ur-Rasul-ul-lāh*, is repeated so that the dying person may also repeat it. The creed and prayer for forgiveness are repeated, and a few drops of honey are put into the dying man's mouth. After death the eyes and mouth are closed, and arrangement for the funeral is made without loss of time. The body is laid on a wooden platform, carefully washed and perfumed, and covered with a scented shroud of white cloth. The body of a male is bathed by males, and that of a female by females. The male dead body is dressed in a *kafan*, i.e., unstitched garment consisting of a *kafani* and a loin-cloth; in case of a woman an *odhani* (scarf) is added to the *kafani*. If death happens at night the body is not taken away till dawn. Otherwise, no sooner is it shrouded and friends and relatives have taken their last look, it is laid on a bier called *janāzā\** (a cot-like wooden structure), lifted on the bearers' shoulders, and borne away, the company of men raising the cry *Lā-ilāha il-lallāh*. Before the bier is being lifted, the mother generally says, 'I withdraw all the claims upon you as a nurse', and if desired the wife or others also withdraw their claims. Upon the bier is a shawl, of green or of other dark colour for men and of red for women. The *janāzā* bearers repeat the *kalma* as they walk and change their shoulders. The grave is either where the deceased has asked to be buried or in the common burial ground provided for the community. At the mosque the bier is set down in the outer court, the mourners wash, and, standing in a row, repeat the funeral prayer *Allah-o Akbar*. Thence they move to the grave, and if the body is carried directly to the graveyard, the last prayers are offered in the open near the graveyard. The body is then lowered in the grave, the head to the north and leaning to the right side so that the face turns towards Mecca. They lay clods of consecrated earth close to the body, and the mourners fill the grave with earth. When it is closed, the learned among the present usually the *pesh imam*, recites portions of the *Kuran* and all present pray for the peace of the soul of the departed. Thence they retire to the house of the deceased and standing at the door repeat a prayer for the soul of the dead, and all but near relatives and friends who stay to dine, go to their houses. The duty of helping at funerals and of praying for the souls of the dead is solemnly enjoined on all Muslims and carefully observed by them.

\*Such a bier is kept in every mosque in every town or village.



Although not sanctioned by religion, a feast called *Ziarat* is held on the morning of the third day after a death. A sermon or *vaiiz* is then preached by a Maulavi. After the recitation, an offering of flowers and scent is carried to the grave. The custom of observing the tenth and fortieth days, the fourth month, the sixth month, the ninth month, and the last day of the first year by giving choice dinners to relatives and friends has now practically disappeared. Once in a year on a particular day, the Muslims offer prayers, distribute alms to the poor, feed the orphans in remembrance of their dead. They also visit the graveyard on that day.

The Muhammedans in the district, as elsewhere, belong to two leading forms of Muslim faith, the Sunni and Šiāh, the former being found in far greater number than the latter. The main point of difference between the two divisions is that the Sunnis consider Abubaker, Umar and Uthman as the lawful successors of the Prophet, while the Šiāhs espouse the cause of Ali, the fourth Khalifa and his sons Hasan and Hussain. In consequence the Šiāhs omit from the Kuran certain passages alleged to have been written by Uthman and add a chapter in praise of Ali. They pray three instead of five times a day and in praying hold their hands open by their sides instead of folding them below the breast. Except these and a few other particulars, the belief and customs of the rival sects are the same.

There are five fundamental points of Islam, (1) the profession of faith, that "there is no God but God, and Muhammad is the Prophet of God"; (2) charity; (3) pilgrimage to Mecca; (4) the fast of the Ramzān; and (5) prayer. The Muhammedan religion is thus divided into two branches, faith and practice. Faith comprises belief in God, in his Angels, Prophets, the revelation of Kuran, the resurrection of the dead, the day of judgment, and God's absolute decrees. Practice includes prayer, charity, fasting during Ramzān, and pilgrimage to Mecca. Muslim worship consists of a number of bows, and prostrations accompanied with prayers and recitation of verses from the Kuran. Each of the five daily prayers has its separate form and on Fridays and on the days of Ramzān and Baqr festivals, the reading of the prayer is accompanied by a sermon. The funeral prayer is simply repeating several times the words *Allah-o-Akbar* that is God is great. At the fast-breaking festival *Id-ul-Fitr* commonly known as the *Ramzān Id* men form a procession and escort the *Kāzī* or other Muslim of high position to the *Idgāh*, most of them repeating mentally the glorification of the name of Allah in the following words: *Allah-o-Akbar, Allah-o-Akbar. La-ilaha illallaho Allah-o-Akbar wa lillahil hamd.* Great is Allah, great is Allah; there is none as great as Allah; great is Allah, unto Him be all praise.

Muslims are on the whole careful to observe the chief rules of their faith. Though very few attend the mosque five times a day, the Friday service is well attended and almost all join the *Ramzān Id* and *Baqr Id* prayers.

## CHAPTER 3.

The People.  
MUSLIMS.  
Death and  
Funeral.

## Religion.

**CHAPTER 3.**  
**The People.**  
**MUSLIMS.**  
**Religion.**

Muslims have three kinds of religious buildings: mosques or *masjids*; *namāzghāhs* or *idgāhs* where the *id* or festival prayers are uttered and, for the Śiāhs private mourning chapels *imāmavādās*, where the praises of their early religious leaders or *imāms* are read and their elegies sung.

In the district especially at Basmath, Manvath, Parbhāṇī, Partūr and Pūrṇā Muslims are well supplied with mosques. But almost all the mosques are old, and now-a-days partly from want of means and partly from lack of zeal, very few new mosques are built. In the ordinary mosque a small flight of stone steps leads through a stone gateway, bearing in verse the date of its building, into a paved and cement-lined court from forty to fifty yards long and about twenty wide. In the court is a pond about twenty feet square, its sides lined with stone seats. At one end of the court are two rooms, one the *hammam* or bath-room, the other the room of the beadle *mulla* or *Mujavar*. Opposite the gate is the place of prayer, a cement-lined brick pavement raised about a foot above the level of the court. It is open to the east and closed on the other three sides covered by a roof. About the middle of the west or Mecca wall is an arched niche *mehrab*, and closeby a wooden or masonry pulpit *nimbar*, raised four or five steps from the ground and against the wall near the pulpit, a wooden staff *asa*, which according to old custom, the preacher holds in his hand or leans on. To meet the cost of repairs, lighting and the beadle's pay, most mosques have a small endowment, the rent of lands, houses or shops, the funds being entrusted to the *matavalli* or guardian, a member of the congregation.

The *idgāh* also called *namāzghāh* or prayer-place, used only by Sunnis, is generally built outside of a town. It consists of a pavement of stone or cement raised three or four feet above the level of the ground. Along the west facing east is a wall with a small turret at each end. At the middle three to five steps rise from the pavement and form the pulpit, from which, on the *Ramzān-id* and *Baqr-id* festivals, sermons are preached after the prayers are over.

*Imāmavādās* or the leaders' enclosures are used only by Śiāhs. Here, during the early days of Muharram, the model of the Karbalā shrine is kept and some chapter of some book commemorating the heroic sufferings and noble courage of the martyrs of Karbalā is read.

Religious affairs of the Muslims are managed by several religious officers. Besides the beadle (*mujāvar*), and the mosque guardian (*matavalli*), five other officers, namely, the priest (*mullā*), the preacher (*khātīb*), the singer of elegies (*marsiakhkhān*), the law professor and doctor of divinity (*maulavi*), and the civil judge (*kāzī*), are entrusted with religious duties. Of these the priest or *mullā* is the lowest. Any man who can read the Kuran and knows his prayers may become a *mullā*, and he is appointed on

application to the warden of the mosque. The *mullā's* duties as the servant of the mosque are, calling to prayer five times a day, acting as *imām* or leader of the prayer, and where there is no beadle, keeping the mosque clean.

Besides these duties, the *mullā* acts as a school master to the school *maktab* often located in a shed in the mosque enclosure, and as a dealer in charms.

The singer of elegies *marsiakhkhān*, is found only among *Siāhs*. Together with some knowledge of Persian and Hindustani, he must have a good voice and an ear for music. At the Mubarram time, from the first to the fortieth day, he sings elegies in honour of Hasan, Hussain, and other martyrs of the Karbalā. He composes his elegies for the occasion and sings them or recites them at the *imāmvaḍās*.

The preacher or *khātib* does the duty of reading the sermon on Fridays and feast-days except in cities and towns where generally the *kāzī* or judge does the work.

The law doctor (*maulavi*) is in many respects the most important and prosperous of Muslim religious officers. Except a few who have a name for learning, the *maulavis* are the representatives of the great preachers and holy men who came to Deccan during fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Some of them cure diseases with charms and amulets. Sometimes a *maulavi* possesses in addition to his other religious accomplishments that of knowing the whole of Kuran by heart and has the title of Hafiz prefixed to his name. As a rule the people treat a Hafiz with much consideration. Formerly, the *kāzī* was supposed to be a civil and criminal judge. But now, he merely leads public prayers on festive occasions, and is supposed to be a registrar of marriages and divorces.

There has been a considerable change in the general dress ensemble of the people during the last fifty years. Fashions cropping up among the urbanites reach the rural areas within a short time.

Dress.  
Hindus.

*Child Dress.*—The child is initiated to the wear of its first swaddling-cloth (*lungoṭ*) consisting of a triangular piece of cloth tied round its waist so as to cover the buttocks and the front. *Ṭopare*, *kuñcī* and *āṅgaḍe* or *jhable* follow it as the traditional pieces of clothing. When the baby grows two to three years old, *bandī* or *peṭī* (sleeveless jacket), *sadarā* or *pairan* (shirt) for the upper part, and *caḍḍī*, *tumān* or *colnā* (short pants) for the lower part are sewn for the use of boys, and *parkar* (petticoat), *caḍḍī* (drawers), *polke* (bodice) and *jhagā* (frock) for the use of girls. In towns, girls may persist in the use of frocks even to the age of twelve or more which is generally the time for adopting the wear of *sāḍī* and *colī* in the rural parts. Boys till they are ten or twelve years old (or even much later) continue to wear short pants and *sadarā* or a shirt and may then adopt the dhoti.

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## The People.

## DRESS.

## Hindus.

*Male dress.*—The tenacious dhoti as an article of wear for adult males still persists both in the urban and rural areas. The standard mode of wearing it is to have its hind pleats neatly and properly done from its portion which is on the left side of the wearer, and the front pleats from the right side surplus portion carefully smoothed and a few of them are taken up and tucked over the already tucked up bunch at the navel. The peasants and lower class people wear a shorter dhoti (sometimes known as *pañcā*) and have but few puckers in front and behind, their ends hanging and fluttering loose. For making the *dhotar* a fit wear for work, its front pleats are drawn up between the legs and tucked behind. With *Mārvādīs* it is the usual fashion of wear. Some *Kuñbis* and *Pardeśīs* have the left-side end of the dhoti drawn up at the back without pleating it, and the portion coming from the right side rolled up lengthwise and wrapped round the loins once and tied in a knot at the front with the remaining portion.

The ordinary dress of the upper class Hindu men comprises a *dhotar* (waist-cloth) of fine texture and a *sadarā* or *pairaṅ* (shirt). While going out a gentleman puts on a shirt or *sadarā*, a coat, a cap or a *rumāl* (head-scarf) and on ceremonial occasion a *sapha* or *patka* (silk or cotton head-scarf) is worn as a head-dress. Now-a-days many persons wear, out of doors, a “Nehru shirt” with or without a *kabjā* (waist-coat) and a “*Gandhi cap*”.

The dress ensemble of well-to-do young urbanite displays various combinations. He may wear a long shirt over a *lahangā* (loose trousers), or a pair of short pants and a shirt, the two flaps of the shirt being allowed to hang loose on the shorts or tucked inside them, or as is more usual now-a-days wear a pair of trousers in combination with a shirt or a half shirt, a bush-shirt or a bush-coat over a vest or any knitted underwear. The shirt is usually tucked underneath the trousers and its sleeves rolled up in a band above the elbow. He may sometimes go in for a full western suit including trousers, shirt, and open-collar coat worn perhaps over a waist-coat. On some ceremonial occasions he may prefer to dress after Indian style in a *śervāñī* or *acakan* and a *survār*. Among the young urbanites the use of *dhotar* is getting rare; it is also getting fashionable to go bare-headed.

Among the labouring and agricultural classes, the men wear indoors a loin-cloth or shorts, waist-cloth and sometimes a *jākit* (waist-coat) and a *kabjī* or *bandī*.

*Female Dress.*—The traditional dress of the Maharashtrian Hindu woman in the district is the full *Marāṭhā sādī* (robe) of eight or nine yards, and a short-sleeved *colī* (bodice) reaching the waist covering both the back and the chest, the ends being tied in front. This *sādī* which is also known as a *lugade* in *Marāṭhī*, can be coarse or fine, embroidered, *jarī* or silk-bordered and in any gay colour according to taste and means. Apart from the two lengthwise borders known as *kinār* it has also two breadthwise

borders (*padars*) at the two ends, of which one is more decorated than the other. The mode of wearing the *sāḍī* favoured by women of the Brāhmaṇ and similar communities is with hind pleats tucked into the waist at the back centre. Women of the Marāṭhā and other communities allow the *sāḍī* to hang from the waist straight like a skirt with pleats clustered in front and draw its end, which covers the bosom and the back, over the head. Some of them, particularly when working in the fields tuck the hanging front pleats at the back centre. *Sāḍīs* of five or six yards in length have become fashionable during the last twenty years among young ladies in urban centres and they have now even invaded the villages. These *sāḍīs* are worn cylindrically over a *parkar* or *ghāgrā* (petticoat). The use of blouses, *polkas*, *zumpers* with an underwear of brassiers has become quite common. New types of *colīs* in the form of blouses with low-cut necks, and close fitting sleeves have also come in fashion now-a-days. Ladies of Pardeśī or North Indian Brāhmaṇ community are found sometimes holding to the Upper Indian dress: a petticoat, a pair of drawers or *lahāṅgās*, a coloured sheet or *oḍhanī* which covers the bosom and part of the head, and a backless bodice with its ends tied at the back. Similarly, Mārṇvādī ladies excluding those who have taken to the local style of dress, and wear the robe instead of the petticoat, sometimes display their native dress of gay colours: a multi-pleated petticoat (*ghāgrā*) with a multi-coloured *oḍhanī* and a backless bodice or a *kācolī* closed in front and tied behind with strings. When they meet strangers and respectable or elderly persons, they modestly veil their faces with the *oḍhanī* or the upper-robe. But the more picturesque is the traditional dress of Vañjārī (*vāraṇ*) women who may dress in Rājputānī fashion. They draw their shoulder-robe (*oḍhanī*) over the point of a narrow stick about eight inches long, cup-shaped where it rests on the head and narrow at the point, standing like a huge comb, from the knot of the hair at the back of the head. They wear a coarse petticoat generally green or blue, with a fancy pattern, so also an open-backed bodice often red and highly worked in fancy patterns studded with glass pieces.

*Male Dress.*—Among Muslims the dress of the different communities displays considerable variety. An adult Muslim generally wears a turban as a head-dress. The small flat Moghal turban of fine white cloth which is known as *nastalik* is worn by respectable Sayyads, land proprietors and Government servants. Attars, Gandhis, Sutārs and others may wear plain turbans, but mostly they prefer red to white and wear the turban larger than the correct Moghal shape. Bāghvāns and other classes of local converts wear large white or red loosely rolled Hindu-like turbans. The Bohorā turban is white, oval and tightly wound and Memans wear silk or silver-bordered *phetās* or head-scarves. Some wear cotton or half silk turbans daily; and silk and *jarī* gold thread turbans on holidays and public feasts. The most common turban used by Muslims is the voluminous Deccani one known as *paṭkā*, its end fluttering on the back.

## CHAPTER 3.

## The People.

DRESS.

Hindus.

Muslims.

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Muslims.

Muslims in the villages dress as people of other communities do, and as such cannot be differentiated from others in point of dress. They generally wear dhotī, shirt, coat and a turban called *paṭkā*. Bohorās and Memans and some Bāghvāns dress in tight or loose trousers. Among townsmen *servānī* and pyjama have an impress of traditional wear. Chudidār pyjamas and *servānīs* are also worn in imitation of Uttar Pradesh and Punjabi Muslims. Some land proprietors, well-to-do traders and craftsmen wear the *kudatā* or muslin shirt falling to the knee, and over the shirt a tight waist-coat and an *āṅgarkhā* or overcoat, and some of them the *kaba* or Moghal buttoned coat. Bohorās and Memans wear a shirt falling to the knee and over the shirt a waist-coat and a long coat. The tendency among urban youths of all classes is, however, to take to the use of trousers and shirts or bush-shirt. At the time of prayer a Muslim wears a *luṅgī* (loincloth) and a *pairān*, as, according to Islamic teachings, during prayer a man should not expose that part of his body which is below the waist and above the knees.

Except some who prefer broad curl-toed and high heeled Upper India shoes, almost all Muslims wear sandals or shoes, some Memans and Bohorās using English-shaped shoes or boots with socks and stockings. The middle and low classes wear country shoes of different fashions.

*Female Dress.*—The women in rich and well-to-do families dress in the *odhanī* or head-scarf, the *kudtī* or short sleeveless shirt, a few in *āṅgiās* or short-sleeved bodices worked with gold and silver thread and many in *colīs* or short-sleeved bodices covering the back and fastened in a knot in front, and tight pyjamas or trousers. Except widows who have to be content with white, women generally dress in red, yellow, green, crimson and other bright colours. Bohorā women wear the short head-scarf or *odhanī*, the short-sleeved backless bodice or *āṅgiā* and the petticoat or *ghāgrā*, and, out of doors, the all-covering *burkhā* or veil with gauze eye-holes. Meman women dress in a short head-scarf, a long shirt falling to the knee, and loose trousers. Some women of other Deccan classes such as Attars, Gandhis, Kalāigars and Rangrezes wear the high class Muslim trousers while others wear the Marāṭhā robe and bodice. The women of all other Deccan classes and old women in almost all classes dress in robes and bodices. The women of high class Muslim families always wear low-heeled slippers called *zanānī jute*, and Bohorā women wear wooden sandals indoors and leather slippers for going out. The women of all high class Muslim families and of most classes of local converts, except the Bāghvān, Kasaāb, Piñjārā, Tāmboli and Takara never appear in public. When Bohorā women go out they shroud the whole figure in a large cloak with gauze eye-holes. The women of some of the local classes who appear in public, when they go out of doors, cover their bodies with loose white sheets, except the face and the feet. The women of Bohorās and *Zamindārs* (proprietors) when they can afford it almost always dress in silk. The every-day dress of other women

is made of cotton. The women of upper class families embroider their shirts and bodices with gold and silver lace, generally with much skill and taste. In poor families the women have seldom more than one or two changes of raiment and their whole wardrobe, in most cases, is of cotton. Upper class families keep their children brightly dressed; the boys on festive occasions wearing embroidered skull caps, satin-shirts embroidered with gold and silver lace, and silk trousers, and the girls head-scarves, *izār* trousers or petticoats. The children of most local and poor classes have to help their parents in work and are seldom neatly or gaily dressed.

All classes among the Hindus wear ornaments, and considerable amount of capital is unproductively locked up either in the owner's or in the pawn broker's hands. Ornaments differing in types as used by men, women and boys and girls, are worn in the hands, ears and nose, and the arms, wrists, fingers, legs and toes, across the shoulders and round the neck and the waist. There are ornaments for the daily wear as also for special occasions. They also differ according to the community and the economic and social status of the wearer.

It is no more a fashion for males to display ornaments on their persons. However, it is not rare for some rich *sāhukārs* to exhibit on their bodies ornaments such as *bhikkālīs* (ear-rings), *āngūthīs* (finger rings), and *kañhī* goph (necklaces). Men of the *Mārvāḍī* community are sometimes found wearing *caukadas* or ear-rings, the gold necklace or *kañhī*, the wristlets called *kaḍas* and *poḍis*, the silver belt called *katdora*, and silver anklets or *toḍas*. A boy's ornaments in a rich family are silver or gold *bindalya*, *mangāṭya*, *kaḍas* and *toḍas* or wristlets, *sākhaḷī* and *sarpoṭī* or waist-chains, and silver *cala*, *torḍyā*, *vale* and *jhañjris* or anklets.

Ladies from all Hindu communities wear ornaments, perhaps those of the *Mārvāḍī* community being more famous for their cost and design. As a rule they wear ivory bracelets on their arms up to their shoulders, the armlets called *vankīs* and *bāju-bands*, the bracelets called *lasnyas*, the silver anklets called *vales*, *sākhaḷīs* and *pañjans*, and the necklaces called *bormāl*, *putalyācīmāl*, and *moharācīmāl*, the nose-rings called *naths*, the ear-rings called *karna phule*, and the finger rings called *mudis*. All these ornaments are made of gold inlaid with pearls. Of late years many *Mārvāḍī* women have given up wearing ivory bracelets, and they use very thin ivory bangles.

There has been a considerable change in the fashions of female ornaments during the last fifty years. A few and select ornaments of delicate and artistic shapes are preferred to the old ones often crude and heavy. Head ornaments are generally getting out of fashion, brooches and *phule* of fancy shapes replacing the old *mud*, *agraphul*, *hindi-bijorā*, *nāg-gonḍe*, etc. Ornaments such as *caukade* and *kuḍī*, preferably of pearls and precious stones, are used as ear ornaments by elderly ladies, girls generally preferring ear-rings of

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various types and shapes. Maṅgalsūtras of various types, the black beads being stringed together in different patterns of gold chain-work, are now-a-days used as an ornament by married women. Besides, necklaces known as *candrahāra*, *capalahāra*, *bakulīhāra*, *bormāl*, *gaḷa-sārī*, *ekadānī*, *Kolhāpurī-sāja*, *mohan-māl* all made of gold have replaced the old *ṭhuṣīs*, *sarīs*, *vajratīks* and *putalyāci* or *moharāci-māl*. Similarly, the old heavy wrist ornaments such as *goṭha* and *pāṭalyā* have been replaced by bangles of various patterns. So also the old *vākyās* and *bājubands* are replaced by bracelets of delicate shapes.

Muslims.

The only ornament worn by men of the upper and respectable Muslim families is gold or diamond finger ring. Kasāb, Piñjārā, Tāmboḷi, when they can afford it, wear a large gold ear-ring and silver anklet on the right foot.

The women are very much fond of gold and silver ornaments, and excepting a few women who are very conscious of their religion, all adorn themselves with many types of ornaments. The women of upper class families wear many kinds of gold necklaces, nose-rings, ear-rings, bracelets and silver anklets. Except their nose-rings and necklaces the ornaments of most local Muslim women are of silver. Almost all women wear glass as well as gold and silver anklets. The gold and glass bead marriage necklace is put on during the marriage night and is never taken off till the husband's death. Almost all women begin their married life with a good store of ornaments.

Food.  
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The main stand-by as staple food for all the classes and communities in the district is jowar; wheat and rice get but a secondary place. The pulses in popular use are *tūr* (pigeon pea), *harbharā* (gram), *lākh* (chickling vetch), *math* (kidney bean), *mūg* (green gram), *uḍīd* (black gram) and *vāl*. The edible oils in use are those extracted from *kardāi* (safflower oil), *bhūmug* (groundnut oil) and *javas* (linseed oil); the locally grown leafy or green vegetables in common use are *aḷu*, *ambāḍī* (Deccan hemp), *cakvat* (Chenopodium Album), *cukā*, *ghoḷ* (purslane) and *meṭhi* (fenugreek); and the fruit vegetables in use are *deorāngar* (pumpkin), *bhui-kohaḷā* (ash-gourd), *valuk* (cucumber) and *dudhi-bhopaḷā* (bottle-gourd). The condiments in usual use are *mirči* (chillies), *kothimbīr* (coriander) and *lasuṅ* (garlic). Dietary habits of communities who have retained the impress of their mother-province, viz., South India, North India, Gujarat and Bengal, sometimes differ considerably from those of the local communities. Communities such as Brāhman, Jains and Liṅgāyats and some Marāṭhās who are under a vow, eschew animal food as a religious custom; all other communities, though ordinarily vegetarian, may take meat or fish occasionally. For any Hindu castes it is considered sacrilegious to eat beef. Besides, Hindus observe certain taboos in respect of articles of food (singly or in combination) as per family or caste traditions and on religious and medicinal grounds.



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Hindus generally take two meals a day, the first between ten and twelve in the morning and the second between eight and ten. Mārvaḍīs or Jain śrāvaks, according to their religious precepts, finish their evening meal before sunset. Tea with some snacks in the morning and a tiffin in the afternoon is common in the case of townspeople. For the morning meal a family in good circumstances generally has jowar *bhākri* (bread) or *poḷi* or *capātī* (bread of wheat flour), *varaṇ* (cooked split pulse), *āmī* (split pulse boiled and mixed with spices of various kinds), one or two kinds of vegetables, pickles, and other similar preparations to season the food. Some may begin their meal with a small quantity of rice of fine quality served with *varaṇ* and ghee or have it served as the last course taken with milk, curds or buttermilk. In the evening meal, usually rice and *varaṇ* are avoided, so also curds and buttermilk. The diet of poorer classes of artisans, workmen, and field labourers consists of jowar bread, rice and wheat on occasion, cooked vegetables and split pulse, and *chutney* made of garlic or chillis. Habitually they take three meals a day: a light breakfast or *nyāhri* consisting of *bhākri* and *chutney*; a lunch consisting of jowar bread, cooked vegetables and split pulse and the supper or evening meal consisting of bread, rice and vegetables. Occasionally they eat eggs, fowl, meat and other flesh but very few can have the luxury except on festive occasions.

Special dishes or feast menus differ according to the caste status and economic circumstances. Dishes, such as, *puranpoḷis*, sweet balls or *ladus*, sugar and rice or *sākharbhāt*, *bāsundi* of boiled milk, sugar and spices are prepared on festive occasions. The special holiday dishes for kuṇbis and other agricultural communities are *puranpoḷis* and fried cakes or *telchis* and boiled rice flour mixed with molasses called *gulavani*.

Though all Muslims have no objection to non-vegetarian food only a few can afford meat even occasionally. An animal becomes a lawful food for Muhammedans if it is butchered by cutting the throat and repeating at the time the words *Bismillah Allah-o Akbar* or 'in the name of God, God is great'. Fish and locusts may be eaten without being killed in this manner. Cloven-footed animals, birds that pick up food with their bills, and fish with scales are lawful but not birds or beasts of prey. Swine's flesh is especially prohibited. The bulk of the local Muslims prefer mutton to beef. Communities such as Bāghvāns, Dhāvāḍs, Bakar-Kasābs, and Piñjāras who still retain strong Hindu leanings strictly eschew beef; otherwise almost all Deccan Muslims eat buffalo or cow without scruple as it is cheaper than mutton. Land proprietors, Bohorās and Memans eat fowls and eggs, daily or weekly, or once a month.

Muslims.

What the Muslims from the district eat differs according to their means and customs. A rich Muslim takes three meals a day: a breakfast of tea or coffee with some sweets or snacks; a mid-day meal of unleavened bread, *capātī*, meat, *khimā* or *koftā*, vegetables and sometimes rice; and at about seven, an evening meal of jowar bread, rice and pulse *khicaḍi* or rice and meat *pulāv*, with clarified butter and curry. A middle class Muslim

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has in the early morning a cup of tea or coffee with or without a piece of a special kind of water-break; about eleven o'clock a regular morning meal of unleavened wheat or jowar bread and mutton with or without vegetables or cream; and about eight or nine an evening meal or *khānā* of wheat or jowar bread or boiled rice and clarified butter, mutton-soup or *dal* and vegetable curry. A meat dish is generally accompanied with a vegetable dish and *chutney*. *Dal* curry is used with *pulāv*. Food is served in copper plates tinned on both sides. Generally, all members of the house eat from the same plate. They sit on the ground round the plate with folded legs, one knee raised above the ground.

At the public dinners of almost all Muslim classes the chief dishes are *biryānī* (rice boiled with fried mutton), clarified butter and spices; *jardā*, rice boiled with clarified butter, sugar, saffron, almonds, cardamoms, cloves, pepper, and cinnamon; *pulāv*, rice boiled with mutton, clarified butter and spices; and *khuṣka kalia* boiled rice and curry. *Pulāv*, which is given by the middle classes and the poor, is rice boiled with clarified butter and eaten with mutton curry, with pulses and vegetables. The occasions for these dinners are marriage, death, initiation or *bismillah*, and sacrifice or *akika* ceremonies.

## FEASTS AND

## FESTIVALS.

## Hindus.

The Hindus observe a variety of fasts, feasts and festivals, throughout the year. Kept as they are primarily with a religious spirit, all could be called holidays. But as celebrations they may be distinguished as *śaṇa* or holiday, *utsava* or festival, *jayanti* and *punyaithi* or birthday and death anniversary of Gods, Goddesses, saints and heroes, and *jatṛā* or religious fair. Besides, there are days for observing *vratas* or penances, and *upavāsas* or fasts which are matters generally left to individual discretion.

The most important holidays, common to almost all castes and sects in the district are: (1) *Guḍhī Pādāvā*, (2) *Rām Navamī*, (3) *Hanumān Jayanti*, (4) *Akṣayaṭṛīyā*, (5) *Āśadhī Ekādaśī*, (6) *Nāg-Pañcamī*, (7) *Rākhī paurṇimā*, (8) *Gokuḷ-Āṣṭamī*, (9) *Polā*, (10) *Gaṇeś-Caturthī*, (11) *Navarātra* and (12) *Dasarā*, (13) *Divālī*, (14) *Kārtiki Ekādaśī*, (15) *Makar Saṅkrānt*, (16) *Maha-Śivarātra*, and (17) *Hoḷī*.

(1) The Hindu new year, for those who abide by the *śaka* era, begins with the first of *Caitra*, and the day is known as *Guḍhī Pādāvā*. A *guḍhī*—a decorated bamboo pole is hoisted by each householder in front of his house and worshipped as a Goddess with an offering of *puṇaṅ-poli*.

(2) *Rām Navamī*, the ninth of *Caitra sud*, is the day for celebrating the birthday anniversary of God Rāma, the seventh incarnation of Viṣṇu. Exactly at 12 noon the *Haridās* announces in Śrī Rāma's temple by tossing of *gulāl* the birth of Śrī Rāma. A special idol of Rāma is then cradled amidst birthday festivity. The devout observe a partial fast till 12 noon that day.

(3) On the full-moon day of *Caitra*, exactly at sunrise is celebrated the birthday of Hanumān, Rāma's devotee and henchman. Some women observe fast on this day.

(4) *Akṣayaṭṛīyā*, the third of Vaiśākh *sud*, is considered one of the luckiest day of the year and as an auspicious beginning of field activities, cultivators do some spade work on the day. The Gods are worshipped and an earthen waterpot, a bamboo fan, fruits, etc., are given to the priest so that the dead may not suffer from the burning heat of the season.

(5) *Āṣāḍhī Ekādaśī*, the eleventh of Āṣāḍh *sud*, is the beginning of *cāturmās* (holy season) and is observed as a day of fast and prayer by many. Followers of *Vārkarī* cult who make it a point to visit the temple of Viṭhobā of Paṇḍharpūr initiate their sacred tours that day.

(6) *Nāg Pañcamī*, the fifth of Śrāvaṇa *sud* is held sacred to serpents, and in many a Hindu house a *nāga* (cobra) is worshipped and a feast enjoyed. In the afternoon village women dressed in their best, go with music to a white ant-hill (*vāruḷ*) in which the cobra is believed to live, lay milk and sugar near the ant-hill, offer prayer, and dance round the ant-hill in a ring singing songs in chorus. In villages, activities like digging and ploughing which are believed to hurt snakes, are completely suspended, and the day is enjoyed in festive gathering of sports and games.

(7) *Rākhī Paurṇimā*, the fifteenth of Śrāvaṇ *sud* which is also known as *Nāraḷī paurṇimā* is observed at places as a day of social gathering and festivity. Brāhmins and others entitled to wear the sacred thread change their old sacred thread for new ones. Priests bind *rākhīs* (thread amulets) on their patron's wrists and receive some money.

(8) *Gokuḷ Aṣṭamī*, the eighth of Śrāvaṇ *vad* is observed as the birthday anniversary of Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa with a fast, *pujā* and *bhajan*, and the next day, with the festival of breaking the *haṇḍī* celebrated in temples.

(9) *Polā*, coming on the new-moon day of Śrāvaṇ is also known as *Bendar*. In villages it is observed as a gala festival by agricultural communities. That day the oxen have rest. Their horns are covered with tinsel or red, and *paḷas* fibre tassels are tied to their tips. Garlands of flowers are put round their necks, they are fed with sweets and their owners worship them. In the evening after the headman's cattle, all the oxen are driven round the Hanumān's temple.

(10) *Gaṇeś Caturthī*, the fourth of Bhādrapad *sud* is observed in honour of God Gaṇapati when a painted clay image of the deity, specially bought for the day, is worshipped and a *naivedya* of *modaka* sweet is offered to the God. The image is kept in the house from one and half to ten, and sometimes even twenty-one days as may be the tradition with the family and then ceremonially immersed in a pond or river. A special feature of the worship is that in towns, in recent times, it has come to be celebrated on a community scale by public contribution and with the added attraction of religious and semi-social programmes held each day during the festival. Conjoined with the Gaṇeś festival, on the

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third and fourth day after *Caturthī*, women hold a feast for three days in honour of Pārvatī or Gaurī, the mother of Gaṇeś. The image of Gaurī consists of a head-piece of brass or clay adorned with ornaments and dressed in sari, etc., which is dismantled on the *Gaurīvisarjana* day.

(11) *Navarātra* and (12) *Dasarā*.—The *Dasarā*, so called from *daśa* (ten) and *aha* (day), is a ten-day festival in honour of the Goddess Durgā, and is therefore also called *Durgotsava*. The first nine days are known as the *Navarātra*, and on the first of these the ceremony of *ghaṭasthāpanā* or the invocation of the Goddess to be present in the *ghaṭa* is performed. A brass pot containing water, a copper coin and a betel-nut, and its mouth covered with mango-leaves and a coconut, is set amidst handful of rice spread on a wooden stool. The pot thus decked represents the Goddess and is daily worshipped for nine days. Throughout the period a Brāhmaṇ priest reads the *saptaśati* hymns in praise of the Goddess, and on the night of the ninth day a *homa* (sacred fire) is kindled in the temples of the Goddess and usual offerings of clarified butter, *samidhā*, etc., are made. On the morning of the tenth or the *Dasarā* day the Hindus take an early bath and worship their religious books (*granthas*) and household Gods, and in the afternoon they don festive attire and walk in procession to the temples. Here the people worship the *śamī* or *āplā* tree, and after offering the leaves to the Goddess distribute them among their friends and relatives calling them gold. The *Dasarā* day is considered highly auspicious for the undertaking of any new work or business.

(13) *Divālī* or *Dipāvalī* signifying "a feast of lights" starts from the thirteenth of Āśvin *vad* and lasts for five days. The festival so called from *dīpa* (lamp) and *āvalī* (row) is celebrated in honour of the victory of Viṣṇu over the demon Narakāsūra, and is really a combination of four festivals, *viz.*, the *Naraka Caturdaśī* bathing, the *Lakṣmī-pūjā* or worship of the Goddess of wealth, the *Bali-pratīpadā* or new year's day of Bali, king of the lower regions, and the *Bhāu-Bija* or greeting of brothers and sisters. During the period each evening a number of *paṇatyā* (earthen oil-lamps) are lighted in all frontages of the house and in every nook and corner inside.

(14) *Kārtikī Ekādaśī*, the eleventh of *Kārtik sud*, is the end of *cāturmās* and is observed as a day of fast and prayer by many. The day following is known as *bāras* or *tulasī-vivāh*, on which the sacred basil is married to Viṣṇu; with it opens the marriage season of the Hindus for the year.

(15) *Makar Saṅkrānt*.—The day the sun enters *Makara*, the zodiac sign of Capricorn, is celebrated as *Makar Saṅkrānt*. It is marked with a feast in the afternoon, and in the evening men and women dressed in new clothes, visit relatives and friends and offer *tilaguḷ* or *halvā* (sesame-sweet) as greetings of the season. The day as a *tithī* (lunar date) falls on an uncertain day in the dark half of the month of *Paṇṣ*.

(16) *Mahā-Sivarātra*, the thirteenth or fourteenth of Māth *vad*, is observed particularly by *Śiva-bhaktas* as a day of fast and worship. The night is spent in singing devotional songs and the next morning, after worshipping the God, all partake in a feast.

(17) *Holi* or *Simgā* is a festival much more eagerly awaited in rural areas than in cities. It begins from the fifteenth of Phālguna *sud* and lasts till the *Raṅga-Pañcamī* day, the dark fifth of the month. Boys from all localities of the village assemble at the place appointed for the *holī* and thence go from house to house asking for firewood. There used to be a boisterous indulgence, an exchange of mud flinging and wayward pranks on that day. But the practice has now disappeared from towns and is fast disappearing from rural areas also. On *Raṅga-Pañcamī* the sacred fire of the *holī* is extinguished with coloured water.

*Vratas* (penances) and *upavāsas* (fasts) are provinces assigned more to women than to men, and there occur throughout the year a number of religious observances of the kind in which women devoutly engage themselves. The rite of *Rṣi-Pañcamī* which falls on the fifth of Bhādrapad *sud* is observed by married women to make amends for sins committed without knowledge. Their chief rule that day is to eat nothing that is not hand-grown. On the Haratālikā day, i.e., the third of Bhādrapad *sud* women worship clay figures of Pārvatī, Sakhi (her friend) and Śivaliṅga, and fast the whole day. On the dark fourths called *sankaṣṭī caturthīs* (trouble-clearing fourths) women fast all day long and at moon-rise break their fast by taking supper. During the four rainy months some women keep a partial fast on each of the sixteen Mondays and on the sixteenth Monday feast at least seventeen dampatyas (couples). On *vaṣa-sāvitrī* day which falls on the Jyeṣṭha full-moon day they worship a banyan tree or its boughs and observe a *vrata* so that their husbands may live a long life. The worship of *maṅgalā-gaurī* is a ceremony performed by married girls for the first five years of their marriage on every Tuesday of Śrāvaṇa. In the month of Caitra, starting from the bright third and on a convenient day, Brāhmaṇ *suvasinīs* hold in their homes the ceremony of *halad-kunku* in honour of Goddess Gaurī who is worshipped with special decorations. The third of Vaiśākh *sud* is the last day of the *halad-kunku* ceremony when the Goddess is said to depart for the mother's house (*māher*).

The days in a week are supposed to be under the influence of some planet as also that of a deity, and to placate the evil influence of the planet as also to please the governing deity, the day is observed with a partial fast by many, e.g., Mondays, which are sacred to the moon, are kept as fast days by many high caste Hīndu men and women. Thursday, called *Guruvār* or *Brahaspati-vār* is sacred to *Guru* or *Brahaspati*, the teacher of the Gods, as also to God Dattātraya who is known as *Sadguru* (real preceptor). To secure the favourable influence of Jupiter, so also in devotion to God Dattātraya people observe Thursday as a partial fast. The full-moon day of Mārgaśīrṣa which is known as *Dattātraya-Jayanti*

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and that of Āṣādh as *Guru-Paurṇimā*, are celebrated in honour of God Dattātraya. Saturn or Śani who is supposed to be a Chandal or Mang by caste has as his great friend God Hanumān, and Saturday is held as sacred both to Saturn and Hanumān. A person who comes under the evil influence of Saturn known as *Sāḍesāti* eats nothing but *uḍid* (black gram) on Saturday, visits Hanumān's temple and offers the deity *uḍid*, red lead, leaves and flowers of *ruī*, and pours on the image a cup of sesame oil.

## Jains.

Besides *Pacusan* (yearly sacred season), the Jains (Śrāvaks) observe most of the Brahmanic holidays. Among the Śvetāmbaras *pacusan* begins with the twelfth of Śrāvaṇ *vad* and ends with the fifth of Bhādrapad *sud*. Among the Digambaras the 'sacred season' lasts for fifteen days beginning from the fifth of Bhādrapad *sud* and ending on the fifth of Bhādrapad *vad*. A strict Śvetāmbara ought to fast during the whole *pacusan* week but in rare instances the rule is observed, and almost all fast on the last day. During this week the Śvetāmbaras generally do not work and both men and women flock several times during the day to the temples where the *sādhus* read and explain the *Kalpa-sūtras*, one of the religious books of the Jains. Besides hearing the scriptures read to them, many perform every day in the evening during the *Pacusan* week the *parikramaṇ* ceremony which is something like a confession by a body of persons. Next in importance to the *pacusan* is the *Siddhacakra Pujā* or saint-wheel worship, which is performed twice a year in Caitra and Āśvin and lasts for nine days beginning on the seventh and ending on full-moon day.

## Lingāyats.

The Lingāyats observe the second of Vaiśākḥ as *Basava-Jayanti* (birth-anniversary of Basava) as a day of rejoicing and feast. According to the books, Basava removed fasts and feasts, penance and pilgrimage, rosaries and holy water, and reverence for cows, but this change probably never affected his followers. At present all Lingāyats in the district fast on *Sivarātra* or Shiva's Night on the thirteenth of Magh *vad*, and on *Nāgpañcamī*, the fifth of Śrāvaṇ *sud*, and follow their fasts with a feast. On Mondays in Śrāvaṇ they keep partial fasts, that is, they take an evening meal only.

## Muslims.

Islam in its puritanical standpoint enjoins upon its followers to observe a few religious festivals, but in association with Hindus, Muslims in the district would find occasions for celebrating a variety of festivities. The main incidents in the year for which Muslims show concern and observe a holiday are the following.

With *Muharram* the Muslim year begins. But the tragedy of Karbala has converted it into a month of mourning for all Muslims, and especially for Śiāhs. Now the *Muharram* is celebrated as the anniversary of the martyrdom of Hussain at Karbala. Many prepare *Taagials* or *tābuts* (bamboo and tinsel models of the shrine of the Imam at Karbala) keeping them in their houses for several days and on the night of the ninth take them round the chief streets. As the *tābuts* pass, poor Hindu and Muslim

men and women in fulfilment of their vows throw themselves in the road-way and roll in front of the shrine. On the tenth day, with much show and noise, the owners of the shrines forming a procession take them by a river or lake and cast them into the water. The *Akkari-char-shambah*, also called *Chhela Budh*, is celebrated on the last Wednesday of the month of *Safar*, when Muslims go for picnicking in gardens or open spaces. The *Wafat* or day of the Prophet's death *Id-e-Milad* falls on the twelfth of the month of *Rabi-ul-Awwal*, and is among Sunnis the greatest day in the year next to the *Ids*. Another festival occasion which is held on the seventeenth day of the month is the *Maulad* or birthday of the Prophet. On the fourteenth evening of *Shaaban* comes the night of record, *Shab-e-Barat* or all Souls' Day. On this night the fates of the unborn souls are held to be registered in heaven. *Ramzan*, the ninth month, is the month of fast for Muslims, and at the end of the *Ramzan* fast, that is the first day of *Shawwal* the tenth month, comes the fast-breaking festival *Id-ul-Fitr* commonly known as the *Ramzan-Id*. This feast is one of the two greatest Muslim festivals, the second great feast being the festival of sacrifice *Id-uz-jaha quarban* also known as *Bakri-Id* which falls on the tenth day of *Zil-hijja*, the twelfth month of the Muslim year.

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Housing in general has undergone considerable change during the last 100 years or so. This has been in consonance with the changes in social customs, economic conditions and sense of safety of the people, so also with the better knowledge and appreciation on their part of sanitary and hygienic principles and of various new and improved building materials.

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Houses in villages are generally built in a haphazard manner without proper planning. An individual house is usually sited more with reference to the convenience of the builder than with any regard for the health and convenience of the neighbour or of the public. In olden days, due to unsettled conditions and the difficulty of guarding a house with large windows and doors against robbers, even the well-to-do were forced to live in houses of coarse material with no openings in walls except a door purposely kept so low that no man could enter without stooping nearly double.

The better class of cultivators live in houses of stone or brick masonry, which are generally surrounded by a high compound wall. A low doorway opens into a courtyard, and across it is the main building, which consists of an open verandah extending the width of the court, and supported on wooden posts. This verandah is sometimes double, the inner portion being raised a step above the outer; and several doors in the back wall, open into second court, or into small rooms, which are used as sleeping chambers and cooking apartments. These houses are known as *dhabas* and have low flat-terraced roofs of clay resting on strong wooden beams which run from wall to wall. The houses of the ordinary cultivators are built in skeleton form, the roof being

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supported on wooden posts, and earth filled in between these to form the wall; but some of these houses, up to a foot above the basement, are of rough stone in mud. The principal room is entered through a low door; and there are three or four rooms, used for stores, sleeping apartments, and for a kitchen. A wall in front shuts in a small courtyard where the washing is done and where the cooking utensils are cleansed. The cattle-shed is erected within the compound, or in one of the fields. Smaller houses do not possess fore-courts; and the poorest classes live in little huts, with a fence of cotton stalks or branches of trees filled in with earth, and the roof thatched with long grass and leaves over a framework of bamboo and twigs of branches. The houses in towns range from small insanitary dwellings of the poorer class of labourers to well-designed bungalows of the rich people. Houses of the poorer class of people are similar to those in villages constructed of mud walls and cheap materials. Whereas in villages the houses generally belong to the occupants themselves, in large towns a majority of them are owned by a few landlords. The middle class people who possess ancestral lands or houses live in better types of houses constructed of locally available black stone or burnt bricks, with high plinths of rubble masonry, walls plastered with lime mortar and generally white or colour washed, and with flooring generally of *murum* or as in recent years of stone-paving or concrete flooring. The doors and windows are usually 1.830 × 0.915 metres and 0.915 × 1.219 metres (6' × 3' and 3' × 4'), respectively, and provided with iron bars or metalled *jalli* for safety. The roof generally consists of timber rafters with country or Mangalore tiles.

GAMES AND  
RECREATIONS.

The forms of games and other recreational activities in the district do not differ basically from any of those current in other districts of the Mahārāṣṭra State. For the Hindus festivals such as Nāg-Pañcamī, Gokul-Aṣṭamī, Gaṇeś-Caturthī, Divālī, Dasarā and Śimgā, and for the Muhammedans *Muharram* are occasions to pass time in merriment and playing games of various kinds. The tribal community of the Lamāñīs in the district are known to play the stick-dance of *tipryā* and the folk-dance of *phugadyā* on the Gokul-Aṣṭamī day.

Religious expositions and entertainments such as *purāṇa*, *pravacana*, *kathā* and *kirtana* are popular all over the district. *Bhajana* (the chanting of religious songs in chorus and a form of a religious communion) has now become a specialized entertainment activity of professionals known as *Bhajana-maṇḍalīs* functioning in towns and big villages.

Major Indian games such as *Kabaḍḍī* or *hu-tu-tu*, *kho-kho*, *laṅgaḍī* are played all over the district with some regional variations where the standardized rules of the games are not observed. *Viṭi-dāṇḍu* and *lagoryā* also form the recreational activities popular with boys. Games of *goṭyā* (marbles), *bhovarā* (top) and *ṭataṅg* (kite), and tag and chase games such as *āndhaḷī-kośimbir*, *laṭaṇḍāv* are popular among boys of all ages. Games such as *abā-ḍa-bī*,



*guṭ-cuṭ-tobā*, *sur-pārambī*, *vāgh-bakrī* are played by them in a team spirit. Games popular with girls are *bhātukālī* (housekeeping), *sārgoṭe* and *phugḍyā*.

Of the popular indoor games current in the district, the chief are: *buddhībaḷ* (chess), *patte* (cards) and *songaṭyā* (the Indian back-gammon).

Recreational activities popular with the rural population in the district are cart-racing, fights between rams, cocks and buffaloes, the Maharashtrian burlesque known as *tamāsā* and semi-religious dances and expositions such as *gondhaḷ* and *bhāruḍ*. *Tālim* or *ākhādās* (indigenous institutions for training athletes and wrestlers) appear not much in evidence in the district. However, wrestling bouts or *phaḍ* held in villages and towns on festivals of Nāg-Pañcamī, Janmāṣṭamī and Nārāḷī-Paurṇīmā receive a good patronage.

A number of itinerant communities of religious beggars, strolling dramatic players, tumblers, fortune tellers and jugglers furnish rural entertainment in the district. Of these, the Bhopes, also known as Bhutes, are followers of the Goddess Bhavānī and go begging from door to door and village to village with a lighted torch in their hands and playing *tāls* (cymbals), *tuntune* (one-stringed fiddle), and the *samel* (drum). They cover themselves with strings of cowrie shells from head to foot, mark their brow with *Piñjar* (red-powder). While begging they dance, sing and torch their bodies with the lighted torch or pot. The Bhorpis or Bahūrupīs who make their living as strolling actors assume various disguises during nine days of *navarātra* and get gratuity from their patrons. The Darveśīs who are a class of wandering showmen earn a living by exhibiting the play of performing bears and monkeys.

सयमेव जयते

Gondhaḷīs who take their name from the word *gondhaḷ* meaning a confused dance are a class of religious minstrels with a tradition and technique of their own. Amongst the Marāṭhās, Śimpīs, Sonārs, Deśastha Brāhmaṇs and some other castes of the Deccan it is customary to have a *gondhaḷ* dance performed on the occasion of a thread-girding and marriage ceremony.

Bharādīs, also called Dauri Gosāvīs, is another community who like the Gondhaḷīs give a type of *gondhaḷ* performance known as *bhāruḍ*. Gāruḍīs who are a class of itinerant jugglers and snake-charmers occasionally entertain the village folks with tricks of jugglery and magic, sometimes creating an atmosphere of weirdness and awe, and claiming that they know black magic too.

*Nandivālās*, a class of wandering beggars, take their name from *Nandī*, a bull. They beg from house to house taking with them bulls dressed in gay clothes with fringes of jingling bells and necklaces and making them nod. Vāsudevs who are a class of religious beggars, put on a tall cap adorned with peacock feathers and a brass top, and a long full-skirted coat. They equip themselves with *tāls*, *ciplyās*, brass bells, jingling rings, and a wooden flute.

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They move about the streets, early morning, begging from door to door, singing to the accompaniment of the *tāls* and *cipliyās*. Sometimes, while begging, three or four Vāsudevs dance in a circle.

The popular recreational activity in the rural parts of the district as in other parts of Mahārāṣṭra is the well-known type of folk-entertainment called the *tamāśā*\*. The talent for a *tamāśā* troupe is supplied from the Kolhāṭī community, a caste much mixed, being recruited from numerous sources. Kolhāṭīs also earn a living as tumblers, acrobats and tight-rope dancers. They are also known as Dombārīs.

In respect of organized cultural and recreational activities, the district may not be called an advanced one. An inquiry carried out to this effect reveals that only the towns of Parbhāṇī and Hīngolī make some mark worthy of urban life.

Parbhāṇī which is the district town has three talkies two of which are located in *pacca* buildings and have together a sitting capacity of 1,925 seats. The third one established in the year 1938 has a semi-permanent building and is covered and enclosed by zinc sheets. There is one music school (*Lalitakalā Maṇḍal* and *Gāyan Vādan Vidyālaya*) conducted by a *ustād* (teacher). Three *bhajanī maṇḍals* function in the town and there is a public club established in 1920 and ladies club established in 1940.

The town of Hīngolī has two cinema talkies, one with a sitting capacity of 959 and the other that of 940. There is an officers' club admitting persons only of officer's rank and has facilities for playing indoor games and badminton, two games and sports clubs, four gymnasiums, one kabaḍḍī club, and one labour welfare centre conducting all kinds of physical and cultural activities. Four *bhajanī maṇḍals* function in the town and there is a music school conducted by the labour welfare centre. There is a drama club sponsored by the Mahārāṣṭra Nāṭya Maṇḍal Pariṣad.

The other ten municipal towns in the district have together 12 cinema talkies, a few *bhajanī maṇḍals* and recreation clubs.

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\*For details refer Gazetteer of Bombay State—Poona District, p. 147, (1954).

## CHAPTER 4—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

PARBHANI IS PREDOMINANTLY AN AGRARIAN DISTRICT where agriculture provides means of livelihood to 77 per cent of the total population. With a view to studying the changes in the pattern of employment in Parbhani district since the beginning of this century an attempt is made to analyse the broad trends on the basis of the data contained in Table No. 1.

The total population of Parbhani district decreased from 7,81,475 in 1911 to 7,67,741 in 1921, i.e., by 1.76 per cent and increased to 8,56,023 in 1931, i.e., by 11.50 per cent. This shows an increase of 9.54 per cent over that of 1911. The total number of 'principal earners', however, declined by 6,904 or by 2.82 per cent from 2,44,441 in 1911 to 2,37,537 in 1921. In respect of employment in 'pastures and agriculture' there was an increase by 2.57 per cent from 4,63,563 in 1911 to 4,75,561 in 1921. In 1931, however, both these heads of classification represented considerable decrease over the 1921 figures. The number of principal earners declined by 5.40 per cent, from 2,37,537 in 1921 to 2,24,700 in 1931. The same trend could be observed in employment in 'pastures and agriculture' which declined by 49.76 per cent from 4,75,461 to 2,38,868. The number of 'principal earners' and persons engaged in 'pastures and agriculture' in 1931, when compared to the corresponding figures in 1911, represents a decline of 8.08 per cent or 19,741 and 48.47 per cent or 2,24,695, respectively.

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**Agriculture and**  
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POPULATION.

TABLE No. 1  
STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL EARNERS ENGAGED IN VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL  
PURSUITS IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1911—1931)

(1)	A 1911 (2)	B 1921 (3)	C 1931 (4)	B over A		C over B		C over A	
				+ or — (5)	Percentage (6)	+ or — (7)	Percentage (8)	+ or — (9)	Percentage (10)
Total Population .. .. .	7,81,475	7,67,741	8,56,023	-13,734	-1.76	+88,282	+11.50	+74,548	+9.54
Total Principal Earners .. .. .	2,44,441	2,37,537	2,24,700	-6,904	2.82	-12,837	5.40	-19,741	8.08
Pastures and Agriculture* .. .. .	4,63,563	4,75,461	2,38,868	+11,898	2.57	-2,36,593	49.76	-2,24,695	48.47
Ordinary cultivators .. .. .	1,38,918	1,48,886	1,74,812	-9,968	7.18	+25,926	17.41	+35,894	25.84
Cultivating Owners .. .. .	N.A.	N.A.	37,138	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenant Cultivators .. .. .	N.A.	N.A.	51,826	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stock-raising .. .. .	21,391	17,720	12,198	-3,671	17.16	-5,522	31.16	-9,193	42.98
Forestry .. .. .	Nil	Nil	343	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farm Servants and Labourers .. .. .	93,708	75,327	53,298	-18,381	19.60	-22,029	29.24	-40,410	43.12

\* In this category dependents are also included.

The table shows that the number of ordinary cultivators gradually increased during the period 1911-1931. It rose by 7.18 per cent or by 9,968 during the decade between 1911 and 1921. During the next decade, it rose by 17.41. The net increase in the number in 1931 over the number in 1911 was 25.84 per cent or 35,894. As regards farm labourers and servants, their number decreased from 93,708 in 1911 to 75,327 in 1921 and to 53,298 in 1931.

Table No. 2 based on 1951 Census gives the number of people engaged in agriculture and in various allied occupations.

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TABLE No. 2  
POPULATION ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1951)

Livelihood Classes (1)	Self-supporting persons		Earning Dependents		Non-earning Dependents		Persons following other professions as their main occupations but deriving secondary income from Agriculture	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	86,967	5,057	37,167	57,311	90,039	1,49,932	1,412	225
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	13,721	575	6,092	9,274	13,417	21,325	625	95
Cultivating labourers and their dependents . .	57,167	10,104	23,139	47,638	48,432	70,185	3,720	6,106
Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	6,910	2,458	1,665	2,680	7,201	12,413	2,239	143
Total . .	1,63,865	18,194	68,063	1,16,903	1,59,089	2,53,855	7,596	6,569

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood to 7,79,969 persons including self-supporting persons and their dependents, both earning and non-earning, besides providing subsidiary occupation to a fairly large number of other persons. In Table No. 2 are included persons engaged in cultivation; land-owners, cultivating and non-cultivating; garden cultivators; agricultural labourers; forest workers and persons rearing livestock. The majority of the 7,79,969 persons and their dependents, are cultivating owners who work on their own farms (4,25,573). The agricultural labourers who work on the farms of others for wages in cash or kind and their dependents (2,56,665) form another big class. Tenant cultivators and their dependents (64,404) are also an equally important class. The non-cultivating owners of land and their dependents (33,327) lease their lands to tenant cultivators on rent.

The district receives rains from south-west monsoon, in the rainy season, and from north-east monsoon in winter. The rainfall is of an erratic nature, with a maximum of 1270 mm. (fifty inches) in some parts and a minimum of 635 mm. (twenty-five inches) in others. Yet, on an average, the quantum of 879 mm. (thirty-five inches) is reached. The erratic nature of rainfall causes great hardships to keep a relatively fixed proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* crops. The district may be divided into "assured rainfall" and "normal rainfall" tracts on the basis of quantum of rainfall. Table No. 3 gives the rainfall returns of Parbhani district.

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RAINFALL.

TABLE No. 3  
PARBHANI RAINFALL RETURNS<sup>1</sup> ( IN MILLIMETRES )\*

Station (1)	April (2)	May (3)	June (4)	July (5)	August (6)	September (7)	October (8)	November (9)	December (10)	January (11)	February (12)	March (13)	Total (14)
Parbhani ..	11-938 (0-47)	16-510 (0-65)	168-910 (6-65)	234-696 (9-24)	209-550 (8-25)	214-376 (8-44)	65-532 (2-58)	12-446 (0-49)	6-604 (0-26)	7-366 (0-29)	7-112 (0-28)	7-874 (0-31)	962-914 (37-91)
Hingoli ..	9-906 (0-39)	9-398 (0-37)	166-878 (6-57)	212-344 (8-36)	174-498 (6-87)	104-140 (4-10)	42-672 (1-68)	14-224 (0-56)	4-572 (0-18)	3-556 (0-14)	8-636 (0-34)	6-604 (0-26)	757-428 (29-82)
Purna ..	4-826 (0-19)	16-002 (0-63)	203-962 (8-03)	274-828 (10-82)	248-666 (9-79)	213-868 (8-42)	52-832 (2-08)	22-352 (0-88)	5-080 (0-20)	4-572 (0-18)	19-558 (0-77)	3-556 (0-14)	1,070-102 (42-13)

<sup>1</sup>Average based on the period 1901-02 to 1957-58.

\*Figures in brackets indicate rainfall in inches.



The district has two agricultural seasons, *kharif* and *rabi*.

The monsoon starts from the third week of June. The first sowing is done usually by about the 23rd of this month. Heavy showers in July-August saturate soils and water-logging caused thereby suits *kharif* crops like cotton and jowar. Long breaks follow during the year of inadequate rainfall and not infrequently result in withering of the crops. The rains received in September-October are usually scanty and heavy showers, if any, received during this time, do a considerable damage to the crops, more especially to cotton.

Soils on the banks of the rivers Godavari, Dudhana, Penganga and Purna are very fertile and hold sufficient moisture with the result that *rabi* crops can be produced there with advantage. Winter showers received generally towards October-November benefit *rabi* crops. If, however, these are scanty, they affect the crops, particularly in medium soils.

Of the total area under cultivation, more than half is found suitable for *rabi* crops, although both *kharif* and *rabi* crops are produced throughout the district.

Of the different factors contributing towards formation of the soil, topography is the most important in Parbhani district. The district lies on the basaltic rock also known as 'trap' rock. The deep soils of the district are seen to extend in the valley of Godavari which runs from west to east. Soils of varying depths developed as a result of undulating topography exist in other parts of the district.

The soils are mostly black varying in texture from clay to clay loams. Sandy loam soils are present in hilly areas. While lighter soils suit *kharif* crops like jowar, bajri, groundnut, etc., deep soils are favourable to *rabi* crops like cotton, jowar, and gram. The soils of this district are heavy, medium and light. However, the major portion is under medium and heavy soils inasmuch as big rivers like Godavari, Purna, Dudhana and Penganga run through the boundaries of the district.

The typical profiles of medium-deep and deep soils of the district are shown in Table No. 4.

#### CHAPTER 4.

##### Agriculture and Irrigation.

##### AGRICULTURAL SEASONS.

*Kharif.*

*Rabi.*

SOILS.

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Soils.

TABLE No. 4  
TYPICAL SOIL PROFILES OF MEDIUM-DEEP AND DEEP SOILS IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1961)

Horizon (1)	Thickness in millimetres (2)	Colour (3)	Texture (4)	Structure (5)	Consistency (6)	Miscellaneous Concretions, roots, moisture, etc. (7)	Sample depth, in millimetres (8)
Medium - deep Soil—							
I .. ..	381.0 mm. (15)	Grey .. ..	Clayey .. ..	Blocky .. ..	Hard .. ..	Dry roots up to two feet (0.609 metre).	3.810 mm. (0.15)
II .. ..	431.8 mm. (17)	Yellowish white	Clay loam .. ..	Indefinite .. ..	Loose .. ..	Moist .. ..	389.128 mm. (15.32)
Deep Soil—							
I .. ..	406.4 mm. (16)	Grey .. ..	Clayey .. ..	Blocky .. ..	Hard .. ..	Dry roots up to two feet (0.609 metre).	4.064 mm. (0.16)
II .. ..	279.4 mm. (11)	Greyish black	Clayey .. ..	Blocky .. ..	Hard .. ..	Dry .. ..	413.258 mm. (16.27)
III .. ..	228.6 mm. (9)	Greyish black	Clayey .. ..	Blocky .. ..	Slightly hard .. ..	Slightly moist .. ..	694.944 mm. (27.36)
IV .. ..	609.6 (24)	Grey .. ..	Sandy clay loam	Indefinite	Loose .. ..	Moist .. ..	929.640 mm. (36.60)

TABLE No. 4—cont.

Horizon	Chemical Analysis on Air-dry Basis (in per cent)								PH	Total Soluble Salts in per cent	Exchangeable Basis Milli-grams per one hundred grams of soil
	Calcium Carbonate (9)	Organic Matter (10)	Moisture (11)	Coarse sand (12)	Fine sand (13)	Silt (14)	Clay (15)	(18)			
<b>Medium-deep Soil</b>											
I .. ..	8.00	1.33	11.80	3.30	15.27	7.50	52.75	8.36	0.35	59.00	10.00
II .. ..	13.40	0.54	8.40	11.98	25.68	7.75	32.25	8.40	0.24	38.50	13.00
<b>Deep Soil—</b>											
I .. ..	8.20	0.81	11.45	2.90	13.39	16.25	47.00	8.84	0.30	42.50	10.50
II .. ..	10.40	0.54	9.95	2.64	12.97	13.50	50.00	8.47	0.30	39.50	13.50
III .. ..	8.80	0.84	7.20	4.73	13.68	16.00	48.75	8.47	0.32	39.50	15.50
IV .. ..	10.60	0.54	10.05	27.99	5.32	24.75	20.75	8.74	0.23	30.50	13.00

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As can be seen from the above details, the PH value of the soil varies between 8.36 and 8.84 and the total soluble salts vary between 0.023 and 0.350 per cent. The clay contents range from 20.75 per cent in lower layers to 52.75 per cent in surface layers. The calcium carbonate contents present in the soil are from 8 to 13.40 per cent, whereas the organic matter therein is found to vary between 0.54 and 1.38 per cent.

The statement below gives the description of soils in respect of relief, slope, erosion, etc., of medium-deep and deep soils in the district:—

	<i>Medium-deep soil</i>	<i>Deep soil</i>
Relief .. .. .	Undulating .. .. .	Flat.
Slope .. .. .	One per cent .. .. .	One-half per cent.
Erosion .. .. .	Moderate .. .. .	Slight.
Surface condition .. .. .	Vertical cracks up to fifteen feet (4.572 m.).	Vertical cracks visible up to two feet (0.609 m.) with sand and lime nodules throughout.
Drainage .. .. .	Good .. .. .	Fair.
Sub-soil water level .. .. .	Thirty feet (9.144 m.)	Thirty feet (9.144 m.).
Crop taken .. .. .	Jowar .. .. .	Wheat.

The surface soil is greyish in colour, clayey in texture and blocky in structure. Its other details can be given as under:—

		(In per cent)	
		<i>Profile I</i>	<i>Profile II</i>
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .. .. .	.. .. .	0.010	0.013
K <sub>2</sub> O .. .. .	.. .. .	0.004	0.012
N .. .. .	.. .. .	0.032	0.028

Soils of the district, according to another classification, fall into *Kharbad*, medium *Kali* and *Chopani*. The *Kharbad* soil is found on high-lying slopes. It is a shallow type of sandy loam to loamy soil, brownish black in colour and underlaid with *murum* derived from the basic rock basalt. Whereas high-lying soils are well-drained, low-lying soils are water-logged. The medium soil is found on low-lying areas from (304.8 mm. to 1,524 mm.) twelve inches to five feet deep. It is black to deep black, rich in lime contents and retentive of moisture. The *Kali* soil appears by the river side and especially on the valleys of Godavari and its tributaries, Dudhana and Purna. It is from five to thirty feet (1.524 to 9.144 metres) deep. The *Chopani* soil lies in a very narrow belt along the banks of *nallahs* or in low-lying pockets. It is reddish to brownish dark in colour, hard to break, cracking when dry, and sticky and impervious when wet.

Soil erosion is taking place on a fairly large scale in the district, particularly due to the absence of marginal bunds for protecting the farms. In years of heavy rainfall, fields get eroded for want of bunds. Further, rivers are heavily flooded sometimes and, particularly when the river Godavari is in spate, others recede, thereby causing silting in some pockets.

**LAND**  
**UTILISATION.**

Table No. 5 gives classification of the total geographical area in the district according to various heads of land utilisation.

**TABLE No. 5**  
**LAND UTILISATION IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1958-59)\***

(Figures in Hectares)

Tabail	Number of villages (2)	Area in hectares (3)	Gross cropped area (4)	Area sown more than once (5)	Net area sown (6)	Current fallows (7)	Other fallows (8)
Parbhani	174	144,646.560 (357,152)	110,405.025 (272,605)	..	110,405.025 (272,605)	23,738.670 (58,614)	..
Gangakhed	181	161,462.565 (398,673)	113,181.300 (279,460)	7,384.365 (18,233)	105,796.935 (261,227)	4,925.610 (12,162)	33,792.390 (83,438)
Pathri	169	160,146.720 (395,424)	132,637.095 (327,499)	..	132,637.095 (327,499)	19,730.385 (48,717)	..
Partur	189	153,248.760 (378,392)	113,412.150 (280,030)	..	102,622.545 (253,389)	31,937.895 (78,859)	632.610 (1,562)
Jintur	227	167,644.890 (413,938)	121,061.385 (298,917)	10,789.605 (26,641)	113,301.585 (279,757)	21,912.120 (54,104)	392.445 (969)
Hingoli	226	186,526.800 (460,560)	116,582.895 (287,859)	7,759.800 (19,160)	114,122.925 (281,785)	43,386.030 (107,126)	2,410.965 (5,953)
Kalamnuri	212	144,486.990 (356,758)	106,145.640 (262,088)	2,459.970 (6,074)	93,422.565 (230,673)	29,385.990 (72,558)	1,040.850 (2,570)
Basmath	207	153,408.330 (378,786)	104,950.890 (259,138)	12,723.075 (31,415)	109,791.540 (248,868)	12,983.490 (32,058)	92.745 (229)
<b>Total</b>	1,585	1,271,571.615 (3,139,683)	918,376.380 (2,267,596)	41,116.815 (101,523)	873,100.215 (2,155,803)	188,000.190 (464,198)	38,362.005 (94,721)

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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TABLE No. 5—contd.\*

Tahsil		Number of villages (2)	Forests (9)	Cultivable waste (10)	Permanent pastures and grazing grounds (11)	Land under miscellaneous trees and groves not included in cultivated area (12)	Land put to non-agricultural use (13)
(1)	(13)						
Parbhani .. .. .	.. .. .	174	..	1,559.655 (3,851)	1,999.485 (4,937)	856.575 (2,115)	4,062.555 (10,031)
Gangakhed .. .. .	.. .. .	181	..	3,418.200 (8,440)	4,397.490 (10,858)	1,706.265 (4,213)	3,517.425 (8,685)
Pathri .. .. .	.. .. .	169	..	614.750 (1,518)	1,681.155 (4,151)	10.935 (27)	4,284.090 (10,578)
Partur .. .. .	.. .. .	189	25,110 (62)	569.025 (1,405)	3,089.230 (9,850)	296.055 (731)	3,031.830 (7,486)
Jintur .. .. .	.. .. .	227	10,328.715 (25,503)	..	11,646.990 (28,758)	3,237.570 (7,994)	5,657.040 (13,968)
Hingoli .. .. .	.. .. .	226	10,286.190 (25,398)	3,446.145 (8,509)	9,374.130 (23,146)	121.095 (299)	2,033.100 (5,020)
Kalamnuri .. .. .	.. .. .	212	3,171.960 (7,832)	771.525 (1,965)	9,717.165 (23,993)	329.670 (814)	2,091.015 (5,163)
Basmath .. .. .	.. .. .	207	3,645.810 (9,002)	..	653.670 (1,614)	9,495.225 (23,445)	3,446.145 (8,509)
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	1,585	27,457.785 (67,797)	10,403.640 (25,688)	43,459.335 (107,307)	16,053.390 (39,638)	28,123.200 (69,440)

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

The district has about 243,000 hectares (six lakh acres) of land as fallow. Five per cent of the gross cropped area is sown more than once. Except in Jintur and Hingoli, the district has a negligible forest area.

Roughly, three-fourths of the total area is under crops, food and non-food. Table No. 6 gives the distribution of the cropped area, in the district, in 1958-59.

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TABLE No. 6  
CROPPED AREA IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (TAHSILWISE — 1958-59)\*

(Figures in Hectares)

Tahsil (1)	Area under food crops (2)	Area under non-food crops (3)	Total (4)
Parbhani .. .. .	(200,588) 81,238-140	(72,017) 29,166-885	(272,605) 110,405-025
Gangakhed .. .. .	(190,898) 77,313-690	(88,562) 35,867-610	(279,460) 113,181-300
Pathri .. .. .	(197,012) 79,789-860	(130,487) 52,847-235	(327,499) 132,637-095
Partur .. .. .	(172,894) 70,022-070	(107,136) 43,390-080	(280,030) 113,412-150
Jintur .. .. .	(192,625) 78,013-125	(106,292) 43,048-260	(298,917) 121,061-385
Hingoli .. .. .	(185,207) 75,008-835	(102,652) 41,574-060	(287,859) 116,582-895
Kalamnuri .. .. .	(181,327) 73,437-435	(80,761) 32,708-205	(262,088) 106,145-640
Basmath .. .. .	(181,035) 73,319-175	(78,103) 31,631-715	(259,138) 104,950-890
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>(1,501,586) 608,142-330</b>	<b>(766,010) 310,234-050</b>	<b>(2,267,596) 918,376-380</b>

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.



It will be seen that the district has one hectare of non-food crops, for every two hectares of food-crops. Cultivable waste land is brought under cultivation due to special efforts of the Grow-More-Food Campaign. Waste lands have either been handed over for cultivation to cultivators or to the Forest Department for afforestation. The cultivable waste land over 10,125 hectares (25,000 acres) in 1958-59 found scattered in small fragments of washed-up soil and hence is unsuitable for cultivation. Possibilities are, however, being explored for handing over a small portion therefrom to the displaced persons from the Purna Project area. Pathri, Partur, Jintur and Hingoli have a larger acreage under non-food crops. Cereals occupy 70 per cent of the acreage under food-crops. Fibres occupy practically an equal area under non-food crops. Table No. 7 gives the area under different crops, in the district, in 1958-59.

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TABLE No. 7  
AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS (TAHSILWISE) IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1958-59)\*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Parbhani	Gangakhed	Pathri	Partur	Jintur	Hingoli	Kalamnuri	Basmath	Total
Cereals .. .. .	55,971-405 (138,201)	56,158-920 (138,664)	62,918-370 (155,354)	46,064-295 (113,739)	53,188-650 (131,350)	54,732-105 (135,141)	48,344-040 (119,368)	50,398-200 (124,440)	427,775-985 (1,056,237)
Pulses .. .. .	24,487-920 (60,464)	20,154-015 (49,763)	15,073-695 (37,219)	22,707-540 (56,068)	23,984-505 (59,221)	19,627-110 (48,462)	24,824-880 (61,296)	15,625-710 (38,582)	166,485-375 (411,075)
Oil-seeds .. .. .	14,084-280 (34,776)	16,157-070 (39,894)	29,262-060 (72,252)	11,418-975 (28,195)	12,380-445 (30,569)	4,593-510 (11,342)	2,002-725 (4,945)	6,142-635 (15,167)	96,041-700 (237,140)
Drugs and narcotics .. .. .	16-605 (41)	636-255 (1,571)	14-985 (37)	9-315 (23)	36-375 (75)	15-795 (39)	3-645 (9)	10-530 (26)	737-505 (1,821)
Condiments and spices .. .. .	373-005 (921)	615-600 (1,520)	1,108-890 (2,738)	697-410 (1,722)	409-050 (1,010)	449-145 (1,109)	.. .. .	1,443-825 (3,565)	5,096-925 (12,585)
Fibres .. .. .	15,066-000 (37,200)	18,841-410 (46,522)	23,570-190 (58,198)	31,946-440 (78,880)	30,637-440 (75,648)	36,871-605 (91,041)	30,701-835 (75,807)	25,478-550 (62,910)	213,113-430 (526,200)
Fruits and vegetables .. .. .	349-110 (862)	203-310 (502)	604-665 (1,493)	396-495 (979)	287-955 (711)	165-645 (409)	.. .. .	1,084-995 (2,679)	3,092-175 (7,635)
Sugarcane .. .. .	56-700 (140)	181-845 (449)	83-430 (206)	156-330 (386)	65-610 (162)	34-830 (86)	268-515 (663)	716-445 (1,769)	1,563-705 (3,861)
Fodder .. .. .	.. .. .	232-875 (575)	.. .. .	6-075 (15)	.. .. .	93-150 (230)	.. .. .	.. .. .	332-100 (820)
Dyes .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	78-165 (193)
Miscellaneous food crops...	.. .. .	.. .. .	0-810 (2)	.. .. .	77-355 (191)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	9-315 (23)
Miscellaneous non-food crops.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	9-315 (23)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Total .. .. .	110,405-025 (272,605)	113,181-300 (279,460)	132,637-095 (327,499)	113,412-150 (280,030)	121,061-385 (298,917)	116,582-895 (287,859)	106,145-640 (262,088)	100,900-890 (249,138)	914,326-380 (2,257,596)

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

The district had forests measuring 38,139.660 hectares (94,172 acres), in 1958-59, as shown in Table No. 8.

TABLE No. 8

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST AREA IN PARBHANI DISTRICT  
(TAHSILWISE—1958-59)

(Figures in Hectares)

Tahsil or Mahal (1)	Forest area* in charge of the Forest Department†		
	Reserved (2)	Protected (3)	Total (4)
Jintur .. ..	(25,988) 10,525.140	(314) 127.170	(26,302) 10,652.310
Hingoli .. ..	(34,414) 13,937.670	..	(34,414) 13,937.670
Kalamnuri .. ..	(15,661) 6,342.705	..	(15,661) 6,342.705
Parbhani .. ..	(160) 64.800	..	(160) 64.800
Basmath .. ..	(16,941) 6,861.105	..	(16,941) 6,861.105
Partur .. ..	(446) 180.630	..	(446) 180.630
Gangakhed .. ..	(248) 100.440	..	(248) 100.440
Total .. ..	(93,858) 38,012.490	(314) 127.170	(94,172) 38,139.660

Timber, firewood and charcoal constitute the major items, while *timru* leaves, gums, *mohwa* seeds, fodder, rosha grass, *amaltas* and *tarvad* barks, *charoli*, *biba* fruits, etc., the minor items of forest produce. The major forest produce is derived from coupes exploited annually. The coupes are sold by public auction as also the minor forest produce.

The Forest Department earned revenue amounting to Rs. 66,290 from minor forest produce and, Rs. 3,750 from major forest produce in 1959-60, as shown below:—

Kind of produce	Value in rupees
Major—	
Timber .. ..	Nil
Fuel .. ..	3,750
Total .. ..	3,750

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

†The district has no forests in charge of the Revenue Department.

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<i>Kind of produce</i>	<i>Value in rupees</i>	
Minor—		
Grass and grazing	...	18,830
Bidi leaves	...	42,978
Mohwa seeds	...	400
Gums	...	3,467
<i>Tarwad</i> bark	...	120
Rosha grass	...	450
Bhilawa	...	20
Chirunji	...	25
	Total	66,290
	Grand Total	70,040

Afforestation was started during the Second Five-Year Plan period, when a total of 383.535 hectares (947 acres) was afforested, 105.300 hectares (260 acres) at Choudharni, 178.605 hectares (441 acres) at Bhogaon, 67.230 hectares (166 acres) at Dhogalla and 32.400 hectares (80 acres) at Bhategaon, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 37,171. Two nurseries, one at Sirli and the other at Hingoli, with 264 and 278 beds, respectively, were raised till 1960-61, at a total cost of Rs. 12,833. They supply seedlings required for planting in afforested areas as well as for distribution during *Vana-mahotsava*.

Since 1959-60, there jungle kamgar societies have been established in the district, two at Kalamnuri for bidi leaves and gums, respectively, and one at Basmath for gums.

HOLDINGS.

Table No. 9 gives the quinquennial statement of holdings in the Parbhani district during 1957-58.

TABLE No. 9  
QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA \* IN  
PARBHANI DISTRICT (1957-58)

(Figures in Hectares)

Magnitude Groups	CLASS A			CLASS B		
	No. of persons (2)	Area held in Hectares		No. of persons (5)	Area held in Hectares	
		Khalsa (3)	Inam (4)		Khalsa (6)	Inam (7)
1. Up to 2-0234 hectares (5 acres)	10,633	9,969-075 (24,615)	72,090 (178)	5,490	5,000-535 (12,347)	57,105 (141)
2. Over 2-0234 and up to 6-070 hectares (5 and up to 15 acres)	23,188	88,008-930 (217,306)	793,800 (1,960)	11,278	41,281-650 (101,930)	164,430 (406)
3. Over 6-070 and up to 10-117 hectares (15 and up to 25)	15,017	114,736-905 (283,301)	1,163-970 (2,874)	7,089	46,091-025 (113,805)	1,302-075 (3,215)
4. Over 10-117 and up to 40-468.. hectares (25 and up to 100)	17,154	339,848-460 (839,131)	1,917-270 (4,734)	8,257	91,657-170 (226,314)	1,887-300 (4,660)
5. Over 40-468 and up to 202-343 hectares (100 and up to 500)	2,067	72,533-475 (179,095)	206-550 (510)	443	25,036-290 (61,818)	699-030 (1,726)
6. Over 202-343 hectares (500) ..	6	1,244-565 (3,073)	.. Nil	22	5,015-520 (12,384)	Nil Nil
Total ..	68,065	626,341-410 (1,546,522)	4,153-680 (10,256)	32,579	214,082-190 (528,598)	4,109-940 (10,148)

Class 'A'.—Those persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.  
Class 'B'.—Those persons who do not cultivate land themselves but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.  
Class 'C'.—Those who receive rent but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.  
\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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TABLE No. 9—contd.\*

Magnitude Groups	CLASS C				Total	
	No. of persons	Area held in Hectares		No. of persons	Area held in Hectares	
		Khalsa	Inam			
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1. Up to 2.0234 hectares (5 acres)	2,606	3,055.725 (7,545)	18.225 (45)	18,729	18,172.755 (44,871)	
2. Over 2.0234 and up to 6.070 hectares (5 and up to 15 acres)	6,698	22,765.860 (56,212)	230.040 (568)	41,164	153,244.710 (378,382)	
3. Over 6.070 and up to 10.117 hectares (15 and up to 25 acres)	6,052	38,232.000 (94,400)	1,847.610 (4,562)	28,158	203,373.585 (502,157)	
4. Over 10.117 and up to 40.468 hectares (25 and up to 100 acres)	7,495	112,491.585 (277,757)	826.200 (2,040)	32,906	548,627.985 (1,354,637)	
5. Over 40.468 and up to 202.343 hectares (100 and up to 500 acres)	4,032	4,5548.325 (112,465)	313.065 (773)	6,542	144,336.735 (356,387)	
6. Over 202.343 hectares (500 acres)	Nil	Nil	Nil	28	6,260.085 (15,457)	
Total	26,883	222,093.495 (548,379)	3,235.140 (7,988)	127,527	1,074,015.855 (2,651,891)	

Class 'A'.—Those persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.

Class 'B'.—Those persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.

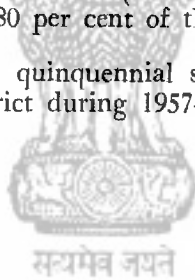
Class 'C'.—Those who receive rent but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

In 1957-58, 10,74,019.905 hectares (26,51,901 acres) of both *Khalsa* and *Inam* lands were held by 1,27,527 persons. They were divided into three classes, *viz.*, 68,065 cultivating holders holding 6,30,495.495 hectares (15,56,779 acres) of land, 32,579 persons holding 2,18,195.775 hectares (5,38,755 acres) of land, cultivated under their guidance and supervision and 26,883 persons holding 2,25,329.040 hectares (5,56,368 acres) of land, who rented out their land to tenants. The holders in the first two classes could be styled as 'agriculturists' while those in the third, as 'non-agriculturists'. The persons in the first category constituted 53.37 per cent of the total number of landholders and held 58.70 per cent of the total area of holdings in the district. Nearly 34.05 per cent of the area held by persons in this class was composed of holdings below 10.125 hectares (25 acres), 54.21 per cent between 10.125 and 40.500 hectares (25 and 100 acres) and the remaining above 40.500 hectares (100 acres).

Persons in class B and C held 20.32 per cent and 20.98 per cent of the total area respectively. Nearly 45.04 per cent of the area held by persons in the second category was in holdings below 10.125 hectares (25 acres). Similar percentage for the third category was 29.36. The size of holdings in all these categories ranged between 10.125 and 40.500 hectares (25 and 100 acres) each. This area was held only by 25.80 per cent of the total persons.

Table No. 10 gives the quinquennial statement of holdings in various tahsils of the district during 1957-58.



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TABLE No. 10  
QUINQUENNIAL TAHSILWISE STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA \* IN  
PARBHANI DISTRICT (1957-58)

(Figures in Hectares)

Magnitude Groups (1)	Classes (2)	Parbhani			Gangakhed		
		Number of persons (3)	Area in Hectares		Number of persons (6)	Area in Hectares	
			Khalsa (4)	Inam (5)		Khalsa (7)	Inam (8)
0.405 to 2.0234 hectares (1 to 5 acres)	A	1,430	1,963.035 (4,847)	22,680 (56)	249	281.880 (696)	34,830 (86)
	B	778	40,905 (100)	..	723	898.695 (2,219)	..
	C	191	228.420 (564)	..	393	460.890 (1,138)	..
2.0234 to 6.070 hectares (5 to 15 acres)	A	2,714	16,840.710 (41,582)	145,800 (360)	2,453	10,016.865 (24,733)	402,165 (993)
	B	1,913	7,070.490 (17,458)	..	1,394	6,533.055 (16,131)	..
	C	892	2,647.485 (6,537)	..	682	2,526.795 (6,239)	..
6.070 to 10.117 hectares (15 to 25 acres)	A	1,566	21,025.170 (51,914)	424,440 (1,048)	2,721	21,241.440 (52,448)	629,775 (1,555)
	B	930	5,707.665 (14,093)	..	1,314	10,235.970 (25,274)	..
	C	991	5,217.210 (12,882)	..	923	6,622.560 (16,352)	..

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.



TABLE No. 10—contd.\*

Magnitude Groups (1)	Classes (2)	Pathri			Parthur		
		Number of persons (9)	Area in Hectares		Number of persons (12)	Area in Hectares	
			Khalsa (10)	Inam (11)		Khalsa (13)	Inam (14)
0-405 to 2-0234 hectares (1 to 5 acres)	A	1,537	1,826-145 (4,509)	..	1,117	1,261-980 (3,116)	..
	B	323	745-200 (1,840)	..	406	572-670 (1,414)	..
	C	..	..	..	153	175-365 (433)	..
2-0234 to 6-070 hectares (5 to 15 acres)	A	3,678	14,315-940 (35,348)	..	3,026	11,761-605 (29,041)	..
	B	1,273	5,627-880 (13,896)	29-565 (73)	1,140	4,478-085 (11,057)	..
	C	..	..	..	639	2,190-645 (5,409)	..
6-070 to 10-117 hectares (15 to 25 acres)	A	2,410	19,260-990 (47,558)	..	1,723	11,204-730 (27,666)	..
	B	746	5,803-650 (14,330)	597-780 (1,476)	639	3,912-705 (9,661)	584-415 (1,443)
	C	..	..	..	667	2,858-085 (7,057)	1,305-315 (3,223)

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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TABLE No. 10—contd. \*

Magnitude Groups (1)	Classes (2)	Parbhani			Gangakhed		
		Number of persons (3)	Area in Hectares		Number of persons (6)	Area in Hectares	
			Khalsa (4)	Inam (5)		Khalsa (7)	Inam (8)
10-117 to 40-468 hectares (25 to 100 acres)	A	1,392	61,755-615 (1,52,483)	836-325 (2,065)	3,503	41,383-305 (1,02,181)	860-220 (2,124)
	B	1,095	13,328-145	..	1,233	1,534-950 (3,790)	..
	C	1,881	19,769-670 (48,814)	..	542	663-795 (1,639)	..
40-468 to 202-343 hectares (100 to 500 acres)	A	24	6,978-960 (17,232)	..	81	4,197-015 (10,363)	48-600 (120)
	B	75	2,283-390 (5,638)	..	23	1,180-170 (2,914)	..
	C	72	1,004-400 (2,480)	..	5	301-320 (744)	..
202-343 hectares (500 acres) and above	A	1	126-360 (312)	..	1	23-9-200 (640)	..
	B	1	40-095 (99)	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15,936	166,027-725 (4,09,945)	1,429,245 (3,529)	16,240	108,337-905 (2,67,501)	1,975-590 (4,878)

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

TABLE No. 10—contd.\*

Magnitude Groups (1)	Classes (2)	Pathri			Partur		
		Number of persons (9)	Area in Hectares		Number of persons (12)	Area in Hectares	
			Khalsa (10)	Inam (11)		Khalsa (13)	Inam (14)
10-117 to 40-468 hectares (25 to 100 acres) ..	A	3,826	69,585-075 (1,71,815)	..	1,821	64,818-225 (1,60,045)	..
	B	889	12,454-155 (30,751)	1,765-800 (4,360)	984	1,083-945 (3,269)	..
	C	..	..	..	1,494	18,123-750 (44,750)	..
40-468 to 202-343 hectares (100 to 500 acres) ..	A	205	11,811-420 (29,164)	..	29	6,280-740 (15,508)	..
	B	69	2,974-100 (7,220)	698-625 (1,725)	51	1,799-010 (4,442)	..
	C	..	..	..	44	977-670 (2,414)	..
202-343 hectares (500 acres) and above ..	A	1	454-410 (1,122)	..	..	..	..
	B	3	2,749-140 (6,788)	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		14,960	147,558-105 (3,64,341)	3,091-770 (7,634)	13,933	144,699-210 (3,57,282)	1,889-730 (4,666)

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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TABLE No. 10—*contd.* \*

Magnitude Groups (1)	Classes (2)	Jintur			Hingoli		
		Number of persons (3)	Area in Hectares		Number of persons (6)	Area in Hectares	
			Khalsa (4)	Inam (5)		Khalsa (7)	Inam (8)
0-405 to 2-0234 hectares (1 to 5 acres)	A	60	66-420 (164)	4-455 (11)	3,499	1,257-525 (3,105)	7-290 (18)
	B	6	4-860 (12)	..	1,795	1,101-195 (2,719)	..
	C	163	172-125 (425)	12-960 (32)	917	707-535 (1,747)	..
2-0234 to 6-070 hectares (5 to 15 acres)	A	295	1,244-970 (3,074)	22-680 (56)	4,811	10,229-085 (25,257)	27-540 (68)
	B	51	136-080 (336)	2-835 (7)	2,315	5,231-385 (12,917)	..
	C	796	2,500-470 (6,174)	168-075 (415)	1,715	3,685-905 (9,101)	..
6-070 to 10-117 hectares (15 to 25 acres)	A	252	2,137-995 (5,279)	23-895 (59)	3,628	15,651-225 (38,645)	31-185 (77)
	B	90	430-920 (1,064)	46-980 (116)	1,774	7,498-170 (18,514)	..
	C	918	5,218-830 (12,886)	354-375 (875)	1,243	6,237-405 (15,401)	..

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

TABLE No. 10—*contd.* \*

Magnitude Groups (1)	Classes (2)	Kalamnuri			Basmath		
		Number of persons (9)	Area in Hectares		Number of persons (12)	Area in Hectares	
			Khalsa (10)	Inam (11)		Khalsa (13)	Inam (14)
0.405 to 2.0234 hectares (1 to 5 acres)	A	1,435	1,764.585 (4,357)	..	1,306	1,547.505 (3,821)	2,430 (6)
	B	1,024	1,121.445 (2,769)	..	435	515.565 (1,273)	57.105 (141)
	C	478	922.590 (2,278)	4,860 (12)	311	388.800 (960)	..
2.0234 to 6.070 hectares (5 to 15 acres)	A	2,951	11,344.860 (28,012)	96,795 (239)	3,260	12,254.895 (30,259)	98,415 (243)
	B	2,106	8,121.870 (20,054)	50,625 (125)	1,086	4,086.045 (10,089)	81,405 (201)
	C	1,117	6,290.460 (15,532)	61,965 (153)	857	2,923.695 (7,219)	..
6.070 to 10.117 hectares (15 to 25 acres)	A	1,464	11,599.200 (28,640)	54,675 (135)	1,253	12,616.155 (31,151)	..
	B	1,045	8,296.830 (20,486)	27,540 (68)	551	4,205.115 (10,383)	45,360 (112)
	C	828	7,933.545 (19,589)	45,360 (112)	482	4,144.365 (10,233)	142,560 (352)

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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TABLE No. 10—contd.\*

Magnitude Groups (1)	Classes (2)	Jintur			Hingoli		
		Number of persons (3)	Area in Hectares		Number of persons (6)	Area in Hectares	
			Khalsa (4)	Inam (5)		Khalsa (7)	Inam (8)
10-117 to 40-468 hectares (25 to 100 acres) ..	A	731	14,605.515 (36,063)	98,415 (243)	2,720	35,929.575 (88,715)	66,015 (163)
	B	285	3,373.245 (8,329)	52,245 (129)	1,845	15,575.085 (38,457)	..
	C	1,913	20,735.190 (51,198)	351,945 (869)	484	15,185.880 (37,496)	..
40-468 to 202-343 hectares (100 to 500 acres) ..	A	1,376	21,371.850 (52,770)	..	273	17,076.015 (42,163)	158,355 (391)
	B	68	1,593.675 (3,935)	..	105	11,602.440 (28,648)	..
	C	3,751	30,843.585 (71,657)	..	96	9,973.125 (24,625)	..
202-343 hectares (500 acres) and above ..	A	1	233.685 (577)	..	..	..	..
	B	4	1,519.560 (3,752)	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		10,760	106,188.975 (2,62,195)	1,138,860 (2,812)	27,220	156,941.550 (3,87,510)	290,385 (717)

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

TABLE No. 10—contd. \*

Magnitude Groups (1)	Classes (2)	Kalamnuri		Basmath	
		Number of persons (9)	Area in Hectares Khalisa (10) Inam (11)	Number of persons (12)	Area in Hectares Khalisa (13) Inam (14)
10-117 to 40-468 hectares (25 to 100 acres) ..	A	1,623	26,910-630 (66,446) (140)	1,538	24,860-520 (61,384)
	B	1,158	18,678-195 (46,119)	768	12,430-260 (30,692)
	C	445	15,879-645 (39,209)	736	22,134-465 (54,653)
40-468 to 202-343 hectares (100 to 500 acres)	A	62	3,917-970 (9,674)	17	900-315 (2,223)
	B	44	2,798-550 (6,910)	8	854-955 (2,111)
	C	3	389-205 (961)	61	2,059-830 (5,086)
202-343 hectares (500 acres) and above ..	A	2	170-910 (422)	..	..
	B	14	706-725 (1,745)	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..
Total ..		15,799	126,847-215 (3,13,203)	12,669	105,922-485 (2,61,537)
			465-345 (1,149)		903-555 (2,231)

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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**Agriculture and**  
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The size of the holding varies from tahsil to tahsil and depends on rainfall, soil, crop-pattern, pressure of population, financial condition of the tenants and the extent of absentee landlordism prevailing in the district.

**CO-OPERATIVE**  
**FARMING.**

Co-operative farming, which implies pooling of land and joint management, has direct relevance to the implementation of progressive agricultural economy. For, without undermining the sense of proprietorship and the accompanying incentive to industry it carries all the advantages that a large farm may possess. Co-operative farming may assume different forms, the most common among them being collective farming, tenant-farming, better farming and joint farming.

The co-operative collective farming society undertakes cultivation of land owned or taken on lease. No dividend is paid on share capital. Members are entitled to claim wages for their labour and bonus too, which is distributed, in case of profits and *pro rata* wages. They can, if they so desire, withdraw from membership, in which case they are entitled to refund of capital. The co-operative tenant farming society does not undertake cultivation of land. But, it owns land or acquires it on lease for division into blocks, each block being given on a rental basis to the tiller on condition that he will produce in accordance with the plan laid down by the society. Members can enjoy all facilities in respect of seed, finance and implements. The co-operative better farming society is an organisation in which ownership as well as management of land rests with an individual. The society provides its members with better seeds and manures and extends facilities for irrigation and storage and marketing of the produce. The co-operative joint farming society is one in which land of small owners is pooled into one big unit, though proprietorship rests with individual members. It enjoys advantages of large-scale farming and is hence best suited for eradicating the evil of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings.

Of the various types of co-operative farming, joint farming alone has made progress so far. There is one society at Girgaon village which has a total population of 2,866, with agriculture supporting 1,750 persons, that is, a little over sixty per cent of the total population. The farm land of the village measures 3,302.370 hectares (8,154 acres) and mainly produces jowar, cotton and paddy.

The membership of the society consists of fifteen landholders including thirteen full-time workers and two sympathisers. Its paid-up capital is Rs. 9,000, Rs. 4,000 being subscribed by members and the remaining amount contributed by the Government. The society was given a subsidy of Rs. 1,200 for meeting management expenses in 1960 and Rs. 2,000 for land development in 1961. It also obtained a loan of Rs. 4,000 from the District Central Co-operative Bank in 1961. With these funds, the society has been able to buy and avail itself of improved implements,



The society undertook cultivation, for the first time, in the *khari* season of 1961 on an area of 83.365 hectares (206 acres). The society has increased the area under well-irrigation from 1.619 hectares (four acres) to 6.070 hectares (fifteen acres) recently. Construction of a few more wells is proposed in the near future. The irrigated crops are sugarcane, banana, chilli and *khapali* which occupied 3.237 hectares (eight acres), 1.214 hectares (three acres), 1.214 hectares (three acres), and 0.405 hectare (one acre), respectively, in 1961. Further, as a result of the cattle quartering in fields, 200 cart-loads of fertilisers are available annually. The society also realised grass valued at Rs. 540 during the year of operation.

The successful working of this society proved an incentive for cultivators at Dongarkhade in Kalamnuri, Sindhagi in Basmath and Sarola in Pathri to form themselves into joint farming co-operative units. A few service co-operative societies have also made their way.

Cereals are grown extensively in the district. They occupied about 47 per cent of its cropped area in 1958-59. Of these, jowar is the most important, followed by wheat, rice, bajra, etc. Ragi (nagli), maize (maka), barley, kodra (harik), *vari*, *sava*, etc., form only a negligible proportion. Table No. 11 gives tahsil-wise distribution of the area under cereals, in the district, in 1958-59.

**CHAPTER 4.**  
**Agriculture and**  
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**CO-OPERATIVE**  
**FARMING.**

**CEREALS.**



CHAPTER 4.  
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CEREALS.

TABLE No. 11  
AREA IN HECTARES (TAHSILWISE) UNDER CEREALS IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1958-59) \*

Tahsil or Mahal (1)	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)	Jowar (4)	Bajra (5)	Ragi (6)	Maize (7)
Parbhani .. .. .	384-750 (950)	6,012-630 (14,846)	49,077-495 (121,179)	364-500 (900)	..	91-125 (225)
Gangakhed .. .. .	1,852-065 (4,573)	5,271-480 (13,016)	48,019-230 (118,566)	426-465 (1,053)	0-810 (2)	38-070 (94)
Pathri .. .. .	517-590 (1,278)	4,188-510 (10,342)	57,349-620 (141,604)	682-425 (1,685)	3-645 (9)	90-720 (224)
Partur .. .. .	632-205 (1,561)	4,840-560 (11,952)	39,101-130 (96,546)	1,363-230 (3,366)	32-400 (80)	60-345 (149)
Jintur .. .. .	1,279-800 (3,160)	4,311-225 (10,645)	47,020-500 (116,100)	546-345 (1,349)	..	18,630 (46)
Hingoli .. .. .	2,590-380 (6,396)	11,226-600 (27,720)	40,836-150 (1,00,830)	59-130 (146)	2-430 (6)	0-405 (1)
Kalamnuri .. .. .	1,842-750 (4,550)	8,341-380 (20,596)	38,064-735 (93,987)	91,530 (226)	..	3-645 (9)
Basmath .. .. .	2,372-895 (5,859)	3,848-715 (9,503)	43,541-550 (1,07,510)	26-730 (66)	..	14-580 (36)
Total .. .. .	11,472-435 (28,327)	48,041-100 (118,620)	363,010-410 (896,322)	3,560-355 (8,791)	39,285 (97)	317-520 (784)

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

TABLE No. 11—contd.\*

Tahsil or Mahal (1)	Barley (8)	Kodra (9)	Little Millets (10)	Vari (11)	Sava (12)	Other Cereals (13)	Total cereals (14)
Parbhani	..	..	..	..	..	40-905 (101)	55,971-405 (1,38,201)
Gangakhed	42-525 (105)	289-575 (715)	38-880 (96)	147-420 (364)	32-400 (80)	..	56,158-920 (1,38,664)
Pathri	..	..	..	52-245 (129)	33-615 (83)	..	62,918-370 (155,354)
Partur	..	..	..	18-225 (45)	16-200 (40)	..	46,064-295 (113,739)
Jintur	..	..	..	12-150 (30)	..	..	53,188-650 (131,330)
Hingoli	0-405 (1)	..	..	0-405 (1)	..	16-200 (40)	54,732-105 (1,35,141)
Kalamnuri	..	..	..	..	..	41-310 (102)	48,385-350 (1,19,470)
Basmath	552-420 (1,364)	..	..	..	..	..	50,356-890 (1,24,338)
<b>Total</b>	595-350 (1,470)	289-575 (715)	38-880 (96)	230-445 (569)	82-215 (203)	98-415 (243)	4,27,775-985 (1,056,237)

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.  
Agriculture and  
Irrigation.  
CEREALS.  
Jowar.

Jowar is the staple crop of the district. Jowar is produced both as a *kharif* and as a *rabi* crop. Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Jintur are mainly *kharif* crop areas, while in the remaining tahsils of the district both *kharif* as well as *rabi* jowar is produced. The latter have the advantage of possessing the soil deposits of the Godavari and its tributaries, the Purna and the Dudhana. Evidently, the *rabi* variety occupies the bulk of the crop.

The *kharif* crop popularly known as varhadi, occupied 3,62,728.965 hectares (896,322 acres), i.e., about 85 per cent of the area under cereals, in 1958-59. It is grown in several varieties, some being early ones and others late ones. The former are sown in light soil, and the latter, in deep black or irrigated soil.

The surface of the soil is levelled before the seed is drilled. *Kharif* jowar is sown in June-July and *rabi* crop, in September-October. It is a common practice to sow pulses like *udid* along with jowar. When grown as a single crop the seed rate per acre is 4.536 kg. (10 lbs.). When grown as a mixed crop, it is from 2.718 to 3.624 kg. (6 to 8 lbs.). The distance between the rows is from 355.6 to 406.4 mm. (14 to 16 inches). In well-prepared soils, jowar generally requires a single hand-weeding. Inter-culturings at intervals of a fortnight not only keep off weeds but also loosen the soil. *Kharif* crop is harvested from November onwards and, *rabi* crop, in February-March. It is cut close to the ground by a sickle. Ear-heads are cut off and carried to the threshing floor in rotation with cotton. The importance of the crop is due to its high yield of fodder. The seed was introduced from Vidarbha. The improved varieties of *kharif* crop such as P. J. 4 k., 16 k, etc., are being tried all over the district. The "Poona Method" of cultivation, which recommends a distance of 457.2-609.6 millimetres (18"—24") between two rows and, of 304.8—457.2 mm. (12"—18"), between two plants has also been practised to bring about an increased yield of grain per acre.

The *rabi* variety constitutes about three-fifths of the entire crop. The improved variety, P. J. 4R of the Parbhani Research Station is introduced widely in the district. Old cultural practices are gradually being replaced by new ones. Application of fertilisers is becoming common and three-tined implements are in use among progressive cultivators.

Jowar is a staple food of the people of the district. Its grain is ground and the flour is used for the preparation of bread. The grain is also consumed as popped corn (*Lahis*). Special dishes are also made by mixing parched grain with other ingredients such as salt, gur (*gul*), chillis, etc. Parched unripe jowar-heads form a popular preparation called "*hurda*".

Wheat.

*Gahu* (wheat) comes next in importance to jowar. It occupied 48,041.100 hectares (1,18,620 acres), i.e., about 11 per cent of the area under cereals, in 1958-59. About 41 per cent of the area was in Hingoli and Kalamnuri sub-divisions in 1958-59.

Though wheat is grown all over the district, it gives the best yield in deep black soil. It is a winter crop and is sown in September-October by drilling with a two-coultured drill. The soil is ploughed about nine inches deep at the commencement of rains, followed by frequent harrowings to suppress growth of weeds, to allow for thorough absorption of rain water and to create mulch to prevent loss of water from the soil due to evaporation. The P. W. variety evolved on the Parbhani farm is most suitable and hence is sown all over the district. Wheat is also produced on irrigated soils where ploughing is done in September-October. Well-decayed farmyard manure mixed with groundnut cake and sulphate of ammonia is applied heavily. Sowing is done in October at a distance of 304.8—457.2 mm. (12"—18") in between the rows. Irrigation must be given from five to twelve times at intervals of from ten to thirty days. The crop is ready for harvest in February-March. Plants are cut close to the ground or uprooted. They are either tied into bundles or kept for about a week on bunds to dry in the sun. Subsequently, they are carried to the threshing yard for being trampled under the feet of bullocks and are winnowed.

Wheat grains are used for preparing bread, *chapatis*, etc. Straw is used as fodder. Green ear-heads are eaten parched.

*Bhat* (rice) occupied 11,472.435 hectares (28,327 acres), i.e., about three per cent of the area under cereals. It grows in a rain-fed tract and hence in the low-lying patches of *chopani* soil of the district. Paddy is sown by drilling in June-July at a rate of 13.590 to 18.120 kg. (thirty to forty lbs.) per acre. The crop is harvested in November-December. The yield averages 453.592 kg. (thousand lbs.) per acre. Recently, the Japanese method of paddy cultivation has made its way. Its main features are raising nurseries for seedlings at a low seed-rate, heavy manuring, transplantation of fewer seedlings per bunch in rows, adequate interculturing and proper weeding.

Rice.

*Bajri* (bajra) occupied 3,560.355 hectares (8,791 acres), i.e., less than one per cent of the area under cereals.

Bajra.

*Bajri* requires dry climate and light showers with plenty of sunshine between them. It grows well on light soil. The field is harrowed twice or thrice in April-May and once more after the soil is sufficiently moistened. The seed is drilled in rows, 254.0—330.2 mm. (10"—13") apart at a rate of 2.718 to 3.624 kg. (six to eight lbs.) per acre. *Bajra* is usually produced mixed with pulses. The crop is ready for harvest in October-November. It is cut close to the ground by a sickle. It is left in the field for some days to dry, then tied into bundles and stacked. In some cases, heads of grain are removed and carted to the threshing-floor. The bundles of *kadbi* are stacked. The threshing and winnowing processes of *bajra* are more or less the same as for jowar.

Green ears of *bajra* are eaten parched. Ripe grain is also parched for *lahis*. *Bajra* is chiefly used for bread and its stalks are a good fodder.

**CHAPTER 4.** The other cereals produced in the district are barley, *maka* (maize), *harik* (kodra), *vari*, *sava*, *nagli* (ragi), little millets, etc. *Vari* is usually produced as a hill millet. It is entirely a *kharif* crop and is rarely irrigated. *Nagli* (ragi) is a rain-fed crop usually produced on hill slopes. Ripe grain is used for preparing bread. *Maka* (maize) is usually grown as a *kharif* crop.

**Agriculture and Irrigation.**  
CEREALS.  
Other Cereals.

**PULSES.** Pulses occupied 1,70,535.375 hectares (4,21,075 acres), i.e., about 19 per cent of the gross cropped area. They include *mug* (green gram), *harbara* (gram), *tur*, *udid* (black gram), *lakh*, *masur*, etc. Table No. 12 gives the distribution of area under pulses in the district, in 1958-59.



TABLE No. 12.  
AREA IN HECTARES UNDER PULSES (TAHSILWISE) IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1958-59) \*

Tahsil or Mahal (1)	Gram (2)	Green gram (3)	Tur (4)	Black gram (5)	Masur (6)	Watana (7)	Lakh (8)	Other pulses (9)	Total pulses (10)
Parbhani ..	7,422-030 (18,326)	7,097-625 (17,525)	2,728-080 (6,736)	91-530 (226)	243-405 (601)	..	6,277-500 (15,500)	627-750 (1,550)	24,487-920 (60,464)
Gangakhed ..	6,985-845 (17,249)	6,240-240 (15,408)	3,863-700 (9,540)	249-075 (615)	223-155 (551)	..	2,446-605 (6,041)	145-395 (359)	20,154-015 (49,763)
Pathri ..	3,130-650 (7,730)	6,277-500 (15,500)	4,000-995 (9,879)	545-940 (1,348)	137-700 (340)	..	879-255 (2,171)	101-655 (251)	15,073-695 (37,219)
Partur ..	2,761-695 (6,819)	7,343-865 (18,133)	5,846-175 (14,435)	5,156-865 (12,733)	25-110 (62)	..	1,512-270 (3,734)	61-560 (152)	22,707-540 (56,068)
Jintur ..	5,026-860 (12,412)	6,350-805 (15,681)	4,956-795 (12,239)	5,202-630 (12,846)	847-665 (2,093)	..	1,599-750 (3,950)	..	23,984-505 (59,221)
Hingoli ..	3,156-975 (7,795)	2,483-865 (6,135)	4,945-455 (12,211)	6,932-790 (17,118)	607-095 (1,499)	168-885 (417)	388-395 (959)	943-650 (2,330)	19,627-110 (48,462)
Kalamnuri ..	3,054-510 (7,542)	3,009-555 (7,431)	3,930-930 (9,706)	1,310-985 (3,237)	942-030 (2,326)	..	328-860 (812)	12,248-010 (30,242)	24,824-880 (61,296)
Basmath ..	5,833-620 (14,404)	4,158-945 (10,269)	5,645-700 (13,940)	1,016-145 (2,509)	76-140 (188)	91-935 (227)	2,562-840 (6,328)	290-385 (717)	19,675-710 (48,582)
Total ..	37,372-185 (92,277)	42,962-400 (106,080)	35,917-830 (88,686)	20,505-960 (50,632)	3,102-300 (7,660)	260-820 (644)	15,995-475 (39,495)	14,418-405 (35,601)	170,535-375 (421,075)

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.  
Agriculture and  
Irrigation.  
PULSES.  
Green Gram.

*Mug* (green gram) occupied 42,962,400 hectares (1,06,080 acres), i.e., about 25 per cent of the area under pulses in 1958-59. Of this area Partur and Parbhani tahsils accounted for about 34 per cent.

Black soil suits the crop best. The field is ploughed once or twice and then worked by a blade harrow. *Mug* is grown in kharif season and usually mixed with cereals. Early variety is more common in the district and sown as the first crop before *rabi* jowar on well-manured soil and before wheat in irrigated patches. Seeds are sown about ten inches apart by a seed drill in June at a rate of about 6.795 kg. (fifteen lbs.) per acre. After a week, the seed plant appears on the surface. The crop is once hoed after twenty days by interculturing tools and is also hand-weeded. By September, the crop is ready for harvest. Plants are uprooted and carried to the threshing-floor. They are stacked and kept for some time to be subsequently threshed by beating with sticks or by trampling under the feet of bullocks. The crop yields about 181,200 kg. (400 lbs.) per acre when grown as a single crop. If grown as a mixed crop, its yield is much less. The improved variety, China *mug* has also been introduced recently. It matures within sixty-five days. The five-tined implement, *argada* is also used for ordinary *bakhar* so as to facilitate sowing within minimum time.

Green pods are eaten as a vegetable. Ripe green pulse is consumed whole or split. It is parched, mixed with butter and made into spiced balls. Another preparation is *dal*. Leaves and stalks are a good fodder. The flour is sometimes used as a substitute for soap. The crop is used for green manuring.

Gram.

*Harbara* (gram) occupied 37,372,185 hectares (92,277 acres), i.e., about 22 per cent of the area under pulses in 1958-59. Half of the area is concentrated in Parbhani, Gangakhed and Basmath. It is a *rabi* crop produced in black soil along the bank of the Tapi and grown in rotation or mixed with *rabi* jowar. The *chafa* variety is becoming popular as it gives a better yield than the local one. It is sown in the *rabi* season in October-November by a two-coultered drill in rows about a foot apart, the seed rate being 18.143 to 22.679 kg. (forty to fifty lbs.) per acre. The crop is rarely weeded. It is a common practice to pluck off tops of shoots before flowering to render them strong and bushy. The crop is ready for harvest in February. Plants are pulled out and carried to the threshing-floor. They are stacked for about a week, dried and trampled under the feet of bullocks. The yield of the crop is about 226,500—271,800 kg. (500—600 lbs.) per acre.

Foliage and green grams are used as a vegetable. Gram is eaten green, boiled or parched. It is used as *dal*, when ripe. It is a common food for horses. Vinegar called "*amb*" is made from foliage. Dry stalks are a good fodder.

Pigeon Pea.

*Tur* (Pigeon pea) occupied 35,917,830 hectares (88,686 acres), i.e., about 21 per cent of the area under pulses in 1958-59. It is a hardy crop and resists drought remarkably. It is grown mixed



with major *kharij* crops like cotton and groundnut. It is also grown as a single crop on scattered patches. In medium moist soil, it grows luxuriantly, if sown on well-broken, fertilised soil. The crop is sown in June-July. Usually, one row of the crop is sown in thirty rows of the main crop. The crop grows slowly till the principal crop is harvested and does well in the absence of winter rains. No weeding or interculturing is done. The stem becomes thick, woody and strong. Flowering continues for about two months. Green as well as ripe pods are seen on the plants. The crop is ready for harvest in January-February. A major part of picking ripe pods is done before plants are cut so as to prevent pods from splitting and seeds from scattering. After harvest, plants are cut, tied into bundles and taken to the threshing-floor to be subsequently beaten with long sticks to break open the pods.

Green pods are eaten as a vegetable. Ripe pulse is split and made into various preparations. The yellow split pulse is made into a porridge and is also mixed with vegetables. The outer husk of seed, with part of the kernel, is a favourite fodder of milch cattle. Leaves and shells of pods are a valuable addition to fodder. Stalks are used for making baskets, brooms, wetting house walls and roofs, etc.

*Udid* (black gram) occupied 20,505.960 hectares (50,632 acres), i.e., 12 per cent of the area under pulses, in 1958-59. Black soil suits the crop best. The field is ploughed twice. The crop is produced mixed with jowar. It is sown in June-July ten inches apart at a rate of about twelve lbs. (5.443 kg.) per acre. It is ready for harvest in September-October. The yield is about 181.200—226.500 kg. (400—500 lbs.), when it is taken as a single crop. If grown as a mixed crop, its yield is much less.

Green pods are used as a vegetable. Ripe pulse is split and consumed as *dal*. Papads are also made from pulse powder. Stalks and leaves make good fodder.

*Lakh* occupied 15,995.475 hectares (39,495 acres), i.e., less than ten per cent of the area under pulses in 1958-59. Basmath and Gangakhed accounted for three-fourths of the area. The crop is produced mixed with paddy. Seeds are sown in moist heavy soil in October-November when paddy may be ready for harvest. The crop is harvested in January-February. Leaves and stalks, when green, are a good fodder. The average yield is 45.300 kg. (100 lbs.) per acre. The pulse is eaten whole or split.

Other pulses occupied 17,781.525 hectares (43,905 acres), i.e., a little more than ten per cent of the area under pulses. They include *masur*, *vatana*, *chavli*, etc. *Vatana* is grown in moist soil, after the harvest of paddy. Seeds are sown in November in furrows through a tube attached to the plough. The crop is harvested in January-February. Green pods are used as a vegetable. The pulse is used either whole or split. *Chavli* is produced as a mixed crop with jowar. It is sown in June-July and harvested in October. Green pods are used as a vegetable and eaten raw or cooked. Ripe grain is used as a pulse and eaten boiled.

**CHAPTER 4.**  
**Agriculture and**  
**Irrigation.**  
PULSES.  
Pigeon Pea.

Black Gram.

Lakh.

Other Pulses.

CHAPTER 4.  
Agriculture and  
Irrigation.  
SUGARCANE.

Oos (Sugarcane) occupied 1,563.705 hectares (3,861 acres), i.e., less than one per cent of the gross cropped area, in the district in 1958-59. Its cultivation is largely concentrated in Basmath and Kalamnuri. The statement below gives the tahsil-wise distribution of the area under sugarcane.

*Area under Sugarcane in Parbhani District, 1958-59*

Tahsil or Mahal	Area	
	Hectares	Acres
Parbhani .. .. .	56·700	140
Gangakhed .. .. .	181·845	449
Pathri .. .. .	83·430	206
Partur .. .. .	156·330	386
Jintur .. .. .	65·610	162
Hingoli .. .. .	34·830	86
Kalamnuri .. .. .	268·515	663
Basmath .. .. .	716·445	1,769
Total .. .. .	1,563·705	3,861

Oos (sugarcane) is grown in rich, black or highly manured light soils. It is grown especially on water-logged patches where no other crop thrives well. Care is taken not to plant it in the same field for more than once in three years. Dry crops such as jowar, bajari, tur etc., are taken during the intervening years. After first ploughing about thirty to hundred cart-loads of farm-yard manure are applied per acre. The field is ploughed again for mixing the manure thoroughly with the soil. Heavy clods are powdered by means of a wooden mallet. The field is finally ploughed and made into ridges and furrows. Necessary channels are also prepared for irrigation before planting. The crop takes a full year to harvest. Selected choppings of sets (seed cane cut into pieces) are planted in January. First watering is done on the third day and second watering on the seventh day from planting. Subsequent waterings follow at intervals of eight days, except when it is raining. As soon as rain ceases, light watering is given. Hoeing is done nearly a month after planting and then repeated twice, at one month's interval. Then follows hand-weeding. About 90.600 kg. (200 lbs.) of nitrogen are applied per acre as top-dressing which is composed of a mixture of groundnut cake and sulphate of ammonia in equal proportions. When the crop becomes yellow, canes break at nodes when snapped and, when hard sound is heard on beating the cane with knuckles, the cane is considered as fully ripe.

The recovery of sugar contents in the cane is about 13 per cent.

DRUGS AND  
NARCOTICS.

Drugs and narcotics occupied 108.135 hectares (267 acres), in 1958-59. They include *tambakhu* (tobacco), *nagvel* (betel-leaves) and *ajwan*. The percentage of these crops to the gross cropped area is negligible. They are produced mainly in Jintur, Parbhani and Hingoli tahsils.

TABLE No. 13  
AREA UNDER DRUGS AND NARCOTICS IN PARBHANI DISTRICT\*  
(1958-59)

(Figures in Hectares)

Tahsil or Mahal (1)	Tobacco (2)	Betel leaves (3)	Ajwan (4)	Total (5)
Parbhani ..	16.605 (41)	..	..	16.605 (41)
Gangakhed ..	6.885 (17)	..	..	6.885 (17)
Pathri ..	10.935 (27)	..	4.050 (10)	14.985 (37)
Partur ..	9.315 (23)	..	..	9.315 (23)
Jintur ..	30.375 (75)	..	..	30.375 (75)
Hingoli ..	1.215 (3)	14.580 (36)	..	15.795 (39)
Kalamnuri ..	3.645 (9)	..	..	3.645 (9)
Basmath ..	4.050 (10)	6.480 (16)	..	10.530 (26)
District Total ..	83.025 (205)	21.060 (52)	4.050 (10)	108.135(267)

*Tambakhu* (tobacco) occupied 83.025 hectares (205 acres), i.e., about 77 per cent of the area under drugs and narcotics, in the district in 1958-59. More than half the area under the crop was in Jintur and Parbhani tahsils.

Tobacco.

The field is ploughed in April-May and harrowed three or four times. Farm-yard manure is applied to the soil before the advent of the monsoon. Sowing is done in seed-beds between June and August. It is sometimes delayed till October. The crop hardly requires watering. It is harvested between November and February. The plant is not allowed to flower and all buds and branches are nipped off as soon as they appear, only eight or ten leaves being allowed to remain. Plants are cut about four inches above the ground and spread in the sun for drying. Water mixed with cow-urine is sprinkled over them. Damp plants are then mixed with *surad* grass and closely packed in a pit or stacked under weights for ten days during which period the process of fermentation takes place. Leaves are then bundled together, ready for disposal. The crop is grown primarily for leaves, which are used after curing in the manufacture of bidis. Stalks of plant are used as fuel or manure.

*Nagvel* (betel-leaf) occupied 21.060 hectares (52 acres), i.e., about 19 per cent of the area under drugs and narcotics, in 1958-59. It is grown only in Hingoli and Basmath tahsils.

Betel-leaf.

It is obtained from a creeper cultivated for leaves. It needs abundant water-supply. The crop is protected from wind and sun by high hedges or screens of grass or mats raised round the field. Planting is done with cuttings obtained from the healthy,

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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mature plants. Numerous trees such as *Shevri* (*sesbania aegyptiaca*), *pangara* (*erythrina indica*), *hadga* (*sesbania grandiflora*), *shevga* (*moringa pterygosperma*), etc., are planted to provide support to *nagvel* vines. They begin to bear fruit in the third year, and yield well from the fourth year to the thirteenth year, though in some cases, the yield continues up to the twentieth year. The upper half of the vines is netted between March and May and the lower half is coiled and buried above the root under fresh earth and manure. The garden is compartmentalised for this purpose, the compartments being treated in rotation. Those from which cutting is done first are ready to bear before cutting is done from the last ones.

The cultivation of *nagvel* is costly and cannot be undertaken without adequate capital. Operations such as weeding, watering, picking, protecting, etc., require continuous and careful attention. *Nagvel* leaves are eaten or chewed along with areca-nut. They possess digestive properties.

**OIL-SEEDS.**

Oil-seeds occupied 96,041.700 hectares (2,37,140 acres), i.e., 10.5 per cent of the gross cropped area, in 1958-59. They included groundnut, safflower, sesamum, mustard, rape, etc., as edible and linseed, niger seed, castor, etc., as non-edible crops. Pathri, Gangakhed, Parbhani and Jintur accounted for three-fourths of the area under this crop. Table No. 14 gives the area under oil-seeds, in the district in 1958-59.



TABLE No. 14  
AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1958-59)\*

(Figures in Hectares)

E D I B L E							
Tahsil or Mahal (1)	Groundnut (2)	Sesamum (3)	Rape (4)	Mustard (5)	Safflower (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)
Parbhani .. ..	5,184,000 (12,800)*	75,950 (190)	8,100 (20)	77,355 (191)	5,467,905 (13,501)	..	10,814,310 (26,702)
Gangakhed .. ..	5,213,565 (12,873)	259,200 (640)	138,105 (341)	126,765 (313)	4,717,440 (11,648)	980,505 (2,421)	11,435,580 (28,236)
Pathri .. ..	14,183,910 (35,022)	179,415 (443)	0,810 (2)	133,245 (329)	11,973,015 (29,563)	70,875 (175)	26,541,270 (65,534)
Partur .. ..	3,137,535 (7,747)	348,705 (861)	..	11,745 (29)	5,075,865 (12,533)	2,430 (6)	8,576,280 (21,176)
Jintur .. ..	4,922,370 (12,154)	618,435 (1,527)	..	29,160 (72)	4,782,240 (11,808)	..	10,352,205 (25,561)
Hingoli .. ..	2,210,895 (5,459)	142,965 (353)	..	388,395 (959)	850,095 (2,099)	..	3,592,350 (8,870)
Kalamnuri .. ..	1,079,730 (2,666)	474,255 (1,171)	..	18,630 (46)	230,040 (568)	..	1,802,655 (4,451)
Basmath .. ..	2,209,275 (5,455)	135,675 (335)	..	45,360 (112)	1,212,975 (2,995)	..	3,603,285 (8,897)
Total .. ..	38,141,280 (94,176)	2,235,600 (5,526)	147,015 (363)	830,655 (2,051)	34,309,575 (84,715)	1,053,810 (2,602)	76,717,935 (1,89,427)

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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TABLE No. 14—contd.

NON-EDIBLE						
Tahsil or Mahal (1)	Linseed (9)	Castor (10)	Niger seeds (11)	Others (12)	Total (13)	Grand Total (14)
Parbhani .. ..	3,099.060 (7,652)*	69.660 (172)	101.250 (250)	..	3,269.970 (8,074)	14,084.280 (34,776)
Gangakhed .. ..	4,419.360 (10,912)	69.255 (171)	232.875 (575)	..	4,721.490 (11,658)	16,157.070 (39,894)
Pathri .. ..	2,576.205 (6,361)	32.400 (80)	112.185 (277)	..	2,720.790 (6,718)	29,262.060 (72,252)
Partur .. ..	2,672.190 (6,598)	15.390 (38)	153.090 (378)	2.025 (5)	2,842.695 (7,019)	11,418.975 (28,195)
Jintur .. ..	1,294.380 (3,196)	4.860 (12)	729.000 (1,800)	..	2,028.240 (5,008)	12,380.445 (30,569)
Hingoli .. ..	993.060 (2,452)	8.100 (20)	..	..	1,001.160 (2,472)	4,593.510 (11,342)
Kalamnuri .. ..	199.260 (492)	0.810 (2)	..	..	200.070 (494)	2,002.725 (4,945)
Basmath .. ..	2,449.035 (6,047)	90.315 (223)	..	..	2,539.350 (6,270)	6,142.635 (15,167)
Total .. ..	17,702.550 (43,710)	290.790 (718)	1,328.400 (3,280)	2,025 (5)	19,323.765 (47,713)	96,041.700 (2,37,140)

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

*Bhuimug* (groundnut) occupied 38,141.280 hectares (94,176 acres), i.e., 39.7 per cent of the area under oil-seeds. It is mainly cultivated in Pathri, Cangakhed, Parbhani and Jintur. *Bhuimug* (groundnut) is increasingly valued as a cash crop due to its use for domestic consumption as well as for manufacture of soap and other pharmaceutical preparations. It is the chief constituent of synthetic ghee and is a good export commodity. Moreover, the crop is economic and the cultivator can take, in the same field, jowar or *kapashi* (cotton), without much of manurial treatment. As the crop belongs to the leguminous variety, it serves as a good rotation crop. The crop grows well in a well-drained soil with friable loose texture. It also thrives well on loamy soils with slight acid reaction. Addition of *kunkar* to clay improves the physical texture of the soil. The crop is adaptable to a wide range of climates. Bright sunshine is essential for flowering, while moist and friable soil helps penetration of the peg and subsequent development of pods. The crop requires steady but rather high temperature and moderate and uniformly distributed supply of moisture, especially during pod formation, followed by dry condition during harvesting and curing. The alternate spell of dry and wet weather at the close of the monsoon is conducive to pod formation. Excessive rains discourage development of pods, as they induce vegetative growth of the plant at the cost of pod formation.

The preparatory tillage consists of ploughing medium to light soils and harrowing black soils so as to make them loose and pulverised. Generally, no manuring is done. Kernels are sown at 27.180—40.770 kg. (60—90 lbs.) per acre with the commencement of the monsoon by the end of June or by the first week of July by drilling them through bamboo or tinsheet tubes locally called *moghas*. These are attached to coulters of the drill. Early sowing is a common practice and two or three interculturings are done before peg formation. The last interculturing is done, rather deep, with a small blade hoe, to loosen the soil for easy penetration of pegs and subsequent development of pods. Harvest is ready by mid-October. Plants are uprooted from the ground and pods separated out by hand or by rod-beating.

*Til* (Sesame) occupied 2,235.600 hectares (5,520 acres), i.e., 2.3 per cent of the area under oil-seeds in the district, in 1958-59. Almost half of the acreage is in Jintur and Kalamnuri tahsils.

*Til* (Sesame) is produced as a rain-fed crop and is sown in June-July. It is grown on a variety of soils. The field is repeatedly ploughed. It is then operated by a blade harrow for perfect tilth and firm seed-bed. As the seeds are small, they are mixed with ash, sand or manure, to secure even distribution. The crop is thinned out, bullock-hoed twice and hand-weeded. One pound of seed is required to sow an acre of land. The crop matures in about four months. Plants are cut two or three inches above the ground, collected in bundles and allowed to dry. Seed capsules are slit open and seeds are extracted by beating the plants against the ground.

*Til* oil is extracted from seeds. It has light yellow colour, mild agreeable taste and scarcely discernible smell. It gives a clear light and burns rapidly. It is also used in cooking food. It keeps

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for years without becoming rancid. The cake left after oil extraction is a good concentrate for cattle. *Til* oil is eaten raw or used in the preparation of sweetmeats. It is also sometimes used in anointing the body.

*Karadi* (safflower) occupied 34,309.575 hectares (84,715 acres), i.e., 35.7 per cent of the area under oil-seeds, in 1958-59. More than half of this area is in Pathri and Parbhani. The crop is grown as a hedge to *rabi* jowar fields. It serves as a fence against trespass by stray cattle. It is also grown with *gahu* (wheat) as a mixed crop. It is sown in October and harvested in February. *Karadi* (safflower) oil is extensively used in cooking. Oil-cake is used as cattle food.

**Linseed.**

Linseed occupied 17,702.550 hectares (43,710 acres), i.e., 18.4 per cent of the area under oil-seeds, in 1958-59. It is mainly cultivated in Gangakhed, Parbhani, Partur, Pathri and Basmath. It is a *rabi* crop, grown in deep soils retaining moisture. The seed is sown in October and the crop is harvested in February. Linseed is used in condiments. Linseed oil is used in cooking and making of paints and varnishes. Oil-cake is a good manure and is best known as cattle food.

**Other oil-seeds.**

Other oil-seeds include mustard and rape, among edible and niger seed and castor among non-edible varieties. They occupied 3,652.695 hectares (9,019 acres), i.e., 3.8 per cent of the area under oil-seeds, in 1958-59. Niger seed is sown in August and harvested in November-December. Castor seed is a *kharif* crop sown in

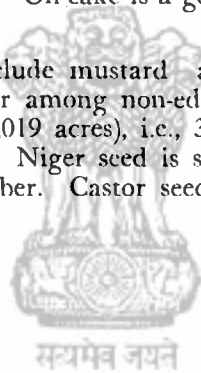




TABLE No. 15  
AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1958-59)  
(Figures in Hectares)\*

Tahsil or Mahal (1)	Chillis (2)	Ginger (3)	Pepper (4)	Coriander (5)	Garlic (6)	Other condiments and spices (7)	Total condiments and spices (8)
Parbhani .. ..	346-680 (856)	..	3-645 (9)	22-680 (56)	..	..	373-005 (921)
Gungakhed .. ..	540-270 (1,334)	..	8-505 (21)	66-420 (164)	0-405 (1)	..	615-600 (1,520)
Pathri .. ..	1,062-720 (2,624)	..	10-935 (27)	17-010 (42)	..	18-225 (45)	1,108-890 (2,738)
Partur .. ..	665-415 (1,643)	..	8-910 (22)	1-620 (4)	21-465 (53)	..	697-410 (1,722)
Jintur .. ..	390-825 (965)	..	..	..	..	18-225 (45)	409-050 (1,010)
Hingoli .. ..	422-820 (1,044)	..	26-325 (65)	..	..	..	449-145 (1,109)
Basmath .. ..	716-650 (1,770)	4-860 (12)	716-850 (1,770)	0-405 (1)	4-860 (12)	..	1,443-825 (3,565)
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>4145-580</b> <b>(10,236)</b>	<b>4-860</b> <b>(12)</b>	<b>775-170</b> <b>(1,914)</b>	<b>108-135</b> <b>(267)</b>	<b>26-730</b> <b>66)</b>	<b>36-450</b> <b>(90)</b>	<b>5,096-925</b> <b>(12,585)</b>

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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AND SPICES.****Chillis.**

*Mirchi* (chillis) occupied 4,145.580 hectares (10,236 acres), i.e., 81.3 per cent of the area under condiments and spices, in 1958-59. More than three-fifths of the area is in Pathri, Basmath and Partur tahsils. The crop is produced on varying types of soils and under different climatic conditions, though black and loamy soils suit it best. It is usually grown as a kharif crop. It is sown in May. Seedlings are raised in a nursery and transplanted after about a month. The plant begins to bear after two months. Usually, a *mirchi* plant yields two crops in a year. If the crop is irrigated, many pickings can be taken. Ripe chillis are dried in the sun and then packed in sack cloth for being carted to the market. *Mirchi* is pungent due to the active principle of *capsicin* present largely in its skin and membranous septa. It is used in the preparation of curry, *chutney*, pickles, etc.

**Black Pepper.**

*Miri* (black pepper) occupied 775.170 hectares (1,914 acres), i.e., 1.5 per cent of the area under condiments and spices in 1958-59. Of this, Basmath occupied 92.5 per cent. *Miri* is used widely in the preparation of various curries and *chutneys*. It is regarded as an excellent appetiser.

**Coriander.**

*Kothimbir* (coriander) occupied 108.135 hectares (267 acres), i.e., less than one per cent of the area under condiments and spices in 1958-59. Of this 61.4 per cent of the area was in Gangakhed. *Kothimbir* (coriander) is cultivated in black clayey and red loamy soils.

Sowing is done at about 2.718 kg. (six lbs.) per acre at any time during the year, when it is grown as a vegetable, and in September, when raised for seed. The soil is prepared in the same manner as in the case of jowar. The crop is harvested by uprooting plants three months after sowing, the average yield amounting to 607.500 kg. (1,500 lbs.) per acre. The yield is then carried to the threshing yard for being stacked. Threshing is done by trampling the crop under the feet of oxen or by beating it with sticks. The seeds are cleaned and brought to the market for sale. *Kothimbir* (coriander) is cultivated largely for seeds (*dhane*). It is also grown for green leaves (*Kothimbir*). Tender stems are used as a vegetable and as a flavouring ingredient in many dishes. *Dhane* (coriander seeds) possess medicinal properties.

**Garlic.**

*Lasun* (garlic) occupied 26.730 hectares (66 acres), in 1958-59. Of this Partur occupied 80.3 per cent. *Lasun* (garlic) is grown on black soils. It is cultivated as a single crop and bears well when irrigated. The land is tilled carefully and then sown with inner flattish bulbs. The crop is weeded twice or thrice at intervals of ten or twelve days. A light top dressing of artificial manures after first hand-weeding is also not uncommon. The crop is said to be ripe, when leaves become yellow. Bulbs are uprooted either by hand or with a light pick-axe. The field is irrigated a few days before harvest. This helps to soften the soil and to harvest bulbs without damage. Bulbs are cleaned and sorted out, while roots and tops are removed. They are thinly spread for drying to make

them ready for the market. *Lasun* (garlic) is extensively used in the preparation of *chutneys*, in seasoning vegetables, in curries and in flavouring pickles. It is also used as a medicine being an antidote against fever and cough and ear-aches. Its peculiar odour is due to the presence of volatile oil in it.

Of the fibre crops *kapashi* (cotton) is the most important. *Ambadi* (deccan hemp) and *sann* (Bombay hemp) are produced on a small scale. Table No. 16 shows the area under fibres in 1958-59.

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TABLE No. 16  
AREA UNDER FIBRES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1958-59)

(Figures in Hectares)\*

Tahsil or Mahal (1)	Cotton (2)	Jute (3)	Sann-hemp (4)	Deccan-hemp (5)	Other fibres (6)	Total (7)
Parbhani .. .. .	14,215.500 (35,100)	..	50.625 (125)	799.875 (1,975)	..	15,066.000 (37,200)
Gangakhed .. .. .	17,329.545 (42,789)	..	882.495 (2,179)	629.370 (1,554)	..	18,841.410 (46,522)
Pathri .. .. .	23,570.190 (58,198)	..	..	..	..	23,570.190 (58,198)
Parrur .. .. .	30,372.975 (74,995)	..	443.880 (1,096)	878.850 (2,170)	250.695 (619)	31,946.400 (78,880)
Jintur .. .. .	29,108.970 (71,874)	892.215 (2,203)	..	675.590 (1,668)	..	30,676.725 (75,745)
Hingoli .. .. .	35,480.025 (87,605)	852.930 (2,106)	..	499.365 (1,233)	..	36,832.320 (90,944)
Kalamnuri .. .. .	29,968.380 (73,996)	..	238.140 (588)	495.315 (1,223)	..	30,701.835 (75,807)
Basmath .. .. .	24,017.310 (59,302)	..	245.430 (606)	1,212.975 (2,995)	2,835 (7)	25,478.550 (62,910)
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>204,062.895</b> <b>(5,03,859)</b>	<b>1,745.145</b> <b>(4,309)</b>	<b>1,860.570</b> <b>(4,594)</b>	<b>5,191.290</b> <b>(12,818)</b>	<b>253.530</b> <b>(626)</b>	<b>213,113.430</b> <b>(5,26,206)</b>

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

*Kapashi* (cotton) occupied about 96 per cent of the area under fibres or 22.2 per cent of the gross cropped area, in 1958-59. Hingoli, Partur, Kalamnuri and Jintur accounted for over sixty per cent of this area.

*Kapashi* (cotton) grows best in places where the annual rainfall averages about thirty inches and is distributed in such a way that there may be soaking rains in July, followed by moderate showers alternated with sunshine in August and heavy rains in the second fortnight of September. The monsoon in the district begins by mid-June and is over by end of September. Less assured rains occur during and after October. Further, the soil cracks heavily, especially after December, being devoid of moisture. Cracks extend considerably in depth, often damaging the standing crop by rupturing roots. The temperature during July-September is most conducive to vegetative growth. The mean, maximum and minimum temperatures, during this period, are fairly constant. The last picking is usually over by end of December.

*Kapashi* (cotton) is produced as a rain-fed crop, in rotation after jowar or after jowar and groundnut. Land is prepared by harrowing it four or five times, in heavy soils, and thrice, in light soils. Farm-yard manure, from seven and a half to fifteen cart-loads, is given per acre of land. Application of about 90.600 kg. (200 lbs.) of powered groundnut-cake before sowing or of sulphate of ammonia, in two doses, first at the time of sowing and then five or six weeks afterwards, is also very common. Sowing commences with the outbreak of the monsoon, i.e., in the third week of June. The seed is plastered with cow-dung and mud to facilitate easy dropping. It is drilled 457.2 mm. (eighteen inches) apart with *niphan* (a drill) at 7.248 kg. (sixteen lbs.) per acre. The crop is thinned one month after sowing by placing plants nine inches apart. Interculturing is given, three to five times with a blade hoe and hand-weeding is done twice or thrice, as and when required. Picking starts by end of October or one week hence and is over generally by end of December. Occasionally, when heavy rain is received in October, additional yield becomes possible for being picked by end of January.

Firstly, seed may be treated with mercurial fungicides like agrosan to protect it against the disease anthracnose which causes seeding blight. Secondly, 9.060 kg. (twenty lbs.) of  $P_2O_5$  (phosphoric and hybrid and 18.120 kg. (forty lbs.) of  $K_2O$  (potassium oxide) may be applied before sowing. Thirdly, five cart-loads of farm-yard manure and forty lbs. of nitrogen in the form of sulphate of ammonia may be applied one month after sowing; and, finally, seed may be sown 457.2 mm. (18") apart at 6.795 kg. (fifteen lbs.) per acre.

*Gaorani-6* and *Gaorani-12* were grown extensively in east and west of the district, till 1953-54. A higher ginning strain from *Gaorani-12*, viz., *Daulat-2204* evolved presently is released in the district, for over a decade. The experimental scheme is conducted by the Cotton Research Station, Parbhani, and financed by the State Government and the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

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**Cotton.**

The Cotton Breeder in charge of the scheme is placed under the technical control of the Cotton Specialist, Nanded, and under the administrative control of the Millet Specialist, Parbhani. *Gaorani* 12 is becoming unpopular on account of its low yield. The breeding work for evolving a strain, superior to *Gaorani*-12 and other local varieties of *kapashi* in respect of yield, etc., has been in progress since 1941. Details of a few important strains produced at the College Main Farm, Parbhani, are given below.—

Strain in millimetres (1)	Parent in millimetres (2)	Yield per acre in kg.* (3)	Ginning percent- age (4)	Fibre length in mm. † (5)	Fibre width in mm. † (6)
Local .. ..	Local .. ..	158.097 (349)	31.4	18.288 (0.72)	5.182 (0.204)
Gaorani-12 ..	Hyderabad- Gaorani.	144.507 (319)	31.6	21.844 (0.86)	3.962 (0.156)
Daulat-2204 ..	Gaorani-12 ..	173.046 (382)	36.1	21.844 (0.86)	5.436 (0.214)

Trials of *Daulat*-2204 have been in progress since 1950 throughout the district. *Daulat* strain compares with local strain, as under:—

Strain (1)	Yield per acre in kg.* (2)	Ginning percentage (3)
Local .. ..	113.250 (250)	33.8
<i>Daulat</i> .. ..	126.840 (280)	35.7

A strain superior to *Daulat*-2204, viz., *Daulat*-4822 has been found at the College Main Farm, Parbhani, and its superiority can be seen from the chart below:—

Strain (1)	Parent (2)	Yield per acre in kg.* (3)	Ginning percent- age (4)	Fibre length † in mm. (5)	Fibre width in mm. † (6)
Local .. ..	Local .. ..	144.960 (320)	33.5	21.336 (0.84)	5.461 (0.215)
<i>Daulat</i> -2204 ..	<i>Gaorani</i> -12 ..	149.037 (329)	34.8	22.860 (0.90)	4.445 (0.175)
<i>Daulat</i> -4822 ..	<i>Gaorani</i> -12 ..	167.157 (369)	37.4	21.844 (0.86)	4.140 (0.163)

\*Figures in brackets are in lbs.

†Figures in brackets are in inches.

The crop fares well during light rainfall, whereas it suffers during heavy rainfall. Good manuring, proper drainage, levelling and crop protection give good results. The crop is raised by dibbling. A basal dose of twenty lbs. of nitrogen and ten cart-loads of farm-yard manure is adequate. *Gaorani-6* and *Gaorani-12* have now been replaced by *Gaorani-1946* and *Gaorani-1422*, respectively. 170-CO2 variety from Ahmednagar gives an outturn which is three or four times more than that of the local strains. The possibility of introducing this variety in the district is under consideration.

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Cotton.

*Ambadi* (Deccan hemp) occupied about 2.4 per cent of the area under fibres in 1958-59. Cultivation is largely centred in Basmath, Partur and Parbhani tahsils. It is a *khari* crop adaptable to a wide range of soils and climate. It is usually produced as a subsidiary crop with jowar, bajra, or pulses. It is also grown mixed with *kapashi* (cotton). This practice often adversely affects the yield of *kapashi* (cotton). The crop is sown in June-July and harvested in October-November. Plants are uprooted, dried in the sun and tied into small bundles. Leaves and capsules are easily separated by beating bundles on a log of wood or a thick plank. The seed is removed from the capsule by beating with a stick. It is then winnowed. Small dry bundles are tied into larger ones, steeped in water and weighed down with stones for about fifteen days. The bark and the fibre become loose and can be easily peeled off in long strips in water. Clean fibre is dried in the sun, tied in bundles and prepared for the market.

Deccan Hemp.

*Sann* (Bombay hemp) occupied less than one per cent of the area under fibres in 1958-59. It is mainly cultivated in Gangakhed and Partur tahsils. The crop is sown soon after the commencement of rains at 27.180-45.300 kg. (60-100 lbs.) of seed per acre. The plant grows so fast that weeds are smothered. The crop is ready for ploughing in, when about two and a half months old. The weight of the green matter is then maximum, about ten tons per acre. Nitrogen at about 0.5 per cent of the green weight is applied to the soil at about 45.300 kg. (100 lbs.) per acre. A heavy log roller is first drawn over the land for levelling before it is ploughed. The field so treated is left like that for about five or six weeks, i.e., till the *Sann* decays. The bark after being subjected to rotting, yields fibre which is useful in making ropes, twine and fishing nets.

Sann.

Fruits occupied 1652.400 hectares (4,080 acres), i.e., less than one per cent of the gross-cropped area in 1958-59. Of this, Basmath and Pathri accounted for 65.6 per cent. Table No. 17 gives area under fruits in Parbhani district in 1958-59.

FRUITS.

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FRUITS.

TABLE No. 17  
AREA UNDER FRUITS\* IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1958-59)

(Figures in Hectares)

Tahsil or Mahal (1)	Custard apple (2)	Grape (3)	Banana (4)	Mango (5)	Sweet orange (6)	Sour lime (7)	Pomelo (8)	Other cit- rus fruits (9)	Guava (10)	Popaya (11)	Other fruits (12)	Total (13)
Parbhani	..	..	71-280 (176)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71-280 (176)
Gangakhed	..	..	69-255 (171)	8-100 (20)	11-745 (29)	1-215 (3)	..	..	20-655 (51)	..	0-405 (1)	111-375 (275)
Pathri	..	2-025 (5)	230-850 (570)	6-075 (15)	..	..	0-810 (2)	..	22-680 (56)	6-480 (16)	..	268-920 (664)
Partur	..	..	74-925 (185)	1-215 (3)	..	..	..	39-285 (97)	28-350 (70)	6-075 (15)	15-390 (38)	165-240 (408)
Jintur	..	..	86-265 (213)	..	14-175 (35)	..	..	..	7-695 (19)	2-025 (5)	..	110-160 (272)
Hingoli	30-375 (75)	2-025 (5)	47-790 (118)	2-430 (6)	12-150 (30)	..	..	..	15-795 (39)	..	..	110-565 (273)
Basmath	..	0-405 (1)	605-880 (1,496)	6-075 (15)	186-300 (460)	..	..	..	11-745 (29)	..	4-455 (11)	814-860 (2,012)
Total	30-375 (75)	4-455 (11)	1,186-245 (2,929)	23-895 (59)	224-370 (554)	1-215 (3)	0-810 (2)	39-285 (97)	106-920 (264)	14-580 (36)	20-250 (50)	1,652-400 (4,080)

\*All these are fresh fruits.

\*\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.



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 FRUITS.  
 Banana.

*Kele* (banana) occupied 1186.245 hectares (2,929 acres), i.e., 71.8 per cent of the area under fruits in 1958-59. Of this, Basmath and Pathri accounted for 70.6 per cent. *Kele* (banana) is produced in deep, retentive, clayey soils with good drainage. After preparation, the field is manured with fifty cart-loads of farm-yard manure per acre. No pits are dug, but cross-wise shallow furrows are prepared. Suckers are planted at each crossing of the furrows in loose surface soil, usually between June and August, but sometimes in October. Watering is done in September and continued till the advent of monsoon. Strong wind-breaks are provided on the windward side. Spacing of the crop depends on the variety grown. About 2,000 suckers are planted in an area of 0.405 hectare (an acre). After planting, two harrowings are given for removing weeds. Irrigation beds are repaired. Top-dressing of oil-cake is given during the third and the fourth months. Earthing up is also done. Flowering starts after about nine months and lasts for about three or four months. The crop takes about a year and a half after planting to mature. *Kele* (banana) is harvested when it gets rounded and its dry peels begin to drop. *Kele* (banana) can be produced thrice or even more in the same field, except the *basrai* which has to be grown on a fresh piece of land either fallow or cultivated under dry crops. It is a highly nutritious fruit. *Kelful* (flower spike or plantain flower) is used as a vegetable and the juice of the inner part of the stem, in preparing *papads*. Green leaves are used as plates for meals and dry leaves and ashes make an excellent manure. Unripe fruit is used as a vegetable, while leaves are used in making *bidis*. Stem fibres are useful for budding and grafting as well as in paper-making.

*Mosambi* (sweet orange) occupied 224.370 hectares (554 acres), i.e., 13.6 per cent of the area under fruits in 1958-59. Of this area Basmath accounted for 83 per cent. *Mosambi* (sweet orange) requires dry and hot climate and loose and loamy soil which is well-drained and neither limy nor sticky. Seedlings of *Jamburi* are raised for a year in nursery beds and budded in fair weather after transplanting in rows in nursery. After buds have sufficiently established themselves, saplings are planted. Pits of the size of 0.609 × 0.609 m. (2' × 2') each, are dug from fifteen to twenty feet apart and are filled with soil mixed with farm-yard manure, bone-meal, etc. Plants are manured after every five years. Inter-crops, especially those not requiring heavy irrigation, are also produced during early years till fruiting. After harvest, land is ploughed, harrowed and weeded. The tree begins to bear when about seven years old. It flowers during *ambe bahar* (January-February), and bears fruit in August-September. The use of *mosambi* for the sick is well-known. It is also valued as a dessert and a table fruit. Its juice is refreshing and nutritious.

Sweet Orange.

*Peru* (guava) occupied 106.920 hectares (264 acres), i.e., 6.5 per cent of the area under fruits in 1958-59. Of this area Partur, Pathri and Gangakhed accounted for 67.1 per cent. *Peru* (guava) is grown on black soils. It is propagated from seeds. For quality fruit, however, grafts of selected trees are used. After thorough

Guava.

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**FRUITS.**  
**Guava.**

tillage, pits of the size of 0.609 × 0.609 × 0.609 metre (2' × 2' × 2') each, are prepared and then filled in with soil, well-mixed with farm-yard manure. Planting is done about 7.620 metres (twenty-five feet) apart. The field is then laid out for irrigation. Inter-crops like vegetables are grown for a couple of years, or until trees begin to bear fruit. *Peru* starts blossoming after three years. Fruit-bearing trees are given heavy doses of manure. If the tree is watered throughout the year it gives three crops. Well-established plantations are not watered after rains and hence get rest during hot and cold weather. In February-March the soil is dug up and roots are laid bare for a fortnight. Before plants shed all leaves, manure is put in and beds are formed in the beginning of April. Two weeks afterwards the orchard is irrigated. The after-treatment consists of keeping off weeds and loosening surface soil around stems. Tall branches are lowered and tied to one another so that side shoots may have room for growth and the fruit may develop properly. *Peru* (guava) plantation lasts for about twenty years, depending upon the nature of the soil and care taken. The fruit is very popular among all classes of people and is eaten both raw and in several kinds of preservation and jellies. Its bark is astringent, and wood, hard, strong and durable.

**Custard Apple.** *Sitaphal* (custard apple) occupied 30.375 hectares (75 acres), i.e., about two per cent of the area under fruits in 1958-59. It is grown exclusively in Hingoli tahsil. *Sitaphal* plants are raised from seeds and they bear fruit within three to four years. The season for the fruit is August-September. The plant thrives well in cool climate and requires regular irrigation.

**Grapes.** *Draksha* (grapes) are grown in Pathri, Hingoli and Basmath tahsils. Dry climate and rainfall averaging 762.0 mm. (thirty inches) are necessary for grapes of good quality. The grape-vine is propagated from selected cuttings which are planted in well-shaded nursery. Cuttings are watered every day, till they are established. Sprouting takes place in about a fortnight. Cultivation of grapes is expensive and requires to be attended to with considerable care. Grapes are served as a table fruit and form an excellent dessert.

**Sour-lime**  
**Pomelo.** *Limbu* (sour-lime) and *papanas* (pomelo) are usually grown on medium black or light loamy soils. Deep black soils do not suit them as they retain moisture for a long time. Citrus trees are sensitive to poor drainage and are not planted in soils which are likely to be water-logged.

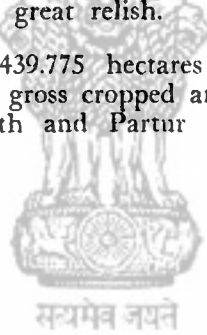
**Other Fruits.** Among miscellaneous fruits can be included *amba* (mango) and *popaya*. *Amba* (mango) is grown in gardens as well as in the open. The best varieties are *hapus* (alphonso) and *payri*. A mango tree takes more than five years to bear fruit, and once established, lasts for generations. Its cultivation is largely concentrated in Gangakhed, Pathri and Basmath. *Popaya* is grown generally as an inter-crop in young fruit plantations, being planted on borders or between rows of fruit trees. It is mainly cultivated in Pathri and Partur. The field

is first ploughed and then pulverised and manured. Seedlings are raised on seed-beds. If seed is planted directly, it may rot. At the time of transplanting, farm-yard manure is applied to each pit. Two seedlings are usually planted in each pit, as half of the plants turn out to be males which are of little use except as pollenisers. From five to ten male plants are kept on borders of the orchard per hundred plants. Planting is done, eight feet apart, during the rainy season. It can also be done in September or February. But in that case, plants remain short and bear fruit on the stem within two feet from ground surface. Monsoon plants are tall and fruit are borne high up. The season of planting is chosen according to the time when harvest may be required. Regular watering must follow planting due to the herbaceous nature of the plant. If drainage is defective, roots begin to decay. Plant flowers in four or five months and fruiting is complete in nine months. Fruit mature within a year and are harvested when they get a yellowish tinge. They ripen within four or five days. A *popaya* plantation lasts for two or three years. Plants are often removed after the first two years, as a good harvest is available only during that period. The *popaya* is pale-yellow when ripe. It has a sweet taste and a peculiar fine flavour. It is eaten with great relish.

Vegetables occupied 1,439.775 hectares (3,555 acres), *i.e.*, less than one per cent of the gross cropped area in 1958-59. Of this, Pathri, Parbhani, Basmath and Partur accounted for 78.5 per cent.

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**Other Fruits.**

Vegetables.



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VEGETABLES.

TABLE No. 18  
AREA UNDER VEGETABLES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1958-59)

(Figures in Hectares)

Tahsil or Mahal (1)	Sweet potato (2)	Onion		Brinjal (5)	Tomato (6)	Lady's Finger (7)	Other vegetables (8)	Total (9)
		Kharif (3)	Rabi (4)					
Parbhani ..	..	56-700 (140)	..	125-550 (310)	..	95-580 (236)	..	277-830 (686)
Gangakhed ..	15-795 (39)*	38-880 (96)	..	24-705 (61)	2-025 (5)	..	10-530 (26)	91-935 (227)
Pathri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	335-745 (829)	335-745 (829)
Partur ..	8-505 (21)	16-605 (41)	16-605 (41)	33-210 (82)	0-810 (2)	2-025 (5)	168-885 (417)	246-645 (609)
Jintur ..	6-075 (15)	65-610 (162)	..	24-300 (60)	12-960 (32)	6-885 (17)	46-575 (115)	162-405 (401)
Hingoli ..	..	1-620 (4)	4-050 (10)	14-985 (37)	4-860 (12)	5-670 (14)	23-895 (59)	55-080 (136)
Kalamnuri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basmath ..	..	123-525 (305)	..	48-600 (120)	..	..	98-010 (242)	270-135 (667)
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>30-375 (75)</b>	<b>302-940 (748)</b>	<b>20-655 (51)</b>	<b>271-350 (670)</b>	<b>20-655 (51)</b>	<b>110-160 (272)</b>	<b>683-640 (1,688)</b>	<b>1,439-775 (3,555)</b>

\* Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

*Kanda* (onion) occupied 323.595 hectares (799 acres), i.e., 28.6 per cent of the area under vegetables in 1958-59. Of this, Basmath, Jintur and Parbhani accounted for 76 per cent. *Kanda* (onion) is grown in black soil in two varieties, *tambada* (red) and *pandhara* (white). Land is ploughed to a depth of 152.4 or 177.8 mm. (six or seven inches). Clods are broken and pulverised and seedbeds are made firm. Seeds are sown on raised seedbeds in October-November. Seedlings are ready in four or five weeks. Irrigation is given, just before transplanting the seedlings which are at a distance of 101.6 or 127.0 mm. (four or five inches) in rows and nine inches apart. The crop requires standing water at the time of transplanting. From 4.530 to 5.436 kg. (10 to 12 lbs.) of seed are required per acre for producing bulbs.

Seed can be harvested within four to eight months, and bulbs within three months, after transplanting. It is well-dried in the sun and preserved. Onion bulbs and young leaves are both used as a vegetable.

*Vange* (brinjal) occupied 271.350 hectares (670 acres), i.e., 18.9 per cent of the area under vegetables in 1958-59. Of this, Parbhani and Basmath accounted for 64.2 per cent. *Vange* (brinjal) is taken either as a rainfed or irrigated crop and requires considerable manurial treatment. Usually, it is taken on river banks and in gardens. Seeds are sown in nursery beds in June and seedlings are transplanted four or five weeks afterwards. The plant bears fruit during four months from October onwards, if timely irrigation is given.

Brinjal.

*Bhendi* (lady's finger) occupied 110.160 hectares (272 acres), i.e., 7.7 per cent of the area under vegetables in 1958-59. Of this, Parbhani accounted for 86.8 per cent. *Bhendi* (lady's finger) is grown in two varieties in the district, viz., the early and the late. The plant is 0.609 metre (two feet) long with thin, long and smooth capsules in the case of the former, and 2.133 metres (seven feet) long with thick, short and prickly capsules, in the case of the latter. *Bhendi* is used as a vegetable and its leaves are used as fodder.

Lady's Finger.

*Ratale* (sweet potato) occupied 30.375 hectares (75 acres), i.e., 2.1 per cent of the area under vegetables in 1958-59. Of this, Gangakhed accounted for 52 per cent, and Partur and Jintur, the remaining 48 per cent. *Ratale* (sweet potato) is usually grown during the cold season. However, as an irrigated crop, it can be taken all the year round. After thorough preparation of land, the crop is propagated by planting the cuttings. Three nodes are planted on the side of ridges. Hundred vines are required per acre. Stems which throw out roots at each node are repeatedly lifted clear from the ground and turned over to prevent formation of small tubers. One or two weedings and few waterings are also done, if necessary. Leaves turn yellow and drop. The produce is dried in the sun for a week, before it is taken to the market. Tubers are dried and made into chips and flour. Vines are fed to cattle.

Sweet Potato.

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## VEGETABLES.

## Tomato.

Tomato occupied 20.655 hectares (51 acres), *i.e.*, 1.4 per cent of the area under vegetables in 1958-59. Of this, Partur accounted for 80.4 per cent, and Hingoli, the remaining 19.6 per cent. Tomato is grown on medium-black soils. Seeds are sown in well-prepared and heavily manured nursery beds at the rate of 170.094 to 226.792 grams (six to eight ounces) per acre. Land is laid into ridges and furrows 0.914 metre (three feet) apart. Seedlings are transplanted three or four weeks afterwards, 0.914 metre (three feet) apart in each row on the sides of ridges, two seedlings being put together. Irrigation is given immediately after transplanting at intervals of eight or ten days. Top-dressing with groundnut-cake or ammonium sulphate gives good results. The crop is ready in three months. It is harvested, when fruits are fairly ripe and possess a reddish tinge.

## Radish.

*Mula* (radish) is grown usually in any season, and sometimes taken as a mixed crop. During the hot season, irrigation is given at intervals of five or six days. Roots are ready in four or five weeks. They are pulled out, cleaned with water and tied into bundles. Roots, leaves and pods are used as a vegetable.

## Carrot.

*Gajar* (carrot) is grown on light soils in *rabi* season. The crop gets ready in three months. During the first two months, irrigation is given at intervals of every ten days. Roots begin to ripen in the third month. Roots are removed from the soil and cleaned. They are used as a vegetable and leaves are fed to cattle.

## Yam.

*Goradu* (yam) is usually produced as a mixed crop. Land is ploughed in hot weather and prepared by the application of farm-yard manure. Sets are cut from old roots in blocks with the outer skin intact. In May, pieces are planted by keeping the skin on sides or facing upwards. Creepers are supported on tall bamboos. They are also irrigated. Yams are ready for harvesting in December which continues till the end of March or the first week of April.

## Cabbage.

*Kobi* (cabbage) is grown during winter in sandy loam or clay loam soil. The seeds are sown in well-prepared nursery beds in August and transplanted in September. The crop matures within three to four months during which time eight to nine waterings are given. Top-dressing of oil-cake and sulphate of ammonia is also given one month after transplanting. Heads, when ready, are collected by hand and used as a vegetable. Leaves are fed to cattle.

Other  
Vegetables.

Among other vegetables grown in the district are *dodka* (ridge gourd), *dudhya bhopla* (bottle gourd), *karle* (bitter gourd), *padval* (snake gourd) and *kakdi* (cucumber). Most of them are produced either as border crops or as garden crops. Among leafy vegetables grown are *pokla* (*amaranthus blitum*), *chuka* (*rumex rescaris*), *tandulja* (*amaranthus deracens*), *pudina* (mint) and *chakvat* (*chenopodium album*).

Fodder crops occupied 332.100 hectares (820 acres), in 1958-59. Niger seed is the main fodder crop and is found exclusively in Gangakhed. A few other fodder crops are grown, but almost exclusively in Hingoli. The following statement gives the area under fodder crops in hectares, in the district, in 1958-59.

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FODDER CROPS.

Tahsil or Mahal	Niger seed	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gangakhed .. ..	232.875 (575)*	..	232.875 (575)
Partur .. ..	..	6.075 (15)	6.075 (15)
Hingoli .. ..	..	93.150 (230)	93.150 (230)
Total .. ..	232.875 (575)	99.225 (245)	332.100 (820)

The field tools and implements used by the farmers are chiefly old and indigenous. *Bakhar*, ploughs, harrows, levellers, clod-crushers, seed-drills and hoes are some of them. Besides these, several hand tools are also used. Iron ploughs are now replacing the indigenous wooden ones. Among other improved implements used are shovels, box levellers, ridgers, plant pullers, rotary hoes, sprayers and dusters.

AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS.

There were 188 tractors in use in 1956. These tractors are used for deep as well as shallow ploughing and harrowing. The tahsil-wise distribution of tractors in 1956 was as under.

Tahsil	No. of tractors	Tahsil	No. of tractors
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
(1) Basmath ..	7	(5) Kalamnuri ..	32
(2) Gangakhed ..	42	(6) Parbhani ..	5
(3) Hingoli ..	7	(7) Partur ..	16
(4) Jintur ..	69	(8) Pathri ..	10

\*The figures in brackets are in acres.

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**AGRICULTURAL**  
**IMPLEMENTS.**

Boring machines are also used for boring wells. A short description of important agricultural implements is given below:—

*Bakhar*.—This implement is used for preparatory tillage once or twice before rainy season and once during rainy season for kharif crops and 3 to 4 times after rainy season for rabi crops. The size of the *bakhar* and its iron blade changes according to the composition of the soil surface. If the soil is hard to break, then the blade is very sharp and the size is big. Otherwise, its size is similar to that of the indigenous plough.

Plough.—The ploughs (*nangar*) are mainly of the indigenous type and made of *babhul* wood. They are manufactured by local blacksmiths and carpenters and operated with the help of bullocks. The body and the handle are in two separate pieces. An iron crowbar is inserted in the body with a wedge supporting the other side. This crowbar is made to rest on the share and pass through the body. The length of a crowbar is 0.761 to 0.914 metre (2½ to 3 ft.) and it goes on wearing out year after year. The point of the crowbar is chiselled out every year. The crowbar lasts for 8 to 10 years, whereas the wooden parts of the plough for 4-5 years. To avoid quick wear due to sandy soils the wooden parts of the plough are coated with iron railings. The implement is also used for opening furrows for planting irrigated crops.

Harrow.—The harrow is used for preparing the land for sowing after ploughing or after the clod-crusher is used. It is also used for uprooting the cotton stalks and jowar or bajri stubbles; for preparing beds for irrigated wheat by blocking the portion between two prongs with a rope which is wound round the two prongs; and lastly, for interculturing fruit crops. At times, it is used for sowing cotton or jowar by attaching sowing tubes to its prongs.

Another type of harrow, rather light in weight, is used for covering the seed. The length of the head-piece varies from 48" to 52". The blade is about 1.219 metres (4 ft.) long and 63.5 mm. (2½") wide.

The harrow is operated by a pair of bullocks. The head-piece is either rectangular or octagonal in cross-section and is made of *babhul*. The beam is invariably made of *sag*. Sometimes, it is slightly carved with its two extremities turned upwards which provides an easy passage for clods. The beam, brace, prongs and handle are fixed into the head-piece. The prongs are 228.6 mm. (9") in length and 38.1 mm. (1½") in diameter at lower extremity and 63.5 mm. (2½") in diameter at the upper extremity. The blade is fixed into the prongs and secured by means of iron rings. The length of the blade varies from 0.609 to 0.914 metre (2' to 3'). Adjustment of the depth is usually done by varying the length of the hitching point of the yoke from the lead-piece. The life of the implement varies between 4 and 6 years.



Leveller.—A leveller (keni) is operated by a pair of bullocks. It is made of either *sag* or *babhul* and consists of two planks fitted to each other at an angle. Each plank is 2.743 metres (9') in length, 0.456 metre ( $1\frac{1}{2}'$ ) in breadth and 38.10 mm. ( $1\frac{1}{2}"$ ) thick. To the lower edge, a steel blade 38.10 mm. ( $1\frac{1}{2}"$ ) broad is fixed. A 0.761-metre ( $2\frac{1}{2}'$ ) high handle is attached to the outer side of the angular joint made by the two planks. The iron rings fitting loosely in hook bolts, which are fixed in the planks, are provided for hitching the implements to the yoke. As the implement is of only occasional utility, it lasts for a number of years. It is used for levelling the fields or for collecting soil for putting up the bunds. The implement weighs about 11.339—15.815 kg. (25—35 lbs.).

Three-coultered drill (tiphan).—The three-coultered drill is also used for sowing groundnuts and cotton. While sowing these crops, a device which is locally known as *Sartya* (sowing tubes) is tied to each coulter for sowing.

Hoes.—Generally, two entire blade hoes (Kolpi) are operated by a pair of bullocks. The implement is used for interculturing. A hoe consists of a head-piece which is either rectangular or octagonal in shape. The head-piece is 381.0 to 457.2 mm. (15" to 18") long with a cross-section of 127.0 × 88.90 mm. (5" ×  $3\frac{1}{2}"$ ) when rectangular and 127.0 mm. (5") in diameter when octagonal. Wooden prongs, bifurcated ends of bamboo beam and handle are joined into the head-piece. Prongs are 177.8 to 203.2 mm. (7" to 8") in length and 38.10 to 50.8 mm. ( $1\frac{1}{2}"$  to 2") in diameter. The blade is fixed into the prongs and secured by means of iron rings. The blade is generally 38.10 mm. ( $1\frac{1}{2}"$ ) in width. The length of the blade is 152.4, 228.6 or 304.8 mm. (six, nine or twelve inches). A 152.4 mm. (six inches) blade hoe is used for interculturing for crops such as *hajri*, groundnut and other similar *kharif* crops and a 228.6-mm. (nine-inches) blade hoe for interculturing *jowar*, *udid*, *mug* and other pulses. A twelve-inch blade hoe is used for interculturing cotton and *rabi jowar*.

Hand-tools.—The implements used for harvesting, threshing and winnowing are the various hand-tools most of which are manufactured locally. Narrow spade (*kudal*), flat spade (*phavada*), pick-axe (*tikav*), axe (*kurahd*), rake (*lakdi phavda*), and a pole with 'y'-shaped extremity (*usuk*) are worked in a standing position. Weeding hook (*Khurpi*), sickle (*vila*), crowbar (*pahar*) and wood-cutting knife are worked in sitting position. For cleaning the sodden earth a scraper (*itti* or *khurpani* or *ihitache purhane*) is used. It consists of a bamboo handle with a flat iron blade at one end. A special kind of tool is used for making holes in the ground for erecting a dead-hedge locally called *darshan*. It consists of a forked branch with stem 0.456 metre ( $1\frac{1}{2}'$ ) long and the two arms 0.609 metre (2') long; the lower tip of the stem is shod with iron.

The principal tool for harvesting is the sickle used for cutting the stems. The pick-axe is used for digging up various root-crops. A long bamboo with an iron hook at the tip is used for

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IMPLEMENTS.**

raking the threshed material on the threshing yard. Threshing is usually done by bullocks unaided by any appliance. The material to be threshed is stirred by a wooden rake. For winnowing, a small bamboo basket is used. A worker stands on a tripod and allows the grain to drop to the ground by a slow downward motion of the bamboo basket; with this the higher chaff blows away. A special kind of broom is used to separate the grain from the heap of chaff and grain. The further cleaning of the grain is done by using bamboo scoops. The grain is then sieved through bamboo or iron sieves and stored.

*Mot.*—The leather *mot* is an important contrivance for lifting water from wells. It is manufactured locally and operated by bullock. The bullock stalks forward thus lifting the water-filled *mot* which on reaching the brink of the well allows the water to flow into the tank.

The bullock-cart is the common means of transportation for carrying agricultural produce from one place to another.

**LIVE-STOCK.**

The importance of live-stock in an agricultural economy is obvious. Live-stock can be broadly classified into bovine, ovine and poultry. Bovine includes cattle and buffaloes; ovine, sheep and goats, and poultry comprises ducks and fowls. Horses, mules and asses form another important class. A farmer usually keeps a pair of bullocks, a few cows and a small number of poultry. A little better class of farmers is found to keep buffaloes. A small number of poultry is also not infrequent. Thus, live-stock has been a part and parcel of rural life.

The live-stock of the district numbered over fifteen lakhs of animals according to the live-stock census of 1961. Table No. 19 gives the tahsil-wise distribution of live-stock in Parbhani district in 1961.

सत्यमेव जयते

TABLE No. 19  
TAHSIL-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE-STOCK IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1961)

Classification of Live-stock (1)	Basmath (2)	Gangakhed (3)	Hingoli (4)	Jintur (5)	Kalamnuri (6)	Parbhani (7)	Pathri (8)	Partur (9)	Total (10)
<b>Cattle</b>									
Bullocks over three years									
Breeding .. .. .	14	359	106	135	56	42	229	78	1,020
Working .. .. .	983	4,297	1,396	9,911	1,836	2,837	2,353	2,943	26,556
Others .. .. .	28,581	27,636	32,708	27,699	26,876	28,813	27,562	32,830	2,32,705
Total .. .. .	29,578	32,292	34,210	37,745	28,768	31,692	30,144	35,852	2,60,281
<b>Cows over three years—</b>									
In milk .. .. .	11,355	13,904	14,435	8,040	12,738	10,507	10,539	8,975	90,493
Dry .. .. .	11,282	13,158	18,409	11,200	13,321	10,194	9,698	11,253	98,515
Not calved .. .. .	1,388	4,017	3,025	4,694	2,598	1,898	3,230	2,400	23,250
For work or breeding purposes.	133	2,294	95	2,247	990	926	36	238	6,959
Total .. .. .	24,158	33,373	35,964	26,181	29,647	23,525	23,503	22,866	2,19,217
<b>Young stock</b>									
<b>Under one year—</b>									
Males .. .. .	6,880	8,021	8,172	6,739	6,723	6,944	6,813	6,235	56,527
Females .. .. .	5,650	6,738	7,691	6,750	8,184	4,650	6,823	6,166	52,692
Total .. .. .	12,570	14,759	15,863	13,489	14,907	11,594	13,636	12,401	1,09,219

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TABLE No. 19—contd.

Classification of Live-stock (1)	Basmath (2)	Gangakhed (3)	Hingoli (4)	Jintur (5)	Kalamnuri (6)	Parbhani (7)	Pathri (8)	Partur (9)	Total (10)
One to three years—									
Males .. .. .	6,487	10,479	8,618	8,949	5,476	9,097	7,624	6,710	63,440
Females .. .. .	6,909	13,799	8,996	10,973	6,146	9,970	11,625	7,140	75,558
Total .. .. .	13,396	24,278	17,614	19,922	11,622	19,067	19,249	13,850	1,38,998
Cattle : Total .. .. .	79,702	1,04,702	1,03,651	97,337	84,944	85,878	86,532	84,969	7,27,715
<b>Buffaloes</b>									
Buffaloes over three years—									
Breeding .. .. .	72	1,682	131	164	81	198	69	57	2,454
Working .. .. .	60	213	108	192	66	145	151	342	1,277
Others .. .. .	123	386	158	322	118	123	210	258	1,698
Total .. .. .	255	2,281	397	678	265	466	430	657	5,429
<b>She-buffaloes over three years—</b>									
In milk .. .. .	10,883	13,384	13,887	7,855	10,296	9,860	9,515	8,630	84,310
Dry .. .. .	11,134	12,652	18,135	10,949	13,036	9,793	8,759	11,017	95,475
Not calved .. .. .	1,340	3,915	2,944	4,669	2,410	1,861	2,343	2,300	21,782
For work .. .. .	133	1,955	77	563	622	792	21	212	4,375
Others .. .. .	..	331	12	1,684	354	132	24	13	2,550
Total .. .. .	23,490	32,237	35,055	25,720	26,718	22,438	20,662	22,172	2,08,492



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TABLE No. 19—contd.

Classification of Live-stock (1)	Basmath (2)	Gangakhed (3)	Hingoli (4)	Jintur (5)	Kalamnuri (6)	Parbhani (7)	Pathri (8)	Partur (9)	Total (10)
<b>Poultry—</b>									
Hens .. .. .	7,199	23,575	8,491	11,374	8,003	9,762	8,804	5,818	83,026
Cocks .. .. .	2,907	5,266	3,036	1,991	3,415	3,682	4,880	2,523	27,700
Chickens .. .. .	9,060	15,481	13,034	13,624	3,638	14,352	13,815	8,214	91,218
Ducks .. .. .	5	221	14	71	..	57	101	56	525
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,171</b>	<b>44,543</b>	<b>24,575</b>	<b>27,060</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>27,853</b>	<b>27,600</b>	<b>16,611</b>	<b>2,02,469</b>
<b>Other animals—</b>									
Horses and ponies .. .. .	352	1,974	551	1,025	671	854	746	1,976	8,149
Mules .. .. .	4	22	3	..	..	9	3	6	47
Donkeys .. .. .	335	185	400	237	163	440	531	283	2,574
Camels .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>10,770</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,74,704</b>	<b>2,50,678</b>	<b>2,17,733</b>	<b>2,09,334</b>	<b>1,76,905</b>	<b>1,99,119</b>	<b>1,82,969</b>	<b>1,75,039</b>	<b>15,86,481</b>

Bullocks and he-buffaloes are mainly used for heavier agricultural operations on the farm, while she-buffaloes are kept mainly for milk production. Cows are poor milkers and are rarely milked. The calf is allowed to suckle *ad lib* so as to develop into a good bullock. Bullocks are used commonly for farm work and their large number is an indication of their importance in agricultural operations and rural transportation.

Bovines in this district are mostly non-descript. A few farmers keep with them *deoni* bullocks. Purnathali buffaloes are very common in the district. However, a large number of Nagpuri buffaloes is also maintained for better milk production. Farmers do not, however, rear cattle as a subsidiary industry, with the only exception of the Hingoli tahsil.

The principal source of bovine supply is the weekly bazars. The two famous cattle markets are Pingali and Akahadabalapur. The congregation at the cattle markets is the largest from December to March.

The district is self-sufficient in fodder which is produced by cultivators in their farms. They grow jowar and get *kadbi* and *kutar* or *bhusa* from cereals and pulses. Jowar fodder is also grown for milch and working cattle. Non-descript animals are grazed on forest grass areas.

In addition to bovines, the district has a large number of ovines usually kept for wool, hair, skins and flesh. It has been the usual practice of farmers to keep a few sheep and goats along with other cattle on the farm for the purpose of excreta which serves as a good compost for any crop. In the district, the number of goats is larger than sheep. Horses, mules and asses are not used for agricultural operations, although they are found to be very useful in drawing transport vehicles and as pack animals. Naturally, farmers rarely keep these animals.

The district has a veterinary hospital with a diagnostic centre at Parbhani and a dispensary with two or three aid centres in each Panchayat Samiti. The district has two farms, one being the cattle breeding farm and, the other, a stud farm. They maintain *Deoni* cows and *Arab* ponies respectively. The Agricultural department is considering feasibility of improving the quality of the breed at these farms.

Cattle improvement is sought through the implementation of two schemes, viz., the Premium Bull scheme and the Key Village scheme. Under the Premium Bull scheme, select *deoni* bulls are posted in villages in order to effect upgrading of live-stock. Subsidies to the extent of Rs. 350 or price of bull, whichever is less, are given and villagers have an option to get their cows covered by the breeding bull. In 1961, there were five breeding bulls in the district posted in such villages as were covered by the National Extension Service Block, Parbhani. Under the Key Village scheme, a few contiguous villages in Hingoli tahsil were selected.

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The scheme contemplated overall improvement of cattle by providing for pure-bred bulls and feeding facilities. It also aimed at the protection of animals from contagious diseases and castration of scrub bulls, and assessed progress or otherwise by maintaining records. Pasture development and fodder cultivation are also among the activities that fall within its scope. The scheme was established in 1955 under the auspices of the Government of India on a 50 per cent share basis. It was started mainly with the object of upgrading local indigenous cattle by introducing improved breed of *Kandhari* bulls. However, as a result of a shortage of pedigreed bulls, the breeding policy was also propagated through artificial insemination. To start with, a compact area covering a radius of 16.093 km. (ten miles) from the main centre was selected. It comprised six villages, viz., Develgaon, Yelhegaon, Malhura, Chincholi, Nandapur and Pimpri. Each such village was a unit intended to serve its vicinity by providing special attention to artificial insemination, besides performing such activities as veterinary aid and animal husbandry programme. In 1961, the scheme was equipped with a dozen breeding animals including four *Deoni* bulls and two buffaloes posted at the main centre and six *Kandhari* bulls at other units. The progress of the scheme can be visualised from the details given below:—

	Number (1961)
Artificial inseminations .. .. .	3,377
Animals served naturally .. .. .	2,133
Castrations .. .. .	3,517
Animals treated .. .. .	15,750
Vaccinations .. सत्यमेव जयते .. .. .	24,906
Cows served for milk .. .. .	2,438
Buffaloes recorded for milk .. .. .	2,008
Calves subsidised .. .. .	30
Calves rallies and cattle shows .. .. .	24
Silopits constructed .. .. .	8

Further, the Goshala at Hingoli was also encouraged by the Government to rear useful cattle by the offer of the foundation stock of ten cows and one bull of *Deoni* breed together with an annual grant of Rs. 2,000, tenable for a period of five years.

Live-stock contributes products of great utility. Female cattle and buffaloes are valued for their milk. A she-buffalo yields on an average 362.400 kg. (800 lbs.) of milk per annum. The annual output of milk for the entire district, if assessed at this rate, works out to nearly 280+1.600 metric tons (27,600 tons) worth Rs. 170 lakhs.



Birds such as hens and ducks are valued for eggs. The yield of eggs per bird averages eighty units and, calculated at this rate, the production of eggs can be assessed at about sixty lacs units worth six lacs of rupees annually. The production of wool is estimated to be worth a lac of rupees per annum. All the live-stock except birds give excreta which is an excellent manure for all crops. The rate of manure per annum is five cart-loads in the case of a bovine head, horse and an ass, one-fifth cart-load per sheep and one-tenth cart-load each in the case of a goat and a donkey. The total production of manure can be estimated at about 95 lacs of cart-loads worth 475 lacs of rupees. Besides, hides are obtained from cows and buffaloes and skins from sheep and goats. Nearly one-tenth of the cattle and one-fifth of sheep and goats either die or are slaughtered. The total production of hides and skins per annum can be estimated to be worth about forty lacs of rupees. Similarly, beef and mutton estimated at about fifty lacs and six lacs of pounds is available from cattle and caprines respectively, and fetches annually about twenty lacs of rupees. Further, horns and bones averaging a total of 164 lacs of units realise about twenty lacs of rupees annually. Thus, the total value of live-stock products in the district is worth over seven crores of rupees per annum.

The prices of live-stock vary, within certain limit, in accordance with the condition of the supply of animals in the market. Live-stock products too show a similar change in their selling rates from time to time.

Furthermore, products such as eggs and milk, are largely perishable and have to be quickly disposed of. Due to the absence of good transport or storing facilities, live-stock products cannot be despatched to any distant market where they may fetch better price. This places a number of villages in a disadvantageous position and almost shuts them out of distant towns owing to the transport bottlenecks. Table No. 20 gives the prices of live-stock and live-stock products, in the district, in 1961.

TABLE No. 20

PRICES OF LIVE-STOCKS AND LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS IN PARBHANI DISTRICT, 1961

Specification of live-stock or live-stock products (1)	Unit (2)	Value in Rupees (3)
Pure bred cattle—		
<i>Deoni</i> bull above two years .. .. .	One	1,000—1,800
<i>Deoni</i> bull below two years .. .. .	One	800—1,500
<i>Deoni</i> cow .. .. .	One	400—600
<i>Deoni</i> bullock .. .. .	Pair	1,200—1,800

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## TABLE No. 20—contd.

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Specification of Live-stock or Live-stock Products (1)	Unit (2)	Value in Rupees (3)
Other or non-descript cattle—		
Bullock .. .. .	One	600—1,000
Cow .. .. .	One	150—200
He-buffalo of Marathwada type .. .. .	One	400—800
He-buffalo of Nagpur type .. .. .	One	500—1,200
She-buffalo of Marathwada type .. .. .	One	300—550
She-buffalo of Nagpur type .. .. .	One	500—900
Poultry stock—		
Pure bred .. .. .	One	7—10
<i>Deshi</i> bred .. .. .	One	4—6
Eggs .. .. .	One	9 p.—12 p.
Caprines—		
Goat .. .. .	One	35—60
She-goat .. .. .	One	25—40
Ram .. .. .	One	25—45
Ewe .. .. .	One	20—35
Equines—		
Pony .. .. .	One	250—1,800
Donkey .. .. .	One	100—250
Milk—		
Cow .. .. .	One lb.	25 p.
Buffalo .. .. .	One lb.	35 p.
Manure .. .. .	One cart- load	5
Hides .. .. .	One	20
Skins .. .. .	One	2
Wool .. .. .	One lb.	2
Bones .. .. .	One lb.	10 p.
Beef .. .. .	One lb.	1
Mutton .. .. .	One lb.	Rs. 1.25

The Stockmen Training Centre was first started at Hingoli in February 1956. It provided for a six months' training course for stockmen and admitted a batch of thirty-seven trainees. Thereafter, for some time the training centre was discontinued. Then in July 1958, the course was restarted but it was made of a duration of one year. A course in practical training at various dispensaries was also incorporated for three months. The trainees receive

a monthly stipend of thirty rupees, besides residential facilities. The following figures show the number of trainees who have attended the course from 1958-59:—

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Year	Number of Trainees		
	Stipendiaries	Non-stipendiaries	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1958-59 ..	38	11	49
1959-60 ..	47	10	57
1960-61 ..	49	8	57

The Stud Farm was started at Hingoli in 1909 by the ex-Hyderabad Government with the object of supplying horses for military and police use. In 1961, the farm had fifty-seven animals, including six stallions, two gelders, twenty-two mares, sixteen colts and eleven fillies.

The Sheep-breeding Farm was established at Hingoli in September 1959, with the object of rearing sheep especially for wool and mutton. It provided for both Deccan and Patanwadi breeds. The cattle-breeding farm was established at Hingoli in the thirties. It provides for three breeds of animals, viz., *Red Kandhari*, *Deoni* and *Shindi*. In 1961, the farm had a total strength of 234 animals. Their categorywise distribution is shown below:—

Class	Red Kandhari	Deoni	Shindi	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cows .. ..	53	14	..	67
Bullocks .. ..	27	19	1	47
Young stock—				
Males .. ..	42	10	..	52
Females .. ..	62	6	..	68
Total .. ..	184	49	1	234

Poultry consists of fowls and ducks. The Government supply cocks and hatching eggs, grant loans and subsidies, establish poultry farms, open up poultry training classes, poultry shows and rallies, and finally, render technical advice in respect of poultry management, feeding and sanitation. In 1960-61, there were three poultry units, two at Parbhani and one at Hingoli. Each unit has, for distribution, a stock of a hundred chicks aged from two to five months. It does not keep adult birds. The units have been continued during the Third Five-Year Plan.

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A number of poultry improvement schemes are carried out by the department. Pure-bred cocks are supplied to breeders at a subsidy of four rupees per cock. A provision is also made for grant of loan of Rs. 500 for starting poultry farms to such persons as have successfully undergone a three-month poultry training course at any Government Centre in the State. Subsidies are available for repairs to and construction of poultry houses.

**IRRIGATION.**

The chief source of irrigation is the well which accounted for 14056.335 hectares (34,707 acres) or 99.9 per cent of the total irrigated area in 1958-59. Of the total gross cropped area of 918376.380 hectares (22,67,596 acres), only 14068.080 hectares (34,736 acres) were under irrigation during the same year. Of the latter, food crops occupied 13187.205 hectares (32,561 acres) and non-food crops accounted for 880.875 hectares (2,175 acres). More than half of the irrigated area was under wheat and jowar crops. Next to them were chillis and sugarcane which occupied 2196.315 and 1563.705 hectares (5,423 and 3,861 acres) respectively. Linseed and rape accounted for over three-fourths of the irrigated area under non-food crops.

Table No. 21 gives the irrigated area under different crops in 1958-59.

TABLE No. 21  
IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS (1958-59)

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Food crops —		
Rice .. .. .	1,920	777·600
Wheat .. .. .	9,752	73,949·560
Jowar .. .. .	6,656	2,695·680
Barley .. .. .	591	239·355
Ragi .. .. .	72	29·160
Little millets .. .. .	290	117·450
Common millets .. .. .	100	40·500
Horse gram .. .. .	51	20·655
Sugarcane .. .. .	3,861	1,563·705
Chillis and Cardamoms .. .. .	5,424	2,196·720
Ginger .. .. .	12	4·860
Pepper .. .. .	44	17·820
Turmeric .. .. .	1,918	776·790
Potato .. .. .	506	204·930
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,364	552·420
Total .. .. .	32,561	13,187·205

TABLE No. 21—*contd.*CHAPTER 4.  
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Crop (1)	Acres (2)	Hectares (3)
Non-food crops—		
Cotton .. .. .	177	71·685
Hemp .. .. .	39	15·795
Groundnut .. .. .	5	2·025
Rape and Sesamum .. .. .	1,172	474·660
Mustard .. .. .	107	43·335
Linseed .. .. .	532	215·460
Castor .. .. .	49	19·845
Tobacco .. .. .	25	10·125
Indian Hemp .. .. .	22	8·910
Fodder crops .. .. .	22	8·910
Miscellaneous .. .. .	25	10·125
Total ..	2,175	880·875
Grand Total ..	34,736	14,068·080

Basmath, Pathri and Parbhani account for three-fifths of the total irrigated area in the district. With the exception of Hingoli each tahsil has from one to three per cent of its total area under irrigation. Table No. 22 shows the tahsil-wise area irrigated together with its percentage to total gross cropped area in 1958-59.

TABLE No. 22  
TAHSIL-WISE IRRIGATED AREA WITH ITS PERCENTAGE TO GROSS  
CROPPED AREA (1958-59)

[Figures in Hectares]

Tahsil (1)	Net area irrigated by		Total (4)	Total gross cropped area irrigated (5)	Percentage of total gross area irrigated to total sown area (6)
	Tanks (2)	Wells (3)			
Parbhani ..	..	2,417·040 (5,968)*	2,417·040 (5,968)	2,417·040 (5,968)	2·2
Gangakhed ..	..	1,290·735 (3,187)	1,290·735 (3,187)	1,290·735 (3,187)	1·1
Pathri ..	..	2,706·615 (6,683)	2,706·615 (6,683)	2,706·615 (6,683)	2·1
Partur ..	..	1,778·760 (4,392)	1,778·760 (4,392)	1,778·760 (4,392)	1·5
Jintur ..	50,625 (125)	1,152·225 (2,845)	1,202·850 (2,970)	1,202·850 (2,970)	1·2
Hingoli ..	..	467·775 (1,155)	467·775 (1,155)	467·775 (1,155)	0·2
Kalamnuri ..	..	968·760 (2,392)	968·760 (2,392)	968·760 (2,392)	0·9
Basmath ..	..	3,274·425 (8,085)	3,274·425 (8,085)	3,274·425 (8,085)	3·1
Total ..	50,625 (125)	14,056·335 (34,707)	14,106·960 (34,832)	14,106·960 (34,832)	1·5

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

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The pattern of crops irrigated varies in different tahsils of the district. As an irrigated crop, linseed is popular in Parbhani, wheat in Gangakhed and Pathri, rabi jowar in Partur, jute in Jintur, turmeric in Basmath, sugarcane in Kalamnuri and Basmath and banana in Hingoli. This can be seen from Table No. 23.



TABLE NO. 23  
TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED IN  
PARBHANI DISTRICT (1958-59)

[Figures in Hectares]

Name of the Crop (1)	TAHSIL OR MAHAL					
	Parbhani		Gangakhed		Pathri	
	Irrigated (2)	Non-irrigated (3)	Irrigated (4)	Non-irrigated (5)	Irrigated (6)	Non-irrigated (7)
Paddy .. .. .	222,750 (550)*	162,000 (400)	90,315 (223)	1,761,750 (4,350)	262,440 (648)	247,050 (610)
Wheat .. .. .	767,475 (1,895)	5,245,155 (12,951)	405,000 (1,000)	4,866,480 (12,016)	1,047,735 (2,587)	3,140,775 (7,755)
Kharif Jowar .. .. .	647,595 (1,599)	1,387,125 (3,425)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,662,875 (6,575)
Rabi Jowar .. .. .	376,650 (930)	46,787,625 (115,525)	57,510 (142)	47,969,820 (118,444)	773,955 (1,911)	53,912,790 (133,118)
Cotton .. .. .	.. .. .	14,175,000 (35,000)	0,405 (91)	19,354,140 (47,788)	.. .. .	23,570,190 (58,198)
Groundnut .. .. .	.. .. .	5,184,000 (12,800)	2,025 (5)	5,211,540 (12,868)	.. .. .	14,183,910 (35,022)
Tobacco .. .. .	6,075 (15)	10,530 (26)	.. .. .	6,885 (17)	0,405 (1)	10,530 (26)

\*Figures in brackets are in acres.

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[Figures in Hectares]

TABLE No. 23—contd.

Name of the Crop (1)	TAHSIL OR MAHAL							
	Partur		Jintur		Hingoli		Hingoli	
	Irrigated (8)	Non-irrigated (9)	Irrigated (10)	Non-irrigated (11)	Irrigated (12)	Non-irrigated (13)	Irrigated (12)	Non-irrigated (13)
Paddy .. .. .	18,225 (45)*	613,980 (1,516)	175,770 (434)	1,104,030 (2,726)	..	2,590,380 (6,396)	..	..
Wheat .. .. .	456,435 (1,127)	4,384,125 (10,825)	720,495 (1,779)	3,590,730 (8,866)	..	11,226,600 (27,720)	..	..
Kharif Jowar .. .. .	..	11,647,395 (28,759)	..	26,650,215 (65,803)	..	40,710,600 (100,520)	..	..
Rabi Jowar .. .. .	754,515 (1,863)	26,699,220 (65,924)	85,455 (211)	20,406,330 (50,386)	..	125,740 (308)	..	..
Cotton .. .. .	2,025 (5)	30,372,570 (74,994)	..	29,108,970 (71,874)	..	31,430,025 (77,605)	..	..
Groundnut .. .. .	..	3,137,535 (7,747)	..	4,922,370 (12,154)	..	2,210,895 (5,459)	..	..
Tobacco .. .. .	..	9,315 (23)	..	30,375 (75)	..	1,215 (3)	..	..

\* Figures in brackets are in acres.



TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

[*Figures in Hectares*]

Name of the Crop (1)	TAHSIL OR MAHAL						Grand Total (20)
	Kalamnuri		Basmath		Total		
	Irrigated (14)	Non-irrigated (15)	Irrigated (16)	Non-irrigated (17)	Irrigated (18)	Non-irrigated (19)	
Paddy .. .. .	..	1,842.750 (4,550)	..	2,372.895 (5,859)	769.500 (1,900)	10,694.835 (26,407)	11,464.335 (28,307)
Wheat .. .. .	..	8,341.380 (20,596)	552.420 (1,364)	3,296.295 (8,139)	3,949.560 (9,752)	44,091.540 (108,868)	48,041.100 (118,620)
Kharif Jowar .. .. .	..	39,236.400 (96,880)	..	25,237.170 (62,314)	647.595 (1,599)	147,531.780 (364,276)	148,179.375 (365,875)
Rabi Jowar .. .. .	..	83.430 (206)	..	18,304.380 (45,196)	2,048.085 (5,057)	214,288.335 (529,107)	216,336.420 (534,164)
Cotton .. .. .	..	29,968.380 (73,996)	..	27,945.810 (69,002)	2.430 (6)	205,925.085 (508,457)	205,927.515 (508,463)
Groundnut .. .. .	..	1,095.930 (2,706)	..	2,209.275 (5,455)	2.025 (5)	38,155.455 (94,211)	38,157.480 (94,216)
Tobacco .. .. .	3.645 (9)	..	..	4.050 (10)	10.125 (25)	72.900 (180)	83.025 (205)

\* Figures in brackets are in acres.

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TABLE No. 23—*conid.*

[Figures in Hectares]

Name of the Crop (1)	TAHSIL OR MAHAL					
	Parbhani		Gangakhed		Pathri	
	Irrigated (2)	Non-irrigated (3)	Irrigated (4)	Non-irrigated (5)	Irrigated (6)	Non-irrigated (7)
Sugarcane .. .. .	56,700 (140)*	..	181,845 (449)	..	83,430 (206)	..
Maize .. .. .	70,875 (175)	20,250 (50)	34,020 (84)	56,700 (140)	78,165 (193)	12,555 (31)
Turneric .. .. .	2,430 (6)	1,215 (3)	1,215 (3)	7,290 (18)	10,935 (27)	..
Gram .. .. .	..	7,422,030 (18,326)	..	4,419,360 (10,912)	40,500 (100)	3,102,300 (7,660)
Linseed .. .. .	3,139,560 (7,752)	..	..	69,255 (171)	257,580 (636)	2,575,800 (6,360)
Banana .. .. .	71,280 (176)	..	69,255 (171)	..	230,850 (570)	..
Chillies .. .. .	..	346,680 (856)	16,200 (40)	524,070 (1,294)	..	1,070,010 (2,642)

\* Figures in brackets are in acres.

TABLE No. 23—contd.

[Figures in Hectares]

Name of the Crop (1)	TAHSIL OR MAHAL					
	Partur		Jintur		Hingoli	
	Irrigated (8)	Non-irrigated (9)	Irrigated (10)	Non-irrigated (11)	Irrigated (12)	Non-irrigated (13)
Sugarcane	156-330 (386)*	..	53-460 (132)	..	34-830 (86)	..
Maize	35-235 (87)	25-110 (62)	2-835 (7)	15-795 (39)	..	0-405 (1)
Turmeric	9-315 (23)	..	9-315 (23)	..	26-325 (65)	..
Gram	..	2,761-695 (6,819)	..	5,026-860 (12,412)	..	3,116-475 (7,695)
Linseed	26-325 (65)	..	..	..	..	..
Banana	75-330 (186)	..	86-265 (213)	..	47-790 (118)	..
Chillies	..	665-415 (1,643)	..	382-725 (945)	..	422-820 (1,044)

\*Figures in brackets are in acres.

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TABLE No. 23—contd.

[Figures in Hectares]

Name of the Crop (1)	TAHSIL OR MAHAL						Total		Grand Total (20)
	Kalamnuri		Basmath		Irrigated (18)	Non-irrigated (19)	Irrigated (18)	Non-irrigated (19)	
	Irrigated (14)	Non-irrigated (15)	Irrigated (16)	Non-irrigated (17)					
Sugarcane .. .. .	268-515 (663)*	..	716-445 (1,769)	..	1,551-555 (3,831)	..	1,551-555 (3,831)	..	1,551-555 (3,831)
Maize .. .. .	3-645 (9)	..	14-580 (36)	..	239-355 (591)	130-815 (323)	370-170 (914)	..	370-170 (914)
Turmeric .. .. .	..	..	716-850 (1,770)	..	776-385 (1,917)	8-505 (21)	784-890 (1,938)	..	784-890 (1,938)
Gram .. .. .	..	3,046-005 (7,521)	..	5,833-620 (14,404)	40-500 (100)	34,728-345 (85,749)	34,768-845 (85,849)	..	34,768-845 (85,849)
Linseed .. .. .	..	..	0-405 (1)	..	3,423-870 (8,454)	2,645-055 (6,531)	6,068-925 (14,985)	..	6,068-925 (14,985)
Banana .. .. .	199-260 (492)	..	695-880 (1,496)	..	1,385-910 (3,422)	..	1,385-910 (3,422)	..	1,385-910 (3,422)
Chillies .. .. .	199-260 (492)	..	..	716-850 (1,770)	215-460 (532)	4,128-570 (10,194)	4,344-030 (10,726)	..	4,344-030 (10,726)

\*Figures in brackets are in acres.

Agricultural land in this district is mostly situated in the plains. Water table in this district is found to be at a depth of 6.096 to 7.620 metres (twenty to twenty-five feet) in light to medium soils and of 12.192 to 13.716 metres (forty to forty-five feet) in heavy soils. Consequently villages situated in light to medium soil tract have a good number of wells. Plantain and sugarcane are among the principal irrigated crops. Table No. 24 shows the sources of water supply in 1958-59.

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TABLE No. 24  
DIFFERENT SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY (TAHSIL-WISE) IN PARBHANI DISTRICT, 1958-59

Serial No.	Tahsil	Wells			No. of wells used for domestic purposes only	No. of wells not in use	Reservoirs	Tanks		Total
		Number of private wells used for irrigation purpose only		Total				With ayacut less than 100 acres (40-500 hect.) or more	With ayacut 100 acres (40-500 hect.)	
		Masonry	Non-masonry							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Parbhani ..	3,100	..	3,101	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	Gangakhed ..	1,208	..	1,208	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Pathri ..	1,085	..	1,085	..	22	..	..	..	..
4	Partur ..	86	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Jintur ..	12	1,736	1,748	62	270	..	2	..	2
6	Hingoli ..	..	1,309	1,309	..	..	1	..	..	..
7	Kalamnuri ..	1,157	..	1,157	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Basmath... ..	2,129	..	2,129	..	745	..	..	..	..
	District Total ..	8,777	3,046	11,823	62	1,037	2	2	..	2

Another source of irrigation in the district is the *bandharas* which are small weirs built across streams in order that the level of water flowing in the stream may be raised sufficiently to command lands to be irrigated.

Water is taken to fields by gravitational flow, and, when water in the dam falls below the level of the channel, it has to be lifted either by pumps or by wooden shovels hung by a rope from a tripod of sticks. The *bandharas* are in charge of the Revenue Department and water-rates are charged according to the quantity of water supplied. The following statement gives the location of the *bandharas* and the area irrigated by them in 1958-59:—

Location (1)	Tahsil or Mahal (2)	Area irrigated*	
		Acres	Hectares
Kalamnuri ..	Kalamnuri ..	1,750	708·750
Dongar .. ..	Jintur .. ..	200	81·000
Bhogaon .. ..	Do. .. ..	7	2·835
Aundha .. ..	Hingoli .. ..	25	10·125
	Total .. ..	1,982	802·710

However, the Minor Irrigation Department has taken up construction of a few *bandharas* which are intended to irrigate 2265·975 hectares (5,595 acres) detailed as below:—

*Proposed area to be Irrigated by Minor Irrigation Works.*

Location (1)	Tahsil or Mahal (2)	Area to be irrigated (3)	
		Acres	Hectares
Kalamnuri ..	Kalamnuri ..	1,750	708·750
Jhari .. ..	Pathri .. ..	1,200	486·000
Deogaon .. ..	Jintur .. ..	1,445	585·225
Pimperkhed ..	Partur .. ..	1,200	486·000
	Total .. ..	5,595	2,265·975

The Kalamnuri bandhara (dam) on the nalla rising from the Masad village is 4·828 km. (3 miles) upstream of Kalamnuri. The average annual rainfall at the site of the bandhara amounts to 990·60 mm (39").

Kalamnuri  
Bandhara.

The catchment area of this bandhara is 56·281 km<sup>2</sup> (21·73 sq. miles). The earthen dam which is 108·814 m. (4284') in length with a top width of 3·048 m. (10') and a free overfall weir of 204·216 m. (670') is capable of spilling over 26,000 cusecs. The

\*The maximum area that could be irrigated from these *bandharas* is 324·000 hectares (800 acres), 81·000 hectares (200 acres) and 40·500 hectares (100 acres), respectively, provided proper repairs are done to them.

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## IRRIGATION.

## Jhari Bandhara.

total yield computed at 75 per cent reliability limit comes to 5412120 m<sup>3</sup> (193.29 M. cft.). The bandhara envisages to irrigate an area of 708.750 hectares (1,750 acres) of land. The entire project is estimated to cost Rs. 10,51,500.

The proposed site of the reservoir across the Jhari nalla is about 4.827 km. (three miles) to the east of Manwath town. The total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 6,31,000. The catchment area at the bandhara is 16.835 km<sup>2</sup> (6.5 sq. miles) and the total yield from the catchment area is 1796200 m<sup>3</sup> (64.15 M. cft.). The capacity of the reservoir is fixed at 1816164 m<sup>3</sup> (64.863 M. cft.). The proposed earthen dam has a length of 1341.120 m. (4400') with a top width of 3.048 m. (10'). It will have a free overfall weir of 167.640 m. (550'), head lift capable to spill over 6460 cusecs of maximum flood discharge from the catchment area. The average annual rainfall at the site of the dam is 718.820 mm. (28.30"). The dam is estimated to irrigate an area of 486.000 hectares (1,200 acres).

Deogaon  
Bandhara.

This earthen dam is constructed across the Kotha nalla. The dam is 536.800 m. (1760') long with a top width of 3.048 m. (10') having a free overfall weir of 85.344 m. (280') in length with a head lift of 1.828 m. (6') capable to spill over 7724 cusecs. The catchment area at the proposed site is 12.303 km<sup>2</sup> (4.75 sq. miles).

Out of the total commanded area of 931.500 hectares (2,300 acres), an area of 585.225 hectares (1,445 acres) is expected to be irrigated.

Pimperkhed  
Bandhara.

This earthen dam is constructed across the Pimperkhed nalla. It has a length of 551.440 m. (1,808') with a top width of 3.658 m. (12'). A free overfall lift of 1.676 m. (5.5') is to be constructed to discharge 11,200 cusecs.

Out of total commanded area of 810.000 hectares (2,000 acres), 486.000 hectares (1,200 acres) will be brought under irrigation.

The total cost of the project is Rs. 7,13,000.

Table No. 25 gives the relevant details of the minor irrigation works enumerated above.

TABLE No. 25  
STATISTICS OF MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS (1961)\*

(1)	Name of the Bandhara			
	Kalamnuri (2)	Jhari (3)	Devgaon (4)	Pimperkhed (5)
Catchment area in square Kilometres	56.280 (21.73)	16.835 (6.58)	12.302 (4.75)	12.432 (4.80)
Rainfall in millimetres				
Average .. ..	784.860 (30.90)	718.820 (28.30)	748.538 (29.47)	748.538 (29.47)
Dependable .. ..	632.714 (24.91)	659.384 (25.96)	647.954 (25.51)	647.954 (25.51)
Yield in cubic metres (million cubic feet)—				
Total .. ..	5,473,393 (193.29)	1,816,536 (64.15)	1,691,941 (59.75)	1,708,365 (60.33)
Utilisable .. ..	5,346,816 (188.82)	1,636,439 (58.67)	N.A.	N.A.



TABLE No. 25—contd.

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(1)	Name of the Bandhara			
	Kalamnuri (2)	Jhari (3)	Devgaon (4)	Pimperkhed (5)
Capacity in million cubic metres				
At full tank level ..	4,823,234 (170.33)	1,836,640 (64.86)	1,539,595 (54.37)	1,529,118 (54)
Net .. .. .	4,207,340 (148.58)	1,636,439 (57.79)	1,378,754 (48.69)	47.46
Submergence of land in hectares	186.300 (460)*	75.735 (187)	43.335 (107)	46.575 (115)
Compensation against submergence of land in lakhs of rupees.	1.35	0.61	0.15	N.A.
Earthen dam in metres	1,306.620 (4,284)	1,346.575 (4,415)	536.800 (1,760)	551.440 (1,808)
Free overfall (F. O. F.) weir in metres	204.350 (670)	167.750 (550)	85.400 (280)	94.550 (310)
Head lift in metres ..	1.525 (5)	1.067 (3.5)	1.830 (6)	1.677 (5.5)
Maximum height of dam above G. L. in metres	11.468 (37.60)	7.579 (24.85)	12.200 (40)	12.505 (41)
Top width of earthen dam in metres	3.050 (10.00)	3.050 (10.00)	3.050 (10)	3.660 (12)
Maximum discharge in cusecs.	26,000	6,460	7,724	11,200
Gross commanded area in hectares	951.750 (2,350)	891.000 (2,200)	810.000 (2,000)	810.000 (2,000)
Irrigated area in hectares	708.750 (1,750)	486,000 (1,200)	585.225 (1,445)	486.000 (1,200)
Cost in lakhs of rupees	10.5	6.3	7.6	7.1

The Purna project was thought of about half a century ago. The investigation regarding its feasibility was first initiated in the Purna basin by the then Hyderabad Government in 1912. However, many years elapsed without any further progress and it was not until the First Five-Year Plan that final surveys were completed and the project scheme scheduled to cost Rs. 1,521 lakhs was submitted to the Water and Power Commission for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan. Finally the scheme was approved in 1957.

Purna Project.

The Purna river rises in the hills of Kannad tahsil in the Aurangabad district, flows south-eastward over a length of about 354.056 km. (220 miles) covering Aurangabad, Buldhana and Parbhani districts and joins Godavari, its parent river, below the Purna railway station. The total catchment area thus claimed is 13908.300 km<sup>2</sup> (5,370 square miles).

The project, which is planned as a nucleus to hydro-cum-irrigation development, envisages construction of two dams, one at Yeldari site in Jintur tahsil to act as a storage and hydro unit and the other at Siddheshwar site in Hingoli tahsil for diversion work. It comprises construction of a reservoir at Yeldari site with storage capacity of 966430893 cubic metres (34,129 million cubic feet) and installed capacity of 15,000 kw. for hydel power generation, a diversion dam at Siddheshwar village site about

\*Besides the village Kalam-Kund with seventy three huts.  
Figures in brackets indicate British units.

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64,374 km. (forty miles) downstream of Yeldari site with head-work for an irrigation canal; and an irrigation canal, thirty-four miles long, taking off the left flank of the Siddheshwar dam. The relevant details of the project are given in Table No. 26.

TABLE No. 26  
STATISTICAL DETAILS OF THE PURNA PROJECT (1961)

(1)	Yeldari site (2)	Siddheshwar site (3)
Catchment area at dam site in km <sup>2</sup>	7,252.00 (d) (2,800)	7,692.30 (d) (2,970)
Maximum flood discharge in cusecs .. ..	3,70,000	3,81,000
Water-spread area in km <sup>2</sup> .. ..	106.837 (d) (41.25)	33.592 (d) (12.97)
Capacity at F. R. L. in cubic metres (million cubic feet).	966,430,893 (34,129)	248,052,000 (8,859)
Length of spillway in metres .. ..	149.755 (e) (491)	202.520 (e) (664)
Length of dam in metres .. ..	3,060.675 (e) (10,035)	5,900.225 (e) (19,345)
Irrigation sluice— Cost in lakhs of rupees .. ..	4,37.63	257.37
Hydro-Power— Steel pen stock pipes— Number .. ..	3	
Size of diameter each in metres .. ..	3.812 (e) (12.50)	
Rated head in metres .. ..	30.500 (e) (100)	
Power units to be installed— Number .. ..	(a) 2	
Capacity each in kilowatts .. ..	(a) 7,500	
Power generated in kilowatts .. ..	(b) 15,000	
Cost in lakhs of rupees .. ..	216	
Cost per unit generated at bus bar in paise.	2.90	
Percentage divided .. ..	4.50	
Canal System— Gross commanded area in hectares .. ..	118,665.000 (c) (293,000)	
Cultivable area in hectares .. ..	100,035.000 (c) (247,000)	
Proposed irrigated area in hectares .. ..	61,560.000 (c) (152,000)	
Length of main canal in km. .. ..	54.706 (34)	
Length of branch canal in km. .. ..	104.585 (65)	
Length of distribution system in km. .. ..	321.800 (200)	
Bed width of main canal in metres .. ..	7.930 (26)	
F. S. L. in metres .. ..	3.355 (e) (11)	
Carrying capacity in cusecs .. ..	2,000	
Cost in lakhs of rupees .. ..	610	
Cost per acre of irrigation .. ..	400	

- (a) With a provision of the third unit of the same capacity.  
(b) At 50 per cent load factor.  
(c) Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.  
(d) Figures in brackets indicate area in sq. miles.  
(e) Figures in brackets indicate feet.

The project is scheduled to be completed in all respects in 1966-67 and is expected to irrigate 61,560,000 hectares (152,000 acres) of land in Hingoli and Basmath in Parbhani district and Nanded in Nanded district. The crop-wise allocation of irrigated area together with the proposed rate schedule is as under:—

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Crop	Irrigated area in Hectares	Proposed rate per acre in rupees
Sugarcane .. ..	7,695,000 (19,000)	120
Other perennials .. ..	7,695,000 (19,000)	80
Kharif seasonals .. ..	14,175,000 (35,000)	6
Rice .. .. .	6,075,000 (15,000)	12
Two seasonals .. ..	6,156,000 (15,200)	14
Rabi seasonals .. ..	16,038,000 (39,600)	8
Hot weather seasonals ..	3,645,000 (9,000)	15

Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

During the years of heavy rainfall profuse erosion follows as a result of undulated soils. To prevent this the Zilla Parishad has proposed one full-fledged Soil Conservation Division for Hingoli and Kalamnuri tahsils. With the implementation of similar schemes, about 2,02,343 hectares (five lakhs of acres) can be used for contour-bunding in light to medium tracts.

Protection  
Bunds.

Cultivators preserve seed out of the previous crop. It is also a common practice to obtain seed either from local merchants or from big cultivators.

SEED SUPPLY.

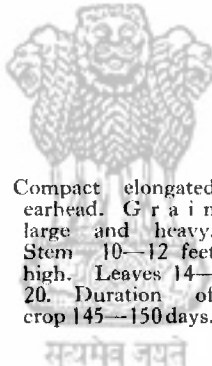
The Agricultural Department is actively engaged in the work of propagating improved seed for the last two decades. Most of the seed used is obtained from the Agricultural Department. Seed supply has now become a permanent feature and the department has to make large supplies of quality seed available to farmers every year. Each tahsil or peta has a seed farm measuring about hundred acres. Such seed farms provide pure seed to over one-tenth of the area under cultivation in the district.

Table No. 27 gives details of improved varieties distributed by the Agricultural Department, in Parbhani District in 1960.

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SEED SUPPLY.

## TABLE No.

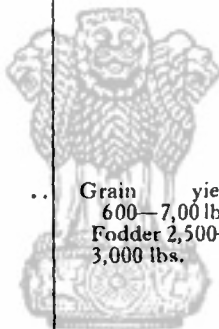
## DETAILS OF IMPROVED VARIETIES DISTRIBUTED BY THE

Crop (1)	Name of the variety (2)	Botanical description (3)	Climate, soil and manurial requirements (4)
Kharif Jowar	P. J. 4 K.	Compact elongated earhead. Grain large and light yellow and/ or cream-colored. Stem 10—12 feet high. Leaves 16—22. Duration of crop 145 days. 	Regions having an annual rainfall of 20—40 inches are suitable for cultivation of jowar. Weather should be warm in October for ripening of Kharif crop.  It can be grown on well drained black cotton soil. Sandy loam is best suited for the crop.  It is generally taken after manured crop of cotton. Cultivators do not give any manure to this crop. Application of 10—20 lbs. of nitrate increases yield of grain and fodder from 20—30 per cent.
	P. J. 16K	Compact elongated earhead. Grain large and heavy. Stem 10—12 feet high. Leaves 14—20. Duration of crop 145—150 days.	Do. ..
	P. J. 24 K.	Do. ..	Do. ..
	P. J. 8 K.	Semi-compact earhead. Grain medium in size and yellow. Stem 7-8 feet high. Leaves 12-18. Duration of crop 120 to 125 days.	Grown on lighter soils ..
	P. J. 1 K.	Loose earhead. Grain medium in size and white. Stem 10—12 feet high. Leaves 15 to 20. Duration of crop 125—130 days. Suitable for lighter soils.	Do. ..

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Seed rate (5)	Season of growth (6)	Yield per acre (7)	Cultural practices (8)
8-10lbs.per acre. Thinning done in early stages for maintaining stand at 9 inches from plant to plant. Row to row distance varies from 15" to 18".	Sown in the first week of July and harvested in the second week of December.	Grain yield 650-750lbs.Fodder 3,500-4,500 lbs.	Generally 3 or 4 harrowings are given for kharif jowar prior to sowing. Ploughing is done once in 3-4 years. Two weedings and three hoeings are given.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Grain yield 600-7,00 lbs. Fodder 2,500-3,000 lbs.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Grain yield 750-800 lbs. Fodder 2,500-3,000 lbs.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Grain yield 500-600 lbs. Fodder 2,000-2,500 lbs.	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Grain yield 600-800lbs. Fodder 3,500-4,000 lbs.	Do.



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SEED SUPPLY.

Crop (1)	Name of the variety (2)	Botanical description (3)	Climate, soil and manurial requirements (4)
Jowar ..	P. J. 4 R.	Loose and oblong earhead. Pearly and bold grain. Stem 6-7 feet high. Leaves 8-10. Duration of the crop 120-125 days.	Regions having rainfall of 25-40 inches are suitable for crop. Rabi crop requires heavier clay loam soil, retentive of moisture to enable the crop to grow in post-monsoon period when there is hardly any rainfall. Cultivators generally do not apply manure. Some cultivators take a cash crop of early maturing <i>munu</i> . Application of 201 lbs. of nitrate and 60 lbs. of P. 205 in addition to basal dose of 5 cartloads of F.Y.M. increases yield by about 50 per cent.
Jowar ..	P. J. 7 R.	*Loose and oblong head. Pearly and bold grain. Stem 1.830 to 2.15 metres (6 to 7 ft.) high. Leaves 8-10. Duration of crop 120-125 days.	Regions having rainfall of 635-1,016 mm. (25-40 inches) are suitable for the crop. Rabi crop requires heavier clay loam soil retentive of moisture to enable the crop to grow in the post-monsoon period when there is hardly any rainfall. Cultivators take a cash crop of early maturing <i>munu</i> . Application of 9.060 kg. (20 lbs.) of nitrate and (60 lbs.) of P. 205 in addition to a basal dose of five cartloads of F.Y.M. increases yield by about 50 per cent.
Rabi Jowar winter crop.	P. J. 1 R.	†Very compact earhead. Pearly grain. Stem 0.762-1.372 metres (2½ ft. to 4½ ft.) high. Leaves 5-8. Duration of crop 120-130 days.	Do. ..
	P. J. 3 R.	‡Very compact earhead. Stem 1.525-2.15 metres (5-7 ft.) high. Leaves 5-10. Duration of crop 115-125 days.	Do. ..

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**SEED SUPPLY.**

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1960)

Seed rate (5)	Season of growth (6)	Yield per acre (7)	Cultural practices (8)
8—10 lbs. seed per acre. Line to line spacing 18 inches. Plant to plant spacing 6 to 9 inches.	Rabi crop is usually sown in the first week of October after September rains and harvested in February-March.	Grain yield 650—900 lbs. Fodder 2,000 3,000 lbs.	Land is prepared by harrowing from five to six times. Ploughing is given once in three years. Two weedings and three hoeings are given.
3-624 — 4-530 kg. (8—10lbs.) seed per acre. Line to line spacing 18 inches and plant to plant 6—9 inches.	Rabi crop is usually sown in the first week of October after heavy September rains and harvested in February-March.	Grain yields 226·500—1271·800 kg. (500—600lbs.). Fodder 906·000 to 1,359 kg. (2,000 to 3000 lbs.).	Generally land is prepared by harrowing from four to six times. Ploughing is given once in three years. Two weedings and two or three hoeings are given.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Grain yield 271·800—317·100 kg. (600—700 lbs.) Fodder 679·500 1,132·500 kg. (1,500—2500 lbs.).	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Grain yield 226·500—271·800 kg. (500—600lbs.) Fodder 1132·500—1359·000 kg.	Do.

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## TABLE No.

## DETAILS OF IMPROVED VARIETIES DISTRIBUTED BY THE

Crop (1)	Name of the variety (2)	Botanical description (3)	Climate, soil and manurial requirements (4)
Wheat	PW 1	Grain medium size red and hard. Stem 0.915 metre (3 feet) high. Awns white and straight.	Grows well in less rainfall and on light soil.
	PW 3	Grain yellowish and hard. Stem 0.762 metre (2½ ft.) high. Awns white and straight.	Increase in yield by 60 per cent.
	PW 5	Grain yellow, short and medium soft. Stem 1.067 metres (3½ feet) high. Awns white and spread.	Grows well on heavy soils. Increases yield by 12 per cent.
	PW 12	Grain yellow and medium soft. Stem 2½ feet high. Awns white and spread.	Increases yield by 3 per cent

\*Derived from *maldandi* type of†Derived from *dwari* type of *dagdis*

‡Derived from the local normal



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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1960)

Seed rate (5)	Season of growth (6)	Yield per acre (7)	Cultural practices (8)
Not available ..	Not available ..	Grain yield 181.200— 226.500 kg. (400—500 lbs.)	
Not available ..	Not available ..	Grain yield 226.500 kg. 249.150 kg. (500—550 lbs.)	
		Grain yield 249.150— 271.800 kg. (550—600 lbs.)	
Not available ..	Not available ..	Grain yield 339.750— 362.400 kg. (750—800 lbs.)	

jowar in the Osmanabad district.  
jowar from the Parbhani district.  
type of *dagdi* jowar.



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The usual practice is to distribute seed among progressive cultivators, who, in their turn, can multiply their stocks of seed. The tahsil seed farms make larger stocks of seed available to farmers.

Parbhani district is one of the principal cotton-producing areas in the State. It has a research centre at Parbhani proper. The centre was established in 1929 with the object of working out cotton development schemes. It introduced the Gaorani 6 and Gaorani 12 varieties with a ginning percentage of 34-35. The local *bani* variety has a ginning percentage of 28-29. These varieties were grown extensively in eastern and western parts of the district. Gaorani 12 and Daulat (2204) varieties from this centre are expected to derive additional benefits. These varieties, which were evolved in 1945 and in common use from 1954, were tried at Parbhani centre. The average performance of different varieties along with their economic characters is given below:—

Strain	Parent cultivators crops	Yield per acre in lbs.	Ginning Percentage	Fibre length in inches	Fibre width in inches	H. C. W. C.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Local		349	31.4	0.72	0.204	12.5
Gaorani 12	Hyderabad Gaorani	319	31.6	0.86	0.156	38.5
Daulat (2204)	Gaorani 12	382	36.1	0.86	0.214	40.5

The *Daulat* (2204) variety was tried in 1950 throughout the district. The average performance for a decade is given below:—

Strain	Yield of Kapas in lbs. (per acre)	Ginning percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
Local ..	(250) 113.250*	33.8
Daulat ..	(280) 126.840*	36.7

\*Figures in kg.

The premium paid for Daulat over the price of Gaorani 12, Jarilla and 197-3 is shown below:—

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Year (1)	Premium in Rs. (2)	Remarks (3)
1955-56	.. 14.50	..
1956-57	.. 20.00	Over Gaorani 12.
1957-58	.. 12.00	Over Jarilla.
1958-59	.. 5.00	Over Jarilla.
1959-60	.. 7.00	Over 197-3.
1960-61	.. 11.00	Over 197-3.

The work of evolving a strain superior to Daulat (2204) in respect of yield and ginning percentage is still in progress. A suitable variety with a ginning percentage of about 38 and staple length of an inch or so is being evolved to replace Gaorani and Daulat varieties. As a result of research work, strain 4822 was evolved. The average performance for a period of three years of Daulat (2204), 4822 and local varieties is given below:—

Strain (1)	Parent (2)	Yield (per acre in lbs.) (3)	Ginning percentage (4)	Fibre length in inches (5)	Fibre width in inches (6)	H. C. W. C. (7)
Local	.. Cultivator's crop	(320)	33.5	0.84	0.215	12.5
Daulat	.. Gaorani 12	(329)	34.8	0.90	0.175	40.5
4822	.. Gaorani 12	(369)	37.4	0.86	0.163	40.5

District trials of Daulat 2204 and 4822 varieties were made from 1957. Their average performance since 1957-58 is shown below:—

Strain (1)	Yield of kapis (in lbs.) kg. (2)	Ginning percentage (3)
Daulat (2204)	.. (256) 115.968	36
4822	.. .. (261) 118.233	38

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Research work on jowar and wheat is conducted with the guidance of the Economic Botanist. P. J. 4 K., P. J. 4 R., PW 3, S, 7 varieties of wheat have been evolved and used commonly in the district.

An oil-seed research station was established at Parbhani proper in 1951. Performance of improved varieties is under observation.

The Agricultural School was started in 1948-49 at Parbhani by the Department of Technical Education with a view to imparting training to the agriculturists. It provided for a two-year diploma course in agriculture. In 1954, smithy and carpentry sections were attached to the school. The school was gradually converted into an agricultural high school. It provided for a three years' training course open to candidates who have passed the seventh standard. Later, the Education Department started a multi-purpose high school with agriculture as one of the main subjects. The two-year diploma course was, therefore, closed down in 1957-58. During the same year, the agricultural high school was converted into a College.

The old agricultural school with a two-year diploma course was started again in 1957-58. However, this time, the old syllabus was adjusted to the Manjri type and brought on par with other schools of its type in the State. Twenty-five students are enrolled every year.

**MANURE.**

The common practice in the district is to manure fields with cattle-dung, dung of sheep and goats, farm refuse and stable litter.

Now, however, the conversion of town and farm refuse into compost manure is becoming common, particularly, after the inauguration of the 'Grow More Food Campaign' in 1945-46. Pits are dug and filled with farm refuse, cattle-dung, stable litter, etc., and the contents are allowed to decompose. Pits are opened after a year and farmyard manure thus produced becomes available for distribution among farmers. On an average, forty cart-loads of compost can be prepared per pair of bovines. This is however, supplemented by chemical fertilisers. The usual practice is to mix twenty lbs. of nitrate with ten to twenty lbs. of  $P_2O_5$ , depending upon the need of the crop. Green manuring to the extent of an acre or two per pair of bovines is also advocated to supplement cattle-dung manure. A cultivator is found to manure at the rate of twenty-five to forty cart-loads per acre.

There are various pests of crops a brief account of which is given below.

**CROP PESTS.  
Of Cereals.**

*Jowar stem borers (Chilo Zonellus, Swinh)* damage jowar seriously in kharif and rabi seasons. Caterpillars are dirty white with a brown head and have many spots on the body. When full grown, they measure from half to three-quarters of an inch in length. Moths are straw-coloured with forewings, pale, yellowish grey and with minute dots on the apical margin and white hind wings. Caterpillars bore inside the stems causing the drying of central shoots called "dead hearts". As a result, reddening of stems and leaves takes place, the extent of damage being four to five per cent. Creamy white eggs are laid on leaves in clusters which are hatched

in six days. Young caterpillars bore into stems and there they remain for three or four weeks, after which the full-grown caterpillars pupate *in situ*. The pupal period varies from seven to ten days and the total period of life cycle from five to six weeks. The pest hibernates as larvae in stubbles, its period of activity extending from June to November. There are usually four generations in a year but summer jowar is found to be heavily infested by it.

As borers are internal feeders, only preventive measures are practicable. Affected plants should be pulled out along with caterpillars inside them and destroyed promptly. After the harvest, stubbles are collected and burnt to destroy hibernating larvae.

*Surface grasshoppers (Chrotogonus sp.)* are about three-fourths of an inch long, medium black, coloured with various spots and have a rough body surface. Nymphs and adults feed on leaves and tender shoots of plants and also cut tender seedlings of jowar at ground level. Eggs are laid in soil at a depth of two or three inches along bunds, fields and even in fallow lands in batches of about sixty, between October and December. Eggs remain dormant in the soil till the following June when hoppers hatch with the advent of the monsoon. Hoppers first feed on grass on bunds and then march towards field crops such as jowar, maize, etc. They develop into adults in seventy to eighty days after which pairing takes place and egg-laying commences. There is only one generation in a year and the pest is active from June to December. Being a minor pest, it causes damage to the extent of one to two per cent.

Egg masses are destroyed by ploughing and harrowing fields along bunds, so that they are crushed and exposed to the sun.

*Stem borers (sesamia inferens wlk.)* destroy wheat and maize crops. Caterpillars are about an inch long, with a coloured smooth skin. It has a black head with dark spots on the body, each dark spot bearing a hair. Moths are small and straw-coloured with forewings having a marginal dark line and white hind wings. The caterpillar bores inside the stem as a result of which central shoots dry up and form "dead hearts". The pest grows sporadically. The extent of damage is minor. Creamy white eggs are laid in leaf sheaths in clusters. The caterpillar enters the stem and bores it. It grows about an inch long and pupates inside stems. The period of life cycle is six or seven weeks normally, although it is longer in cold weather.

Affected plants are pulled out along with caterpillars inside them and destroyed. After harvest stubbles are collected and burnt to destroy hibernating larvae.

*Termites* are polymorphic insects which destroy the wheat crop. They are whitish, yellow, soft and flat with the mouth suited for chewing or biting. They have short and stout mandibles. They are apterous and generally blind. Affected plants die, and insects feed on their roots. In the monsoon, few insects from the colony beget wings. After a short flight, however, they lose their wings.

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## CROP PESTS.

## Of Cereals.

It is at this time that pairing takes place. The female queen settles in a burrow in the soil and establishes a new colony. She starts laying eggs very rapidly. Newly hatched nymphs are fed by royal parents till they develop into adults.

Termitarium of insects is located and dug out and the queen therein is destroyed. The former is also fumigated with carbon di-sulphide, chloroform mixture, petrol and methyl bromide.

## Of Cotton.

Cotton pests found in the district are boll worms ; jassids, aphids and mites ; cotton leaf roller, and red cotton bug.

Boll worms are of two types—Spotted (*Earias fabir* S. E. *Insulana* B.) and pink (*pectinophara gossypiella* S.). Spotted boll worms have adults with pale and white upper wings and a greenish band in the middle of the body, while pink worms have adults with greenish upper wings. Caterpillars of both the species are brownish white and have a dark head and a prothoracic shield. Caterpillars bore into the growing shoots of plants in the initial stage of the crop. Later, when flower buds appear, larvae bore into them and enter bolls through holes which are plugged with excreta. Infested buds and bolls shed in brown flowers if they remain on the plant and they open prematurely. In such circumstances, a lint from such bolls fetches a low price in the market. Eggs are laid on leaves, flower bud bracts and bolls and are hatched within four to six days. The larval period is from nine to sixteen days, depending upon climatic conditions. Pupation takes place inside silken cocoons where it continues for eight to fourteen days. The total period of life cycle is from twenty-two to thirty-five days.

The pink boll moth is about half an inch across wings and is dark brown in colour. The first segment of the antenna has four to six stiff hair. Palps are long and curved upwards. Caterpillars, when full grown, measure three quarters of an inch long. They are pink in colour and have a brown head. They never attack shoots but feed inside bolls which gradually drop down. The pest is more harmful to the American Cotton varieties than to the Indian or *deshi* ones. As caterpillars bore bolls, the entry holes are closed. As a result it is difficult to spot out affected bolls until they drop down. While on hatching, they feed on developing flowers, seed or lint. The larval period is usually three to four weeks. Pupation takes place inside bolls or in the soil in silken cocoons from which a moth emerges after about ten days. The pest is active from July to December.

Stubbles are removed and destroyed. Malvaceous plants that grow in off season are destroyed, as they serve as an alternate host for the pest. Seeds are fumigated before they are sown, with carbon di-sulphide at two ounces per fifteen cubic feet. Sometimes, they are heated at 62.80°C (145°F) to destroy hibernative pink boll larve.

Affected plants are removed during early stages of pest incidence. Six dustings with a mixture containing ten per cent D. D. T., two per cent lindane, forty per cent sulphur mixture and one per cent endrin dust are an effective measure for combating the pest. Six sprayings with endrin at six ounces per acre, given a month prior to flowering at fortnightly intervals, are also an effective antidote against pest incidence. About thirty eggs are laid at a time by an adult female in the tissue of the leaf vein. They are hatched in four to eleven days. The nymphal stage remains for seven to twenty-one days during which nymphs moult five times. The entire life cycle is completed in two to four weeks. The pest is particularly active during the monsoon season.

Usually five per cent D.D.T. dust at a rate of fifteen to twenty lbs. per acre is sprayed. Exclusive use of D.D.T., however, leads to multiply aphid or mite numbers. D.D.T. is mixed with an equal quantity of sulphur before dusting. This insecticide, which is available ready-made, gives a good measure of protection for about two weeks. D.D.T. and sulphur mixture is not used for Asiatic cotton, as sulphur scorches these varieties severely. Jassid infestation is less on Asiatic cotton. However, if infestation is only five per cent, exclusive use of D.D.T. is effective. 0.2 per cent spray of 50 per cent D.D.T. (w/d) and sulphur (w/d) is a very effective antidote against pest incidence.

*Jassids*—The adult is wedge-shaped about two mm. long and pale green in colour. Front wings have *Empoasca devastans*, a black spot on posterior parts. Nymphs are wingless and are found in large numbers on lower surfaces of leaves.

*Aphids*—The adult is oblong about one mm. long, dark, yellowish in colour and has two projections called "Cornicles" on the dorsal side of abdomen. It is mostly found to be wingless.

*Mites*—Mites are not insects, as they have four pairs of legs and belong to the clan *arachnida* which includes spiders, ticks and scorpions. They are extremely minute.

In the case of jassid and aphid attack, leaf margins turn yellowish due to the sucking of cell sap. Where excessive infestation takes place, etiolation and drying of leaves stunt the growth of plants. In the case of mite attack, of woolly mite in particular, *criphyes gossypii*, dense whitish hair grow on both the surfaces of the leaf as well as on the stem. The attacked leaf, whose growth is stunted, curls up and becomes hard and crisp. Heavily infested plants shed bolls. The pests are of a serious nature as the extent of damage caused by them is about ten per cent. Alate and apterous forms reproduce parthenogenetically and viviparously. A single apterous female gives rise to eight to twenty-two nymphs a day. They pass through four moults before reaching adult stage. The duration of life-cycle extends from seven to nine days.

Spraying is done with 0.453 kg. (a lb.) of nicotine sulphate in eighty gallons of water with five lbs. of soap. Pyrethrum extract in water in 1:1,000 is an effective spray. Spraying with fish oil

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rosin soap of eight ounces in four gallons of water is also useful. From eighty to hundred gallons of spray are required per acre in each case. The use of D.D.T. is, however, not common, as the same sometimes multiplies the aphids. BHC is found to be effective but not so much as nicotine sulphate, pyrethrum and similar other compounds. Further, Endrin, two to four ounces per acre and 0.01 to 0.02 per cent parathion are also good antidotes against cotton aphids.

*Cotton leaf roller (sylvia derogata Fb.)* is another pest that destroys the cotton crop. Caterpillars roll up the leaves which then resemble funnels and feed from the margin stealthily. Gradually the entire leaf is eaten up. The moth is medium-sized with yellowish wings and brown waxy markings. When full grown, caterpillars measure an inch long and have a glistening green colour and head and prothorax, both dark. Tall and bushy American varieties are more susceptible to this pest. The female moth lays smooth, flat, white eggs singly on tender leaves, usually on their lower surface. The egg period lasts for six to seven days, while the larval stage takes from fifteen to twenty days. Full-fed larva pupates inside the cocoon in a rolled-up leaf and remains in that stage for six or seven days. The total period of its life cycle is about four weeks. During winter, the full-grown caterpillar hibernates in plant debris. Damp and cloudy weather favours its growth.

Rolled-up leaves affected by caterpillars are removed and burnt. If infestation is heavy, the crop is dusted with a mixture of sodium fluosilicate and ash in the proportion of 1 : 8. Five per cent BHC is also tried.

*Fabr. Red cotton bug (dysderens singalatus)*, destroys the cotton crop. Adults and nymphs suck the sap of plants and impair their vitality severely. Further, they feed on seeds and reduce their oil contents. The lint is spoilt owing to excreta of these insects.

Females lay rounded bright yellow eggs in the soil near the plant. Eggs are hatched in six or seven days. Nymphs, which are bright red, pass through six instars in thirty to thirty-five days before reaching the adult stage.

Adults and nymphs are controlled largely by shaking them in a tray containing a mixture of kerosene with water. If, however, the pest is serious, the crop is treated with five per cent BHC.

**Of Sugarcane.**

*The sugarcane leaf hopper, pyrilla perpusila*, destroys the sugarcane crop. The adult bug is a straw-coloured insect with two pairs of folded wings. It is roof-shaped on the back, with its head extended like a pointed beak. Young nymphs that hatch out from eggs are pale brown and covered by wax. They are active and adult bugs suck sap of cane leaves from lower surface, with the result that leaves lose turgidity, begin to wither and ultimately dry up. Bugs secrete a honey-dew like substance that spreads on leaves on which a black fungus develops. As a result of pyrilla damage, the sucrose contents of the juice are reduced.



Pale greenish yellow eggs are laid in clusters of two to four or ten to sixty, on the undersurface of leaves and between detached leaf sheaths and the stem. Eggs are covered with white, fibrous, waxy filaments. They are hatched within a week into tiny hoppers that suck sap of leaves. Nymphs become adult bugs within fifty to sixty days. Egg-laying continues from April to November. The pest is active from July to August.

The crop is dusted with five per cent BHC at a rate of 13.590 to 18.120 kg. (thirty to forty lbs.) and 22.650 to 27.180 kg. (fifty to sixty lbs.) during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods, respectively. Spraying of 0.12 to 0.25 per cent BHC or 0.25 per cent D.D.T. at a rate of thirty to fifty gallons per acre for young cane during the pre-monsoon period and over hundred gallons during the post-monsoon period also gives considerable relief. Aerial spraying with endrin is also useful.

*Sugarcane stem borer, chilotrea infuscatellus*, is injurious to young canes. Caterpillars enter the plant from the side at ground level through holes in the stalk and bore either downwards or upwards or both ways. The central shoot dries up and carries "dead hearts" in the plant. Adult moth is greyish brown or straw-coloured and measures about an inch and a half, with its wings spread out. Lower wings are greyish white and palpi are pointed forward. Newly hatched larva is greyish in colour, with a dark head and a translucent body with spots and hair. Tiny spots develop into spines later. A fully developed larva measures one inch and three quarters and is greyish white in colour. The body is often dotted with dark marks having tubercles and short setae on them.

Oval, whitish eggs are laid, overlapping one another on the undersurface of leaves by the side of mid-rib. The egg period lasts for three to five days. The newly hatched caterpillar enters the cane near the eye at ground level and later tunnels as far as the roots. The borer is sometimes found to migrate from roots to the other tiller. The larval stage lasts for about a month, and before pupating it makes a round hole into the cane above ground level which is covered by a silken membrane from where the moth can escape. There are usually eight generations in a year.

Affected plants with "dead hearts" are removed from the ground level. Care is taken to see that larvae and pupae are out in the portion removed. Plants thus taken out are either used as cattle feed or buried deep in the ground. Early planting in November or December in the case of plant cane or late planting in the case of Adjali cane also helps to minimise infestation, as the pest is less active during these months. Trichogramma parasites are released at a rate of one lakh per acre in three instalments at an interval of a fortnight in the infested field. Light earthing up of cane and closing holes with mud helps to prevent the emergence of moth.

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## Of Chilli.

*Thrips and mites* are pests affecting the chilli crop. They suck the cell sap with the result that leaves become curved. This symptom is locally known as *Chodumoda*. The extent of damage is about twenty-five per cent. Dusting with a mixture containing 0.2 per cent BHC and sulphur is an effective antidote against this pest incidence.

## Of Groundnut.

*Groundnut aphids* are small, black, soft-bodied insects found on the lower side of leaves. Though inactive, they reduce the vitality and yield of plants by sucking sap and act as a carrier of a serious virus disease commonly known as *resette* of groundnut. The pest is of sporadic occurrence but more serious in the Kharif season. Ten per cent BHC is an effective control measure against the pest.

## Of Gram.

*Gram pod borer, heliothis (armigera) obsolatala* is a pest which destroys the gram crop. Moths are stout, light, yellowish-brown, with a wing expanse of one and a half inches. Forewings are pale brown with black dots. Hind wings are lighter in colour with smoky dark margins. Caterpillars are greenish with dark, broken, grey lines along the sides of the body. When full-grown, they are from one and a half to two inches in length. They feed on tender foliage and young pods. They bore holes in pods and eat developing seeds by inserting the anterior half portion of their body inside pods. Shining, greenish, yellow eggs, spherical in shape are laid singly on the tender parts of the plants. They are hatched in six or seven days. After hatching, caterpillars start feeding on tender leaves and shoots and, as they grow, they bore into pods and eat developing grains inside them. They reach full growth in about a fortnight and descend to the ground and pupate in earthen cocoons in the soil near plants. Their pupal period lasts from a week to a month. The pest is active from November to March.

Caterpillars are hand-picked and destroyed at the early stage of infestation. Thorough ploughing following the harvest does well in exposing pupae. The pest can be controlled by 0.2 per cent D.D.T. spray obtained by diluting a lb. of fifty per cent water dispersible D.D.T. powder in twenty-five gallons of water.

## Of Pigeon Pea.

*Tur plume moth, exelustes atomosa*, is a pest which destroys the tur crop. Moths are slender, not more than half an inch long, greenish-brown in colour and fringed with short hair and spines. Caterpillars bore into green pods and feed on developing seeds. Minute eggs are laid singly on tender shoots, leaves, flowers and pods. They are hatched in about five days; after hatching caterpillars scrap the surface of pods, feed on seeds and reach their full growth in four weeks. They pupate on pod surface or in burrows of infested plants. Their pupal period lasts for two weeks. 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.

Caterpillars are collected by shaking shoots and pods in small trays containing a mixture of kerosene and water. Similarly, cultivation of leguminous crops is avoided in the same fields during successive years.

The *bark-eating caterpillar*, *indarbela quadrinotata*, makes a serious depredation on citrus fruit crops. The adult is a short, sturdy moth, with a wing expanse of about an inch having grey marks on wings. Larva is a caterpillar measuring about one and a half inches in length. It is dirty brown in colour with a darkish head region. Freshly hatched larvae bore into stems and bark. They move in a gallery made of powdered bark and silk, feed on the bark and enter the stem. As a result, the affected tree puts on a sickly appearance and withers gradually. The presence of the pest can be readily determined by the appearance of frass-covered areas on bark. The extent of damage caused by the pest is ten per cent. The female moth lays eggs on bark. After hatching, the larvae feed on bark and enter the stem where they pass their larval and pupal stages.

The borer is injected with a solution containing carbon disulphide, chloroform and creosote in a proportion of 2:1:1. Galleries and webbings are scraped off and live burrows ascertained before borers are thus injected.

The *lemon butterfly or leaf-eating caterpillar*, *papilio demoleus* is another pest that destroys citrus fruit crops. Adult is a beautiful butterfly with yellow and black markings on wings with an expanse of about two and a half inches. Its hind wings have a brick-red, oval hatch near the anal margin and tail on account of which it is commonly known as a swallow tail butterfly. The young caterpillar is darkish brown with irregular whitish stains. When full-grown, it turns deep green and cylindrical in form and measures about one and a half inches in length with a hump, like appearance in front. Caterpillars usually feed on tender leaves up to mid-rib and defoliate plants. The pest is not of regular occurrence. However, when it is rampant, it affects young seedlings severely. The female butterfly deposits small round yellow eggs singly on tender leaves of the plant. Eggs are hatched in three to seven days. Freshly emerged larvae feed on tender leaves and take about two weeks for full growth. Later, they pupate on the plant and remain attached to it by silken girdles. The pupal period lasts for two or three months in winter.

Affected plants are treated with a poison, like calcium arsenate or five per cent BHC dust. Pyrethrum emulsion in the proportion of one lb. in hundred gallons is also found to control the pest effectively.

The *wilt*, locally known as "*Ubhal*", is not a serious cotton disease and occurs only sporadically. It affects the Kharif crop, in seedlings stage in July-August and the grown up in October-November. The typical symptoms are yellowing of leaves followed by dropping, drying, and shedding. In severe cases, the entire plant dies. Yellowing of leaves progresses from the lowermost leaves to those on top. The affected leaves dry and fall down even at the slightest touch. If the disease occurs in the seedling stage of the crop, the tips of the shoots also drop very soon and the entire plant withers. The affected plant, when split opens through the

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taproot and stem, shows a brown discoloration of the vascular cylinder. In the case of partial wilting, the plant shows a stunted appearance and gives less yield and a poor quality of cotton. The disease is caused by a fungus parasite, *fusarium oxysporum-vasinfectum*, which is viable in the soil for a number of years and can infect the plant through the roots. It is controlled by growing resistant varieties such as Daulat (2204) and G 46.

The *angular leaf spot* also known as black arm disease or Vein blight disease causes considerable damage to cotton. It is locally known as "*Karpa*" or "*likhya*". The disease is of a general occurrence, its typical symptoms being black angular lesions on leaves, stems and bolls, blight, shedding and rotting of bolls. It is caused by a *bacterium xanthomonas malvacearum* and the infection is carried by the seed. The seed is treated with copper sulphate containing fungicide or mercurial compound after delinting it. The usual dose is three ounces of fungicide to sixty lbs. of seeds. Sometimes, resistant varieties are also grown to alleviate the damage.

Another wilt disease, locally known as "*mar*" takes its infection from the parasite *sclerotia* and the plant debris. It affects the crop in July-September. The disease is recognised as wilting of plants. Sometimes, a portion of the plant is wilted and the rest remains healthy and vigorous. The leaves usually wilt slowly, and ultimately they turn brown and die. Both stem and collar are usually affected at the ground level where a light brown decay develops. The fungus forms small pale brown mustard seed-like bodies known as *sclerotia*. The disease is controlled by a rotation of the crop with maize and other millets as also by resorting to deep ploughing to bury the infected plant debris or burning the debris.

The *anthracnose*, locally known as "*kavadi*", is a cotton disease. It appears on seedlings in July and on bolls in October-November. On seedlings, it occurs as seedling rot, collar rot and damping off and, on mature crop, it causes boll rot of unopen bolls resulting in the development of short, immature, weak and discoloured lint. Sunken black lesions appear on stems petioles of leaves and bolls. Circular spots appear on leaves. If seedlings are attacked, they are found to break at the collar. The disease is caused by a fungus parasite *collecotrichum* and the infection is carried by the seed. The disease is controlled by burning the affected debris, or by sowing healthy seed or by treating the seed with any copper containing fungicide or mercurial compound at a rate of two ounces of fungicide to fifteen lbs. of seed. Clean cultivation is necessary to avoid second infection.

The *grey mildew*, locally known as "*dahiya*" has caused a considerable damage to the cotton crop, especially since 1959-60. The disease occurs in September-October. Small white specks on the undersurface of the leaves give the appearance of spots of curds, and hence, the disease is called "*Dahiya*" or "*Dahya*". In severe cases, specks are also found on the upper surface of leaves as also on the bracts of bolls. The affected leaves shed in

large numbers and the plants become weak. New boll formation is stopped and lint in the existing bolls proves to be one of inferior quality. The photosynthetic activity of the plant is greatly reduced so also its bearing capacity. The disease is caused by a fungus parasite *remulasia areola*. It is checked by dusting of 200-300 mesh fine sulphur at a rate of 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. The operation starts from the middle of August and is completed by the first week of September. Dusting is done preferably in the morning when there is no wind but a lot of dew on plants. If necessary, another dusting is also given in October.

*Tikka* is another disease of cotton. It affects the crop in July-September, and in October in the case of late varieties. The disease usually appears on the crop, when the latter is one and a half months old, as round, purple-coloured, brown-spots, which later on increase in size and grow blackish with a yellow hollow around them. These spots give an appearance of "*tikka*" on leaves. In the case of *cercospora personata*, the spots are smaller in size and, in the case of *cercospora arachidicola* they are larger in size and severe in density. The disease is controlled by spraying the crop in the third week of July with 5:5:50 of bordeaux mixture or any copper fungicide containing fifty per cent active copper. If necessary, a second spraying is given by the third week of August and third spraying by the third week of September.

The gummosis, locally known as "*dinky*", is the disease of citrus fruit. Exudation of gum is the most prominent symptom of infection, as the affected plant oozes gummy secretion on the trunks. There is cracking or splitting of the bark from the trunk in a longitudinal manner accompanied by exudation of amber-coloured gum. As soon as displacement of the broken bark takes place, the tissue inside is rotted or discoloured. Leaves of the affected plant turn yellow and the plant looks unhealthy. Usually, fruits which hang from the branches near the ground are affected. Initially, yellowish oily spots develop on the fruit and enlarge gradually. The rotting of the fruit sets in only at this stage which takes up a brown colour. The disease is, therefore, called "brown rot". In the case of budded plants, infection is seen on the scion. The disease is caused by the fungus parasite *phytophthora palmivora*. Among the control measures the following can be mentioned; firstly, avoiding ill-drained soils and water-logging conditions; secondly, budding or grafting on resistant varieties such as *jamburi*, the bud union being from six to nine inches above the ground level in order that it may not come in direct contact with irrigation water containing spores of the fungus; thirdly, adopting ring within ring method of irrigation so as to avoid direct contact with irrigation water with the stem; fourthly, extending, especially during the early stages of the disease, a curative treatment which consists of scraping off the gum and the affected bark by means of a sharp knife exposing the wood below and then applying 25-30 per cent creosote oil in the form of a thin layer to the exposed wood. Care should be taken to see that the entire diseased bark is removed before the application of creosote oil.

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The grain smut, locally known as "Kani", is a disease, affecting jowar. In an infected ear-head, dirty white protruding structures called "sori" take the place of grains. The membrane of the sorus is brittle and contains black powder inside. The sori are produced in the majority of grains in an ear-head. The disease is caused by the fungus parasite *sphacelotheca sorghi*. The remedy is to treat the seed with sulphur. Before sowing 200-300 mesh fine sulphur is used in the proportion of one ounce of sulphur to fifteen lbs. of seed. Preferably, a revolving drum is used for mixing sulphur with jowar seed so as to get a uniform thin film of sulphur round each seed.

The loose smut, locally known as "kajali", is another disease of jowar whose symptoms are like those of the grain smut, except that the membrane of the sorus gets broken and the loose black powder spreads all over the ear-heads giving it a blackish appearance. The disease is caused by the fungus parasite *spacclotheca ruenta* and controlled by treating the seed with sulphur before sowing at a rate of one ounce of sulphur to fifteen lbs. of seed.

The black stem rust is the disease of wheat. It takes a serious form when there is cloudy weather accompanied by a few showers of rain. Sometimes, it assumes an epiphytotic form. Minute, reddish brown postules appear on the aerial parts of the plant, such as leaves, leaf sheaths, stems, awns, etc., and enter florescence. These postules later enlarge in size and are full of reddish brown powder. The epidermis of such postules are ruptured. Numerous such postules are formed in succession on the plant during the growing period of the crop. As the crop matures, black postules are formed in place of red ones. The affected plants do not grow normal grain. The grains thus formed are shrivelled, dull, light in weight and poor in germination. The disease is caused by the fungus parasite *puccinia graminis tritici*. The spores are carried by wind to long distances. If the incidence of the disease is in its initial stages, sulphur dusting acts as a good control measure. The crop should be dusted with sulphur of 200-300 mesh fine at a rate of 33 to 44 kg. (fifteen to twenty lbs.) per acre. Dusting may be repeated at an interval of twenty days to a month till the maturity of the crop. But the more effective, permanent and economic control measure is to make use of rust-resistant varieties of wheat such as *kenphad*, hybrid-65, etc.

The loose smut is the wheat disease, which is of a common occurrence but not destructive. Smutted ear-heads take the place of healthy ones and black powder is formed in place of grains. This black powder, being loose, is easily blown by wind leaving behind bare rachis. The disease is caused by the fungus parasite *Ustilago tritici* and the infection remains inside the seed. Since the infection is internally seed-borne, the seed treatment to kill the inner infection is the only effective control measure. The treatment consists in soaking wheat seed in cold water for about three hours in the morning of a hot day in May and then drying the

seed in the afternoon in the hot sun on a galvanised iron-sheet for about four hours. The process of drying should be continued for 3-4 successive days so as to completely kill the internal infection.

The root-rot is a wheat disease, which occurs generally everywhere. Ear-heads of the affected plants become white straw-coloured, even though the leaves and stems of such affected plants remain green. The root is completely rotted and the plants can be pulled out very easily. The disease is caused by a variety of parasite fungi inhabiting the soil, viz., *pythium sp. helmin*, *thosporium sp.*, *macrophomina sp.* etc. The fungi dwell in the soil and attack the host individually or collectively. The remedy consists in treating the seed with a suitable fungicide before sowing. In order to prevent the attack of the soil pathogens at the time of seed generation, the seed has to be treated with mercurial fungicides like agrosan, ceresan, semasan, perenox, cupravit, etc., the dose being an ounce of fungicide for fifteen lbs. of seed.

The leaf-spot is the disease of turmeric. Numerous pale yellow spots appear on both the surfaces of leaves. These spots then turn golden yellow and finally brown. They occupy a large area on the leaf surface. The spots are small, usually one or two millimetres in diameter. The photosynthetic activity of the plant is greatly reduced which results in heavy reduction in yield. There is etiolation of leaves in many cases. They become yellow much sooner than usual. The disease is caused by the fungus parasite *taphrina maculans* and controlled by periodical application of bordeaux mixture 3:3:50 or any other copper-containing fungicide. Spraying is thorough and covers both the surfaces of leaves. Usually, three applications of the fungicide at an interval of twenty days to a month are found adequate for the purpose.

The whip-smut is a disease of sugarcane. The central or floral shoot of the affected plant is transformed into a long, whip-like, dusty black shoot often several feet in length and curved. The attacked shoot does not bear any leaves and is usually slender, flexible and covered by a silvery thin membrane in its earlier stages. The disease is caused by the fungus parasite *Ustilago schitamines*. Preventive measures rather than curative ones are effective. Roguing of the affected plant is pursued scrupulously and spores are disallowed to shed to the ground or to the neighbouring canes. The affected plant must be uprooted and burnt, since it acts as a potential source of infection.

The paddy blast is locally known as "tikkya". The disease appears on leaves, nodes and necks of the ears and is caused by the fungus parasite *pyricularia oryzae*. On leaves it manifests in spindle-shaped spots with greyish white centres and purplish red margins. These spots gradually collapse till ultimately the leaves wither. The nodes and necks begin to blacken, if affected, and this results in sterility leaving the ears without grain. The disease results from infected seeds and affected debris. It attacks the seedlings in July-August and the grown-up crop in August-November. The disease is controlled by means of, firstly, seed treatment with

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organo-mercurial seed dresser containing one per cent organic mercury at a rate of four ounces to a hundred lbs. of seed; secondly, dipping in bordeaux mixture in the proportion of 3 : 3 : 50 before the seedlings are transplanted; thirdly, one or two sprayings of bordeaux mixture in the proportion of 3 : 3 : 50 up to flowering time; and finally, sowing early Ambemohor 39, Kolhapur scented, patni-6, bhadas-78, krishnasal-10, and antarsal-90, 67 and 200 which are tolerant to blast.

The black stem rust, locally known as "*tambera*" or "*haldya*" "*gerwa*" is a disease of wheat. It is caused by the fungus parasite *puccinia graminis tritici* and appears with reddish brown elongated linear eruptive spots known as postules mostly on stems and leaves, leaf-sheaths and awns in the early part of the season. When these postules are rubbed by a thumb, a brownish red powder smears on the surface of the thumb. The reddish brown powder contains spores called "uredospores". Later in the season, the reddish brown postules change their colour and become black and these black postules contain blackish powder consisting of spores called "teleospores" which means last spores. The spores are carried by wind and rain. The disease affects the crop in November-February. It is controlled by growing resistant varieties such as Kenphad-25, MHD 345, Kcni. Selection-146 and Hybrid-65 for an irrigated crop and those like Selection 59 and 125 for a dry crop.

The loose smut is locally known as "*Kani*" or "*Kajali*" and is caused by the fungus parasite *Ustilago tritici*. This is another disease of wheat. It affects the ears which appear blackish. All parts of the ear except the rachis and awns get affected and a blackish powder is formed in place of grain. This blackish powder consists of the spores of the fungus. The disease is carried by infected seeds and black mass of powder blown by the wind to the adjacent fields when the crop is in the flowering stage. It affects the crop in January-March. It is controlled by soaking the seeds in cold water from 8 a.m. to 12 noon during the first fortnight of May and spreading them on galvanised iron sheets in hot sun for four hours and stirring them periodically. Subsequently, seeds are dried thoroughly in the shade and thereafter stored in gunny bags which are dusted with insecticides like pyrethrum, D. D. T. and B. H. C. powder.

*Mar* is caused by the fungus parasite *Fusarium Oxysporum*. It occurs at any time during the crop growth. The leaves of the plant begin to drop, usually from the top of the plant. The affected plant appears sickly. Very soon the leaves dry up and the affected plants wither or wilt. If the roots of the affected plants are split open, brown discoloration of the vascular tissue is seen. The disease is controlled by growing resistant varieties of the crop such as C-11, C-28 and C-36.

The powdery mildew of mango is locally known as "*bhuri*" and occurs in December-January. It is caused by the fungus parasite *Oidium mangiferae*. The inflorescence is destroyed and no fruiting takes place. The affected bunches show whitish, though



gradually they turn blackish later. The infection is carried by the hopper *idiocerus*. The disease is controlled by spraying a mixture of wettable sulphur D. D. T. ten per cent at a rate of one lb. for forty gallons of water in the earliest part of the season. Forty gallons of the spray material are sufficient for fifteen to twenty trees of average size, if a power sprayer is used. The other alternative is to dust the tree with sulphur and D. D. T. five per cent, three lbs. of mixture being sufficient for one tree.

*Uncinula necator* or powdery mildew (*bhuri*), *plasmopara viticola* or downy mildew (*Kevda*) and *gloeosporium ampelophagum* or *anthracnose* (*karpa*) are the diseases of grape vines. The diseases are controlled by spraying bordeaux mixture in the proportion of 5:5:50 in the third week of May and October and the first week of July and November. Besides, sulphur-dusting is done in the third week of November, December and January.

The fig rust is locally known as "*tambura*" and is caused by the fungus parasite *cerotelium fici*. The disease is controlled by dusting sulphur in the third week of May and July.

The canker is another disease of citrus fruit and locally known as "*khaira*". It takes its infection from the parasite *Xanthomonas citri* and occurs throughout the year. It is more prevalent during the rainy season. The disease appears mostly on the lemon plants. The cankerous excrescences are also found on fruit, leaves, and stems. The disease is controlled by removing and destroying the affected parts in May and spraying them with a bordeaux mixture in the proportion of 3:3:50.

This is another disease of the citrus fruit, known as "die-back". It is so-called, because the trees die from the top to the bottom. The real cause of the disease is still enigmatical. The attempts to diagnose it, have not succeeded so far. Experiments and observations made by Mr. Sulaiman, in 1954, led to infer that the citrus die-back is the symptom of the physiological disorder of the plant resulting from food. Thus, the tree can be affected by die-back, if it is not properly attended to in the initial stage. The deficiencies vary from garden to garden and even from tree to tree in the same garden. In 1948, the California authorities explained the occurrence of die-back due to a specific virus which may lead to a sudden collapse of the tree within a week or so.

Powdery mildew (*bhuri*), black rot (*pan kujvya*) and root rot (*mul kujvya*) are among the diseases of vegetables. Of these, *bhuri* appears on most of the crops and can be controlled by sulphur-dusting. *Pan kujvya* is mainly confined to cabbage. The affected plants show water-soaked spots and the veins become blackish. This can be controlled by steeping the seed in 1:100 mercuric chloride solution for about fifteen minutes. *Mul Kujvya* disease causes considerable damage. The affected plants show a wilted appearance. When uprooted, they come out with barks in a peeled condition. There is no definite remedy against this disease, though the application of copper fungicide around the root zone at a rate of a quarter to a half gallon per plant, alleviates the loss.

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TENURES.  
Short History.**

Prior to 1949, there existed in Parbhani district a congeries of tenures such as Jagirs, Ijaras, Kauls, Inams, etc. Their creation was felt essential by the previous rulers for political, administrative and religious purposes. The then rulers required support for their rule and a sure source of revenue for the State. They picked up some leading men in the society who could influence the masses and gave them Inams in the form of entire villages, lands or a definite percentage of land revenue collected. These persons later came to be known as watandars, inamdars, jagirdars, deshmukhs, deshpandes, etc. They were expected to give their full support to the rulers, maintain law and order and lastly to ensure punctual payment of Government dues after recovering the same from the people. This resulted in the creation of a class of landlords who did not cultivate their land but lived on the revenues realised from their inams, jagirs or kauls. The British regime obviously did not want to displease these people. They recognised their rights and privileges just to ensure their loyalty and support to the British rule. However, they had fully realised that these systems of tenures were detrimental to the interests of the cultivating classes.

The most prevalent form of tenure in Parbhani district is the Ryotwari tenure. This type of tenure does not envisage the landholder as a non-cultivating owner and a mere rent-receiver. Due to unrestricted transfers of rights in land and other factors such as security of investment in land and false notions of social prestige on the part of these people, a class of non-agriculturist landlords came into existence. Landed property began to be looked upon as a source of income and a matter for commercial investments. Besides, this ownership of lands gave these people immense prestige in the society.

After independence the much-felt need of bringing an overall change in the socio-economic conditions began to be widely felt. The Government of India appointed the Planning Commission which made a number of recommendations to bring about structural, institutional and administrative reforms. It advocated a land policy aiming at improving the status of the peasant by giving him a stake in the land, and also at reducing inequalities in income and opportunities, by advocating a ceiling on all agricultural holdings. It visualises an agrarian economy in which every cultivator owns the land he cultivates.

In view of these recommendations, the Government of India decided to abolish all the intermediaries by enacting special land legislation. In pursuance of the Government of India's directives, the then Government of Hyderabad enacted the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Holdings Act, in 1950. The Act is in force in Parbhani district from 10th June 1950. The twin aims of the Act are assurance of security of tenure for the tenant and promotion of peasant proprietorship. The salient features of the Act are: (i) introduction of the family holding as a yardstick for administration of land reforms, (ii) reduction in rent and its fixation in terms of multiples of land revenue, (iii) restrictions on

resumption of the land for personal cultivation, (iv) fixation of ceiling on the size of holding and (v) acquisition or resumption and management of the surplus production in efficiently cultivated lands.

The maximum rents are prescribed in the Act for the protected ordinary tenants. If the amount of rent payable by the tenant for any type of land exceeds the value of one-sixth of its produce, the tenant shall be entitled to deduct from the rent for that land the amount so in excess and the quantum payable by the tenant shall be deemed to have been reduced to the extent of such deductions. Moreover, the tenant has the option to pay rent either in cash or in equivalent produce of grain, according to the prices prevailing in the market. The landlords are prohibited from receiving or recovering rent in terms of services. They cannot levy taxes or accept services of any kind other than rent lawfully due from the tenant. The "protected tenant", subject to certain conditions, is defined as a person who has held the land continuously for a period of not less than six years, being a period fully included in the Fasli years 1342 to 1352 or for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of January 1948 or for a period of not less than six years commencing not earlier than 6th October 1943 and completing before the enforcement of the Tenancy Act and who has personally cultivated such lands during that period. The rights of the protected tenants are heritable. Under the Act the land owner is permitted to terminate the tenancy and resume the land for personal cultivation, subject to certain conditions. No land owner, however, can terminate the tenancy rights of protected tenants who are members of a co-operative farming society.

The Act strictly lays down that no permanent alienation and no other transfer of agricultural land shall be valid unless it is made with the previous sanction of the Collector. Not only is a restriction placed on the future acquisition of land, but a ceiling is also fixed for the existing land holdings. From 1950 to 1960 the Act was amended 12 times to accommodate the recommendations of the Planning Commission. As has been pointed out, it adopted the concept of family holding as a yardstick for enforcing the provision of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act. The area of a family holding so determined for different classes of land in different localities was expected to yield an assured income of Rs. 800 per year to a family of five members. The tenant cannot be evicted at the sweet will of the land owner. He can be evicted only for certain specified categories of default or he can surrender the land voluntarily.

In Parbhani district, there were 34,341 protected tenants in 1950 and they cultivated a little more than 242811.6 hectares (six lakhs of acres) of land. The number of ordinary tenants in 1960-61 was 8,846 and they had under their control an area of 101849,805 hectares (251,481 acres) of land. In the same year, 8,461 tenants were declared as owners under section 38-E of the Act. They cultivated an area of over 38880.000 hectares (96,000

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From 1950 to 1960 a total number of 15,894 cases were filed under the Tenancy Act. Of these 12,068 cases were disposed of and 3,826 remained undecided. In all, 3,409 cases were decided in favour of the tenants and 2,203 cases against them.

The Tenancy Act provides mechanism to enable the tenants to become owners of the land they cultivate. They are entitled to purchase at concessional prices so much of land as would increase their holding to make it a family holding. At the same time, landlords are also protected by ensuring that the land left with them after such a purchase, would not be less than a family holding. The tenants can make payments in reasonable instalments. In case the tenant desires to purchase more land than he is entitled to, he can do so at the market prices, but subject to a maximum of land equal to three family holdings.

In order to avoid illegal transfers the Government have prescribed a scale of penalties for them.

**RURAL WAGES.****Agricultural Labour.**

Rural labour is divided into two broad categories, viz., agricultural and non-agricultural. Agricultural labourers are those who earn their livelihood mainly by pursuing different agricultural operations like ploughing, sowing, weeding, transplanting, harvesting, threshing and winnowing. Agricultural labourers also include persons engaged in horticulture, gardening, bee-keeping, live-stock activities and other allied pursuits. The daily wages for men, women and children differ in these various operations. They also differ from month to month depending on the demand for labour. Agricultural labourers can further be classified into (a) attached, with or without land and (b) casual with or without land. The big land-holders and cultivators employ attached labour on contract basis for a year or more. In many cases payment made to this labour is in kind. Attachment to a particular land-holder provides security of employment and guaranteed income. The percentage of child-labour is found to be more in this particular category of agricultural labour.

Casual field labourers are employed when there is a pressure of work on the farm. Heavy work is done by men while women are generally employed for light work, such as weeding and threshing. Children are usually employed for protecting the crop, for looking after the cattle and such other light jobs. The wage rate for women is half that paid to men. It varies from 50 paise to Rs. 1.25 per day. There is not much difference between the wages paid to women and children though women are preferred to children. The wages of a child worker vary from 30 paise to 75 paise per day. In some parts of the district, in addition to cash wages, payment

in kind is also made. Table No. 28 gives average wages in 1950, 1955 and 1960 for men, women and children employed in different operations in urban and rural areas.

TABLE No. 28  
AVERAGE RURAL WAGES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Particulars (1)	1950		1955		1960	
	Urban (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	Rural (7)
	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
<i>Field Labour—</i>						
Men .. .. .	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 00	1 00	1 00
Women .. .. .	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75
Children .. .. .	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50
<i>Other Agricultural Labour—</i>						
Men .. .. .	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Women .. .. .	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75
Children .. .. .	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50
<i>Herdsmen—</i>						
Men .. .. .	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 00	1 00	1 00
Women .. .. .	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75
Children .. .. .	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50

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*Balutedars.*—Among non-agri cultural rural wage earners, carpenters, blacksmiths and cobblers can be mentioned. Most of them are actively connected with agriculture at various stages. They are the *balutedars* of the traditional village economy. They are paid in kind at the time of harvest. The system of *baluta*, however, is gradually disappearing.

Non-agricultural  
Labour.

The wages paid to these persons differ from month to month and from year to year. Table No. 29 gives average money wages paid in Parbhani district in 1950, 1955 and 1960 to skilled carpenters, blacksmiths and *mochis* in rural and urban areas.

TABLE No. 29  
AVERAGE RURAL WAGES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Particulars	1950		1955		1960	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
<i>Skilled Labour—</i>						
Carpenters .. .. .	2 75	2 50	3 00	2 60	3 50	2 85
Blacksmiths .. .. .	2 50	2 00	2 88	2 00	3 25	2 50
Mochis .. .. .	2 50	2 00	2 50	2 00	2 50	2 50

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The payment of wages differs not only from one category to another but also from tahsil to tahsil. Table No. 30 gives daily rural wages in different months of 1957-58 for each tahsil of Parbhani district.

TABLE No. 30  
DAILY RURAL WAGES IN EACH TAHASIL OF PARBHANI DISTRICT  
(1957-58)

Serial No.	Tahsil	Skilled Labour					
		Car-penters	Black-smiths	Cob-blers	Field labour	Other Agricultural labour	Herdsmen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
				<i>July</i>			
1	Parbhani .. ..	3 00	1 50	2 00	1 00	0 75	..
2	Gangakhed .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur .. ..	2 00	2 33	1 50	1 00	0 65	..
6	Hingoli .. ..	3 00	3 00	1 50	1 00	0 50	0 50
7	Kalamnuri .. ..	4 00	4 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	..
8	Basmath .. ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	0 62	..
	District Average ..	3 20	2 96	2 20	1 10	0 70	0 50
				<i>August</i>			
1	Parbhani .. ..	3 00	1 50	2 00	1 00	0 75	..
2	Gangakhed .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur .. ..	1 50	1 30	1 50	1 00	0 65	..
6	Hingoli .. ..	3 00	3 00	1 50	1 00	0 60	0 50
7	Kalamnuri .. ..	3 00	3 00	1 50	1 00	1 00	..
8	Basmath .. ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 00	0 62	..
	District Average	3 20	2 56	2 10	1 00	0 72	0 50

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

DAILY RURAL WAGES IN EACH TAHSIL OF PARBHANI DISTRICT  
(1957-58)

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and  
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RURAL WAGES.

Serial No.	Tahsil	Skilled Labour					
		Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Cobblers	Field labour	Other Agricultural labour	Herdsmen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
				<i>September</i>			
1	Parbhani .. ..	3 00	1 50	2 00	1 00	0 75	..
2	Gangakhed .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur .. ..	3 00	2 00	3 18	1 00	0 65	..
6	Hingoli .. ..	3 00	3 00	1 50	1 00	0 62	0 62
7	Kalamnuri.. ..	2 50	2 50	1 50	1 00	1 00	..
8	Basmath .. ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	1 00	1 00
	District Average ..	3 10	2 60	2 43	1 80	0 80	0 81
				<i>October</i>			
1	Parbhani .. ..	3 00	1 50	2 00	1 00	0 75	..
2	Gangakhed .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur .. ..	3 18	1 65	3 18	1 00	0 65	..
6	Hingoli .. ..	3 00	3 00	1 50	1 00	0 62	0 50
7	Kalamnuri.. ..	2 50	2 50	1 50	1 00	1 00	..
8	Basmath .. ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	1 00	1 00
	District Average ..	3 13	2 53	2 43	1 10	0 80	0 75

## CHAPTER 4.

## TABLE No. 30---contd.

Agriculture and  
Irrigation.  
RURAL WAGES.

DAILY RURAL WAGES IN EACH TAHSIL OF PARBHANI DISTRICT  
(1957-58)

Serial No.	Tahsil	Skilled Labour					
		Car-penters	Black-smiths	Cob-blers	Field labour	Other Agricultural labour	Herdsmen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
<i>November</i>							
1	Parbhani .. ..	3 50	1 75	3 00	1 25	1 00	1 00
2	Gangakhed .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur ... ..	3 65	2 00	..	1 00	0 65	..
6	Hingoli .. ..	3 00	3 00	1 50	1 00	0 62	0 50
7	Kalamnuri.. ..	2 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	..
8	Basmath .. ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	1 00	1 00
District Average		3 23	2 55	2 37	1 15	0 85	0 83
<i>December</i>							
1	Parbhani .. ..	3 50	3 00	3 00	1 25	1 00	1 00
2	Gangakhed .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur .. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur .. ..	3 18	2 00	1 85	1 00	0 65	..
6	Hingoli .. ..	3 00	3 50	3 00	1 00	0 62	0 50
7	Kalamnuri.. ..	2 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	..
8	Basmath .. ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	1 00	1 00
District Average		3 13	2 90	2 57	1 15	0 85	0 83



TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

DAILY RURAL WAGES IN EACH TAHSIL OF PARBHANI DISTRICT  
(1957-58)

CHAPTER 4.  
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Irrigation.  
RURAL WAGES.

Serial No.	Tahsil	Skilled Labour					
		Car-penters	Black-smiths	Cob-blers	Field labour	Other Agricultural labour	Herdsmen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
<i>January</i>							
1	Parbhani ..	3 50	1 75	3 00	1 25	1 00	1 00
2	Gangakhed ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur ..	3 00	2 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	..
6	Hingoli ..	3 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	0 62	0 62
7	Kalamnuri ..	4 00	4 00	2 00	1 00	1 00	..
8	Basmath ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
	District Average ..	3 50	2 95	2 60	1 05	0 92	0 87
<i>February</i>							
1	Parbhani ..	3 50	1 75	3 00	1 25	1 00	1 00
2	Gangakhed ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur ..	3 18	2 60	2 33	1 33	1 00	..
6	Hingoli ..	3 00	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	0 62
7	Kalamnuri ..	5 00	5 00	3 00	1 50	1 00	..
8	Basmath ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	1 00	1 00
	District Average ..	3 74	3 15	2 87	1 92	1 00	0 87

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TABLE No. 30—contd.  
DAILY RURAL WAGES IN EACH TAHSIL OF PARBHANI DISTRICT  
(1957-58)

Serial No.	Tahsil	Skilled Labour					
		Car-penters	Black-smiths	Cob-blers	Field labour	Other Agricultural labour	Herds-men
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
				<i>March</i>			
1	Parbhani ..	2 50	..	3 50	..	..	1 00
2	Gangakhed ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur ..	3 00	2 33	2 33	1 33	1 00	1 00
6	Hingoli ..	3 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	1 62	0 50
7	Kalamnuri ..	5 00	5 00	3 00	1 50	1 50	1 00
8	Basmath ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	1 00	1 00
	District Average ..	3 50	3 58	2 96	1 26	0 90	0 83
				<i>April</i>			
1	Parbhani ..	2 50	..	..	1 00	1 25	1 00
2	Gangakhed ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur ..	3 18	..	2 65	1 00	1 18	..
6	Hingoli ..	3 50	3 50	2 00	1 50	0 62	0 62
7	Kalamnuri ..	4 00	4 00	3 00	1 50	1 00	..
8	Basmath ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	1 00	1 00
	District Average ..	3 43	2 88	2 91	1 30	1 01	0 87

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

DAILY RURAL WAGES IN EACH TAHSIL OF PARBHANI DISTRICT  
(1957-58)

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RURAL WAGES.

Serial No.	Tahsil	Skilled Labour					
		Car-penters	Black-smiths	Cob-blers	Field labour	Other Agricul-tural labour	Herdsmen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
				<i>May</i>			
1	Parbhani ..	2 50	1 25	..	1 00	1 25	1 00
2	Gangakhed ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur ..	3 65	2 00	..	1 00	0 65	..
6	Hingoli ..	3 50	3 00	1 50	1 25	1 00	0 62
7	Kalamnuri ..	4 00	4 00	3 00	1 50	1 00	..
8	Basmath ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	1 00	1 00
	District Average ..	3 53	2 85	2 71	1 25	0 98	0 87
				<i>June</i>			
1	Parbhani ..	3 60	1 25	3 50	1 00	1 25	1 00
2	Gangakhed ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Pathri ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Partur ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5	Jintur ..	3 00	2 33	2 00	1 00	0 65	..
6	Hingoli ..	3 50	3 00	1 50	1 25	1 00	0 62
7	Kalamnuri ..	4 00	4 00	3 00	1 00	1 00	..
8	Basmath ..	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	1 00	1 00
	District Average ..	3 62	2 91	2 80	1 15	0 98	0 87

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**Agriculture and**  
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**RURAL WAGES.**

The monthly average rural wages in Parbhani district in 1957-58 for both agricultural and non-agricultural rural wage-earners, based on the above data, are given in Table No. 31.

TABLE No. 31

## MONTHLY AVERAGE RURAL WAGES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1957-58)

Months	Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Cobblers	Field labour	Other Agricultural labour	Herdsmen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs. p. <sup>1</sup>	Rs. p. <sup>1</sup>	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
July .. ..	3 20	2 56	2 20	1 10	0 70	0 50
August .. ..	3 20	2 56	2 10	1 00	0 72	0 50
September .. ..	3 10	2 60	2 43	1 80	0 80	0 81
October .. ..	3 13	2 53	2 43	1 10	0 80	0 75
November .. ..	3 23	2 55	2 37	1 15	0 85	0 83
December .. ..	3 13	2 90	2 57	1 15	0 85	0 83
January .. ..	3 50	2 95	2 60	1 05	0 92	0 87
February .. ..	3 74	3 15	2 87	1 92	1 00	0 87
March .. ..	3 50	3 58	2 96	1 26	0 90	0 83
April .. ..	3 43	2 88	2 91	1 30	1 01	0 87
May .. ..	3 53	2 85	2 71	1 25	0 98	0 87
June .. ..	3 62	2 91	2 80	1 15	0 98	0 87
Annual Average .. ..	3 36	2 87	2 58	1 27	0 88	0 78

## FAMINES.

The Fact-Finding Committee for Survey of Scarcity Areas in the former Bombay State observed that none of the tahsils of this district has been reported to have suffered from scarcity in the past. Sometimes excessive rainfall causes difficulties. But on the whole, the soil is good and capable of growing kharif as well as rabi crops and cash crops like cotton, bananas, etc. This district may, therefore, be regarded as free from scarcity:

However, Parbhani district had its share in the economic maladies and natural calamities amounting to scarcity conditions in the past. In what follows is given their brief account.

During the reign of Shah Jahan (1630 A.D.) most severe distress was caused by drought lasting over several years. In 1685, scarcity conditions again prevailed over the entire region.

Seventeenth  
Century. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Census Report, Hyderabad State.

The first of the famines of this century was caused by excessive rain, which destroyed the kharif crops and reduced the yield of rabi crops considerably. The Marathwada region suffered from another famine which occurred after 36 years.

Intense distress is stated to have been experienced by the district in 1804. The kharif crops failed completely. A few villages were deserted. In Parbhani not a blade of grass was to be seen and thousands of people perished and much live stock died. Emigration into the Telingana districts from Parbhani alone was about 10,000 persons. In 1819, Parbhani was visited by another famine from excessive rains which caused much distress. The dismal record of misery in this century ended with the great famines of 1876-77 and of 1899-1900. The 1899-1900 famine affected the whole of Hyderabad State. This famine was unprecedented and severely affected nearly one-third of the population of this district. It was due to the failure of rains. The failure of crops dislocated the economy. Due to heavy shortage of fodder the cattle mortality was very high. Effects of the famine were felt even up to 1901.

The Government undertook famine relief measures and imported wheat, jowar, rice and other foodstuffs from abroad. Foodgrains were distributed through grain depots. The people were given gratuitous relief. The Government granted remissions in land revenue and undertook relief works, such as, construction of roads and buildings and sinking of wells.

The agricultural season of 1911-12 was very poor in this district. Besides the failure of crops due to scanty rains, plague was rife. The loss of life due to plague was heavy. Plague was again virulent in 1915-16. Agricultural distress was caused by irregular rains in 1916-17 and 1917-18 also. The general scarcity was further aggravated by the shortage of railway wagons caused by the World War I and the consequent difficulty of importing supplies. Various measures were taken by the Government to relieve the situation. The years 1918-19 and 1919-20 were also unfortunate. There were conditions of scarcity due to uneven distribution of rainfall. In addition there were plague and influenza. The mortality from these epidemics was high.

The famine of 1921 affected the entire Hyderabad State. Parbhani district, though not the worst sufferer, was affected severely. Acute distress prevailed and cattle died in large numbers from lack of water and fodder. Prices of foodgrains rose considerably. The Government undertook the construction of public works as a measure of relief. In 1934 the Hyderabad State Government had declared some parts of Parbhani as scarcity areas.

The subsequent years did not witness any famine condition in particular. In fact, there were no grave famines or natural calamities from 1921 to 1959.

In 1959, Parbhani district suffered from a wet famine. The heavy rains ruined the crops. The Kalamnuri and Basmath tahsils suffered most. Relief measures were undertaken by the Government.

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**Agriculture and**  
**Irrigation.**  
FAMINES,  
Eighteenth  
Century.  
Nineteenth  
Century.<sup>1</sup>

Twentieth  
Century.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Census Report, Hyderabad State.

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Agriculture and  
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## FAMINES.

## Floods

A similar occurrence took place again in 1961 in the district. An area of about 6818.959 hectares (16,850 acres) was affected. Gratuitous relief of Rs. 3,598 and a subsidy of Rs. 14,823 were given to the affected people.

Authentic records of floods in the district are not available. However, the incidence of floods and the extent of the damage caused by them were not considerable. Though floods have sometimes been recorded, they were mainly caused by excessive rains and were shortlived.

In 1958, floods affected the Kurunda village. Crops in 5854.592 hectares (14,467 acres) of land were damaged. Floods caused untold misery to over 1,500 people, of whom 26 persons died. The Government undertook relief measures for the rehabilitation of the affected, and distributed 174 galvanised corrugated sheets worth about Rs. 2,200 to the people. Local bodies and flood relief committees also extended help by providing foodgrains, clothes, blankets and utensils.



सत्यमेव जयते

## CHAPTER 5 — INDUSTRIES

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF A DISTRICT depends upon the integral growth of agriculture, industries, trade and commerce, banking and finance, transport and communications, and so on. Industries play a role second in importance only to agriculture in an agro-industrial economy. They are mainly undertakings of manufacturing and processing activities and can provide gainful employment to a number of persons. The development of industries necessitates a balanced growth of the various sectors of economic and their proper co-ordination. Provision of economic overheads such as power generation, transport facilities and irrigation schemes facilitate the creation of a favourable industrial climate.

Parbhani, with a preponderance of agricultural population, is an industrially backward district, having a few organised processing industries, like ginning and pressing, *dal*-milling and oil-seed-crushing. The backwardness of the district can be attributed mainly to the absence of power which can provide cheap fuel to the industries and the lack of adequate means of transport which have retarded the industrial development.

The following statement gives the industrial population of the district in the decades 1901 to 1911 and 1911 to 1921.\*

Year	Population supported by industry	Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage industrial population of	
			Actual workers	Dependents
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1901—1911 ..	75,294	97	50	50
1911—1921 ..	46,855	61	51	49

The proportion of persons who followed an industrial occupation was 1,400 in every 10,000 during 1901—1911. There were several ginning factories in the district. The number of hand-looms in the district was also large and textiles which included

\*Census of India, 1911 and 1921. Hyderabad State, Part I—Report.  
A-1794—18-A.

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**Industries.**  
 INTRODUCTION.

cotton-cleaning, ginning, pressing, spinning, sizing and handloom-weaving employed three-fourths of the total number of persons supported by industry. The woollen industry which was a cottage industry of considerable importance lost ground during the decade while the position of those industries which used cotton for their raw material strengthened. Of the 1,098 persons supported by the jute industry in the Hyderabad State, more than 75 per cent were from Parbhani district.

During the decade 1911—21, a farm for experiments and demonstration purposes was established in the district by the Agricultural Department of the ex-Hyderabad State. Attempts were made to spread pure *Gaorani* seed, so that it could be cultivated extensively in the district. This increased the supply of cotton which formed the raw material of ginning and pressing factories. Of the nine workshops in the former State for repairing locomotives and carriages, one was located at Parbhani. There were seven distilleries in the ex-Hyderabad State of which Parbhani district had one.

Of the cottage industries, handloom deserves special mention as it was next in importance only to agriculture. There were 259 handlooms with fly-shuttle and 529 looms without fly-shuttle in the district.

The handloom continued to occupy the same position amongst the cottage industries as in the past during 1921—1931. Weaving, particularly in Manwath and Basmath tahsils, prospered largely as a result of better arrangements for the sale of goods.

Oil-seed-crushing was done with the help of wooden *ghanis* in the district. However, hand and bullock presses, screw presses, rotary oil mills, oil expellers and hydraulic presses were put into use for extracting oil during 1931—1941. The dyeing industry was also started in the district.

At present, the prominent processing industries in the district are ginning, pressing, oil-crushing and *dal*-milling. The majority of cotton-ginning and pressing factories and oil-mills as well as cottage industries are located in the southern part which is better served by railways. There were 41 ginning presses and 104 oil-mills in the district and they provided employment to nearly 2,923 and 730 labourers respectively by the end of 1960.

The various schemes introduced by Government since Independence have given a spurt to the development of industries in the district. The multipurpose Purna project was included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Its completion will satisfy one of the basic needs of industries, *viz.*, motive power which will make possible the establishment of small-scale industrial units at different places in the district.



The following statement gives the number of factories and persons employed therein during the years 1956—59:—

Year	Total No. of factories	Average No. of persons attending daily
(1)	(2)	(3)
1956-57 .. ..	53	2,433
1957-58 .. ..	58	4,310
1958-59 .. ..	50	3,380

There were 58 factories registered under the Factories Act by the end of 1960.\* Of these, 36 were ginning and pressing factories, 19 were oil-mills and two were *dal*-mills. This classification is broad because many a time the factory owners undertook oil-seed-crushing or *dal*-milling with ginning and pressing. Hingoli, Parbhani, Sailu, Purna, Manwath, Basmath, Gangakhed and Partur are the centres where most of the factories are located.

This chapter attempts to give briefly the industrial achievements of the district. It is divided into three sections. The first section deals with large and small industries including mechanised industries, registered under the Factories Act.† It also deals with the Industrial Estate in the district. Cottage and village industries are described in the second section of the chapter. The third section deals with labour organisation and describes labour welfare activities and trade union movement in the district.

\*The list supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State.

†Before the enactment of the Factories Act, 1948, factories employing 20 or more workers and carrying on manufacture with the aid of power were registered under section 2 (i), while factories declared as such by the Provincial Government and employing 10 or more workers and carrying on manufacture with or without the aid of power were registered under section 5 (i) and (ii), of the Factories Act of 1934.

Under the new Act of 1948, factories employing 10 workers and carrying on manufacture with the aid of power are registered under section 2 (m) (i), and all factories employing 20 or more workers without the aid of power under section 2 (m) (ii). Wherever possible detailed statistics are given of factories registered under section 2 (i) of the Act of 1934 and section 2 (m) (i) of 1948.

1. Sugar industries.—Gur manufacture; other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets,

2. Tobacco.—Manufacture of bidis; manufacture of tobacco products (other than bidis) such as cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and snuff. Steaming, redrying and other operations connected with preparing leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included.

3. Wearing apparel (except footwear and made-up textile goods).—Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners; manufacturers of hosiery, embroidery makers; makers of crepe, lace and fringes, fur dressers and dyers; hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles; manufacturers of textiles for house-furnishing; tent-makers; makers of other made-up textile goods, including umbrellas.

4. Textile industries otherwise unclassified.—Jute-pressing, bailing, spinning and weaving; hemp and flax-spinning and weaving; manufacture of rayon; manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coccoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair; all other (including insufficiently described) textile industries, including artificial leather and cloth.

5. Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified.—Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements; workers in copper, brass and bell metal; workers in other metals; cutters and surgical and veterinary instrument makers; workers in mints, die sinkers, etc.; makers of arms, guns, etc., including workers in ordnance factories.

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INTRODUCTION.

*Tahsilwise statistics of Factories in Parbhani District  
for the year 1958-59*

Name of the Tahsil	Vegetable Oil Mills		Cotton-ginning and pressing	
	Number of Factories	Number of persons employed	Number of Factories	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Parbhani .. ..	8	300	5	900
Gangakhed .. ..	2	40	2	100
Pathri .. ..	4	290	12	630
Partur .. ..	1	50	4	100
Hingoli .. ..	1	100	8	800
Basmath .. ..	..	..	3	70

There are no rich minerals in the district. Recent surveys have, however, revealed the possibility of oil finds in Wakodi village of Kalamnuri tahsil.

*The number of persons engaged in different industries  
in Parbhani district.*

Name of Industry	1911	1921	1931
Fishing, pearling and hunting .. ..	1,037	565	4,467
Exploitation of minerals .. ..	153	36	44
Textiles* : Total .. ..	9,004	4,318	7,286
(i) Cotton-ginning, cleaning and pressing.	1,180	197	1,186
(ii) Cotton-spinning, sizing and weaving.	6,133	2,840	5,781
(iii) Jute-pressing, spinning and weaving.	62	..	..

6. Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified.—Manufacture of professional scientific and controlling instruments (but not including cutlery, surgical or veterinary instruments); photographic and optical goods; repair and manufacture of watches and clocks; workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments; manufacture of musical instruments and appliances, stationery articles other than paper and paper products; makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon; sports-goods makers; toy makers; other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc.

7. Non-metallic mineral products.—Potters and makers of earthenware; makers of porcelain and crockery; glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklace, etc., makers of other glass and crystal ware; makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products.

\* Some unimportant classes have been omitted.

*The number of persons engaged in different industries  
in Parbhani district—contd.*

Name of Industry	1911	1921	1931
(iv) Rope twine, string and other fibres.	29	129	151
(v) Wool carding, spinning and weaving.	782	432	..
(vi) Silk-spinning and weaving ..	27	..	..
(vii) Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	205	720	168
(viii) Other works in textiles .. ..	586	..	..
Hides, skins and hard materials from animal kingdom.	104	370	880
Wood .. .. .	3,308	2,840	3,217
(i) Sawyers and carpenters, turners and joiners.	2,539	2,196	2,806
(ii) Basket-makers and other industries of woody material including leaves.	769	644	411
Metals .. .. .	1,606	780	1,426
Ceramics* : Total .. .. .	5,106	1,811	3,503
(i) Potters and makers of earthen-ware.	5,106	1,786	3,376
(ii) Brick and tile makers .. .. .	..	..	114
(iii) Other workers in ceramics .. .. .	..	25	13
Chemical production, etc. .. .. .	1,076	669	4,863
Food industries .. .. .	916	1,199	222
Industries of dress and toilet .. .. .	8,135	6,325	8,775
Furniture industries .. .. .	..	..	25
Building industries .. .. .	3,564	1,112	606
Construction of means of transport† .. .. .	..	77	94
Miscellaneous and undefined industries	4,772	3,378	1,850

\*Some unimportant classes have been omitted.

†Includes industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and sciences.



Textile miscellaneous .. .. .	3,005	2,692	313	1,495	253	1,197	60
Manufacture of wood and wooden products .. .. .	6,736	5,616	1,120	4,802	1,077	814	43
Paper and paper products .. .. .	4	1	3	1	3	..	..
Printing and publishing .. .. .	61	61	..	3	..	58	..
Leather and leather products .. .. .	2,762	2,502	260	2,294	239	208	21
Rubber, petroleum and coal products .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..	4	..
Chemicals and chemical products .. .. .	84	58	26	33	20	25	6
Non-metallic minerals, products other than petroleum and coal.	2,786	1,809	977	1,428	851	381	126
Basic metal, and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	1,652	1,401	251	995	226	406	25
Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment.	39	39	..	3	..	36	..
Transport equipment .. .. .	1,051	1,017	34	530	31	487	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .. .. .	1,402	1,348	54	998	27	350	27
Division 4 .. .. .	12,724	9,218	3,506	..	..	9,218	3,506
Construction .. .. .	12,724	9,218	3,506	..	..	9,218	3,506
Division 5 .. .. .	736	556	180	..	..	556	180
Electricity and gas .. .. .	137	136	1	..	..	136	1

\*This table has been prepared as per 1961 Census data.

## CHAPTER 5.

## I—LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

**Industries.****LARGE AND  
SMALL  
INDUSTRIES.****Cotton Ginning  
and Pressing.**

Ginning and pressing has been the most prominent industry of the district since the beginning of this century. The existence of several ginning factories in the district is recorded in 1911 census which gives the number of persons who followed industrial occupations as 1,400 in every 10,000 persons. Of this industrial population, 387 were assigned to textiles. Cotton-textiles employed about three-fourths of the total number of persons supported by this industry.

The number of ginning and pressing factories grew steadily and at the end of the First Five-Year Plan, there were 41 ginning presses which provided employment to 2,923 persons.

There were 36 factories registered under the Factories Act, by the end of 1960. Of the 32 reporting units, 11 were located at Hingoli, five at Parbhani, four each at Sailu and Partur and three each at Basmath and Manwath. Some of the units combined oil-seed crushing and *dal*-milling with ginning and pressing. A few engaged themselves in the ginning and pressing of cotton on a commission basis. The industry is seasonal in character and the factories generally worked between November and April. The working days of the reporting factories varied from 50 to 100.

The fixed capital of the units stood at Rs. 38,11,560 by the end of 1960 and their working capital amounted to Rs. 8,77,902.

The two processes consist in separating the seeds from raw cotton and pressing of cotton into bales. Tools and equipment were composed of single or double roller gins, steam or oil-engine, boiler, high or low pressure press, finisher and pumping machines. Groundnut decorticators or expellers for crushing oil-seeds were used by a few factories. During the off season, the plant and machinery were either kept idle or used for decorticating groundnuts.

Cotton is the main raw material. The area under cultivation of cotton in the district was 2,04,062.895 hectares (5,03,859 acres) and a greater part of the requirements of cotton were met from the district itself. Cotton is purchased at the various market places like Hingoli, Sailu, Manwath, Parbhani and Purna in the district and also from the districts of Nanded, Akola and Aurangabad. The other raw material required is hessian cloth and baling hoops which is purchased from Bombay directly. Spare parts required for machinery like fixed and moving knives, leather washers, roller shafts and crank shafts are purchased in Bombay and in local markets. The value of raw materials consumed during 1959-60, as reported by six units, was Rs. 64,72,836. The value of the products of 32 units, as reported by them, was Rs. 87,68,970 during the same year. The products included ginned and pressed cotton bales and cotton-seeds. Cotton-seed is used as fodder for cattle and oil extracted from it is used in the preparation of soap. The cotton-seed cake is also used as fodder.

The different units consume crude oil, diesel oil and coal as fuel. The husk left after *dal*-milling and decorticating oil-seeds, is also used as fuel by some units. The value of the various items consumed as fuel during the year 1959-60, as reported by the units, was Rs. 2,70,537.

While cotton-seed is sold in the local markets, bales of cotton are marketed in Jalna, Nanded, Akola, Sholapur and Bombay. The quantity of bales exported to various centres differs according to the rates but there is no shortage of demand and the products are readily sold. The absence of a manufacturing unit in the district, which can profitably utilise the products of the industry, is keenly felt.

The units in the year 1959-60 employed 2,608 persons, skilled and unskilled. Both men and women were employed in the factories. The workers included engine-drivers, boiler attendants, firemen, coalmen, fitters, oilers, ginmen, role-cutters and supervisory staff. A man worker was paid between Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2 per day, while a woman worker was paid between 62 paise and Re. 1 per day for unskilled work. The wages of other workers ranged between Rs. 1.37 and Rs. 3 per day. The supervisory staff was paid on a monthly basis. The annual wage-bill of the reporting concerns amounted to Rs. 4,36,451 during 1959-60.

The main difficulty encountered by the units is shortage of coal and steel hoops. Some units felt the shortage of technical personnel, especially in the busy season.

Among the organised industries, the oil industry stands next in importance to cotton-ginning and pressing in Parbhani district. It is also an oldest indigenous industry. The first oil-mill in the district was established in 1901. The industry prospered owing to large-scale agricultural production of oil-seeds in Parbhani, Pathri, Hingoli and Gangakhed tahsils. The soil and climatic conditions in this area are very favourable to cultivation of groundnut and linsced.

Oil-mills are concentrated at Parbhani, Sailu, Purna, Hingoli, Manwath and Gangakhed. In 1958-59, there were 16 oil-mills in the district, of which eight were located in Parbhani tahsil and four in Pathri tahsil. In 1959-60 the number of oil-mills was 19. Of these, five were located at Parbhani, five at Sailu and four at Purna.

The oil-mills are run seasonally. The season stretches over the period between November and May. The number of working days in a year ranges between 180 and 210. Of the oil-mills in the district, three work throughout the year.

The data regarding investment in the oil-mills showed that no mill in the district had a fixed capital of more than three lakhs of rupees or a working capital of more than five lakhs of rupees. Fixed capital of the mills for which information was available, was Rs. 9,96,139, and working capital Rs. 15,51,287. The machinery of an oil-mill consisted mainly of decorticators,

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expellers, filter pump and electric motor. Dehusking of oil-seeds was done by the decorticator, whereas oil-crushing was done by expellers. Oil was purified by filter pumps. Machinery in most of the mills was old and outdated. The financial position of the owners did not encourage the introduction of modern machinery.

The raw materials required by the industry, *viz.*, groundnut and linseed, are available in ample quantity in the local market, in the harvesting season. Most of the millowners purchase the required quantity of groundnut and linseed in the harvesting season and store it in their own godowns. In 1959-60, the mills, for which information was obtained, utilised raw materials worth Rs. 38,44,044. Very often they avail themselves of the credit facilities provided by the local banking institutions.

The oil-mills mainly use coal, crude oil, firewood and groundnut husk as fuel. Consumption of fuel was worth Rs. 51,879 in 1959-60. The factories for which information is available provided employment to 338 workers in 1959-60.

Labourers in the oil-mills comprised men as well as women workers. The daily average wages paid to them amounted to Rs. 1.50 and Re. 1, respectively. Average earnings of the skilled and semi-skilled workers were slightly better. The wage bill of the skilled and unskilled workers in this industry amounted to Rs. 1,19,083 in 1959-60.

Almost all the factories in this district were found to be operating at less than their installed capacity. There was ample scope for augmenting oil production with the existing installed productive capacity.

Even after meeting the demand for oil in the district, there was surplus which was very often sent to wholesale markets like Akola, Jalna, Nanded and Bombay. The value of oil produced in 1959-60 was estimated at Rs. 48,01,973.

Some of the mills were exclusively engaged in oil-crushing whereas a few processed and ginned cotton in addition to oil-crushing.

## Dal Mills.

The number of *dal* mills in the district, in 1960, was two. Of these one was located at Sailu and the other at Parbhani. A few ginning and pressing factories and oil-mills also undertook *dal*-milling.

The single reporting factory was established in 1959 and worked seasonally between October and June. Its fixed capital was Rs. 70,000, the value of plant and machinery being Rs. 35,000. The machinery consisted of crusher, huller, roller, and filler. The working capital of the unit was about Rs. 15,300.

The main raw material for these *dal* mills is composed of various kinds of pulses, *viz.*, *gram*, *tur*, *mung*, *lakh* and *udid*. They are purchased at Parli (Bhir district), Sailu and Partur. The reporting factory consumed a large proportion of *tur* and



*mung dals*. The unit purchased pulses worth Rs. 2,60,300 during 1959-60, of which *tur* and *mung dal* accounted for Rs. 2,44,543. The unit consumed electricity as fuel and the consumption was of the order of Rs. 7,572 during 1959-60.

Milled *dal* is the chief product. *Chuni*, which is the husk of the *dal* and which is utilized as fodder for the cattle is the by-product. The value of the product and by-product of the unit was Rs. 2,91,745 during 1959-60 of which the value of *tur* and *mung dal* and *chuni* alone accounted for Rs. 2,75,263. The products are readily marketed in the various districts of Maharashtra and the neighbouring States of Gujarat, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. There is a fairly good demand for the products and the unit does not face any marketing difficulties.

The unit employed both men and women workers and paid them daily wages at the rates of Rs. 1.31 and Rs. 1.06 respectively. The total number of workers employed by the unit was 15, which included a manager, an oilman and a driver. The annual wage-bill of the workers stood at Rs. 4,139 and that of other staff was Rs. 2,500 in 1959-60.

A balanced industrial development presupposes an even distribution of industries over a region. However, new industrial units tend to concentrate at places, which are already industrially advanced, in order to avail themselves of the facilities like supply of power, skilled labour, transport, banking and markets. An incentive can be provided to check this tendency by the supply of electricity to rural areas which will enable the decentralization of industries. Government has recognized the importance of the easy availability of these economic overheads and power-houses were established at different places in the district from 1958.

The following statement gives relevant statistics about the various power-stations in the district:—

Location	Year of establishment	Total installed capacity (in Kw.)	Capital investment in Rs.	Number of persons employed	Units generated during 1962-63
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Parbhani .. ..	1959	656	1,95,610	55	7,56,350
Hingoli .. ..	1958	130	10,483	24	3,17,602
Jintur .. ..	1961	150	1,51,393	11	33,822
Partur .. ..	1961	60	65,789	10	44,414
Manwath .. ..	1963	136	N.A.	6	400

The power-house at Parbhani was started in 1959 with three sets of a total capacity of 400 kw. During 1962-63, one more set of 265 kw. was put into operation. The total capital invested in

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Generation.**

the power-house till 1963, was Rs. 1,95,610. It served the towns of Parbhani and Purna. The total consumption of electricity in the area it served was 6,22,710 kw. in 1962-63. The maximum load capacity of the station is 274 kw. It employed 17 skilled workers and 38 unskilled workers. It was proposed to instal one more set of 840 kw. under Khandesh-Marathwada scheme which would extend the grid supply to Parbhani from Paras.

The generating station at Hingoli was started in November 1958, with two sets  $1 \times 50$  kw. and  $1 \times 80$  kw. The total capital invested in the establishment was Rs. 10,483 and the station served Hingoli town and the village Aundha. The total consumption of electricity in this area was 2,63,245 kw. during 1962-63. The maximum load capacity of the unit is 129 kw. The staff employed consisted of 18 skilled and six unskilled workers. The installed capacity of the power-house was 130 kw. Hingoli will be connected to Vidarbha grid when a link will be established between Hingoli and Washim with a 33 kw. line.

The power-house at Jintur was started in June 1961, with one set of 50 kw. Another set of 100 kw. was commissioned during 1962-63 and one set of 55 kw. was under erection. The total capital invested in the power-house was Rs. 1,51,393 and the unit served Jintur village. The total consumption of electricity during 1962-63 was 24,697 kw. The maximum load capacity of the station was 25 kw. The generating station employed seven skilled and four unskilled workers. It had an installed capacity of 150 kw.

The generating station at Partur was put into operation in June 1961, with a  $2 \times 30$  kw. set. Another set of 50 kw. was to be erected shortly. The capital invested in the establishment was Rs. 65,789. It supplied electricity to Partur village. The consumption of electricity during 1962-63 was 35,689 kw. The installed capacity of the station was 60 kw. and its maximum load capacity was 22 kw. The unit employed seven skilled and three unskilled workers.

The power-house at Manwath started functioning from March 1963, with a set of a 100 kw. capacity. It served the villages of Manwath and Manjlegaon. The consumption of electricity during 1962-63 was 364 kw. The installed capacity of the station was 136 kw. and its maximum load capacity was 24 kw. The unit employed five skilled and one unskilled workers. Till the erection of this power-house a privately owned company was supplying electricity to this area. Now it has been taken over by Maharashtra State Electricity Board. The Board has also taken over the Khandesh-Marathwada Scheme.

All these power-houses are under the control of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and charges per unit for different uses of electricity are determined by the Board.

**Industrial  
Estate.**

Under the programme of expansion of industries in the State, the Government has undertaken the construction of an Industrial Estate at Hingoli. Hingoli has been chosen mainly because it is

one of the principal industrial towns in the district. Besides, transport and communications also favoured its selection. The industrial estate will be managed on a co-operative pattern. The industrialists of Hingoli collected Rs. 17,500 towards the share capital of the proposed co-operative organisation.

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## II—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Before the introduction of machinery and mechanical appliances in the processes of production, cottage industries played an important part in the socio-economic life in India. They were a source of livelihood to thousands of persons in the rural as well as in the urban areas. A considerable number of artisans was engaged in the cottage crafts. The agriculturists and agricultural labourers also used to find part-time employment in some of them. The cottage-industries used to cater to some of the day-to-day needs of the farmers. India had always been famous for the beautiful and artistic products of its handicrafts. Even though these industries declined after the establishment of British rule in India, they had been a principal means of livelihood to a large number of craftsmen and a subsidiary source of income to the agriculturists.

COTTAGE  
INDUSTRIES.  
Historical  
Background.

After Independence the Government realised the importance of these industries as an instrument for minimising the social evils of unemployment and underemployment. They have been calculated to improve the economic status of the poor artisans. The Government has prepared programmes with a view to encouraging cottage industries by providing them financial and technical aid and training facilities through the Industries Department.

As stated already, Parbhani is not an industrialised district. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. Among the cottage industries, oil-crushing, handloom-weaving, brick-making, pottery, carpentry, blacksmithy, tanning, leather-working, wool-weaving and *rosha* oil distillation are the prominent ones. What follows is an account of these and a few miscellaneous industries in Parbhani district. In the absence of any records or consolidated information, no statistical accuracy is claimed for the account.

Handloom-weaving is one of the important cottage industries since old times. Till the advent of mechanised textile mills, handloom was the only source for the supply of textiles. The industry was very prosperous and was a source of substantial income to the weavers. With the large-scale production of textile goods, handloom-weaving lost its importance. During the post-independence period the Government, therefore, decided upon a policy of helping and patronising handloom-weaving by extending financial and technical aid through Government Departments and co-operative societies.

Handloom  
Weaving.

Although the Government has been helping and patronising handloom-weaving the industry is faced with problems such as competition from the large-scale textile industry, lack of financial viability of co-operatives and poverty of the weavers.

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## Industries.

COTTAGE  
INDUSTRIES.Handloom  
Weaving.

The main centres of this industry are Manwath, Parbhani, Basmath, Pathri, Purna, Gangakhed, Sonpeth and Daithana. Manwath is by far the biggest centre of the industry. Most of the weavers belong to the *Koshiti*, *Sali* and *Momin* communities.

The tools and equipment of a weaver consist of a loom (*mag*) and its accessories, such as, shuttles, creel, bobbins, healds, pirns and dobbies, and also *fani*, *ghodi* (stand), etc. Looms are of two types, *viz.*, fly-shuttle and pit. Generally fly-shuttle looms are used. Accessories like chain-automatic dobbies, iron reeds, varnish healds, etc., required for looms are supplied by the Co-operative Department. Fly-shuttle looms are locally made. Dobby which is used for designing the borders of a *sadi* or *lugade*, and healds and reeds are available in the local market. A fly-shuttle loom has usually a breadth varying between 1.27 metres and 1.56 metres (50" and 52"). It costs about Rs. 300, whereas a pit loom costs about Rs. 75 to Rs. 100.

Yarn, artificial silk and *jar* (artificial gold threads) constitute the raw materials. They are obtained by local dealers as well as by co-operative societies from Bombay, Sholapur, Jalna and Nanded. The price of yarn per bundle of 4.556 kg. (10 lb.) is from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40, depending upon the quality of yarn.

The financial requirements of the weavers are confined to funds required for the purchase of the tools and equipment, and the yarn. The Government extends financial help to cover these purchases.

The main products of the industry are *sadi*, *lugade*, *patal*, *khans* and shirting. The price of a *sadi* of 4.57 metres (five yards) ranges between Rs. 6 and Rs. 12, of a *lugade* of 8.23 metres (nine yards) between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 and of a *khan* (piece) between Re. 0.75 and Rs. 2.

The market for the handloom products extends over the entire district as well as to places like Nanded and Parli Vaijanath. In the case of weavers who are members of the co-operative societies, the societies undertake the sale of their products.

Almost all weavers possess their own looms. The co-operative societies provide them with raw materials and take back the final product after paying them the weaving charges, etc. The preparatory processes like winding, warping and sizing are done by the members of a family. Usually one loom engages three persons for the preparatory and weaving process. An artisan can weave 6.40 to 7.32 metres (seven to eight yards) of cloth every day.

Besides financial aid, the Government also extends technical advice and training facilities to the artisans. This helps the artisans to overcome difficulties involved in the productive processes. The weavers' co-operative societies at Basmath, Manwath, Pathri, Sonpeth and Daithana have played a prominent part in the development of the industry at the respective places of their location.

Khadi-spinning and weaving have not made much headway in Parbhani district. The progress in the field of weaving is even less than in that of spinning. The principal centres of the khadi craft

are located in Basmath, Jintur, Parbhani and Hingoli tahsils. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has supplied 100 *ambar charakhas* for Gangakhed and 90 for Pathri. It has also proposed to establish a *parishramalaya* at Waloor with 50 *ambar charakhas* attached to it.

The tools and equipment used in khadi-spinning and weaving are a spinning wheel (*charakha*) of the traditional type, *kisan charakha*, *ambar charakha*, *recha* and a hatmag (handloom). The cost of *ambar charakha* is about Rs. 95, of Bardoli *dhunai modhis* (spare part of *charakha*) about Rs. 38, of *recha*, Rs. 40 and of a handloom from about Rs. 80 to Rs. 250.

Marketing of khadi cloth and yarn is done by *khadi bhandars* recognised by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

The daily earnings of men spinners range between Re. 1 and Rs. 1.50 and those of women spinners between 50 paise and one rupee.

A few agriculturists take to khadi-spinning and weaving during summer season when they are not gainfully employed in their principal occupation.

The hereditary occupation of the Lohars (blacksmiths) is to make and repair agricultural implements and tools. For these services they are paid by the villagers in cash as well as in kind. Lohars are found in almost all the towns and medium-sized villages in the district. The main centres of this industry are: Hingoli, Parbhani, Jintur, Sailu, Basmath, Gangakhed, Sompeth, Nandapur, Aundha, Kanhergaon, Kalamnuri and Bori. Though it is a hereditary occupation of the Lohar community, a few Muslims and Panchals are also found in this profession.

Iron sheets with a gauge varying from 10 to 30, iron bars (square, round as well as flat), steel sheets and steel pieces are the materials used by the artisans for making frying-pans, flat pans, buckets, *ghamelis*, nails, axles of bullock-carts, etc. Old tins and scrap are utilised in repairing work.

The tools and equipment of a blacksmith comprise an *airan* or anvil (Rs. 125), a blower (Rs. 150), a set of chisels (Rs. 8), a hammer, 2,271 kg. (five lb.) in weight (Rs. 14), a smaller hammer (Rs. 4) and a set of pincers (Rs. 35). The capital requirements of a blacksmith range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600.

The artisans in rural areas make agricultural implements, such as plough, shovel, pickaxe, sickle, blades of harrows, etc.

Blacksmiths are generally busy throughout the year. It is only in the rainy season that they face casual unemployment. The gross earnings of an artisan amounts to Rs. 10 per day. The industry assures a living wage to an artisan. The artisans are imparted training in the use of improved tools and equipment by the block development authorities at Hingoli and Nandapur.

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Industries.  
COTTAGE  
INDUSTRIES.  
Khadi-Spinning  
and Weaving.

Blacksmithy.

## CHAPTER 5.

## Industries.

COTTAGE  
INDUSTRIES.

## Rosha Oil.

Due to its medicinal values and utility in the preparation of perfumes, the *rossha* oil\* is a very valuable commodity and a good foreign exchange earner. It is highly in demand in the Western countries, especially France, where it is utilised in the manufacture of sweet perfumes, soaps and medicines.

In view of the availability of *rossha* grass, *rossha* oil distillation industry could be regarded as a prospective industry in the Aundha and Jintur forest area in Parbhani district. At present, Aundha is the main centre of this industry. The *rossha* grass is available in the jungles of Hingoli, Jintur and Parbhani. There are two varieties of this grass, viz., *sofia*, and *motia*. The latter is costlier as its oil contains more of geranium.

For distillation of the oil, top shoots of the grass with flowers are collected from the jungles and soaked in water. The grass is then boiled in an iron *handa* (an open-mouthed vessel). The *handa* is connected to two copper vessels by two tubes of bamboo specially prepared for the purpose. All the vessels are made airtight. As the grass and the water mixture begins to boil the vapour passes through the bamboo tubes into the copper vessels where the distilled oil is collected. It is then filtered to get rid of the impurities and packed in tins.

The *handa* is 0.91 metre (three feet) high and has a 1.83 metres (six feet) diameter at the base and 0.305 metre (one foot) at the mouth. It costs about Rs. 200. The copper vessels cost about Rs. 50.

The *rossha* grass is purchased on a contract basis from the Forest Department. It is sometimes collected by workers employed by the contractor who pays them daily wages. Some of the contractors give piece wages to the workers, the rates depending on the number of *pendhis* (bundles) collected by them.

The approximate production of *rossha* oil in this district amounts to 200 kg. per annum. The price of the oil ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per kg.

The industry at present is not properly organised. The method of distillation is very crude. Planned utilisation of the grass, better methods of oil extraction and right type of extracting agencies will add to the oil output. Small distilleries can be established near the sources of grass, and a central unit for fractionation and rectifying the oil can be established at Hingoli.

## Carpentry.

Carpenters (*sutars*) are found in most of the towns, and villages. They are engaged either in making or repairing agricultural implements, furniture, etc. Their contribution to house-building activities is also important. In spite of the gradual replacement of crude implements by better machines and of the availability of finished products, the importance of this cottage industry has not diminished.

\* "The oil is stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic, diaphoretic and found useful in flatulence and spasmodic affections of the bowels. It is also used in rheumatism and neuralgia".—Gazetteer of Bombay State, Botany, Part I, p. 86.

The *sutar* is one of the *balutedars* of the *balutedari* system. The system can still be found in this district as in other parts of the State. The *baluta* is an annual payment in kind made by the agriculturist to a craftsman for the services rendered by the latter. The agriculturist, under this system, gives food-grains to the *sutar* for preparing and repairing tools and implements like plough, *wakhar*, *tiphan*, hoe, *phavada*, etc. The system is, however, on the decline since the last two decades. The agriculturist prefers to pay in cash rather than in kind to the *balutedar* as he finds the payments in kind costlier than those in cash.

It is a hereditary industry of the *sutars*, though a few persons from other communities have recently taken to it. The industry provided employment to 2,539 persons in 1911, 2,196 in 1921 and 2,818 in 1931.

The main centres where the artisans are found in large numbers are Hingoli, Aundha, Parbhani, Jintur, Gangakhed, Kalamnuri, Kodri, Éssad, Bori, Sonpeth, Palam and Kanhergaon.

A carpenter requires materials, such as teak, *babhul*, *ncem* and *shadada* wood to undertake repair and production work. Teak-wood, which is sold at weekly bazars, is obtained from Kinwat, Aundha, Paratwada and Nanded. Kinwat in Nanded district is an important market for teak. The prices of teak range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 17 per .028 cubic metre (cubit foot).

The tools and equipment of a carpenter consist of a plane (*randha*), hand saw, chisels, cleaning mallet, screw-driver, hand-driller, marking gauge, compass, *patashi*, etc. The approximate cost of the tools is as under: *Randha* Rs. 30, cleaning mallet Rs. 30, hand driller Rs. 4, marking gauge Rs. 2.75, compass Rs. 4 and *patashi* Rs. 4. The capital requirements of a carpenter, covering capital for purchase of wood, tools and equipment, range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800.

The daily earnings of a carpenter amount to Rs. 5. Sometimes carpenters are engaged on daily wage basis. They also undertake work on a contract basis.

The operations of carpenters in this district are mainly confined to making agricultural implements like ploughs, harrows, hoes, conferred drills, bullock-carts, *phavadas* and to house-building activities. The builder carpenter generally carries on business on his own account employing carpenters and paying them daily wages amounting to Rs. 5. He rarely keeps ready-made articles for sale, but generally takes orders for preparing tools, etc.

The woodcarvers and furniture makers are very often engaged by a well-to-do carpenter or a dealer in furniture. Of late, they have started making polished and fancy furniture and decorative articles. They are mainly confined to the urban areas.

Carpenters do not find any difficulty in the marketing of their articles for which there is a ready local market.

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In towns the carpenters are rapidly acquiring an increased degree of skill, as the demand for better quality houses and furniture is continually growing. The following remark of Sherring about the Indian carpenters deserves a mention here. He says "As artisans they exhibit little or no inventive powers, but in imitating the workmanship of others they are perhaps unsurpassed in the whole world. They are equally clever in working from designs and models".\*

There are five co-operative societies of carpenters in the district. The Government has been extending financial as well as technical aid to the artisans who are members of the co-operative societies. The Government has also instituted a programme of imparting technical education to the artisans in this district.

## Tanning.

Tanning is a hereditary occupation of the *dhor* community since long. The main centres where the industry is located are Hingoli, Parbhani, Aundha, Kalamnuri, Purna, Pingli, Daithana, Jintur, Gangakhed and Charthana. The *dhors* purchase raw hides and skins of buffaloes, bullocks, cows, sheep and goats from the local *mahars*. Flaying of dead animals is a hereditary occupation of the *mahars*. A raw hide costs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. The other raw materials required in the process of tanning are *hirda* (myrobalan), *babhul* bark, alum and lime. The cost of *hirda* is about Rs. 40 per quintal, of *babhul* bark Rs. 30 per quintal, of alum Rs. 21 per 15 kg. and of lime Re. 1 per 15 kg. This material is obtained from Hingoli, Akola and Bombay.

The main tools and equipment required for tanning are wooden mallets, *rapi*, *ari*, *ubaran*, axe, a few tubs and barrels. The minimum cost of this set of equipment is about Rs. 250. The tanning process requires lime pits and washing tanks. The cost of construction of the pits is about Rs. 500

A family of four members tans on an average 15 hides and keeps 15 under the process of tanning in a month. It thereby realises a gross income of about Rs. 600.

*Process of tanning.*—The hide is soaked in lime water to separate hair, fat and flesh from it. After the hide is well soaked, hair is scrapped with a scraper and fat and flesh are removed with a knife or *rapi*. It is then washed in a running stream and soaked for three days in a solution of three parts of *babhul* bark and one part of *hirda* water.

To tan a hide thoroughly, soaking is repeated thrice. The hide is then tied into a bag and hung up in a stronger solution of *babhul* bark and *hirda* water. It is then exposed to the sun, and on the eighth day, is again washed in a stream and dried. This completes the tanning process.

The price of a tanned hide ranges from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60, depending upon its size, thickness and quality. Tanned hides which are used for the soles of footwear are generally sold in the local markets on bazar days.

\*Hindu Castes.



There are three tanners' co-operative societies in this district. They advance loans and extend assistance to the member tanners for construction of tanning pits and washing tanks. Facilities for imparting training in improved and economic methods of tanning are provided by the block development authorities at Daithana, Pingli and Ganeshwadi.

The leather-working industry is found in almost all the villages and towns in the district. The important centres of the industry are Hingoli, Kalamnuri, Parbhani, Aundha, Gangakhed, Wazzar, Asegaon, Basmath, Jintur, Pingli and Daithana. Of these, Hingoli is the most important centre of leather goods production. Ready availability of raw materials, skilled leather workers and the leather goods production-cum-training centre have given a fillip to the industry at Hingoli.

Chrome-leather, tanned leather, hides, skins, nails, ring buttons and polish are the basic materials used in leather-working. Tanned hides and leather are available in the local weekly bazar. Chrome-leather is available with the leather merchants in the towns who import it from Bombay and Akola. The cost of a hide is about Rs. 25 to Rs. 60, depending upon its size, weight and quality. Chrome leather costs Rs. 4 per 0.093 m<sup>2</sup> (square foot).

The tools and equipment required for leather-working are sewing machine, knives, stitching *awl*, hammers, *khurpa*, *rapi*, *ari*, sharpening stone, etc. A sewing machine costs about Rs. 500, knife Rs. 2.50, hammer Re. 1, *rapi* Re. 1, *khurpa* Re. 1 and *ari* 50 paise.

The *Chambhars* (shoemakers) in this district make *chappals*, *khetars*, slippers, shoes, *vahana*, *mots*, *pakhals* and *chabuks* (whips).

An employed artisan gets piece-wages at the rate of 75 paise to Rs. 1.12 for a pair of *chappals*, Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 4.50 for a pair of shoes and about Rs. 3 for a pair of *Khetars*. The daily earnings of an artisan amount to from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.

All the articles are sold in the local market. The leather workers also accept order to suit the taste of the customers.

The *Chambhar* is generally paid in kind as per *balutedari* system. The latter is, however, fast losing ground. The villagers now prefer to pay them in cash. The artisans in the industry have now formed their co-operative societies. There are twelve co-operative societies in the district.

A mention may be made of the utility leather goods and production-cum-training centre established in 1957 at Hingoli. The centre, which is run by the Government, imparts training in improved methods of leather-working to artisans. The trainees get stipend from the Government. The centre also produces leather goods. It employs about 15 artisans. They are paid wages on piece-rate. The goods produced at the centre are *chappals*, shoes, slippers, leather belts and bags. The selling price

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of the articles is usually determined on the basis of the cost of the material used, labour charges, cost of establishment, taxes plus a profit of 12.50 per cent.

The centre formed part of the industrial expansion programme under the Second Five-Year Plan and has been included in the Third Plan as well. In 1959-60, it produced goods worth Rs. 21,867 and realised Rs. 17,338 by way of sale proceeds. It paid Rs. 7,170 as wages to the artisans in the same year.

Brick-  
manufacturing  
and pottery.

The industry is as old as the beginning of human civilisation. Its importance has not dwindled ever since. The *kumbhars* have been the sole community engaged in brick-making and pottery.

The industry is concentrated at Hingoli, Parbhani, Purna, Pingli, Basmath, Gangakhed, Sonpeth, Pathri, Dhanora, Jintur, Pota, Banwas, Aundha and Kalamnuri. Earthen pots of Pingli are very famous for their artistic workmanship and durability. Clay is available in ample quantity at Pingli. Brick-manufacturing is a very prosperous industry at Purna and Basmath. During the last few years the demand for bricks has been accentuated due to construction of the multipurpose river project on the Purna river near Chondi. This has encouraged the brick industry at Purna.

The brick industry employed 234 persons of whom 131 were indigenous workers and 103 were hired. Potteries employed 87 persons all of whom were unpaid indigenous workers. The tiles industry employed 17 persons all of whom belonged to the same category as above. In addition to these, there were a number of petty artisans engaged in the industry. It is a seasonal industry for it cannot be run during the rainy season. During this time the workers take to agriculture.

The material used in the preparation of bricks and earthenware is mud clay, cow-dung, horse-dung, firewood and coal-ash. Except coal-ash, all the material is available locally.

The tools and equipment of a *Kumbhar* consist of wooden moulds, shovel (*phavada*), *thapi*, *ghameli*, *kudali* (pickaxe) and potter's wheel. Potter's wheel costs about Rs. 25 to Rs. 75, *thapi* Rs. 2, *phavada* Rs. 3, *ghameli* Rs. 2 and *kudali* Rs. 4. In the preparation of earthenware, clay is mixed with horse-dung and cow-dung and the mixture is thoroughly kneaded. It is then put on the centre of the potter's wheel and given a desired shape with the turning of the potter's wheel. Pots are baked after they are dried. In the preparation of bricks the mixture of clay is trampled, pounded and put in the wooden moulds to give it the desired shape. The bricks thus prepared are dried, and then baked in a kiln (*awa*). The process of baking usually lasts for a fortnight. On an average 10,000 bricks are baked in a kiln of medium size.

The capital requirements of an average artisan engaged in brick-making range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. A potter, however, requires only a small amount of capital.

The price of bricks for the smaller size of  $0.20 \times 0.10 \times 0.05$  metre ( $8'' \times 4'' \times 2''$ ) is about Rs. 24 per 1,000 and that of bigger ones  $0.23 \times 0.12 \times 0.06$  metre is ( $9'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ ) about Rs. 35 per 1,000. The prices of pots range from 25 paise to one rupee, of *Kundis* from one rupee to a rupee and a half. The artisans at Kalamnuri, Pingli and Parbhani, have specialised in the preparation of clay toys, Ganapati images and decorative articles.

The market for the products of the industry is local. Bricks are heavily in demand at the Purna Project.

In Hingoli tahsil, there are five co-operative societies of brick-makers. Artisans at Purna, Parbhani and Sandlapur have also formed co-operative societies.

Wool-shearing and wool-weaving is a hereditary industry of the *dhangars*. It was, in fact, their mainstay before the people began to wear mill-made woollen fabrics. It was most prominently pursued in Gangakhed tahsil, the main centres in the district being Gangakhed, Essad, Ukhali, Bhalkudki and Hingoli. The industry provided employment to 782 persons in 1911 and to 432 in 1921 in this district, mostly to the *dhangars*. The latter carry out almost all the processes including rearing, shearing of sheep, carding, spinning, warping, sizing and weaving. Raw wool, and tamarind seeds are the materials used in wool-weaving. Tools and equipment consist of looms using *vahis* (reeds) and bobbins. Pit throw shuttle looms are commonly used. A few artisans have started using frame looms. These tools are manufactured and repaired locally. The wool-weaving, carding and spinning apparatus are very crude and old-fashioned. The whole set of tools costs about Rs. 100.

The *dhangar* shears wool generally in October and November. The wool is cleared of its gummy substance and spun into thread. With this thread *kambalis* (blankets) are woven. The cost of production of a *kambali* works out to Rs. 11. It fetches about Rs. 15 to the wool weaver.

Wool-weaving is a seasonal industry. Weavers find employment in agriculture during the rainy season. They are a poor class who find it very difficult to finance the purchase of raw materials.

Recently the co-operative movement has extended its helping hand to this industry. There are three co-operative societies in the district. The societies at Essad, Bhalkudis and Ukhali have a working capital of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,500, respectively.

Before the introduction of oil-extracting machines and highly mechanised expellers, extraction of oil by *tel ghani* was an important cottage industry in the district. The industry produced enough oil to meet the total demand for oil in the district. However, with the mechanisation of oil crushers, the importance of the cottage industry diminished considerably. The *telis* faced serious competition from the large-scale industrial units. The

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grant of assistance to the *telis* by the Government in the form of financial and technical aid has enabled them now to withstand to some extent the competition from large scale units.

The main centres where this industry is located in the district are Parbhani, Jintur, Manwath, Gangakhed, Pathri, Basmath, Hingoli, Sonpeth, Bori and Sailu. The industry had been in existence at Parbhani, Jintur and Manwath for a long time. The industry is mainly carried on by individual *telis* at their place of residence.

The oil-crushing industry in this district makes use of groundnut, *kardi* (safflower), *til* (sesamum) and coconut. Crushing is, however, mostly confined to groundnut and safflower which can be explained by the production of groundnut on a large scale. Besides edible oils, the non-edible oil industry, consisting of castor-seed and linseed-crushing, is also carried on at a few places.

Of the tools and implements the wooden *ghani* is the principal one. Most of the *ghanis* are outmoded. The *nutan ghani* or *Wardha ghani* is not used to any considerable extent. The *ghani* consists of a wooden or stone mortar and a wooden *lat* (a large pestle) worked by a bullock. The cost of a set of a *ghani* is about Rs. 700 (this amount represents the purchase price of a bullock as well).

The process of oil-crushing begins with thrashing groundnut pods by a wooden rod and separating the *bhusa* from the seeds. The seeds are then crushed in the *ghani*. In the process of crushing, water is sprinkled over seeds twice or thrice. A bullock is yoked to the *ghani*. After sometime, the oil begins to drop into the pot. When the oilman feels sure that there is no remnant of oil in the groundnut cake, he removes the cake and filters the oil. The process takes about two and a half hours.

The oilman crushes groundnut equivalent to about three *ghanis* per day. Being mixed with some colloidal impurities, the *ghani* oil fetches lower price than the mill oil. The price of *ghani* oil is Rs. 1.75 per kilogram. Oil-cake is sold at about Rs. 35 for a *palla* of 111.96 kg. (120 seers).

Oil as well as oil-cake find their market all over the district. Oil-cake is usually sold in the town or village where it is produced. *Ghani* oil is seldom exported outside the district.

There are eight co-operative societies of oilmen, one each at Parbhani, Jintur, Gangakhed, Basmath, Manwath, Pathri, Bori and Tadkalas. The co-operatives extend financial and technical aid to the members. Financial aid mainly consists of advances for instituting the *ghani* and purchase of groundnuts.

## Fisheries.

There are a few perennial sheets of water and the prospects of developing pisciculture in Parbhani district are limited. Fisheries in the district are mostly confined to the major rivers, *viz.*, Godavari, Purna, Dudhana and Penganga. Small rivers like Kasura, Kapura, and Ashna dry up in summer. A few tanks in charge of

Government and local bodies are stocked with rapidly growing varieties of major carps imported from Bengal. This has increased the fish supply and also provided additional employment to the fishermen in the area.

Purna project, consisting of two reservoirs, *viz.*, Siddheshwar and Yeldari and minor irrigation projects at Kalamnuri and Zari, is under construction. When completed, it will afford adequate scope for the development of fisheries in the district.

The fishermen population in the district is scattered, except in the villages along the river banks. The chief fishing communities in the district are *Kahar bhoi*, *Pratikwar bhoi*, *Machhindra bhoi* and *Nilaver bhoi*. As fishing did not provide them with full-time employment, they are engaged in agriculture and other minor occupations.

Fishing in rivers and tanks is done by means of cast nets, drift nets, drag nets and hook and lines. The Department of Fisheries of Maharashtra State has introduced the fish varieties *catla*, *rohu* and *mrigal* in the district.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the State made a provision of Rs. 2.03 lakhs for stocking of inland waters in Marathwada with carp fry. It was proposed to survey 809.37 hectares (2,000 acres) of riverine area in Parbhani district and to stock 1,40,000 fry and fingerlings, which was expected to yield about 16,768 kg. (37,000 lb.) of fish during the plan period. Recently all the sheets of water suitable for pisciculture were surveyed to ascertain their suitability for the stocking of rapidly growing varieties of carp fry. The details of the survey are as under:—

Name of the tahsil (1)	Name of tanks surveyed (2)	Area of tanks in hectares (3)
1. Jintur .. ..	1 • Danger tank, Dongargaon ..	38.52 (95-05)*
2. Hingoli .. ..	2 Shri Devi tank, Bogaon ..	26.10 (64-20)
	3 Rasala tank .. ..	24.28 (60-00)
	4 Jaleswar tank .. ..	16.18 (40-00)
	5 Suryakant tank .. ..	4.04 (10-00)
	6 Harihar tank .. ..	0.40 (1-00)
	7 Pan tank .. ..	4.04 (10-00)
3. Basmath .. ..	8 Bade tank .. ..	8.04 (20-00)
	9 Chota tank .. ..	1.21 (3-00)
	10 Kowalgaon tank .. ..	5.73 (14.07)

\*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres and gunthas.

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With the implementation of the fisheries development programme, the fishermen in the district are coming forward to join the co-operative fold to derive the advantages of pisciculture on a co-operative basis.

Besides the abovementioned industries, there are a few miscellaneous village crafts and occupations, which provide a means of livelihood to some sections of the population. They include making of brass and copper utensils, bamboo-working, bidi-making, collection of forest produce, wood-cutting, bangle-making, lime-burning, rope-making, *gonpat*-weaving, *nira*-producing, soap-making, non-edible oil-seeds-crushing and dyeing and bleaching.

Bamboo-working and basket-making are the principal occupations of *Buruds* and *Kaikadis*. They cater to the needs of the rural population. Besides, they make baskets (*karandis*) for packing oranges. The *Buruds* and *Kaikadis* suffer from poverty and their daily earnings are very meagre. They are unemployed in the rainy season.

The *Tambats* (copper smiths) and *Kasars* make brass and copper utensils from sheets of the respective metals. Sometimes, second-hand, broken or discarded material is also used. The industry is mainly found at Parbhani, Sailu, Hingoli and Basmath. The products have a local market only.

Bangle-making at Banwas in Gangakhed tahsil is a notable craft. The product is widely demanded in Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad districts. The artisans mainly produce coloured and simple bangles. They use broken bangles and pieces of glass as raw material, which is melted in a crucible and moulded in rings. There is one co-operative society of bangle-makers at Banwas.

Along with brick-making, a few *Kumbhars* and *Lonaris* are engaged in lime-burning. This industry is mainly found at Purna, Parbhani, Fulkalas, Zola, Badwani, Jintur, Sailu and Daithana.

The raw material required for this industry is lime-stone, charcoal and cow-dung. Lime stones are locally available. Half-burnt coal is brought from nearby railway stations. The tools required in the process are *chalani*, bamboo, iron-bars and *ghamelis*. The industry provides employment to the artisans during the fair season. Most of the artisans at the abovementioned centres have formed co-operative societies which extend financial aid to the members.

*Gonpat* (sack cloth) weaving is also an old cottage industry. The important centres of this industry are Chondi, Essad, Girgaon, Sawna and Hingoli. The earnings of the artisans are very low. The artisans at Chondi, Essad, Girgaon and Hingoli have co-operative societies. They get financial assistance from the Government.

Rope-making is mainly found to exist at Parbhani and Jintur. The artisans make ropes mainly from *ambadi* (hemp), cotton-yarn and twines from some forest plants. *Ambadi* and twines are available locally. The artisans at Parbhani have formed a co-operative society.

Extraction of *nira* provides a means of livelihood to a few people at Parbhani and Hingoli. The workers belong to the community of *Kalals* or *Kalais* who were formerly engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor. Since prohibition they took to *nira* collection. They have formed co-operatives.

With the expansion of sugarcane cultivation in the last few decades, the *gul*-manufacturing industry is gaining in importance. Sugarcane is cultivated over an area of about 974.20 hectares (2,640 acres) in the district. The annual production of *gul* amounts to 4165.60 metric tons (4,100 tons). Girgaon, Kurunda, Basmath and Hingoli are the main centres of *gul*-making. The process requires cane crushers, big vessels, pans, etc. As the production of *gul* is on a very small scale, no machinery is used. Producers sell *gul* to the local wholesale merchants.

The soap-making industry is mainly found in Hingoli tahsil. The production is on a very small scale. The industry receives considerable financial aid from the Khadi and Villages Industries Board.

### III.—LABOUR ORGANISATION

The extent of industrialisation in Parbhani is meagre. Parbhani is mainly an agricultural district. The agro-economic structure of the district has perforce reduced the industrial man-power. The absence of a regular labour force has weighed heavily against the organisation of labour on a large scale in the district.

There are no manufacturing industries in Parbhani. In 1951, industries provided livelihood to 64,385 persons in the district, of whom 34,883 were in the rural areas and 29,502 in the urban areas.

In August 1960, there were only four unions in the district, registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. Of these, two were confined to workers under municipalities, and one each to engineering and ginning industries.

No case of any serious industrial dispute was reported during the past few years. There was no award fixing the wages and earnings for any industrial centre in Parbhani district. The ex-Hyderabad Government had fixed minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act in some scheduled employments, such as (1) rice, flour and *dal* mills, (2) agriculture, (3) tanneries, (4) oil-mills, (5) stone-breaking and crushing, (6) tobacco manufactories and (7) road construction and building operations. In 1959, the then Government of Bombay revised the rates of wages in bidi-making. Wages of workers in public motor transport were also fixed in 1959.

Labour-welfare activities are very important as a part of social welfare. Any programme of welfare activities is undoubtedly a part of the wider programme of social well-being and industrial progress. A contented labour force is a prerequisite for industrial peace and progress.

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## Labour Welfare.

The history of labour welfare activities in Parbhani dates back to 1958-59 when in pursuance of the programme under the Second Five-Year Plan, labour welfare centres were established at Sailu in 1958-59 and subsequently at Parbhani and Hingoli in 1959-60.

These centres provided amenities for recreation and community and social education. They arranged film shows, concerts, dramas and provided reading-rooms and small libraries. They also provided facilities for in-door as well as out-door games. The in-door games consisted of carom, chess, draughts, cards, ludo, ring board and out-door games comprised volley-ball, foot-ball, tennicoit, *hu-tu-tu*, *kho-kho*, *atya-patya*, etc., and equipment such as double bar, chest expanders, spring dumbbells, iron dumbbells, weight lifting set, etc., was provided for taking physical exercise. As singing *bhajans* was very popular among the labourers, the centres made provision for harmonium and *tabla* sets. For the women workers, facilities for imparting training in tailoring were provided. The centre also conducted embroidery classes for them.



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## CHAPTER 6—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

### SECTION I : BANKING AND FINANCE

PARBHANI IS PREDOMINANTLY AN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT. This predominance of agriculture influences the socio-economic pattern of the district as also the standard of living of the people. The present chapter attempts to describe the various economic institutions in the field of finance and commerce in Parbhani district against this agrarian background. Among these institutions, the moneylender occupies a prominent place. With so much legislation in the field of finance, he still continues to hold his place in the district. The main reason for this is his position as the main purveyor of credit to the villagers. Another reason is the disinclination of the 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 great obstacle in the economic progress of the district. The Moneylenders Act of 1946 succeeded in removing some of these defects and protecting the interest of the debtors to a certain extent.

Banking organisations and insurance companies favourably act upon the savings habits of the people. Expansion of postal facilities especially in rural areas, encourage them. With the nationalisation of Life Insurance, the Government has succeeded in drawing the savings even from people with ordinary means. An account of these various institutions is given in the present narration.

The role of Government in the field of finance in the district and other fields of economic activities is also discussed. This is because the State's assistance to individuals and their co-operatives has enabled the growth of a number of small-scale and cottage industries. State-aid to agriculture, in the same way, has been instrumental in stepping up agricultural production.

The main aim of the State's role is to stimulate private interests to act towards more economic output within limited profit margins, without affecting, at the same time, public or social welfare.

In a welfare State, the Government complements the efforts of individuals by adopting various measures. Capital formation through the organisation of various small savings schemes is one such measure. The present chapter describes in detail all the changes exhibited in the financial set-up of the district and gives an account of those schemes.

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#### Banking, Trade and Commerce.

#### BANKING AND FINANCE.

#### Introduction.

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The section on "Trade and Commerce" gives the historical background of trade in the district, the trade routes, details about regulated markets, exports and imports and trade associations.

In the past banking, moneylending, exchange and insurance were the principal occupations of a large number of people in the district. Some of them were the residents of the rural areas where moneylending was never pursued as a principal occupation but was always combined with grain-dealing. Moneylending was not limited to any particular caste but people belonging to Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh and Jain communities followed it.

## Moneylenders.

Moneylenders advanced loans both in cash and kind. In respect of loans advanced in kind, the system of *Savai* and *Duni* was prevalent in some parts of the district. Advances were made usually against the security of ornaments (gold and silver), mortgage of property such as houses, pledge of articles like utensils and pledge of agricultural produce. The advances were repaid after harvest either in cash or in kind, with interest varying from 25 to 50 per cent in good seasons, and 100 per cent or more in bad years. If grain was cheap, the moneylender used to demand payment in cash; when it was dear, he used to demand it in kind. In the former case, the amount was calculated after considering the price of grain at the time when the advance was made which was almost always higher than at the time of payment. The sown or growing crop was sometimes pledged or sold at a rate far below its estimated outturn and value.

The moneylenders kept a journal or day-book called *kirdvahi* and a ledger, *khatawani*. Sometimes there were two journals, a rough and a fair one. Those who advanced petty loans to cultivators kept only one book. Accounts were finally settled every year after harvest.

The debtor class consisted mostly of tenants or tenant cultivators on whom the burden of indebtedness had increased during the course of years. The need of the agriculturist for loans was very imperative and the moneylender was the only person whom he could approach. There was no legal provision at that time to safeguard the interests of the debtors. It was, therefore, with a view to redressing the grievances of the debtors that Hyderabad Moneylenders Act was passed by the Government of the ex-Hyderabad State.

*Hyderabad Moneylenders Act.*—The Hyderabad Moneylenders Act known as *Dastur ulamal Kharaj Dehedagaon* was passed in 1349 Fasli, i.e., in 1939. Under the provisions of the Act, the revenue authorities were empowered to issue, on application, licences to moneylenders. The Tahsildar being the highest revenue official of the tahsil or taluka was declared to be the competent authority for granting licences to the moneylenders who resided or carried on their moneylending business in the tahsil. The fee for the issue of a licence was Rs. 25 in Osmania Sicca (i.e., Rs. 21.44 in Indian Government currency). The Tahsildars had maintained year-wise register of the issue of licences to the moneylenders along with their details.

This Act defined moneylender as "a person including a pawn-broker, who advances loan in the ordinary course of his business and does so along with other business and also includes the legal representative of such person and the person claiming to be representative on the ground of succession or assignment or otherwise".

The following are the main provisions of the Act:—

(1) No moneylender shall carry on the business of money-lending without obtaining a licence.

(2) If the moneylender is found guilty, the Talukdar may cancel his licence or suspend it for any term or prohibit the renewal thereof for a period not less than two years.

(3) The moneylender shall (a) maintain separately a regular account of loan of each debtor; and, (b) deliver to the debtor every year the prescribed statement of account signed by him or by his agent specifying the amount of loan that may be outstanding against such debtor on the prescribed date. The statement shall be in the language of the village record of the district for which the moneylender has obtained a licence and in the municipal limits or the suburbs which may be notified by the Government in the Jarida. The statement of account shall be in Urdu.

The licensing authority or any person authorised by him was given powers to inspect the books of account of the moneylenders.

Every moneylender was compelled to pass, without delay, a receipt for the payment made by a debtor. If the payment was made by challan, an endorsement was to be made there acknowledging receipt thereof.

The maximum rate of interest was to be nine per cent per annum on secured and 12 per cent per annum on unsecured loans. The levy of charges other than compound interest and expenses incurred by a moneylender in respect of loans was forbidden.

The Act also provided punishment of fine or rigorous imprisonment for a term extending up to two years or both to the moneylender who molested or abetted molestation of a debtor for the recovery of a debt.

*Bombay Moneylenders Act, 1946.*—From 1st February 1960, the work of administering the moneylenders legislation was entrusted to the Co-operative Department, and the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies worked as Assistant Registrar of Moneylenders. From the same date, the Bombay Moneylenders Act of 1946 and the Bombay Moneylenders Rules were made applicable to all the districts of Marathwada including Parbhani district. In March 1961, a new set-up of the Co-operative Department was ushered in the State. It aimed at integration of the functions of various sections of the Co-operative Department including the administration of the Moneylenders Act.

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## Moneylenders.

After the Moneylenders Act of 1946 was passed and made applicable to this district, the maintenance of accounts and registers was made obligatory for the moneylenders. The following table gives in brief the summary of transactions contracted by moneylenders from 1956 to 1960:—

TABLE No. 1

NUMBER OF LICENSED MONEYLENDERS AND THEIR TRANSACTIONS  
(FROM 1-11-56 TO 31-7-60)

Period (1)	Number of Money- lenders (2)	Loans advanced by Money- lenders (3)
		Rs.
From 1-11-1956 to 31-7-1957 .. .. .	145	1,58,083
From 1-8-1957 to 31-7-1958 .. .. .	163	10,45,278
From 1-8-1958 to 31-7-1959 .. .. .	244	1,55,249
From 1-8-1959 to 31-7-1960 .. .. .	113	N.A.

The table shows that there is an increase in the number of moneylenders and the loans advanced by them from 1956 to 1958. Thereafter, however, the number of moneylenders and the total loans advanced by them registered a decline.

The decline in the total could be accounted for by the liberal assistance from Government received by the agriculturists by way of tagai.

Co-operative  
Societies.

The co-operative movement started in India in the beginning of the present century but grew only recently in Parbhani district. The movement, in the main, covers the co-operative credit societies, multipurpose societies, land mortgage banks, non-agricultural credit societies and the central co-operative bank. The general trend of development of these societies is from the single-purpose societies to multipurpose societies and from multipurpose to large-sized societies. Recently, a number of them are being turned into service co-operatives. In the following pages is given a brief account of various societies in the district.

*Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.*—These societies are engaged in the supply of short-term and intermediate-term (not exceeding five years) finance to the agriculturist. The operations of each society are usually limited to a single village but in some cases, hamlets and smaller villages in the neighbourhood for which it is not feasible to organise separate societies are also included in its jurisdiction. Membership is open to all residents of that area who satisfy certain conditions laid down in the bylaws. The liability of the members is unlimited.

Funds are raised in any or all of the following ways, *viz.*, (a) entrance fees, (b) issue of shares, (c) deposits from members and non-members residing within a radius of five miles from the village which is the jurisdiction of the society, (d) loans and overdrafts from other co-operative credit societies or from financing institutions and (e) donations.

The societies also accept savings deposits and fixed deposits of a duration of not less than six months. Savings deposits are accepted from members only on conditions laid down in the byelaws. The rate of interest on deposits is fixed by the managing committee with the previous approval of the financing agency.

Loans are granted by these societies both for agricultural and domestic purposes. They may be for a short-term (not exceeding one year) or for an intermediate-term (not exceeding three and in some cases five years). Short-term loans are granted for purposes of meeting expenses on seed, manure, weeding, etc. Intermediate-term loans are granted for (i) purchase of bullockcarts, iron implements, etc., and for ceremonial expenses, the period of the loan being three years, and for (ii) payment of old debts and work of land improvement, the period of the loan being five years.

Normal credits to be extended to each member are fixed and no loans beyond this limit are advanced. The total outstandings by way of loans cannot, in the case of any member, exceed ten times the amount of shares held by him. Loans are given mostly on the personal security of the borrower supplemented by two sureties who are members of the society. The society accepts mortgage of immovable property or of crops as collateral security. Loans are given in cash but where the purpose of the loan permits and a suitable organisation exists, loans are advanced in kind.

The rate of interest charged by agricultural co-operative credit societies depends upon their financial position as also on the rate at which they borrow from the financing agency. As the Government have offered various facilities by way of subsidies, the societies have reduced their rates.

The co-operative credit societies were the first to be formed in the district when the Hyderabad Co-operative Societies Act of 1914 was passed. By the end of 1955-56, there were 853 co-operative societies having 32,249 members. They had a share capital of Rs. 5,51,674 and the deposits of their members stood at Rs. 53,925 in 1958-59. There were 26 large-sized societies and 620 small-sized Agricultural Credit Societies in Parbhani district. The financial operations of these are given in Table No. 2.

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TABLE No. 2  
STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES IN THE PARBHANI DISTRICT  
FROM 1946-47 TO 1961-62

Year (1)	Number of Societies (2)	Number of villages covered (3)	Number of members (4)	Share Capital (5)	Reserve and other funds (6)	Working Capital (7)	Advances made (8)
1946-47	324	324	3,169	Rs. 2,22,200	Rs. 3,64,300	Rs. 8,22,000	Rs. 1,59,385
1955-56	489	489	12,549	3,19,000	5,49,000	14,89,000	5,14,000
1956-57	520	520	14,074	3,76,000	5,85,000	16,96,000	8,31,000
1957-58	551	610	17,093	4,60,000	6,24,000	22,70,000	11,89,000
1958-59	646	951	23,902	7,92,000	6,70,000	33,27,000	18,08,000
1959-60	918	1,175	38,327	14,50,000	7,19,000	75,13,000	59,09,000
1960-61	959	1,353	50,803	21,75,000	3,32,000	1,01,38,000	87,40,100
1961-62	980	1,424	58,482	31,53,500	3,61,500	1,70,55,000	1,38,76,500

*Non-agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.*—These are urban societies supplying credit to members who are traders, artisans, factory workers and salary earners. They function as urban banks or salary earners' societies.

The area of operation of such a society is restricted to a town or a part of a town or even a factory or a department. Membership is open to all persons residing within the area of operation and the liability of members is limited. No person, however, can become a member of more than one society without the prior permission of the Registrar or Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Capital is raised by issuing shares, by accepting deposits on current, savings and fixed accounts and by borrowing from the central financing agency. The limit to outside borrowing is restricted to eight times the paid-up share capital plus the accumulated reserve and the building fund minus the accumulated losses.

These societies advance loans to its members. Loans are advanced on personal security, on mortgage of property or on the security of valuables pledged or produce hypothecated. Cash credits are allowed and overdrafts sanctioned on any of the securities. These societies carry modern banking operations like issue of hundis and drafts and collection of cheques, hundis, drafts, etc. Table No. 3 indicates the working of Non-agricultural Credit Societies and the working of the Urban Co-operative Bank in Parbhani district in 1957-58 and 1958-59.



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**TABLE No. 3**  
**OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1957-58 AND 1958-59)**

Year (1)	Number of Societies (with mem- bership in bracket) (2)	Owned Capital (3)	Deposits (4)	Borrowings (5)	Working Capital (6)	Fresh Advances (7)	Recoveries (8)	Outstandings (9)	Overdues (10)
1957-58	10 (1,089)	Rs. 70,000	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 33,000	Rs. 27,000	Rs. 53,000	Rs. 35,000
1958-59	10 (1,098)	71,000	2,000	9,000	82,000	16,000	23,000	46,000	36,000



*Central Co-operative Bank.*—The Central Bank is the financing agency for the primary co-operative societies of the district. It also serves as a balancing centre by accepting the surplus funds of one society at a fair rate of interest and transferring them to another which requires more capital than it has at its disposal.

The liability of the members of the bank is limited and its membership consists of both co-operative societies and individuals. The members cannot be the members of primary societies concurrently.

The funds of the central bank consist of (i) share capital, (ii) reserve and other funds, (iii) deposits from societies and the general public and (iv) loans or overdrafts from banks. Share capital and reserve funds constitute the capital of the bank. Societies, with limited liability, are not allowed to incur liabilities exceeding eight times the total amount of their paid-up share capital, accumulated reserve fund and building fund minus the accumulated losses. In the case of the central bank, gilt-edged securities owned by the bank up to an amount equal to twice the paid-up share capital are allowed to be deducted from its total liabilities, provided that the said securities are deposited with the apex co-operative bank. The working capital of the bank consists of short-term deposits. Deposits from local bodies including municipalities are accepted on certain conditions. Besides deposits, the central bank secures loans from the apex bank. It has overdraft facilities with the apex bank or the State Bank of India to be utilised for purposes of exchange business or for other needs.

Financing of agricultural credit societies is the main function of the bank. These societies are financed on the basis of the detailed statement of normal credits of members. It shows the deposits of each member with the society, the value of lands held and other details giving a comprehensive picture of his economic position. The upper limit to the loan to be granted to each individual is fixed by the central bank on the basis of this statement. Provision of nominal membership is made in byelaws to enable the central bank to provide finance to members of primary societies, other than urban banks and sales societies, against the security of agricultural produce and other valuables. This nominal membership is open (a) to those residents of the district who are members of primary co-operative societies other than urban banks and sale societies and (b) to persons whose debts are under examination by Debt Adjustment Boards for adjustment or whose debts have been adjusted under the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, and who are not members of any society dispensing credit. Those falling under category (a) are advanced loans against agricultural produce and valuables, while those falling under category (b) are granted crop finance and advances against agricultural produce and valuables.

The central bank undertakes all banking business, i.e., collection and discounting of bills, opening of current accounts, purchase and sale of securities and issue of cheques and drafts.

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The Parbhani District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, is the central financing agency for the district. In 1958-59, there were six offices of this bank including the head-office at Parbhani. Its membership consisted of 607 primary societies and 46 individuals. In 1962-63, the bank had 10 branches located at all the tahsil places and the main marketing centres in the district. The following table shows the position of the bank in 1957-58 and 1958-59:—

TABLE No. 4  
WORKING OF THE CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, PARBHANI

Particulars (1)	1957-58 (2)	1958-59 (3)
Number of members (societies) .. .. .	59	46
(individuals) .. .. .	545	607
	Rs.	Rs.
Paid-up share capital .. .. .	3,08,000	5,90,000
Reserve and other funds .. .. .	2,97,000	91,000
Total Deposits .. .. .	8,50,000	13,98,000
Working Capital .. .. .	20,55,000	30,69,000
Investment including fixed deposits in banks .. .. .	2,13,000	7,59,000
Total loans advanced .. .. .	N.A.	N.A.
Total loans outstanding .. .. .	12,01,000	18,88,000
Recoveries .. .. .	N.A.	N.A.
Overdues .. .. .	2,39,000	4,03,000

*Primary Land Mortgage Bank.*—The long-term needs of the cultivator for such purposes as debt redemption, and investment in profitable but costly implements are met by the Land Mortgage Banks. Land mortgage banks are specially organised and equipped to perform the essential function of providing long-term credit to the cultivators.

The area of operation of such bank is generally a district or a part thereof, not smaller than a tahsil. All residents of the area and all those who, in the case of borrowing members, own land within the area can become its members.

The main function of the bank is to grant loans on the security of the landed property. Loans are given up to 50 per cent of the value of immovable property mortgaged to the bank. The land offered in mortgage by the applicant should be of his absolute ownership, free from any prior encumbrances and not subject to any restrictions and alienations. Every loan is subject to the sanction of the Apex (State) Land Mortgage Bank and repayment of

the loans is permitted either on equated or equal instalment system fixed on the basis of the net repaying capacity of the borrower and the average rental value of the mortgaged property and is spread over a maximum period of 20 years.

The main purposes for which loans are advanced are: (i) redemption of old debts, (ii) improvement of agricultural land and the adoption of improved methods of cultivation, (iii) installation or purchase of costly agricultural plant and machinery, (iv) purchase of land for the purposes of improvement or for more economic cultivation of existing holdings and the reclamation of waste and fallow lands and (v) purchase of land by tenant cultivators.

The Land Mortgage Banks are now entering into new fields. They finance large schemes like "Wells Scheme" and grant loans for purchase of oil-engines, pumping sets, and electric motors. Due to the increasing scope of the activities of these banks the problem of augmenting their financial resources has assumed considerable importance. Share capital, deposits and loans from the State Land Mortgage Bank constitute the resources of the banks. Borrowing members have to purchase shares equivalent to 1/20th of the sum borrowed and non-borrowers of Rs. 50. The borrowing capacity of the bank is limited to 20 times its paid-up share capital plus reserve fund subject to outstanding loans against the security of mortgages and other securities held by the bank.

The Parbhani Land Mortgage Society \* works as the Land Mortgage Bank for the whole district. It has two branches, one at Sailu and the other at Hingoli. The following table indicates its operations for the years 1956-57 and 1958-59:—

TABLE No. 5  
OPERATIONS OF PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE SOCIETY, PARBHANI  
(FOR 1956-57 AND 1958-59)

Year	No. of societies	No. of Members	Paid-up Capital	Re-serves	Borrowings	Deposits	Total liabilities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ..	1	328	11,191	35	22,487	..	..
1958-59 ..	1	1,026	26,000	3,000	3,08,000	..	3,68,000

Year	Loans		Total assets	Loans	Management costs	Profits	Working capital
	Out-standing	Of which overdue					
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ..	23,653	..	..	16,375	112	428	34,252
1958-59 ..	274	4,000	3,71,000	23,000	1,000	..	..

\*The society is now known as the Parbhani Land Mortgage Bank. The advances made by the Bank in 1962-63 were to the extent of Rs. 12,55,200.

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*Marketing Societies.*—By 1962, there was only one District Marketing Society working at Parbhani. The area of its operation extends to the whole district. Besides, at every taluka place there is one marketing society formed either by converting the old defunct Taluka Co-operative Agricultural Association or by organising a new society with the object of undertaking the marketing of agricultural produce and supplying agricultural requisites to the agriculturists. Besides the District Marketing Society, there are thus, eight co-operative marketing societies in Parbhani district. Most of these societies undertake the work of distribution of consumer goods, fertilisers, cement, steel and agricultural implements and marketing of agricultural produce on commission basis.

The financial assistance granted during the year 1962-63 to these societies is detailed below:—

Purpose	Number of the Societies granted Assistance	Amount  Rs.
Managerial cost .. .. .	2	2,000
Government Share Capital .. .. .	6	46,500
Total ..		<hr/> 48,500 <hr/>

The total sales effected through these societies during March, 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 21,000. All the Service (Seva) Societies and the Multipurpose societies are advised to sell the produce of their members through the Co-operative Societies.

*Ginning and Pressing Societies.*—In 1963, there were two Ginning and Pressing Societies, one at Hingoli and the other at Jintur. Of these, the Hingoli-va-Kalamnuri Ginning and Pressing Society is a producing unit. During 1962-63, the Government contributed a sum of Rs. 33,464 towards the share capital of the Hingoli-va-Kalamnuri Ginning and Pressing Society. The Government also advanced the following loans and subsidies to this society: (i) managerial subsidy Rs. 3,852, (ii) loans for construction of godowns Rs. 15,000 and (iii) subsidy for other purposes Rs. 15,000.

*Production Societies.*—These societies comprise (1) Co-operative Farming Societies, (2) Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies, (3) Crop Protection Societies and (4) Cattle-breeding Societies.

Co-operative farming was first mooted by the State to rehabilitate the ex-soldiers in 1949. Under this scheme, four types of co-operative farming schemes were registered. They were: (1) Better Farming, (ii) Tenant Farming, (iii) Collective Farming and (iv) Joint Farming Societies. Of these, the Better Farming Societies were to be managed like the Service Co-operatives. But as their performance was not satisfactory, they were not encouraged. The Tenant Farming Societies also declined in course of time. The State adopted a policy of encouraging societies which undertook cultivation on collective rather than on individual basis.

The main objects of the farming scheme were to increase the agricultural production, to afford more opportunities for gainful employment in agriculture and to rehabilitate the landless people on Government lands. It also attempted (i) consolidation of small, scattered and fragmented holdings into compact blocks, (ii) adoption of soil conservation measures and (iii) reclamation, development and improvement of fallow and waste lands.

Till June 1962, there were three Joint Farming Societies and one Collective Farming Society in Parbhani district, which together pooled over 188.48 hectares (465 acres) of land. For the implementation of co-operative farming, 12 villages from the district were selected during 1962-63. The financial assistance given to them for different purposes is detailed below:—

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	Rs.
Share Capital (Government) .. .. .	1,020
Land Development .. .. .	32,000
Loan for godowns .. .. .	30,000
Subsidy for godowns .. .. .	10,000
Managerial subsidy .. .. .	3,900

*Supervising Unions.*—In 1950, there were eight Supervising Unions in Parbhani district to which were affiliated 346 Agricultural Co-operative Societies. There was also a District Co-operative Board with a membership of 18 primary societies and 6 individuals. The Board was entrusted with the work of implementing a programme of co-operative education and training in co-operation and propaganda throughout the district.

*Weavers and Other Industrial Societies.*—By 1962-63, there were 75 Industrial and 9 Weavers' Societies. There was also one Industrial Co-operative Association at the district level. The financial assistance granted during 1962-63 to these societies under different categories was as follows:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	Rs.
Subsidies to existing sales depots .. .. .	1,768.11
Loans to weavers for purchase of shares .. .. .	727.50
Subsidy to central financing agencies, R.B.I. Scheme.	227.80
Subsidy for tools and equipment .. .. .	660.60
Loans for tools and equipment .. .. .	660.60
Rebate on sale of handloom cloth .. .. .	1,725.60
Subsidy to central financing agencies .. .. .	1,153.20
Loans to industrial co-operatives for purchase of shares	3,587.75
Government contribution towards share capital .. .. .	6,500.00

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## CHAPTER 6.

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*Fisheries Societies.*—By March 1963, there was only one Co-operative Fisheries Society in the district. It received, in that year, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3,500 including Rs. 500 as subsidy for management and Rs. 3,000 as Government's contribution towards its share capital.

Joint-stock banking in Parbhani district is of recent origin. The first joint stock bank was opened in Parbhani town on 8th December 1945. It was a branch of the State Bank of Hyderabad. Subsequently, more branches of this bank and a branch of the Bank of Maharashtra were started. By the end of December 1962, there were seven joint stock banks in the district. Of these, six were the branch offices of the State Bank of Hyderabad at Parbhani, Sailu, Hingoli, Manwath, Kinwat and Partur and one was a branch office of the Bank of Maharashtra at Hingoli.

Prior to 1958, all the Government transactions were looked after by the State Bank of Hyderabad. It also functioned as a full-fledged joint stock bank. The State Bank of Hyderabad now functions as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India.

The joint stock banks advance money against various securities. The rates of interest for deposits are now largely standardised. The following tables indicate the advances of the scheduled banks in Parbhani district from 1960 to 1962:—

TABLE No. 6  
ADVANCES OF ALL SCHEDULED BANKS IN PARBHANI DISTRICT  
(according to security)

Nature of Security (1)	March 25, 1960 (2)	March 31, 1961 (3)	March 30, 1962 (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Food Articles</i>			
Paddy and rice (Total 1+2) .. ..	..	2,000	20,000
1. To rice mills .. .. .	..	..	..
2. To others .. .. .	..	2,000	20,000
Wheat (Total 3+4) .. .. .	..	20,000	12,000
3. To flour mills .. .. .	..	1,000	..
4. To others .. .. .	..	19,000	12,000
5. Gram .. .. .	8,000	..	6,000
6. Other grains and pulses (including jowar, bajra and maize).	1,22,000	9,12,000	12,84,000
Sugar and Gur (Total 7+8) .. ..	19,600	1,000	..
7. To sugar factories .. .. .	..	..	..
8. To others .. .. .	19,000	1,000	..
9. Vegetable oils including vanaspati ..	9,000	15,000	12,000

TABLE No. 6—contd.

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Nature of Security (1)	March 25, 1960 (2)	March 31, 1961 (3)	March 30, 1962 (4)
<i>Industrial Raw Materials</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10. Groundnuts .. .. .	3,36,000	6,18,000	6,62,000
11. Other oilseeds .. .. .	3,80,000	20,08,000	3,20,000
12. Cotton and kapas (Total 13+14).	5,63,000	8,26,000	12,06,000
13. To ginning factories .. .. .	4,61,000	1,04,000	8,75,000
14. To others .. .. .	1,02,000	7,22,000	3,31,000
15. Raw jute .. .. .	..	..	..
16. Hides and skins .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Manufactures and Minerals</i>			
Cotton Textiles (including yarn) (Total 17+18).	2,000	5,000	5,000
17. To mills .. .. .	..	..	..
18. To others .. .. .	2,000	5,000	5,000
19. Jute textiles .. .. .	..	..	..
20. Other textiles (silk, art silk, woollen, etc.).	..	..	..
21. Iron, steel and engineering products	2,18,000	4,15,000	7,76,000
22. Other metals and metal products ..	..	..	..
23. Coal, manganese, mica, etc. ..	..	..	..
24. Chemicals, dyes, drugs, etc. ..	..	8,000	8,000
25. Electric goods .. .. .	..	..	..
26. Rubber and rubber products ..	..	..	..
27. Other manufactured goods .. .. .	..	..	1,000
<i>Other Securities</i>			
28. Real estate .. .. .	..	..	..
29. Gold and silver bullion .. .. .	1,03,000	..	..
30. Gold and silver ornaments .. .. .	53,000	1,22,000	1,37,000
31. Fixed deposits .. .. .	23,000	56,000	45,000
32. Government and other trustee securities.	..	..	..
<i>Shares of Joint Stock Companies</i>			
Total (33+34) .. .. .	8,000	9,000	7,000
33. To stock and share brokers and dealers	..	..	..
34. To others .. .. .	8,000	9,000	7,000

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TABLE No. 6—contd.

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Nature of Security (1)	March 25, 1960 (2)	March 31, 1961 (3)	March 30, 1962 (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35. Debentures of joint stock companies	..	..	..
36. Assets of industrial concerns—fixed or floating (other than those specified under above categories).	..	..	..
37. Other secured advances not mentioned above.	39,000	1,09,000	64,000
38. Composite advances .. .. .	12,000	2,000	..
Total Secured Advances (Total 1 to 38) ..	18,95,000	59,82,000	46,52,000

*Deposits of Scheduled Banks, Parbhani.*—Rs. 58,00,000 (the average month-end deposit balances in the half-year July—December 1961).

Insurance.

With the nationalisation of life insurance business, the Life Insurance Corporation became the sole organisation doing life insurance business in India. The Corporation was constituted under the Life Insurance Corporation Act of 1956 and was established on 1st September 1956. From this date, all Indian insurers and provident fund societies as also foreign insurers ceased to carry on life insurance business anywhere in India. However, general insurance which includes fire, marine, accident and other insurance business, is kept open to private enterprise. Most of the former insurance companies and societies, which used to transact all insurance business including life, have now switched over to general insurance.

Under the new organisational and administrative set-up of the Corporation, Parbhani district is placed under the territorial jurisdiction of Poona Division of the Western Zone together with Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bhir and Nanded districts. The division started with the inception of the Corporation, i.e., from 1st September, 1956. Initially, there were only two branches or units : the Poona unit and the Aurangabad unit. The Poona unit controlled Poona and Ahmednagar districts while Aurangabad unit controlled four districts, viz., Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded and Parbhani. A separate branch for direct agents as well as staff agents was created on 1st January 1959. The Sub-Office at Nanded started functioning from 1st December 1958. Nanded and Parbhani districts come under the jurisdiction of this Sub-Office.

The total number of agents working in this territory (i.e., Nanded and Parbhani districts) from 1957 to 1960 is given below :—

Year	Number of agents
1957 .. .. .	150
1958 .. .. .	151
1959 .. .. .	224
1960 .. .. .	134*

\*The figures for 1960 are available only up to 30th April 1960.



The number of proposals during 1959 was 2,570 and the sum proposed was Rs. 70,09,250. Actually, however, in 1959, 1,794 policies were taken and a sum Rs. 5,12,92,250 was assured. In the next year, the number of proposals was 771 and the sum assured against these proposals was Rs. 21,12,475, while the number of policies actually taken was 205 and the sum assured against it was Rs. 5,19,000. Premium figures as per audited trial balance as at the end of 1957, 1958 and 1959 are given below:—

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Period	F. Y. Premiums		Renewal Premiums
		Rs.	Rs.
1-9-57 to 31-12-57	.. ..	57,17,010·24	8,37,754·44
1-1-58 to 31-12-58	.. ..	57,48,550·45	53,92,253·11
1-1-59 to 31-12-59	.. ..	32,04,444·97	52,35,336·69

Here, the figures as at 31-12-57 and 31-12-58 are inclusive of Nasik and Satara Divisional Offices and the figures for 1959 are only for Poona Divisional Office including branch offices. Branch-wise premium figures are not given, for no branch except Aurangabad Branch under this division collects renewal figures.

*Post-Office Savings Banks.*—Post-office savings banks are the most important source for the collection of small savings. They are well-suited to the rural areas where there are very little banking facilities.

Small Savings  
Schemes.

By January 1960, there were 24 post-office savings banks in Parbhani district. The number of branch offices, which was 8 in 1957, however, increased to 10 in 1959-60. The total number of accounts held at these banks from 1957-58 to 1959-60 is given below:—

Year	Number of Account holders at the end of the year	Bank balance at the end of the financial year	Investments during the year	Net withdrawals during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1957-58	4,437	14,33,698·09	9,63,486·97	8,00,802·43
1958-59	5,245	24,07,914·14	20,0,052·74	11,45,300·67
1959-60	6,153	40,41,084·87	31,17,503·71	16,29,956·72

*12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates.*—A new series of these certificates was issued by the Government of India from June 1957. The then existing 7-Year and 12-Year National Savings Certificates and 10-Year National Plan Certificates were discontinued.

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In Parbhani district, the total amount of investment in the 12-Year National Savings Certificates was Rs. 86,015 in 1957-58, while the amount of withdrawals during the same period was Rs. 37,669.72. In 1958-59 and 1959-60, the figures of investment were Rs. 13,55,270 and Rs. 12,73,020, respectively, while that of withdrawals were Rs. 2,30,627.75 and Rs. 4,81,513.20, respectively.

*Financial assistance to agriculture.*—The system of granting financial assistance to the agriculturists in the form of tagai loans could be traced to the pre-British period when financial assistance for the purchase of seeds and grains was extended to farmers in times of famine or drought. Later this system was implemented even during normal years. Today the tagai loans are granted to the farmers and agriculturists for purchase of seed and fodder or making improvements on land. Between 1871 and 1881, a number of Tagai Acts were passed. No active assistance was, however, rendered till the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884 were passed. These acts were passed to help the agriculturist to meet their demands for raw material and capital. The former Act dealt with the long-term requirements, while the latter dealt with the short-term ones.

Under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883, loans are granted to cultivators for carrying out works of improvement on land such as construction of wells and tanks, preparation of land for irrigation, drainage, reclamation or protection of land from erosion. The Collector, Prant Officer and Mamlatdar are authorised to grant tagai loans. The rate of interest charged for these loans is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum. In particular cases, however, the Government may charge a reduced rate or charge no interest at all. The provisions as to the security to be taken against these loans are laid down by sections 8 to 10 of the Rules. The grantor, whoever he may be, has to satisfy himself as to the sufficiency of the security with a margin of safety. Generally, 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, no collateral security is required. Movable property is rarely accepted as security. Personal security may be accepted even from one person. When the amount of loan is large, security of immovable property is invariably demanded.

Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884, loans are granted to holders of arable lands for (a) purchase of seed, fodder, cattle, agricultural stock, agricultural implements, (b) rebuilding houses destroyed by fire, flood or any other calamity, (c) maintenance of the cultivators while engaged in sowing and tilling their lands prior to the next crop, and (d) any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883, connected with agriculture. Loans are granted under this Act by the Collector, the Prant Officer, the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari up to a specified amount. Applications for loans exceeding Rs. 2,500 are referred to Government for approval.

The interest charged on all loans is 8½ per cent per annum, but Government on recommendation of Collector may in particular cases, charge a reduced rate or charge no interest at all, on all such loans. Movable property as a personal security also is accepted, even that of one person, provided that his solvency is assured. When the amount of loan is large, the security of immovable property is almost invariably demanded.

In Parbhani district, tagai loans were granted to the agriculturists and farmers for various purposes under the Acts known as the Hyderabad Land Improvement Loans Act and Hyderabad Agriculturists' Loans Act. Both these Acts are similar in nature to the Acts aforementioned. It is difficult, however, to know the extent of financial assistance rendered from time to time under these Acts as the record for this period is not available. Whatever figures of the tagai loans that are available, relate to the period from 1951 onwards. Of this period, the years from 1951 to 1957 were covered by the Hyderabad Land Improvement Loans Act and Hyderabad Agriculturists' Loans Act, whereas from 1958 the period comes under the Bombay Land Improvement Loans Act and the Bombay Agriculturists' Loans Act. Up to 1959, the rate of interest charged for loans under both these Acts was 6.25 per cent, but later, for loans under Agriculturists' Loans Act the rate was reduced to 5.50 per cent. These tagai loans are granted against the security of landed property.

The tables indicate the financial assistance granted to the agriculturists under these Acts from 1951 to 1960. They denote, in the first instance, the time-lag between the date of application of these loans and the date of their sanction. Secondly, they indicate the time-lag between the date of sanction of these loans and the date of their disbursement.

TABLE No. 7

GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR AGRICULTURE (FROM 1951 TO 1960)

Particulars (1)	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (2)	Loans under Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (3)	Financial assistance under Grow More Food Campaign (4)
Applications pending at the beginning of the year.	2,331-00	31-00	..
Amount involved Rs. ..	2,90,986-00	61,175-00	..
Number of applications received during the year.	4,670-00	12,064-00	596-00
Total amount applied for by these Applicants. Rs. ..	14,40,587-00	4,85,310-00	75,350-00
Number of applications sanctioned	3,882-00	8,101-00	596-00
Total amount asked for above Rs.	7,07,806-00	8,17,306-52	21,755-00
Total amount actually sanctioned Rs. ..	6,53,713-50	15,15,169-91	37,305-00
Total amount actually disbursed during the year. Rs. ..	7,61,585-50	11,98,533-39	37,305-00
Total loans repaid during the year Rs. ..	12,725-36	4,73,489-81	4,452-31
Total loans outstanding Rs. ..	5,42,088-00	5,62,591-31	31,755-00

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TABLE No. 8  
GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR AGRICULTURE (FROM 1951 TO 1960)  
(Classified according to purpose)

Purpose for which financial assistance is sanctioned (1)	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (2)	Loans under Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
For current farm expenditure—		
(a) Food .. .. .	19,545-00	2,50,537-43
(b) Fodder .. .. .	..	23,028-52
(c) Manure .. .. .	..	43,49,689-00
(d) Farm implements .. .. .	..	..
Purchase of draught animals .. .. .	22,07,245-00	3,61,572-00
Well-digging and other irrigation project .. .. .	4,17,653-15	77,550-00
Land Improvement .. .. .	45,065-00	81,764-42
Consumption .. .. .	..	..
Other purpose (specified)—		
Oil-engine .. .. .	13,708-00	5,720-00
Trailer plough .. .. .	..	1,33,119-95
Bullocks .. .. .	..	68,000-00
Paddy .. .. .	..	325-00
Fertilisers .. .. .	..	2,926-00
Floods .. .. .	..	50,000-00

TABLE No. 9  
GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR AGRICULTURE (FROM 1951 TO 1960)

Time-lag between the date of application for loan and the date of sanction (1)	Number of applications (2)	Amount applied for (3)	Amount sanctioned (4)
		Rs.	Rs.
On the same day .. .. .	..	..	..
Less than one month .. .. .	4,674	2,64,282	1,78,951-52
1—2 months .. .. .	4,714	9,61,827	10,15,596-00
2—3 months .. .. .	1,754	6,07,645	2,72,251-00
3—4 months .. .. .	992	6,778	35,000-00
4—5 months .. .. .	472	91,312	51,275-00
5—6 months .. .. .	98	12,782	99,426-00
6—7 months .. .. .	..	..	..
7—8 months .. .. .	..	..	..
Over 8 months .. .. .	..	..	..
Not ascertainable .. .. .	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	12,704	19,44,626	16,52,499-52

TABLE No. 10

GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR AGRICULTURE (FROM 1951 TO 1960)

Time-lag between the date of sanction and the date of disbursement (1)	Number of Applications (2)	Amount Sanctioned (3)	Amount Disbursed (4)
		Rs.	Rs.
On the same day .. .. .	8,253	8,39,590-52	6,94,449-52
Less than one month .. .. .	..	..	..
1—2 months .. .. .	2,714	8,11,342-50	7,73,258-50
2—3 months .. .. .	656	24,645-00	24,645-00
3—4 months .. .. .	..	..	..
4—5 months .. .. .	..	..	..
5—6 months .. .. .	..	..	..
6—7 months .. .. .	..	..	..
7—8 months .. .. .	..	..	..
Over 8 months .. .. .	..	..	..
Not ascertainable .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,623</b>	<b>16,75,578-02</b>	<b>14,92,353-02</b>

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TABLE No. 11

GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR AGRICULTURE (FROM 1951 TO 1960)

Duration of Loan (1)	No. of applications (2)	Amount (3)
Less than 3 months .. .. .	..	Rs.
3—6 months .. .. .	..	..
6—9 months .. .. .	..	..
9—12 months .. .. .	..	..
1—2 Years .. .. .	6,781	3,66,144-00
2—3 Years .. .. .	3,270	5,63,663-00
3—4 Years .. .. .	..	..
4—5 Years .. .. .	308	2,51,914-00
5 Years and above (those who have not stated the duration.)	10,686	14,90,965-50
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>21,045</b>	<b>26,72,677-50</b>

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TABLE No. 12

## GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR AGRICULTURE (FROM 1951 TO 1960)

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Reasons for rejection (1)	No. of appli- cations (2)	Amount (3)
		Rs.
1. Lack of security or adequate security .. ..	700	1,06,262.00
2. Purpose of loan not approved of .. ..	398	1,13,652.00
3. Old dues to Government .. ..	1,905	1,81,139.00
4. Miscellaneous .. ..	191	43,667.00
Total .. ..	3,194	4,44,720.00

*State's financial assistance to Industries.*—In the old Bombay State, cottage industries and industrial co-operatives in the Parbhani district were within the purview of an Assistant Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries. During the First Five-Year Plan, some progress was made in the field of small-scale and cottage industries. At the end of the plan, there were about 4,750 industrial units in the district employing about 13,650 labourers. Financial assistance to these industrial units and the individual artisans was given by the State Government. Individual artisans were also given financial assistance. In 1955-56, loans amounting to Rs. 10,900 were given at an interest rate of 3 per cent and were recoverable in five years.

There were, in 1961, 92 Industrial Co-operatives in Parbhani district. These societies received financial assistance under various schemes of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Their needs for working capital were also met with by the Central Financing Agency. By the middle of 1960, they had received Rs. 1,80,476 as loan from the Central Financing Agency.

Among the cottage industries, the handloom industry is a major industry in the district. The Hyderabad Handloom Board of the former Hyderabad State had prepared certain schemes for the development of handloom industry. Under one of these schemes, provision was made for expanding production societies. Accordingly, Weavers' Co-operative Societies were given loans for their working capital. Till 1956, loans amounting to Rs. 59,500 were given to the following three societies in the district:—

Name of the Society (1)	Loans sanctioned during			Total (5)
	1953-54 (2)	1954-55 (3)	1955-56 (4)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Weavers' Co-operative Society, Basmath.	6,650	13,300	6,650	26,600
2. Weavers' Co-operative Society, Manwath.	7,250	14,500	7,250	29,900
3. Weavers' Co-operative Society, Kalmeshwar.	..	..	3,900	3,900

In order to organise the sale of handloom cloth, the sale shops at Basmath and Manwath were given grants of Rs. 2,800 each. Rebate on sale of handloom cloth was also allowed with a view to encouraging the weavers to increase production and to attract more customers. There was great demand for establishment of dye-houses which would facilitate improved dyeing and finishing of the handloom cloth. With this in view, the co-operative weavers' society at Basmath was given Rs. 6,550 for setting up a dye-house. Of this amount, Rs. 4,500 were given as grant and the balance as loan towards working capital.

Provision was made in the Second Five-Year Plan for opening sales depots and dye-houses and for giving loans to weavers towards their working and share capital. The weavers' co-operative society at Manwath was granted a loan of Rs. 75,000 during 1957-58. In order to enable the handloom cloth industry to stand competition with the mill industry, provision is made for allowing rebate at the rate of two annas per rupee on the sale of handloom cloth.

With a view to training craftsmen and artisans in the use and handling of improved implements, three training centres were set up during the Second Five-Year Plan. The trainees at these centres are paid stipends ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month. On completion of the training, the artisans are encouraged to form co-operative societies.

Another important scheme is implemented in the district for the supply of leather-sewing machines to cobblers who are not in a position to purchase such machines. It is proposed to distribute 12 sewing machines to poor and deserving workers from rural areas under this scheme. Fifty per cent of the cost of the machines is treated as subsidy and the balance as loan to be recovered from the grantees in easy instalments.

The tanning industry is in the hands of backward class people who do not have sufficient financial resources and credit necessary for raising the capital. In order to afford relief to tanners and to encourage the industry, model tanneries were contemplated in the district, with up-to-date tools and equipment for processing hides and skins. The establishment of these tanneries involved an expenditure of Rs. 58,000 during the Second Five-Year Plan.

## SECTION II : TRADE AND COMMERCE

The general backwardness of the Marathwada region is reflected in its trade and commercial activities. Parbhani district, having a very fertile land suitable for the rich growth of a variety of crops, was denied a number of facilities for its development under the Nizam dominion. Big rivers like the Godavari, the Purna, the Dudhganga and the Penganga traverse the district. However, no attempts were made in the past to harness the river waters by building dams and constructing canals. No power-generating

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stations were erected. Even the important towns in the district such as Parbhani, Hingoli, Basmath and Purna were electrified as late as 1958. Technological advance and industrial growth were thus handicapped for want of power and availability of water. There was hardly any transport system in the district save the Manmad-Kacheguda metre gauge railway line. Most of the roads even now are kutchha roads. This, coupled with the educational backwardness, lack of banking facilities, age-old practices in agriculture and cottage industries, seriously hampered the growth of economic activity of this region. At present, however, a number of schemes for the development of this region are being implemented so as to provide loans to the agriculturists, supply better seeds, build dams and canals and run agricultural schools and research centres. Roads and bridges were built to link the various market places in the district. A number of roads are under construction. The electrification of towns is bound to help the industrialization in near future.

**Trade Routes.**

Prior to the construction of the railways, internal as well as external, transport of goods was done by bullockcarts. In 1900, the Manmad-Kacheguda metre gauge line was started. This is the main line of trade in the district and till very recently it was the only trade route. The line connects the district to Hyderabad and is of considerable importance from the point of view of export and import trade. The important railway stations in the district on this line are Partur, Sailu, Parbhani, Mirkhel and Purna.

The Purna-Hingoli-Akola-Khandwa metre gauge railway line was inaugurated in 1961. In respect of transport, it stands second in importance to the main trade route. It branches off the Manmad-Kacheguda line at Purna. The important railway stations in the district lying on this tract are Basmath and Hingoli. The railway line connects the district with the Bombay-Bhusawal-Nagpur broad gauge tract and links the Marathwada region with Vidarbha and Madhya Pradesh.

The Parbhani-Parli-Vaijanath metre gauge line connects the districts of Parbhani and Bhir. Parbhani is the only trade centre in this district lying on this line.

The Aurangabad-Nanded State Highway passes through Partur, Jintur and Basmath. The Akola-Hyderabad State Highway goes through Hingoli, Basmath and Nanded. Besides these Highways, there are other roadways, viz., Jintur-Gulbarga; Gangakhed-Nanded and Dhoki-Mantha-Mehkar road. There are also roads which join Parbhani and Jintur, Hingoli and Kalamnuri, Parbhani and Gangakhed, Jintur, Sailu and Pathri. Most of them are kutchha roads. The State Government proposes to construct a network of roads in this area in order to interlink the various market places in the district. The projects are being worked under the Five-Year Plan Schemes.



*Extent of employment.*—According to the 1961 census, of the total population of 12,06,236 of the district, the number of self-supporting persons engaged in trade and commerce was 30,112 including 27,824 males and 2,288 females. Table No. 13 indicates the category-wise distribution of these self-supporting persons.

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TABLE No. 13

NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN VARIOUS TRADES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT (1961)

Category of Trade (1)	Total (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Retail trade otherwise unclassified .. ..	16,316	15,055	1,261
Retail trade in food-stuffs (including beverages)	9,815	9,084	731
Retail trade in fuel (including petrol) .. ..	599	355	244
Retail trade in textile and leather goods.. ..	2,209	2,189	20
Wholesale trade in food-stuffs .. ..	159	158	1
Wholesale trade in commodities other than food-stuffs.	679	650	29
Real estate .. .. .	7	7	..
Insurance .. .. .	23	21	2
Moneylending, banking and other financial business.	305	305	..
Total .. ..	30,112	27,824	2,288

The table reveals the concentration of traders in retail trade. As many as 28,939 persons out of 30,112, i.e., over 90 per cent were engaged in retail trade.

Table No. 14 compiled from the Census Reports, gives the number of persons engaged in trade in 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941—

TABLE No. 14

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Name of the Trade (1)	No. of persons engaged in trade in			
	1911 (2)	1921 (3)	1931 (4)	1941 (5)
1. Textiles .. .. .	3,870	3,027	2,233	2,691
2. Skins and leather .. ..	68	43	27	98
3. Wood .. .. .	134	2	20	184
4. Metals .. .. .	6	55	54	104
5. Pottery, bricks and tiles .. ..	..	..	207	430

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

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Name of the Trade (1)	No. of persons engaged in trade in			
	1911 (2)	1921 (3)	1931 (4)	1941 (5)
6. Chemical products .. ..	..	36	18	42
7. Hotels and restaurants .. ..	1,219	1,005	825	1,519
8. Clothing and toilet articles .. ..	431	53	147	276
9. Furniture .. ..	60	..	93	136
10. Building material .. ..	..	8	28	65
11. Means of transport .. ..	242	253	181	355
12. Fuel .. ..	1,245	2,909	1,244	1,398
13. Articles of luxury and art .. ..	1,183	1,435	75	183
14. Others .. ..	8,939	4,743	8	2,272
15. Brokerage and commission .. ..	11	..	12	27
16. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	..	..	..	3,101

## Imports.

The chief articles of import in the district are grains like rice and wheat, cotton textiles, wool and woollen clothes, salt, sugar and gur, kerosene, coconuts, arecanuts, spices, dyes and chemicals, iron and steel goods, machinery, drugs and medicines, leather goods, jute goods, stationery, cutlery, etc. As there are very few manufacturing concerns in the district it imports all kinds of processed goods. Cotton goods are imported from Nagpur, Bombay and Aurangabad and woollen goods are brought from Madhya Pradesh. Salt is mostly brought from Bombay. Parbhani depends on Kolhapur, Sangli and Ahmednagar for sugar and gur. Kerosene is brought from Bombay and Jalna. Coconuts and arecanuts are imported from Bombay and Ratnagiri, respectively. Spices are brought from Orissa and Malabar. Manufactured articles like dyes and chemicals, iron and steel goods, machinery, drugs and medicines, stationery, cutlery, etc., are brought either from Bombay, Aurangabad or Hyderabad. Leather goods are brought from Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. Jute goods are brought from Calcutta. Timber is brought from Nagpur.

## Exports.

Parbhani has hardly any processed goods to export. Its main exports, therefore, consist of agricultural produce. Jowar is exported to Bombay and Hyderabad. Cotton of high quality, *viz.*, the *Virnar* and the *Gavrani* is grown here. Only a small portion of the cotton produced is consumed in the local textile mills. The rest is exported to Bombay, Sholapur and Hyderabad.

Cotton-seed is sent to Bombay and Hyderabad as a valuable cattle-feed and for vitamin extraction. Of pulses, moong, *udid* and *tur* are important export crops. The groundnut and groundnut oil are exported to Bombay.

The factors influencing the pattern of trade are improved means of communications, technological advance, easy monetary conditions, extent of co-operation and Government regulations connected with trade activity.

The rail and roadways in the district are of a recent origin. The district is only now connected with the outlying regions of Bombay, Vidarbha, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh. A considerable change, however, can be noticed in the trade organisation. Formerly, all trade was unregulated. Co-operation was absent. From 1932, however, all market centres in the district are regulated. Co-operative marketing societies have also been organised in the district, seven at the tahsil level and one at the district level, to undertake the sale of agricultural produce, sugar, etc. This has helped to assure the grower a reasonable price for his produce and put trade on a sound footing. The associations of traders, organised recently have helped in promoting the interest of the traders and in removing their difficulties.

Jowar, cotton, groundnuts, pulses like *tur*, *moong*, and *udid*, linseed, chillis, rice, custard apples, grapes and bananas are the commercial crops of the district. The important markets of wholesale trade in the district are Parbhani, Hingoli, Basmath, Manwath, Sailu, Partur, Gangakhed and Purna. All of them are regulated under the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act, 1930 (No. II of 1339 Fasli), as amended up to 1956. The main object of the Act is to regulate the sale and purchase of the various agricultural commodities for the benefit of the agriculturist. The commodities regulated at these markets are cotton, groundnut, jowar, wheat, castor-seed, linseed, *tur*, gram, *udid*, safflower, *moong*, *gul*, etc. The markets are in charge of the respective market committees which in most cases provide market-yards and control the prices and market charges.

The Sailu Market Committee was established in 1931. It comprised in 1961 four traders' representatives, six producers' representatives and a representative each nominated by the Government and the local body.

The Market Committee has jurisdiction over an area lying within a radius of 12.87 km. (eight miles) around Sailu and includes the Satona village market as a sub-yard. Transactions in cotton are mainly settled at this sub-yard. Sailu is a railway station 43.45 km. (27 miles) south-west of Parbhani and is situated on the Kacheguda-Manmad metre gauge line. It promises good prospects in future with the completion of the proposed Sailu-Jalna Road. The main arrivals at the Sailu Market are jowar, *moong*, groundnut, *tur*, and *kardai*. Table No. 15 shows the rates and values of the yearly arrivals at the Sailu Market Yard for the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60.

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TABLE No. 15  
ANNUAL ARRIVALS, RATES AND VALUES OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT MARKET COMMITTEE, SAILU  
(FROM 1957 TO 1960)

Commodities	1957—1958				1958—1959				1959—1960			
	Arrivals (2)		Rate per Bengali Maund (3)	Value (4)	Arrivals (5)		Rate per Bengali Maund (6)	Value (7)	Arrivals (8)		Rate per Bengali Maund (9)	Value (10)
	Quintals	Bengali Maunds	Rs. as.	Rs.	Quintals	Bengali Maunds	Rs. as.	Rs.	Quintals	Bengali Maunds	Rs. as.	Rs.
Paddy ..	103-01	(276)	12 12	3,323	700-94	(1,878)	14 5	25,792	3,045-64	(8,160)	14 7	1,14,057
Rice ..	1,317-92	(3,531)	21 3	83,590	3,790-25	(10,155)	23 14	2,43,987	3,945-90	(10,572)	23 9	2,43,468
Wheat (Red) ..	98-53	(264)	18 9	4,834	3,776-81	(10,119)	21 6	2,09,247	2,875-44	(7,704)	20 9	1,54,266
Wheat ..	4,968-21	(13,311)	17 5	2,27,147	5,832-62	(15,627)	24 9	3,86,000	3,751-06	(10,050)	23 4	2,24,900
Wheat (Khaphi) ..	995-43	(2,667)	18 9	46,331	708-78	(1,899)	20 10	38,987	752-45	(2,016)	20 9	39,691
Khaphi ..	237-38	(636)	12 6	7,609	150-04	(402)	13 10	5,491	318-00	(852)	13 4	11,313
Jowar (White) ..	73,436-14	(196,752)	12 0	22,41,598	1,03,869-70	(2,78,292)	12 8	34,32,456	67,493-36	(1,80,831)	15 4	27,07,379
Jowar (Barahi) ..	2,663-83	(7,137)	10 8	74,402	12,548-33	(34,620)	10 14	3,46,665	4,443-05	(11,904)	13 10	1,56,996
Bajra ..	86-22	(231)	12 13	2,982	338-15	(906)	14 7	12,803	267-61	(717)	14 14	10,258
Rajgira ..	278-81	(747)	16 7	14,758	2-24	(6)	10 0	60	172-43	(462)	14 4	8,351
Maize ..	4-48	(12)	7 13	94	228-05	(611)	17 5	10,620	..	..	..	..

Gram ..	3,323-33	(8,904)	12 0	1,00,698	1,988-62	(5,328)	18 10	1,07,073	1,913-60	(5,127)	14 14	73,360
Gram Dal ..	11-19	(30)	15 9	449	13-43	(36)	21 8	788	2-24	(6)	16 1	96
Tur ..	2,655-99	(79,116)	14 0	10,15,749	27,364-38	(73,317)	19 13	14,61,379	17,250-40	(46,218)	17 15	8,55,751
Tur Dal ..	190-35	(510)	18 14	10,135	127-64	(342)	25 1	8,443	50-38	(135)	23 12	3,135
Moong Green ..	14,167-90	(37,959)	16 7	51,17,773	26,070-44	(69,849)	17 15	11,86,533	2,36,111-53	(63,261)	16 4	10,37,456
Moong (chamki)	434-45	(1,164)	13 15	15,357	444-53	(1,191)	18 10	22,167	717-74	(1,923)	17 0	33,032
Moong Dal ..	5-59	(15)	20 5	291	..	..	..	..	1-12	(3)	14 5	43
Udid ..	10,239-90	(27,435)	15 10	4,40,938	16,538-26	(44,310)	17 0	7,44,383	17,103-72	(45,825)	16 1	7,37,236
Lakh ..	1,426-44	(6,501)	11 9	68,409	2,638-06	(7,068)	17 4	1,28,685	1,464-59	(3,924)	13 8	53,727
Lakh Dal ..	24-63	(66)	16 8	1,101	55-38	(150)	22 1	3,286	30-23	(81)	15 11	1,397
Masoor ..	21-27	(57)	15 0	826	13-43	(36)	19 0	683	19-03	(51)	14 5	734
Masoor Dal ..	16-79	(45)	22 0	985	4-48	(12)	25 3	295	2-23	(6)	21 11	130
Kulthi ..	225-06	(603)	9 9	5,728	655-03	(1,755)	12 1	21,256	646-08	(1,731)	11 3	19,210
Watana ..	49-26	(132)	12 1	1,488	23-51	(63)	17 13	1,154	21-27	(57)	14 7	818
Mataki ..	14-55	(39)	12 7	440	81-74	(219)	12 13	2,768	36-95	(99)	14 12	1,511
Groundnut (Bold)	17,057-91	(45,702)	16 9	7,26,119	11,436-82	(30,642)	19 13	5,87,430	13,060-41	(34,992)	20 6	7,19,058
Groundnut (Small)	1,163-39	(3,117)	16 11	56,707	1,357-10	(3,636)	18 13	68,890	1,813-94	(4,860)	21 13	95,932
Groundnut Seed	13-43	(36)	26 4	1,011	30-23	(81)	31 12	2,604	3-35	(9)	29 0	266
Castorseed ..	385-18	(1,032)	17 12	18,519	331-43	(888)	18 0	16,548	488-19	(1,308)	19 8	26,929
Linseed ..	7,845-94	(21,021)	19 13	4,05,605	6,340-97	(16,989)	22 3	3,80,673	4,859-58	(13,020)	22 4	2,90,215

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TABLE No. 15--*conid.*

Commodities (1)	1957—1958				1958—1959				1959—1960					
	Arrivals (2)		Rate per Bengali Maund (3)		Value (4)		Rate per Bengali Maund (6)		Value (7)		Arrivals (8)		Rate per Bengali Maunds (9)	
	Quintals	Bengali Maunds	Rs. as.	Rs.	Quintals	Bengali Maunds	Rs. as.	Rs.	Quintals	Bengali Maunds	Rs. as.	Rs.	Rs. as.	Rs.
Sesamum ..	632.27	(894)	30 11	30,038	340.39	(912)	29 2	26,818	464.22	(1,083)	31 5	32,171		
Kardai ..	19,480.88	(52,194)	14 9	6,86,257	13,644.90	(36,558)	17 0	6,19,539	9,868.09	(26,439)	18 9	4,91,774		
Mustard ..	94.05	(252)	31 14	8,238	28.75	(69)	31 8	2,176	24.63	(66)	33 12	2,240		
Ambadi ..	447.83	(1,200)	8 6	9,534	1,329.10	(3,561)	10 10	39,697	816.67	(2,172)	10 0	24,779		
Ramtil ..	1.12	(3)	17 12	53	12.31	(33)	20 5	663	48.14	(129)	22 6	2,626		
Kapas Jarila ..	49,609.19	(1,32,915)	26 0	35,41,205	45,797.66	(1,22,703)	27 14	33,37,730	30,355.96	(81,331)	36 4	30,56,791		
Kapas 197/3 ..	10,795.22	(28,923)	29 10	8,87,575	3,937.68	(10,550)	32 10	3,49,491	7,438.29	(19,929)	41 12	8,39,387		
Kapas Daulat ..	150.04	(402)	30 10	12,369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sannhemp seed ..	54.86	(147)	11 3	1,783	27.99	(75)	15 9	1,219	20.15	(54)	17 5	951		
Turmeric ..	186.99	(501)	11 10	6,543	127.64	(342)	18 7	6,321	76.14	(204)	30 8	6,304		
Coriander ..	13.43	(36)	19 0	672	4.48	(12)	27 13	340	..	..	..	..		
Gur ..	20,47.96	(5,487)	14 2	69,232	2,350.29	(6,297)	18 8	1,10,005	2,535.04	(6,792)	21 0	1,47,139		

The market functionaries, in 1960, were 85 purchasers and commission agents, 37 petty dealers, 78 weighmen and five brokers. On the processing side, five ginning mills, four pressing mills and four oil mills possessed licences.

The income of the Market Committee, during 1959-60, was Rs. 44,866 and expenditure Rs. 32,751. The Market Committee provides water for cattle. It publishes data regarding market prices from time to time.

The Manwath Market Committee is formed under the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act (Amendment of 1956). The market-yard is located in the municipal area and regulates an area lying within a radius of 8.05 km. (five miles). The Committee licensed 17 buyers, 34 *adatyas*, and 70 traders in 1960 and fixed market charges for the buyers and sellers, as shown in Table Nos. 16 and 17.

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TABLE No. 16

MARKET CHARGES PAID BY THE SELLER (CULTIVATOR) AS LAID DOWN BY MARKET COMMITTEE, MANWATH

Kind of Charges (1)	Commodity (2)	Rate (3)	Unit (4)	Remarks (5)
Toll tax ..	All Commodities.	Rs. a. p. 0 4 0	Cart .. ..	Toll Tax payable to Municipality, Manwath.
Market Cess ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Per Rs. 100 worth of produce.	
Hamali ..	Do. ..	0 2 9	Palla (of 120 seers)	
Adat Commission.	Do. ..	1 9 0	Per Rs. 100 worth of produce.	
Sieving ( <i>Chalni</i> )	Only Grams ..	0 0 9	Palla (of 120 seers)	

1 palla=1.12 quintal.

TABLE No. 17.

MARKETING CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE BUYER AS LAID DOWN BY MARKET COMMITTEE, MANWATH

Kind of Charges (1)	Commodity (2)	Rate (3)	Unit (4)
Adat Commission ..	All Commodities ..	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Per Rs. 100 each.
Hamali .. ..	Do. .. ..	10 0 0	Per 110 Bags.
Weighing .. ..	Do. .. ..	3 0 0	Do.
Cleaning .. ..	Groundnut .. ..	1 8 0	Do.
Sweeping .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Charity Fund ..	All Commodities ..	0 0 6	Per Palla.
Sieving ( <i>Chalni</i> ) ..	Grass .. ..	0 0 8	Do.
Godown rent ..	All Commodities ..	4 0 0	Per 100 bags.
		to	
		12 0 0	
Stocking .. ..	Do. .. ..	2 0 0	Do.
Cart-fare from market to godown.	Do. .. ..	4 0 0	Do.
Cart-fare from market to station.	Do. .. ..	0 5 0	Per Bag.

1 palla=1.12 quintal.

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The chief commodities transacted at the market are rice, wheat, jowar, *bajri*, gram, *tur*, *udid* and *moong*. The turnover in various agricultural commodities at the Manwath Market Yard in 1959-60 is given in Table No. 18.

TABLE No. 18

TURNOVER (IN QUANTITY AND VALUE) OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT THE MARKET COMMITTEE, MANWATH (1959-60)

Commodity (1)	Quantity (2)		Value (3)
	Quintals	Bengali Maunds	
Paddy .. ..	135.48	(363)	4,886
Rice Small (Medium)	58.93	(158)	4,447
Rice fine .. ..	568.81	(1,524)	34,720
Wheat Bansi .. ..	826.35	(2,214)	49,332
Wheat Red .. ..	2,988.15	(8,006)	1,63,057
Wheat Khapli .. ..	916.30	(2,455)	46,306
Khapli .. ..	44.04	(118)	1,746
Jowar White .. ..	54,557.23	(1,46,172)	21,14,074
Jowar Baradi .. ..	39.93	(107)	1,422
Jowar Yellow .. ..	73.15	(196)	2,528
Bajri .. ..	60.09	(161)	2,324
Rajgira .. ..	48.52	(130)	2,397
Gram .. ..	1,393.67	(3,734)	5,512
Gram Dal .. ..	13.43	(36)	727
Tur .. ..	7,021.76	(18,813)	2,74,250
Tur Dal .. ..	32.47	(87)	2,010
Moong .. ..	11,863.06	(31,784)	5,11,880
Moong Dal .. ..	..	..	..
Udid .. ..	255.29	(684)	10,461
Masoor .. ..	3.35	(9)	153
Lakh .. ..	344.12	(922)	13,721
Lakh Dal .. ..	54.11	(145)	2,772
Watana .. ..	11.94	(32)	474
Kulthi .. ..	104.50	(280)	3,386
Math .. ..	1.49	(4)	55



TABLE No. 18—*contd.*

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Commodity (1)	Quantity (2)		Value (3)
	Quintals	Bengali Maunds	Rs.
Groundnut Big-dry ..	19,412.21	(52,010)	10,33,893
Groundnut Big-wet ..	81.73	(219)	3,953
Groundnut Small-wet	2.23	(6)	124
Groundnut Small-dry	30.23	(81)	1,206
Groundnut seed ..	13.43	(36)	1,178
Castor seed .. ..	493.42	(1,322)	27,923
Linseed .. ..	5,429.14	(14,546)	3,09,333
Til .. ..	14.55	(39)	1,187
Kardai .. ..	14,234.25	(38,137)	7,27,714
Mustard .. ..	14.18	(38)	1,302
Ambadi .. ..	393.39	(1,054)	11,519
Turmeric .. ..	1.11	(3)	101
Jaggery .. ..	1,147.71	(3,076)	63,130
Kapas (Jarila) ..	7,570.05	(20,282)	7,72,565
Grand Total ..	133,986.81	(358,983)	62,07,768

The Parbhani Market Committee was established in 1942. It consists of 12 members of whom six are representatives of agriculturists nominated by the Collector, four are traders' representatives, one is a representative of the local body and one is a Government representative. The Committee regulates transactions within the municipal limits of Parbhani. Agricultural produce is assembled here from various places such as Gangakhed, Jintur, Pathri, etc. The main arrivals are paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, *bajra*, maize, pulses, groundnut, castor seed, linseed, *til kardai*, turmeric, cotton, mustard seed and gur.

Parbhani.

The produce which is sold in open auction is first assembled in *adat* shops or in godowns. There are about 60 private godowns and 11 belonging to the Warehousing Corporation. Some villagers stock their produce privately.

Local prices and prices at other important markets are broadcast for the benefit of the traders. In 1962 there were 20 buyers, 58 traders, 102 petty dealers, 38 *adatyas*, 13 weighmen and 50 hamals licensed at the Market.

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The Gangakhed Market Committee was constituted in 1945. With the application of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act, cotton, groundnut and grains were brought under regulation. The chief commodities in which transactions take place are jowar, wheat, groundnut, tur, gram and cotton.

The arrivals of different commodities, import and export of selected commodities and the market charges in respect of the Gangakhed Market Committee are shown in Table Nos. 19, 20 and 21.

TABLE No. 19

ARRIVALS OF THE DIFFERENT COMMODITIES AT GANGAKHED MARKET  
(1959-60)

Commodities (1)	Arrivals (2)		Value (3)
	Quintala	Bengali Maunds	Rs.
Paddy .. .. .	2,928.81	(7,847)	1,23,598
Wheat .. .. .	2,211.82	(5,926)	1,30,115
Jowar .. .. .	12,659.18	(33,917)	5,21,650
Tur .. .. .	6,420.47	(17,202)	2,96,735
Moong .. .. .	6,864.63	(18,392)	2,95,417
Groundnut pods ..	8,555.37	(22,654)	5,09,715
Linseed .. .. .	4,353.47	(11,664)	2,46,131
Kardai .. .. .	4,164.98	(11,159)	2,01,604
Cotton .. .. .	8,882.73	(23,799)	8,50,784

TABLE No. 20  
IMPORTANT COMMODITIES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED BY RAILWAY AT GANGAKHED MARKET IN 1959-60

Commodities (1)	Import (2)		Value (3) Rs.	Source Name of place (4)	Commodities (1)	Export (2)		Value (3) Rs.	Destination (4)
	Quintals	Bengali Maunds				Quintals	Bengali Maunds		
Lakh Dal ..	245.59	(658)	10,297	Pipriiba, Bhopal, Parbhani, Parli.	Tur ..	4,983.50	(13,352)	2,43,457	Wadi-Bunder, Par- bhani, Kacheguda.
Jaggery ..	150.41	(403)	14,689	Parli-Vaijanath.	Groundnut Pods.	2,377.18	(6,369)	1,36,099	Parbhani, Parli.
Rice ..	84.72	(227)	4,583	Dharmabad.	Linseed ..	1,317.91	(3,531)	74,699	Wadi-Bunder, Amravati, Parli.
Tur Dal ..	82.11	(220)	13,860	Pipriiba.	Moong ..	639.89	(1,768)	27,106	Calcutta, Wadi-Bunder.
Chillis ..	65.69	(176)	10,260	Guntur, Parli-Vaijanath.	Cotton seed ..	642.72	(1,722)	68,870	Wadi-Bunder, Parli.
Jowar ..	56.73	(152)	2,128	Parli-Vaijanath.	Cotton bales ..	215.73	(578)	..	Dadar (Bombay.)

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TABLE No. 21

MARKET CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SELLER AS LAID DOWN  
BY THE MARKET COMMITTEE, GANGAKHED

Kind of Charges (1)	Commodity (2)	Rate (3)	Unit (4)
Adat Commission ..	All Agricultural Com- modities.	Rs. p. 1 56	Per Rs. 100.
Market fees ..	Do. ..	0 25	Per Rs. 100.
Hamali .. ..	Do. ..	0 11	Palla (1.12 quintals or three B. Mds.)
Weighing Charges..	Do. ..	0 5	Do.
Sieving (Chalni) ..	All Agricultural Com- modities except Ground- nut Pods and Cotton.	0 6	Do.
Charity Fund (Gorakshan).	Do. ..	0 6	Per Rs. 100.

Hingoli,

The Hingoli Market Committee was formed in 1933 with a view to regulating the sale, purchase and weighing of the agricultural produce. The chief commodities sold at this market are rice, wheat, jowar, *bajra*, pulses, groundnut, castor seed, *til*, linseed, *kardai*, gur, ghee, tamarind, spices, cotton and fibres. The market committee provides sheds, water taps, canteens, etc., for the buyers and sellers and a water tank for cattle.

Table No. 22 shows the annual arrivals of the agricultural commodities at the Hingoli Market in 1959-60.

TABLE No. 22

ANNUAL ARRIVALS OF DIFFERENT COMMODITIES AT HINGOLI MARKET  
IN 1959-60

Commodities (1)	Total Arrivals (2)		Value (3)
	Quintals	Bengali Maunds	Rs.
<i>A—Cereals—</i>			
Paddy (Coarse) .. ..	8,567.72	(22,955)	3,37,439
Rice (Coarse) .. ..	822.24	(2,203)	51,331
Rice (Medium) .. ..	31.35	(84)	2,858
Wheat (Bansi) .. ..	1,890.08	(5,064)	1,05,895
Wheat (Red) .. ..	1,918.08	(5,139)	92,339
Wheat (Mixed) .. ..	11,737.65	(31,448)	6,07,836
Jowar (Talki) .. ..	2,599.61	(6,965)	1,12,629
Jowar (Baradi) .. ..	17,370.58	(46,540)	6,81,703
Jowar (Yellow) .. ..	5.59	(15)	182
Bajra .. ..	180.27	(483)	7,216
Total ..	45,123.22	(1,20,886)	19,99,428

TABLE No. 22—contd.

Commodities (1)	Total Arrivals (2)		Value (3)
	Quintals	Bengali Maunds	Rs.
<i>B—Pulses and Dal—</i>			
Gram .. .. .	1,500.42	(4,020)	55,376
Gram Dal .. .. .	143.32	(384)	6,833
Gram (Kabuli) .. .. .	20.15	(54)	925
Tur .. .. .	7,883.57	(21,122)	3,66,846
Tur Dal .. .. .	568.44	(1,523)	31,788
Moong (Green) .. .. .	1,733.69	(4,645)	73,361
Moong Dal .. .. .	73.15	(196)	3,590
Moong (Bright) .. .. .	50.38	(135)	2,220
Udid .. .. .	9,066.37	(24,291)	4,05,419
Udid Dal .. .. .	30.23	(81)	1,401
Masoor .. .. .	1,648.97	(4,418)	66,662
Masoor Dal .. .. .	70.16	(188)	4,015
Lakh .. .. .	471.40	(1,263)	16,161
Lakh Dal .. .. .	43.66	(117)	1,753
Watana .. .. .	11.19	(30)	421
Total .. .. .	23,315.10	(62,467)	10,36,771
<i>C—Oilseeds—</i>			
Groundnut (Bold) .. .. .	975.65	(2,614)	46,244
Groundnut (Small) .. .. .	1,961.00	(5,254)	19,142
Castor seed .. .. .	172.43	(462)	9,148
Linseed .. .. .	2,851.92	(7,641)	1,58,911
Til (White) .. .. .	203.79	(546)	16,024
Til (Red) .. .. .	444.52	(1,191)	34,660
Mustard .. .. .	31.35	(84)	2,792
Ambadi seed .. .. .	852.10	(2,283)	24,447
Ramtil .. .. .	22.39	(60)	1,243
Kardai .. .. .	429.97	(1,152)	19,682
Total .. .. .	7,945.12	(21,287)	3,32,293

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TABLE No. 22—*contd.*

Commodities (1)	Total Arrivals (2)		Value (3)
	Quintals	Bengali Maunds	Rs.
<i>D—Miscellaneous—</i>			
Chillis .. .. .	2.23	(6)	480
Turmeric .. .. .	1,398.53	(3,747)	1,23,326
Coriander .. .. .	39.19	(105)	3,933
Methi .. .. .	10.07	(27)	515
Gur .. .. .	4,040.32	(10,825)	2,26,524
Ghee .. .. .	0.37	(1)	150
Total .. .. .	5,490.73	(14,711)	3,54,928
<i>E—Fibres—</i>			
Kapas .. .. .	74,792.44	(200,387)	81,92,640
Kapas (Sawra) .. .. .	3,890.65	(10,423)	3,52,791
Kapas (Daulat) .. .. .	572.17	(1,533)	66,393
Sann Hemp .. .. .	2.23	(6)	151
Total .. .. .	79,257.14	(212,349)	86,11,975
<i>F—</i>			
Baruseed .. .. .	67.18	(180)	3,040
Kulthi .. .. .	53.74	(144)	1,758
Rajgira .. .. .	19.03	(51)	934
Bunch .. .. .	2.24	(6)	50
Total .. .. .	142.19	(381)	5,782
Grand Total .. .. .	161,274.39	(432,083)	12,34,117

Purna.

The Purna Agricultural Produce Market Committee was established in the year 1943. It has under its jurisdiction an area of about 12.95 km.<sup>2</sup> (five square miles). The present market-yard is owned by the Purna Municipality. The Market Committee regulates 56 commodities which include rice, paddy, wheat of different varieties, pulses and cotton.

In 1961-62, the income of the Market Committee was Rs. 8,971 and included market fees amounting to Rs. 5,011, licence fees Rs. 1,477 and miscellaneous collections Rs. 2,483. The total expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 19,787, expenditure on establishment being Rs. 9,174 and other expenditure Rs. 10,613.

The permanent fund of the Committee was Rs. 35,000 in the same year. The total arrivals at the market in 1961-62 were 26,738 quintals valued at Rs. 14,11,419.

*The Basmath Agricultural Produce Market Committee*, established in 1951, has its own market yard and its area of operation extends over 25.90 km<sup>2</sup> (ten square miles). The commodities regulated number 56 including varieties of rice, paddy, wheat, pulses, etc.

The income of the Market Committee in 1961-62 was Rs. 28,994.73. Of these, the market fees accounted for Rs. 6,192.26; licence fees Rs. 835 and miscellaneous collections Rs. 21,967.47. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 15,386.03 of which, the establishment charges constituted Rs. 6,961.95 and other expenditure Rs. 8,424.08. The permanent fund of the Market Committee was Rs. 20,995.52. In 1961-62, the total arrivals at the Market Committee amounted to 22,076 quintals valued at Rs. 11,57,741. Of these, 917 quintals valued at Rs. 67,416 were handled by the Co-operative Marketing Society licensed by the Basmath Market Committee.

*The Partur Agricultural Market Committee* was established in 1936. The market area extends over 12.95 km<sup>2</sup> (five square miles). The existing market yard is owned by the Partur Municipality, but is loaned to the Market Committee. The number of commodities regulated at the market yard is 56.

The income of the Market Committee during 1961-62 was Rs. 31,690.16 and included Rs. 21,328.75 as market fees, Rs. 4,372 as licence fees and Rs. 5,989.41 as miscellaneous collections. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 28,011.61; Rs. 10,778.14 on establishment and Rs. 17,233.47 on other items. The permanent fund of the Market Committee was Rs. 77,281.20. The total arrivals at the Market yard in 1961-62 were 160,543 quintals valued at Rs. 88,88,558. Of these, 276 quintals valued at Rs. 12,226 were handled by the Partur Co-operative Marketing Society which holds a licence from the Market Committee.

A large turnover of goods almost invariably constituted a regular feature of the village fairs in the past. The village merchants and the village artisans, the farmers and the gardeners, the potters and the weavers all used to bring their produce to the fair for sale in the absence of regular and established markets. The villager used to buy his necessaries at the fairs. Now with the establishment of regular markets and retail shops in far-off villages, the importance of village fairs is on the decline. Still, there are quite a large number of fairs held all over the district. All of them attract a large number of buyers and sellers.

These fairs are primarily associated with important deities and religious festivals. Considerable quantities of agricultural and other commodities are brought for sale at these fairs\*. They include grains, fruits and vegetables, sweetmeats and other catables, potteries, groceries, wooden and other toys, utensils, bangles, ready-made clothes and country blankets. Pedlars, vendors and retail

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**Fairs.**

\*Please refer to Table No. 23.

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shopkeepers assemble their produce for sale at these fairs. The buyers are usually the residents of the village and its neighbourhood and pilgrims from distant places. The transactions are mainly done on a cash basis.

TABLE No. 23\*

## TURN-OVER AT VARIOUS FAIRS IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Tahsil (1)	Name of the Fair (2)	Village or Town (3)	Turnover (4)
Jintur .. ..	Shri Janardan Maharaj Fair.	Charthana .. ..	Rs. 10,000
Do. .. ..	Shri Tulja Fair .. ..	Bhogaon .. ..	10,000
Do. .. ..	Shri Rokdoba Fair .. ..	Nansi .. ..	4,000
Do. .. ..	Khandoba Fair .. ..	Warna .. ..	4,000
Do. .. ..	Margashirsh Purnima Fair.	Nansi .. ..	50,000
Do. .. ..	Mahadev Fair .. ..	Vazar Bk. .. ..	15,000
Pathri .. ..	Swami Yoganand Fair .. ..	Gunj Khurd .. ..	30,000
Do. .. ..	Babasaheb Fair .. ..	Sailu .. ..	5,000
Hingoli .. ..	Not available .. ..	Aundha .. ..	Not available
Do. .. ..	Do. .. ..	Kolsa .. ..	NA
Do. .. ..	Do. .. ..	Khairi .. ..	NA
Do. .. ..	Do. .. ..	Narsi .. ..	NA
Gangakhed .. ..	Devi Fair .. ..	Ranisawargaon .. ..	130,000
Do. .. ..	Mahashivratra Fair .. ..	Shelgaon .. ..	104,000
Do. .. ..	Khaja Saheb Urus .. ..	Masla .. ..	51,000
Do. .. ..	Devi Fair .. ..	Dighol Islampur .. ..	54,000
Parbhani .. ..	Darga Sherif Fair .. ..	Parbhani .. ..	100,000
Do. .. ..	Datta Jayanti Fair .. ..	Mirzapur .. ..	5,000
Do. .. ..	Hanuman Jayanti Fair .. ..	Arvi .. ..	5,000
Do. .. ..	Gokulnath Fair .. ..	Pingli .. ..	3,000
Basmath .. ..	Gayabi Pir Fair .. ..	Lon Bk. .. ..	3,000
Do. .. ..	Mahadev Fair .. ..	Malvat .. ..	2,000
Do. .. ..	Hanuman Fair .. ..	Pangra T. Dhaman- gaon.	2,000
Do. .. ..	Mahadev Fair .. ..	Amrath .. ..	5,000
Do. .. ..	Durgadevi Fair .. ..	Kurunda .. ..	5,000
Do. .. ..	Shimga Fair .. ..	Tembhurni .. ..	4,000
Do. .. ..	Mahashivratra Fair .. ..	Aral .. ..	8,000

\*Information supplied by the Tahsildars of Parbhani district.



Pedlars still play an important part in the commercial activity of the district. The growing importance of weekly bazars and fairs, however, has an adverse effect on their trade and their number has declined considerably. The villagers and townsmen, who used to buy from them, now visit the periodical markets.

The pedlars belong to no particular caste. Besides those who purchase articles in urban centres and sell them in remote areas, there are pedlars who belong to professional classes, such as oilmen, farmers, gardeners, weavers, tailors, etc., who sell their own products. They move from village to village only during fair weather. From October to June and especially during the festivals and marriage season, their trade is brisk. The pedlars generally belong to the district. But sometimes pedlars from adjoining districts trade in the various tahsils or talukas on the border.

The pedlars obtain their goods from the nearby market places in the district or from the adjoining districts, *viz.*, Parbhani, Manwath, Bori, Basmath, Jintur, Jalna, Sailu, Mominabad and Parli. They carry goods usually on their person but sometimes use a bicycle, a bullock-cart or a hand-cart and even a pony or an ass. At times, for going long distances they travel by S. T. buses or trains.

The pedlars are generally known to their customers. Their transactions are done on a cash basis though credit transactions are not infrequent. Different types of pedlars deal in different types of goods e.g., gardeners in fruits and vegetables, farmers in foodgrains, grocers in groceries and spices, coppersmiths in copper and brass utensils, oilmen in oil, potters in earthenware, *dhangars* in country blankets, tailors in ready-made clothes, etc.

The approximate number of pedlars in the various tahsils of the district in 1961 was as follows: Jintur 35; Pathri 200; Kalamnuri 3; Gangakhed 135 and Partur 220.

The counterpart of pedlars in the urban areas is the hawker. Hawking is prevalent in almost all the municipal towns in the district though in varying degrees. The hawkers move from place to place. They carry their goods either on their person or on hand-carts. Some use bicycles as well. The goods sold by them include milk, vegetables and fruits, sprouted pulses, coconuts, betel-leaves, fish, bread and biscuits, eggs, sweets, dry fruit, metal utensils, crockery, ice-creams, *sharbats*, earthenware, stationery, cloth, ready-made clothes, etc.

There were 40, 34, 60, 14, 20 and 220 hawkers, respectively, in the municipal limits of Parbhani, Jintur, Basmathnagar, Gangakhed, Manwath and Partur. These hawkers were not licensed.

Retail trade in the district is carried by a large number of shops located in towns and villages. Their number generally depends on the population and demand for goods and commodities. The retail shops serve as a link between the consumer and the wholesaler and are distributed in various *peths* and wards. Their stock-in-trade is usually limited but goods are rapidly replaced

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when sold out. Retailers usually purchase from the wholesalers in the town itself and from the nearby areas. A few have direct dealings with outside merchants particularly for trade in cloth, ready-made clothes, stationery, medicines, medical appliances and confectioneries such as chocolates, biscuits, etc. The following is a brief account of retail trade in Parbhani, Jintur, Partur, Hingoli, Manwath and Basmath towns:—

*Dispersion of shops.*—In all the towns of the district the dispersion of retail shops follows the usual pattern. Shops selling grocery, pan and bidi, cloth, hosiery and ready-made clothes, coal, wood and fuel and vegetables are found in almost all localities. Shops dealing in stationery, books, general merchandise, fruits, sweetmeats and eatables are not well dispersed since demand for these is infrequent. Shops which sell commodities such as metal utensils, hardware, building material and perfumes have each their own particular locality or a market where they are concentrated. The concentration of shops selling mutton, fish, beef and eggs is mainly due to municipal regulations and food taboos in certain communities.

*Groceries.*—Among the retail shops, the grocery group is the most important. All sorts of cereals and pulses, *gur*, sugar, oil, ghee, spices and condiments, tea, coffee, matches and other items of grocery are kept for sale in these shops. The value of the stock-in-trade of individual shops varies from about Rs. 500 to Rs. 40,000. Most of the shops, however, are small having stocks worth only between Rs. 500 and Rs. 5,000. Commodities sold in these shops are brought from wholesalers from the wholesale centres in the district, *viz.*, Sailu, Hingoli, Parbhani, Basmath, Jintur and Partur. Only occasionally commodities are purchased outside the district. The annual turnover ranges from about Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 36,000 depending on the size of the establishment. Usually the shopkeepers purchase commodities on credit and settle the bills within three or four weeks.

*Pan, Bidi, Cigarette and Tobacco.*—These shops are widespread and common. Most of these are small establishments managed by one or two persons. Pan, bidi, chewing tobacco, cigarettes, betelnuts, catechu, matches and some postage stamps and envelopes are the articles sold in these shops. The stock-in-trade is obtained from local wholesalers. Its value varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

*Cloth.*—Cloth shops are owned by traditional merchant communities either on proprietary or partnership basis. These shops stock and sell all kinds of textiles, cotton, woollen and silk, *viz.*, coating, shirting, saris, brocades, blouse pieces, *dhotis*, chaddars and towels. The capital invested by them varies from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 80,000. In most cases, banks are approached for loans. Cloth is brought from Nanded, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Nagpur, Dhulia, Malegaon and Sholapur. From October to May and especially during festivals and marriage season, trade is brisk.

*Hosiery and Ready-made Clothes.*—These shops are run on the same lines as the cloth shops. In most cases ready-made clothes and caps are also kept for sale.

*Wood, Fuel and Timber.*—Wood and fuel shops deal in firewood and charcoal, which are locally purchased. Timber shops bring timber from Nasik and Chanda districts which are famous for the best quality teak.

*Stationery, Cutlery, Bangles and Provisions.*—These shops keep for sale stationery articles, cutlery, bangles and cosmetics. The goods are brought either from Bombay or are purchased at market places in the district or in the adjoining districts of Akola and Nanded. The stock-in-trade of these shops varies from Rs. 200 to about Rs. 1,500.

*Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers.*—Most of these shops are small units managed by one or two persons. The stock-in-trade of these shops is limited. The shops serve areas in the immediate neighbourhood. Fruits and vegetables are brought from the surrounding rural areas and from the distant centres, *viz.*, Nagpur, Poona, Nasik and Bombay. The fruits for sale are generally mangoes, grapes, papayas, oranges, sweet-limes, figs, bananas and guavas depending on the season. Trade in vegetables and flowers is also seasonal.

*Leather Goods and Footwear.*—There are some shops which deal exclusively in leather, while others deal exclusively in footwear and leather goods. Footwear includes *chapals*, sandals and shoes and leather goods include suitcases, handbags, straps and leather accessories. The big shops in the towns generally sell products of some well-known footwear companies along with other leather goods. Others sell goods made by local artisans. 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. The big shops generally have stock-in-trade worth between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000. Business is generally steady throughout the year.

*Hardware and Building Material.*—These shops are of varied sizes providing material for all types of construction activities. The bigger shop-keepers make their purchases direct from the manufacturers and the small ones purchase either from the bigger shops in the town or from wholesalers at other places. The articles for sale include iron and steel bars, nails, screws, metal sheets and wires.

*Medicines and Drugs.*—The chemist, druggist and dispensers belong to this category of shops. They sell a variety of drugs, *viz.*, allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic and other indigenous and foreign medicines. They also sell medical and surgical appliances. A large part of chemicals, drugs and stores stocked in them is of foreign origin and brought from Bombay. Those manufactured in India are brought mainly from their sources of production, *viz.*, Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Baroda and Ahmedabad.

As a consequence of World War II (1939—45), there was scarcity and mal-distribution of various essential articles such as food-stuffs, cloth, sugar and kerosene. Government, therefore, undertook the control of prices of these articles and the regulation of

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their production, supply and distribution. Some of these regulations were continued for some years after the cessation of hostilities. In Parbhani district, regulation of production, supply and distribution of essential articles was done by the State till 1954. The general food supply position improved during the following years and the Government adopted a policy of decontrol. Thereafter, in view of the rising prices of these commodities, the scheme of State trading in foodgrains came to be implemented in the district from 1957. Under this scheme, a number of fair price shops are opened in the district where essential commodities can be purchased on the household cards. In 1961, there were in Parbhani district 92 fair price shops. These fair price shops are allotted to different agencies for management, e.g., co-operative societies (44); village panchayats (15); mills and factories (1); and individual traders (32)\*. The shopkeepers have to maintain sales and stocks registers and submit weekly accounts to Government. Besides, these shops are regularly inspected and irregularities and discrepancies are treated with suitable action.

Co-operative  
Marketing.

All the tahsils in Parbhani district except Parbhani tahsil are covered by co-operative marketing societies. In Parbhani tahsil, the District Marketing Society is functioning. The Tahsil Marketing Societies were formed by conversion of the Tahsil Agricultural Co-operative Associations, registered in the former Hyderabad State, except at Sailu, where the Tahsil Cotton Sale Society was converted into the Tahsil Marketing Society. The societies obtain credit from the District Central Co-operative Bank.

The membership and capital of these societies in 1961 was as given below :—

Name of the Society or Societies (1)	Members (2)	Capital (3) Rs.
District Marketing Society .. ..	465	39,732
Tahsil Marketing Societies .. ..	3,406	1,89,946

All of these societies deal in foodgrains including sugar. Besides, the Parbhani District Marketing Society is the wholesale supplier for the entire district. The total sales effected by these societies in 1961 were as given below :—

Commodities sold (1)	District Marketing Society Sales in Rs. (2)	Tahsil Marketing Societies Sales in Rs. (3)
Food Crops .. ..	1,30,972	96,499
Oil Seeds .. ..	1,148	8,381
Consumers' Goods .. ..	13,59,404	20,62,641
Others .. ..	43,214	1,23,464
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>15,34,738</b>	<b>22,90,985</b>

\*The number of shops allotted are given in brackets.

In addition some of these societies have started the sale of agricultural produce on commission basis. The following figures show the sales of these societies on commission basis:—

Commodities sold on commission basis	(1)	District	Tahsil
		Marketing Society	Marketing Societies
		Sales in Rs.	Sales in Rs.
		(2)	(3)
Food Crops .. .. .		1,30,932	3,48,480
Cotton .. .. .		41,820	16,752
Oil Seeds .. .. .		75,562	7,823
Jaggery .. .. .		3,571	..
Others .. .. .		..	161
		Total ..	2,51,885
			3,73,216

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 Marketing.

Like the Trade Unions which took after the interests of the workers, the associations of traders are formed to look after the interests of the trading community. In Parbhani district, there are very few such associations. The names of the existing ones are given below:—

Trade  
 Associations.

- (i) Merchants' Association, Sailu.
- (ii) Kirana Merchants' Association, Sailu.
- (iii) Merchants' Association, Manwath.
- (iv) Grain and Oil Seeds Merchants' Association, Purna.

These associations have been formed with a view to bringing about closer co-operation amongst the members of the trading community and to devising ways and means for further promotion of their business. Very often, disputes among the merchants are referred to these associations for settlement.

Dissemination of the current market prices goes a long way in protecting the interests of the producer, as also the consumer. Market prices of agricultural produce prevalent throughout the State of Maharashtra are broadcast every evening on the A. I. R., Bombay. Besides, the Marketing Research Officer, Bombay, issues a weekly market news bulletin for this purpose. The respective market committees in the district announce the current market prices on microphone or on notice-boards for the benefit of the buyers and the sellers.

Dissemination  
 of Market  
 News.

TABLE No. 24

PRICES PREVALENT IN PARBHANI DISTRICT IN 1958-59 (PER STANDARD MAUND OF 82/2/7 lbs., i.e. = 37.324 kg. OR .373 QUINTALS)

Commodities (1)	March	July	Average
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jowar .. .. .	11-09	13-38	12-16
Baira .. .. .	13-91	14-18	13-84
Rice .. .. .	23-07	26-71	23-15
Wheat .. .. .	21-39	23-82	22-52

## CHAPTER 6

TABLE No. 24.—contd.

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Commodities (1)	March (2)	July (3)	Average (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gram .. ..	20.13	15.32	18.45
Tur .. ..	20.95	20.19	18.19
Groundnut .. ..	19.69	21.71	19.19
Udid .. ..	17.52	16.22	16.29
Moong .. ..	18.74	16.03	17.29
Gur .. ..	16.55	23.15	18.68
Cotton .. ..	29.62	..	28.64
Castor Seed .. ..	18.46	18.28	18.04
Kardai .. ..	15.87	17.77	16.72
Linseed .. ..	22.02	21.14	21.74

TABLE No. 25

PRICES PREVALENT IN PARBHANI DISTRICT IN 1961-62 (PER QUINTAL OF 100 KILOGRAMS) (1 QUINTAL = 2 MAUNDS 27 SEERS)

Commodities (1)	March (2)	July (3)	Average (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice .. ..	53.29	56.71	54.84
Wheat .. ..	52.94	58.09	56.97
Jowar .. ..	36.84	44.79	38.85
Gram .. ..	40.37	46.73	45.97
Tur .. ..	39.08	51.77	43.79
Moong .. ..	42.87	47.54	44.77
Udid .. ..	53.23	55.01	54.80
Castor Seed .. ..	54.65	66.13	56.68
Linseed .. ..	67.95	73.42	72.13
Groundnut .. ..	67.49	70.18	64.82
Cotton .. ..	110.80	..	99.16
Kardai .. ..	50.93	54.69	51.51
Gur .. ..	37.26	63.84	45.78

The weights and measures differed till recently from place to place all over the country and some times with each commodity at the same place. This created considerable difficulties in the inter-regional trade. To put an end to such a situation, a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted by the Government of India by enacting the Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. The then Government of Bombay enacted a complementary legislation, *viz.*, the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, for the enforcement of the Standard Weights and Measures based on Metric System in the State and the necessary rules thereunder. Adoption of this system began in 1958 and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1966.

In Parbhani district, the provisions of the Act have been in force in Parbhani town since 1st October 1961 so far as the metric weights are concerned. The enforcement was extended gradually and on 1st April 1962 it came in force in the whole of the district. The units of length and capacity in Metric System were enforced in the district since 1st October 1962 and 1st April 1963, respectively. A complete change over to the metric system in actual practice will, however, be gradual.

The following are the conversion tables concerning weights and measures, area and volume:—

#### Weights—

- 1 Grain = 0.064799 gram = 64.799 milligrams.
- 1 Tola = 180 grains = 11.6638 grams.
- 1 Val = 4.5 grains = 0.2916 grams = 291.6 mgs.
- 1 Ounce = 2.43056 Tolas = 28.3495 grams.
- 1 Pound (lb.) = 0.4535924 kilograms = 453.592 grams.
- 1 Seer = 0.93310 kilograms = 933.10 grams = 80 tolas.
- 1 Ton = 1.01605 Metric tons.
- 1 Maund = 0.0367347 tons = 0.0373242 Metric tons.

#### Length—

- 1 Inch = 0.254 metre = 2.54 centimetres.
- 1 Foot = 12 inches = 0.3048 metre = 30.48 centimetres.
- 1 Yard = 36 inches = 0.9144 metre = 91.44 centimetres.
- 1 Furlong = 660 feet = 220 yards = 201.168 metres.
- 1 Chain = 20.1168 metres.

#### Area—

- 1 Sq. inch = 0.00064516 sq. metre.
- 1 Sq. foot = 144 sq. inches = 0.092903 sq. metre.
- 1 Sq. yard = 9 sq. feet = 0.83613 sq. metre.
- 1 Sq. mile = 640 acres = 258.999 hectares.

**CHAPTER 6.***Volume—***Banking,  
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COMMERCE.****Weights and  
Measures.**

1 Cubic inch=16.3871 cubic centimetres.

1 Fluid ounce=28.4132 cubic centimetres.

1 Gallon=277.420 cubic inches=4.54596 litres.

1 Litre=1000.028 cubic centimetres.



सत्यमेव जयते



## CHAPTER 7 — COMMUNICATIONS

DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THIS CENTURY, THERE WERE NO MADE ROADS and no lines of traffic fit for easy transport in the district. The tracks were deficient in every respect. In the major part of the district, little had been done to help the traffic. Some of the earthen paths were smoothened and repaired so as to serve as cart-tracks. Traffic used to become well-nigh impossible in the rainy season. The roads were neither metalled nor bridged. The surface was covered in some places with loose round stones or coarse gravel and in others with small fragments of hardened clay. Occasionally, gravel and clay were mixed so as to make the road passable.

The then governing authorities owing to their indifferent attitude, never encouraged the construction of roads. The Nizam's rule never favoured any programme of building or improvement of roads.

In 1914, the chief route was the Hingoli-Kanhergaon road 28.96 km. (18 miles) in length. Although it covered a short distance, considerable traffic passed from Hingoli to the rich lands of Berar. With its approach to Akola district, it served as a fairly good link of trade between the two fertile regions. Another important road, the Chondhi-Aundha road 20.92 km. (13 miles) in length was constructed in 1914.

By 1939, five more routes were opened for traffic. Of the five routes, the Waranga-Hingoli section of the Hyderabad-Akola trunk road, with a length 51.49 km. (32 miles) in this district, opened new possibilities of traffic between Hyderabad and Berar. An important feature of this road was the transit trade between Hyderabad, Hingoli and Akola. The Parbhani-Jintur road 43.45 km. (27 miles) in length, was another route of great importance. It opened the hinterland of Parbhani and helped the clearance of agricultural goods through Parbhani railway station on Manmad-Kacheguda railway route. A good road emanated from Jintur up to Mantha, 35.41 km. (22 miles) long. The Deogaon-Sailu road 19.31 km. (13 miles) in length, connected Deogaon with Sailu, an important centre of trade and commerce and a railway station on the Manmad-Kacheguda railway line. The fifth, the Kola-Pathri road, had a length of 17.70 km. (11 miles). Most of the area of the district was, however, served by uneven earthen tracks.

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In 1952, two more roads, of the length of 38.62 km. (24 miles) each, were constructed. The total road mileage thus increased to 296.12 km. (184 miles). Of the two, the Jintur-Aundha road became an important landmark in the history of road development of Parbhani, because Jintur was a centre of three roads, *viz.*, Parbhani-Jintur, Jintur-Mantha and Jintur-Aundha. The Chondhi-Basmath-Ardhapur road 38.62 km. (24 miles) long, fulfilled the longfelt need of Basmath taluka for better transport.

At the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan (April 1956), the total road length in Parbhani district was only 326.97 km. (203 miles). By March 1956, two roads, *viz.*, the Hingoli-Aundha, 22.53 km. (14 miles) in length and the Jalna-Mantha, 8.65 km. (5 miles) in Parbhani district were constructed.

At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan (March 1961), the total road length was increased to 392.68 km. (244 miles). The roads completed during the Second Plan period were the Gangakhed-Palam-Loha road 41.84 km. (26 miles), the Jalna-Mantha road, 9.66 km. (6 miles) and the Partur-Watur road, 14.48 km. (9 miles).

A number of roads are under construction. Even after the completion of these roads, the road system will be inadequate to meet the requirements of the district. The transport bottleneck is one of the obstacles in the economic development of the district.

Railway communications occupy an important place in the transport system of the district. In the absence of good roads, the railway served the major needs of transport and trade. From 1900, the Manmad-Kacheguda line has been the main route of railway communication between Manmad and Secunderabad. It is the most important route of trade. The Purna-Hingoli line served as a feeder to the main line and opened prospects for agricultural trade in the area. The Khandwa-Hingoli railway route marks an important landmark in the history of communications in this region. This route linked the metre gauge railway systems in Northern India and Southern India. It has connected Indore and Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh with Secunderabad in the Deccan *via* Akola and Purna. In this broader context it serves not only the local transport but assumes national importance. It is calculated to assist the industrial growth of this region by providing new openings for the movements of industrial raw materials and distribution of finished goods.

The Parbhani-Parli route is the other traffic route which serves as a feeder to the Manmad-Kacheguda and the Parli-Vikarabad railway lines. Till recently, the Godavari river was not bridged and, hence, through road transport was impossible. The Parbhani-Parli railway route was, therefore, the only connection between Parbhani, Gangakhed and Parli.

**ROADS.**  
**State Highways.**

State highways are defined as main trunk or arterial roads of a State connecting other highways, headquarters of districts, cities and serving as main arteries of traffic to and from the major roads. They are usually maintained by the State Government and are generally bridged and metalled.

Six State highways pass through Parbhani district, viz., Malegaon-Aurangabad-Nanded road, Akola-Nanded-Secunderabad road, Jintur-Gulberga road, Gangakhed-Nanded road, Shrigonda-Bhir-Ardhapur road and Dhoki-Mantha-Mehkar road.

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*Malegaon-Aurangabad-Nanded Road.*—This road starts from Malegaon, passes through Jalgaon and Aurangabad districts and enters Parbhani district near Edlapur. It runs from west to east through the heart of the district and enters Nanded. It covers a distance of about 133.58 km. (83 miles) in Parbhani district and traverses the Jintur, Hingoli and Basmath tahsils. It touches Mantha, Jintur, Aundha, Chondhi and Basmath in its course. There are bridges across the streams at the following places:—

Mantha—R. C. C. bridge having seven spans of 6.09 m. (20') each.

Helas—R. C. C. bridge having seven spans of 6.09 m. (20') each.

Deogaon—Bridge having 10 spans of 3.05 m. (10') each.

Purna—Bridge having 12 spans of 9.14 m. (30') each.

Ashna—Causeway.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it:—

Place of Junction	Name of the Road
(1)	(2)
Watur ... ..	Watur-Partur (M. D. R.) <sup>1</sup> .
Deogaon ... ..	Dhoki-Mantha-Mehkar (S. H.) <sup>2</sup> .
Jintur ... ..	(i) Jintur-Parbhani-Gulberga (S. H.). (ii) Jintur-Yeldari (M. D. R.).
Golegaon ... ..	Golegaon-Siddheshwar Dam (M. D. R.).
Nageshwari ... ..	Nageshwari-Hatta (M. D. R.).
Basmath ... ..	Basmath-Parbhani (S. H.).

This highway is 7.32 m. (24') in width with a metal belt of 3.66 m. (12'). It is motorable throughout the year except across the Purna river between Jintur and Aundha section, where there is only a submersible bridge.

*Akola-Nanded-Hyderabad road.*—This highway starts from Akola and enters the district near Kanhergaon in mile No. 243<sup>3</sup> (391.07 km.). It enters Nanded district at Warud in mile No. 186 (293.34 km.). It covers a distance of 90.12 km. (56 miles) in the district. In its north to south stretch, it traverses Hingoli and Kalamnuri tahsils. It touches Kanhergaon, Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Waranga in its stretch. It crosses the Khaid river near Dongergaon in mile No. 202 (325.09 km.).

<sup>1</sup> M. D. R. = Major District Road.

<sup>2</sup> S. H. = State Highway.

<sup>3</sup> The mileage of this highway is measured from Hyderabad.

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## State Highways.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it:—

<i>Place of Junction</i>	<i>Name of the Road</i>
Hingoli .. ..	Hingoli-Aundha (M.D.R.)
Kalamnuri .. ..	Kalamnuri-Shembal-Pimpri (M.D.R.).
Waranga .. ..	Waranga-Hadgaon (S. H.)

This highway is 7.32 m. (24') in width with a metal belt of 3.66 m. (12'). It is motorable throughout the year except at the Khaid river near Dongergaon where there is a submersible causeway.

*Jintur-Gulberga Road.*—This road starts from Jintur and thence proceeds to Parbhani, Gangakhed and Parli-Vaijanath. In its north to south stretch it traverses Jintur, Parbhani and Gangakhed tahsils and covers a length of about 99.78 km. (62 miles).

There are two submersible causeways on the road on the Karpara and Dudhana rivers. Two more bridges are under construction one over the Indrayani and the other over the Godavari.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it:—

<i>Place of Junction</i>	<i>Name of the Road</i>
Jintur .. ..	(1) Malegaon-Aurangabad-Nanded road (S. H.). (2) Jintur-Yeldari road (M.D.R.).
Parbhani .. ..	Shrigonda-Bhir-Ardhapur road (S.H.).
Gangakhed .. ..	Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded road (S.H.).

The section of this highway from Jintur to Parbhani is motorable while the one from Parbhani to Parli Vaijanath is not motorable. The formation width of this highway is 7.32 m. (24') with a metal belt of 3.66 m. (12').

*Gangakhed-Loha-Nanded Road.*—This highway starts from Gangakhed and runs towards east till it enters Nanded district. It joins the Latur-Nanded road at Loha in Nanded. The length of this road in the district is 33.79 km. (21 miles). It takes off from the Jintur-Gulberga road at Gangakhed and touches the village Palam in its stretch. This highway is fully bridged and is 7.32 m. (24') wide in formation with a metal belt of 3.66 m. (12'). It is motorable throughout the year.

*Shrigonda-Bhir-Ardhapur Road.*—This highway starts from Shrigonda in Ahmadnagar district, traverses Bhir district and enters Parbhani at Dhalegaon. It passes through Pathri, Manwath, Manwath Road Station, Parbhani and Basmath and joins the Malegaon-Aurangabad-Nanded road near Basmath to run in common with the latter till Ardhapur in Nanded district. It covers a length of 99.78 km. (62 miles) in Parbhani district. The highway crosses the Godavari near Dhalegaon and the Purna between Parbhani and Basmath.

The Dhoki-Mantha-Mehkar road (state highway) runs in common with this highway from Manjlegaon in Bhir district up to Pathri. The Jintur-Gulberga road (state highway) crosses it at Parbhani while the Aundha-Purna-Nanded road (major district road) crosses at Hatta.

Of the total of 99.78 km. (62 miles) of this road in the district, a length of 75.64 km. (47 miles) was recently constructed, whereas a length of 24.14 km. (15 miles) is under construction. The Pathri-Parbhani and Basmath-Ardhapur sections have been completed. Of the 44.46 km. (27.63 miles) of the Parbhani-Basmath section, a length of about 32.19 km. (20 miles) has also been completed. The Manjlegaon-Pathri section of this road of a length of 8.85 km. (5.50 miles) is under construction. The road is 7.32 m. (24') wide in formation with a metal belt of 3.66 m. (12').

*Dhoki-Mantha-Mehkar Road.*—This highway starts from Dhoki in Osmanabad district and enters Parbhani district at Dhalegaon. The portion from Dhalegaon to Pathri is common with the Shrigonda-Bhir-Ardhapur road. It traverses the Pathri and the Partur tahsils and leaves this district near Wadgaon where it enters Buldhana district. It covers a length of about 80.67 km. (50 miles and 5 furlongs) in the district. It crosses the Godavari near Dhalegaon and the Dudhana near Moregaon over a causeway.

The highway emanates from the Shrigonda-Bhir-Ardhapur road from Pathri. It meets the Malegaon-Aurangabad-Nanded road at Deogaon and parts from the latter (after running some distance in common) at Mantha. A section of this highway between Dhalegaon and Sailu is under construction. The section from Sailu to Mantha is waterbound macadam and motorable throughout the year. The Pathri-Sailu section is motorable in fair weather.

Major district roads are roughly of the same specifications as those of the state highways except that their surface may not be of the highway pattern and that they may not be fully bridged. These roads connect important towns and centres of trade and commerce with the railways and the highways. The major district roads in Parbhani are: (i) Aundha-Hingoli road, (ii) Watur-Partur road, (iii) Kalamnuri-Shembal road and (iv) Aundha-Purna-Nanded road.

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*Aundha-Hingoli Road.*—This road starts from Aundha and runs north-east up to Hingoli. It covers a distance of 22.53 km. (14 miles) in Hingoli tahsil. It crosses the Khaid and the Hivra in its stretch. There are, however, no bridges across these rivers.

This road serves as a link between the Malegaon-Aurangabad-Nanded and the Akola-Nanded-Hyderabad roads (State highways). It has a waterbound macadam surface and is motorable throughout the year except at the crossings over the Khaid and the Hivra during heavy rains.

*Watur-Partur Road.*—This road emanates from Watur on the Malegaon-Aurangabad-Nanded road and joins Partur on the Manmad-Kacheguda railway route. It is 14.48 km. (9 miles) in

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length. It crosses the river Dudhana in mile No. 5 (8.05 km.) over a bridge. This road has a waterbound macadam surface and is motorable throughout the year.

*Kalamnuri-Shembal Road.*—This road emanates from the Akola-Nanded-Hyderabad road (State highway) at Malegaon and runs towards the east to enter Yeotmal district after crossing the river Penganga\*. It covers a length of 9 miles and one furlong in this district. It does not touch any important village nor does it cross any road. The entire road except a length of 1.01 km. (five furlongs), viz., approach road to the Penganga is completed. It is motorable in the fair weather.

*Aundha-Purna-Nanded Road.*—This road emanates from the Malegaon-Aurangabad-Nanded road at Nageshwadi (near Aundha). It runs southwards up to Hatta and then takes a bulge towards the south-east up to Purna. From Purna onwards it goes eastwards. It covers a distance of about 62.56 km. (38 miles and 7 furlongs) in Parbhani district. This road serves as a feeder road to Purna railway junction on the Manmad-Kacheguda line.

Of the total of 62.56 km. (38 miles and 7 furlongs), 32.87 km. (20 miles) of this road was constructed recently. A length of 17.70 km. (11 miles) from the Aundha-Hatta section and of 14.84 km. (9 miles) from the Purna-Nanded section have also been completed.

**BRIDGES.**

Road construction was not given any particular preference in the former State of Hyderabad. There were very few passable roads in the district of Parbhani which formed a part of that State. Construction of bridges also was never seriously undertaken. By the end of 1947, there were only 11 bridges. Of them, four were on the Jintur-Mantha road, two on the Hyderabad-Akola road and two on the Parbhani-Jintur road. Construction of a number of bridges was taken up under the development schemes in the five-year plans. Five submersible causeways on the Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded road were completed in 1956-57. The table No. 1 gives details about bridges in the district.

\* The Penganga river forms a border between Parbhani and Yeotmal districts.

TABLE No. 1  
BRIDGES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT.

(1) Name of Road and River or Stream	(2) Nearby village	(3) Mile No. (Km.)	(4) Year of construction	(5) Linear waterway in metres (ft.)	(6) Carriage way
Jintur-Mantha Road : Akoli stream .. .. .	Akoli .. .. .	1/5 (2.61)	Before 1947	33.53 (110')	5.486 (18')
Jintur-Mantha Road : Charthana stream .. .. .	Charthana .. .. .	11/7 (19.10)	Before 1947	34.14 (112')	5.486 (18')
Jintur-Mantha Road : Karpara river .. .. .	Deogson .. .. .	15/7 (25.54)	Before 1947	37.64 (123½')	5.486 (18')
Jintur-Mantha Road : Helas stream .. .. .	Helas .. .. .	18/7 (30.38)	Before 1947	45.42 (149')	5.486 (18')
Basmath-Ardhapur-Nanded Road <sup>1</sup> : Ashna river.	.. .. .	192/1 (309.19)	Before 1947	548.64 (1,800')	5.486 (18')
Jintur-Aundha Road <sup>1</sup> : Purna river .. .. .	.. .. .	19/6 (31.78)	Before 1947	358.14 (1,175')	5.486 (18')
Hyderabad-Akola Road : Khaid river .. .. .	.. .. .	202/3 (325.69)	Before 1947	Not known	5.486 (18')
Hyderabad-Akola Road : Ambla stream .. .. .	.. .. .	237/6 (382.62)	Before 1947	Not known	5.791 (19')
Parbhani-Jintur Road (S. H.) : Dudhana river	.. .. .	10/6 (17.30)	Before 1947	553.212 (1,815')	5.486 (18')
Parbhani-Jintur Road : Karpara river .. .. .	.. .. .	19/8 (32.19)	Before 1947	243.840 (800')	5.486 (18')
Sailu-Mantha Road <sup>2</sup> : Dudhana river .. .. .	.. .. .	8 (12.87)	Before 1947	Not known	5.486 (18')
Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded Road : (S. H.) Khambe stream.	.. .. .	4/1 (6.63)	1956-57	198.120 (650')	6.400 (21')

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TABLE No. 1—contd.  
BRIDGES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT.

(1) Name of Road and River or Stream	(2) Nearby village	(3) Mile No. (Km.)	(4) Year of construction	(5) Linear waterway in metres (ft.)	(6) Carriage way
Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded Road : Palam stream.	..	11/3 (18.30)	1956-57	289.560 (950')	6.705 (22')
Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded Road : Dhond stream.	..	13/3 (21.52)	1956-57	472.440 (1,550')	6.096 (20')
Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded Road .. ..	..	16/7 (27.15)	1956-57	655.320 (2,150')	7.010 (23')
Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded Road : Machali stream.	..	21/2 (34.60)	1956-57	396.240 (1,300')	7.010 (23')
Jintur-Jalna Road <sup>1</sup> : Mantha stream ..	..	22/5 (36.41)	1958-59	45.720 (150')	5.486 (18')
Jintur-Jalna Road : Kendly stream ..	..	26/2 (42.24)	1958-59	37.795 (124')	6.705 (22')
Watur-Partur Road <sup>3</sup> : Dudhana river ..	..	4 (6.43)	..	82.296 (270')	6.705 (22')



Name of Road and River or Stream (1)	Nearby village (2)	Number of spans (7)	Type of substructure (8)	Type of superstructure (9)	Type of bridge (10)	Total cost (11)
Jintur-Mantha Road : Akoli stream ..	Akoli ..	9	Concrete, U. C. R. S. and C. R. S.	C. R. S. Masonry ..	Full Bridge ..	Rs. 20,766
Jintur-Mantha Road : Charthana stream ..	Charthana ..	4	Concrete, U. C. R. S. and C. R. S.	Do. ..	Do. ..	24,880
Jintur-Mantha Road : Karpura river ..	Deogaon ..	10	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20,547
Jintur-Mantha Road : Helas stream ..	Helas ..	7	Full R. C. C. structure resting 6" thick levelling course of Surkhi Concrete.	Full R. C. C. structure.	Do. ..	36,683
Basmath-Ardhapur-Nanded Road <sup>1</sup> : Ashna river.	..	12	Concrete and C. R. S. ..	C. R. S. Masonry ..	Submersible (Causeway).	44,460
Jintur-Aundha Road <sup>1</sup> : Purna river ..	..	12	Do. ..	Do. ..	Submersible ..	1,62,049
Hyderabad-Akola Road : Khaid river ..	..	24	Not known ..	Do. ..	Submersible (Causeway).	Cost is not known.
Hyderabad-Akola Road : Ambla stream ..	..	6	Do. ..	Do. ..	Full Bridge ..	Do.
Parbhani-Jintur Road (S. H.) : Dudhana river	..	26	U. C. R. S. ..	Do. ..	Submersible (Causeway).	53,743
Parbhani-Jintur Road : Karpura river ..	..	16	Not known ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	22,886
Saitu-Mantha Road <sup>2</sup> : Dudhana river ..	..	27	Concrete and C. R. S. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	68,727
Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded Road : (S. H.) Khambe stream.	..	10	Concrete ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	36,000

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TABLE No. 1—*contd.*  
BRIDGES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Name of Road and River or Stream (1)	Nearby village (2)	Number of spans (7)	Type of substructure (8)	Type of superstructure (9)	Type of bridge (10)	Total cost (11)
Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded Road : Palam stream.	..	10	Concrete ..	C. R. S. Masonry ..	Submersible (Causeway).	Rs. 43,290
Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded Road : Dhond stream.	..	19	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	76,715
Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded Road : ..	..	10	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,12,890
Gangakhed-Palam-Nanded Road : Machali stream.	..	5	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	76,890
Jintur-Jalna Road <sup>1</sup> : Mantha stream ..	..	7	Full R. C. C. structure resting on 6" thick leveling course of Surkhi concrete.	Full R. C. C. structure.	Full Bridge ..	68,000
Jintur-Jalna Road : Kendly stream ..	..	9	Concrete C. R. S. ...	C. R. S. Masonry ..	Submersible (Causeway).	1,16,000
Watur-Partur Road <sup>3</sup> : Dudhana river ..	..	9	Concrete U. C. R. S. and C. R. S.	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,44,000

1. Section of the Malegaon-Aurangabad-Nanded State Highway.

2. Section of Dhoki-Mantha-Mehkar State Highway.

3. This bridge was under construction in December 1961.

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The bridge over the Godavari on the Parbhani-Gangakhed road, the construction of which was started in February 1961, is of prime importance for direct communication between Parbhani and Bhir districts. This bridge has met the long-felt need of the area. The total estimated cost of it is Rs. 12,86,037. The bridge over the Purna river on Parbhani-Basmath road is also equally important. This bridge will facilitate the through traffic between Parbhani and Basmath. A bridge over the Khaid river on the Aundha-Hingoli road is proposed to be constructed at a total cost of Rs. 4,66,524, jointly to be financed by the State and the Central Governments. With the completion of this bridge, the Akola-Hyderabad and the Aurangabad-Nanded highways will be linked together. Another bridge on the Aundha-Hingoli road over the Hivra stream is estimated to cost Rs. 3,66,448. The cost will be borne jointly by the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of India.

Parbhani district is drained by the Godavari, the Purna, the Dudhana, the Karpara, the Khaid and the Penganga on the north-east border and by a number of their tributaries. Except on important good roads, there are no bridges across the rivers and streams. This has necessitated ferry crossings at a number of places.

**FERRIES.**

The ferry services are auctioned and only licence holders are allowed to run the services. The ferry rates are regulated and specified by Government. The following is the list of ferry ghats in the district:—

Name of tahsil	Villages near ferry ghats
(1)	(2)
Gangakhed ...	Dawalgaon, Mumbar, Dharasur, Pimpalgaon, Masla, Dhanorakalya, Mahagaon, Wadi-Pimpalgaon, Chinchu, Takli, Khali, Muli, Gondgaon, Sawangi, Bhujbal, Nagthana, Wagalgaon, Japti, Vita, Ganga-pimpri, Wazur, Kalgaon, Lasina, Arkhed and Golegaon.
Basmath ...	Penur, Dhanora, Parli, Brahmangaon, Pimpalgaon, Hajam and Nalegaon.
Hingoli ...	Brahmanwadi, Limbala, Khairi, Adul, Gugal Pimpri, Bhagwadi and Durchuna.
Jintur ...	Pimpalgaon, Kumbhari, Malegaon, Kolpa, Kumbephal, Ban.

Railways have been the most important means of transport in Parbhani district from the beginning of this century. The laying down of the first railway track in the district dates back to 1899-1900 when the Manmad-Kacheguda railway section was opened for traffic.

**RAILWAYS.**

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There are three railway routes traversing this district. They serve as the main arteries of transport of passengers as well as of goods. Of these the first, *viz.*, the Kacheguda-Manmad route, is the most important. It links the main towns in this district with Secunderabad and Hyderabad on the one hand and Jalna, Aurangabad and Manmad on the other. Much of the progress registered by the district in the economic field can be attributed to this rail route. It has opened for traffic the rich agricultural lands in Parbhani district. The second, *viz.*, the Parbhani-Parli-Vaijanath railway route, traverses the rich cotton tracts of Parbhani and Gangakhed tahsils. The third, *viz.*, the Khandwa-Akola-Purna railway route, is equally important. It serves as an invaluable link between the metre-gauge railway systems in the Northern India and the Southern India. It connects Hyderabad and Secunderabad with important cities and towns like Akola, Khandwa and Indore. It is also calculated to serve the national needs of quick inter-State transport of goods.

**Manmad-  
Kacheguda  
Route.**

Construction of this railway line was proposed as early as the last decade of the 19th century. The Purna-Manmad section of this route was surveyed between September 1891 and April 1892.<sup>1</sup> The line from Jalna to Sailu was opened for traffic on December 7, 1899, from Sailu to Parbhani on April 25, 1900 and from Parbhani to Nanded on October 9, 1900.

Formerly, this route was an integral part of the then Nizam State Railway. After the re-grouping of the Indian Railways, it became a part of the Central Railways with effect from November 5, 1951. For administrative and operational convenience, it was attached to the Secunderabad Division.

The Kacheguda-Manmad metre-gauge line, which emanates from Kacheguda (Secunderabad) in Andhra Pradesh, enters Maharashtra State after crossing the river Godavari near Basar railway station at a distance of 692 kilometres from Bombay. It enters Parbhani district at mile No. 208/4 (335.55 km.) near Churawa railway station on the south-eastern border of the district. General alignment of the line in the district is from south-east to north-west. It traverses Parbhani, Pathri and Partur tahsils. After crossing the north-west boundary of this district between Partur and Ranjani stations, it enters Aurangabad district and heads towards Nasik district. It reaches the Bombay-Bhusawal-Delhi trunk railway route at Manmad junction station<sup>2</sup>.

It covers a distance of about 114.26 km. (71 miles) in this district. There are 11 railway stations on this route. They are (with their distance from Manmad): Partur (222.09 km—138 miles), Osmanpur (230.14 km—143 miles), Satona (239.29 km—149 miles), Sailu (254.28 km—158 miles), Manwath Road (263.93 km—164 miles), Pedgaon (278.42 km—173 miles), Parbhani (291.29 km—181 miles), Pingli (300.95 km—187 miles), Mirkhel (307.39 km—191 miles), Purna (320.36 km—199 miles) and Churawa (329.92 km—205 miles).

<sup>1</sup>. Available from the Bridge Experts Committee's notes.

<sup>2</sup>. Manmad is a junction of the Bombay-Bhusawal-Delhi route, the Manmad-Dhond route and the Kacheguda-Manmad route of the Central Railway.

Four passenger trains, including one express run daily on this line. It is a single track line. The countryside through which it passes is even and plain, and consists of black alluvial soil suitable for cotton and jowar cultivation. It crosses the Purna river, which is spanned by a bridge with 11 steel girders of a length of 18.29 m. (60') each. A description of the two important stations, viz., Purna and Parbhani is given below.

*Purna.*—Purna is a junction on the Manmad-Kacheguda and the Purna-Akola-Khandwa routes. It came into prominence with the opening of the Purna-Akola-Khandwa line. There is a considerable passenger as well as goods traffic from Purna.

The station is provided with covered platforms, separate waiting rooms for I, II and III class passengers, a vegetarian and a non-vegetarian canteen, refreshment rooms, potable water facilities, foot overbridge etc. The railway has provided residential quarters for the staff. There is a very big marshalling yard at Purna. The construction of a new goods shed with separate repacking lines to meet the increased flow of goods traffic is in progress.

*Parbhani.*—Parbhani is an important station on this line. The Purna-Parbhani-Parli-Vaijanath route emanates from Parbhani. Besides being the district headquarters, it is a centre of trade and commerce. The station is provided with waiting rooms, a refreshment room and potable water facilities. A public telephone is installed at the station.

The following tables give the statistics of passenger and goods traffic at various stations on this route.

TABLE No. 2  
NUMBER OF PASSENGERS BOOKED AT EACH STATION IN  
PARBHANI DISTRICT DURING 1958—1962

Name of Station (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	1960-61 (4)	1961-62 (5)
Churawa .. .. .	27,875	34,153	37,687	38,507
Purna .. .. .	2,84,710	3,21,016	3,28,515	3,50,150
Mirkhel .. .. .	47,499	56,145	64,024	65,537
Pingli .. .. .	1,23,671	1,31,110	1,24,453	1,15,859
Parbhani .. .. .	5,72,002	6,42,971	6,88,617	7,37,250
Pedgaon .. .. .	62,350	72,034	70,497	77,595
Manwath Road .. .. .	1,58,148	1,76,815	1,85,425	1,80,384
Sailu .. .. .	2,36,083	2,51,604	2,77,925	2,77,451
Satona .. .. .	66,276	73,162	64,870	78,935
Osmanpur .. .. .	23,901	35,592	36,569	42,265
Partur .. .. .	1,30,473	1,29,599	1,62,453	1,62,414

TABLE No. 3

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 Communications.  
 RAILWAYS.  
 Manmad-  
 Kacheguda Route.

QUANTUM OF GOODS CLEARED FROM IMPORTANT STATIONS  
 IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1958—62

(Figures in quintals)

Name of Station (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	1960-61 (4)	1961-62 (5)
Purna .. .. .	1,19,980	N.A.	84,843	81,131
Parbhani .. .. .	5,04,077	4,64,294	1,78,899	2,07,722
Manwath Road .. .. .	3,61,269	3,34,574	1,48,720	1,54,461
Sailu .. .. .	6,17,482	7,08,931	3,52,378	2,18,466
Partur .. .. .	2,87,604	3,18,537	1,76,225	1,26,928

Purna-Hingoli-  
 Khandwa Route.

This railway route could be regarded as an important landmark in the history of communications in this region. It has inter-linked the metre gauge railway systems in North India and South India and thus, has fulfilled the keenly felt necessity. This metre gauge line emanates from the Manmad-Kacheguda (metre gauge) line at Purna. It runs towards the north from Purna. The portion between Purna and Penganga railway stations, about 113 km (70 miles) in length, falls in Parbhani district. It leaves Parbhani district at Penganga and enters Akola district.

The Purna-Hingoli\* section 81 km. (50.31 miles) was constructed in 1912. It then formed a part of the Nizam State Railways and was worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company up to March 31, 1930. The agreements between the Nizam's Government and the Company were modified in April 1930, from which year the railways were brought under the management of the Hyderabad State. As a result of the Federal Financial Integration from April 1950, the Nizam's State Railway was taken over by the Government of India. It was afterwards grouped under the Central Railways. The proposal to provide a railway line from Hingoli to Akola was first considered as early as 1882. A number of surveys were undertaken thereafter. The final decision to link Hingoli and Khandwa *via* Akola was taken by the Railway Board in March 1954. The section from Hingoli to Kanhergaon Naka was opened for traffic on October 13, 1955 and the section from Kanhergaon Naka to Akola on December 19, 1959. The vital link to Khandwa was finally completed in 1961.

The region through which this line passes is mostly plain and cultivated. Except a few rocky places and uneven hills, the soil is suitable for cotton cultivation. The line traverses the Parbhan

\*History of Indian Railways, Ministry of Railways, Government of India, New Delhi.

Basmath, Hingoli and Kalamnuri tahsils of the district. The following is a brief description of some of the stations on this line:—

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*Basmathnagar.*—The average passenger traffic at the station is 600 every day. There is a big goods-shed and a goods platform having loading capacity for 20 wagons.

*Chondhi.*—The daily average passenger traffic is 350.

*Nandapur.*—The passenger traffic dealt averages about 220 every day. There is a III class waiting room and also a goods-shed.

*Hingoli.*—The daily average number of passenger traffic at this station is 450. It is furnished with waiting rooms for the I, as well as the III class passengers. There is a big goods-shed with a loading capacity for 25 wagons.

The following table shows the number of passengers and goods traffic booked at the stations on this route in the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

TABLE No. 4

PASSENGERS AND GOODS TRAFFIC BOOKED AT THE STATIONS  
ON PURNA-HINGOLI-KHANDWA ROUTE

(Figures of goods in quintals)

Stations (1)	Passengers			Goods		
	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)	1959-60 (5)	1960-61 (6)	1961-62 (7)
1. Marsul .. ..	16,398	17,790	19,372	..	..	..
2. Basmathnagar ..	1,43,510	1,40,065	1,49,654	29,990	73,682	38,046
3. Chondhi .. ..	95,642	84,140	48,724	23,850	24,348	20,854
4. Sirli .. ..	30,342	35,088	18,090	1,815	3,758	2,195
5. Bolda .. ..	44,855	45,570	60,092	..	..	..
6. Nandapur .. ..	41,556	42,589	43,416	1,809	7,314	912
7. Dhamni .. ..	26,732	33,065	11,944	..	..	..
8. Hingoli .. ..	1,69,623	2,04,705	1,89,572	1,47,053	1,32,807	1,26,782
9. Navalgohan .. ..	19,625	22,840	11,852	528	705	490
10. Malsailu .. ..	18,190	19,573	22,630	..	..	..
11. Kanhergaon Naka ..	9,638	7,795	8,202	4,449	4,748	2,406
12. Penganga .. ..	5,741	7,497	7,260	..	..	..

This railway route was opened for traffic in 1929. It emanates from the Kacheguda-Manmad railway line at Parbhani. Its general alignment is from north to south up to Gangakhed, from

Parbhani-Parli-Vaijanath Route.

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**RAILWAYS.**  
**Parbhani-Parli-**  
**Vaijanath Route.**

where it takes a turn towards the south-west up to the border of the district. After crossing the south-western boundary of the district, it enters Bhir district and terminates at Parli-Vaijanath. It traverses the Parbhani and Gangakhed tahsils. It covers a distance of about 51.49 km. (32 miles) in this district.

This is a metre gauge route with a single track. There are four railway\* stations on this line, *viz.*, Singanapur (11 km.), Dhondi (22 km), Gangakhed (35 km) and Waradgaon (49 km). Gangakhed, the only important station on this route, is situated on the banks of the Godavari. It is a sacred place for the Hindus who assemble there during the Shivaratri festival. It is also an important centre of trade and commerce. A few processing industries like cotton ginning and pressing and oil crushing have been established at Gangakhed since long. The line crosses the Godavari over a bridge near Gangakhed.

This branch line is important as it has opened for traffic the rich and fertile tracts which are highly suitable for the cultivation of cotton and groundnut. Before the construction of the road bridge near Gangakhed, this was the only line of through traffic across the Godavari. The following statement gives the number of passengers booked from the stations on this line from 1958 to 1962:—

Stations	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Singanapur .. ..	36,999	46,549	46,979	51,940
Dhondi .. .. .	57,237	75,736	79,141	96,478
Gangakhed .. ..	1,53,875	1,74,900	1,95,207	2,17,036
Waradgaon .. ..	48,755	64,448	76,098	78,847

The goods traffic cleared from Gangakhed was 65,202 quintals in 1958-59, 70,989 quintals in 1959-60, 37,480 quintals in 1960-61 and 52,592 quintals in 1961-62.

**Impact of**  
**Railways on**  
**Economic and**  
**Social Life.**

The three railway lines are the most important arteries of trade and passenger traffic in the district. When the Kacheguda-Manmad railway line was opened for traffic, there were no good roads suitable for automobile vehicles. Opening of this railway, therefore, could be regarded as a landmark in the history of transport in the district.

With the construction of railway lines, the agricultural produce of the area found different markets, and particularly the cotton trade expanded considerably. Cotton found a prosperous market at Bombay. Various ginning and pressing factories and oil mills were started in the neighbourhood of important railway stations.

\*Distance in kilometres from Parbhani.



This added to the economic progress of the district. In recent years, goods traffic in bananas, *mosambis*, grapes and plums has also been on the increase.

Comparative figures of passenger traffic at the various railway stations show that there is a phenomenal increase in the number of travelling public every year. People are becoming more and more travel-minded. There is a tendency to move to other regions, untraversed hitherto. With increased communications, the spread of education is assuming wide dimensions. Students even from the remote towns and villages can avail themselves of the educational facilities available at distant towns and cities like Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad and Aurangabad. A number of high schools and colleges have been established recently. This has contributed to social progress along with its economic counterpart.

There is hardly any competition between railway and road routes in Parbhani district. The factors responsible for the rail-road competition, such as private enterprise, existence of combinations of transport organisations, large traffic turnover, low cost of running the service, etc., are absent in the district. Transport facilities provided both by the railways and the roadways are so inadequate and insufficient that the two services are complementary to each other instead of being competitive. On the main railway line passing through the district, only four passenger trains run, whereas on the branch line there are only two trains. These are not enough to cope up with the increasing passenger traffic. Naturally, people resort to road transport. The position as regards road transport does not, however, offer a bright picture. There are very few roads which are motorable throughout the year. Hence, the facilities of road transport are also inadequate.

Another aspect of the problem is that most of the bus services are owned and operated by the State and the fare and freight charges are determined by the Government. As both the services are operated by the State, the question of competition between rail and road services does not arise.

The railways began their operation much earlier than road transport in this district. The automobiles began to be used long after the railway services were well established. This has seriously impaired the competitive strength of the road services.

The diversion to road, in so far as goods traffic is concerned, is in respect of the transport of fully pressed cotton bales to Bombay and of foodgrains to Jalna and Nanded. This is because the transport of these goods by trucks takes less time and ensures safer delivery. So far as passenger traffic is concerned, the significant diversion to road is only from Parbhani to Manwath Road, a distance of 28.16 km (17 miles and 4 furlongs) by railway.

*Short History.*—The history of organised passenger transport could be traced back to 1932 when the Nizam State Government started nationalisation of transport services in the State. After a transitional period, a bus depot was established at Jintur in Parbhani district in 1955. The Jintur depot provided transport on all

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**Extent of**  
**Rail-Road**  
**Competition.**

**PUBLIC TRANSPORT**  
**State Transport.**

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## Communications.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT.  
State Transport.

the metalled roads in the surrounding regions. There was also the Parbhani Transport Co-operative Society, Limited operating services on three routes, viz., Parbhani-Jintur, Jintur-Sailu and Jintur-Hingoli. This led to competition between the nationalised undertaking and the private services. Consequently, it was found expedient, in 1959, to bring these services within the ambit of nationalisation. The State Transport (Marathwada) which was established after the merger of Marathwada region in the then Bombay State, therefore, took over the three services operated till then by the Parbhani Transport Co-operative Society, Limited.

With a view to co-ordinating the activities and organisation of the Bombay State Transport Corporation, Bombay; the Provincial Transport Services, Nagpur and the Marathwada State Transport were merged into a single public corporation, viz., the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay, in July 1961. Thus, the Marathwada State Transport became an integral part of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation from July 1961.

The table below gives the names of State Transport routes, route mileage, number of 'up' and 'down' trips and average number of persons travelled per day per route.

TABLE No. 5

STATE TRANSPORT ROUTES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT AS IN JULY 1961

Name of the route (1)	Route mileage (2)		Number of trips (3)   (4)		Average number of passengers travelled per day per route (5)
	Km.	M. Fur.	Up (3)	Down (4)	
Jintur-Parbhani .. ..	41.04	(25 4)	10	10	1,313
Jintur-Sailu .. ..	41.84	(26 0)	1	1	102
Jintur-Yeldari .. ..	14.48	(9 0)	6	6	413
Jintur-Hingoli .. ..	66.79	(41 4)	3	3	823
Jintur-Mantha .. ..	35.41	(22 0)	4	4	1,005
Jintur-Nanded <i>via</i> Project	*131.97	(82 1)	4	4	N.A.
Jintur-Aurangabad ..	†164.15	(102 0)	1	1	N.A.
Mantha-Partur .. ..	29.17	(18 1)	4	4	221
Mantha-Jalna .. ..	62.16	(38 5) <sup>1</sup>	2	2	N.A.
Mantha-Sailu .. ..	28.97	(18 0)	7	7	1,005
Aundha-Hingoli .. ..	28.16	(17 4)	3	3	174
Chondhi-Aundha ..	19.51	(12 1)	1	1	N.A.

\*Route of 99.78 km. (62 miles) in Parbhani and the rest in Nanded district.

†Route of 57.97 km. (36 miles and 1 furlong) in Parbhani and the rest in Aurangabad district.

<sup>1</sup>. Route of 19.31 km. (12 miles) in Parbhani and the rest in Aurangabad district.

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*Amenities to Passengers.*—The bus station at Jintur is equipped with potable water and sanitary arrangements, parcel booking office, canteen, book stall and fruit stall, and the Hingoli bus station with potable water and parcel booking facilities. There is a canteen at Aundha bus stand. Well-built and ventilated buses are provided. As per provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, first aid boxes are maintained in all the buses.

*Depots, Bus Stands and Bus Stops.*—There is a bus depot at Jintur, while there are bus stations at Jintur, Parbhani and Aundha. There are bus stops at Basmath, Chondhi, Palasgaon, Malegaon, Bhogaon, Charthana, Deogaon, Bori, Zari and Sailu. As many as 17 buses are operated daily on various routes from Jintur depot.

*Fares.*—The bus fare is charged at a rate of 5 paise per mile (1.61 km.) or 20 paise per stage of 6.4374 km. (4 miles). Luggage is charged at 42 paise per maund or part thereof for 77.25 km. (48 miles) and 86 paise per maund beyond 77.25 km. (48 miles) up to 154.497 km. (96 miles). Reservation can be made by paying 25 paise.

The facilities for passenger transport in the rural areas of Parbhani are inadequate. People resort to every available means of transport. Pedestrian journey for some miles is also not unusual. However, the bullock cart remains the most important traditional means of conveyance.

**RURAL TRANSPORT.**

As discussed in the section on State Transport, there are very few bus routes\* passing through this district. The main bus routes are, Parbhani-Jintur, Hingoli-Jintur, Jintur-Sailu, Jintur-Aurangabad, Sailu-Mantha and Jintur-Mantha. Thus, the rural tracts served are only those through which these routes traverse. The lack of transport facilities is attributable to the inadequacy of motorable and dependable roads in this district.

The railway routes are more significant in comparison. A number of villages on the Manmad-Kacheguda, Purna-Akola and Parbhani-Parli routes are served by them. During the last decade, some approach roads were constructed to link the railway stations with the interior rural tracts and this process continues.

The condition of goods transport in the rural areas is in no way better than that of passenger transport. As very few villages are served by motorable roads or railways, automobile traffic in the rural areas is negligible.

Parbhani is not a tourists place. There is no holiday resort or place of historical interest to attract tourists, with the result that the problem of providing facilities to the tourists never received serious attention of the authorities.

**TOURISTS' FACILITIES.**

The Government of Maharashtra has maintained rest houses available for occupation to Government Officers on tour and the general public. Most of the rest houses are equipped with mattresses, furniture, crockery, scavenging, etc. At present there are

\*The Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end of this volume also shows the nearest bus stand and the nearest railway station to each village in the district.

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rest houses at Aundha, Chondi, Gangakhed, Hingoli, Jintur, Manwath, Manwath Road, Parbhani, Partur, Purna, Sailu, Siddheshwar and Yeldari.

**POST OFFICES.**

The Posts and Telegraphs Department has maintained a postal division with Parbhani as head office.

There are combined post offices at Parbhani town, Parbhani Railway Station, Purna, Basmath, Gangakhed, Hingoli, Kalamnuri, Partur, Pathri, Sailu and Manwath in the district.

The following is the list of branch post offices attached to the respective combined offices:—

Parbhani .. .. .	Asola, Arvi, Bori, Brahmingaon, Bharatwada, Borva Bk., Daitna, Dhasadi Angalgaon, Dongar Pimpla, Dudhgaon, Harangul, Jhari, Karegaon, Kosdi, Kok, Lohgaon, Mirkhel, Mankhoda, Naikota, Okli, Pingli, Pimpri (Deshmukh), Pokharni, Sadegaon, Sawangi Bk., Singnapur, Takli, Kumbhakaran, Takli Babriah, Taroda, Umri and Wadgaon.
Basmath .. .. .	Adgaon, Amba, Aundha Nagnath, Dhegaj, Girgaon, Javla, Karanjala, Korinda, Kotha, Pangra, Purjal, Siddheshwar Camp, Siradshahpur, Sirli, Ser dursana and Wapti.
Gangakhed .. .. .	Esad, Khali, Mahadpur, Mardasgaon, Mooli, Malewadi and Supa.
Hingoli .. .. .	Ahlegaon, Ajegaon, Basamba, Bhandegaon, Datada, Digrus, Goregaon, Jaipur, Jawla Bk., Kadoli, Khuraj, Kanhergaon, Kendra Bk., Lohgaon, Malhivra, Narsi, Pankergaon, Pusegaon, Phalgaon, Palsi, Sewar, Sonegaon, Sakra, Shegaon, Sewna, Sirsam Bk. and Warud Chakrapan.
Jintur .. .. .	Ambarwadi, Bamni, Bhogaon, Borkini, Charthana, Itoli, Jogwada, Kehal, Khairi, Khandala, Adgaon, Pachalegaon, Vassa, Wazar Bk. and Yeldari Camp.
Kalamnuri .. .. .	Akhoda, Chincholi, Dongarkheda, Ganjapur, Ghoda, Gaul Jawla, Kurtadi, Masood, Salwa, Sandas, Shivala, Wakodi and Waranga.
Manwath .. .. .	Devalgaon, Jam, Jhari, Kola, Kothala, Mandakhali Pedgaon and Rorahi.

Partur .. ..	..	Amba, Anandwadi, Babultara, Chitliputli, Haste Pimpalgaon, Jaipur, Kandripartur, Ner, Pangvi, Paradgaon, Ranjani, Rohna Bk., Sewli, Vaidya Wadgaon, Vazar, Warphal and Watur.
Pathri .. ..	..	Babulgaon, Badibadi, Gangamasla, Gunjkhurd, Kansur, Kokarjawla, Limba, Pohnair, Rampuri Kd. and Vita.
Purna .. ..	..	Arundeshwar, Bolda, Chorwa, Devalgaon, Gora, Hayatragar, Hatta, Kalegaon, Katneshwar, Kawalgaon, Kondur, Lakh, Lone Bk., Nandapur, Neela, Pimpaldari, Pothra, Raorajura Sambar, Sindgi, Tadkalas, Takli-dhongar and Wazar.
Sailu .. ..	..	Akni, Balur, Chikalhana, Dasala, Devalgaon, Gogli Dhamangaon, Hadgaon, Helas, Idoli, Kupta, Kendali, Khawnepimpri, Karadsawanghi, Mantha, Moregaon, Nathra, Patoda Bk., Pangvi, Pathargavan and Ravalgaon.

Telegraph facilities have existed in Parbhani district since early fifties of this century. There are telegraph offices at Parbhani Purna, Pathri, Partur, Sailu, Gangakhed, Manwath, Kalamnuri and Hingoli.

There are trunk line alignments between following places:—

Parbhani-Parli : Parbhani-Jalna : Parbhani-Nanded ; Basmathnagar-Nanded : Sailu-Parbhani : Sailu-Partur ; Sailu-Jalna : Sailu-Manwath and Hingoli-Nanded.

Telephone exchanges are located at Parbhani, Partur, Sailu, Basmathnagar, Manwath and Hingoli. What follows is a description of the types of the exchanges.

- (1) Parbhani .. .. A 100 line Magneto board installed on 7th December 1952 was converted to a 100 line C. B. in March 1960. At present 71 connections are operated by this exchange.
- (2) Partur .. .. A 100 line Magneto board was installed on 23-8-1960. Twenty-three connections are worked.
- (3) Sailu .. .. A 100 line Magneto board installed on 7-12-1954 was converted to a 100 line C. B. on 20-9-1960. This exchange works 40 connections.

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**TELEPHONES.**
- (4) Basmathnagar .. A 100 line Magneto installed on 25-5-61, works 10 connections at present.
- (5) Manwath .. .. A 20 line Magneto cordless board installed on 12-5-1959 was replaced by a 50 line Magneto in 1960. Thirty-two connections are worked by this exchange.
- (6) Hingoli .. .. A 100 line Magneto board with 38 connections was opened in 1955. It was however replaced by a 100 line C. B. with 42 connections on 3-10-1960.

**COMMUNITY  
RADIO SETS.**

The Government of Maharashtra have introduced the Rural Broadcasting Contributory Scheme in this district under which the Directorate of Publicity provides radio sets to rural institutions like gram panchayats, public libraries, municipalities and the like. Besides installation of the sets, the Directorate provides for their maintenance and servicing. Dry batteries are also supplied for the battery sets.

The community radio sets are meant exclusively for the masses. It is also prescribed that the radio sets should be used to tune programmes relayed from the All India Radio and especially the programmes for the villagers and workers.

Till June 1961, 35 community radio sets were installed in Parbhani district. The following is the tahsil-wise list of villages and towns where radio sets were installed up to June 1961:—

Tahsil	Village or 'Town
Basmathnagar .. ..	(1) Amba, (2) Basmath, (3) Kinbola, (4) Mahagaon, (5) Pimprala and (6) Wapti.
Gangakhed .. ..	(1) Ajamabad (Kerwadi), (2) Banegaon, (3) Deolgaon (Dudhat), (4) Dhanora (Kale), (5) Kalgaon, (6) Malewadi, (7) Nawha and (8) Pethshiwani.
Jintur .. ..	Purgala.
Kalamnuri .. ..	(1) Dongarkada, (2) Shevala and (3) Waranga.
Parbhani .. ..	(1) Brahmapuri, (2) Dhargar-Takli, (3) Khanapur, (4) Mandakhali, (5) Phul-Kalas, (6) Pokharni, (7) Sade-gaon, (8) Savangi Kh., (9) Sendra, (10) Takli-Babde, (11) Umari, (12) Varud and (13) Wadi-Damayi.
Partur .. ..	Pangri (Gosavi).
Pathri .. ..	(1) Babaltara, (2) Manwath and Manwath (Municipality).

## CHAPTER 8 — MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

BESIDES AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, BANKING, TRADE and COMMUNICATIONS, there are a number of occupations providing a means of livelihood to thousands of persons. These occupations have an important place in the economic life of the district not only because they provide a means of livelihood to a considerable number of people, but also because they produce essential goods of daily consumption. Some of the occupations render useful service to the people in a variety of ways. They are a sort of a blending of trade and industry.

A broad account of the more important of these occupations and the peculiar conditions and problems affecting the persons engaged in them are given in this chapter. The account is based on a selective study of a few representative establishments by means of a sample survey in the towns in the district.

Table Nos. 1 and 2 give the number of persons engaged in some of the miscellaneous occupations in the district.

TABLE No. 1  
NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS  
IN THE DISTRICT

Name of the Occupation (1)	1911 (2)	1921 (3)	1931 (4)	1941 (5)
Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ..	..	666	5	126
Grain parchers .. .. .	594	230	4	11
Sweetmeat and condiment makers .. .. .	76	1	36	71
Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	752	1,065	664	440
Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other wear articles.	9	..	..	4
Washing and cleaning .. .. .	2,495	2,438	1,262	1,713
Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers ..	2,225	1,525	894	817
Makers of jewellery and ornaments .. ..	4,114	2,783	1,107	993
Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices ..	18	11	162	272
Dealers in dairy products .. .. .	..	1,185	682	1,523
Hotels, cafes and restaurants .. .. .	1,219	1,005	1,631	1,519

## CHAPTER 8.

TABLE No. 2

## Miscellaneous Occupations.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS IN THE DISTRICT IN 1961

## INTRODUCTION.

Occupations (1)	Total (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Manufacturing of aerated and mineral waters ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. <sup>1</sup>
Rice pounders, huskers, and grain grinders .. ..	938	908	30
Sweetmeat makers .. .. .	668	454	214
Tailors, dress makers and garment makers .. ..	2,854	2,587	267
Hat and cap makers .. .. .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other industries pertaining to gloves, socks, umbrellas, etc.	13	10	3
Washing and cleaning .. .. .	750	412	338
Barbers, hair-dressers .. .. .	2,105	2,100	5
Furniture industries .. .. .	4,134	4,122	12
Jewellers, goldsmiths and silver smiths .. ..	1,017	1,013	4
Scavengers .. .. .	326	194	132

## HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS.

Hair-cutting saloons are innovation of the recent past. In the days gone by, when rural life dominated the economy, when cities were less developed, when people were still orthodox in their outlook, hair-cutting saloons were a rare phenomena. In cities as well as villages, the barber with his bag containing his paraphernalia was a common sight. Generally he used to call at his customers in bigger places, whereas in villages more often than not the *chavadi* was turned into his place of business. With changing times, the habits of the people changed, fashions developed and this resulted in the establishment of saloon shops so much so that every individual prefers to go to a saloon rather than bow his head before a conventional barber. Even the villages are not far behind the towns in this respect and saloons in their own orthodox fashion have sprung up in major parts of the rural areas.

Most of the establishments surveyed were owned by the persons concerned and they followed it as their principal occupation. The barbers as a class come from a particular social group. Naturally with the exception of a few owners of establishments, who had taken up the profession anew, in most cases the owners reported the occupation as a hereditary one.

*Size.*—Of the establishments surveyed most of those in villages and a certain percentage in towns were of small size. Very few in the towns could be regarded as large sized. The rest and therefore, the majority of establishments in the towns belonged to the medium category.

<sup>1</sup> Not available.



*Capital.*—The classification of the establishments into small, medium and large is mainly based upon the initial investment of capital required in an occupation of this type. The investment of capital in a small-sized establishment varied between Rs. 25 and Rs. 150; in medium-sized between Rs. 150 and Rs. 1,500; and in large-sized it was over Rs. 1,500.

*Expenditure.*—Most of the establishments covered by the survey were in rented premises and the rent for a small-sized shop was about Rs. 10; for a medium-sized about Rs. 25; and for a large-sized Rs. 50 and above. The accommodation in most cases consisted of a single room, the size of the room depending upon the size of the establishment.

*Equipment.*—The establishments in villages were sparsely furnished, having two chairs, a bench or two for the waiting customers and in solitary cases a mirror or two which only served the purpose of an item of decoration rather than that of utility. The conditions in the urban establishments differed widely and they presented a contrast. There was glamour in what one saw there. The chairs had top cushions and were reclining. There were wooden sofas where the customers could relax. The room walls had mirrors all over and the atmosphere was kept cool by moving fans. In Parbhani large-sized establishments were a rare category.

In villages the equipment was a mixture of orthodox and semi-modern items whereas in towns in most cases it was of latest and modern designs. In a few establishments automatic machines were found to be used. In such cases the customers were charged more. The location of business place, the general set up of the establishment were other factors on which depended the charges for service to the customers.

*Income.*—The business was constant throughout the year. The customers served and the income depended upon the size of the establishment. On the basis of the data collected, it could be said that on an average an employee in an establishment in villages served about five to ten customers in a day whereas the one in towns served about 10 to 20 customers a day. The major items of expenditure for the owner of an establishment were the expenses on working capital including the payment of wages to the workers wherever employed. Therefore, generally it could be said that the margin of profits was about 30 to 40 per cent of the total earnings of the establishment.

*Labour.*—In most cases in villages the head of the family and other members provided the labour force required. Only a few establishments employed outside labour. In towns the business being more brisk and heavy most of the establishments employed outside labour on daily wage basis which varied from shop to shop, and was between Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 a day. In the case of some establishments the outside labour was paid fifty per cent of the earnings of the business done in them. The maximum number of outside workers employed by an establishment never exceeded two or

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three and the total number of persons working in these establishments was about three in a small-sized shop, between three and six in a medium-sized shop, and between five and nine in a large-sized establishment.

*Expenditure.*—The extent of the use of necessary items for serving the customers depended upon the size of the establishment. A small-sized shop spent about Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a month on these items, the medium-sized one spent between Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 and the large-sized one spent between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80.

As the initial investment in this type of occupation did not involve a heavy financial burden upon the owner, it was found that very few establishment owners had liabilities in the form of debts. The earners were not progressive enough to have a union of their own. The charges in these establishments were in consonance with the higher cost of living today as compared to those a decade or two before.

## TAILORING.

Tailoring shops appear to be fairly distributed in the district. Almost all the shops in the district are small to medium-sized engaging not more than three to four hands. Fashionable and up-to-date shops are almost absent. The isolated and backward economy of the district pervades through almost all walks of life in the district and offers little incentive to the shopkeepers to renovate their technique and to remodel their shops.

Formerly tailoring was a hereditary occupation. There is now to be seen a considerable loosening of the old hereditary bonds.

With the growth of population and an increase in the demand for a better type of clothing, the tailoring business has expanded. Besides, the changing dress-habits of the people, importance attached to the wearing apparel and the common desire to catch up fashions provide a constant demand for the tailoring services. A more plentiful supply of money released due to the growth of the productive activity and the inflationary trends all over have provided the necessary purchasing power.

The village tailor is often the owner of a small-sized shop and makes a hand-to-mouth living. In festive and marriage seasons and at harvest time he is found to be very busy. During the rest of the year and especially during the rainy season he has to sit idle for want of work. Often he has to supplement his income and this he does by taking to agriculture or by the sale of cloth which he keeps in his tailoring shop. The garments stitched chiefly comprise waist coat (*choli*), petticoat (*parkar*), *lehenga* (*pyjama* for women) and shirt. His establishment is accommodated in his own residential premises, usually a corner of a room or an outer room serving the purpose. The shops in the towns are medium-sized. Even in towns like Parbhani, Sailu and Manwath decent and well-equipped shops are conspicuous by their absence. The tailors in towns have specialised skill in stitching ladies' and gents' garments. Some of the shops in the towns are attached to the cloth shops.

The following figures indicate the number of persons engaged in the occupation during the last 40 years or so:—

Year	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners, etc.
(1)	(2)
1911 .. ..	752
1921 .. ..	1,065
1931 .. ..	664
1941 .. ..	440
1951 .. ..	N.A.
1961 .. ..	2,854

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*Accessories.*—Accessories mainly comprise thread, needles, buttons, canvas cloth, marking pencils or chalks and a measuring tape. Most of these are purchased locally. The expenditure under this head depends on the size of the establishment. It is generally observed to vary from about Rs. 2 to Rs. 20 per month.

*Tools and Equipment.*—The most important constituent of the tailoring equipment is the sewing machine. Equally important are the iron and a pair of scissors. The biggest shops in the district were found to keep two to three machines but the majority had business enough to maintain one sewing machine only. A sewing machine generally costs between Rs. 250 and Rs. 500. There is hardly any furniture in the shop. Most of these shops have a wooden board for cutting work, and a wooden stool for the tailor. A box holds the stitched clothes and left out pieces in a small shop. The medium-sized establishments have a bench or chairs for customers and a wooden cupboard or a show-case.

*Labour.*—In a one-man establishment the tailor does all the business single handed. At times he secures the help of his family members for stitching buttons or for any other such minor jobs. In others, where hired labour is engaged, sewing and other minor jobs are entrusted to the hired labour. The remuneration payable to the paid employees is generally fixed on piece-work basis or in a few cases it amounts to half the value of the work done by them during a day. The amount payable to the paid employees generally ranges from about Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month depending on the work allocated as well as the skill required in the performance of the task.

*Turnover.*—Shirts, pants, coats, waist coats, pyjamas, blouses among others make the usual items of stitching. The tailor's output of work is influenced by a number of factors, viz., (i) the situation of his shop near a market place or such other busy place that attracts more customers; (ii) the urban or rural character of his shop (the demand in the rural areas is often seasonal and limited) and (iii) the tailor's capacity to work to the satisfaction of his customers which earns him a good clientele. The sample survey revealed that the village tailor earns from Re. 1 to Rs. 2.50 per day. In towns the earnings ranged between Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

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*Income and Expenditure.*—Rent, accessories, repairs and replacements to sewing machines and labour charges are important items of the recurring expenditure. Most of the small establishments are housed in the tailor's residence, a corner or a part of the outer room or a veranda serving the purpose. This saves the expenditure on rent. Where rent is paid it ranges between Re. 1 and Rs. 5 in rural areas and between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 in urban areas depending upon the location and nearness to market area. Equally important are the expenses to be incurred on repairs and replacements to sewing machines. Regular repairs and renewals are necessary if the machines are to execute good work. Expenditure on this head costs from Rs. 2 to Rs. 20 per month.

The accessories required by a tailor are sewing thread, buttons and needles. The monthly expenses under this head range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10. The total monthly expenditure, therefore, ranges between Rs. 5 and Rs. 75. The gross income of the establishments ranges between Rs. 40 and Rs. 400 leaving a net income of between Rs. 35 and Rs. 325 per month.

The rise in the stitching charges has not led to any significant rise in their income and consequently in the standard of living of the tailors. The advantages are nullified by the rising cost of living. The average tailor certainly has a wide scope if he adopts the modern technique in tailoring and running the business.

## LAUNDERING.

Establishments coming under this category can be divided into three groups, viz., (i) the laundry shops. These are very few in the district and are restricted to the towns like Parbhani, Hingoli and Sailu. Customers themselves bring their clothes to these shops for washing and take the delivery. (ii) *Dhobis* who themselves go to collect clothes, wash and iron them and then deliver them back to their customers. Such establishments form the backbone of the occupation and carry on most of the business. (iii) Persons who only undertake the ironing of clothes brought by the customers. Such establishments are not commonly found in the district and many a time the second and the third category seem to be combined.

The following figures show the number of persons engaged in washing and cleaning as reported in the various census reports:—

Year	Persons engaged in washing and cleaning		
(1)	(2)		
1911	..	..	2,495
1921	..	..	2,438
1931	..	..	1,262
1941	..	..	1,713
1951	..	..	N.A.
1961	..	..	750

The decline in the number may be explained by the fact that in recent times the number of laundry shops is increasing and these shops successfully cater to the needs of a large population than the individual *dhobis* whose number shows a decline.

Washermen in towns follow the occupation as a principal one while in rural areas the occupation is often combined with some other pursuit.

*Dhobis.*—The clothes are taken to the *dhobighat* (washing place), washed and dried in the open. Then they are gathered and ironed at home. Once again the *dhobi* goes from house to house to deliver the clothes. The ironing shops are run almost on the same lines except that people bring and take back their clothes. In case of laundry shops the availability of capital and the business talent are important.

A washerman does not maintain a separate establishment for his business. A corner in his tenement or the veranda serves his purpose. Rent is, therefore, not an item in his expenditure side. Soap, washing soda, bleaching powder and indigo are required for washing, and charcoal and fuel for ironing and steaming clothes. He spends Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per month on these things. He often carries clothes on his back and only sometimes handcarts or bicycles are used which he either owns or takes on hire. Often a crude table is kept aside for ironing and a rack for keeping the ironed clothes. A charcoal iron is used. The whole equipment thus costs him something between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100.

The entire family of a *dhobi* serves as a working unit and hardly any outside labour is employed. Generally men undertake to collect clothes, women help in washing and children do petty jobs like drying clothes. Ironing is done mostly by men. *Dhobis* are usually paid at the rate of Rs. 10 for 100 clothes. Payments are made monthly. A *dhobi* earns Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month. They are always seen to live a hand to mouth existence.

*Laundry Shops.*—The laundry shops are gaining in number in the towns. People show a preference for these shops because of their timely service and efficient management. Some laundries undertake dyeing, darning and dry-cleaning also.

The establishments in the district do not use electric machines for washing and ironing because of the prohibitive electricity charges. The equipment in the shops consists of glass cupboards, chairs and tables (for ironing). The expenses on tools and equipment range between Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000. The survey revealed that almost all the establishments in the district had ordinary equipment and appearance. The launderers raise their own capital without resort to borrowing and only a few borrow from their friends and relatives. In laundries the charges are recovered on a cash basis. Thus, capital is easily replenished.

Most of the laundries engage *dhobis* for washing clothes. The *dhobis* are paid on piece rate basis at Rs. 6 for washing 100 clothes and Rs. 4 for ironing. When paid on a salary basis it comes to about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month.

Rent is also a factor in the expenditure. The rent generally ranges between Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 per month depending on the location. The total monthly expenses come to about Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

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## LAUNDERING.

Some shops provide for dry-cleaning and dyeing. Some provide for special washing and urgent deliveries which are usually charged at double rates. The total monthly turnover of a laundry shop varies between Rs. 250 and Rs. 800. The monthly income ranges between Rs. 150 and Rs. 400.

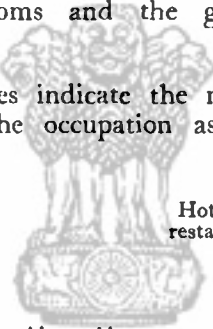
## HOTELLING.

Shops belonging to this category are mainly of three types, viz., (i) tea-shops, (ii) shops where tea and some snacks are served and (iii) shops where, in addition, meals also are served.

The shops in the district represent the backward nature of the district economy. The Irani tea-shops and the South Indian refreshment shops so common in Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and other leading cities do not seem to have made their way in the district. The existing shops are, however, fairly distributed all over the district.

There is a perceptible increase in the number of tea-shops in the last 15 years or so. The factors responsible for this growth are the needs of the industrial and business community, the changing social customs and the growing habits of eating out-doors.

The following figures indicate the number of persons in the district engaged in the occupation as reported in the various census reports:—



Year	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.
(1)	(2)
1911 .. ..	1,219
1921 .. ..	1,005
1931 .. ..	1,631
1941 .. ..	1,519
1951 .. ..	N.A.
1961 .. ..	1,493

The establishments in rural and urban areas offer a striking contrast in regard to their equipment, size and appearance. The establishments in rural areas are small. Their appearance is often shabby, the equipment ordinary and utensils and crockery crude. Usually wooden benches and in a few cases tables are provided for the customers. The walls are often decorated with an amusing combination of pictures of popular deities, national leaders and cinema stars. Some have phonographs and records to suit the taste of the village people. The shops mostly sell tea and some snacks. Generally a frequented place like a motor stand or a market is a preferred location. The shops usually turn into places where gossips arise and the news in the village is heartily discussed over a cup of hot tea.

The shops in the towns have a somewhat agreeable appearance with better furniture, utensils and crockery. With demand easily forthcoming, fresh dishes are served. Chairs and tables for the

customers and glass cupboards for crockery and confectionery are provided. The walls are decorated with mirrors, pictures and tube-lights. The district has very few well-kept hotels which are found only at Parbhani, Sailu, Gangakhed and Manwath. Even these do not stand a comparison with the fashionable shops in other cities.

*Accessories and Raw Materials.*—The accessories required depend upon the category to which the establishment belongs and comprise wheat flour, edible oil, vanaspati ghee, potatoes, onions and such other vegetables, spices, tea, sugar and eggs. These are purchased locally. The extent of the consumption of these depends on the size of the establishment and is usually from about Rs. 600 per year in the case of the smallest rural type to about Rs. 10 to 12 thousand in the case of the fairly big establishments in the urban areas.

The equipment required for a rural tea-shop is of ordinary type and usually absorbs capital worth a couple of hundred rupees. In others, the value of equipment ranges between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000. The urban establishments are usually better maintained than the rural ones.

*Capital.*—The capital required in these establishments is fixed as well as recurring. The fixed capital mainly covers the expenditure on equipment and the money spent in acquiring accommodation (premises). The working capital is consumed in the purchase of raw materials, rent and labour charges. This ranges between Rs. 600 and Rs. 12,000 per year.

*Rent.*—These shops are situated in premises other than the residential ones. Rent is, therefore, a regular item on the expenditure schedule. It ranges between Rs. 10 and Rs. 75 depending upon the nature of the accommodation and its location.

*Labour.*—In small establishments, services such as preparing and serving of tea, maintaining accounts and other things are managed by the owner single-handed and sometimes with the help of his family members. The number of persons employed depends on the size of the establishment and the rush of the clientele. A large-sized establishment engages a number of employees for cooking, serving and washing utensils. As cooking requires skill, cooks are better paid than other employees excluding the managerial staff. The survey revealed that a cook was paid between Rs. 30 and Rs. 60 while others were paid between Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 depending on the nature of the job allotted. Besides, employees are given meals and tea twice a day. Employees have to work from early morning till night. The work at the hotels keeps them busy the whole day. The wages and the facilities offered by the employers, therefore, seem inadequate. The labour is thus always on the move in search of better jobs.

*Turnover.*—The turnover mainly depends on the size and category of the establishment, its location, rush of the clientele, special dishes served and other amenities such as the services and

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the general get-up of the establishment. It also depends on the season. It is brisk in rural areas during festivals and harvest season. In urban areas, the seasonal variations are less marked. In general, the turnover varies between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 20,000.

*Income and Expenditure.*—Accessories, rent and labour charges are the main items of expenditure. Raw material accounts for the major portion in rural as well as urban areas. On establishment, the urban units were found to spend more than their rural counterpart. The total expenditure ranged between Rs. 700 and Rs. 15,000 per year. The net income, thus, ranged between Rs. 60 and Rs. 350 per month.

The increasing number of the establishments clearly shows that the occupation affords enough profit margins for the owners to undertake the business. The rising cost of living and the mounting maintenance costs are fully covered by the rates charged. The initial expenditure is often heavy and the owners resort to borrowing. Usually relatives and friends are approached for loans. The hotel owners' association in the district was established in 1956. It looks after the interest of its members. There is no association of the employees in the district.

**GRINDING,**  
**POUNDING AND**  
**PARCHING OF**  
**GRAINS.**

The establishments under this category can be grouped under various heads, *viz.*, those undertaking (i) grinding of grains and other things, (ii) pounding of pulses, (iii) parching of grains and (iv) de-husking and hulling. Sometimes all of these are found to have been combined in one and the same establishment. There are very few de-husking mills in the district (mainly at Basmath) and these are often combined with the pounding and grinding establishments as the district has only a little paddy crop.

Formerly grinding, pounding and parching was done by hand processes. The housewives acted in co-operation which made their task easy. Only occasionally hired labour was engaged. With the introduction of oil engines at the beginning of this century the time-consuming and the laborious task was transferred to flour mills. With the fast pace of economic progress the demand for such establishments is growing. The following figures show the number of persons engaged in the occupation as revealed by the various censuses:—

Year	Rice-pounders, huskers, flour-grinders and grain parchers, etc.	
(1)	(2)	
1911	..	594
1921	..	896
1931	..	9
1941	..	137
1951	..	N.A.
1961	..	938



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GRAINS.

Due to the different bases of classification adopted at the different censuses the figures cannot be taken at their face value. However, they indicate a broad trend. As is commonly observed, the use of mechanical equipment requires only a small number of human hands to operate, thus reducing the number of people engaged. Besides, the occupation which was almost exclusively undertaken by the womenfolk is now, with the opening of the grinding mills, being handled by men.

Parching of grains requires simple equipment, such as a huge frying pan, a long wooden or iron spoon to stir the grains, sand and fuel (wood or charcoal). The parching establishments are sometimes housed in the owner's place of residence. The owners, however, maintain separate shops for the sale of parched grain. Rent generally varies between Rs. 5 and Rs. 20 per month. The owner is usually helped by the family members especially by women. He himself undertakes its sale. Some carry it in a basket or a sack and sell it going from door to door. Expenses on fuel vary between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20. Paddy, jowar, gram and maize are parched. The amount spent on buying grains constitutes the bulk of the expenditure. Depending upon the demand, it varies between Rs. 70 and Rs. 150 per month. The total monthly expenditure thus ranges between Rs. 85 and Rs. 200. The total receipts of the establishments consist of the money received from the sale of the parched grain. These range between Rs. 150 and Rs. 300 per month. The net income of an establishment thus lies between Rs. 65 and Rs. 120 per month. This includes the wages of the owners working themselves instead of employing outside labour. The occupation is almost invariably restricted to the *Bhoi* community. These people do a little fishing in the rainy season and in summer grow vegetables on the river banks to augment their income.

Hulling, pounding and grinding require suitable mechanical equipment. However, the same motive power can be used in operating them. Hence some establishments maintain pounding, hulling and grinding equipment which they operate alternately as required.

The grinding charges depend on the type of work and the grain, and generally range between 6 paise to 15 paise per *payali* (nearly 4 kilograms). The expenditure can be grouped under two heads, *viz.*, (i) capital and (ii) recurring. The capital expenditure includes the cost of installation of grinding machines which are worked on crude oil. The electric machines require a less initial outlay. However, the electricity charges in the district are almost prohibitive. Mills which do polishing of rice and pounding of pulses require special equipment, such as hullers and crushers. The oil engine together with grinding stones, pounders and hullers costs about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000. The mill-owners usually approach friends and relatives for loans or raise the money from their own resources.

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The recurring expenditure includes charges due to rent, labour and fuel. Some establishments, especially in rural areas, are housed in temporary sheds, others in kutcha houses and only rarely in well-built buildings. The rent ranges between Rs. 5 and Rs. 20 per month.

An employee in a flour-mill gets about Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per month.

The business is almost steady throughout the year. It is, however, brisk in the dry season when people bring chillis, turmeric and salt in large quantities and store it. De-husking is done when paddy is ready. The parching establishments have busy time during the dry season.

With no fixed working hours in villages, people gather at the mills with their grains as the humming of the mill starts. In small villages with no grinding mills people go to the nearby village for grinding.

PAN AND BIDI  
SHOPS.

Pan-chewing is quite popular among the people of Parbhani district. Even women relish it. People who do not chew pan regularly do it after heavy meals on festive occasions. The digestive property of betel-leaf is commonly acknowledged.

In 1961 pan and bidi shops engaged 905 persons (including 43 women) in Parbhani district.

Pan and bidi shops are fairly distributed all over the district. The bazar place and entertainment corners are suitable sites and afford good business. Some shops operate as mere extensions of big hotels and restaurants. A majority of such establishments can hardly be termed as shops because of their size and equipment. All the articles for sale are compactly arranged so as to fit them in the scanty space available. These shops are decorated in typical way. Small wooden shelves or cupboards hold the articles so perfectly arranged as to provide a sort of a decoration. A mirror or two, a time-piece and pictures of deities and popular film stars are the usual items of decoration. Polished brass bowls for *kath* and *chuna* and the shining brass plate please the customer's eye. Many-a-time the shopkeepers keep for sale some other articles of daily use, e.g., postage stamps, envelopes, match-boxes, and kites. The customers flock at the shops especially after the toil of the day and the shopkeeper adds spice to his pan with some news of local interest.

*Accessories.*—Of the raw materials, betel-leaves are purchased from the local merchants. Most of the demand for betel-leaves in the district is met with by local production. The shopkeepers buy betel-nuts, tobacco, *chuna*, *kath* (*catechu*) from the local merchants. However, betel-nuts are imported from Bombay, tobacco from Satara and Jalna and spices like cloves and cardamom from Orissa and Malabar. Bidis are made at Sailu on a very small scale. The main quantum of bidis and cigarettes comes from Jalna. The amount spent on raw materials depends on the business at these shops. A number of these shops sell betel-leaves,

betel-nuts, *masala pan*, catechu, *chuna*, bidis and cigarettes, snuff and some of the other articles described above. The monthly expenses of such shops stand between Rs. 150 and Rs. 300. A few establishments spend even more and are seen to be doing good business. Small shops restrict their scope to their original character and generally spend between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 per month.

*Tools and Equipment.*—The very nature and the size of the establishments does not require them to possess costly tools and equipment. Containers to keep various articles, pots for *chuna* and *kath*, nut crackers, shelves or cupboards are all that is necessary. In big towns the shops are fitted with tube lights. The amount absorbed in tools and equipment differs according to the size of the shop. The majority of the shops in the district are small-sized and possess tools and equipment worth about Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 and only in a few cases the amount exceeds beyond this.

*Capital.*—Pan bidi shops require little initial outlay. Most of the business of these shops is carried on a cash basis. The working capital, required for the purchase of raw materials, payment of rent and labour charges, is also recovered easily. Capital is, therefore, not locked up. Borrowing is very rarely resorted to.

*Income and Expenditure.*—The shopkeeper prepares varieties of pan, e.g., *masala*, special, etc., and charges vary accordingly. The total turnover ranges from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 per day, depending on the size and situation of the shop. The monthly income thus ranges between Rs. 90 and Rs. 400.

On the expenditure side the main item is the purchase of raw materials. It amounts to more than three-fourth of the total expenditure. The amount spent on rent depends on the situation. It is often high when compared to the size of the establishment and often ranges between Rs. 5 and Rs. 25. The shopkeepers willingly pay the rent because of the sizeable returns.

Labour charges do not figure prominently on the expenditure schedule. The nature of the job is such that it can be easily managed single-handed. Where the shopkeepers undertake to prepare bidis, they are found to employ a few persons on a piece-rate basis. On an average, for making 1,000 bidis, the charges amount to Rs. 2.

The total expenditure thus ranges between Rs. 80 and Rs. 325. The net monthly income is seen to range between Rs. 25 and Rs. 200, depending upon the size of the shop.

The remunerative nature of the occupation coupled with the small capital requirements, the tidy size of the establishment, quick return on the investment and ease of operation encourage persons to undertake the occupation.

A fairly large number of the working population is engaged in public administration. The census figures under this head broadly include police, persons employed by the State and Union

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Governments, municipalities, other local bodies, village officials and servants, village watchmen and persons in the army. Persons following professions like medicine, law and education, even though in Government service, are not included in this class, but are returned under separate heads. The following tables give the number of persons engaged in this occupation.



सत्यमेव जयते

TABLE No. 3  
NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Occupation (1)	1911		1921		1931		1941		1951	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)
1. Police .. .. .	845	..	652	8	363	27	587	..	N. A.	N. A.
2. Service of the State .. .. .	..	..	..	..	297	4	1,279	21	N. A.	N. A.
3. Municipal and other local ser- vice.	130	7	18	..	172	4	361	60	N. A.	N. A.
4. Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	6,296	348	15	..	1,496	8	1,317	67	N. A.	N. A.
5. Village watchmen .. .. .	7,731	..	5,461	5,577	37	12	2,012	..	N. A.	N. A.
6. Army .. .. .	609	..	554	6	122	..	114	2	N. A.	N. A.
Total .. .. .	15,611	355	6,700	5,591	2,487	55	5,670	150	N. A.	N. A.

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Occupations.PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE No. 4

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
AS PER 1961 CENSUS

(1)	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)
Police .. .. .	1,394	1	1,395
Municipal and other local service ..	638	113	751
Administrative Departments of the State Government.	4,058	71	4,129

The table reveals certain interesting facts. While comparing the 1921 census figures with those of the 1911 census, figures under all heads indicate a fall. However, the fall in the number of village officials and servants other than watchmen (from 6,296 in 1911 to 15 males in 1921) is very steep. The 1921 census report does not explain the tremendous increase in the number of female village watchmen (from none in 1911 to 5,577 in 1921). The figures show a further fall in 1931. As compared with the figures for 1921, the 1931 figures show a decrease in all branches except the State and municipal service. The variations between the 1941 and 1931 figures were the result of an increase in the strength of police and village watchmen consequent upon the large number required to control the *hartals* and *satyagrahs* in the non-co-operation movements and for purposes of civil defence. The increase in the number of persons in the services of the State, municipal services, village officials and servants other than watchmen indicates the growth of administrative machinery in various directions. The ratio of females in the State services also indicates a rise.

A further rise in the number is visible in the post-war period. It is directly the result of a change in the character of the Government from a Police State to a Welfare State. A number of activities for the welfare and convenience of people are undertaken by the Governmental and local bodies. These require an elaborate administrative system.

The pay scales, terms of service and methods of recruitment of Government servants are regulated by the State Service Rules. The local bodies have their own rules and regulations under the direction of the State Government.

All the censuses return a small number under the head "Arts, Letters and Science". A number of smaller groups distinct from one another are included under this category. They are musicians, singers, dancers, actors, architects, engineers, public scribes, authors, artists, journalists, photographers and sculptors. The table below gives the number of persons following various occupations of this class as their principal means of livelihood.

TABLE No. 5

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN ARTS, LETTERS AND SCIENCE

Occupation  (1)	1911		1921		1931		1941	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
1. Musicians, singers, actors, dancers, etc.	913	232	367	120	31	..	47	51
2. Architects, engineers and surveyors.	4	..	3	2	2	..	2	..
3. Public scribes and stenographers, etc.	..	..	..	..	3	..	32	..
4. Authors, artists, astronomers, astrologers, editors, journalists, image makers, photographers and sculptors, etc.	*4	*4	77	..	†123	..	†267	21
Total ..	1,157		569		159		420	

The basis of classification differed at the different census years. However, a decline in the number is evident till 1931. The 1941 census figures report a rise.

\*Includes meteorologists and botanists but excludes editors and journalists.

†Includes horoscope casters, fortune tellers, wizards, witches, etc.

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## TABLE No. 6

Miscellaneous  
Occupations.NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN ARTS, LETTERS AND SCIENCE IN  
PARBHANI DISTRICT IN 1961ARTS, LETTERS  
AND SCIENCE.

Occupation (1)	Males (2)	Females (3)
1. Musicians, singers, actors, dancers, etc. .. ..	418	113
2. Architects, engineers and surveyors .. .. .	156	..
3. Stenographers and typists .. .. .	568	27
4. Artists, writers and related workers including authors, editors, journalists, painters, sculptors, etc.	56	23
Total ..	1,198	163

Formerly, due to the absence of any established institutions, training in these fields mainly consisted of doing apprenticeship under experts. A few belonging to this group rise to fame and are fortunate to gain popularity in lifetime. Others lead a hard life and their creations rise to fame only after their death. An artist's reward is, however, highly subjective, the artist deriving a satisfaction from his own creation, apart from the money return he actually receives. The money return usually depends on the popularity he has won. In recent times, however, a number of institutions have sprung up where specialised training is imparted. Thus a number of institutions for journalism, engineering, architecture, photography, sculpture and other arts like drawing and painting afford opportunities for the talent in the field. Such persons have opportunities in Government undertakings and private institutions. Many carry on their work privately. New techniques of advertising and propaganda give them wide popularity which was unheard of in former times.

In the field of music and dramatics a specially organised body, the Sangeet Natak Academy' is entrusted with its promotion and award of scholarships to suitable persons. The Indian Film Institute of Poona trains persons in various jobs connected with the film industry.

PERSONS  
LIVING ON  
UNEARNED  
INCOME.

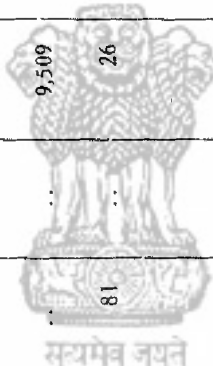
A large number of persons live on unearned income. Agricultural rent receiver, estate owners, persons mainly living on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds are also included in this class. The following table enumerates the persons belonging to this class.



TABLE No. 7  
NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING ON UNEARNED INCOME

Occupation (1)	1911		1921		1931		1941		1951	
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)
1. (a) Persons living on purely agricultural rent excluding the dependents.	8,711	3,096	8,743	4,581	12,000	9,000	12,888	9,662	15,776*	17,551
(b) Rent receivers who have secondary means of livelihood.	..	..	..	..	9,509	825	10,521	3,112	N.A.	N.A.
2. (a) Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) and persons living principally on income from pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds.	105	4	81	..	26	1	24	1	N.A.	N.A.
(b) Such persons who have secondary means of livelihood.	40	..	20	..	..	..	6	2	N.A.	N.A.

\*Includes their dependents too.



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Occupations.PERSONS  
LIVING ON  
UNEARNED  
INCOME.

The census figures indicate that the number has risen throughout these years. Besides, a substantial majority of such persons lived till recently on agricultural rent. Alienations of villages and grant of lands and cash allowances were dictated by political necessity, the necessity of support for the existing rule and permanent stable revenue to the State. This was the practice under the rule of the Hindus, the Muslims and the Marathas. Creation and continuance of such special tenures affected the social well being of a larger number of persons in the village who had to labour for the luxurious maintenance of their overlords. Thus was created a class of non-cultivating landlords. The British continued such tenures as vested interests to support their administration and to secure land revenue.

Such intermediaries have no place in the new democratic set up as embodied in the Constitution of India. The Government of India thus adopted a policy of removing all such intermediaries from the administration by enacting special legislation. The State Government abolished *inams*, *watans* and non-rayatwari tenures under special Acts. Thus there is to be seen a decline in the number of persons belonging to the first group.

On the other hand, rules regarding pension and provident fund are being revised and extended. The number of scholarships by Government as well as private and public institutions has increased to a considerable extent. There is, thus, to be expected an increase in the number of persons included in the second category.

LEGAL  
PROFESSION

The historical background of the region explains the peculiar features of this profession to be seen in the district. Till very recently, as a legacy of the Nizam's dominion, licences for carrying on legal practice were conferred upon people and these were called as *munsafs*. From 1956 the Marathwada region came under the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court and the law examinations and the bar council examinations were made compulsory. However, the existing lawyers were allowed to carry on their legal practice.

With the general spread of education there is to be seen a commensurate increase in the number of persons taking to law. Each year an increasing number of law graduates joins the field. However, lately a number of such graduates take Government posts or work as labour officers in various industrial concerns, the scope being limited for practising lawyers.

The recent Government land legislation gave rise to a number of tenancy suits initially. However, as time went on the relations between the landlord and the tenant became gradually specified. Besides, land suits involving amounts over Rs. 1,000 are tried in Civil Courts while others are disposed of in the Mamlatdars' Courts. This has resulted in the diminution in the number of law suits involving land and has in turn affected the practice of lawyers specialising on the civil side. Specialising on the criminal

side is, therefore, becoming more popular. A decline in the number of criminal cases is not expected unless the basic human nature which prompts such activities undergoes a radical change. On the contrary, the present conditions involving a constantly changing pattern of life, growing population and the resulting scarcity of goods have led to a rise in the number of crimes like theft and murder.

The legal profession includes practising lawyers, their clerks and petition-writers. The 1911 census records 201 lawyers, advocates and kazis and eight clerks and petition-writers. Twenty years later there were 452 lawyers and advocates and seven lawyers' clerks and petition-writers. In 1960 there were 146 lawyers practising in the district. Of these, 56 were at Parbhani; ten at Sailu; nine at Gangakhed; 11 at Kalamnuri; 13 at Hingoli; ten at Partur; 20 at Jintur and 17 at Basmath. The 11 Courts in the district are located as follows: four at Parbhani and the remaining seven, one each at Jintur, Gangakhed, Sailu, Partur, Hingoli, Basmath and Kalamnuri. Of the 39 advocates in the district four advocates are practising on the original side; 14 on the appellate side and 21 on both the sides.

The monthly income of a lawyer is found to vary between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500. But a few senior and experienced lawyers are found to have a much more practice.

It is only with the spread of literacy and knowledge that the science of medicine has been divorced from superstitious beliefs and gradually people have come to realise the worth of medicine as a cure for practically all diseases. The conditions fifty years ago were miserable and heart-rending. With the *vaidu Devarshi* regarded as a superman and offering disease cure based on strange methods on the one hand and the apathy of the people amounting almost to complete surrender to the wiles of nature on the other diseases took a heavy toll of human lives and made them suffer untold miseries. The conditions have changed gradually.

With the spread of western education and with the establishment of educational institutions for teaching in the modern medical science, the witch doctors, and exorcists have lost their hold on the people except in the far off villages. On the contrary people trained in modern scientific knowledge are seen capturing the field. The general lack of medical facilities and hospitals in the district is in keeping with the backwardness of the region in other walks and its comparatively late development. Parbhani district has no medical college. Medical students have, therefore, to go to Hyderabad and Aurangabad where medical colleges are situated.

The following census figures reflect the change in the composition and the growth in the number of members belonging to this class. In 1911 the District Census recorded 41 medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons, of

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### Miscellaneous Occupations.

#### LEGAL PROFESSION.

#### MEDICINE.

## CHAPTER 8.

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## MEDICINE.

whom four were women. In the same year, the midwives, vaccinators, compounders and nurses numbered ten, all of them being women. In 1921, there were 699 members belonging to the first group. Of these 405 were females. The second group had 94 members, of whom 16 were females. The registered medical practitioners including oculists are returned separately in the 1931 census. These numbered 17 (including two women). In the same year the district had six dentists and two veterinary surgeons. Other persons practising the healing art without being registered numbered 482. Of these, 51 were females. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders and nurses numbered 148 (including 85 women). The Medical Act No. 1 of 1312 Fasli (Hyderabad) brought the practitioners of Indian systems of medicine under registration. In 1961, there were in the district 272 physicians, surgeons and dentists including five women. Of these, 90 (including two women) were practising in ayurvedic system of medicine. Nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians in the same year numbered 558. These included 189 women.

The medical profession prospered during the last fifty years. With the spread of literacy and modern scientific knowledge people have become more health conscious and they no longer hesitate to approach a doctor in the event of illness. This has favourably reacted upon the earnings of the medical practitioner which have gone up considerably. A medical practitioner is seen to earn between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600 per month. A number of doctors are seen to maintain a car and acquire property in some form or other. The members of the profession are held in high respect by the general public because of the relief they give to the ailing and the sick.

Medical and public health facilities in the district which were neglected in the past, are receiving attention under the five-year plans. Government dispensaries are run at all the taluka places and also at Sailu, Manwath, Purna and Palam with separate female wards. Primary health centres (about 32 in number) are opened at various places in the district. Besides, the district has a Civil Hospital and eight *unani* and twelve ayurvedic dispensaries. There is a Government T. B. Hospital at Parbhani and a Leprosy Fighting Centre at Purna. Family planning centres are run at Jintur, Bori and Hingoli.

EDUCATIONAL  
SERVICE.

Education received sparse attention in the Nizam's regime. Most of the efforts for the establishment of educational institutions were confined to the capital city of Hyderabad. Marathwada region as a whole showed a low percentage of literacy. Private efforts in the educational field were not very encouraging. Since the merger of the Hyderabad State in the Indian Union in 1949 special efforts were made to increase the educational facilities for the people of this region. Considering the special needs of this region suitable provisions were made in the allotments under the five-year plans of the State.

The following figures indicate the number of persons engaged in teaching in the Parbhani district:—

Year (1)	Teachers and Professors (2)
1911*	.. 279
1921	.. 366
1931	.. 195
1941	.. 272
1951	.. N.A.
1961	.. 3,562†

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Owing to the changes in the basis of classification the different census figures do not reflect a uniform picture. However, comparing these figures with similar figures for other regions the paucity of educational institutions becomes sufficiently evident.

In 1960, there were 1,044 primary schools in the district of which 47 were in urban areas. The primary teachers numbered 2,101. There were two basic training colleges in the district, one at Basmath and the other at Parbhani. Vocational and technical schools were conspicuously absent. Two multi-purpose schools were opened under the second five-year plan. There was a middle school in the district and 28 high schools. Besides, there were six special schools and two pre-primary schools.

The Shivaji Arts and Science College and the Agricultural College in the district are affiliated to the Marathwada University at Aurangabad.

The educational facilities provided in recent times are a direct result of private and Governmental efforts in this field. The introduction of universal and free primary education and free educational facilities at all levels to students, the income of whose parents does not exceed Rs. 1,200 a year, has further facilitated the spread of education.

In respect of earnings and qualifications, the class shows a definite improvement as compared to the past. To improve the living conditions of the teaching staff pay scales have been revised from time to time. A great insistence is laid on the minimum qualifications and on trained staff by the educational institutions. In spite of the revision of the pay scales most of the members of this class have to augment their income by resorting to some other means. In rural areas a teacher often resorts to agriculture or such other occupation. In urban areas, he derives his subsidiary income from tuitions.

The status enjoyed by this class has undergone a considerable change along with the changing times. Formerly, in the absence of text books, radios and newspapers the teachers were the sole imparters of knowledge outside the family. They were revered and regarded in awe. With the standardization of text books and

\*Including clerks and servants connected with education.

†These include persons employed in technical and non-technical schools, colleges and institutions as well as in scientific and research institutions. Of these 3,336 or 93 per cent worked in colleges, schools and institutions of non-technical type.

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availability of printed material and other news agencies the relations between the teacher and the taught have deteriorated to some extent. The recent Government practice of honouring great workers in the educational field and observing special days like "Shikshak Din" to inculcate a high respect for this class is bound to create a healthy influence.

Religion is a system of worship based on human belief in a higher unseen controlling power. In olden days when the facts of nature were not discovered people were highly credulous and believed in the magic of nature. Religion had thus a powerful hold on almost all walks of life. It was a full-time occupation for a number of people. The priest was an important person in urban as well as rural areas. He was highly respected and was approached for advice on family problems. He was indispensable at important family rites like births, marriages and deaths. He also acted as an intermediary between the members of the family and the God. The priests attached to important temples were the trustees of the estates attached to such temples. The class as a whole enjoyed an exalted status and did well. Some of them amassed a fortune as *puraniks* and *kirtankars*. The class had a high morale and some of them interpreted the religious precepts.

However, the following years witnessed a gradual decline in the importance of the priests and their status. A subsequent decline in their number in the district is clearly indicated by the following census figures. Of such persons, the most numerous are the priests, ministers of religion, religious mendicants, *mullahs* and *kazis*.

Year (1)	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)
1911 ..	2,697	1,982	4,679
1921 ..	1,615	412	2,027
1931 ..	1,618	485	2,103
1941 ..	1,684	692	2,376
1951 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1961 ..	1,864	128	1,992

As time went on the facts of nature were discovered. The shroud of mystery that surrounded them in the past was easily explained. With the spread of education and modern scientific knowledge, people began to question the religious beliefs prevalent so far. The old dogmas could no longer withstand the growing scepticism of recent times. Traditions have lost their hold on people's minds. This coupled with a gradual decline in the intellectual and moral standards among the members of the class is responsible for the decline in their fortune and status. The class as a whole has failed to reinstate the growing disbelief in spiritual matters.

The number of persons following this profession and their status have thus deteriorated. The younger generation is found to be shy to follow it and is in search of some other occupation. Even those who are already in it find some subsidiary occupation to augment their meagre incomes ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 in rural areas and from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per month in urban areas.

## CHAPTER 9—ECONOMIC TRENDS

THIS CHAPTER DEALS WITH THE STANDARD OF LIVING of the people in urban and rural areas. Besides, it also attempts to envisage the economic prospects of the district, having regard to the potentialities of the district in various fields of economic activity. The chapter is divided into two sections, viz., (i) Standard of Living and (ii) Economic Prospects.

CHAPTER 9.  
Economic Trends.  
INTRODUCTION.

### SECTION I—STANDARD OF LIVING

In the absence of a comprehensive and detailed survey of the incomes and pattern of expenditure of various sections of the people residing in different parts of this district, it is almost impossible to present an exact account of their standard of living. Working knowledge of the prevalent standard of living is, however, very useful for economic, social and administrative planning. An attempt has, therefore, been made to indicate the standard of living of different sections of the people staying in urban as well as rural areas. The account is based on tabulated and descriptive information collected by direct contacts with persons concerned during the course of a sample survey. While actual observations and indirect checks bear sufficient testimony to the accuracy of the general outline of the picture so revealed, no statistical accuracy is contemplated or claimed for the findings.

STANDARD OF  
LIVING.

For the purpose of investigation a household was adopted as the unit of sampling. Taking average annual income as the basis of classification and having regard to the general backwardness of the district the families were grouped as under:—

Group I—Families with an annual income of Rs. 3,000 and above.

Group II—Families with an annual income ranging between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000.

Group III—Families with an annual income below Rs. 1,000.

#### *Group I*

*Income.*—This income group was composed of families which could be described as better off than the other two groups in the urban sector. The annual income of each family in this group amounted to Rs. 3,000 or above. This group mainly comprised

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**STANDARD OF**  
**LIVING.**  
**Urban Area.**

doctors, pleaders, hotel owners, businessmen, some high school teachers and Government servants. The family usually consisting of four units \* (three adults and two minors) depended for its livelihood upon the head of the family. The estimated average earnings of the 78 families surveyed amounted to little over Rs. 450 per month. Generally, the occupation followed by the head of the family was the only source of income, though in some cases agricultural land and house-rent provided the subsidiary source of income to them. This group had in many cases a surplus of income over expenditure.

*Expenditure.*—The scrutiny of expenditure of the families revealed the following facts. The average total estimated expenditure of a family amounted to Rs. 3,300 per annum or Rs. 275 per month. The families in this group were found to spend nearly 45 per cent of their total expenditure on food items comprising cereals, pulses, vegetables, edibles, oils, milk and milk products. They were, of course, accustomed to consume better quality products. Expenditure on clothing absorbed about one-tenth of the total annual expenditure.

Almost all the families spent money for religious or charitable purposes. Though the amount spent by a family varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250 per year, on an average each family was found to spend around Rs. 100 on religious account. The families in this income group availed themselves of clinical or medical facilities. It was observed that the medical expenses of a family varied between Rs. 100 and Rs. 450 per year. Members of a family spent Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per year on travel.

*Savings, investment and housing.*—As pointed out earlier, the members of families in this group were left with a surplus after meeting their total expenditure. In many cases this surplus was invested in Life Insurance Policies, National Savings Certificates or alternatively was held partly in the form of bank deposits and partly in cash. Wherever possible, each family meticulously planned for the education of its younger generation. Parents with foresight had taken education policies to provide for the higher education of their children. They seemed to be anxious to send their children, for engineering, medical, technical and similar other courses which are considered most lucrative in this age of technological and industrial development. About ten per cent of the families surveyed owned agricultural lands whose value ranged between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 1,25,000 as against an annual income of the order of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 20,000. Nearly 30 per cent of the families surveyed owned houses whose value ranged from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 30,000. Except a few houses built in modern style and design during the last decade or so, houses were generally built of stones and pucca bricks. Most of them were provided

\*The recognition of a person of the age of 12 or above as a full adult unit for cereal consumption and a person below that age limit as half a unit has now widely been accepted. In this Chapter, the unit of membership of a family is computed accordingly on the same basis, a person of the age of 12 or above being equal to one unit and one below 12 being equal to half a unit.



with closed bathrooms or independent latrines. Use of electricity for cooking and other purposes was almost absent. Persons staying in rented premises paid around Rs. 45 per month as rent for a tenement comprising a kitchen and two rooms.

*Household equipment and literacy.*—Most of the families in this group were found to possess a few chairs, a table, a cot and an almirah. The household equipment of these families consisted of brass and copper utensils, crockery and a few earthen pots. Use of stainless steel utensils, in some cases, was also not uncommon. The bedding valued at Rs. 250 approximately, consisted of chaddars, carpets, mattresses and pillows. Besides, some families possessed a radio set. The percentage of literacy in this group was quite high. While most of the members had received secondary education, a few had received college education.

### *Group II*

*Income.*—The annual income of each family in this group varied between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000. This group included mechanics, repairers, retail traders, petty merchants, teachers, drivers, small farmers, and the clerical staff of the Government. The family usually consisted of five units (three adults and four minors). All the members in a family depended for their livelihood upon the head of the family. In some families, two earners were found to support the entire family. The estimated average earnings of the 114 families surveyed amounted to a little over Rs. 150 per month. Some families received subsidiary income from agricultural lands which they owned.

*Expenditure.*—A scrutiny of the expenditure of the families revealed that the average total estimated expenditure of a family amounted to Rs. 1,680 per annum or Rs. 140 per month. Of this nearly 33 per cent was accounted for by cereals and pulses while milk and milk products accounted for a little over 8.6 per cent. Expenditure on clothing amounted to 12 per cent of the annual expenditure. Expenditure on religious account was the most common item of expenditure in all the family budgets, and amounted to sums varying between Rs. 20 and Rs. 150 per annum. Most of the families availed themselves of medical facilities during illness. Each family was found to spend on an average Rs. 150 per year on that account. A few families had incurred debts to the tune of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 for meeting the expenditure on the prolonged illness of some one or the other in the family. The family as a whole spent on an average Rs. 150 on travelling, which was undertaken during the marriage season or on some pressing occasions.

It was noticed that almost all the families in this group found it somewhat difficult to maintain their traditional standard of living in the face of higher cost of living. They had to resort to borrowing to meet contingent expenses arising out of marriage or sickness, in the family.

*Savings, investment and housing.*—The family budgets of this group showed a meagre surplus amounting on an average to Rs. 120 per annum. It was observed that some families invested

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 STANDARD OF  
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 Urban Area.

this surplus in Life Insurance Policies, National Savings Certificates or held it in the form of bank deposits or in cash. They desired that their children should go in for higher education and for those courses which promised good careers. On an average, every year each family spent Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 on education. They did not hesitate to borrow funds to meet the expenses on higher education. They regarded education as essential particularly because they were sceptical about their proprietary rights in and income from agricultural lands. About 25 per cent of the families surveyed owned agricultural lands. About 28 per cent of the families surveyed owned houses whose value ranged between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 20,000. Most of the houses were built of stones, bricks and mud and were repaired from time to time. Persons staying in rented premises paid around Rs. 30 by way of rent per month.

*Household equipment and literacy.*—The household equipment of families in this group comprised few brass and copper utensils, many aluminium utensils and some earthen pots. Very few families possessed a chair, a table or a cot. In view of the limited income, it was not surprising that their household equipment including bedding just enabled them to meet their day-to-day requirements. The percentage of literacy among persons over six years of age was around 70. A large portion had received primary and secondary education while those who had received college education were small in number.

*Group III*

*Income.*—The annual income of the families in this group was below Rs. 1,000 or about Rs. 84 per month. It included a large number of persons living from hand to mouth comprising farm workers, landless tenants, hawkers, coolies, carpenters, cobblers, potters, etc.

The average family consisted of six and a half units (four adults and five children). Generally, there were two earners in each family on whom all the members of the family depended for their livelihood. The average estimated earnings of the 40 families surveyed were Rs. 84 per month.

*Expenditure.*—The families in this group suffered from an excess of expenditure over income which forced them to contract debts. They spent more than half of their earnings on cereals, pulses and other items of food. Clothing roughly accounted for a tenth share of the annual expenditure. As two major items, viz., food and clothing, absorbed nearly 60 per cent of their expenditure, the balance was too small for a comfortable living. The families could hardly spend Rs. 50 per year for religious or charitable purposes. Only some families could afford medical expenses which averaged Rs. 90 or thereabout per annum. Because of the limited resources, they found it difficult to send the youngsters in their family for higher education. Their average annual expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 120. On

account of their meagre income they travelled only when necessary and spent on an average between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 every year on travelling. The poverty of the families in this group did not permit them to spend on items other than bare necessities of life. How to cope with the increasing cost of living and how to balance their budgets were the problems about which they had to worry constantly.

*Savings, investment and housing.*—No family surveyed in this group was free from debt. The extent of debt varied from Rs. 150 to Rs. 4,000. In most of the cases, the debt was but a temporary credit allowed by the grocers and provision merchants to the customers on their personal security. The concepts of savings and investment were practically out of consideration for families in this group. Some families were, however, found to possess ancestral lands. It may be noted, however, that these lands were of ordinary or inferior quality and did not guarantee an assured source of income. The vagaries of rainfall and other factors which cause uncertainty in yield added to their economic vulnerability.

The majority of families lived in rented premises. Generally they were found to occupy one or two room tenements. Some of them lived in huts situated on the outskirts of the towns. While the tenements were ill-ventilated, the roofs were at a low height from the ground. Walls were built of mud and bricks. Sometimes roofs consisted of galvanised corrugated sheets. In brief, housing conditions were far from satisfactory.

*Household equipment and literacy.*—Due to their inadequate income, the household equipment of the families was scanty and could hardly meet their needs. It often consisted of one copper drum for storing water, one or two iron buckets, a few brass vessels, many aluminium utensils and some earthen pots. Their bedding was likewise poor and practically there was no furniture worth the name. Percentage of literacy was quite low and education was restricted mostly to the primary stage and in a few cases to the secondary.

An assessment of the standard of life of the rural people is beset with certain difficulties. Even today some barter transactions take place in agricultural commodities and it is difficult to bring out their full economic significance. Besides, almost all families in the rural areas are in one way or another connected with the cultivation of land. Moreover, in case of some families, their income from main occupation is supplemented by financial assistance rendered by their relatives employed and settled in urban areas. Monetary allocation of the income of these families into different channels of expenditure is also not realistic on account of the above difficulties. To sum up, a clear and satisfactory differentiation of economic classes is not an easy task. An attempt has, however, been made to give a fair outline of their general standard of living in what follows.

## CHAPTER 9.

## Group I

Economic Trends.  
STANDARD OF  
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*Income.*—This income group was composed of families which could be described as economically well off in the entire rural sector. The average annual income of the families in this group amounted to Rs. 3,000 or above. This class mainly comprised big cultivators, hotel proprietors, and others who could be described as well-to-do. The family usually consisting of four units (three adults and two minors on an average) depended for its livelihood upon the head of the family. Of the 23 families surveyed only two were found to have two earners while the rest had one earner each. The average monthly income of the families surveyed stood at Rs. 270 per month or Rs. 3,240 per year. About three-fourths of the families surveyed followed agriculture as their occupation which was their only source of income. This group had in many cases a surplus of income over expenditure.

*Expenditure.*—A scrutiny of the expenditure of the families revealed that the average expenditure of a family amounted to Rs. 210 per month or Rs. 2,520 per annum. Families in this group were found to devote about 48 per cent of their total expenditure to food items comprising cereals, pulses, vegetables, edible oils, milk and milk products and non-vegetarian items. Clothing absorbed nearly 12 per cent of the total budgeted expenditure. Almost all the families spent money for religious or charitable purposes which amounted to four per cent of the total annual expenditure or Rs. 100 per annum. The families in this group availed themselves of clinical or medical facilities in the nearby towns and spent about Rs. 150 on this account. The average expenditure of the families on travelling amounted to Rs. 200 per year.

*Savings, investment and housing.*—Families in this income group were left with a surplus after meeting their total expenses. In a few cases this surplus was invested in life insurance policies and National Savings Certificates. But most of the families held their savings in the form of cash and utilised them for effecting improvements in their land or for purchase of manure, pumping sets and other agricultural implements. The average savings of the families surveyed amounted to Rs. 720 per annum. The savings potential of these families depended upon good rainfall and similar other factors affecting the condition of crops. In lean years, their savings were practically nil. They had to draw on their past savings and maintain themselves. Out of 23 families surveyed 15 owned houses whose average value stood at Rs. 3,000. Except a few houses constructed recently in modern style and design, others were not well-ventilated. Very few of them were provided with closed bathrooms or independent latrines. Families who occupied rented premises paid rent varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35. The average holding of land worked out to 9.7125 hectares (24 acres) valued at Rs. 48,000.

*Household equipment and literacy.*—Families in this group did not possess any valuable items of furniture. Only one landlord owned a steel safe while a few had wooden cots. The household equipment of these families consisted of brass and copper utensils,

crockery on a negligible scale and a few earthen pots. A few families only could afford to purchase stainless steel utensils. The bedding valued at Rs. 150 approximately consisted of chaddars, carpets and *kambalis* (woollen rugs). Out of the 23 families surveyed, five possessed radio sets and nine possessed bicycles. The percentage of literacy was considerable. While most of them had received secondary education, eagerness was evident on the part of youngsters to go in for higher education.

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### Group II

*Income.*—The annual income of each family in this group varied between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000. This group comprised mainly cultivators, tenant cultivators, retail traders, teachers and low paid Government servants. The family usually consisting of five units (three adults and four children) mainly depended on agriculture for its livelihood. However, as the income from small agricultural holdings was meagre, members had to work as tenants on the farms of big and medium cultivators. In 50 per cent of the families surveyed, two earners were found to support the entire family while women in the cultivators' families worked on their own farms, and when forced by adverse circumstances worked on daily wages wherever possible. The estimated average earnings of the 75 families surveyed amounted to Rs. 135 per month.

*Expenditure.*—In view of inadequate annual income of the family, very often expenditure outstripped income. The estimated average monthly expenditure of the families surveyed amounted to Rs. 134, of which Rs. 47 or little over one-third was accounted for by cereals and pulses. Clothing formed the next important item of expenditure and families were found to spend sums varying between Rs. 150 and Rs. 275 per annum over that item. On an average, a family spent Rs. 200 per year on clothing. Expenditure on medical treatment amounted to about Rs. 150 per year. Travelling did not absorb more than Rs. 50. They had to incur debts even to meet minor contingencies and consumption requirements.

*Savings, investment and housing.*—The families in this group had no savings and profitable investments. Only those persons who were in Government service contributed to general provident fund. The survey revealed that out of the 75 families surveyed, 12 families had incurred debts to the tune of Rs. 7,000. The usual grounds for borrowing were the short term credit requirements for cultivation as also sickness and occasions such as marriages in the family. Out of 75 families surveyed, 56 owned houses whose average value stood around Rs. 1,800. Generally, the houses were built in bricks and mud. They were also ill-ventilated. A majority of them were devoid of independent bathrooms and latrines.

*Household equipment and literacy.*—The household equipment of the families in this group comprised a few brass and copper utensils, many aluminium utensils and some earthen pots only.

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There were no items of furniture. Their bedding very often included a few chaddars and *kambalis* (woollen rugs). The families just managed to make both ends meet. The percentage of literacy was quite high, with 50 per cent literates in the population above six years of age. Most of the members had received only primary education.

*Group III*

*Income.*—The income of families in this group did not exceed Rs. 1,000 per annum. It was mainly comprised of landless labourers and petty artisans. The family often consisted of five and a half units (four adults and three children). Members in each family depended for their livelihood upon two earners. Usually they tried to secure work on the farms of big and medium cultivators. They also worked on daily wages and did odd jobs. They were not employed throughout the year which intensified their hardships. The average estimated earnings of 129 families stood at Rs. 85 per month.

*Expenditure.*—Every month the family spent Rs. 40 to Rs. 49 of its income on the consumption of cereals and pulses. Edible oils, vegetables and milk accounted for Rs. 5 each per month. Next to cereals and pulses, expenditure on clothing constituted the most important item. A family annually spent Rs. 180 on that account. A family spent Rs. 10 per year for religious and charitable purposes. Daily expenditure on chewing pan, *supari*, tobacco and smoking amounted to a minimum of 25 paise. The families in this group were forced to incur debts as they could not balance their budget. Expenditure on medical treatment or travelling was negligible.

*Savings, investment and housing.*—As the families were faced with conditions of extreme poverty, they could not afford to save or to invest. In fact, as stated earlier, they were compelled to resort to borrowing even to meet their bare needs. On an average the monthly borrowing per family was of the order of Rs. 25. This was entirely for consumption purposes. A few families had borrowed sums varying between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 2,000 for purposes such as marriage in the family and repairs to houses. Out of the 129 families surveyed, 121 owned houses which often consisted of a room or two. The houses were no better than big-sized huts. About 48 families out of 129 surveyed, possessed lands of inferior quality whose value per acre ranged between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250. The yield of these lands was also very poor.

*Household equipment and literacy.*—The household equipment of the families was meagre and often comprised an iron bucket, a few brasswares, many aluminium utensils and some earthen pots. They did not possess furniture, and their bedding was also of a very poor quality. The percentage of literacy was low. Less than one-third of the population above six years of age knew reading and writing. On account of poverty, education of the children was neglected. Often, from their childhood, they were required to work in the house or on the farm.

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The economic structure of Parbhani district has witnessed considerable changes since the fifties of this century. The impact of the five-year plans is felt all around. Aspects of the economy which were neglected, have now received attention of the authorities and a vitalising spirit has been imbued in the economic forces at work which have been activated to reorganise the agricultural and industrial life of the area.

In spite of this, the conventional, lethargic and unenlightened economic organisation which was in vogue for centuries, has been persistent in some form or another. The economic backwardness which was never sought to be removed by the Nizam's Rule has been perpetuated in the field of industries. That regime palpably neglected the developmental aspects. The rulers never adopted a sympathetic and helpful attitude towards industries. Important problems like development of road transport and agriculture were also not touched. These factors have affected the economic growth of this region adversely.

It is not easy to visualise a picture of an ideal agricultural growth pattern for an economic unit like that of a district. The growth pattern for a district can be viewed only in the context of the national economy.

The maximisation of agricultural production depends upon factors, such as the availability of fertile land capable of moisture retention, assured and timely rainfall, pure and bold seeds, improved means of cultivation, right type of green and chemical fertilisers, preservation of the fertility of the soil by timely ploughing and soil conservation and assurance to the producer of a proper return for his production. Besides availability of the natural factors, institutional agencies like co-operative credit and marketing societies, taluka development boards and Government authorities contribute largely towards the realisation of productive agriculture. The role that the above institutional agencies play is important because the individual agriculturist by his isolation and lack of economic strength is incapable of helping himself. Hence the efforts have to be made on a collective basis. Facilities such as irrigation, seed supply, provision of fertilisers, credit, soil conservation, transport of goods to the market, co-operative marketing and finance can be availed of from collective organisations. This obviously necessitates planning on a national scale.

It is in this perspective that the broad agro-economic trends and potentialities of the Parbhani district will be considered in what follows.

The economy of Parbhani district is predominantly agrarian. Agriculture is the mainstay of 77 per cent of the total population of the district. With 83 per cent of the population residing in rural areas, agriculture is the main pursuit of the people of the district. This has been so since ancient times. The district has large areas of fertile lands in the Gangakhed, Parbhani, Pathri and

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Partur tahsils. The fertile lands comprise black alluvial soil as well as loamy soil formed by the rains of the Godavari, Purna, Dudhana and Penganga rivers. The soil on the banks of the Godavari is very fertile, rich and well-watered. There are, however, a few hilly tracts in Jintur, Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Basmath tahsils. The hilly tracts are dry and barren. The north and north-east side of the district is hilly upland with green forests. The soil in the hilly tract is not very fertile.

It may be noted that cultivation in this district depends upon rain water. The average annual rainfall amounts to 880 mm. (35 inches). The erratic nature of the monsoon and the irregular distribution of rainfall through the season often adversely affect the agricultural yield leading to dislocation of economic life in the district.

*Extensive and Intensive Cultivation.*—Agricultural production can be increased by extensive as well as by intensive methods of cultivation. Adoption of the extensive methods can be resorted to only where there are ample uncultivated tracts under pastures, cultivable waste, fallows and forests. There is very little chance of trying extensive methods in Parbhani district as only 409.22 kms (158 sq. miles) of the geographical area are under forests. There are two forest ranges in the district, viz., Jintur and Hingoli. The cultivable waste lands and fallows are also few and far between. In fact preservation of the existing pasture lands is essential to ensure a regular supply of cattle feed. Indiscreet and illicit cutting of forests leads to the scarcity of cattle feed. All these facts force the conclusion that extensive cultivation has no prospects in Parbhani district. A few acres here and there may be available for cultivation after reclamation. Some fallow lands may also be brought under the plough.

Agricultural production can, however, be increased by the adoption of intensive methods of cultivation. The land in the district is quite fertile. It is eminently suitable for the cultivation of cotton, jowar, wheat and oilseeds like groundnut, linseed, mustard and sesamum. A programme of agricultural development has to comprise measures, such as improved technique of production, supply of better seeds, manures and fertilisers, credit for agricultural production, agricultural research, soil conservation and consolidation of fragmented holdings accompanied by fixation of an economic unit of cultivation. The measures of soil conservation that may be adopted in this district are bunding of fields, trenching and draining rain water properly.

*Improvement of Agriculture.*—Cotton is by far the most important cash crop of Parbhani. The economy of this district has much to do with the success of this crop. Any fall in its production causes considerable dislocation in the economy. The black alluvial soil in Pathri, Partur, Parbhani, Gangakhed and Hingoli tahsils is very conducive to cotton cultivation on an intensive scale. With the availability of irrigation, large cotton tracts can



be brought under double cotton crop. Irrigation would not only facilitate expansion of the area under cotton but would also facilitate the cultivation of better varieties like *Cambodia*.

Supply of improved seeds and preserving the purity of the seeds are of vital importance for the development of cotton cultivation. Production of cotton can be multiplied to a great extent by improvement in the strains of cotton seed. *Gaorani* variety of cotton strains is a medium staple variety and the yield is also not very satisfactory. The ginning percentage from this variety is unsatisfactory. The *Daulat* variety can be very profitably introduced all over the district. The ginning percentage and the money yield of the crop per acre are higher for this variety. The *Daulat-2204* variety evolved recently is released for cultivation in the district. The experimental scheme is conducted by the Cotton Research Station at Parbhani where valuable research is undertaken. The station is trying to evolve cotton strains yielding higher output and higher ginning percentage, which would also be less vulnerable to pests and diseases.

The Parbhani cotton, as that in other districts of Maharashtra, is vulnerable to a number of pests and diseases such as, cotton aphid (*aphis gossypii*), bond ali (*platyedra gosypiiella*), dahiya, mar, mool-kujane, tikka and kevda. They frequently cause violent fall in the production of cotton and sometimes damage the crop on a very large scale. It is, therefore, imperative to adopt measures for fighting these calamities. Crop protection measures on a wide scale would definitely increase cotton production. A crop insurance scheme can also be considered in this respect.

Jowar is the staple crop of the district. Jowar, comprising the *kharif* and *rabi* crops, accounts for the largest proportion of the cultivated land in Parbhani, with 3,59,651.88 hectares (8,96,322 acres) under it in 1958-59. The *kharif* crop is taken mainly in the Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Jintur tahsils, while the areas constituting the lower portions of the district take both *kharif* and *rabi* jowar. The lower portions of the district have the advantage of possessing soil deposits of the Godavari and its tributaries, the Purna and the Dudhana. With the availability of the right type of seeds, chemical and natural fertilisers and insecticides these areas can multiply the yield of jowar to a considerable extent. The Parbhani Research Station is rendering appreciable service in respect of evolving improved seed varieties, and conducting research regarding eradication of pests and diseases. The improved variety evolved by the Research Station, e.g., P. J. 4. R. is introduced widely in the district. The old agricultural practices have recently been giving way to new ones with the consequent increase in the yield per acre. Application of fertilisers, which was not so very common formerly, is receiving the attention of cultivators.

The other paying crops of Parbhani are wheat, gram, *mug*, *tur*, *udid* and banana. The natural and climatic conditions in Parbhani are very conducive to the expansion of area under these crops.

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Facilities such as, irrigation and fertilisers, can increase considerably the yield of these crops. A large area in Basmath tahsil is suitable for banana cultivation. Considerable areas from Hingoli, Parbhani, Jintur and Gangakhed tahsils can also be brought under banana. Thus, banana can be developed as a good cash crop.

The programme for the introduction of improved agricultural practices also includes schemes to promote adoption of improved implements, such as, better ploughs, hoes and drills, and demonstration in most efficient agricultural practices. Better practices include interculturing, eradication of weeds, proper spacing and suitable crop rotation. These measures are propagated through the extension services.

Besides the utilisation of improved seeds and implements, the use of manures and fertilisers goes a long way in increasing agricultural yields. A beginning was made during the first plan by distributing manures and fertilisers, such as, super phosphate, ammonium sulphate, paddy fertiliser mixture and green manure, and by encouraging preparation of rural compost. The farmers were assisted in obtaining their requirements by the grant of short term *tagai* and by organising sales through authorised dealers and co-operatives. The progress achieved was consolidated and the programme of distribution was speeded up during the Second Plan. In addition to the distribution of chemical fertilisers, encouragement was given for undertaking scientific composting of urban refuse.

*Agricultural Research.*—Agronomic research is of vital importance in the context of the development of agricultural production. Research as regards eradication of damage through pests and diseases, evolving better strains of seeds, propagating better cultural practices, etc., would definitely help multiply the yield and reduce the intensity of crop failures. Agricultural research might also be directed to get over the vagaries of the monsoons in so far as the crop pattern could be diversified. Diversification of the crop pattern will add to the total annual production and will also reduce the extent of the net loss to agricultural production. The Parbhani Research Station is performing important research in agriculture.

## Irrigation.

The irrigational facilities available in Parbhani at present are not adequate. The chief source of irrigation in this district is well irrigation which serves an area of about 14,042 hectares (34,700 acres) or 99.9 per cent of the total irrigated area. Of the total gross cropped area of 9,17,664 hectares (22,67,596 acres), only 14,057 hectares (34,736 acres) were under irrigation during 1958-59.

The Purna Project, which was contemplated as early as 1912, promises a new life to agriculture and immense benefit to this district. It is primarily intended to combat the acute scarcity of irrigation water which is a matter of grave concern to many a tract in Parbhani. The project which is planned as a nucleus of hydro-cum-irrigation development envisages construction of two dams, one at Yeldari and another at Siddheshwar. After completion, the project is expected to command an area of 1,18,573.00

hectares (2,93,000 acres) and to provide irrigation to 61,512.00 hectares (1,52,000 acres) of land. The length of the main canal is proposed to be 54.79 km. (34 miles) and that of the branch canals 104.60 km. (65 miles). The project is expected to generate 15,000 kilowatts of electric energy. The project will mainly serve tracts in Hingoli, Basmath and Parbhani tahsils of Parbhani district and Nanded tahsil of Nanded district.

With the availability of irrigation facilities from this project, cultivation of cash crops like sugarcane and banana will be encouraged. These and some other garden crops will add to the prosperity of the area. Moreover, the production of rice, wheat, cotton, jowar and jute can be multiplied to a large extent and this can add to prosperity. The traditional pattern of crops which was based on the availability or otherwise of rain water will undergo a beneficial change. The changed pattern will allow better rotation of crops and cultivation of garden crops, which require ample water-supply. Diversification of the crop pattern will be advantageous to the district economy. It will also foster stability in the economic structure of the abovementioned tahsils.

However, with the exception of this project, the irrigation potential of the district does not present an encouraging picture. The Godavari and the Dudhana do not provide any prospects regarding major irrigation works. Hence, the scope for the development of irrigation in the district is necessarily limited.

Development and economic use of forest resources are very essential for proper utilisation of land and also for industrialisation. In order to cope with the increasing demand for forest produce for industrial and domestic purposes planned development of forests is greatly needed. Forest resources have, therefore, to be economically used, and measures, such as, keeping reserve forests, afforestation in denuded areas and providing communication to inaccessible forest regions have to be undertaken.

Forest resources in Parbhani cannot be described as rich. Forests occupy only 409.22 km.<sup>2</sup> (158 sq. miles) of the total geographical area of this district. Indiscriminate and illicit cutting of forests in the past has badly affected the already meagre forest wealth of Parbhani. These forests can be classified as dry deciduous forests with teak as the most important species. The major forest produce consists of timber, firewood and charcoal. The minor forest produce are *tembhorni* leaves, gums, *moha* seeds, fodder grass, *rosha* grass, *tarwad* barks, *charoli* and *bibba* fruits.

Forest resources do not provide much scope for increasing the economic wealth of this district. The existing forests should however be preserved from illicit cutting and an intensive programme of afforestation must be undertaken. From the climatic point of view afforestation is very important. Forest development in this district is of vital importance for agriculture in so far as the agriculturists require wood for preparing tools and grass for the cattle.

Industrialisation depends upon numerous factors natural as well as external. The natural factors comprise the availability of minerals, raw materials, means of power, labour supply and water-

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supply, while external factors include capital, machinery and tools, chemicals, capital goods, cheap power and transport facilities. It is against the background of the availability of these factors that the industrial potentialities of this district are considered in what follows.

The extent of industrialisation in Parbhani district is very small. The district can hardly be described as an industrialised district. There are a few small-scale industries, mainly engaged in the processing of agricultural produce. The industrial backwardness of this district might be attributed to factors, such as lack of minerals, capital, cheap power and transport facilities. In the absence of natural resources and industrial raw materials the district does not provide adequate locational advantages to large-scale industries.

The mineral resources are scarce in the region and consist chiefly of building stones, zeolites and material for lapidary industry. This region is covered by rocks formed from the basaltic lava flows that welled out from fissures in the earth at the close of the Mesozoic era. The individual flows may be as much as 30.48 metres (100 feet) in thickness and the average thickness is probably about 15.24 metres (50 feet). Owing to their tendency to form flat topped hills, step-like and terraced in appearance, they are known as Deccan traps.

The situation as regards availability of electric power is also not satisfactory. The position was worse before 1950. Only a few towns like Parbhani, Hingoli, Sailu and Manwath, are electrified. The charges are high. With the completion of the Purna project the position will improve considerably. The project envisages supply of power to Parbhani, Sailu, Hingoli, Manwath, Pathri, Partur, Gangakhed, Purna and Nanded. It is proposed to interconnect the Purna hydro-station with the thermal station at Paras, both feeding into the power Grid. The Paras thermal station near Akola is expected to be stepped up from 30,000 kw. to 60,000 kw. capacity, and the power generated is expected to be diverted to the districts in Marathwada. It is calculated to encourage development of small-scale industries in these areas.

Facilities of transport and communications are an important factor in promoting industrial development. Parbhani does not enjoy an advantageous position in this regard. During the early years of this century there were no roads and no lines of traffic fit for easy transport. The tracks were deficient. The earthen tracks were sometimes repaired so as to serve as cart roads. The former indifferent Government never encouraged the construction of roads. Road development programme under the five-year plans has, however, improved the situation considerably. At present there are six State highways in this district, *viz.*, Malegaon-Aurangabad-Nanded road, Akola-Nanded-Hyderabad road, Jintur-Gulberga road, Gangakhed-Nanded road, Shrigonda-Bhir-Ardhapur road and Dhoki-Mantha-Mehkar road. But even then, the facilities of road transport are inadequate. The transport bottleneck is one of the obstructions in the economic development of this district.

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Railway communication is, however, most advantageous to this district. In the absence of road transport facilities, the railway served as the major channel of transport. The Manmad-Kacheguda railway line is the most important route of trade. So also the Khandwa-Hingoli-Purna route. This route has linked 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. In this context it not only serves the local transport needs but also assumes national importance. It is calculated to assist the industrial growth of this region by providing new openings for the movement of industrial raw materials and distribution of finished goods.

These and a number of other factors, such as the lack of skilled labour and industrial raw materials, and lack of the advantages of localisation of industries have retarded the industrial development of this district. It could not attract entrepreneurs to initiate industrial growth. The administration under the Nizam's Government was also not conducive to industrial development of this area.

The following paragraphs indicate the possible avenues of industrial development.

Agricultural resources of this district can adequately support small industries like cotton spinning, extraction of oil from cotton seeds, manufacture of surgical cotton, vanaspati oil and khandhari sugar and distillation of palma rosa oil. A large-scale industrialisation has not been possible as yet and small-scale engineering units as ancillary industries have little scope except small steel re-rolling mills and workshops for agricultural implements and pumps.

Cotton ginning and pressing and oil crushing being the main industries of the district, there is scope for manufacturing baling hoops required for these factories, besides cart wheels, small diameter rods and flats.

In view of the ready availability of railway transport at Parbhani and Sailu, there is considerable scope for small engineering units producing:—

- (i) agricultural implements like ploughs, harrows, disc tillers, cane crushers, winnowers, groundnut decorticators and pumps ;
- (ii) building hardware like hinges, aldrops, door staples, door knobs and latches ; and
- (iii) furniture for offices, hospitals and hospital fittings.

Sailu appears to be a suitable location for a factory manufacturing vanaspati oils. Sailu and Hingoli can furnish good scope for industries such as boiled oils, soaps and leather tanning. Hingoli may develop as a promising leather tanning and processing industry. The leather tanning and production-*cum*-training centre at Hingoli is a welcome step. It will encourage the development of this industry and will train good craftsmen. Small units producing khandhari sugar can be established at Parbhani, Basmath and Hingoli.

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Wool industry is another important industry of the district. The work of shearing, carding, spinning of wool and sizing of yarn are at present done crudely by hand. The industry can be put on sound footing by introducing frame looms and bringing the wool weavers within the co-operative fold.

On account of the recent enactments imposing controls and strict regulations on the business of moneylending, it has become very difficult for the needy farmers to get financial help. Owing to lack of financial help they sometimes have to forego production. The necessity of institutional credit is, therefore, very urgent. Commercial and co-operative banks should be encouraged to establish new branches and expand the sphere of their activities. Co-operative credit is well suited to the needs of cultivators and the owners of small industries. Expansion and intensification of the co-operative movement requires to be encouraged. It will not only lead to more agricultural production and development of small-scale and cottage industries, but will also make it possible to dispose of the produce profitably through co-operative marketing societies.

Trends in this respect since the last decade have showed some degree of improvement.

**Road**  
**Development.**

As pointed out in the preceding section and in Chapter 7 the conditions regarding roads in this district do not present a very bright picture. Inadequate road transport has arrested the economic development of the district. In the interest of industrial and commercial development, it is imperative to undertake improvement and asphaltting of existing roads and construction of new routes of traffic.

The Parbhani-Parli section of the Jintur-Gulberga road is of great commercial significance. There is, therefore, a strong case for completing the construction of this road at the earliest. The Shrigonda-Bhir-Ardhapur road which joins Parbhani to Ahmednagar, Bhir and Nanded can serve as a traffic link between the four districts. Any delay in the completion of this highway will be detrimental to the economic development of this region. The same is true of the construction of the Dhoki-Mantha-Mehkar road which joins Parbhani with Osmanabad and Buldhana districts.

**Price Trends.**

The study of the general price trends is important because it enables one to form impressions about the economic condition of the people. Moreover, prices regulate the channels of production and govern consumption. The structure of prices, more particularly that of foodgrains, affects almost all sections of the community. The degree of variation in the prices of foodgrains affects differently the interests of producers and consumers.

Trends of prices prevailing in an area like a district are essentially concurrent with the broad national trends of prices. In a free economy based on the free play of the price mechanism no sector of the economy or any region can be isolated from the ups

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and downs in the general level of prices. Numerous factors including variations in the quantity of money (currency notes plus bank credit), the volume of national production, supply of consumers goods, conditions of exports and imports and the degree of controls and regulations imposed by the Government, affect the price level. Prices fluctuate with seasonal variations as well. The seasonal variations are more marked in case of agricultural commodities. But apart from seasonal and temporary variations there seems to have been marked permanent changes in the purchasing power of the Indian rupee, since the beginning of this century. During World War I and the following years the prices of all commodities rose considerably.

The price level which shot up with the beginning of World War I registered a steady rise till the beginning of the world-wide Great Depression in 1929. The arbitrary exchange rate following devaluation of the Indian currency also added to the upward trend of prices. No sector of the Indian economy was, however, adversely affected. The onslaught of the Great Depression, which originated in America and disrupted the economies of the U. S. A., Great Britain, France and other continental countries brought about a heavy fall in the prices. This downward trend continued till 1933 after which the prices again showed an upward movement. The upward trend continued till 1937. A marked decline in the price level was visible in the beginning of 1938. The major cause of it was speculative collapse resulting in the imposition of restrictions by banks on credit facilities.

The price level again shot up with the Second World War in September, 1939. The war efforts of the Indian Government and the excessive expenditure on military, arms and ammunition were the major factors responsible for the inflationary trends. The rise was also due to the intense activity of the speculators, holding back of stocks in anticipation of future shortages and the resultant black-marketeering of consumers goods. The degree of the rise was more intense in the case of consumers goods than in that of producers goods.

*Wholesale Prices.*—The table below 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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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

**CHAPTER 9.**  
**Economic Trends.**  
**ECONOMIC**  
**PROSPECTS.**  
**Price Trends.**

It is evident from the above that since 1955 the prices have shown an upward trend more or less continuously. The general index advanced by 32 points from 1955 to 1960, while the group index for articles of food moved up by 35 points. It may also be noted that the price trends in wholesale prices in Parbhani were more or less in consonance with those in the country.

A study of the prices of certain selected commodities in Parbhani district during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 will reveal certain peculiarities of the price level in the district.

PRICES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Commodity  (1)	Average prices in Rs. per Bengali maund*		Percentage variation in prices  (4)
	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	
Rice .. .. .	24.61	20.67	-16.00
Wheat (i) Red .. .. .	19.73	17.55	-11.00
(ii) Bansi .. .. .	22.16	19.30	-12.09
Jowar (i) Rabi .. .. .	15.53	13.58	-12.05
(ii) Kharif .. .. .	13.94	11.01	-21.00
Bajri .. .. .	14.88	14.22	-00.04
Gram .. .. .	15.08	15.25	+00.01
Tur .. .. .	16.85	14.74	-12.05
Gul .. .. .	20.36	13.89	-31.07
Groundnut .. .. .	22.02	25.35	+15.01
Cotton .. .. .	36.06	34.28	-4.09

The above table shows that the prices of all the commodities except groundnut and gram fell from 1959-60 to 1960-61.

The variations in prices within a year are also considerable. During 1960-61, the highest price of rice (Rs. 23.33 per Bengali maund) was registered in September 1960, which gradually declined and reached the bottom level (Rs. 17.66) in July 1961. The price of wheat in the beginning of 1960-61 was Rs. 20 (Bansi variety) and Rs. 18.50 (red variety). The maximum prices for the Bansi and red varieties were Rs. 21.66 and 19.62, respectively; while the minimum prices were Rs. 17.31 and Rs. 15.62,

\* One Bengali maund = 37.324 Kg.



respectively. The following table\* gives the maximum and minimum prices during 1960-61 for various agricultural commodities.

**CHAPTER 9.**  
**Economic Trends.**  
**ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.**  
**Price Trends.**

Commodity (1)	Prices per Bengali maund † in 1960-61	
	Maximum (2)	Minimum (3)
Rice .. .. .	23.33	17.66
Wheat (i) Bansi .. .. .	21.66	17.31
(ii) Red .. .. .	19.62	15.62
Jowar (i) Rabi .. .. .	16.33	10.81
(ii) Kharif .. .. .	12.66	9.31
Bajri .. .. .	17.00	12.66
Gram .. .. .	17.69	13.00
Tur .. .. .	17.33	12.50
Gul .. .. .	18.75	10.00
Groundnut .. .. .	30.00	15.00
Cotton .. .. .	37.75	27.00

It can be seen from the table that the variations were severe in the case of groundnut, cotton and *gul*.

*Retail Prices.*—As the statistics of retail prices at Parbhani are not available, the consumer price index number at Aurangabad, which could be regarded as true for the Marathwada region is given as representing the retail prices in Parbhani district. The index number had declined considerably during 1955. This fall in retail prices was in general agreement with the fall in agricultural prices, particularly those of foodgrains. The fall was more or less uninterrupted till May 1955, after which a slight rise was observed. It continued from then onwards during the succeeding years. During the year 1960, the prices declined till March. Then they started moving up again till October.

The following table gives the consumer price index numbers for working class at Aurangabad with 1943-44 as the base year.

Year (1)	Consumer Price Index Numbers (2)	Year (1)	Consumer Price Index Numbers (2)
1950.. .. .	200	1956 .. .. .	182
1951.. .. .	205	1957 .. .. .	193
1952.. .. .	163	1958 .. .. .	185
1953.. .. .	171	1959 .. .. .	202
1954.. .. .	160	1960 .. .. .	212
1955.. .. .	142		

\* Statistics furnished by District Statistical Officer, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

† One Bengali maund = 37.324 Kg.

## CHAPTER 9.

## Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC  
PROSPECTS.

## Wage Trends.

Prices of almost all the consumers goods have continued to rise since 1960. The rise has been steep in case of agricultural goods as well as manufactured goods. The increasing incidence of sales tax has also added to the pressure of rising prices.

There are very few mechanised industries in this district. Consequently, the proportion of persons dependent on agriculture is the highest. Hence, the study of wage trends is mainly confined to agricultural wages and wages of craftsmen.

The methods of paying wages to field labour and the craftsmen are varied and complicated. They differ not only from occupation to occupation and from one agricultural operation to another, but also from one village to another. Payment of wages mostly takes one or another of the forms noted here : (1) daily wages in cash, (2) monthly wages in cash, (3) daily wages in kind, (4) wages partly in cash and partly in kind, (5) annual payments and (6) piece wages.

The following table gives the daily average wages at Parbhani and Hingoli in 1950, 1955 and 1960.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES AT PARBHANI AND HINGOLI  
(1950-60)\*

Category (1)	1950		1955		1960	
	Parbhani (2)	Hingoli (3)	Parbhani (4)	Hingoli (5)	Parbhani (6)	Hingoli (7)
Carpenter ..	Rs. P. 2 50	Rs. P. 2 75	Rs. P. 2 62	Rs. P. 3 00	Rs. P. 2 87	Rs. P. Not Availa- ble.
Blacksmith ..	2 00	2 50	2 00	2 87	2 50	..
Mochi ..	2 00	2 50	2 00	2 62	2 50	..
Field La- bour— Man ..	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 50	..
Woman ..	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 00	..
Other agricul- tural la- bour— Man ..	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	..
Woman ..	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 00	..
Herdsmen	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 00	..

With a steady rise in the prices of essential commodities and the cost of living index, wage rates have also increased over the last two decades. The inflationary pressure resulting from the World War II brought about an increase in wages. Wages were low in the *ex-Nizam* regime. Since the amalgamation of this region with the then Bombay State wages even in the rural areas have increased considerably. The fact, however, remains that wages have lagged behind rising prices.

\* Based on the statistics furnished by District Statistical Officer, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

## CHAPTER 10—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

IN THIS CHAPTER AND IN CHAPTERS 11—17 THE DEPARTMENTS of the State and Central Governments operating in Parbhani district have been grouped as follows :—

- Chapter 10 — General Administration.
- Chapter 11 — Revenue Administration,
- Chapter 12 — Law, Order and Justice.
- Chapter 13 — Other Departments,
- Chapter 14 — Local Self-Government.
- Chapter 15 — Education and Culture.
- Chapter 16 — Medical and Public Health Services and
- Chapter 17 — Other Social Services

**CHAPTER 10.**  
**General**  
**Administration.**  
**INTRODUCTION.**

The reorganisation of the boundaries of various tahsils of the district was effected in 1951 after the abolition of *jagir* and *sarf-akhas* villages and these were declared as *khalsa* villages. The district now covers an area of 12,543.37 sq. km. (4,843 square miles) and according to the Census of 1961 has a population of 12,06,236. It is divided into two Sub-Divisions comprising four tahsils each as shown below :—

		Area in sq. km.	Sq. miles	Popula- tion (1961 Census)
<b>1. Sailu Sub-Division—</b>				
1.	Parbhani .. .. .	1,414.14	546	175,964
2.	Pathri .. .. .	1,600.62	618	164,104
3.	Partur .. .. .	1,522.92	588	134,169
4.	Gangakhed .. .. .	1,631.70	630	164,898
<b>2. Hingoli Sub-Division—</b>				
1.	Hirgoli .. .. .	1,888.11	729	159,685
2.	Jirtur .. .. .	1,509.97	583	139,791
3.	Kalamnuri .. .. .	1,245.79	481	127,459
4.	Basmath .. .. .	1,730.12	668	140,166
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>12,543.37</b>	<b>4,843</b>	<b>1,206,236</b>

\* This is composed of the Divisional Commissioner, the Collector and his subordinate officers.

**CHAPTER 10.**  
**General**  
**Administration.**  
**DIVISIONAL**  
**COMMISSIONER.**

Parbhani district is included in Aurangabad Division which is in charge of the Divisional Commissioner, Aurangabad. The Aurangabad Division comprises the districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded and Osmanabad besides that of Parbhani. The posts of Commissioners existed in the old Bombay State but were abolished in 1950. After the reorganisation of the States, because of the increase in the area of the State, the posts were revived from March 3, 1958. The State is divided into four Divisions, each in charge of a Commissioner with headquarters at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

The Commissioner is the chief controlling authority of the Division in all matters relating to land revenue and the administration of the Revenue Department. He acts as a link between the Collector and the Secretariat. Appeals and Revision applications against the orders of the Collector under the Land Revenue Code or under the Watan Act, lie to him. In many cases Government's revisional powers under these and similar other Acts, have been delegated to him. Besides revenue matters, he is also responsible for supervising the work of Collectors in their capacity as District Magistrates. He is responsible for the development activities in the Division and has to supervise the working of regional officers of all departments connected with development. The Divisional Commissioner as the head of the administrative set-up in the Division, has supervisory and co-ordinating powers in regard to the Zilla Parishads in the Division.

The following duties have been specifically laid down for the Commissioner :—

- (a) Supervision of and control over the working of revenue officers throughout the division :
- (b) exercise of executive and administrative powers 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 ;
- (e) co-ordination and supervision of the activities of all divisional heads of departments with particular reference to planning and development ; and
- (f) integration of the administrative set-up in the incoming areas.

**COLLECTOR.**

The Collector occupies a central place in the district administration. He is the head of the revenue administration in the district and acts as the co-ordinating officer among all the officers of the Government in the district. So far as the needs and exigencies of the district administration are concerned, he is expected to supervise the working of other departments also.

**Revenue.**

The Collector is the most intimately connected officer with the operation of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act of 1317 Fasli. He is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water) wherever situated and is the guardian of the interests

of members of the public in land so far as the interests of Government in land have been conceded to them. All lands, wherever situated whether applied to agricultural or other purposes, are liable to payment of land revenue, except in so far as they may be expressly exempted by a special contract. Such land revenue is of two kinds *viz.*, agricultural assessment and non agricultural assessment. The Collector's duties are in respect of fixation, collection and 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 thirty 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 reports with great care. The assessment is usually guaranteed against increase for a period of thirty years.

The Government, however, grant suspensions and remissions in bad seasons as a matter of grace and determination of the amount of these suspensions and remissions vests in the Collector. As regards non-agricultural assessment, section 61 of the Land Revenue Act provides for alteration of agricultural assessment into non-agricultural assessment. In the same way unassessed land to be used for non-agricultural purposes is also assessed at non-agricultural rates.

According to the provisions of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 Fasli, only the Collector is empowered to take action in these matters. Miscellaneous land revenue is also to be fixed by the Collector according to the circumstances of each case.

Till the formation of the Zilla Parishads in May 1962, collection of land revenue rested with the Collector, who had to see that the revenue dues were recovered punctually, with the minimum of coercion, and that the collections were properly credited and accounted for. Since 1962 the work of collection of land revenue is entrusted to the Zilla Parishad\*. But the Collector has to supervise and review the progress of collection as well as watch the situation, and account for all such land revenue.

*Statistics of Land Revenue Collections.*—The statistics of land revenue collections in Parbhani district for the year 1960-61 are as under :—

Statistics of Land  
Revenue  
Collections.

*Number of villages—*

Inam Khalsa .. .. . 1587

Rs.

Gross fixed Revenue, including non-agricultural assessment and all other dues. 25,82,943.70

*Deduct—*

Assessment assigned for special and public purposes including forests. 51,791.48

Assessment of cultivable land unoccupied .. Nil.  
Free or specially reduced .. .. . 4.69

\*The work has again been transferred to the Collector.

## CHAPTER 10.

		Rs.
General Administration. COLLECTOR. Statistics of Land Revenue Collections.	Remaining fixed revenue for collection ..	26,84,771.40
	Agricultural .. .. .	..
	Government occupied land including special- ly reduced.	4,842.92
	Alienated lands .. .. .	..
	Building and other non-agricultural assess- ment.	4,842.92
	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue .. ..	20,911.05
	Local fund .. .. .	3,74,215.29
	Demand .. .. .	30,24,503.65
	Remissions .. .. .	42,650.73
	Suspensions .. .. .	Nil.

The Collector is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various other Acts such as the Indian Stamp Act, the Indian Court Fees Act, the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, the Bombay Prohibition Act, the Income Tax Act, the Sales Tax Act, the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, etc. The Collector has to undertake the recovery of such dues when necessary as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of the Act.

For the administration of the Forest Act, the ultimate responsibility lies with the Collector and the Divisional Forest Officer is his assistant to that extent except in matters relating to the technique of forestry.

As regards the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 the Collector has to issue personal permits to liquor and drug addicts and recover the assessment fees from shops permitted to sell liquor and drugs. He has also to see that prohibition propaganda is properly carried out.

The administration and implementation of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, rests with the Collector. He is also an appellate authority to hear appeals under the various sections of the Act.

The following enactments towards abolition of *inamdari* were made applicable to the district on the dates mentioned against them :—

<i>Inam Abolition</i>	<i>Date of implementation</i>
1. The Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952, Amended in 1960.	1st April 1952.
2. The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954, Amended in 1959.	1st February 1959.
3. The Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act, 1953.	20th July 1955 for Madad-e-Mash. 1st July 1960 Community Services and Watans.
4. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961.	26th January 1962.
5. The Maharashtra Revenue Patels (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962.	1st January 1963.

The Bombay Stamp Act and the Indian Registration Act are also in force in the district

All *madad-e-mash* and *kazat inam* lands are treated as *khalsa* lands. The Collector sees that all the lands are resumed on the appointed date and are regranted to the occupants by recovering occupancy price from the occupants who are deemed as pattedars of the land.

Under the Cash Grants Abolition Act of 1954 all *patwari watans* were abolished and the *patwaris* were paid compensation equal to seven times the annual scale, and in their places talathis were appointed.

Under the Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952 the rasm of Deshpandes, Deshmukhs, Sar-Deshmukhs and Sar-Deshpandes, *Yomiyadars* and *Saliyanadars* were abolished in 1952. But under the amended Act of the Government of Maharashtra they were to be paid compensation equal to four times the amount which they received. This amount was given to them in the form of Bonds.

As regards abolition of *patel watans* (under this category come mali and kotwali patils), the post of *mali patel* was abolished. Kotwali salaried police *patels* replaced *kotwali patels*. The compensation fixed for them was seven times the scale which they were getting one year prior to the abolition. Compensation to the extent of Rs. 1,000 was to be paid in cash and if it exceeded Rs. 1,000, the remaining amount was to be paid in Bonds payable in 20 instalments with an interest of 3 per cent over the same.

According to the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1962 [under this Act a ceiling had been fixed which is generally 38.88 hectares (96 acres) but in some tahsils it is fixed at 43.74 hectares (108 acres)], the excess land would be taken over by Government by paying compensation and would be distributed to the landless persons.

Under all the above Acts, the powers to settle the claims are given to the Collector, but by notification the powers of the Collectors could be delegated to the Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars. The supervising authority is, however, vested in the Collector who has to see that the implementation of the above Acts is done properly and in time.

*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 lower rates of interest for financing agricultural operations. The Collector has to estimate the needs of his district in accordance with the policy of Government and in the event of a bad season, to make further demands for as much money as can be usefully loaned for the purpose of tiding over the scarcity. He has to take necessary steps for the most advantageous distribution of the amount placed at his disposal and has to see that the advances made are recovered at the proper time.

## CHAPTER 10.

General  
Administration.COLLECTOR.  
Statistics of Land  
Revenue  
Collections.

## Public Utility.

**CHAPTER 10.****General  
Administration.  
COLLECTOR.  
Accounts.**

The Collector of Parbhani is the Court of Wards for the estates taken over under the Hyderabad Court of Wards Act.

The Collector is in charge of the Treasury and is personally responsible to Government for its general administration, due accounting of all monies and the safe custody of the valuables which it contains. In matters of audit and accounts, the Collector (with the Treasury Officer under him) is responsible to the Accountant General, whose instructions he has to obey. He does not, however, take part in the daily routine of treasury business. For that work the Treasury Officer is his delegate and representative. He has to inspect the District Treasury and one Sub-Treasury in the district every year. His responsibility extends not only to the security of the cash balance, stamps, and other Government property and the immediate stoppage of irregular practices on the part of the subordinates but also to the correctness of prescribed accounts and returns and punctuality in their submission.

**Quasi-Judicial  
Functions in  
Revenue Matters.**

Among the quasi-judicial functions of the Collector on the revenue side, apart from hearing appeals from the Prant Officers under the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, and various other enactments may be mentioned the revisional power exercised under section 23 of the Bombay Mamlatdars Courts Act (II of 1906), in respect of Mamlatdar's orders under the Act (this power is delegated to the Deputy Collector), the work which the Collector does in connection with the execution of Civil Court's decrees and proceedings and awards under section 10 of the Hyderabad Land Acquisition Act.

**Municipalities.**

The Collector has to determine the constituencies and hold elections of members, presidents and vice-presidents of the municipalities. He has to hear appeals for cases under sections 265 and 266 of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956 against the orders passed by the municipal or town committees. He has also powers of supervision over the municipalities under section 252 of the Act.

**Zilla Parishad  
and Panchayat  
Samitis.**

The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 (No. V of 1962) came into force with effect from May 1, 1962. The Hyderabad District Boards Act, 1955 was in force up to that time. The Collector is to hold elections of members of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis, presidents, vice-presidents and chairmen of Panchayat samitis. He has powers to call for information relating to the affairs of Zilla Parishad under section 266 of the Act. He can also suspend the execution or prohibit the execution of any order or resolution of Zilla Parishad if in his opinion it is causing or is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to lead to a breach of peace or is unlawful. In cases of emergency the Collector may provide for the execution of extraordinary work which the Zilla Parishad or Panchayat Simiti is empowered to execute for the health or safety of the public. The State Government have appointed the Collector as the Chairman of the District Selection Board for appointment of personnel for District Technical Service (Class IV) and District Service (Class III and IV)



The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 came into force with effect from June 1, 1959 with the repeal of the Hyderabad Gram Panchayats Act, 1956.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, the control over the Village Panchayats is exercised by the Panchayat Samitis and the Panchayat Officer working in the General Administration Department of the Zilla Parishad.

The officers of other departments stationed at the district headquarters are as under :—

1. the District and Sessions Judge,
2. the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad,
3. the District Superintendent of Police,
4. the Executive Engineer (B. & C.),
5. the Civil Surgeon,
6. the District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
7. the Principal, Government Agricultural College, Parbhani,
8. the Millet Specialist,
9. the Executive Engineer, I. D. P., Siddheshwar,
10. the Executive Engineer, I. D. P., Yeldari,
11. the Executive Engineer, I. D. P., Division No. 1, Basmath,
12. the Executive Engineer, I. D. P., Division No. 2, Basmath and
13. the Executive Engineer, I. D. P., Division No. 3, Basmath.

The District Judge has a separate and independent sphere of work as a Sessions Judge. He exercises appellate power over the decisions of all Judicial Magistrates in the district. The Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act (XXIII of 1951) has separated the magistracy into Judicial Magistrates "who are subordinate to the Sessions Judge" and "Executive Magistrates" who are subordinate to the District Magistrate.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad 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 of the district are under the control of the Collector in his capacity as the District Magistrate.

The Executive Engineers of Buildings and Communications Department and of Purna Project under Irrigation and Power Department stand a little apart. Since their work is of a technical nature they are not directly subordinate to the Collector. However, they are expected to assist the Collector, when required. The programme of relief works is also to be prepared by them in consultation with the Collector.

The Civil Surgeon has also a separate and independent sphere of his own. However, he has also to place his professional and technical advice and assistance at the disposal of the general district administration whenever required to do so,

**CHAPTER 10.**

**General Administration.**  
**COLLECTOR.**  
Village Panchayats.

Officers of Other Departments.

**CHAPTER 10.**

**General  
Administration.**  
**COLLECTOR.**  
Officers of Other  
Departments.

The District Agricultural Officer, the Social Welfare Officer, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Educational Inspector, the Administrative Officer and other officers have now been allotted to the Zilla Parishad since May 1, 1962, and 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.

**Magisterial.**

The Collector's duties as a District Magistrate are mostly executive. He is at the head of all other Executive Magistrates in the district. As a District Magistrate, besides the ordinary powers of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he has the following powers among others :—

1. power of hearing appeals from orders requiring security for keeping the peace or good behaviour (section 406, Criminal Procedure Code),
2. power to call for records from any subordinate Executive Magistrate (section 436),
3. power to issue commission for examination of witnesses (sections 503 and 506),
4. power to hear appeals from or revise orders passed by subordinate executive magistrates under section 514 (procedure on forfeiture of bond (section 515). When authorised by the State Government, the District Magistrate may invest any magistrate subordinate to him with—
  - (i) power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (section 143),
  - (ii) power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (section 144) and
  - (iii) power to hold inquests (section 174).

Besides having control over the police in the district the District Magistrate has executive powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951) and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order. It is his duty to examine the records of police stations and out-posts in order that he may gain an insight into the state of crime in the area under his jurisdiction and must satisfy himself that cases are being promptly disposed of.

In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate is concerned with the issue of licences and permits under the Arms Act (II of 1878), the Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899), the Explosives Act (IV of 1884), the Poisons Act (I of 1904) and the Coal Coke Act (1962). He has also to supervise the general administration of these Acts, and to perform various supervisory functions.

**As the District  
Registrar.**

As the District Registrar the Collector controls the administration of the registration department in the district.

The duties of the Collector in the matter of sanitation are—

- (i) to see that ordinary and special sanitary measures are initiated in cases of outbreaks of epidemic diseases and
- (ii) to requisition the advice and technical assistance of the District Health Officer when required.

The Collector acts as the President of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

His duties relating to the Board are to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civil and military classes, to look after the family interest of serving soldiers, and to implement in detail the policies of the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

The Collector's Office at Parbhani is divided into many branches, each of which is usually in charge of a person in the grade of Tahsildar. To relieve the Collector of his ordinary routine duties, a Resident Deputy Collector is appointed. The Deputy Chitnis branch deals with all magisterial work, the administration of the Bombay Entertainment Duty Act (1923), the Arms Act (XI of 1878) and political work connected with the maintenance of law and order. The general branch deals with municipalities, village panchayats, election, evacuee property, telephones, stamp duty, and establishment of revenue employees meetings, etc. The revenue branch deals with matters like land revenue, land grants, watans, cash allowances, *tagai*, encroachment on Government land, recovery of Government dues, appeals, execution of decrees of Civil Courts (*darkhast*), *jamabandi* audit, land acquisition and inspection of tahsils and prants. The district registration office is one of the branches and is in charge of the headquarter Sub-Registrar. The treasury branch is in charge of a Treasury Officer. The accounts branch deals with matters relating to pay, allowances and pensions. There are separate branches dealing with tenancy and with fixation of compensation to be paid due to Abolition of Inams and Cash Grant (Under Inam and Cash Grant Act) and Bombay Inferior Watan Abolition Act. The supply branch deals with supply matters including fair price shops, control and allotment of cement, sugar, kerosene and maintenance of proformas and accounts as per the Manual of Food Accounts.

Under the Collector are the Prant Officers, designated as Deputy Collectors. The two prants in the district, viz., Sailu and Hingoli have each a separate Deputy Collector.

The Prant Officers form the connecting link between the Tahsildar and the Collector. A Prant Officer exercises powers conferred on the Collector under the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act as delegated by the Governments from time to time. His principal functions in regard to his Sub-Division are—

Inspection and supervision of the work of Tahsildars, Circle Inspectors and village officials including the inspection of tahsil offices.

Safeguarding Government property by constant inspection dealing with encroachments and breaches of the conditions on which land is held on restricted tenure.

**CHAPTER 10.**  
**General Administration.**  
**COLLECTOR.**  
 Sanitation and Public Health,  
 District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board:

Collector's Office.

PRANT OFFICERS.

Revenue.

## CHAPTER 10.

Hearing of appeals against Tahsildars' decisions in assistance cases and watching the execution of assistance decrees.

**General  
Administration.**  
**PRANT OFFICERS.**  
**Revenue.**

Crop and boundary mark inspection and the checking of *annewaris*, i.e., estimates of crop yields for purposes of suspensions and remissions of revenue, and Record of Rights.

Supervision over the realisation of Government revenue.

Successions of properties.

Land acquisition.

Land ceiling.

**Magisterial.**

The Prant Officer is the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in his charge and as such exercises the powers specified in Part IV of Schedule III of the Criminal Procedure Code. These include the ordinary powers of a Tahsil Magistrate and also the power to maintain peace (Sec. 107), power to require security for good behaviour (Secs. 108, 109 and 110), power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (Sec. 144), power to record statements and confessions during a police investigation (Sec. 164) and power to hold inquests (Sec. 174). The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, when empowered by the State Government, has also the power to call for and forward to the District Magistrate records and proceedings of subordinate executive Magistrates.

As Sub-Divisional Magistrate the Prant Officer, inspects the Offices of the Police Sub-Inspectors.

**Other Duties.**

Among the other duties of the Prant Officer, are the following:—

1. keeping the Collector informed about the situation in his Sub-Division not only from the revenue point of view but also in matters connected with law and order,
2. reporting to the Collector about the working of officers such as the Tahsildars, the Naib-Tahsildars and the Circle Inspectors, etc., in his Sub-Division,
3. forest settlement work and
4. grant of *tagai* loans.

**TAHSILDAR.**

The Tahsildar is the Officer in executive charge of a tahsil. There are sub-treasuries in five tahsils only. Each tahsil has two Naib-Tahsildars, with the necessary staff. The duties of Tahsildars fall under various heads.

**Revenue.**

The Tahsildar's revenue duties are to prepare the ground-work for the Prant Officer and the Collector so that they can issue the necessary orders. When these orders are passed, he has to execute them.

In regard to the annual demand of Land Revenue he has to keep ready all the statements necessary for what is called the making of *Jamabandi* of the tahsils. The *Jamabandi* is partly an audit of the previous year's accounts and partly an inspection

of the accounts of the current year. The demand for fixed agricultural revenue is settled, but there are remissions and suspensions to be calculated upon the fixed demand in lean years. Remission and suspensions are given in accordance with the crop *annewaris*, with the determination of which the Tahsildar is most intimately concerned. To the demand of fixed revenue is added the amount of non-agricultural assessment and of fluctuating land revenue, such as those arising from the sale of trees, stone or sand.

The recovery of land revenue which was one of the main functions of the Tahsildar has been entrusted to the village panchayats from January 1, 1963. However, the Tahsildar can issue notice under Section 118 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, distrain and sell moveable property, and issue notices of forfeiture of land, though he has to take the order from Prant Officer or the Collector before the actual forfeiture.

He has to recover, in addition to land revenue, *tagai* loans, boundary marks advances, and irrigation dues, the dues of other departments like the Sales Tax, the Income Tax, the Excise and other Government dues at the request of the concerned departments as arrears of land revenue.

It is his duty to see that there are no breaches of any of the conditions under which *inams* are held and, whenever there is any breach, to bring it to the notice of the Collector through the Prant Officer.

Applications for grant of *tagai* are generally received by the Tahsildar, who has to check enquiries made by the Circle Inspector, see the sites for the improvement of which *tagai* is sought, ascertain whether the security offered is sufficient, and determine the rate of instalments for re-payment. He can grant *tagai* up to Rs. 500 under the Agricultural Loans Act.

The Tahsildar's duties regarding *tagai* do not end with the giving of it; he has to see that it is properly utilised, inspect the work undertaken, supervise the payments made and make recoveries from the defaulters. The Tahsildar is primarily responsible for the administration of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, within the area of his charge. His powers under this Act, excepting those of the Tribunals are delegated to the Naib-Tahsildars.

The quasi-judicial duties which the Tahsildar performs include—

Quasi-Judicial.

- (i) inquiries and orders under Mamlatdar's Court Act (II of 1906);
- (ii) execution of Civil Court decrees;
- (iii) disposal of applications in connection with recovery of land revenue and
- (iv) inquiry in respect of disputed cases in connection with Record-of-Rights in each village.

The last two are summary inquiries under the Land Revenue Act.

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General  
Administration:  
TAHSILDAR.  
Revenue.

**CHAPTER 10**

**General  
Administration.**  
**TAHSILDAR.**  
**Quasi-Judicial.  
Magisterial.**

Every Tahsildar is ex-officio the Tahsil Magistrate of his tahsil. As Tahsil Magistrate he has, among others, the following powers under the Criminal Procedure Code :—

- (i) to take a security bond for good behaviour from persons likely to cause breach of peace (Sec. 107),
- (ii) to command an unlawful assembly to disperse (Sec. 127),
- (iii) to use civil force to disperse an unlawful assembly (Sec. 128),
- (iv) to require military force to be used to disperse an unlawful assembly (Sec. 130),
- (v) to apply to District Magistrate to issue commission for examination of witnesses (Sec. 506),
- (vi) to recover penalty on forfeited bond (Sec. 514), and to require fresh security (Sec. 514-A),
- (vii) to make order as to the disposal of property regarding which an offence is committed (Sec. 517) and
- (viii) to sell property of a suspected character (Sec. 525).

If authorised by the State Government or the District Magistrate, the Tahsil Magistrate may exercise, amongst others the following powers :—

- (1) to prohibit repetitions of nuisance (Sec. 143),
- (2) to make order calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (Sec. 144) and
- (3) to hold inquests (Sec. 174).

The Tahsildar is also in charge of the management of the sub-jail. He has to keep the District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate informed of all the criminal activities in his charge and take steps incidental to the maintenance of law and order in his charge. In case of serious disturbance of public peace the Tahsildar shoulders great responsibility, for as the Senior Executive Magistrate on the spot, he must issue orders and carry on till his superiors arrive.

**Treasury and  
Accounts.**

As Sub-Treasury Officer the Tahsildar is in charge of the Tahsil Treasury, which is called the Sub-Treasury in relation to the District Treasury. Into this treasury all money due to Government in the tahsil from land revenue, forest, public works and other receipts are paid and from it nearly the whole of the money expended for Government in the tahsil is secured. The Sub-Post Offices in the tahsil receive their cash for postal transactions from the Sub-Treasury. They also remit their receipts to it. The Sub-Treasury Officer pays the departmental officers on cash orders or demands drafts issued by Treasury Officer and on cheques, except where certain departments are allowed to present bills direct at the Sub-Treasury. The Sub-Treasury Officer also issues Government and bank drafts.

When the Tahsildar is away from the head-quarters, the Treasury *Awal Karkun* is ex-officio in charge of the Sub-Treasury and of the account business and is held personally responsible for it. During the Tahsildar's presence he is authorised to sign receipts irrespective of the amount.

The tahsil Sub-Treasury is also the local depot for stamps—general, court-fee and postal of all denominations—and for the stock of opium for sale to permit holders.

A currency chest is maintained at almost all sub-treasuries in which surplus cash balances are deposited.

The Tahsildar has to verify the balance in the sub-treasury including those of stamps and opium on the closing day of each month which for the convenience of the district treasury is fixed on 25th of all months, except February, when it is the 23rd, and March, when it is the 31st, the latter being the closing day of the financial year. The report of the verification together with the monthly returns of receipts under different heads, has to be submitted by the Tahsildar to the Treasury Officer, Parbhani. The sub-treasuries are annually inspected either by the Collector or by the Prant Officer.

The Tahsildar's main duty lies towards the Collector and the Prant Officer whom he must implicitly obey and keep constantly informed of all political happenings, outbreaks of epidemics and other matters affecting the well-being of the people.

He must help officers of all departments in the execution of their respective duties in so far as his tahsil is concerned. In fact, his services are available to all of them and he is also the connecting link between the officers and the public whom they are all meant to serve. This is particularly so in case of departments which have no local tahsil officer of their own. The Tahsildar is also responsible for the cattle census, which really comes under the purview of the Agricultural department. The Co-operative department expects the Tahsildar to propagate co-operative principles in his tahsil. He has to take prompt action in respect of epidemics and to render to the Assistant Director of Public Health and his staff every help in preventing outbreaks of epidemic diseases and suppressing them when they occur.

The Tahsildar's position in relation to other tahsil officers, e.g., the Sub-Inspector of Police, the Sub-Registrar, the Range Forest Officer, the Tahsil Medical Officer is not well defined. They are not subordinate to him but are expected to help and co-operate with him in their spheres.

Though the Tahsildar is not expected to work directly for local Self-Government bodies, he is usually the principal source of the Collector's information about them. He is responsible for the administration of his tahsil just as the Collector is responsible for that of the district.

In relation to the public well-being, the Tahsildar as the local representative of Government performs generally the same functions as those of the Collector, but on a lower plane.

The Tahsildar is assisted by two Naib-Tahsildars. The powers under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act have been delegated to one Naib-Tahsildar who deals with all the

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## Other Duties.

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work relating to tenancy. One Naib-Tahsildar is responsible for maintenance of Record-of-Rights and other revenue work. Thus the Tahsildar is the axis on which the tahsil administration moves.

In order to assist the Tahsildar in exercising proper supervision over the village officers and village servants and to make local enquiries of every kind promptly, Circle Inspectors are appointed. They form a link between the Tahsildar and village officers. There are 40 to 60 villages in charge of a Circle Inspector. His duties relate to—

- (1) boundary marks inspection, inspection of crops including their *annevari*, inspection of *tagai* works and detection of illegal occupation of land ;
- (2) preparation of agricultural and other statistical returns viz., crop statistics, cattle census, etc. ;
- (3) supervision of the village officers in the preparation and maintenance of Record-of-Rights, the Mutation Register and the Tenancy Register ;
- (4) examination of rayat's receipt books and supervision of the revenue collection ; and
- (5) such other miscellaneous work as the Tahsildar may, from time to time, entrust.

**POLICE PATIL.**

Police patil is appointed for one village or for a group of villages. The patil is the principal official of the village. The duties of the patil fall under the following heads:—

- (1) revenue,
- (2) quasi-magisterial,
- (3) administrative.

His revenue duties are : to collect the revenue due to Government from the rayats in conjunction with the talathi, to detect encroachments on Government land and protect trees and other property of Government ; to execute the orders received from the Tahsil office in connection with recovery of revenue and other matters, and to render assistance to officials visiting the village for inspection work and other purposes.

There are quasi-magisterial functions appertaining to the police patil. The police patil is responsible for the writing up of the births and deaths register and for the care of unclaimed property found in the village. Several duties have been imposed on the police patil by the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1867). The village police is under his charge and he has authority to require all village servants to aid him in performing the duties entrusted to him. He has to dispose of the village establishment so as to afford the utmost possible security against robbery, breach of peace and acts injurious to the public and to the village community. It is the police patil's duty to furnish the Tahsil Magistrate with any return of information called for and keep him constantly informed about the state of crime and the health and general condition of the community in his village. He has



to afford police officers every assistance in his power when called upon by them to do so. Further, he has to obey and execute all orders and warrants issued to him by an executive magistrate or a police officer; collect and communicate to the district police intelligence affecting the public peace; prevent within the limits of his village the commission of offences and public nuisance; and detect and bring offenders therein to justice. If a crime is committed within the limits of the village and the perpetrator of the crime escapes or is not known, he has to forward immediate information to the police officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which his village is situated, and himself proceed to investigate the matter and obtain all procurable evidence and forward it to the police officer. If any unnatural or sudden death occurs, or any corpse is found, the police patil is bound to call an assembly to hold an inquest, to be composed of two or more intelligent persons belonging to the village or neighbourhood. The report of the inquest has then to be forwarded by him to the police officer. He has also to apprehend any person in the village who he has reason to believe has committed any serious offence, and send him together with all articles likely to be useful in evidence, to the police officer.

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The patil is expected to look to the sanitation and public health of the village. He must also report promptly the outbreak of any epidemic disease to the tahsil office. He is expected to render every assistance to travellers, provided payment is duly tendered.

The office of the talathi used generally to be held by hereditary Kulkarnis. From July 1960 onwards hereditary Kulkarnis were allowed to work as stipendiary talathis who otherwise fulfilled all conditions.

## TALATHI.

A talathi is in charge of a village or a group of villages of which the total land revenue is Rs. 10,000. Consequent on the coming into force the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, the services of talathis have been transferred to Zilla Parishad, Parbhani. The post of the talathi is being equated and merged as a Secretary to Gram Panchayat and he has to discharge all the duties pertaining to Gram Panchayat as well as land revenue. The talathi receives monthly salary from the consolidated fund of the Zilla Parishad, Parbhani. His main duties in respect of revenue are --

- (1) to maintain the village accounts relating to the demand, collection and arrears of land revenue, etc., Record-of-Rights and all other village forms prescribed by Government;
- (2) to inspect crops and boundary marks and prepare agricultural statistics and levy lists;
- (3) to help the patil in the collection of land revenue, write the combined day and receipt books and other accounts and carry out other clerical work;
- (4) to make entries in Mutation Register and to keep complete 7-12 *Patrak* and submit the same before revenue authorities whenever called by them.

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**SERVANTS.**

The system of hereditary village servants has been discontinued since 1961. One or two 'kotwals', stipendiary paid Government village servants, are appointed for each village, depending upon the population of the village. The kotwal has to help all the village officers and all Government servants at the time of their visit to his village. The establishment of kotwals was previously controlled by the revenue authorities. After the formation of the Zilla Parishad, control over them has been transferred to the Village Panchayats.



## CHAPTER 11—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

IN THIS CHAPTER IS DESCRIBED THE FUNCTIONING OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS which are entrusted with the administration and collection of taxes which form the major source of revenue to the Government.

**CHAPTER 11.**  
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INTRODUCTION.

### DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

The survey and classification system which was followed in the Hyderabad State was similar to the one followed in Maharashtra, with some alterations suited to local conditions, and it still continues in the district even after its merger with Maharashtra State.

LAND RECORDS.

The ryotwari system of land revenue prevailed in the ex-Hyderabad State of which Parbhani district formed a part.

The survey is conducted from field to field, as per the actual possession of the holders on the spot. The survey operations are taken up only after the receipt of sanction from the Government under section 7 of the Land Revenue Act. The fair season for survey and classification operations is fixed between the beginning of November and the middle of June. There is a fixed scale of work for the technical staff in the survey, classification, settlement and revision work. The survey and classification is conducted under the supervision of an Assistant Commissioner, responsible to the Settlement Commissioner. The work is tested partly by the Neemtandars and partly by the Assistant Commissioner. The Neemtandars as well as the Assistant Commissioner submit the inspection plots for scrutiny to the higher authorities. Usually inspection is conducted by Theodolite by both. At times inspection is conducted with the help of cross staff. Before the commencement of the survey by the surveyors, north is fixed with Theodolite and the base lines and the perpendiculars formed by the surveyors are checked by Theodolite as the villages are not traversed.

Survey.

The measurement is conducted with the help of cross staff and chain of 10.05 metres (33 ft.) Field to field survey is then conducted. A base line is taken and perpendiculars are drawn on it. Suitable lengths are formed and offsets are taken for each bend or curve that exists in the survey numbers. By this process right angles are formed and the area is worked out as per the formula ( $\frac{1}{2}$  base  $\times$  height).

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**Classification.**

Classification is conducted field-wise. The soil being black cotton soil, the classification is determined by the depth and the texture of the soil, denominating the soil values giving due weightage to the defects in the soil. As per soil defect one gradation of value is reduced. The soil is divided into two categories, *viz.*, the black cotton soil (*Pavi-Bhag*) and the soil which is slightly brown in colour (*Davi-Bhag*). The second category is considered inferior to the first by one gradation. Hence the highest classification value which is fixed for the second category is 15 annas while that for the first, it is 16 annas. For the first category (*Pavi-Bhag*) seven grades are fixed (16-15-14-11-8-5-3 annas respectively), while for the second type (*Davi-Bhag*) only six classes are fixed (15-14-11-8-5-3 annas respectively). The scale of depth varies as per classification values. For example, for 16 annas  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *hath* depth is essential. The depth is reduced by  $\frac{1}{4}$ th *hath* per grade. Generally the seventh grade of classification in black cotton soil is eliminated in the first order of soil. In case of the soil of the second order the highest *Bhaga* annas are 15 and hence the scale of the depth commences from 0.46 metres ( $1\frac{1}{2}'$ ).

In case of garden and wet lands (Rice), in addition to the soil factor, the water factor is also classified, after considering the duration of water supply and its sources. In case of wells, the supply of water, the depth of well, the quantity of water, the quality of water whether sweet or brackish and the distance of the garden from the well are also considered. If the distance is over 10 chains, 6 pies are reduced. For every 20 chains, 6 pies are reduced. If additional labour is needed for lifting water, one anna is reduced for *mot* and 6 pies for manual labour.

If the lands irrigated fall below 12.14 hectares (30 acres) the rate applied is *kunta* (Small Tank) rate, and if it exceeds 12.14 hectares (30 acres) it is tank rate.

There are different water rates for different *Pani* Classes as shown below:—

Water Class	Water Rates in
	Rs.
(1) Lifted by <i>Guda</i> or <i>Pakota</i>	... 0.12
(2) Spring flowing	... 0.06
(3) (a) <i>Budki</i> on a river	... 0.06
(b) <i>Budki</i> on a <i>nullah</i>	... 0.12
(4) Sluice at a lower level	... 0.06
(5) a Channel of the <i>kunta</i>	... 0.12
(b) Channel of the tank	... 0.06

If water is brackish and hence less useful for crops water class is reduced by one anna. Where water flows over *Kard* Land, the water value is reduced by another half an anna. Further the period for which the flow of water is available is also accounted

for. If the flow is for a period of eight months, the water classification is one anna. For every month for which the flow is not available, the classification is reduced by 6 pies. Thus, if the water is sufficient for 6 months the water classification will be 2 annas.

- (a) In case of wells, when depth of the water is from 0.91 to 5.49 metres (1 to 6 yards), water classification is 3 annas.
- (b) Between 5.49 and 7.32 metres (6 and 8 yards), 3 annas 6 pies.
- (c) Between 7.32 and 9.14 metres (8 and 10 yards), 4 annas.
- (d) Between 9.14 and 10.97 metres (10 and 12 yards), 4 annas 6 pies.
- (e) Higher than 10.97 metres (12 yards), 5 annas.

The classification values vary according to the depth of water. Wells within ayacut are treated as tanks for the purposes of classification. All the garden lands under wells are treated as dry lands.

The minimum number of acres fixed for dry numbers is 12 in the case of the lands of the first order and 10 in the case of the lands of the second order. The maximum that is fixed for the first order is 14.51 hectares (36 acres) while in the case of the other it is fixed at 12.14 hectares (30 acres). The sub-division below 3.24 hectares (8 acres) is not permitted in dry lands. Pot numbers are to be formed of 1.62 hectares (4 acres) each. Not more than 4 Pot numbers are allowed within one Survey number. No Survey number is given to land below 0.10 hectares (10 gunthas). *Bagat* numbers are formed on the basis of the number of lifts and bullocks. A survey number is to be formed composed of 1.21 hectares (three acres) if there is one lift and two bullocks and of 1.62 hectares (four acres) if there is one lift and four bullocks. For sugarcane and betel gardens a survey number can be formed of 0.10 hectares (ten gunthas). There are no wet lands in the district as per the past settlement.

Maps are drawn to the scale of (0.20 metres—1.61 km.) 8"—1 mile. Separate maps for wet and dry lands are prepared. For wet numbers measuring 1.21 hectares (3 acres) or less, map to the scale (0.41 metres—1.61 kilometres) 16"—1 mile is drawn. Thus, two separate copies of maps are preserved in the village records. The Settlement Department had its own press where village, tahsil and district maps were printed and supplied as per the requirement of the State.

Map.

This work is entrusted to the *Jamabandi* section which functions under the direct supervision of the Settlement Commissioner. The rates are proposed for the whole tahsil. Due consideration is given to factors like climate, facilities of markets, agricultural skill, the actual condition of the cultivators, the water sources and the general prosperity of the farmers. Added to this, the capacity of the soil and income of the majority of persons dependent upon agricultural profession is also taken into consideration. Thus the

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whole tahsil is divided into two or three groups as the case may be and maximum rates are proposed for dry lands as also for *bagat* and wet lands. A uniform fixed rate is proposed after taking into account the sources of water facilities.

After formation of group, Collector's views are obtained over reshuffling of groups. If his suggestions are found practical, they are accepted.

After the preliminary work of *Akar* is completed by the survey parties, papers such as Classer Register, *Wasulbaqui*, *Sar Naksha*, *Bagat Taktu* and Classer *Darvari* are sent to *Jamabandi* section for further action.

The following miscellaneous papers, obtained by the classers during classification from the patwari and the tahsil, are also sent to the *Jamabandi* section. They consist of the statements pertaining to sources of irrigation, census figures for each village, places of fairs and *urus*, schools, post offices, railway facilities, figures of rainfall for 10 preceding years, varieties of crops grown, movement of prices of grains and other articles, value of lands (local price), number of holders of different groups, strength of the cattle and *mortgages*.

On receipt of the above papers, the *Jamabandi* section prepares 'A' statement showing different categories of lands, *viz.*, Government, Inam, *Maqta* and *Kharij Khata* together with the area of cultivable and uncultivable lands and the assessment in respect of cultivable lands. Another statement 'B' is prepared based on *wasulbaqui* statement giving details of area and assessment prior to settlement.

Statement of different irrigation sources and an additional statement of irrigation and water sources are prepared showing the strength of the total number of tanks, wells, and canals. Thereafter three different statements of *Natiya Mali* (financial implications) for dry, *bagat* and wet lands are prepared showing the difference in area and assessment, current as well as proposed. After this, 'Q' statement is prepared on the basis of *Natiya Mali* which indicates for each village the group in which it falls together with area and assessment to be revised. The figures are shown separately for dry, *bagat* and wet lands which give the Government a broad idea for sanctioning the rates. The Settlement Commissioner has to submit his proposals to the Government for sanctioning the rates proposed by him along with the map of the different groups in which the tahsil is sub-divided. On receipt of the sanction from the Government, the Settlement Commissioner prepares the following statements for fixation of final assessment:—

- (a) A *jantri* or sliding scale of rates to be applied to in respect of the different classes of soils and different water sources,
- (b) the group class and *jantri* class noted in the classer register,
- (c) *akarband* consisting of area and assessment for each survey number,
- (d) entries of the *akarband* in the *wasulbaqui*,
- (e) *khatedar* slips (*Shunawai parchas*) which are distributed amongst the *khatedars* or registered holders either by the Deputy Collector or the Assistant Commissioner of Settlement.

A copy of the *wasulbaqui*, a copy of *shetwar* and two printed copies of maps are sent to the tahsil for references one copy of which is handed over to the village official.

These settlement papers are retained by the Settlement Commissioner after the date of announcement for hearing appeals under section 87 of the Land Revenue Act. After a lapse of two years the papers are sent to the District Land Records Office for safe custody. After receipt of the record in the District Land Records Office, the Collector is empowered to effect corrections in settlement papers. He is authorised to hear appeals for errors in the settlement papers under section 87 of Land Revenue Act for two years from the date of announcement in case of wrong entry of *pattedar's* name. In respect of other matters corrections can be effected at any time.

The following limitations are enforced while proposing rates for settlement:—

- (a) Increase of revenue in the case of tahsil brought under the same maximum rate should not exceed 30 per cent.
- (b) No increase exceeding 66 per cent should be imposed on a single village.
- (c) No increase exceeding 200 per cent should be imposed on individual holding.
- (d) Whenever the rates are higher than prescribed, concession is given to the ryots which is known as *Igatpuri* concession. The proposed increase is spread over a period of seven years.

All the settlement details are preserved in a book called *Jama-bandi* report for the whole tahsil, copies of which are sent to the Office of the District Inspector of Land Records.

Generally 30 years is the guarantee period assigned for revision after the first settlement.

The following rules are applied<sup>1</sup> to recheck every number (*Pahani*), to inspect boundary marks of each number and prepare a list accordingly, to check the area of each survey number by talc-square, to check the Pot-Kharab, to rectify survey numbers if they are not according to the maximum and minimum fixed, to check source of water-classification, to convert wet lands into dry if water sources have failed for the past 10 years, to convert the dry land into wet land if it is irrigated for three years continuously, to treat the land under the new wells as also the old ones, if restored as dry, to bring to the notice of the officer if life grants are passed to unauthorised persons, to carry out sub-division in case of inams granted permanently without any conditions, to undertake *phondi* works in case of construction of railways, roads and canals coming under Buildings and Communications Department and the Irrigation and Power Department of the State Government, and to form sub-divisions accordingly on the spot, to

<sup>1</sup> Under the letter, Revenue Secretariat, No. 2138, dated 25th Khurdad, 1320 Fasli.

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form separate numbers on either side of the cart tracks or nullahs if they are found in one chain, and to form separate numbers for land from which gravel is taken to be spread over the roads.

If more than four *Pot-Numbers* are seen within a survey number their strength is reduced by amalgamating the same in the portion of the land belonging to the same person in case of continuity of lands, if not separate survey numbers are formed.

The boundaries fixed during original survey are strictly adhered to. In case of any encroachment on Government lands the same is removed with the help of the Tahsildar.

Sub-divisions are made if sanctioned by the revenue authorities. Due care is always taken to maintain the minimum acreage permissible [sub-division of land below 3.24 hectares (8 acres) in dry lands is not permissible]. Big *Kharab* numbers may be *phodied* on application by the ryots but care is taken to see that they do not fall below the fixed acreage and also that there is sufficient land for cattle grazing. Generally 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the total land of the village is to be reserved for the *Gairan*. All *Jirayat* lands are treated as dry lands. Lands irrigated by head load are also treated as dry lands. Rivers, trees and big out crops of rocks are noted in the map. Lands given on *lavani* out of uncultivated fallow lands are reconverted into Gut numbers. Separate numbers are formed for salt pans. If any difference is noted between the past and the present measurements such numbers are remeasured.

Classification is revised and appropriate soil value is worked out if sand is found existing out of proportion in the clay in *chalka* lands. Revised *bhag annas* or soil values are applied even to the numbers not involved in resurvey during revision operations. Any mistake of an obvious nature is rectified when there is an increase or a decrease in lands by alluvian and deluvian, due to the inroads of a river or a nullah. Addition or subtraction is made if the increase or decrease extends over 0.02 hectares (2 gunthas) in wet and garden lands and over 0.405 hectares (one acre) in dry lands. If survey figures and traverse do not tally the whole village is resurveyed, provided the extent of variations in the traversed village comes to 25 per cent. In case the shape and the area varies from the shape and the area recorded in the settlement done in past, such numbers are remeasured with the permission of the officer in charge of the revision operations. In case the Party Officer thinks that measurement and classification done previously is totally wrong, in all such cases he has to obtain the permission of the Settlement Commissioner for resurvey and re-classification. The procedure of announcement and issuing slips is the same as it is in the case of the first settlement.

District Land  
Records Office.

District Land Records Office, Parbhani, started its independent functioning from 1948. Prior to that there was a joint Land Records Officer for Parbhani and Nanded districts. There are 1585 villages including 343 ex-Jagir villages in the eight tahsils of the district. Of these, all the villages have been surveyed. Of the



Jagir villages, 239 have been surveyed by the Government and the remaining have been surveyed by the Jagir authorities. The total assessment of the district was Rs. 29,82,007.30 paise in 1960. All the tahsils are due for revision having completed the guarantee period of 30 years. The agro-economic survey of all the tahsils of the district was conducted during 1954-56. The main functions of the Land Records Office are to maintain the village records pertaining to original survey and revision survey; to attend to subdivision work, if sanctioned by the revenue and Court authorities; to conduct demarcation of survey numbers on receipt of application from ryots with necessary fees; to issue copies of *panchnama* done on the spot during demarcation of inspection by the District Inspector of Land Records; to issue copy of *pricked tonch* plot of demarcation completed by the District Inspector of Land Records; to issue a copy of the report of the demarcation conducted by the District Inspector of Land Records; to sell cloth maps at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per sq. ft. (0.093 m<sup>2</sup>) and paper maps at the rate of Re. 1 per sq. ft. (0.093 m<sup>2</sup>); to charge a levy of Re. 0.50 for the perusal of the record per hour; to charge a levy of Re. 0.94 for correction of technical records; to attend to the cases of Land Acquisition and sub-division work in case of allotment of lands under new *lavani*; to prepare *Kami-jastipatraks* if changes have occurred in area and assessment and to supply copies of *shetwars* after settlement to the tahsil.

Copies other than those mentioned above as regards technical papers are disallowed. However, they can be issued with the previous permission of the Settlement Commissioner. Technical record is not allowed to be taken outside the record room. Only the Court can call for the record and the papers are disallowed to private parties. The Measuring Circle Inspector (Cadastral Surveyor) or any other responsible person of the office is sent to the Court along with the record which is taken back by the same officer. Further *tonch* of the survey number from the map is not allowed.

A monthly statement regarding receipts of land records is called for by the Superintendent of Land Records containing fees for field work, copying charges and sale of maps.

The fee of—

Rs. 4 per day for measuring is paid to Circle Inspector;

Rs. 6 per day to the District Surveyor and

Rs. 10 per day to the District Inspector of Land Records;

provided a village where demarcation is conducted lies within 8.05 km. (five miles) from the place of the district headquarters. If a village is situated at a distance of more than 8.053 km. (five miles) charges for three days are collected. Besides fees for field work, Re. 0.62 are charged for a copy of the *tippan* for each survey number.

Demarcation is done on priority basis according to the dates of receipt of application and fees for field work.

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Records Office.

The main duties of the District Inspector of Land Records are to provide technical guidance to the Collector and revenue authorities; to supervise and inspect the technical work done in the district; to settle the boundary disputes; to correct the maps if errors are detected; to inspect crop-cutting experiments; to make arrangements for reprinting of maps; to supply maps to tahsils; to impart settlement training to village officials, to conduct tour for at least 170 days in the year; to supervise and control the subordinate staff; to look after the up-keep of the technical records; to inspect tahsil offices (records section) and to solve all the technical difficulties faced by the tahsil-officers.

Record of  
Rights.

This Act was enacted by the ex-Hyderabad Government in the year 1346 Fasli, i.e., in the year 1936 A. D. Under this Act Record of Rights (Pot-Hissa Measurements) is completed in Basmathnagar and Gangakhed tahsils.

The intention of the Government in introducing this Act was to give relief to the co-partners of the registered holders who were at the mercy of the *pattedars*, as they could neither sell nor mortgage their holdings without the consent of the *pattedar*, to protect the rights of the protected tenants and to stop the malpractice of their eviction at will and pleasure of the owners of the field. In the revenue accounts only the name of the *pattedar* was to be found. Further when a survey number was sold or partitioned among the heirs, the recorded area and the spot possession differed leading to confusion. In order to control this, the Government introduced the Record of Rights.

The register contains survey number, total area, total assessment, the name of occupant, the number of beats, its area, its assessment worked out by the patwari dividing the area and assessment in equal parts as per the share of the beat holder, the nature of right of holding, details of encumbrances if any, the number of the trees and the share in wells if there is any. After completion of this register the surveyors are sent for measurement. In case of increase and/or decrease the assessment and area are changed. This is accounted for during recess work. The patwaris fix the area and assessment as per the *annawari* (share particulars) furnished to them by the holder in the Record of Rights register. In case of increase and/or decrease the assessment is fixed by the 'rule of three'. During Pot-Hissa measurement, *gut* plot for each survey number is drawn showing the beats in red ink in clockwise serial order. After completion of the recess work the announcement slips are prepared for each beat containing the name of the holder along with area and assessment. The expenses which are incurred by the Government for this scheme are collected at the following rates: if the assessment of the beat is less than Rs. 5, Rs. 2 are collected towards survey operations and if the assessment is Rs. 5 or more, Rs. 4 are collected. In addition to the above amount, a sum of Re. 0.50 is collected extra for the announcement slip (stationery). The collection is made by the tahsil on supply of the information to them under village form No. 12.

Mutation registers are maintained by the patwaris to record changes in respect of the beat. This work is entrusted to the tahsil. Demarcation of beat by the Land Records Office is forbidden as per the orders of the ex-Hyderabad Government detailed in the Settlement Manual.

The scheme of introduction of city survey in Marathwada had been taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan based on the proposals submitted by the District Inspector of Land Records, Parbhani.

Since the standard area has not been finally fixed in the district the work under sections 5 (1), 6 (2) and 9 (2) of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, is not yet taken up. The work of remission granted to the ex-jagir villages by the ex-Hyderabad Government due to high assessment which was approved by the then Government is in progress in the District Land Records Office. Remission has been granted to 155 villages and the work of remission has been completed in 149 villages.

#### REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The main functions performed by the Registration Department are—

registration of documents under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) ;

registration of Marriages under the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1953, the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act (III of 1936), and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 ; and

registration of births and deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act (VI of 1886).

The Inspector-General of Registration is the head of the department. Under him there is a District Registrar for each district to supervise the registration work in the district. The Collector of the district functions as an ex-officio District Registrar. Under the District Registrar there are Sub-Registrars. In 1960, there were eight Sub-Registrars, one each at Parbhani, Hingoli, Basmath, Jintur, Kalamnuri, Sailu, Partur and Gangakhed in Parbhani district.

The Sub-Registry offices are provided with the necessary staff whose appointments are made by the District Registrar. The Sub-Registrars are appointed by the Inspector-General of Registration.

The District Registrar is required to carry out the instructions of the Inspector-General of Registration in all departmental matters ; and, if he has any suggestions to make for the improvement of the registration system, he submits them to the Inspector-General. The District Registrar advises the Sub-Registrars in regard to the difficulties encountered by them in the course of their day-to-day work. He visits the sub-registry offices in his district at least once in every two years, and sends his memoranda of inspection to the Inspector-General. He hears appeals and applications preferred to him under sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) against refusals to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him. Under sections 25 and

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34 of the same Act, he is empowered to condone delays in presentation of documents and appearance of executants provided the delay does not exceed four months, and to direct that the documents concerned be registered on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee. He is also competent to order refunds in the case of surcharges and to grant full or partial remission of safe custody fees in suitable cases. A will or codicil may be deposited with him under a sealed cover, and it may be got registered at the cost of the party desiring it, after the depositor's death.

Senior Sub-Registrars are appointed as Inspectors of Registration. Their work is to inspect the work of all sub-registry offices in their charge. The Parbhani district is under the charge of the Inspector of Registration, Aurangabad Division.

**Registration of Documents.**

Under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) compulsory registration is required in the case of certain documents and optional registration is provided for certain other documents. Documents which fulfil the prescribed requirements and for which the required stamp duty and registration fees are paid, are registered. A record of such registered documents is kept and extracts of documents affecting immoveable property in respect of which Record of Rights is maintained are sent to the offices concerned for making mutations. Certified copies from the preserved records or registered documents are also issued to parties who apply for them.

In all 7,553 documents were registered in the district during 1960. Out of these 7,184 documents falling under compulsory registration were of the aggregate value of Rs. 85,61,959; 7 documents falling under optional registration were of the aggregate value of Rs. 360 and 281 documents affecting moveable property were of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,08,700 and 81 were wills.

Fees are levied for registration according to the prescribed scale, but the State Government have exempted or partially exempted levy of registration fees in respect of documents pertaining to the societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Certain types of societies such as Urban Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks in Marathwada enjoy restricted exemptions in respect of documents where the consideration does not exceed the fixed limit. All rural Co-operative Societies enjoy unrestricted exemption<sup>1</sup>.

**Photo Copying System.**

The photo copying system has not been extended to the offices in Marathwada region. As such all offices in the district do the work by hand.

**Marriages under the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1954.**

The Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1954, is not in operation in the Marathwada region.

<sup>1</sup>For details please see clauses (m) and (n) of the Art. 1 of the Table of Fees prepared under section 73 of the Indian Registration Act by the former Hyderabad Government.

The Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, the Special Marriage Act, 1954, and the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1886, are not administered through the Registration Department in Marathwada region as is done in the case of the other areas of the State.

The average annual income of the Registration Department in the district was Rs. 71,148 and average annual expenditure was Rs. 26,016 during 1958-1960.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

Sales Tax is an indirect tax and has become an important source of revenue to the Government.

Sales tax was first introduced in Hyderabad State under Luxury Sales Tax, vide Act III of (1357 F.) 1946 A. D. authorising the levy of sales tax on luxury articles. Subsequently from May 1, 1950, the general sales tax was levied on the sale of goods in ex-Hyderabad State by the Act XIV of 1950 which replaced the Luxury Sales Tax Act III of 1946. After the merger of Parbhani district in the then Bombay State, the old Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950, was in operation in the district till January 1, 1960, the date on which the unified Act, i.e., the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, came in force.

The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, embodies the various recommendations of the Sales Tax Enquiry Committee and repeals and replaces the various Sales Tax Laws in force in the State.

In the initial stages a dealer who holds goods purchased before 1st January, 1960, from a registered dealer in the old Bombay State area will, on the resale of the goods, be liable to pay tax under the new Act subject to certain modifications and the benefit of section 8 (a) of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953, will not be available to him. Similarly, exemption granted under the earlier laws to certain classes of goods generally or conditionally will, in some cases, not accrue under the new law.

The Bombay Sales of Intoxicants Taxation Act has now been repealed and provisions for the taxing of spirituous medical preparations containing more than 12 per cent of alcohol by volume (but other than those declared by Government to be not capable of causing intoxication) will now be taxed under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, at the rate of 30 paise in a rupee at the first stage only. Similarly, country liquor and foreign liquor brought into or manufactured in India including spirits, wines and fermented liquors will be taxed at the rate of 45 paise in a rupee.

Schedule A of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, lists the exempted goods subject in some cases to conditions, and schedules B and E list the taxable goods. Taxable goods are broadly divided into five classes : (i) goods declared as important to inter-State trade, taxable only at the first stage (Schedule B, Part I) ; (ii) goods declared as important to inter-State trade, taxable only on the last sale (Schedule B, Part II) ; (iii) other classes of goods taxable at only the first stage of sale (Schedule C) ; (iv) 9 classes, taxable only

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at the last sale (Schedule D); and (v) 21 classes specified and all other goods not specified elsewhere in any Schedule, taxable at the first stage and on the last sale and, again, to a very small incidence at the retail stage.

*Classes of tax.*—The tax at the first stage is called the sales tax and that on the last sale is called the general sales tax. The tax at the retail stage is the retail sales tax. Sales tax and the general sales tax as the names imply are payable on sales. However, when a registered dealer purchases goods from an unregistered dealer or from Government he pays purchase tax. When he pays purchase tax, the dealer does not pay the sales tax or the general sales tax on the resale of goods as the case may be. The registered dealer does not become liable to purchase tax if he resells the goods without alteration within three months (six months in the case of cotton) and in that case on such resale he pays in the routine way, sales tax or general sales tax or both, as may be due. The purchase tax is not a separate tax and is only intended to seal off a loophole for evasion.

*Classes of dealers.*—The new Act creates five classes of dealers, viz.—

(1) The registered dealer.—The registered dealer is a licensed dealer and has to obtain registration if he is liable to pay tax; failure to do so is regarded as an offence.

(2) The licensed dealer.—Every registered dealer whose annual sales to other registered dealers exceed Rs. 50,000 may obtain a licence, on the strength of which he can make purchases, free of general sales tax for resale inside the State. The licensed dealer thus becomes the wholesaler or semi-wholesaler.

(3) The authorised dealer.—Every registered dealer whose sales in inter-State or export trade exceed Rs. 30,000 worth of goods annually or who sells that much quantity to another authorised dealer who resells them in inter-State trade or export may obtain an authorisation against which he can purchase goods free of all taxes (or at a reduced rate in certain circumstances) for inter-State or export trade either by himself or another authorised dealer to whom he sells them.

(4) The recognised dealer.—Any registered dealer whose annual turnover of sales exceeds Rs. 25,000 of taxable goods manufactured by him may obtain a recognition against which in manufacturing taxable goods for sale, save, generally speaking, for goods on which the tax is at the rate of two per cent, or less and machinery.

(5) The permit holder.—A registered dealer whose commission agency purchases on behalf of principals disclosed in his books exceed Rs. 30,000 per year, may obtain a permit, on the strength of which he may make purchases tax free or at a reduced rate, in certain circumstances for his principals.

Under the new Act the turnover limit making registration compulsory is Rs. 10,000 for a manufacturer and Rs. 30,000 for every other dealer. Dealers who are not liable to registration because their turnover has not exceeded the limits specified under

the Act but are registered under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, will be liable to pay tax under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, under conditions specified in the Act.

Every precaution is taken to see that the tax, as far as possible, would not be recovered more than what is intended in the law. This is done by the set-offs allowed under the law.

For the purpose of administration of Sales Tax, Parbhani district was divided in two circles, viz., (i) Parbhani circle and (ii) Sailu circle in the year 1952-53. Later one sub-office was opened at Hingoli in the year 1954-55. Hingoli sub-office and Sailu office were closed from January 1, 1960, and the Sales Tax Officer, Parbhani, was put in charge of the entire district.

Under the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, the Sales Tax Officer was the assessing authority in respect of the dealers whose turnover for the period of assessment reached or exceeded Rs. 30,000 with effect from January 1, 1960 (i.e., after the enforcement of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959), he is the assessing and licensing authority for all the registered dealers irrespective of their turnover. Prior to January 1, 1960, the Assistant Sales Tax Officers who were the registering authority also became the assessing and licensing authority in respect of the dealers whose turnover amounted to less than Rs. 30,000.

The Sales Tax Officer receives periodical returns from the dealers who are registered, showing their gross turnover during the period and tax payable by them, and he checks the returns, passes orders of assessments and takes steps for the recovery of the tax assessed. He detects cases of evasion of tax.

The officer next above the Sales Tax Officer is the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Aurangabad. The Sales Tax Officers seek clarifications and advice from the Assistant Commissioner in matters relating to the administration of the Act. Appeals lie from the orders of the Sales Tax Officer to the Assistant Commissioner and revisions to the Commissioner. So also revisions against the orders of the Assistant Commissioner lie with the Commissioner or the appellate tribunal.

The following table gives the amount of sales tax collected in Parbhani district, the collection charges and proportion of collection charges to the amount collected from 1950-51 to 1959-60.

Year (1)	Amount Collected (2)	Collection charges (3)	Proportion of collection charges to amount collected (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1950-51 ..	2,43,737	9,662	3.96
1951-52 ..	9,58,096	30,574	3.19
1952-53 ..	11,21,145	36,479	3.25
1953-54 ..	11,96,630	44,456	3.72
1954-55 ..	12,51,890	52,712	4.21
1955-56 ..	12,79,164	56,390	4.01
1956-57 ..	16,73,305	75,579	4.52
1957-58 ..	17,68,442	88,774	5.02
1958-59 ..	7,41,754	84,190	11.35
1959-60 ..	6,78,859	80,534	11.86

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## STAMPS DEPARTMENT

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STAMPS.

The Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, is the authority who controls the supply and sale of the service stamps in the State. In Parbhani district the Collector of the district is in charge of the administration of the Stamps Department. The work is done by a head-clerk who works under the direct supervision of the Treasury Officer of the district. The Treasury Officer is responsible for the maintenance of the stock of stamps and their distribution to the sub-treasuries in the district. The Collector is empowered to grant refunds against unused, spoiled and obsolete stamps presented to him within the prescribed period.

The stamps are sold at the District Treasury and Sub-Treasuries and also by stamp vendors. Licences are granted to the vendors by the Tahsildars who are also the Sub-Treasury Officers of the Tahsil Treasury in their jurisdiction. Licences at the district headquarter are granted to the vendors by the Collector.

There are twelve stamp vendors in the district. The authorised stamp vendors can sell stamps not exceeding the value of Rs. 100 in each case. The stamps of the value of Rs. 100 and above are, in each case, sold through the Sub-Treasury and the District Treasury.

The total income realised from sale of stamps in the district during the year 1952-53 was Rs. 5,66,627-6-8 out of which Rs. 3,56,501-4-8 were realised from non-judicial stamps and Rs. 2,10,126-2-0 from judicial and process fee stamps.

During the same year the vendors were allowed discount amounting to Rs. 7,495-2-0.

The payment of Rs. 219-6-0 was made towards the refund of stamps, leaving the Government a net income of Rs. 5,58,912-14-8.

## MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

## MOTOR VEHICLES.

The Motor Vehicles Department, with headquarters at Bombay, is concerned with the administration of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, as amended by the Act C of 1956, 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, 1958, and the Rules made thereunder. The Director of Transport, Maharashtra State, is the head of the department. For the purposes of administration of the above Acts in the State, Regional Transport Offices have been set up in Bombay, Poona, Thana, Nagpur and Aurangabad, and Sub-Regional Offices at Amravati, Kolhapur and Nasik. For the enforcement of Chapter IV of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities are constituted by the Government by notification under section 44. Parbhani district falls within the jurisdiction of the Regional Transport Authority, Aurangabad, whose jurisdiction also extends over the districts of Aurangabad, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad.



A committee consisting of the Commissioner, Aurangabad Division, Aurangabad ; the Superintending Engineer, Aurangabad ; the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Aurangabad ; two non-officials nominated by the Government and the Executive Officer and Secretary, Road Transport Association, Aurangabad, forms the Regional Transport Authority, Aurangabad.

The Regional Transport Officer, Aurangabad, besides being the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority, is also the licensing and Registering Authority under the several enactments enumerated above. He is assisted by a Regional Supervisor, four Motor Vehicles Inspectors, two Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors, and other necessary staff.

The duties of Motor Vehicles Inspectors are as follows:—

1. to inspect transport vehicles (goods vehicles, buses and cabs),
2. to inspect vehicles for registration,
3. to carry out driving competency tests,
4. to carry out tests of persons applying for grant of conductor's licences in stage carriages (buses),
5. to inspect vehicles involved in accidents whenever their services are requisitioned by the Police,
6. to carry out tours for purposes of enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules and check and report infringements to the Regional Transport Officer, for further necessary action, and
7. to collect taxes and issue learners licences, effect renewal of driving licences and conductors' licences at tour centres.

The Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors generally do not act independently but assist the Motor Vehicles Inspectors.

Tax on all kinds of motor vehicles is levied under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1958, and the Rules made thereunder. Taxes can be paid annually, half-yearly or quarterly, either by cash, money order, treasury challan or cheque. When the owner of a vehicle desires to keep it in non-use he is expected to send advance intimation in the form prescribed in the Rule to the Taxation Authority.

#### CENTRAL EXCISE DEPARTMENT

The Central Excise administration vests in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Government of India, New Delhi. The department settles matters of policy and frames rules but does not directly concern itself with routine administration. The chief executive authority for central excise administration is the Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi. It is also the highest appellate authority under the central excise laws.

A team of executive officers is stationed at New Delhi under the control of the Director of Inspections to watch the working of the procedural orders of the Central Board of Revenue and suggest

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suitable readjustment where necessary. A nucleus of officers working in regional units is also posted at Simla, Calcutta and Hyderabad. Each unit is allotted a certain number of Collectorates/Custom Houses for study of field operations. The Inspecting Officers visit licensees' premises and collect field information in their respective regions. It is upon their report that any action is taken by the Director.

The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence with headquarters at Delhi is primarily concerned with cases of organised evasion of revenue of a serious nature.

For administration, the country is divided into several zones called collectorates, each in charge of a Collector of Central Excise who is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Central Excise and Salt Act and the Central Excise Rules in his charge. He adjudicates offences and decides appeals against orders passed by his subordinates. The Collectorates are further divided into Divisions each in charge of an Assistant Collector. He is empowered to adjudicate and compound offences against the Central Excise Rules within his limits. He is also the licensing authority for factories in cases where the annual licence fee is Rs. 50 or more. He also settles all refund claims.

Each Division is divided into Circles in charge of a Superintendent. They are empowered to adjudicate and compound minor offences against the Central Excise Rules, confiscate excisable goods involved in the offences and impose penalties on offenders within their jurisdiction for contravention of Central Excise Rules. They have the power to summon persons to give evidence before them and grant bail to persons arrested for offences against Central Excise Rules.

Apart from the powers as mentioned above, the Superintendents are the primary administrative officers for collection of central excise revenue and are equipped with delegated powers pertaining to administration and establishment accounts. They are also empowered to sanction refund bills in certain cases. They and their subordinates also exercise certain powers of Gold Control Board under the Defence of India (Amendment) Rules, 1963. The Superintendents also have the power to summon persons to give evidence before them and to allow bail for the accused under the Central Excise Act.

Each Circle is further divided into Ranges. The Ranges with more than one Inspector are designated as Multiple Officer Ranges. Multiple Officer Ranges are in charge of Deputy Superintendents who divide the work in Ranges between the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

The Inspectors or the Sub-Inspectors are the officers who come in daily contact with the public. At times they function as resident staff in factories. The primary duties of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors include supervision over the operations of a factory to ensure that all the excisable goods are correctly accounted for.

They determine the classification of goods for assessment at the appropriate rate after weighment, measurement or counting as the case may be. The Inspectors are empowered to arrest persons for offences under the Central Excise and Salt Act. They have also the power to search vehicles and persons and to enter and search premises if they have reasonable grounds to believe that contra-band excisable goods are carried or stored therein or to seize or detain goods in respect of which an offence under the Central Excise and Salt Act or the Central Excise Rules is committed and which are liable to confiscation.

Parbhani district along with the districts of Nanded and Osmanabad comprises the Nanded Circle which is further divided into ten Ranges. Of these ten Ranges, two are in Parbhani district, one at Sailu and the other at Parbhani. The Parbhani Range has sub-sectors at Hingoli and Basmath. These Ranges are managed by the Inspectors of Central Excise at headquarters assisted by Sub-Inspectors.

In Nanded circle, following are the chief items of excise assessment:—

- (1) cotton fabrics, (2) cotton yarn, (3) unmanufactured vegetable non-essential oils, (4) unmanufactured tobacco, (5) soap, (6) powerlooms, (7) synthetic organic dyestuff.

The following are the figures of revenue collections of Nanded Circle from 1959-60 to 1962-63:—

Years	Revenue
(1)	(2)
	Rs. p.
1959-60	.. 36,03,501 73
1960-61	.. 38,25,704 05
1961-62	.. 39,71,608 34
1962-63	.. 37,90,168 25



सत्यमेव जयते

## CHAPTER 12—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND IMPARTING JUSTICE ARE THE MAIN activities of the Government although the agencies doing the work might differ from place to place and from time to time. In recent times these activities are carried out by Police, Social Welfare and Judicial Departments and Prisons. In what follows is described the set-up and functioning of these departments in the district.

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### POLICE DEPARTMENT

The primary functions of the Police are the prevention and detection of crime, i.e., to obtain intelligence concerning the commission of cognizable offences or designs to commit such offences, and to lay such information before their superiors and to take such other steps, consistent with law and bring the offenders to book or prevent the commission of offences; the maintenance of Law and Order; the prevention of public nuisances; the enforcement of Police regulations for preventing breach of peace; escorting and guarding of prisoners, treasure or property of which they may be placed in charge; and the apprehension of offenders. They have also various other duties to perform, such as, control of traffic, service of summonses and warrants, rendering assistance to disabled persons, looking to the health and comfort of persons in custody, preventing any loss or damage by fire to person or property and any accident or danger to the public; destruction of wild animals in areas where the nuisance is most acute, destruction of stray dogs, licensing and verification of character rolls, registration of foreigners, enforcement of special or local laws and regulations in connection with epidemic diseases, etc.

**POLICE.**

Under section 17 of the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951), the District Magistrate has full control over the police force in the district. He decides the questions of policy and of the administration of law within the district. However, he does not interfere in recruitment, internal economy or organisation of the district force.

**Organization.**

Under section 4 of the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951), superintendence of the police force throughout the State vests in and is exercisable by the State Government. In exercise of the powers under section 6 of the said Act, the State Government appoints an Inspector-General of Police for the direction and

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supervision of the police force of which he is the head. His headquarters are at Bombay. It is his duty to look after the recruitment, education, housing and equipment of the police force and to regulate the internal organisation and method of its working. He is assisted in his office by two Assistant Inspector-Generals of Police (officers of the rank of District Superintendent of Police).

For the purposes of police administration, the State is divided into four Police Ranges, each in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General besides Greater Bombay. They correspond with the four divisions for which Divisional Commissioners are appointed. In Greater Bombay the Commissioner of Police, who is second in the Police hierarchy, is in charge of the City Police Force.\* The State C.I.D. is under the control of an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Similarly, the State Reserve Police Force Groups and Police Training Schools are in charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Headquarters. Each range in the State is divided into districts, each corresponding to the revenue district, and is in charge of a District Superintendent of Police.

Subject to the orders of the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police in their respective spheres of authority, the direction and regulation of police throughout the district vests in the District Superintendent of Police as the executive head of the Force. His primary duties are to keep the force under his control properly trained, efficient and contented and to ensure by constant supervision that prevention, investigation and detection of crime in the district are properly and efficiently dealt with.

Each district is divided into sub-divisions, which number from two to three. Each subdivision is in charge of an officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police who is responsible for all crime work in his charge. Under the general orders of the Superintendent, he is responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the officers and men in his division. He has to hold detailed inspections of police stations and outposts in his charge at regular intervals.

Each sub-division has one or more Inspectors. The Inspectors are employed entirely on crime work and for keeping bad characters and gangs in their circles under surveillance. Supervision and co-ordination of crime work of the different police stations in their circles is also entrusted to them.

At district headquarters, District Superintendent of Police is assisted by an Inspector who is designated as Home Inspector. He is the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent. He supervises the work of the Superintendent's office at headquarters during the absence of the Superintendent and the Sub-Divisional Officer. He also does all the routine work at the headquarters for the District Superintendent of Police. Besides, in bigger districts there are Inspectors for local intelligence and local crime branches.

\*Recently Police Commissioners have been appointed at Nagpur and Poona.

Each district is divided into a number of police stations. A Sub-Inspector of Police is in charge of a police station. He is responsible for prevention and detection of crime and for seeing that orders of his superiors are carried out and discipline of the police under him is properly maintained. He has under him head constables and constables. The head constables are to report to the Sub-Inspector all crimes in their beats and to assist him in the investigation and detection of crime. When in charge of a particular post or circle of villages the head constables act in all police matters in close collaboration with the heads of the village police. When attached to a police station, the head constable holds charge in the absence of the Sub-Inspector and looks to all routine work including investigation of crime. The constables perform such duties as they may be ordered to by the head constables and superior officers.

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**Organization.**

The control and administration of the railway police is vested in the Superintendent of Railway Police Force having a parallel organisation on the lines of the district police. For administrative purposes the railways falling within the Maharashtra State have been divided into three special railway districts, viz., Central and Southern Railways, Western Railway and Central and South-Eastern Railways. The Railway Superintendents of Police in the State have their headquarters at Poona, Bombay and Nagpur. The railways in this district come under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Police, Central and Southern Railways, Poona, who functions under the control and supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Poona Range and the Inspector-General of Police.

**Railway Police  
Force.**

With a view to eradicating the evil of corruption and for a more effective implementation of the prohibition policy of Government, the Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Force has been created under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence, designated as Director, Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Maharashtra State, Bombay. In every district at least one Sub-Inspector of Police of this force is stationed. Corresponding to the four ranges in the mofussil, there are four units of this Force with headquarters at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur, each in charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The unit for Greater Bombay is in charge of a Superintendent of Police.

**Anti-Corruption  
and Prohibition  
Intelligence  
Bureau.**

For the purposes of the police administration Parbhani district is divided into two sub-divisions each in charge of a Sub-Divisional Police Officer (i.e., Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police) having their headquarters at Parbhani and Hingoli. Parbhani sub-division comprises 15 police stations and Hingoli sub-division 12 police stations. The police stations are in charge of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

**District  
Administration.**

For the recruitment and training of the constabulary and other work connected with the department, there is one district headquarters at Parbhani which is in charge of a Reserve Police Force

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 Administration.

**Sub-Inspector.** The force at the headquarters consists mainly of the armed reserve and the reserve for casualties such as leave or sickness and recruits under training. The training of armed constabulary is carried out at the headquarters under the supervision of the Reserve Police Force Sub-Inspector. The headquarters also deals with all matters concerning arms and armaments and supply of clothing to the police in the district.

**Strength.**

The original strength of the district police which was 848 in 1956 rose up to 1,130 by the end of 1960. In 1960, the composition of the force was as follows:—

Superintendent of Police	...	1
Deputy Superintendents	...	2
Inspectors	...	3
Sub-Inspectors	...	44
Unarmed Head Constables	...	140
Armed Head Constables	...	78
Unarmed Constables	...	442
Armed Constables	...	420

In addition to the regular police force mentioned above the following staff was sanctioned for various extra duties:—

Sub-Inspectors	...	5
Unarmed Head Constables	...	9
Armed Head Constables	...	4
Unarmed Constables	...	4
Armed Constables	...	14

The expenditure on the establishment in the district for 1959-60 was Rs. 14,82,805.

**Recruitment.**

Recruitment to the cadre of Assistant Superintendents of Police who belong to the Indian Police Service is made by the Government on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. On their appointment to the service they are attached to the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu, for training for a period of one year and after the successful completion of the training they are sent to the States concerned for undergoing further training. In Maharashtra the probationers are attached to districts for practical training for 5½ months and at the Police Training School, Nasik, for 4½ months before they are appointed to hold independent charge of a Sub-Divisional Police Officer. An Assistant Superintendent of Police is considered eligible for promotion to senior post in the Indian Police Service cadre after completion of four years service from the date of joining the State service.

Seventy per cent of the total number of appointments on the sanctioned cadre of Deputy Superintendent of Police are filled in by promotion from the lower ranks of the district police and the remaining 30 per cent by direct recruitment which is made by the State Government from candidates recommended by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Candidates appointed by direct recruitment are attached to the Police Training School,



Nasik, for training and are on probation for a period of three years. During the first two years of their probationary period, they are required to pass departmental examination, prescribed by Government. After passing the examination while at the Police Training School, they are required to undergo practical training in the districts for a period of one year. They are considered for promotion to Indian Police Service cadre after they put in eight years of service as Deputy Superintendents of Police.

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Recruitment.**

Appointments of Inspectors of Police are made by the Inspector-General of Police from amongst the Sub-Inspectors of Police who are found fit for promotion. No direct recruitment is ordinarily made.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors is done by the Inspector-General of Police, either by promotion of officers from the lower ranks of the district police force or direct. Fifty per cent of the vacancies are filled by direct recruitment. Of the remaining 50 per cent 25 per cent are filled by departmental candidates who pass the Police Sub-Inspector's course at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, and the remaining 25 per cent by promotion of officers from lower ranks, who pass the departmental examination qualifying for the post of Sub-Inspector.

Candidates for direct recruitment may be either from outside the police or from the Police Department. These candidates are, in the first instance, selected for training in the Police Training School, Nasik, as Police Sub-Inspectors. The selection is made by the Inspector-General of Police assisted by a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik.

Appointments of head constables are made generally from the ranks of constables. However, to attract better men, recruitment of head constables is made direct from qualified candidates up to one-third of the vacancies.

To the armed police are mainly allotted the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and of providing escorts to prisoners and treasure. The unarmed police are deployed for the prevention and detection of crime. Every recruit for the armed as well as unarmed branch receives his basic training in musketry, drill, law and police duties.

**Armed and  
Unarmed Police.**

Of the total of 1,080 men in the force in 1960, 367 were illiterate.

**Literacy.**

The whole strength of the armed police of the district was provided with 11 Carbine Machine Thomson guns, 389 rifles, 137 muskets, and 41 revolvers and 23 very light pistols. In addition, there were 11 rifles kept in reserve for training the members of the public who join as members of the Civilian Rifle Training Centre.

**Armament.**

In addition to the above armament the district force has a fleet of 11 motor vehicles including one motor-cycle.

**Motor  
Transport.**

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## Wireless.

Local Crime  
Branch and  
Local Intelligence  
Branch.

The wireless grid had two static stations at Parbhani, and one each at Hingoli, Sailu, Siddheshwar, Yeldari and Basmath which are provided with a receiver and a transmitter each. The district is also provided with two spare sets.

The district has local crime and intelligence branches attached to the office of the District Superintendent of Police. The primary functions of the local crime branch are to devote sustained attention to and to investigate the cases particularly those which extend over more than one police station in the district. The Local Intelligence Branch collects intelligence and makes enquiries about political and other developments in the district.

Anti-Corruption  
Branch.

There is a sub-unit of the Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau in the district, the primary functions of which are to eradicate corruption and bribery and to achieve more effective implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government.

State Reserve  
Police Force.

There is a State Reserve Police Force (Group) stationed at Jalna (Aurangabad district) consisting of 792 personnel which is trained more or less on military lines and equipped with modern weapons. The force is organised with a view to dealing with any disturbance or other emergency in the State. The force is under the general control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, with headquarters at Bombay. The force is mobile and is provided with wireless sets and motor transport facilities.

Figures of  
Crimes.

The following were the figures of crimes in 1960 in the district:—

- |   |     |       |
|---|-----|-------|
| (a) Total number of non-cognisable crimes                       | ... | 2,128 |
| (b) Total number of cognisable cases reported to the police.    |     | 2,245 |
| (c) Total number of cognisable cases dealt with by Magistrates. |     | 14    |

The following figures represent the variation in crimes during the quinquennium 1956-1960:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Non-cognisable Crimes	Not available	Not available	..	2,927	2,128
(2) Police cognisable crimes	1,205	1,576	1,805	2,122	2,245
(3) Reported cognisable crimes.	1,205	1,576	1,809	2,124	2,259
(4) Magisterial cognisable crimes.	Not available	Not available	4	..	14

The number of real serious crimes, including (1) murders, (2) dacoities, (3) robberies, (4) house-breaking and thefts, (5) thefts including cattle thefts, (6) receiving stolen property and (7) rioting varied as follows from 1951 to 1960:—

1951	..	..	704	1956	..	..	811
1952	..	..	657	1957	..	..	1,019
1953	..	..	642	1958	..	..	1,078
1954	..	..	718	1959	..	..	984
1955	..	..	792	1960	..	..	931

Incidence of cognisable crimes per thousand of population was as follows during 1955 and 1960:—

1955	..	..	1.56	1958	..	..	1.79
1956	..	..	1.19	1959	..	..	2.10
1957	..	..	1.56	1960	..	..	2.22

In 1960, the district had a prosecuting staff of ten Police Prosecutors. The total number of cases conducted by them during the year 1960 was 3,892 of which 1,535 ended in conviction.

Of the total strength of the police, 7 officers and 120 men were provided with Government quarters by the end of 1960. The quarters for 12 officers and 296 men were under construction.

A fund known as the Police Families Welfare Fund was created in the district with a view to providing amenities and comforts by way of medical facilities in the form of special medicines which Government dispensaries do not provide and educational facilities in the form of scholarships for their children. It was also aimed at providing other facilities such as recreation, transport, etc., to the policemen and their families, clerks in the police offices whose monthly emoluments were less than Rs. 150, class IV employees and other low salaried staff in the department. The fund also rendered monetary assistance to the widows of the policemen to cover funeral expenses and their journey to their native places. The fund is of a private nature and is controlled by the District Superintendent of Police.

The district police is helped by the village headman. The village headman is entrusted with the duties of informing the Magistracy and the police, of offenders and offences in the village. A village watchman who is a village servant assists him but he is not his subordinate.

With a view to bringing uniformity in the district administration, the question of extending the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1867) is still under the consideration of the Government of Maharashtra.

There is no Home Guards Organisation in this district.

With a view to cultivate amongst the villagers a sense of civic duty, an organisation known as "Village Defence Party" was formed in the district in 1956. These Village Defence Parties are very useful for the defence of villages against depredations of dacoits and other types of criminals. It is a body of public spirited and able-bodied villagers between the age of 20 and 50, who voluntarily enrol themselves as members of the party. The Village Defence Parties have been formed in 203 villages with 11,617 members.

#### JAIL DEPARTMENT

There is a District Prison at Parbhani. Casual men prisoners from Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad districts sentenced for a term exceeding three months and up to two

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JAILS.  
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years are confined in this prison. Casual men prisoners sentenced and convicted over two years and all women prisoners sentenced to more than one month from these districts are sent to the Aurangabad Central Prison. All habitual prisoners from the district are sent to the Amravati District Prison. Juvenile prisoners from this district are confined in the Chanda Sub-Jail. Short-term prisoners from the district with a sentence ranging from one week to a month are accommodated in the five tahsil jails at Hingoli, Basmath, Kalamnuri, Sailu and Partur.

The prison at Parbhani is classified as a 'District Prison' and is in charge of a Jailor-cum-Superintendent. He is assisted by the necessary staff. The total number of persons in guarding establishment is 28 only. The convict officers (i.e., prisoners promoted to the ranks of convict overseers and night watchmen under the jail rules) assist the jail guards in their executive duties. The services of well-behaved convict overseers are being utilised now for doing patrolling duty outside the sleeping barracks but inside the jail at night time. The main wall and the outer yards are always manned for duty by the guarding staff.

**Organization.**

The Inspector-General of Prisons exercises, subject to the orders of the State Government, general control and superintendence over all prisons and jails in the State. He is assisted by the Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, the Superintendent of Jail Industries and other necessary staff.

The Superintendent is vested with the executive management of the prison in all matters relating to internal economy, discipline, labour, punishment and control generally subject to the orders and authority of the Inspector-General.

**Recruitment.**

The post of Inspector-General is generally filled in by the appointment of an I. A. S. Officer or by promotion from amongst those who are borne on the cadre of the Superintendent of Central Prison (i.e., including the holder of the post of Deputy Inspector-General or by transfer of a suitable officer in Maharashtra Medical Service, Class I, or by direct recruitment). The Superintendent of a Central Prison is an officer 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 on the advice of the Public Service Commission. The Superintendents of District Prisons are appointed both by direct recruitment or by promotion from amongst Jailors, Grade I, in the proportion of 1 : 2. Jailors in Grade I are also appointed either by direct recruitment or by departmental promotion in the proportion of 1 : 2. The candidates for direct recruitment to the post of Superintendent of a District Prison and/or Jailor, Grade I, are Honours Graduates and are recommended for appointment by the State Public Service Commission. A diploma in Sociology or Penology is considered to be an additional qualification. Appointments to Jailors, Grade II, are made by the Inspector-General by promotion of Jailors, Grade III. Appointments to Jailors, Grade III, are made by the Inspector-General, fifty per cent of which are

by nomination from amongst candidates from outside who are graduates and the other fifty per cent of the appointments are given to suitable departmental candidates who have passed the Secondary School Certificate Examination or its equivalent. The candidates for appointment to the posts of Jailors, 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 sepoy 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 grades are made by selection from amongst the members of the next lower ranks or by nomination of candidates with some high academic qualifications which are fixed for each post in higher grades individually.

Appointments to the posts of junior clerks are made by nomination from amongst candidates who have passed the Secondary School Certificate Examination or its equivalent. Appointment to the ministerial posts in higher grades are made by promotion generally according to seniority from amongst the members of the next lower rank. Medical Officers are drafted for services in Jail Department for a period of two years from the Medical Department.

The Superintendents of Prisons and Jails receive theoretical as well as practical training in Jail Officers' Training School at Yeravda on a scientific basis in all fields of correctional work. There is a separate training class of 3 months' duration for non-gazetted officers at the Jail Officers' Training School to impart practical knowledge of the duties which are expected of a jail guard.

A physical training instructor visits the jails in the 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.

Thus due care is taken to give every jail officer and every jail subordinate adequate opportunities to acquaint himself with the theoretical as well as practical sides of his duties and to enable him to discharge them satisfactorily. The training programmes have in fact gained an important place in the jail administration which aims at reformation.

Part of the guarding establishment is armed. This section serves as a reserve guard to reinforce the unarmed guards in the immediate charge of prisoners inside the prison or in extramural gangs in the event of assault, mutiny, escape or other emergency. It is also available to mount guard over particularly dangerous prisoners or prisoners sentenced to death who are termed as "condemned prisoners".

No posts of matrons are sanctioned for sub-jails ; but the Superintendent is empowered to engage a matron locally whenever a woman prisoner is admitted to the jail. Services of the matron are dispensed with as soon as the woman prisoner is discharged from the jail.

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Training.

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Matron.

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No medical staff is sanctioned for sub-jails but the Maharashtra Medical Service Officer in charge of the Local Government dispensary or the Medical Officer attached to the Local Board or Municipal dispensary stationed at or nearest to the place where the sub-jail is situated is deemed to be the Medical Officer of the jail. He receives no extra pay for the jail duty but is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per month if the daily average number of prisoners in the jail exceeds 40 or 80 respectively. He has to visit the sub-jail twice a week and also at such other time as he may be sent for, to attend cases of serious illness or to examine newly admitted prisoners. A small stock of medicines is always kept in the sub-jail office to treat minor cases of illness. Serious cases are transferred to the Local Government dispensary for treatment.

**Classification of  
Prisoners.**

Prisoners are classified as class I or class II by the Court after taking into consideration their status in society and also the nature of the offence committed. They are further classified as casuals, habituals, undertrials and security or detinues. Prisoners are also grouped as "short termers", "medium termers" and "long termers". Prisoners with a sentence up to 3 months are classed as "short termers". Those sentenced to a period of three months and above but up to two years are classified as medium termers and those sentenced to two years and above are classified as long termers. Headquarter sub-jails are meant for the confinement of short term prisoners and undertrial prisoners only. There is no separate class of 'political prisoners' but certain rules which do not allow grant of facilities and privileges on the score of length of sentence are relaxed in their favour under the specific orders of the Government.

**Jail Reforms.**

A Jail Reforms Committee was appointed by the Government in 1946 and in their report published in August 1947, the Committee made several recommendations to Government calculated to bring about the reformation of the prisoners. The Government accepted many of the recommendations. The rules for the treatment have been liberalised. With the abolition of whipping (vide Bombay Act XXXIX of 1957), flogging as a jail punishment is stopped altogether. Punishments such as penal diet and gunny clothing no more exist. Rules about letters and interviews are liberalised.

**Remission of  
Sentence.**

The rules for the grant of remission of sentence apply to long termers only. Since only short termers are confined in Parbhani Jail, these rules are not detailed here.

**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. A Work Allotment Committee is constituted for central and district jails, the members of which have to take into account the health of the prisoners, their aptitude, past experience, etc., and assign suitable work for newly admitted prisoners with a sentence of six months and above. Any changes in the work so allotted to prisoners by the Committee

are effected only with the concurrence of the members of the Committee. No such Committee is appointed for short term prisoners.

Medium term and long term prisoners, so also security and under-trial prisoners who volunteer to work are paid one-fifth of the wages which are paid normally for similar work outside provided they complete their daily quota of the work allotted to them.

A prisoner may be released on parole in case of serious illness or death of any member of his family or his nearest relative or for any other sufficient cause. The period spent on parole is not counted as a part of the sentence. Prisoners who apply for parole on false grounds or who abuse the concession or commit breaches of any of the conditions of parole are punished. Enquiries as regards genuineness of the grounds advanced in the application are made through the local revenue and police authorities.

Prisoners with a sentence of one year and above are entitled to being released on furlough for a period of two weeks which is counted as a part of sentence.

A Board of Visitors composing official and non-official visitors is appointed for the district prison and tahsil sub-jails. There are ordinarily six non-official visitors for the district prison out of whom three are the members of the Maharashtra Legislature and three are nominated by Government of whom one is a lady visitor. There are two non-official visitors for each sub-jail. The appointment of non-official visitors other than members of the Maharashtra Legislature is made for a period of three years. Persons who in the opinion of Government are interested in the 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 recommendations of the District Magistrate concerned and the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Chairman of the Board of Visitors who is usually the District Magistrate of the district arranges for a weekly visit to the prison by one of the members of the Board. Quarterly meetings of the Board are also convened. Non-official visitors are also allowed to visit prison on any day at any time during the day in addition to the weekly visit arranged by the Chairman. The Board records in the visitors' book its observations of the detailed inspection of the jails. Any remark at the quarterly meeting or at the weekly visits deserving special and prompt disposal is immediately forwarded by the Superintendent to the Inspector-General for necessary orders. Other remarks made by the visitors and the quarterly Committee of Visitors are forwarded immediately after the end of the month by the Superintendent to the Inspector-General with his remarks.

Literacy classes are conducted for those prisoners who are ignorant of the three R's (reading, writing and arithmetic) 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

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**JAILS.**

Payment of Wages.

Release on Parole and Furlough.

Board of Visitors.

Education.

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## JAILS.

## Education.

Inspectors. As remuneration for conducting literacy classes in jail grant-in-aid is received from the Education Department, 25 per cent of which is given to the convict teachers as an encouragement after the quarterly examinations of the students (prisoners) are held and the rest of the amount is utilised towards the purchase of books, boards, etc., required for the literacy classes. Films of educational and reformatory values are also exhibited by the District Regional Publicity Officer concerned.

## Accommodation.

The authorised accommodation and the daily average population of the Parbhani District Prison for the year 1959 were as under:—

Name of Jail (1)	Sanctioned accommodation			Daily average number for the year 1959		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)
Parbhani District Prison ..	98	..	98	234	..	234

JUVENILES AND  
BEGGARS.

The Hyderabad Children Act, 1951, was made applicable to Parbhani district in 1952. After the reorganisation of States in 1956, Parbhani district was merged in the then Bombay State which subsequently became part of Maharashtra State after the bifurcation of the Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Hyderabad Children Act, 1951, is in operation in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. Under this Act the District Magistrate, Parbhani, acts as the Magistrate of the Juvenile Court.

The district has no Remand Home or Certified Schools.

Under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme of the Government of India, a District Shelter has been started for juvenile offenders at Basmath. It admits and caters to the needs of male discharges from care and correctional institutions. It is a short contact centre or transit camp and the average stay of each inmate does not exceed three months. The shelter accommodates 25 discharges at a time.

If and when necessary, the inmates of the District Shelter are sent to the State Home, Kolhapur, for their training, guidance and rehabilitation. Juvenile prisoners from the district are confined in the Chanda sub-jail.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

## JUDICIAL.

## District Judge.

The District Judge, Parbhani, is the highest judicial authority in the district and presides over the District Court. Under Article 233 of the Constitution of India, appointments, postings and promotion of District Judges<sup>1</sup> are made by the Governor in consultation with the High Court; and under Article 234, appointments of persons other than District Judges to the judicial service<sup>2</sup> are made

<sup>1</sup>. Under Article 236 of the Constitution of India, the term "District Judge" includes Additional District Judge, Assistant District Judge, Chief Judge of a Small Causes Court, Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge.

<sup>2</sup>. Under Article 236 of the Constitution of India, "Judicial Service" is described as a service consisting exclusively of persons intended to fill the post of District Judge and other Civil Judicial posts inferior to the post of District Judge.



by the Governor in accordance with rules made by him after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and with the High Court. Under Article 235, the control over the District Court and the Courts subordinate to it, including the posting and promotion of, and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service and holding any post inferior to the post of District Judge, vests in the High Court.

The District Court is the principal Court of original jurisdiction in the district, and is also the Court of appeal for all decrees and orders up to the value of Rs. 10,000 passed by the subordinate Courts from which an appeal can be preferred. The District Judge exercises general control over the Civil Courts and their establishment and inspects the proceedings of these Courts.

Subordinate to the District Judge are two cadres of Civil Judges, Junior Division and Senior Division. The jurisdiction of a Civil Judge (Junior Division) extends over all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature wherein the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 10,000 in value, while that of a Civil Judge (Senior Division) extends over all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature irrespective of the value of the subject-matter. Appeals in suits or proceedings wherein the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 10,000 in value are taken to the District Court, while in those wherein the subject-matter exceeds in value Rs. 10,000 are taken direct to the High Court.

There are two Courts of Civil Judges, one of Senior Division and one of Joint Civil Judge, Junior Division, Parbhani. Besides, there are seven Courts of Civil Judges, Junior Division at Jintur, Partur, Sailu, Gangakhed, Basmath, Hingoli and Kalamnuri. Courts at Sailu, Gangakhed, Hingoli and Kalamnuri are presided over by full-time Civil Judges. The Civil Judge, Partur, works for ten days at Partur and for the remaining days of the month at Jintur. Likewise, the Civil Judge, Basmath, works at Basmath for ten days and at the Court of the Joint Civil Judge, Junior Division, Parbhani, for the remaining period of the month.

The District Judge, Parbhani, is also the Sessions Judge of the district. The Sessions Judge tries criminal cases which are committed to his Court by the Judicial Magistrates after preliminary enquiry and hears appeals against the decisions of the Judicial Magistrates.

The Sessions Judge is authorised to pass any sentence under the existing law, but any sentence of death passed by him is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

All the Civil Judges in the district are also the Judicial Magistrates, First Class, and they try all the criminal cases falling in their respective jurisdictions. They are competent to pass the following sentences:—

1. imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law and
2. fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

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District Judge.

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Criminal  
Courts.

The Judicial Magistrate, First Class, at Partur, tries the criminal cases there for ten days along with the cases of civil nature and he is on deputation for the criminal side of the Court at Jintur for the rest of the month, besides the civil work there. Likewise, the Judicial Magistrate of the Court at Basmath looks after the criminal work there for ten days along with the work of civil nature and he is on deputation for the criminal work of the Court of the Joint Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, at Parbhani, for the rest of the month, besides the civil work.

The Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act (XXIII of 1951) has been made applicable to the district under the Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions (Extension) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Provision for Uniformity) Act, 1958, which came into force from September 1959. By virtue of the provisions of this Act, the First Class Magistrates in the Judicial Department of the district are exclusively Judicial Magistrates from September 1, 1959.

All Executive Magistrates in the district are subordinate to the District Magistrate. However, appeals from orders requiring security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour lie to the Court of Sessions (Section 406, Criminal Procedure Code). Under section 406-AA of the Code of Criminal Procedure, any person aggrieved by an order refusing to accept or reject a surety under sub-section (2) of section 436 requiring any Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate subordinate to him to make further enquiry into any proceedings in which an order of release or discharge has been made by him under section 119 may appeal against such direction to the Court of Sessions. Again, under section 406-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, any person aggrieved by an order refusing to accept or reject a surety under section 122 may appeal against such order, if made by the District Magistrate, to the Court of Sessions.

Other Law  
Officers.

The District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Parbhani, is the only other law officer for the district.

Bar  
Associations.

There are eight bar associations in the district : one each at Parbhani, Jintur, Partur, Sailu, Gangakhed, Basmath, Hingoli and Kalamnuri established between the year 1917 (Basmath) and 1960 (Kalamnuri) with the total number of membership at 147. These bar associations hold discussions on legal topics and at times arrange cultural programmes.

Nyaya  
Panchayats.  
Statistics of  
Civil Courts.

No Nyaya Panchayats have been established in the district.

In Parbhani district, in the various Civil Courts, 512 suits were pending at the end of the year 1959. In the year 1960, 689 suits were instituted, 665 suits were disposed of and 536 suits were pending at the end of the year. Of the 689 suits instituted, 240 were either for money or moveable property ; 114 were of the value not exceeding Rs. 100 ; 423 were of the value of above Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 ; 94 were of the value of above Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 ; and 13 of the value of above Rs. 5,000. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 5,34,096.

Of the 665 suits disposed of, 107 were disposed of without trial, 20 *ex parte*, 87 on admission of claims, 169 by compromise, 274 after full trial and 8 by transfer.

There were 280 appeals (including Miscellaneous and Debt Adjustment Board Appeals) pending at the end of the year 1959. During the year 1960, 205 appeals were instituted, 164 were disposed of and 318 appeals were pending at the end of the year.

Of the 164 appeals disposed of during 1960, 14 were either dismissed or not prosecuted, 110 confirmed, 14 modified, 21 reversed and 8 remanded for retrial.

In the year 1960, there were 3,749 offences reported in the Criminal Courts of the Parbhani district. Persons under trial numbered 9,217; persons whose cases were disposed of, 6,029; persons discharged or acquitted, 3,147; persons convicted, 2,593; persons committed to Sessions, 239 and persons died or transferred, 50. Three persons were sentenced to death, 10 to imprisonment for life, 6,016 to imprisonment, 10,030 to pay fine and 568 were asked to furnish security.

During 1960, 78 offences were reported in the Sessions Court where 331 persons were under trial. Cases of 257 persons were disposed of during the year. 135 were acquitted or discharged and 122 were convicted. Two hundred and forty-three persons were committed to Sessions, 172 persons were tried in the Sessions Court, of whom 94 were acquitted and 78 convicted, 2 awarded death sentence, 13 sent to imprisonment for life and 63 were imprisoned. Of these 63 one was ordered to furnish security for good behaviour.

The income and expenditure of the Judicial Department in Parbhani district for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 43,061 and Rs. 3,12,474.88 respectively.

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Statistics of  
Civil Courts.****Statistics of  
Criminal  
Courts.****Statistics of  
Sessions Courts.****Revenue and  
Expenditure.**

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## CHAPTER 13 — OTHER DEPARTMENTS

### BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

THE BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT at the district level is partly under the control of the State Government and partly under the Zilla Parishad, and the sphere of activities has been divided into two sectors. All the works regarding the major district roads and the roads of the lower order, all buildings required by the Animal Husbandry Department and by all other departments at the tahsil level, all constructional activities under the block development schemes and all the works relating to tanks which will irrigate less than 80.93 hectares (200 acres) of land are in the charge of the Zilla Parishad while all the works relating to State highways and the buildings required for the administrative departments in the State sector such as Judicial Department, Police Department, etc., are entrusted to the department in the State sector. Buildings required for research and agricultural college by the Department of Agriculture are also the responsibility of the latter.

The Executive Engineer designated as Parishad Engineer is in charge of the department at the district level in both the sectors. For State level schemes he has to work under the Superintending Engineer, Aurangabad Circle.

The Buildings and Communications Department in the district is divided into five sub-divisions, viz., buildings sub-division, Parbhani, which is in charge of construction and maintenance of agriculture college and other buildings at the district headquarters : roads sub-division, Parbhani, which supervises the construction of roads and bridges in the district and one sub-division each at Sailu, Gangakhed and Basmath which supervise the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges under their respective jurisdictions. These sub-divisions, in charge of Deputy Engineers, are further sub-divided into sections controlled by 39 Overseers and Sub-Overseers in the district.

The Chief Engineer who is the Joint Secretary to Government is the Head of the Department at the State level. Under him are the Superintending Engineers and Electrical Engineers.

The Superintending Engineer is responsible for the administration and general professional control of the works of the department within his circle. It is his duty to inspect the state of

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various works within his circle and to ensure efficient administration with maximum economy. He has to examine the conditions of surveying and mathematical instruments at the headquarters of the divisions. He controls the allotment of funds for the various constructional and maintenance works in the division.

The Executive Engineer is responsible for the execution and management of all the works under his jurisdiction in the States sector. He has also to work as the *ex officio* professional adviser to all the departments of the Government within his jurisdiction.

In the district sector he is in over-all charge of all the works of the Zilla Parishad and he is the head of the works department of the Zilla Parishad. In this behalf he is subordinate to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. But in technical matters his advice prevails. He also acts on the Works Committee of the Zilla Parishad.

In Parbhani district roads measuring about 320 km. (200 miles) are retained in the State sector as these are State highways and those measuring 37 km. (23 miles) are transferred to the Zilla Parishad. The construction and maintenance of buildings has also been transferred to the Zilla Parishad as far as the buildings in its charge are concerned.

## IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION AND  
POWER.  
Organisation.

The Irrigation and Power Department deals with the major and medium irrigation works, hydro-electric projects, minor irrigation works, water-supply and drainage works and flood control works.

Up to February 1961 there was only one circle, viz., Marathwada Project Circle dealing with irrigation matters in the Marathwada area. It was split into two circles, viz., Marathwada Project Circle I and Marathwada Project Circle II in February 1961, each in charge of a Superintending Engineer, with their headquarters at Aurangabad. The irrigation divisions and sub-divisions in the district are under the charge of the Superintending Engineer, Marathwada Project Circle No. I. The names of the divisions and sub-divisions and their headquarters are as under:—

*I—Diversion Division, Purna Project, Siddheshwar*

- (a) Masonry Dam Sub-Division, Siddheshwar
- (b) Earthen Dam Sub-Division, Siddheshwar
- (c) Quality and Control Sub-Division, Siddheshwar
- (d) Stores, Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Sub-Division, Siddheshwar.

*II—Reservoir Division, Purna Project, Yeldari*

- (a) Reservoir Sub-Division No. I, Camp Yeldari
- (b) Reservoir Sub-Division No. II, Camp Yeldari
- (c) Reservoir Sub-Division No. III, Camp Yeldari
- (d) Reservoir Sub-Division No. IV, Camp Yeldari
- (e) Reservoir Sub-Division No. V, Camp Yeldari

*III—Canal Division No. 1, Purna Project, Basmath*

- (a) Canal Sub-Division No. 1, Jaola
- (b) Canal Sub-Division No. 2, Golegaon
- (c) Canal Sub-Division No. 3, Hatta
- (d) Canal Sub-Division No. 4, Golegaon
- (e) Canal Sub-Division No. 5, Chondi

*IV—Canal Division No. 2, Purna Project, Basmath*

- (a) Canal Sub-Division No. 6, Basmath
- (b) Canal Sub-Division No. 7, Basmath
- (c) Canal Sub-Division No. 8, Basmath

The Marathwada Minor Irrigation Division under the Marathwada Project Circle No. II, Aurangabad, has jurisdiction over the entire Marathwada region in so far as investigation and execution of minor irrigation works are concerned. The Minor Irrigation Sub-Division at Parbhani has jurisdiction over the district. It deals with construction of minor irrigation works, surveys and investigations for new works.

The main functions of the public health organisation are to plan and execute Government and municipal water-supply and drainage schemes, to scrutinise and supervise water-supply and drainage schemes prepared and executed by local bodies through their own agencies, to give advice to other departments of Government and to maintain water-works either owned by Government or by local bodies but entrusted to Government for management but financed by the local bodies. The public health engineering schemes in the district are attended to by the Parishad Engineer, Parbhani.

A Superintending Engineer is in charge of each circle. The divisions are under Executive Engineers and the sub-divisions under Assistant or Deputy Engineers. The Assistant Engineers belong to the Maharashtra State Engineering Service, Class I, and the Deputy Engineers to the Maharashtra State Engineering Service, Class II. The sub-divisions are divided further into sections, each in charge of an Overseer. There are about 20 Overseers in each division. The Overseers are responsible to the Deputy Engineers, the Deputy Engineers to the Executive Engineers and the Executive Engineers to the Superintending Engineers. The Superintending Engineers in their turn are responsible to the Chief Engineer.

The Purna Irrigation Project which is under construction is the only major irrigation project in the district. This project, as revised, envisages the construction of a dam on the Purna near Yeldari village in Jintur tahsil and another about 64.37 kilometres (40 miles) downstream near Siddheshwar village in Hingoli tahsil which will act as a balancing tank after the generation of power at the upper dam. While the former dam has a storage capacity of 96,64,30,893 m<sup>3</sup>, the latter has 25,08,60,303 m<sup>3</sup> gross storage

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capacity. A left bank canal, about 80 kilometres (50 miles) in length, taking off from the Siddheshwar Dam will irrigate an area of 61,511.36 hectares (1,52,000 acres), of which 5,058.50 hectares (12,500 acres) are in Hingoli and 39,860.98 hectares (98,500 acres) in Basmath tahsils of Parbhani district. The remaining 16,591.88 hectares (41,000 acres) are in Nanded district. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,284 lakhs.

In the Third Five-Year Plan one new medium irrigation scheme, *viz.*, Kaidhu River Project was undertaken. The project envisages the construction of a storage dam on the Kaidhu near village Sapli in Kalamnuri tahsil of the district and a right bank canal about 80 kilometres (50 miles) long with a distribution system. The project is expected to create an irrigation potential of 22,176 hectares (54,800 acres) on completion of which 1,944 hectares (4,800 acres) will be from Kalamnuri tahsil and the rest from Hadgaon tahsil of Nanded district. During the Third Five-Year Plan, it was proposed to complete preliminary works with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs against a rough estimated cost of Rs. 500 lakhs, for the whole project.

**Hydro-Electric  
Project.**

The Purna Project (hydro part) envisages the construction of a power generating unit at the toe of the irrigation dam at Yeldari across the Purna in the Godavari basin in Jintur tahsil. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 171 lakhs and will have an installed capacity of 15,000 kw. on completion.

**Minor Irrigation.**

Four minor irrigation works are under construction in the district. The Kalamnuri tank estimated to cost Rs. 974 lakhs is situated in Kalamnuri tahsil; Zari and Pimperkhed tanks with an estimated cost of Rs. 5.88 lakhs and Rs. 6.66 lakhs, respectively, in Partur tahsil, and Deogaon tank with an estimated cost of Rs. 7.07 lakhs in Jintur tahsil. All these tanks were estimated to be completed during the Third Five-Year Plan.

In this district there are no Government water-supply and drainage works under the administrative control of Irrigation and Power Department. The water-supply and drainage schemes of local bodies under the administrative control of other departments are executed by the Parbhani Sanitary Sub-Division, Parbhani.

**AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT****AGRICULTURE.  
Organisation.**

All the agricultural activities in the State, prior to the formation of the Zilla Parishads, were in the charge of the Agriculture Department under the Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Poona. With the inception of Parbhani Zilla Parishad, agricultural activities in the district were divided into two sectors.

The Agriculture Department of the Zilla Parishad in the district sector is headed by the Agricultural Development Officer. The State sector has the Director of Agriculture as its head. Though the Agricultural Development Officer is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad in administrative matters, the advice of the Director of Agriculture prevails in



technical matters. The Agricultural Development Officer carries out the agricultural development programme as per the directions of the Agriculture Department in the State sector. He is assisted in his work by the District Agricultural Officer, District Campaign Officer, Assistant District Agricultural Officers, Agricultural Supervisors (11), Agricultural Assistants (35) and the other necessary staff.

In what follows is given a short account of the activities of the department in the district sector.

Under the programme of agricultural extension are undertaken procurement and distribution of improved seeds and cotton-seed rouging, marketing of cotton, crop competitions, establishment of farmers unions, agricultural shows and demonstrations and seminars. Under kharif and rabi food crop campaign and plant protection programme, distribution and supply of insecticides and plant protection appliances are undertaken by the department. The expenditure incurred by the Zilla Parishad from May 1, 1962 to January 1963 on the implementation of the programme amounted to Rs. 46,202 including Rs. 41,010 spent on establishment charges.

The schemes in the State sector are looked after by the Principal. Gramsevak Training Centre, Parbhani, under the supervision of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Aurangabad, who is responsible to the Director of Agriculture.

The following is a short description of the activities in the State sector in the district:—

Research work on various cereals and pulses such as jowar, maize, *mug* and *udid* is carried out under the guidance and supervision of the Millets Specialist, Maharashtra State. The Cotton Breeder conducts experiments on *Gaorani* and other varieties of cotton under the guidance of the Cotton Specialist, Maharashtra State. He is assisted by one Agricultural Supervisor and six Agricultural Assistants. The Grass Research Station was established at Hingoli in 1959-60. The Agricultural Supervisor assisted by an Agricultural Assistant is in charge of the research centre. Research in finding out suitable varieties of grass for distribution in the district is carried out at the centre. The department has established a trial-cum-demonstration farm at Golegaon. It is supervised by the Farm Superintendent who is a class II Gazetted Officer of the Maharashtra Agricultural Service. He is assisted by two Agricultural Officers, two Agricultural Supervisors, seven Agricultural Assistants and other necessary staff. Trials to assess yield and other economic characteristics of different crops grown under irrigation are in progress.

The College of Agriculture established in 1956 at Parbhani and affiliated to the Marathwada University conducts courses leading to degree examination in agriculture. The course extends over four years and those who have passed S.S.C. examination are eligible for admission. The college has a Principal (M.A.S.

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class I), two Professors (M.A.S. class II), fifteen Lecturers (M.A.S. class II), six Agricultural Officers, eight Agricultural Supervisors, twenty-nine Agricultural Assistants and the other necessary staff. One Agricultural Officer and three Agricultural Assistants are attached to the college farm.

The Gramsevak Training Centre established at Rajendranagar in former Hyderabad State on December 1, 1954 was shifted to Parbhani after the Reorganization of States. It provides training facilities to 70 Gramsevaks in extension methods in an integrated course of two years' duration. It has a Principal (M.A.S. class I), five Lecturers, two Agricultural Officers who work as instructors in agriculture, one Agricultural Supervisor who works as instructor in rural engineering and the other necessary staff.

There is an agricultural school accommodating 25 students. It provides training facilities in improved techniques of agriculture to agriculturists. They are provided with free hostel facilities and are paid Rs. 25 per month as stipend. They are also provided with two sets of school uniform. The staff of the school consists of a Superintendent (M.A.S. class II), three Agricultural Supervisors, two Agricultural Assistants and a Mechanic.

**Miscellaneous.**

A few municipalities in the district prepare compost manure and sell the same. The Agriculture Department gives them a grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 2 per ton of compost sold by them during two consecutive years. In 1959-60, a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 was given to these municipalities.

The State sector also undertakes the work regarding taluka seed multiplication farms, sugarcane development, plant protection, composting and fertilizer varietal trials.

Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad the activities regarding animal husbandry have also come under the control of the department in the district sector though in technical matters the advice of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Poona, prevails.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

**ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY.**

The main functions of the Animal Husbandry Department are treatment of animals, control of epidemics (live-stock) and improvement of live-stock.

**Organisation.**

The activities of the department in the district are controlled by the District Animal Husbandry Officer. He is an Officer of class II rank, subordinate to the Regional Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Aurangabad Division.

Since the formation of the Zilla Parishads he works under the Agricultural Department of the Zilla Parishad. Animal husbandry activities form part of that department. However, in technical matters the advice given by the Regional Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry prevails.

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HUSBANDRY.Veterinary  
Hospitals and  
Dispensaries.

In Parbhani district there are (1961) 18 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the following places, viz., Parbhani, Manwath, Sailu, Gangakhed, Partur, Basmath, Kalamnuri, Jintur, Aundha, Pingli, Purna, Mantha, Palam, Bori, Ashti, Kurunda, Sonpeth and Charthana.

Total live-stock population (equine, bovine and caprine) is 9,01,542. Under existing conditions, on an average, there is a veterinary dispensary for 50,086 head of live-stock. Of these, veterinary dispensaries at Purna, Mantha, Palam, Bori, Ashti, Kurunda, Sonpeth and Charthana were opened during the Second Five-Year Plan. There is also one full-fledged dispensary at Jintur.

The Veterinary Officers in charge of veterinary hospitals or dispensaries are the servants of the Zilla Parishad. Some of the dispensaries are manned by stockmen. To extend the activities in the rural areas these officers attend fixed veterinary aid centres under their jurisdiction twice a week. Every effort is made to fulfil the needs of the villagers at their doors. In addition to that they attend contagious disease outbreaks. Protective inoculations are also conducted. During 1959-60, 70,383 animals were given treatment, 13,728 animals were castrated and 75,193 were inoculated.

Veterinary aid and disease control is no doubt an important phase of the activities of the department. Properly viewed it is only the starting point of a programme of live-stock development.

Every year effective measures are taken to eliminate unhealthy bulls from the villages and improved type of bulls are posted for natural services (popular type of animal is the red type of the mountainous area of the cattle-breeding tract of Marathwada). Deoni cattle are very much preferred by the villagers in the district. Key village scheme sponsored by the Central Government is also under operation at Hingoli with encouraging results. A government cattle-breeding farm is established at Hingoli with 200 cows. There is a Stud Farm attached to it. Concentrated efforts are made to reorganise these units so as to meet the demands of the cultivators of the neighbouring villages.

*Markets.*—There are two famous cattle markets, one at Pingli and the other at Akhadabalapur in the district. These markets serve a very useful purpose for cattle dealers who come from long distances. Measures for the improvement of cattle markets are under way.

*Cattle Shows.*—On the occasions such as *Jatra* and *Urus* cattle shows are held, and departmental activities are popularised.

*Sheep Development.*—Flocks of Pathanwadi and Deccani breeds are maintained at the Sheep-Breeding Farm, Hingoli. This farm was established in 1959-60, with a view to improving the quality of wool by upgrading the local breed.

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HUSBANDRY.Live-stock  
Products.

Common live-stock products which are brought to the markets are hides, wool, milk and ghee. A good quantity of milk is converted into ghee in rural areas and is sold in the market. A considerable quantity of milk is also consumed in the urban areas. About 2,000 to 3,000 hides are sold in the cattle markets every year. Bones from villages are collected and are utilized in manufacturing bone-meal. Poor quality wool is utilized for making *kambli*s which are sold in the weekly markets.

Stockmen  
Training Centre.

Every year adequate number of candidates are trained in the stockmen training class at Hingoli. Much work has been done for the judicious breeding of animals.

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

FOREST.  
Organisation.

The Chief Conservator of Forests with headquarters at Poona is the Head of the Forest Department of the State. For administrative purposes the State has been divided into five circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests. The forests in Parbhani district come under the administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer, Nanded, with headquarters at Nanded. The Nanded Forest Division is included in the Poona Circle which is under the administrative control of the Conservator of Forests, Poona Circle, with headquarters at Poona. The Divisional Forest Officer belongs to the Maharashtra Forest Service, Class I. Under him there are Range Forest Officers who are in charge of ranges. The forests in Parbhani district cover two ranges, viz., Hingoli range and Nanded range each in charge of the Range Forest Officer. The forests of Banwas village of Gangakhed taluka, however, are included in Degloor range.

Before the Reorganisation of States in 1956, the Nanded Forest Division was included in the Northern Circle of Hyderabad State. After the merger of the Marathwada region in the Bombay State this Division was placed in the Amravati Circle. It was subsequently transferred from Amravati Circle to Poona Circle when the circles in Bombay State were reconstituted in 1958.

A range is divided into rounds each in charge of a Forester and the rounds are further divided into beats in charge of Beat Guards. The division of Hingoli range into rounds and beats is as under:—

Round (1)	Headquarters (2)	Beat (3)
1 Adgaon ..	Adgaon ..	1 Jintur
		2 Bhogaon
		3 Adgaon
		4 Itoli
		5 Parbhani
		6 Saoli
		7 Rupur

Round	Headquarters	Beat	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
2	Tandulwadi ..	Tandulwadi ..	1 Tandulwadi 2 Khairi 3 Wadholi 4 Aswad. 5 Sawargaon
3	Aundha ..	Aundha ..	1 Jalalhaba 2 Aundha 3 Shirad Shahapur 4 Sendursena 5 Sirli
4	Khanapur ..	Khanapur ..	1 Hingoli 2 Nandapur 3 Khanapur
5	Jamroon ..	Jamroon ..	1 Dughala 2 Pahani 3 Jamroon 4 Khodaj

The rounds and beats of Nanded range falling in Parbhani district are as under :—

1	Dandegaon ..	Dandegaon ..	1 Chondi 2 Sindgi 3 Yedsi 4 Dandegaon 5 Bhategaon
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The forests of Parbhani district extend over an area of 38012.66 hectares (93,858 acres and 18 gunthas.) Of this, 13937.619 hectares (34,413-35) fall in Hingoli tahsil, 6342.59 hectares (15,660-29) in Kalamnuti tahsil, 7671.21 hectares (18,941-10) in Basmath tahsil, 10525.26 hectares (25,988-12) in Jintur tahsil, 64.91 hectares (160-11) in Parbhani tahsil, 180.64 hectares (446-01) in Partur tahsil and the remaining 100.35 hectares (248 acres) in Gangakhed tahsil.

The forests of Parbhani district can be classified as dry deciduous forests with teak as the most important species. The other species found with teak are *khair*, *dhavada*, *temburni*, *salai*, *moina*, *lendi*, *babul*, *neem*, etc. The forests are worked under the working plans.

As per the working plan the forests are grouped under two working circles, viz., coppice-with-reserve working circle and afforestation working circle. The forests in the coppice-with-reserve working circle are worked under the improvement felling system and are divided into 24 felling series. Originally the system of working prescribed was coppice-with-reserve system.

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FOREST.**

However, it was subsequently changed to improvement felling system as it was found that due to poor quality of forests a more conservative system is better suited to these forests. The work of revision of the working plan has been taken up by the Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plan, Poona.

**Duties of Officers.** The Divisional Forest Officer is directly responsible for the exploitation and regeneration of the forests according to sanctioned working plans and other orders. He conducts sales, enters into contracts, supplies material to departments and the public, realises revenue and controls expenditure under instructions from the Conservator of Forests. He deals finally with forest offence cases, having power to compound the same. In short he is responsible for forest administration and management in all matters relating to technical forest operations.

The Range Forest Officer is in executive charge of his range. He is responsible for carrying out, with the help of his Round Officers and Beat Guards, and according to the orders of the Divisional Forest Officer or the Assistant Conservator or Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, all work in his charge such as marking reservation, girdling and felling of trees, transport of timber, fuel, etc., to the sale depots, sowing, planting, tending and other silvicultural operations; construction of roads, buildings and wells according to sanctioned plans and estimates; protection of forests and investigation of forest offences; supervision of the transport of forest produce by purchasers and by holders of rights and privileges; and issue of forest transit passes and permits.

The Forester's duties include protection of forests, detection and investigation of offences, issue of forest transit passes and permits; collection of revenue; preservation of standards (i.e., the number and kind of trees prescribed for preservation and the manner of cutting, etc.) in coupes given out to contractors for cuttings; inspection and protection of forests; and guidance and supervision of Forest Guards.

The Forest Guard's functions are to patrol and protect all forests in his beat; repair and maintain forest boundary marks; execute silvicultural works, viz., sowing, planting and creeper cutting and detect forest offences.

The Hyderabad Forests Act of 1944 is still applicable to these forests. Under the Hyderabad Forests Act the forests are classified into two types, viz., reserved and protected forests. Lands which are constituted into reserved forests are usually free of any rights of private individuals. At the time of forest settlement the Forest Settlement Officer enquires into the existence of all such rights, and either settles, transfers or commutes such rights. In the case of protected forests the rights are similarly enquired into, but are only recovered and not usually transferred or commuted.

In Parbhani district the reserved and protected forests extend over 37,885.50 hectares (93,544 acres 18 gunthas) and over 127 hectares (314 acres), respectively.

The main functions of the forest department are exploitation, regeneration and protection of forests according to the sanctioned working plans and other orders, and the conduct of sale, entering into contracts and supply of material to Government departments and the public.

As the area is cut and tree growth removed, it is regenerated with fresh crop. The principal duty of a forest officer is the protection of the forests in his charge. Great care and precaution is required against damages by man, animal, and insect and other pests and against adverse climatic influences and other inanimate agencies. Damage by man is caused by (1) lighting of fire, (2) encroachments, (3) faulty exploitation methods including illicit cuttings and (4) misuse of forest rights and privileges. Though occasionally forest fires may originate from natural causes, in the vast majority of cases they are due to human actions. The most frequent cause is carelessness or recklessness and sometimes illicit shikar, but occasionally there is incendiarism. To prevent damage by fire, the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the public is required. It is secured through the authority and influence of the village headmen. Precautionary measures like fire-tracing and early burning are also taken by the department in good time against accidental fires. Clearing of shrubby growth along roads and paths is also done to avert any fire spreading in the forests. Rigid patrolling and vigilant watch against unauthorised felling and removal of forest produce by the villagers are resorted to. Offenders in respect of unauthorised grazing and other damage from cattle are dealt with severely under the Forests Act and other laws.

As already stated the forests coming under the main working circle are worked under the improvement felling system, according to which dead, dying and unsound trees are marked for felling with a view to improving the forest growth.

Forest products are divided into two main classes, viz., the major and minor. The chief major forest produce consists of timber, fire-wood and charcoal. The chief minor forest produce is composed of *timru* leaves, gums, *moha* seeds, fodder grass, *rosha* grass, *amaltas* and tarwad barks, *charoli* and *biba* fruits.

The constituents of the major forest produce are derived out of coupes exploited annually. These are advertised for sale and are sold by public auction annually. The constituents of the minor forest produce are also sold by public auction. Since 1959-60 the following minor forest produce farms are being leased out to co-operative societies:—

<i>Farm</i>	<i>Name of Society</i>
1. Beedi leaves, Kalamnuri tahsil.	Jungle Kamgar Society, Kalamnuri.
2. Gums, Kalamnuri tahsil . .	Jungle Kamgar Society, Kalamnuri.
3. Gums, Basmath tahsil . .	Vividh Gramodyog Society, Aundha.
4. Rosha Grass Range, Hingoli .	Vividh Gramodyog Society, Aundha.

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Departments.  
FOREST.  
Exploitation.

The revenue derived from the minor forest produce during 1959-60 was Rs. 47,460 and that from major forest produce was Rs. 3,750. The revenue from minor forest produce includes a sum of Rs. 17,710 realised by way of grazing fees collected from the villagers who had taken grazing permits for grazing their cattle in these forests.

Jintur to Dongartalab road with a length of 14.48 kilometres (9 miles) is the only forest road maintained in the district. It is a jeepable road.

Schemes Under  
Five-Year Plans.

No works were undertaken during the First Five-Year Plan. During the Second Five-Year Plan the following works were carried out in the district.

Afforestation was completed in 383.22 hectares (947 acres) at a total cost of Rs. 37,170; at Choudharni, 105.22 hectares (260 acres), Bhogaon, 178.47 hectares (441 acres), Dhogalla, 67.18 hectares (166 acres) and Bhategaon, 32.38 hectares (80 acres).

Two nurseries, one at Sirli and the other at Hingoli, were raised. There are 264 beds in the nursery at Sirli and 278 beds in the nursery at Hingoli. The total cost on preparation and maintenance of these nurseries has so far been Rs. 12,833. The nurseries supply seedlings required for planting in the afforestation areas as well as for distribution during *Vanamahotsava*.

## DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIES.  
Organization.

The work of the Directorate of Industries is mainly confined to the development and progress of cottage, small-scale and large-scale industries in the State. Its control over technical education and the various schemes related to it was transferred to the Directorate of Technical Education, Bombay, in June 1948.

The officer directly in charge of cottage, small-scale and large-scale industries in Parbhani district is the Assistant Director of Industries (Class I, State Industries Service) with his headquarters at Aurangabad, and whose jurisdiction also extends over the districts of Aurangabad, Nanded, Bhir, and Osmanabad. He works directly under the Additional Industries Commissioner, Maharashtra State, so far as small-scale and cottage industries are concerned and, under the Industries Commissioner, Maharashtra State, Bombay, so far as large-scale industries are concerned. The Assistant Director of Industries is also in charge of work connected with the administration of Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act (1356 Fasli) and the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act (XIX of 1958) and rules thereunder.

Under these two Acts, the functions of the Assistant Director of Industries, relate to the enforcement and administration of the Weights and Measures Act, collection of revenue in the form of fees for verification and/or re-verification and stamping of weights and measures. He is also authorised under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, to grant licences and/or registration as repairers, dealers in weights and measures, weighing



and/or measuring instruments, etc., to applicants complying with the prescribed requirements, under intimation to the Directorate of Industries. He is also designated as Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. He also renders all possible assistance to the occupiers of factories with a view to obtaining statistical returns, complete in all respects, in good time. He also collects industrial and commercial information on a voluntary basis as and when required either by the State or by the Union Government. He also undertakes investigations in connection with cases of trade disputes with parties in the district referred to by Indian embassies abroad or foreign embassies in India. Cases of breaches of the provisions of the Trade and Marks Act, 1958 and/or Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act (XII of 1950) are also investigated by him. In addition, he is empowered to sanction loans under the State-aid to Industries Rules to the limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case, to applicants in his jurisdiction, subject to the condition that the total amount sanctioned by him does not exceed Rs. 5,000 in any one year. His miscellaneous duties are investigation of applications (made for industrial purpose) from parties under his jurisdiction for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for requirements of power, water, land acquisition, erection of buildings and for issue of essentiality certificate in connection with the applications for import quota for raw materials and machinery, export and purchase of controlled materials such as iron, steel and cement.

The Assistant Director of Industries is assisted in the work by an Industries Officer and ministerial staff stationed at Aurangabad. So far as Parbhani district is concerned he is assisted by an Industries Officer stationed at Nanded and two Junior Industries Inspectors and two Manual Assistants.

The duties assigned to the former Inspectors of Weights and Measures under the Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act and rules thereunder are now performed by the Junior Industries Inspectors. The main purpose of the Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act was to provide for the adoption and compulsory use of standard weights and measures in the State. No weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments can be sold, delivered or used for trade, unless they are verified or re-verified in the manner prescribed by the rules made under the Act and stamped by an Inspector with a stamp of verification. Fees are fixed for verification, stamping, etc.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act of 1956 established the standard weights and measures based on metric system. The change over to the metric system has already been completely implemented in the State. The Government of Maharashtra have enacted the complementary legislation, viz., Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, for the enforcement of the standard weights and measures based on metric system in the State. Rules under the latter Act, have also been framed by the State Government.

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**CHAPTER 13.**

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The metric system of weights was introduced in the municipal areas of Parbhani from October 1959, with a transitional period of two years for the continued use of existing weights side by side with metric weights. The use of metric weights was thus made compulsory in municipal areas of Parbhani from October 1, 1961. The system was also extended to the remaining areas of the district from April 1, 1960 with a transitional period of two years for the use of existing weights.

The Industries Inspectors also carry out duties in connection with the collection of statistics from scheduled industries coming under the first schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, employing from 10 to 49 workers. The Government of India have delegated the powers for collecting quarterly production statistics from such units under the Statutory Rules, viz., Industrial Undertakings (Collection of Information and Statistics) Rules, 1959. The units are required to submit quarterly statistical returns in the prescribed proforma. The Inspectors ensure that the factories concerned maintain proper accounts and registers and render assistance in completing the returns. They also attend to the work connected with the conduct of the *ad hoc* surveys of various small-scale industries at the instance of the State and Central Governments. The Industries Inspectors also carry out duties in connection with the registration of small-scale industrial undertakings in order to get a correct picture of various small-scale industries in the State.

On the transfer of the activities of cottage industries to the Industries Department with effect from December 1, 1960, the Assistant Director of Industries, Aurangabad, looks after the schemes transferred to it.

#### CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

**CO-OPERATION.  
Organisation.**

Co-operation Department of the Government is associated with the manifold aspects of the co-operative movement such as rural finance, agricultural marketing, industrial co-operatives and money-lending business in the district. All these activities are governed under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act (1339 Fasli) and the Money-lenders Act, 1946.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, co-operation has come under the dual control of the Zilla Parishad and the State Government. The supervision and control of the marketing section at the district level including the management under the Agricultural Markets Act and some of the schemes pertaining to the industrial co-operatives are transferred to the Zilla Parishad. In fact, the supervision of the Agricultural Produce Market Committees is one of the most important activities of the department of the Zilla Parishad. The remaining schemes are looked after by the Co-operation Department in the State sector. While the sponsoring and promotion of the co-operative societies is the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad, the necessary directives in that regard are given by the department at the State level.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the Head of the Co-operation Department at the State level. At the divisional level there is a Divisional Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies assisted by a Divisional Deputy Registrar and three Divisional Assistant Registrars. The Divisional Special Auditor is in charge of the audit section.

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Parbhani district is placed under the administrative control of the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Parbhani, a Class I gazetted officer of the Maharashtra Co-operative Service who is in charge of the functioning of the department in the State sector. He is assisted by two Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies placed in charge of two territorial sub-divisions of the district. The Assistant Registrars enjoy all powers under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, except those under sections 64 and 64-A of the former Act of 1925 which was replaced by the 1961 Act. They also work as Assistant Registrars of Money-lenders for their respective jurisdictions.

One of the three Assistant Registrars has been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. He works as the Industries and Co-operation Officer of the Zilla Parishad and is directly responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He looks after the Co-operation Department of the Zilla Parishad and as such is concerned with the promotional and extension activities of the co-operative movement in the district. He works as Secretary of the Co-operation Committee of the Zilla Parishad. He is delegated with certain powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies so far as registration of new societies and amendments to the bye-laws of certain types of societies are concerned.

At the district level there are two posts of Co-operative Officers and four of Assistant Co-operative Officers who are in charge of the activities of the department under the State sector. The jurisdiction of the Co-operative Officers as well as the Assistant Co-operative Officers is fixed on territorial division as in the case of the Assistant Registrar. They assist the Assistant Registrars in their duties.

The appointments of Co-operative Officers are made by the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies while those of the Assistant Co-operative Officers are made by the Divisional Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad Division.

The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies who is the Industries and Co-operation Officer of the Zilla Parishad is assisted by Block Development Officers and Extension Officers.

A supervising union is formed for every tahsil and agricultural credit societies are affiliated to it. The main functions of the supervising unions are to advise, guide, assist, rectify and control its constituent societies by effective and regular supervision and to provide means of assessing the credit of its constituent societies and to make recommendation in this behalf to the financial agency.

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There are 29 Supervisors of Co-operatives in the district whose services are placed at the disposal of the Taluka Supervising Unions for supervision over the affiliated units and particularly large-sized multipurpose societies, small-sized multipurpose societies, agricultural credit societies and grain banks. These Supervisors visit and inspect every society in their charge at least once in three months after the quarterly inspection programme is approved by the Assistant Registrars. They ensure the submission of the normal credit statements of the societies and make arrangement for crop finance. One of the Senior Supervisors works as the Secretary of the Taluka Supervising Union. The central financing agency also has its staff of Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, the departmental Officers and Supervisors. As the district is underdeveloped, they also shoulder the responsibilities of preparing assets register, normal credit statements and attend to the recoveries of co-operative societies along with the bank inspectorial staff.

At the district level the District Supervising Committee comprising the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Chairman of the District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., one representative of the District Co-operative Board Ltd., two representatives of the Taluka Supervising Unions, one representative from agricultural non-credit societies and the Co-operative Officer, (who works as an *ex officio* Secretary of the Committee) review the working of the supervising unions and the work done by the Supervisors periodically. It is an *ad hoc* body created by administrative orders of the Government and it works as a link between Taluka Supervising Unions and the State Board of Supervision. It has recommendatory powers.

Education and training in co-operation and propoganda for the spread of co-operative movement are carried on by the District Co-operative Board under the guidance of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, Ltd., Bombay. The membership of the Board is of two classes, viz., ordinary, consisting of all co-operative societies in the district, and associate, consisting of individuals. A nominee of the financing agency (the Parbhani District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.), the District Deputy Registrar and the Executive Officer of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union are *ex officio* members of the Board.

Section 81 of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, provides for statutory audit of every society at least once in a year by the Registrar or by some person authorised by him. The audit staff of the district consists of one Special Auditor, a class II officer, and is assisted by district inspecting auditors and one or two sub-auditors when necessary in every tahsil.

**Arbitrators.**

The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act was extended to the districts in Marathwada region from February 29, 1960. It provides for referring disputes relating to the constitution and working of co-operative societies to arbitration. There are at present 25 arbitrators in the district. The panel is approved

every year by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. However, the power is now delegated to the Divisional Joint Registrar at Aurangabad.

The work of organisation of industrial co-operatives has, since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, been transferred to it and the Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers look after this work. Two Supervisors help the Block Development Officers and Extension Officers. They attend to the work relating to organization, supervision and development of the industrial co-operatives and visit and inspect every society in their charge.

The Bombay Money-lenders Act was extended to the district from February 1, 1960. The salient features of this Act are licensing of money-lenders, maintenance of accounts by money-lenders in prescribed forms and restrictions on rates of interests.

The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad, works as the Divisional Joint Registrar of Money-lenders. The Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies work as Assistant Registrars of Money-lenders in their respective jurisdictions while the District Deputy Registrar works as the Registrar of Money-lenders in the district and issues licences to money-lenders, and is responsible for the administration of the Bombay Money-lenders Act in the district. The Co-operative Officers have to work in a dual capacity both as Co-operative Officers and Inspectors of Money-lenders.

After the merger in the State, efforts were made to give stimulus to the co-operative movement in the district and to bring it on par with the other parts of the State.

The total number of societies was 1,357 covering 1,174 villages with a total population of 1,86,635 souls in 1960. There were 489 agricultural credit societies in 1956. In 1960 they numbered 918 including 318 multipurpose societies and 401 *seva* societies. The membership of these societies rose from 12,549 in 1956 to 37,327 in 1960. The District Central Co-operative Bank has branches at all the tahsil places, while it works as the bank of the Zilla Parishad. The Land Development Bank has two branches, one at Hingoli and the other at Sailu. It advances loans to agriculturists for sinking new wells, repairing old ones, purchase of oil-engines and land development of a permanent nature. There are eight Marketing Societies in the district. The only joint farming society at Girgaon in Basmath tahsil has pooled land measuring 83.36 hectares (206 acres). There are five housing societies including one for backward classes.

The following statement shows the progress made by the co-operative movement in the district.

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## CHAPTER 13.

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## CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Year (1)	Number of societies (2)	Number of members (3)	Share capital (4)	Reserve and other funds (5)	Working capital (6)	Advances (7)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1946-47	1,285	42,190	8,06,367	8,60,209	28,14,232	2,50,481
1955-56	909	42,695	10,61,103	18,19,822	48,66,106	10,79,000
1956-57	943	44,733	11,76,312	19,46,170	54,60,684	15,38,000
1957-58	989	46,105	13,46,075	20,44,138	67,35,855	26,67,000
1958-59	1,097	56,076	20,91,981	20,95,135	96,68,091	38,93,000
1959-60	1,357	76,802	35,18,175	22,83,446	2,03,77,998	1,33,12,000

## FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

The office of the Pisciculturist, Parbhani, was established in November 1959. The Pisciculturist is entrusted with the supervision of fisheries in Parbhani and Osmanabad districts. He works under the Superintendent of Fisheries, Aurangabad. Before the appointment of a Pisciculturist at Parbhani, the Superintendent of Fisheries, Aurangabad, was directly supervising the fisheries development activities in the district. One Fisheries Operator, one Fieldman and two Fishermen are attached to this office.

The duties of the Pisciculturist are—

- (i) to survey various sheets of water in the district and find out their suitability for pisciculture,
- (ii) to stock tanks and ponds with suitable varieties of fish every year,
- (iii) to lease out fishing rights of tanks under the control of Fisheries Department,
- (iv) to investigate applications from fishermen for loan from Government,
- (v) to supervise the working of the fisheries co-operative societies,
- (vi) to encourage fishermen to take advantage of different schemes of the department,
- (vii) to collect statistics of fish and other data pertaining to fisheries and fishermen of these two districts,
- (viii) to conduct preliminary survey work in connection with Purna Project, and
- (ix) to survey fisheries of the rivers flowing through the districts.

## MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

The road transport in Parbhani district as also in other districts of the present Marathwada region was under the administrative control of the Road Transport Department of the former Hyderabad State. This department was subsequently trifurcated and an independent unit embracing all the five districts of Marathwada region was created on November 1, 1956. It came to be known as State Transport (Marathwada) and was placed under the charge of a Motor Transport Controller appointed by the then Government of Bombay. He was assisted and advised by a High Power Committee in the day-to-day administration. The overall control of this unit was vested in the Home Department.

The Motor Transport Controller was replaced by the Divisional Controller in March 1957, as the executive head of the State Transport (Marathwada). He came under the immediate control of the Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department which was headed by a Special Officer. The Special Officer was aided by a Mechanical Engineer (Operation), an Accounts Officer, a

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Statistical Officer and an Executive Engineer. He was also empowered to seek the advice of the Chief Labour Officer and the Legal Adviser of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation whenever required.

The State Transport (Marathwada) covered in addition to Aurangabad, the headquarters, the districts of Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded and Osmanabad. Till November 1956 almost all the routes in these districts were covered except a few in Parbhani which were also subsequently taken over. As new roads are laid out the transport operation is also correspondingly extended.

The State Transport (Marathwada) had in November 1960, a fleet of 308 buses, each with a sitting capacity of 43 persons, as against 164 in November 1956. During the same year (1960) the average daily scheduled mileage was 25,252 and the daily average number of passengers carried was 43,294, the number of routes under operation being 124.

It had eight workshops, of which one was located at Jintur in Parbhani district.

In order to co-ordinate the activities of the three transport organisations in the state, viz., the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, the Provincial Transport Services and the State Transport (Marathwada) a single unit was brought into being in July 1961 by merging all the three organisations. It was named as the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, with headquarters at Bombay. As such the State Transport (Marathwada) was merged in the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation in July 1961.

**Organisation.**

For administrative convenience of operating the transport services, a division with headquarters at Aurangabad is created. The Aurangabad Division is placed under the charge of a Divisional Controller (Class I Officer) and includes in addition to Aurangabad the districts of Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded and Osmanabad. The Divisional Controller is under the control of the General Manager, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

The following departments and/or branches come under the direct control of the Divisional Controller, viz.: (1) administration, (2) traffic, (3) mechanical engineering, (4) accounts and audit, (5) statistics, (6) security, (7) stores, (8) secretarial and regional workshop. He is assisted by Class II Officers who are charged with definite functional responsibilities.

The Divisional Traffic Officer looks after all the matters concerning traffic operations. The Divisional Mechanical Engineer aided by the Divisional Works Superintendent looks after the workshops and repairs. Accounts section is headed by the Divisional Accounts Officer.

Major repairs to buses and other vehicles are carried out in the workshop at Aurangabad. The vehicles, after a certain period, are routed to the divisional workshop for maintenance and docking.



## METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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**METEOROLOGY.**

In Parbhani district, a part-time class II meteorological observatory, recording wind velocity, wind direction, rainfall, temperature, atmospheric pressure, clouds, visibility, etc., is situated in the premises of the Government Rest-house at Parbhani. It has a wind tower too. Two class III employces of the office of the Executive Engineer, Buildings and Communications Division, work as part-time meteorological observers. The Executive Engineer functions as the Honorary Superintendent of the observatory.

In the district there are seven rain-gauge stations located at the following places, viz., Parbhani, Kalamnuri, Hingoli, Jintur, Pathri, Partur and Siddheshwar Camp.

The observatory is controlled technically and administratively by the Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Bombay.



सत्यमेव जयते



## CHAPTER 14—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT is conducted by various statutory bodies such as the municipalities, the Zilla Parishad, the panchayat samitis and the village panchayats. These institutions have progressed in three directions. Firstly, from partially elected or nominated bodies, they have now become fully elective. Secondly, their franchise has also gone on widening from restricted franchise to the universal adult franchise. Thirdly, wider and wider powers have been gradually conferred on them.

The Divisional Commissioner exercises control and authority over all institutions of Local Self-Government under the Bombay Village Sanitation Act (I of 1889), the Bombay District Vaccination Act, the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956; the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930; the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 and various other Government orders.

The Divisional Commissioner co-ordinates the work of the heads of different departments of Government. The Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads are responsible to the respective Divisional Commissioners in matters of Zilla Parishad administration. The Divisional Commissioner plays a vital role not only in accelerating the tempo of development but also in guiding or even inducing the Zilla Parishads, and the Panchayat Samitis to take up new schemes or expand the scope of existing ones with a view to achieving the plan targets. The Divisional Commissioner exerts himself constantly with a view to promoting good relations between the elected representatives of the people and the officers of zilla parishads and panchayat samitis. He keeps careful vigilance and avoids development of unsavoury situation by timely and tactful intervention and guidance.

Like the Greek City States, the villages in ancient India were always autonomous units. The characteristic feature of administration in ancient India was the prevalence of freedom and autonomy in governing the village institutions. In course of time due to foreign invasions and depredations, the villages lost their autonomy as more power came to be vested and concentrated in the sovereign kings.

### CHAPTER 14.

#### Local Self-Government.

#### INTRODUCTION.

#### ZILLA PARISHAD

#### Historical Background.

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## Local Self-Government.

## ZILLA PARISHAD.

## Historical Background.

During the British Administration, some attempts were made to revive the Local Self-Government Institutions in India by giving the people representations in such local bodies. As a result of this, subsequently, municipalities, district school boards, janpad-sabhas and village panchayats were established. Thus, it was possible for the British Government to regenerate confidence among the masses inhabiting the rural areas.

Vidarbha organised its gram panchayats and nyaya panchayats in 1946, while in Marathwada region the village panchayats functioned in every village with a population of 5,000 and above from 1941. After the reorganisation of the erstwhile State of Bombay, the Village Panchayats Act was passed in 1958, for the whole State. By this Act, a Village Panchayat Mandal was set up for every district. Not only village panchayats but gat-nyaya panchayats were also organised for groups of five or more than five village panchayats.

In course of time, the experience gained indicated that the progress of rural development was not commensurate with the expectations of the Government. Various developmental activities introduced in the plan periods could not achieve a commendable amount of success owing to non-participation of the villagers in the implementation of such developmental schemes. On the other hand, a trend was noticed among the masses for undertaking more developmental activities. The Central Government came to the conclusion that it was necessary for the Government to investigate the causes behind such a state of affairs and therefore it appointed a Committee called "The Balwantrai Mehta Committee".

The 'Balwantrai Mehta Committee' visited all the developmental activities, met hundreds of Government officers and social workers in the country, interviewed them and submitted its report to the Government. The Committee pointed out mainly, among other findings, that the Government could not succeed in appealing and attracting the leadership of the masses in participating in the community development and national developmental schemes. Institutions of the type of the Local Self-Government had not taken any deep interest in participating in such developmental schemes and had not shown any initiative for such work. The part played by the village panchayats in such works was also not very encouraging. There was very often interference from the Government in the affairs of the working of the local bodies. The Committee came to the conclusion that the urgent necessity of the day, to remedy the abovementioned state of affairs, was the decentralisation of power and responsibility at the lower level. The committee, therefore, suggested that the responsibility for such regional and local development work should be assigned to such local institutions at the district level with the Government accepting the role of guiding, supervising and planning from a higher level, making available the required finances.

'The Balwantrai Mehta Committee' recommended the formation of local committees on par with block development committees, to be named as panchayat samitis, and at the district level a district

committee to be called 'Zilla Parishad' instead of the local boards, in order to secure integration in the various developmental activities. The Gram Panchayats, the Panchayat Samitis and the Zilla Parishad are the three responsible functionaries in the decentralisation of administration, which are entrusted with the implementation of the developmental schemes.

Thus an Act known as the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act was passed in 1961. It was passed with a view to assigning the zilla parishads local Government functions and entrusting them with the execution of certain works and developmental schemes of the State Five-Year Plans. It also aimed at the democratic decentralisation of Governmental machinery with a view to promoting the development of democratic institutions and securing a greater measure of participation by the people in the plans and in Local Government affairs.

Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, the following departments of the State operating in the district were transferred to the Zilla Parishad:—

- (1) General Administration Department.
- (2) Local Self-Government, excluding municipalities and municipal boroughs.
- (3) Developmental Departments: agriculture, veterinary, forests, co-operation, industries, public works and road transport.
- (4) Welfare Departments: education (excluding training colleges and higher education), technical and industrial training, medical, public health, labour, prohibition and excise, backward classes, charity commissioner, community projects and national extension service, social welfare.
- (5) Miscellaneous Departments: Publicity.

The Parbhani Zilla Parishad started functioning from May 1, 1962 with the enforcement of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. The Parishad has 54 members including six Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis, one co-opted woman councillor, two Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis including one who is an associate councillor and two Chairmen of the federal co-operative societies who are associate members.

The Zilla Parishad is presided over by the President who is elected by the Parishad from amongst its elected councillors. The Vice-President is also elected by the Zilla Parishad. The Chief Executive Officer is the chief administrative officer of the Zilla Parishad.

The Zilla Parishad has appointed seven committees including the standing committee and six subjects committees, one each for finance, education, co-operation, health, agriculture and works. The standing committee with the President of the Zilla Parishad as Chairman is composed of Chairmen of three sub-committees,

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seven elected councillors and two co-opted councillors who are experts in the field. All other committees consist of seven elected councillors and two co-opted councillors each. These subjects committees and the standing committee supervise, direct and guide the working of all the departments of the Zilla Parishad.

The General Administration Department of the Zilla Parishad deals with non-technical matters such as establishment, parishad matters, revenue, panchayats, social welfare and planning. It is headed by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer. The working of the General Administration Department is controlled and directed by the standing committee of the Zilla Parishad. The Social Welfare section of the department is controlled by the District Social Welfare Officer, a Class II Gazetted Officer, who is entrusted with the work of implementation of various schemes for the uplift and welfare of the backward classes such as scheduled castes and tribes, *vimukta jatis* and nomadic tribes. The amelioration of the backward classes is sought by extending to them various educational and financial concessions and through cultural activities. The expenditure in this behalf during 1962-63 was Rs. 3,75,232.

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, a Class I Gazetted Officer, assisted by an 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 expected income of the Zilla Parishad as per the budget provisions for the year 1962-63 was Rs. 97,63,467 comprising cash on hand, Rs. 2,43,864, local cess, taxes and other sources of income of the Zilla Parishad, Rs. 5,86,247; Government grant to the Zilla Parishad, Rs. 88,25,567 and Government grant for the works to be carried out by the Zilla Parishad for Government on Agency basis Rs. 1,07,789. During the same period the estimated expenditure of the Zilla Parishad was Rs. 1,16,28,667 consisting of honoraria to the presiding authorities of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis, Rs. 88,150; general administration, Rs. 7,86,275; interest Rs. 5,000; education, Rs. 37,78,090; medical and public health, Rs. 3,99,652 agriculture and animal husbandry, Rs. 1,55,999; social welfare, Rs. 3,75,232, co-operation, Rs. 9,000; industries, Rs. 55,420; community development projects, Rs. 32,35,052; buildings and communications, Rs. 17,85,178, public health engineering, Rs. 1,66,059; pension and other benefits to the staff, Rs. 8,200; miscellaneous, Rs. 6,73,320 and schemes under agency basis, Rs. 1,07,789. Thus the Zilla Parishad had an estimated net deficit of Rs. 18,65,200 for the year 1962-63.

The Agriculture Department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the Agricultural 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. The District

Agricultural Officer works as its Secretary. From May 1, 1962 up to December 1962 the Agriculture Department of the Zilla Parishad spent Rs. 5,162 upon agricultural demonstrations and shows and Rs. 1,275 on crop competitions. The Agriculture Department of the Zilla Parishad makes attempts, with the help of the farmers' unions and the village panchayats, to bring the maximum area under improved seeds. Production of fertilisers is encouraged. The Zilla Parishad lays stress on intensive cultivation programme, horticulture and vegetable development programme and pest and diseases control programme.

The animal husbandry section of the department deals with the treatment of sick animals, and vaccination against the various diseases of live-stock and breeding of animals. The department has one veterinary hospital, 5 veterinary dispensaries and 14 veterinary aid centres in the district. After May 1962 the department undertook treatment of 54,012 animals, castration of 3,051 animals and vaccination in case of 33,384 animals. When Anthrax, the deadly disease of live-stock spread out in Parbhani tahsil immediate steps were taken by the department and nearly 500 sheep and goats were protected from the disease. During the vaccination campaign against South African horse sickness observed in the month of October 1962, 174 horses, were protected from the disease. The department also maintains poultry farms at Parbhani and Hingoli. All the veterinary activities are controlled by the Animal Husbandry Officer who works under the District Agricultural Officer. From May 1962 to December 1962 the Zilla Parishad spent Rs. 12,193 on establishment, Rs. 51,371 on veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 3,586 on poultry and Rs. 765.95 on propaganda.

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 are retained by the Co-operative Department in the State sector.

The department also deals with 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, giving subsidies to industrial co-operatives and giving loans to industrial societies. From May 1962, 20 service co-operatives and four industrial co-operatives have been registered in the district. The department also helps in the campaign for collection of rural debentures. The Parbhani Zilla Parishad sanctioned Rs. 9,159 as grant-in-aid to industrial co-operatives from May 1962 to December 1962.

The Parishad Education Officer heads the Education Department of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted by one Deputy Education Officer. The Education Committee of the Zilla Parishad

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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 Parishad Education Officer works as the Secretary of the Education Committee.

The Zilla Parishad has under its control 1,114 primary schools of which 43 are exclusively for girls. The number of teachers in these schools was 2,025, only 397 being trained. Of the trained teachers 70 were women and of the untrained 148 were women. The Zilla Parishad managed 35 secondary schools of which one was up to 11th standard, 21 up to 6th standard, three up to 9th standard, nine up to 8th standard and one up to the 7th standard. The corresponding figures for the Government schools were 1, 5, nil, 1 and nil respectively. Out of the three multipurpose schools, 2 were controlled by the Parishad. The number of students in these schools was 16,531 including 2,681 girls. There were 67 female and 567 male teachers in these schools. Of these, 28 female teachers and 264 male teachers were trained. The Parbhani Zilla Parishad paid a maintenance grant of Rs. 96,864.

The Public Health Officer who works as the Secretary to the Health Committee of the Zilla Parishad that guides the functioning of the Public Health Department is the head of the Health Department of the Zilla Parishad. He sees that measures are taken to control epidemics and that the sanitation of the district is maintained. He is responsible for all the medical and public health activities in the district except the Civil Hospital, Parbhani. In 1962 there were twelve civil dispensaries situated at Partur, Manwath, Sailu, Pathri, Jintur, Hingoli, Basmath, Purna, Pallam, Gangakhed, Aundha and Kalamnuri in the district, each in charge of a medical officer. In addition to these civil dispensaries, there are ayurvedic and unani dispensaries. The ayurvedic dispensaries are at Bamni, Bori, Pedgaon, Akhada Balapur, Vallur, Hadgaon, Hatta and Sonpeth while the unani dispensaries are at Parbhani, Kurunda, Narsi, Badgaon, Nandapur, Rani Sawargaon, Shewala and Ashti. The four grant-in-aid dispensaries are situated at Parbhani, Charthana, Daithana and Pingli. There are only two subsidised medical practitioner centres in the district at Shirad Shahpur and Mantha.

The Zilla Parishad deals with leprosy control and family planning on agency basis. Five leprosy survey, education and treatment units in the district are located at Goregaon, Manwath, Partur, Pallam and Purna. The family planning centres are at Jintur, Goregaon, Pingli and Bori.

The Works Department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the Parishad Engineer who is also the Secretary of the Works Committee. The four Deputy Engineers, one each at Hingoli, Kalamnuri, Gangakhed and Partur, assist him in his work.

The Works Department of the Zilla Parishad is concerned with the construction of buildings required for the departments of the Zilla Parishad, construction and maintenance of roads below the



cadre of major district roads, construction and maintenance of minor irrigation works and rural water-supply. The Zilla Parishad derives revenue from the auction of the ferries.

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The Panchayat Samiti and the Gram Panchayats form the lowest units of the administration. Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis are the *ex officio* members of the Zilla Parishad.

Eight Panchayat Samitis have been established in the district with headquarters at Parbhani, Gangakhed, Pathri, Partur, Hingoli, Kalamnuri, Basmath and Jintur. The following statement shows the composition of different Panchayat Samitis in the district:—

*Composition of Panchayat Samitis in the District.*

Panchayat Samiti	Elected Councilors	Co-opted Councilors	Associate Councilors	Elected Sar-panchas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Parbhani .. .. .	6	1	2	12	21
Gangakhed .. .. .	7	1	2	14	24
Pathri .. .. .	6	1	2	12	21
Partur .. .. .	6	2	2	12	22
Hingoli .. .. .	6	3	2	12	23
Kalamnuri .. .. .	6	2	2	12	22
Basmath .. .. .	6	2	2	12	22
Jintur .. .. .	6	3	2	12	23

The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are elected from amongst its elected members by the Panchayat Samiti. They get an honorarium of Rs. 300 and Rs. 150 per month, respectively. The Block Development Officer acts as an *ex officio* Secretary of the Panchayat Samiti and is its principal executive officer.

The total area in the district under the administration of municipalities in 1961 was about 95.5192 sq. km. (36.88 square miles) with a population of 1,66,882. All city and town municipalities in the district are governed under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. A municipality is constituted of elected members. A city municipality is constituted for towns with a population of 15,000 and more and a town municipality for towns with a population between 5,000 and 15,000 with urban features. Both the city and the town municipalities enjoy the same privileges except the number of seats and authority prescribed for appeal from the decisions of the town and the city municipalities. The

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following statement enumerates the city and the town municipalities in the district along with their population, date of establishment and the number of seats allocated to them:—

City or Town	Population as per 1961 Census	Number of seats
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>City Municipalities.</i>		
Parbhani .. .. .	36,795	22
Hingoli .. .. .	23,407	17
Basmath .. .. .	15,532	17
Manwath .. .. .	14,280	17
<i>Town Municipalities.</i>		
Kalamnuri .. .. .	7,588	14
Jintur .. .. .	9,367	15
Gangakhed .. .. .	9,740	15
Pathri .. .. .	8,878	15
Partur .. .. .	10,623	15
Sailu .. .. .	13,923	15
Sonpeth .. .. .	5,676	10
Purna .. .. .	10,893	15

The State Government have power to prescribe the number and the extent of the wards to be constituted in each municipal area and the number of councillors to be elected by each ward. The term of office of a municipality is for three years but it can be extended to four years by an order of the Commissioner under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. Under the Act, every municipality is to be presided over by a President elected from amongst the Councillors. There is to be a Vice-President for every municipality elected by the members.

The administration of a municipal district vests in the municipality. The President is the head of the municipality. His duties are—

- (a) to preside over the meetings of the municipality ;
- (b) to watch over the financial and executive administration of the municipality and place before the Municipal Committee all questions which require its approval and
- (c) to exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the municipality as required under section 41 of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956.

A provision for the constitution of Sub-Committee for exercising such powers and functions as the Municipal Committee may think fit is made.

The Act divides municipal functions into obligatory and optional. The former include all matters essential to health, safety, convenience and well-being of the population while the latter cover those which despite being legitimate objects of local expenditure, are not considered absolutely essential.

The following are among the obligatory duties laid on all municipalities under section 86 of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956:—

- (a) lighting public streets and places ;
- (b) watering public streets and places ;
- (c) cleansing public streets and places and sewers ; removing noxious vegetations and abating all public nuisances ;
- (d) disposing of night-soil and rubbish and preparation of compost manure from them ;
- (e) extinguishing fire, and protecting life and property from fire ;
- (f) regulating or abating offensive or dangerous trades or practices ;
- (g) maintaining swimming pools and public parks and removing obstructions and projections in public streets or places ;
- (h) securing or removing dangerous buildings and places and reclaiming unhealthy localities ;
- (i) acquiring and maintaining or changing and regulating of places for the disposal of the dead ;
- (j) constructing, altering and maintaining public streets, culverts, boundary marks, slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage works, sewage works, baths, washing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells, dams and the like ;
- (k) obtaining supply of proper and sufficient water, for preventing danger to the health of the inhabitants and their domestic animals from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply when such supply can be obtained at a reasonable cost ;
- (l) naming streets and numbering houses ;
- (m) registering births and deaths ;
- (n) public vaccination ;
- (o) providing suitable accommodation for calves, cows or buffaloes required within the municipal district for the supply of animal lymph ;
- (p) printing and publishing annual reports on the administration of the municipality ;
- (q) taking such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreak, spread or recurrence of infectious diseases ;
- (r) undertaking construction, management and maintenance of cattle-pounds, including all the functions of the First Class Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sessions Judge, High Court and the Government [under sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 24, sub-sections (1), (2) and (4) of section 26 and the rules made under section 27 of the Hyderabad Cattle Trespass Act, 1337 F. (V of 1337)] ; and
- (s) the management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to its charge.

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Municipalities may at their discretion provide out of their own funds for the following among others (measures described under section 87 of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956):—

- (a) establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries and providing public medical relief ;
- (b) laying out, whether in areas previously built upon or not, new public streets and localities and acquiring land for the purpose including plots of land for building on such streets ;
- (c) constructing, establishing or maintaining recreation grounds, gardens, town halls and other public buildings, camping grounds, rest-houses and vehicle stands ;
- (d) furthering educational objects ;
- (e) planting and maintaining road-side and other trees ;
- (f) encouraging development of co-operative societies and taking other measures to remove indebtedness and poverty ;
- (g) reviving or promoting cottage industries ;
- (h) improving cattle and other livestock ;
- (i) providing facilities for antirabic treatment and meeting expenses of indigent persons undergoing such treatment within or without the Municipality ;
- (j) providing special medical aid and accommodation for the sick at the time of the outbreak of infectious diseases ;
- (k) undertaking destruction of vermins, birds or animals and stray dogs causing danger or nuisance ;
- (l) giving relief and establishing and maintaining relief works in time of scarcity ;
- (m) establishing and maintaining maternity homes and child welfare centres and taking other measures for the care of mothers and children ,
- (n) constructing houses for persons belonging to lower income group and the housing of any class of servants employed by the municipal committees ;
- (o) constructing, establishing or maintaining houses for orphans, beggars, cripples, destitutes and aged persons ;
- (p) holding exhibitions, athletics or games ;
- (q) regulating lodging houses, camping grounds and rest-houses ;
- (r) organising, maintaining or managing transport facilities for the conveyance of the public or goods ;
- (s) establishing and maintaining or giving aid to libraries, museums, lunatic asylums and art galleries, botanical or zoological collections and the purchase or construction of buildings therefor ;
- (t) contributing towards any public fund raised for the relief of human sufferings within or without the limits of the municipality ;

- (u) granting rewards for information which may tend to secure the correct registration of vital statistics ;
- (v) establishing and maintaining a farm or a factory for the disposal of sewage ;
- (w) surveying of buildings or lands ;
- (x) making of a contribution towards any public ceremony or entertainment within the limits of the municipality ;
- (y) constructing, establishing or maintaining theatres to promote art and culture ; and
- (z) taking any other measures not stated herebefore specifically which are likely to promote the health, safety, comfort and convenience of the public.

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Municipal taxation may embrace the following items:--

- (1) taxes on lands and buildings ;
- (2) octroi ;
- (3) tax on vehicles ;
- (4) tax on animals and boats ;
- (5) taxes on professions, trades, callings ;
- (6) tax on advertisements other than advertisements published in the newspapers ;
- (7) tax on transfer of immoveable property ;
- (8) a toll on animals and vehicles ; and
- (9) a pilgrim's tax.

A municipality may impose any other tax with the previous sanction of the State Government.

Many of these taxes are levied by the municipalities but the rates at which they are levied do not enable them to meet all their expenditure. Their incomes require to be supplemented by numerous grants made by Government, both recurring and non-recurring. For instance, grants are made by Government to municipalities towards the maintenance of water-supply and drainage schemes, expenditure on epidemics, payment of dearness allowances to staff, maintenance of roads, grant as compensation for motor vehicles tax and entertainment tax. These grants add substantially to the municipal income.

Control over the municipalities is exercised by the Collector, the Commissioner and the State Government. The Collector has powers of entry and inspection in regard to any immoveable property occupied by a municipality or any work in progress under it. He may also call for extracts from the proceedings of a municipality or for any books or documents in its possession or under its control. He may also require a municipality to take into consideration any objection he has, to any of its acts or information which he is able to furnish necessitating any action on its part.

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The Collector has powers to order a municipality to suspend or prohibit, pending the orders of the State Government, the execution of any of its order or resolution if in his opinion, it is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to lead to a breach of peace or is unlawful. In cases of emergency, the Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a municipality is empowered to execute or do and the immediate execution or doing of which is necessary for the health or safety of the public and may direct that the expenses be forthwith paid by the municipality. Subject to appeal to the State Government, the Commissioner is also empowered to require a municipality to reduce the number of persons employed by it and to remove any councillor guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties on the recommendation of a municipality.

When satisfied that a municipality has made a default in performing any statutory duty imposed on it, the State Government may direct the Commissioner to fix a period for the performance of that duty, and if it is not performed within the period stipulated, the Commissioner may appoint some person to perform it and direct that the expenses be forthwith paid by the municipality. If the State Government is of the view that any municipality is not competent to perform or persistently makes default in the performance of its duties or exceeds or abuses its powers, it may either dissolve the municipality or supersede it for a specific period.

**VILLAGE**  
**PANCHAYAT.**

Village Panchayats form local units of administration for villages under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 (III of 1959) as amended up to January 1963. In every village there is to be a panchayat. All the villages in the district are covered by 1,018 village panchayats.

The maximum number of members for a panchayat is fifteen and the minimum number seven. The members are to be elected on adult franchise till 26th January 1970 (i.e., till the expiry of 20 years from the commencement of the Constitution of India). The State Government is empowered to reserve seats (in joint elections) for the representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In every panchayat two seats are reserved for women. However, no seats may be reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes unless Government are of the opinion that reservation is necessary having regard to the population in the villages, of such castes or tribes. The term of office of a panchayat is for four years which could be extended up to five years by the Collector, when necessary. After the members are elected for a panchayat, every panchayat elects a Sarpanch and an Upasarpnach from among its members. The Sarpanch presides over the panchayat and is also its executive head. There is to be a Secretary for a panchayat appointed by the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. Every year the State Government makes a grant to every panchayat equivalent to 30 per cent of the ordinary land revenue realised in the previous year within the limits of a village. As per section 132-A of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act every panchayat is entitled to receive an equalisation grant at Re. 1 per capita.

Under section 46 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act it is the duty of a panchayat, so far as the village fund at its disposal will allow, to make reasonable provision within the village in regard to all or any of the matters as mentioned in clauses and sub-clauses of sub-section (1) of section 45.

As per sub-section (2) of section 45 a panchayat is to make provision with the previous sanction of the Zilla Parishad, for carrying out, outside the village, any work of the nature specified in sub-section (1).

Under section 45 (+) a panchayat is also to make provision for any public reception, ceremony, or entertainment within the village by a resolution passed at its meeting supported by two-thirds of its total strength. The panchayat is to obtain the previous sanction of the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti and the President of the Zilla Parishad if the panchayat has to spend more than Rs. 50 on such occasions.

Under section 48 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, panchayats may, subject to such conditions as the State Government may impose with the consent of the panchayat concerned, perform such other administrative duties including the distribution of irrigation water after consultation with Panchayat Samiti which will be assigned to it by the State Government by notification in official Gazette.

Under sections 49 and 50 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, a panchayat may form committees from among its members for the work to be undertaken by the panchayat and delegate any of the powers or withdraw such powers from such committees.

Under section 61 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, a panchayat can appoint servants for the discharge of any of its duties and in emergency employ more temporary servants.

Under section 62 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, the panchayat submits its annual budget estimates to the Panchayat Samiti which passes it.

Under section 124 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, the panchayat is competent to levy all or any of the taxes mentioned in the section, at such rates as may be decided by it, but subject to the maximum and minimum rates prescribed by Government in this behalf.

Under section 127 of the Act, the panchayat is entitled to get a minimum cess of 20 paise per rupee imposed by the Government by notification in the official Gazette. The panchayat has the right to increase the rate of such cess by its resolution and forward the same to Government with such restrictions as laid down in provision to section 127.

There is to be a Nyaya Panchayat for the administration of civil and criminal justice in a group of village panchayats of not less than five in number as the State Government may by notification in the official Gazette determine and it shall be called by such name as may be specified in the notification.

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The Nyaya Panchayat consists of one member elected by such a panchayat which is to elect, out of the members of the *gram sabha* of that village, one person for the purpose of constituting the Nyaya Panchayat. Thus the minimum number of members of Nyaya Panchayat will be five. Any member of *gram sabha* except the Sarpanch and the Upa-Sarpanch has the right to contest the Nyaya Panchayat elections. The voters are the members of the panchayat. The term of Nyaya Panchayat is to expire with the term of village panchayat. The State Government have powers to remove any member of the Nyaya Panchayat for reasons of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or any disgraceful conduct, or for neglect or for incapacity in regard to the performance of his duties.

The Secretary to the panchayat acts as the judicial clerk to the Nyaya Panchayat.

So far no Nyaya Panchayats have been constituted in the district. Elections to the formation of the Nyaya Panchayats have been completed only in 155 Panchayats.

**TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.****TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.**

The Maharashtra State has an independent Town Planning and Valuation Department under the administrative control of the Urban Development and Public Health Department. The department came into existence in the year 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to the Government as its head. The department, as its very name indicates, principally deals with two important subjects (1) Town Planning and (2) Valuation of Real Property.

The duties and functions of this department as stipulated by Government are as under:

**Town Planning:—**

- (1) to educate the municipalities regarding the advantages of town planning and preparation of development plans and town planning schemes under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954 ;
- (2) to advise the municipalities in the selection of suitable areas for preparation of town planning schemes ;
- (3) to give the required assistance to the municipalities in the preparation of development plans and town planning schemes in the shape of advice, to loan services of technical assistants for the preparation of development plans and town planning schemes ;
- (4) to perform the duties of the Town Planning Officers when so appointed by Government, to scrutinise building permission cases, to tender advice to the Board of Appeal and to draw up the final schemes ;



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- (5) to issue certificates of tenure and title to the owners of lands included in the town planning schemes ;
- (6) to advise Government on all matters regarding town and country planning including legislation ;
- (7) to advise and prepare town development, improvement, extension and slum clearance schemes under the Municipal Acts ;
- (8) to prepare development schemes or layouts of lands—
  - (i) belonging to Government and,
  - (ii) belonging to co-operative housing societies and private bodies with the sanction of Government ;
- (9) to advise officers concerned in respect of village planning and preparation of layouts for model villages ;
- (10) to advise Government on housing, slum clearance, regional planning and prevention of ribbon development ;
- (11) to prepare type designs for the housing of the middle and poorer classes including *Harijans* ; and
- (12) to scrutinise miscellaneous building permission cases and layouts received from the Collectors and to recommend suitable building regulations for adoption in the areas concerned.

**Valuation :—**

The Consulting Surveyor to Government is the chief expert adviser of 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 purposes of rating under the Municipal Acts ;
- (3) valuations for miscellaneous purposes such as Cantonment leases, probate or stamp duty ;
- (4) valuations 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) valuations for the purposes of fixing standard table of ground-rents and land values in respect of lands in Cantonments ;
- (6) to scrutinise awards of compensation (if and when received from Government) ;

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- (7) to supply 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) to give expert evidence, when called upon to do so, in the District Courts and the High Court when appeals are lodged against awards of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act ;
- (9) to undertake valuation work on behalf of railways and other departments of Central Government and private bodies with the sanction of Government on payment of fees ;

*Other Miscellaneous Duties:—*

- (1) to advise the various heads of departments of Government in the selection of sites required for public purposes ;
- (2) to see that all town planning schemes or layout schemes sanctioned by Government are properly executed within a reasonable period or periods fixed in the schemes ; and
- (3) to advise Government as regards interpretation, amendment or addition to the Bombay Town Planning Act, or Rules thereunder.

The department as stated above was started in the year 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to Government as its head who was later on assisted by one Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government, One Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government, and two Senior Assistants 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 and country planning very essentially required in and around these towns and cities. There has been tremendous increase in the activities of this department in recent years with the consequential increase in the number of branch offices in the State. The Head Office of this department is at Poona and the other branch offices at present exist at Bombay, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Kalyan and Sholapur. Some of the officers have been appointed to function as the Land Acquisition Officers.

The statutory powers regarding planning were embodied under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 which was in force so far in the State. This Act has been replaced by the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. The new Act generally incorporates the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 and in addition makes obligatory on every Local Authority (barring Village Panchayats) to prepare a development plan for the entire area within its jurisdiction. The development plan aims at the improvement of existing congested *gaathan* portion of the town

and contains proposals in respect of the outlying open areas so as to guide the development on planned basis. The proposals of the development plan can be implemented by the preparation of statutory town planning schemes. In preparing town planning schemes, the planner can ignore to a great extent the existing plot boundaries. In designing his layout the existing holdings can be reconstituted and made subservient to the plan, and building plots of good shape and frontage can be allotted to owners of lands ill-shaped for building purposes and without access. The cost of a scheme can be recovered from the owners benefited, to the extent of 50 per cent of the increase in the value of the land estimated to accrue by the carrying out of the works contemplated in the scheme. When a draft town planning scheme prepared by a Local Authority in consultation with the owners is sanctioned, a Town Planning Officer is appointed. His duties are to hear each owner individually, consider his objections or proposals and make suitable adjustments or amendments in the draft proposals, if found necessary.

Most of the Local Authorities have no technical staff of their own to prepare the development plans and it has been decided that this department should prepare the development plans on behalf of Local Authorities under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. Accordingly, a scheme for the preparation of development plans was provided in the Second Five-Year Plan and the additional staff was sanctioned for this purpose.

There is no branch office of this department in Parbhani district. During the period from August 15, 1947 to October 30, 1956 the Chief Town Planner of the former Hyderabad State was looking after the Town Planning activities in the towns of Parbhani district. Consequent upon the reorganisation of States that took place on November 1, 1956, a new branch office of this department came into existence at Aurangabad for the five districts of Marathwada. The Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government is the head of the above branch office. During the period under review, Master Plans, development schemes and town extension schemes have been prepared for nine towns in Parbhani district under the provisions of Hyderabad Sanitary Powers Act, 1352 Fasli (1943 A.D.).

Master Plans for the towns of Parbhani, Basmath, Sailu, Manwath, Akhada-Balapur-Shewala have been prepared, out of which the Master Plans for the towns of Parbhani and Sailu have been approved by the Government. Three development schemes prepared for the towns of Purna, Jintur, and Gangakhed and one town extension scheme prepared for Bori has also been approved by Government. In addition to the above work, a number of layouts for the planning of open lands and replanning of congested area has been dealt with during the period under review.

**CHAPTER 14.**

**Local Self-  
Government.**  
**TOWN PLANNING  
AND VALUATION.**

It may be mentioned here that the Hyderabad Sanitary Powers Act, 1352 Fasli has been repealed by the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956 whereunder a separate chapter on Town Planning has been provided. *Inter alia* the Master Plan has been made compulsory for every town under the above Act.

It is proposed to extend the application of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954 to the above areas replacing the relevant provisions of town planning existing under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. This question is under the consideration of Government.



## CHAPTER 15—EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEFORE 1948, PARBHANI DISTRICT WAS AN INTEGRAL PART of the State of Hyderabad. Urdu, the official language of that State, was the medium of instruction. Persian and Arabic were the only other languages which were encouraged. English was taught as a second language. No provision was made for universal primary education. There were hardly 200 primary schools for 1,500 villages. All secondary and primary schools were run by Government and private enterprise was discouraged. The Osmania University was established with a view to imparting knowledge through Urdu. Islamic culture was predominant under the Nizam's rule.

After the integration of the Hyderabad State with the Indian Union in 1948, in place of Urdu, the mother-tongue of the people became the medium of instruction. Opening of voluntary schools was encouraged. Both the Agriculture College as well as the Shivaji Arts and Science College in the district are affiliated to the Marathwada University established in 1958.

Marathi being the mother-tongue of the majority of the pupils of this district instruction is imparted through the same language in almost all the schools. At the same time the principle of enabling children to learn at the primary stage through their mother-tongue has been followed scrupulously with regard to the students having other language than Marathi as their mother-tongue. This is done by establishing schools imparting education through Urdu and English languages serving as mediums.

Institutions for primary and secondary education excepting the Basic Training Colleges are under the control of the District Educational Inspector who is a class I Officer of the Educational Service. He works directly under the control of the Zilla Parishad, Parbhani, and is termed as Parishad Education Officer. He is responsible in the district for—

- (i) the supervision of primary and secondary education.

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Education and  
Culture.

HISTORICAL  
BACKGROUND.

MEDIUM OF  
INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL  
EDUCATION.  
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- (ii) the administrative control of all Government and non-Government primary schools, secondary schools and training institutions for primary teachers and such special schools as are under the control of the Education Department; and
- (iii) the control and inspection of all secondary schools including multi-purpose high schools except technical subjects taught therein save the municipal areas.

As regards girls' schools and the institutions for women, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Aurangabad (M.E.S. class II) performs the functions and duties of the District Educational Inspector in respect of: (1) the inspection of secondary and special schools for girls in the district and (2) visiting primary schools for girls in the district and making suggestions for their improvement.

In carrying out his duties of inspection and control, the Educational Inspector is assisted by an inspecting staff consisting of the Deputy Educational Inspector (M.E.S. class II) and 12 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors who are directly responsible for the supervision and inspection of primary schools in the district.

There are inspectors at State level for visual education, drawing and craft work and commercial and technical schools. They are responsible for the organization and inspection in their respective spheres. The jurisdiction of these Inspectors extends over the district in regard to their respective subjects directly under the control of the Deputy Director of Education, Aurangabad.

The Deputy Educational Inspector (Deputy Education Officer) is the inspecting officer under the Zilla Parishad for the primary schools in the district. Under the rules in force he decides the question of recognition of private primary schools. He keeps in close touch with the working of primary schools, Government as well as aided, adult education classes and village libraries and reports about the equipment, staff and efficiency of instruction of primary schools. All aided primary schools are also inspected by him or by the inspecting staff under him. He assists the Educational Inspector in the inspection of the secondary schools and reports on any specific point about them whenever he is asked to do so by the Educational Inspector.

Primary  
 Education.

It is the declared policy of the Government that the goal of universal free and compulsory primary education should be reached by a definite programme of progressive expansion, and under the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947), the State Government has taken upon itself the duty of securing the development and expansion of primary education in the State. However, this Act has not been applied to this district as yet. To achieve the object aimed at, the Government sanctioned 81 new schools in

the district in the year 1960-61 under the Second Five-Year Plan. The following statistics show the figures for the year 1959-60:—

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**Education and Culture.**  
**GENERAL EDUCATION.**  
**Primary Education.**

Category of Primary Schools	No. of schools	
	Boys	Girls
Government primary schools .. ..	927	42
Aided primary schools .. .. .	22	..
Unaided primary schools .. .. .	1	..
Junior basic schools .. .. .	20	..
Senior basic schools .. .. .	1	1
Railway schools .. .. .	1	1
Government middle schools .. ..	27	1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>45</b>

*Statistics for 1959-60.*—There were 44,305 boys and 13,455 girls in primary stage. A sum of Rs. 18,25,101 was spent in the year on salaries and the contingent charges of the primary schools in the district. There were 1,791 teachers of whom 1,561 were men and 230 women. This gave an average of 32 pupils per teacher. Only 399 of the men teachers and 87 of the women teachers were trained.

During 1959-60, of the 1,044 schools, 138 were held in premises owned by the Government, 190 were held in rented premises and 716 were housed in temples, dharmshalas, mosques and other public places.

A new ideology has been influencing the educational activities of the State from 1956-57. It has been recognised that education must centre round some form of manual productive work. In the year 1959-60 there were 31 basic schools in the district of which 30 had spinning and one had agriculture as crafts. In addition to these, 62 primary schools were converted into basic schools in 1961.

**Basic Education.**

Secondary education is under the direct control of the Zilla Parishad except in the municipal areas. The expenditure incurred on the salaries of the teachers working in the secondary schools and class IV servants is met by the Zilla Parishad and the contingent charges are borne by the Government. Seven schools are run by private agencies. There are three secondary schools where multipurpose courses have been introduced.

**Secondary Education.**

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*Statistics for 1959-60.*—There were 29 secondary schools in the district. Their details were as follows:—

Serial No.	Category	No. of Schools	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Government higher secondary schools for boys.	1	616	..	616
2	Aided higher secondary schools for boys and girls.	1	704	57	761
3	Government high schools for boys and girls.	19	6,663	577	7,240
4	Aided high schools for boys and girls.	5	1,451	271	1,722
5	Government high schools for girls.	2	..	1,043	1,043
6	Government middle schools for girls.	1	464		464
	Total	29	9,898	1,948	11,846

Of these 29 schools, 10 were situated in rural areas and the rest in the urban areas.

Only three of these schools were held in their owned premises and the remaining were held either in rented premises or in public places.

There were 502 teachers in the secondary schools of whom 247 were trained (220 men and 27 women) and 255 were untrained (236 men and 19 women).

The total expenditure incurred in this behalf was Rs. 9,69,817 of which a sum of Rs. 7,58,340 was spent on the salaries of teachers and Rs. 2,11,477 on contingent and other miscellaneous items. Expenditure incurred on the aided schools which is included in the above figures was Rs. 1,83,333 of which a sum of Rs. 1,50,536 was spent on the salaries of teachers.

The total annual average expenditure per pupil in the Government and aided secondary schools was Rs. 88 and Rs. 74 respectively.

Special Schools. The Government of Maharashtra holds drawing examinations of elementary and intermediate grades. During 1959-60 the number of students learning music in the two music schools was 25. They received Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 each per annum. There were two Sanskrit schools for oriental studies. They also received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 each per year. Of the two pre-primary recognized schools in the district, only one was getting a grant-in-aid of Rs. 540 per year. The Government Agricultural Research Institute, the only research institution in the district, carried out research in improving seeds and seedlings by different methods.



There were 14 trained teachers in physical education in the district who were entrusted with the programme of physical activities in the secondary schools.

In 1959-60, there were 24 troops for boys and 4 for girls in which 402 boy scouts and 126 girl guides participated. Only one high school had a junior wing of the National Cadet Corps.

Most of the secondary schools in the district have radio sets. One multipurpose high school owns a projector with the help of which visual education is provided.

The work of social education in the district is looked after by the Education Department and the Block Development Officers. During 1959-60, 62 and 32 social education classes were conducted by the Education Department and the Block Development Officers respectively. The number of literates turned out was 557 of whom 29 were women. The expenditure on social education during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 584. In addition, eight primary community centres were opened in the district. They enhance the cultural activities and link the schools closely with the community through a variety of activities. Each community centre was given Rs. 100 as aid to carry out the various activities in the centre.

During 1959-60 there were seven reading-rooms. Their total annual grant amounted to Rs. 1,270. In addition, the Block Development Offices conducted 65 village libraries.

During 1959-60 there were two training colleges in the district one of which functioned under Government of India scheme. It had 200 students on its roll while the other had eighty.

The following table shows literacy by educational standards in the district according to the 1951 Census:—

(1)	Total (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Total .. .. .	75,151	65,806	9,345
Literates .. .. .	68,217	59,397	8,820
Middle Schools .. .. .	4,441	4,028	413
Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary.	1,530	1,479	51
Intermediate in Arts or Science.	140	131	9
Graduates in Arts or Science	87	79	8
Post-Graduates in Arts or science.	12	12	..
Teaching .. .. .	162	139	23
Engineering .. .. .	23	23	..
Agriculture .. .. .	16	16	..
Veterinary .. .. .	1	1	..
Commerce .. .. .	11	11	..
Legal .. .. .	142	142	..
Medical .. .. .	38	37	1
Others .. .. .	331	311	20

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**GENERAL EDUCATION.**  
Physical Education.

Boy Scouts, Girl-guides and Junior National Cadet Corps.

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**SOCIAL EDUCATION.**

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**TRAINING COLLEGES FOR PRIMARY MALE TEACHERS.**

**LITERACY.**

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LITERACY.

The following table shows literacy by educational standards in the district (rural and urban) according to the 1961 census.

(1)	Total (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
<i>District Rural</i>			
Literate (without educational level) ..	100,720	86,948	13,772
Primary or Junior Basic .. .. .	28,021	25,405	2,616
Matriculation and above .. .. .	2,390	2,319	71
<i>District Urban</i>			
Literate (without educational level) ..	27,051	18,331	8,720
Primary or Junior Basic .. .. .	22,854	17,625	5,229
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	3,630	3,253	377
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	98	97	1
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	87	71	16
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.	330	317	13
Engineering .. .. .	23	23	
Medicine .. .. .	23	21	2
Agriculture .. .. .	57	57	..
Veterinary and Dairying .. .. .	7	7	..
Technology .. .. .	..	..	..
Teaching .. .. .	63	56	7
Others .. .. .	94	88	6

## CHAPTER 16—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

IN INDIA IT WAS THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE that was predominant throughout ages. It could be regarded as an integral part of Indian culture and Sanskrit literature as is evident from the voluminous treatises on the subject such as *Sushruta*, *Madhava Nidana* and *Vagbhata*. The system was based on the medicinal properties of herbs and a good practitioner in ayurveda used to treat his patients with the assistance of herbs and plants locally available which was of immense value to the self-sufficient village economy. The use of minerals was also developed in ayurveda which it used as *ras* or *bhasma* which was not possible without a thorough knowledge of chemistry. The *vaidyas*, practitioners in ayurvedic system of medicine, commanded a great respect from their patients and practised mostly in the rural areas of the country. Their medicines were cheap and reliable.

Ayurveda had a great influence upon the medicinal system such as unani having its origin in Arabia and practised in the neighbouring Muslim countries. The *hakims* practising in the unani system of medicine came to India with the establishment of Mughal power in the country. With the decline of Mughal power they lost their patronage at Delhi. They, therefore, migrated to the Deccan where a new power, that of the Nizam, was gradually gaining in ascendancy. The system of medicine got the patronage from the Muslim Officers and rulers of Hyderabad. These *hakims* and *vaidyas* imparted training to their disciples either at their residence or at their dispensaries.

As early as the reign of Aurangzeb we find the appearance of English doctors on Indian soil as is evident from the fact that Aurangzeb was treated by an English doctor, and therein could be traced the beginning of a system of medicine unknown at that time but nearer to the allopathic one. With the growth of British power in India and the beginning of western education it prevailed over the indigenous systems of medicine.

Though no modernised systems of medicine were followed in the district and though ayurvedic and unani medical practitioners practised, the people themselves were not so very conscious to the problems of health as the disease was rarely ever ascribed to some physiological disorder. It was often ascribed to some outside evil influence which was propitiated by some sacrifice and

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in case of those who were prone to take the advantage of modern medical science the cost of the medicine was too high. It forced people to go to *vaidus* who moved from place to place and had a very good knowledge of the rare herbs with rich medicinal properties. But their system of diagnosis was not proper and they gave medicines resting solely on the symptoms of diseases and ailments described to them. Sometimes *vaidus* had their diagnosis by *nadi pariksha*. In the absence of specialised veterinary practitioners, they occasionally treated live-stock also.

## MODERN TRENDS.

During the last century or so the allopathic system of medicine has made great strides with the result that the importance of the indigenous systems of medicine has dwindled to such an extent that the Government have to take steps for their revival. It is now usual for the practitioners in indigenous systems of medicine to combine allopathy with indigenous medicines.

The epidemic diseases like plague which once played havoc in the country have been eradicated completely with the great progress made in the science of preventive inoculations and injections.

Due to the lack of maternity aid, and the presence of conservative religious influences on the minds of the people, deliveries usually took place at the residence where very often the practical personal experience of the elderly ladies in the joint families proved highly useful to the young expectant mothers and pre-natal and ante-natal care was taken in the traditional manner. Many a time the experienced elderly ladies treated minor fevers and other sundry ailments in the family with the help of household medicines. The collection of such household medicines usually to be found with the old ladies was popularly known as *ajibaicha batava*.

With the progress made in gynaecology and obstetrics coupled with the loss of faith in superstitious beliefs consequent upon the spread of education, maternity cases, at least in the urban areas, are generally taken to the maternity hospitals under the guidance of trained doctors, nurses and midwives.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The following statement gives the number of deaths in Parbhani district due to different diseases in 1959:--

Cause (1)	Deaths (2)	Cause (1)	Deaths (2)
Cholera .. .. .	830	Injuries .. .. .	128
Smallpox .. .. .	238	Suicide .. .. .	8
Fevers .. .. .	3,066	Wounds or accidents ..	87
		Snake-bite .. .. .	23
		Wild beasts .. .. .	8
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	577	Rabies .. .. .	2
Respiratory diseases ..	578	All other causes .. ..	6,003
		Total .. .. .	11,420

The death rate due to cholera was high because there was a fairly severe outbreak of cholera in epidemic form in certain parts of the State and it was particularly rampant in the Marathwada region of the State, where it prevailed more or less throughout the year. Immediately at the outbreak of the disease in an epidemic form control measures were taken to check the epidemic. The measures adopted were disinfection of water-supplies, immunisation of the population in the affected and threatened areas by mass anti-cholera inoculations and segregation and treatment of cholera cases in special hospitals opened for the purpose. The Government took these measures under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

During 1957 Parbhani was affected by Influenza. As the disease was widespread, influenza regulations were promulgated. Other stringent measures were also adopted and the disease was brought under control. The prompt treatment brought down the incidence of fatality.

In 1957, in the rural areas of Parbhani district were recorded only 12 still-births giving a percentage ratio of 0.1 to live births. INFANT MORTALITY.

The following statement gives the infant\* mortality in the district in 1957:—

— (1)	Males (2)	Females (3)	Total (4)
Within 24 hours .. .. .	14	7	21
Above 24 hours to the end of first week ..	77	57	134
Above one week to the end of first month ..	68	64	132
Between 1 month and 3 months .. .. .	133	81	214
Between 3 months and 6 months .. .. .	75	60	135
Between 6 months and a year .. .. .	224	219	443

The public health of the district is looked after by the Public Health Department of the State, municipalities and the Zilla Parishad. PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION.

The Director of Public Health with his headquarters at Poona is the head of the Department at the State level. For public health purposes the State is divided into four divisions, and Parbhani district falls under the Aurangabad division in charge of a Deputy Director of the Public Health Services. But with the formation of the Zilla Parishad all the health matters except malaria and filaria which are under the officers appointed for specific purposes are looked after by the Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad who is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Parishad. But in technical matters the advice of the Deputy Director of Public Health Services, Aurangabad, and of the Director of Public Health, Poona, prevails.

\*Infant is taken to be a child up to one year of age.

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The services of the District Health Officer, with all the subordinate staff under him, have been transferred to the Parbhani Zilla Parishad on its establishment. He organizes measures for public sanitation and hygiene; sanitation at fairs and festivals; investigates the causes, origin and spread of diseases, both epidemic and endemic, and adopts preventive measures to control them. He has to arrange for the disinfection of village water-supply and public health propaganda.

The Public Health Officer is assisted by the Epidemic Medical Officer whose duty is to take measures of control during times of epidemics and to adopt preventive measures during the rest of the days.

The district is divided into eight circles each in charge of a Sanitary Inspector posted at each tahsil headquarters. They are responsible for all public health matters including control of epidemics within their respective jurisdiction. They have to inspect the work of vaccinators in the rural areas. It is their main duty to improve the sanitation of villages with the aid of sanitary squads placed under them. They have also to undertake health propaganda in the rural areas. They have to make the rural populace conscious of the diseases like guineaworm, small-pox, cholera and typhoid by exhibiting posters and pamphlets in villages during festivals and fairs. They have to inspect birth and death registers maintained by the police patils.

The tahsil sanitary inspectors in the district are assisted by 19 vaccinators in carrying out the anti-epidemic measures and sanitary works in villages. This is in addition to their own duties as vaccinators in their respective circles. These vaccinators have performed 5,34,726 vaccinations including 39,105 primary vaccinations.

सत्यमेव जयते

In Parbhani district 25 compost pits and 130 soakage pits have been constructed so far. The sanitary squads disinfected 3,670 wells and constructed 90 kutcha gutters and 26 latrines. The sanitary inspectors inoculated 1,05,553 persons with anti-cholera vaccine.

The school health clinic at Parbhani undertakes medical check-up and examination of school children and directs them to civil hospital for treatment, if necessary. The clinic also provides for treatment of minor diseases amongst school children. It is controlled by a medical officer with the assistance of a public health nurse and other staff. It has been provided with a vehicle also. The medical officer visited 18 schools and examined 4,346 pupils. Of these, 632 were directed to the civil hospital for further treatment.

The civil hospital at Parbhani has T.B., pathological, radiological maternity and venereal diseases wards. The hospital is under the charge of the Civil Surgeon. On matters of health his advice prevails in technical matters. The hospital has 40 beds including six for maternity. A separate maternity hospital with 12-bed

accommodation has also been established at Parbhani. To the civil hospital is attached an auxiliary nurse-midwife training school providing training facilities to 15 trainees. The T.B. hospital provides for 12 beds.

The Medical Officer, Civil Dispensary, Jintur, has to supervise the medical and public health unit at Jintur which is under a health visitor assisted by a midwife and the necessary staff. It has six beds including four which are exclusively reserved for maternity cases. It is also provided with a vehicle. It treated 500 ante-natal cases and attended to 302 deliveries of which 102 were conducted at the unit. It also attended to 300 infants and 200 children and gave post-natal treatment in 783 cases at the residence of the patients.

The six primary health centres in the district are located at Pingli and Jamb in Parbhani tahsil, Bori in Jintur tahsil, Goregaon and Kautha in Hingoli tahsil and Akhada Balapur in Kalamnuri tahsil. All these centres work under the technical advice and supervision of the Public Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad. Each of these health centres is under the charge of a medical officer assisted by the necessary staff including a health visitor, a midwife and a sanitary inspector.

The medical officer of the primary health centre has to take preventive as well as curative measures in his charge. He has to attend the dispensary, visit the subcentres and has to supervise all the public health activities under his charge.

The health visitor attached to the primary health centre is responsible for the development of maternal and child health services and has to assist the medical officer in school hygiene programme.

The duty of midwives is mainly confined to the delivery cases and they have to assist the Health Visitors in other matters.

There are 12 civil dispensaries in the district located at Partur, Manwath, Sailu, Pathri, Jintur, Hingoli, Basmath, Jurna, Pallam, Gangakhed, Aundha and Kalamnuri. Each dispensary has a medical officer and the necessary staff. There are also eight ayurvedic dispensaries in the district. They are located at Bamni, Bori, Pedgaon, Akhada Balapur, Valoor, Hadgaon, Hatta and Sonpeth. Each dispensary has a *vaidya* and the necessary staff. Besides, there are eight *unani* dispensaries in the district. These are located at Parbhani, Kurunda, Narsi, Badgaon, Nandapur, Ranisawargaon, Shewala and Ashti. They are under a *tabeeb* along with the necessary staff. There are four grant-in-aid dispensaries at Parbhani, Charthana, Paithan and Pingli, respectively.

There are only two subsidised medical practitioner centres in the district. They are located at Shirad Shahapur in Basmath tahsil and Mantha in Partur tahsil.

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*Guinea-worm.*—Steps have been taken to combat guinea-worm which is rampant in the district. An elaborate scheme for the purpose has been drawn up and is being implemented in phased programme.

*Leprosy.*—There is one leprosy control unit, and four survey, education and treatment units in the district. The survey, education and treatment units at Goregaon in Hingoli tahsil and Manwath in Pathri tahsil were established in 1959 and they cover a population of 50,970 and 30,879, respectively; while those established at Partur in Partur tahsil and Pallam in Gangakhed tahsil in 1960 cover 50,006 and 50,778 souls, respectively. The leprosy control unit at Purna covering 40,542 persons was established in 1958. The survey, education and treatment unit at Goregaon is attached to the primary health centre while those at Manwath, Pallam and Partur are attached to the civil dispensaries. The leprosy control unit at Purna is also attached to the civil dispensary at Purna. To each survey, education and treatment unit and to leprosy control unit is attached a leprosy technician.

The leprosy control unit and survey, education and treatment units control leprosy in the district. They try to wipe out the fear complex of the people through propoganda and education. They arrange to take blood-slides of the patients for microscopical examination and further treatment.

*Smallpox.*—Parbhani district was covered by the National Small-pox Eradication Programme from October 2, 1962. Under the programme are appointed one supervising medical officer, 14 sanitary inspectors, 56 vaccinators and the other necessary staff. They did 3,410 primary vaccinations and 57,603 revaccinations up to the end of 1962.

The Public Health Department of the Zilla Parishad arranges for the distrubution of milk received from UNICEF through 40 maternity and child health centres in the district.

*Malaria.*—Of the 200 units working throughout India and 23.5 units in the State, only one unit was functioning in the Marathwada region under the National Malaria Control Programme. Under this programme D.D.T. was sprayed in 47,337 houses in the district in 1957. The population covered by the scheme up to the same year was 5,26,318.

The National Malaria Control Programme has brought down the incidence of malaria from 9.71 per cent to 1.3 per cent. The following figures indicate the progress of the scheme:—

(1)	Prior to 1958 (2)	During	
		1958-59 (3)	1959-60 (4)
Spleen rate .. .. .	Per cent 9.72	Per cent 1.8	Per cent 1.3
Malaria rate among children below one year	0.5	0.5	0.0
Among children between 1 and 12 ..	1.3	1.3	1.02
Rate of death due to malaria .. ..	4.8	4.0	1.1



Under the surveillance scheme started under the national malaria eradication programme, 31,880 malaria patients out of a total of 44,710 were treated. Blood test of 41,317 persons was taken amongst whom 15,434 were found to be affected by malaria. Tablets were distributed free to 1,14,080, patients.

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*Tuberculosis.*—The incidence of tuberculosis was also found in Parbhani district. The following statement shows the work done in Parbhani district during and up to 1957 regarding the eradication of tuberculosis:—

Tahsil	Tested	Posi- tives	Nega- tives	Absents	Vaccin- ated	Non- Vaccin- ated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Basmath .. .. .	13,717	5,832	4,700	3,185	4,692	8
Kalamnuri .. .. .	1,241	472	447	322	447	..
Parbhani .. .. .	5,449	2,415	1,959	1,075	1,959	..
District Total (1957) ..	20,407	8,719	7,106	4,582	7,098	8
Total work done up to 1957 in the district.	23,763	10,250	8,031	5,482	8,022	9

There are four family planning centres in the district. These are located at Jintur, Goregaon, Pingli and Bori. The family planning centre at Jintur is attached to the medical and health unit, Jintur, while the family planning centres at Pingli, Bori and Goregaon are attached to the primary health centres at the respective places. The family planning centres at Jintur and Goregaon are in charge of female workers while those at Pingli and Bori are under the control of social workers. These female workers and social workers popularise the modern ways and means of family planning, arrange for the distribution of contraceptives and make people conscious of the population problem and induce them for vasectomy and tubectomy operations. The vasectomy camps were opened at 15 places where 216 operations were performed. There are vasectomy centres at Jam (5), Partur (25), Sailu (7), Bori (14), Gangakhed (3), Pingli (25), Jintur (30), Yeldari (3), Siddheshwar (1), Parbhani (15), Purna (26), Basmath (12), Hingoli (1), Goregaon (33) and Kalamnuri (16). Their orientation training camps for propaganda were organised at the family planning centres at Pingli, Jintur and Goregaon.

**FAMILY  
PLANNING.**



सत्यमेव जयते

## CHAPTER 17—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

### LABOUR DEPARTMENT

ALL THE OFFICES DEALING WITH LABOUR MATTERS fall within the administrative control of the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of Maharashtra. The Commissioner of Labour is the head of all these offices. He has under him three Deputy Commissioners of Labour (two at Bombay and one at Nagpur), 16 Assistant Commissioners of Labour (12 at Bombay, 2 at Nagpur, 1 at Poona and 1 at Aurangabad), Chief Inspector of Factories, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, and Government Labour Officer, Bombay. He supervises and coordinates the working of these officers.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration) which was a separate office was amalgamated with the office of the Commissioner of Labour with effect from August 16, 1958. The Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, administers the statutory functions entrusted to him under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Minimum Wages Act and the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act. In addition, the office performs the following functions:—

- (1) compilation and publication of the consumer price index numbers for working class at Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Nanded,
- (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 and trade unions, in particular,
- (4) collection of statistics under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, and
- (5) publication of two monthlies, viz.,
  - (i) *The Labour Gazette* and
  - (ii) *The Industrial Court Reporter*.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government is the appropriate authority to deal with industrial disputes concerning any industry carried on by or under the authority of the

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#### Other Social Services.

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Central Government or by railways or concerning any such controlled industry as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government, or in respect of banking companies having branches in more than one State including the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation or insurance companies having branches in more than one State or a mine, an oil-field or a major port. Conciliation work in other labour disputes arising in Parbhani district is done by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad, who has been notified as the Conciliator and Conciliation Officer under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and the Industrial Disputes Act, respectively.

One of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Bombay, is appointed as Registrar under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and has jurisdiction over the entire State. He has one Assistant Registrar under him. 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, and (e) maintenance of a list of joint committees constituted under section 48 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

**Labour Unions.**

One of the Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Bombay is notified as the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Maharashtra under section 3 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. He is assisted in his work by the Assistant Registrar under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad, as far as Marathwada region is concerned.

The work in connection with the administration of this Act includes the registration of trade unions, registration of amendments to the constitutions of the unions and preparation of the annual report on the working of the Act in the State based on the information contained in the annual returns submitted by the registered trade unions under section 28 of the Act.

In 1960, there were four workers' unions in Parbhani district registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. Of these, two were formed by the municipal workers and one each by the engineering and the ginning workers.

**Wages and Earnings.**

There is no working class cost of living index for Parbhani or any other centre in the district. There is no specific award of Industrial Court laying down as to which cost of living index number series should be applied to the various centres in the district.

The Government of the former State of Hyderabad had fixed minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act applicable to Parbhani district for agriculture, tanneries, oil-mills, rice, flour and dal mills, stone milling, tobacco manufactories, road construction and building operations, public motor transport and local authorities.

The Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act, 1951, is applicable to the municipal areas of Parbhani, Purna, Sailu, Manwarh, Hingoli and Basmath in the district.

The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, is also applicable in Parbhani district to the municipal areas of (1) Parbhani, (2) Purna, (3) Sailu, (4) Manwath, (5) Hingoli, (6) Basmath, (7) Gangakhed, (8) Partur, (9) Kalamnuri and (10) Jintur.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, are applicable to Parbhani district. But the benefit provisions (Chapters IV and V) of the former Act are not applicable to the district.

There is no Government Labour Officer at Parbhani. However, there is the office of the Inspector, Shops and Establishments and it functions under the administrative control of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad. The Shops Inspector, Parbhani, implements the provisions of the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act, the Weekly Holidays Act, and the Minimum Wages Act in Parbhani district and looks after the complaints of the workers under the above Acts. The Government Labour Officer, with headquarters at Aurangabad has also jurisdiction over the district. He supervises the work of the Inspector and implements labour laws.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is applicable to Aurangabad Division. Four Industrial Tribunals and two Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts who are appointed under the said Act in Bombay, have jurisdiction over Parbhani district also.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act the Industrial Tribunals have no appellate jurisdiction and the disputes are referred to the Industrial Tribunals under sections 10 (1), 10 (2), and 12 (5) of the Industrial Disputes Act, by the Government. Certain disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, falling under Schedule II are referred to the Labour Courts appointed under the Act. They also deal with questions of computation of benefits to parties by Tribunals. Other disputes falling under Schedule III are referred to the Industrial Tribunals.

The Factory Department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour. But the Chief Inspector of Factories has complete control over the technical side of the work of the department all over the State. The department is mainly responsible for the administration of the Factories Act, 1948.

The Factory Department also administers the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925; the Employment of Children Act, 1938; the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953. The Hyderabad Factories Rules are still in force in the district.

The Factory Department has one regional office at Aurangabad with jurisdiction over the districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani. The Inspector of Factories stationed at Aurangabad during the former state regime has been replaced by a Junior Inspector of Factories.

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Department.

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. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad and other Labour Officers of that region are Inspectors under the Payment of Wages Act and other enactments.

The Inspector has powers to prosecute, conduct and defend before the Courts after taking permission from Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay. In Parbhani district, there are 40 ginning and pressing factories, 19 oil-mills and 2 other factories.

Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923), the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, has exclusive jurisdiction over Greater Bombay. 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 Messrs. Tata Hydro-electric Agencies, Limited, 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, Parbhani, is the *ex-officio* Commissioner for Parbhani district.

The main aim in 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 have issued instructions under section 20 (2) of the Act for the 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 compensations from dependents in cases of deposits under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 8 ;

(b) to issue notices to, and receive applications from, dependents in cases of deposits under these sub-sections ; and

(c) to receive agreements for registration under section 28, wherever the accident has taken place.

Where a deposit is received or an agreement is tendered for registration, the Commissioner notifies the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Applications for orders to deposit compensation when no deposit under section 8 (1) is received, and other applications provided for in section 22 of the Act are 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 district are issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioners and reports of fatal accidents made under section 10-B are also received by them. After notice is 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* Commissioners concerned. Applications for review or commutation of half-monthly payments are made to the Commissioner who passed the original orders.

As regards the cases arising out of accidents on the railways, they are dealt with by the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned.

In Parbhani district, the Civil Judge, Senior Division, Parbhani, is appointed authority for the area within his jurisdiction under the Payment of Wages Act.

The Civil Judges who are appointed authorities under the Payment of Wages Act, are also appointed authorities under the Minimum Wages Act to hear and decide claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in their respective jurisdictions.

The function of this department is to carry out yearly inspection of steam boilers after they are registered in the State or after recording their transfer from other States and to grant working certificates thereof to ensure their safe working and also to prevent emission of smoke from furnaces and chimneys in excess of legal limits and to prevent any new furnaces being erected before plans are approved by the department. The department also conducts examinations for certificates of competency as boiler attendants.

The department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, but the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, who is the head of the office controls the technical side of the work of the department. He is responsible for the smooth working and administration of the Indian Boilers Amendment Act, 1960, the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, and the Hyderabad Boiler and Machinery Rules so far as Parbhani district is concerned.

The work of the department mainly comprises the registration and inspection of steam boilers, economisers and steam pipes including mountings and other fittings. The registration and inspection work of steam boilers in the district is carried out by the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances with his headquarters at Sholapur.

It was contemplated to establish eight labour welfare centres in the Marathwada region during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Accordingly labour welfare centres were established at Parli, Parbhani, Hingoli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Sailu, Nanded and Latur during 1959-60.

The labour welfare centres provide both for indoor and outdoor games. Arrangements are also made for physical exercises, and the equipment provided consists of double bar, chest expanders, spring dumbbells, iron dumbbells and weight-lifting sets. For recreational purposes *bhajans* are also arranged at the centre. Tailoring and embroidery classes are conducted for women workers. A reading-room with popular newspapers and periodicals is also provided for.

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Factory Department.**

**Payment of Wages Act.**

**Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department.**

## CHAPTER 17.

## PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

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Services.  
PROHIBITION AND  
EXCISE.  
Organisation.

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 or orders. Prohibition was implemented in the then Bombay State from April 1, 1950. With the merger of Parbhani district in the erstwhile Bombay State, it was decided to extend this policy to the newly merged district also and accordingly total prohibition was introduced in the district from April 1, 1959.

The Collector of the district is the officer in charge of the administration of 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) and the Bombay Opium Smoking (XX of 1936). Under the Bombay Prohibition Act, prohibition or 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 licenses, permits and passes under the Act.

The District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, Parbhani, assists the Collector in this work and is in actual charge of the work of the department in the district. Under him there is one Sub-Inspector of Prohibition and Excise who is in charge of four tahsils of the district and the remaining tahsils are placed directly under the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise. The Sub-Inspector of Prohibition and Excise is invested with powers under the Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Bombay Opium Smoking Act.

In each tahsil a medical board is constituted, consisting of the Medical Officer or Assistant Medical Officer. If there is no such Officer in the tahsil, the Medical Officer or the Assistant Medical Officer at the nearest place functions as a medical board. The function of the medical board is to examine any person medically who applies for a permit to possess opium, *ganja* or *bhanga* for personal consumption and who is directed by the Collector or an authorised officer to appear before the medical board. On examination the medical board issues a medical certificate specifying the disease the applicant is suffering from, the drug recommended for consumption as a medical necessity and its quantity permitted per month.

Enforcement  
Work.

The Police Department is the chief agency to deal with the detection and investigation of offences and prosecution of offenders under the Bombay Prohibition Act. Though officers of the Prohibition and Excise Department of and above the rank of a



Sub-Inspector have been invested with powers to investigate offences, these officers generally pass on the information of the commission of offences and hand over the cases detected by them to the police for investigation. The Home Guards organisation also assists the police in this work. 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 provision of the Act which may come to their knowledge and also to prevent the commission of breaches of the provisions of the Act about 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 drug to a magistrate, a prohibition officer or a police officer as soon as it comes to their knowledge.

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**Enforcement**  
**Work.**

All revenue officers of and above the rank of a Tahsildar, all Magistrates, and all officers of the department of Prohibition and Excise of and above the rank of a Sub-Inspector have been authorised, under section 123 of the 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 officer so authorised, when he arrests any person or seizes and detains any articles, has to forward such person or articles without unnecessary delay, to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

With the change in the aspect of the law from the old fiscal to the new social and moral objectives, offences under the Prohibition Act came to be regarded as offences against society and involving moral turpitude. The main difficulty encountered in the enforcement of prohibition is the lack of adequate co-operation of the public to help the police in the prevention and detection of prohibition offences. The difficulty of securing the services of respectable persons to work as *panch* witnesses in prohibition cases is also often felt. Efforts are being made to remove these difficulties as far as possible.

During 1959-60, 596 prohibition offences were recorded in the district.

*Kinds of Permits.*—Following kinds of permits are granted for the possession, use, etc., of foreign liquor:—

Permits.

(1) *Emergency Permits.*—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 a household for the use of his/her household for medicinal use on emergent occasions. The permit is granted for a period not

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beyond 31st March next following the date of the commencement of the permit and for a quantity not exceeding  $6\frac{2}{3}$  fluid ounces of brandy or rum, or  $13\frac{1}{3}$  fluid ounces of champagne per six 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 Permits.*—The health permit is granted for the use or consumption of foreign liquor for a quantity up to the maximum of two units a month to any person who requires such liquor for the preservation or maintenance of his health, and is granted to an applicant for a quantity exceeding two units but not more than three units of foreign liquor a month if the applicant at the time of making an application is more than 55 years of age, provided—

(a) the applicant has made such application within three months of the expiry of the health permit held by him, authorising him to consume more than two units, and

(b) the Area Medical Board or the State Medical Board, as the case may be, recommends to such applicant a quantity in excess of two units.

This permit is usually granted for a period not exceeding that recommended by the Area Medical Board or the State Medical Board as the case may be, but such period does not exceed six months in any case provided that the permit is granted for a period not exceeding 12 months in the case of persons over 70 years of age.

(3) *Temporary Resident's Permits.*—A temporary resident's permit is issued to persons born and brought up or domiciled in a country outside India, where liquor is usually consumed. No permit is granted for a period beyond 31st March next following the date of its commencement. The permit is granted for such monthly quantity, not exceeding four units, as the Collector may fix in each case.

(4) *Visitor's Permits.*—Any person visiting the State for a period not more than a week and desiring to possess, use and consume foreign liquor can apply to the Collector. 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 Permits.*—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

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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 Permits.*—This is issued free to a foreign tourist holding a tourist introduction card or a tourist visa. The quantity of foreign liquor granted under this permit is four units per month and the period for which it is granted in one month.

(7) *Special Permits for Privileged Personages.*—This 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 granted for any quantity of foreign liquor if the permit holder is 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.

*Toddy.*—The possession and use of toddy is completely prohibited.

*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 granted for a quantity not exceeding one quart bottle per month provided that the officer granting the permit may for any special reasons grant the permit for any quantity not exceeding three quart bottles per month, provided further that with the previous sanction of the Collector, a permit may be granted for a quantity exceeding three quart bottles per month.

The possession and use of denatured spirit for medicinal, scientific and educational purposes and for purposes of Art, Industry or profession is regulated by a system of licences prescribed in this behalf. Methylated industrial spirit or methylated industrial denatured spirit or special industrial denatured spirit required for use in any industry is allowed to be possessed on licences issued under the Bombay Denatured Spirit Rules, 1959.

*Country Liquor and Wine.*—Permit 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.

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**Permits.**

*Use for Industrial Purpose, etc.*—There are also rules governing the possession, use, transport, sale, etc., of dangerous drugs, *mhowra* flowers, molasses, rectified spirit and absolute alcohol for industrial, medicinal and similar purposes.

*Neera and Palm Products.*—Licences for the sale of *neera* as well as licences for manufacturing *gur* from *neera* are granted only (1) to the co-operative societies organised by social workers, (2) to other similar organised institutions such as Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, (3) to ashrams, (4) to organisations in charge of intensive area schemes and (5) to Sarvodaya Centres, etc.

**Degree of Success.**

Though, due to prohibition, the revenue yield of the Prohibition and Excise Department has dwindled to Rs. 77,843 in 1959-60 from Rs. 15,15,417 in 1956-57 it has improved the standard of living of the poorer classes who now lead a happier and healthier life. They can make a better living which has come to them only through prohibition. Prohibition has brought about a keen metamorphosis in their basic ideas of living, particularly in its social facets.

#### SOCIAL-WELFARE DEPARTMENT

**SOCIAL WELFARE.**

At the ministerial level, the Department of Social Welfare was constituted immediately on reorganisation of States, i.e., from November 1, 1956. It, however, took shape at the Directorate level from September 15, 1957.<sup>1</sup> The backward-class-welfare work done previously by the Backward-Class Department is now done by the Backward-Class Wing of the Social-Welfare Department. The other wing of the Social-Welfare Department is the Correctional Wing. The designation of the Director of Backward-Class Welfare is now changed to Director of Social Welfare who is the Head of the Social Welfare Department of the State. The post of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Institutions is redesignated as Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Wing) and this officer assists the Director of Social Welfare in matters relating to the Correctional Wing. There is another class I post of Special Officer who looks after the work relating to the education and welfare of the physically handicapped. A third post of Deputy Director has also been created under the Social-Welfare Department to look after the work relating to planning, research and statistics pertaining to both Backward-Class Welfare and Correctional Administration. These three posts are class I posts. The Backward-Class Wing of the Social-Welfare Department aims at ameliorating the conditions of backward classes so that they reach the standard of other privileged sections of the society as quickly as possible.

The Social-Welfare Department was first established in the old Hyderabad State from January 1, 1947 on the recommendations made by Dr. C. Van Furer Hamindraf, the then Adviser to Government on Tribes and Backward Classes. The activities of the department in Parbhani district began with the sanction of harijan welfare scheme from the middle of December 1952.

<sup>1</sup> Vide Government Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department, No. BOE-2857-D, dated 23rd September 1957.

There are divisional offices for each revenue division. The Divisional officers are class I officers of the State Service. At the district level, the department has district officers termed as Social-Welfare Officers who are class II officers of the State Service. Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, their services have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad and they work under the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. They execute the schemes drawn by the Social-Welfare Department and co-ordinate the work of backward-class welfare in the district in respect of backward class welfare schemes implemented by the various departments of the State. For tribal welfare work there are Area Organisers who are in charge of certain zones. They are class II officers of the State Service of the status equal to that of the Social-Welfare Officers. They look after the tribal welfare schemes in their respective zones.

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The Social-Welfare Officer is assisted by the Social Service Inspector and Organiser, who are executive touring officers, who bring proposals, inspect work and implement schemes at the village level. The Social-Welfare Officer constantly checks the work of the village level workers and Social workers who work and implement the schemes in rural areas.

The classification of backward classes is made into three broad categories, viz. (1) the scheduled castes (*Harijans*), (2) the scheduled tribes (*Adivasis*), and (3) the other backward classes, who are neither scheduled castes nor scheduled tribes but are socially, economically and educationally as backward as the other two categories. The communities coming under the first two categories are notified by the Government of India for each of the States in the Indian Union. The communities coming under other backward classes and recognised by the State are different in the component units of the State.<sup>1</sup> The old classification of other backward classes based on communities is now abolished and a new category of other backward classes based on income, i.e., those having annual income of less than Rs. 1,200 is created. This new class of other backward classes is given the concession of free education at all stages.

## Backward Classes.

It is the policy of Government to ameliorate the conditions of backward classes so as to bring them in line with other sections of the population. A number of privileges are granted to them by the Constitution of India, and special grants are also being paid every year by the Government of India for their amelioration. Besides normal concessions made available from time to time, special schemes are implemented for backward classes by the State Government under the Five-Year Plans.

The disabilities of backward classes are three-fold, viz., educational, economic and social. The Government have, therefore, launched a three-pronged drive with the object of eliminating these disabilities within the shortest possible period.

<sup>1</sup> Under the Government Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department, No. OBC-1759-E, dated 18th May 1959.

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Backward Classes.

*Education.*—Education is encouraged by instituting a large number of scholarships, general concessions of free-studentships to backward class students, payment of examination fees to the students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and provision of hostel facilities for backward class students studying at all stages of education: primary, secondary and collegiate. Special *ashram* schools for scheduled tribes, *vimochit jatis*, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and *sanskar kendras* for nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are opened with a view to spreading education amongst the backward classes.

*Economic Rehabilitation.*—Economic rehabilitation is mainly effected by, (i) rehabilitating backward classes in agriculture by granting them cultivable waste lands and such other facilities required for the development of land, bunding, supply of ploughs, bullocks, implements, and seeds, (ii) establishing training centres for training them in hereditary crafts and providing financial help for their rehabilitation in various cottage industries, (iii) imbibing the co-operative spirit in their day-to-day life, by providing them all facilities by way of concessions and safeguards, (iv) introducing special measures for housing and (v) reserving certain percentage of vacancies for backward classes in services under the State Government and local bodies and under semi-government organisations.

## Social Welfare.

The activity under social welfare is designed towards the removal of the stigma of untouchability in respect of the scheduled castes, assimilation of scheduled tribes in the general population without destroying their hereditary traits and rehabilitation of ex-criminal and nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes from among the category of other backward classes. Legislation as well as propaganda through the agency of voluntary agencies are the means used to achieve this object. Mention may be made here of the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, passed by the Government of India to stop the practice of the observance of untouchability.

With the liberal assistance of the Central Government under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, amounting to 50% of the expenditure by State Government, various measures are undertaken by the State Government towards the uplift of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, *vimukta jatis* and other backward classes under the Second Five-Year Plan. These measures are framed after taking into consideration the felt needs of backward classes, and with a view to achieving their economic uplift, settlement and removal of their social disabilities. The Second Five-Year Plan provided for a programme of backward class welfare for which a total outlay of Rs. 2.62 crores was made for the State of Maharashtra. Besides this, the Government of India sponsored on cent-per-cent basis a special programme for the welfare of backward classes in the State which included the opening of four multipurpose projects in scheduled areas of the Maharashtra State, along with other measures for the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and *vimukta jatis*.

In the implementation of these backward class welfare measures, the advice and co-operation is sought from eminent social workers and voluntary organisations through the State Board for Harijan Welfare and the State Tribes Advisory Council.

The various backward class welfare measures in the district are divided into five categories. They are as follows:—

- (1) welfare of scheduled castes,
- (2) welfare of scheduled tribes,
- (3) welfare of *vimukta jatis* (*ex-criminal* tribes),
- (4) welfare of other backward classes,
- (5) welfare of underdeveloped rural areas.

*Scheduled Castes.*—The scheme pertains to the welfare of *Harijans* with the objective of removing untouchability by improving their social and economic conditions and by creating in them the confidence by well-defined measures that they are not untouchables. It aims at bringing the scheduled castes closer to the higher castes so as to dispense with the feeling of inferiority, amongst the *Harijans*.

*Education.*—Under this head the poor and the deserving scheduled caste students are given text-books, notebooks and educational appliances and clothes worth Rs. 10. Further financial assistance is also provided for running scheduled caste hostels, adult schools and libraries. Up to 1961 the department had sanctioned scholarships to 2,549 students and distributed books, clothes and other appliances to 1,798 students. Further, 267 students were given tuition fees and 73 students examination fees. Besides this, the department gave grant-in-aid to Scheduled Caste Boys' Hostel, Purna; Scheduled Caste Girls' Hostel, Purna; Scheduled Caste Hostel, Parbhani; Scheduled Caste Hostel, Jintur; Scheduled Caste Hostel, Gangakhed; Bhim Vasatigriha, Basmath; Baudhdh Vasatigriha, Purna; and Boys' Hostel, Kalamnuri where 255 inmates were provided with lodging, boarding and other facilities.

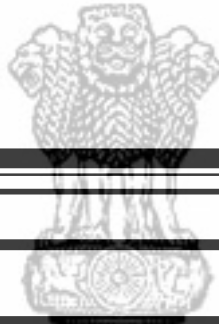
*Public Health.*—Drinking-water facilities for the scheduled castes are generally meagre in villages. On account of the deep-rooted social taboos this section of the community has invariably to beg for water from the caste Hindus. It was in the fitness of things therefore to provide separate wells to the scheduled castes in the villages. The department constructed 83 new wells and repaired 40 old wells in the scheduled caste localities. With the enforcement of the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, the scheduled caste people can take water from any public well.

*Housing.*—The department constructed three colonies with 170 model huts for backward class people in the district. The department also provided 170 families with galvanised corrugated sheets as roofing material.

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Services.****SOCIAL WELFARE.****Welfare  
Measures.**

*Medical Aid.*—The department looks after the medical needs of the backward classes. The department purchases medicines on the advice of a Medical Officer and such medicines are supplied to such persons who require them. The department provided 340 persons with the required medicines till 1961.

*Economic Uplift.*—The scheduled caste village artisans with all their skill remain out of work for want of finances and necessary implements for their vocation. The department provides them with the necessary finances and implements required to carry on their vocations. Till 1961, 347 individual scheduled caste artisans following various professions were granted financial assistance. Six artisans' co-operative societies were given grant-in-aid. Besides this loan cum subsidy was granted to 85 persons to start cottage



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industries.

Various types of programmes and cultural activities are undertaken for improving the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled castes and for the abolition of untouchability. *Melas* and gatherings of scheduled castes are held to bring them together for social functions and for exchange of views. Intercaste dinners are arranged for removing caste differences and fostering a sense of brotherhood amongst different communities. During the Second Five-Year Plan period 15 days and weeks were celebrated and organised, 15 *melas* and gatherings arranged, 15 intercaste dinners enjoyed, 15 cultural programmes arranged and 8 *bhajans* and *kirtans* arranged at various places in the district.



*Education.*—Three schools are run in the district under the welfare of scheduled tribes schemes and so far Rs. 7,157 have been spent to maintain these schools. Further, scholarships were awarded to 429 students, 5 students were granted tuition fees and one student was given the benefit of examination fees. Besides, one boys' hostel is run at Kalamnuri on a grant-in-aid basis where 25 students get the facilities for boarding and lodging.

*Industries.*—One handicraft school was started at Amdhari in Kalamnuri tahsil, where women belonging to the scheduled tribe (Andh) are given training in sewing and embroidery. In 1961 there were 15 tribal women trainees who used to get a stipend of Rs. 10 per month.

To improve the economic conditions of the tribals and make them self-supporting the department provides loan-cum-subsidy to the tribals for improving their craft. Fourteen tribal persons were granted loan-cum-subsidy during the Second Five-Year Plan.

*Medical and Public Health.*—To provide the scheduled tribes the facility of clean drinking water, 12 wells were constructed and one old well was repaired.

*Housing.*—Due to the low income of the scheduled tribes they cannot build their own houses. Hence 90 tribal families were given galvanised sheets and 4 colonies consisting of 112 model huts were established. Besides, two roads of the length of 3 miles and 1½ miles were constructed to link the tribal villages to the adjacent developed villages of the district.

*Vimukta Jatis (ex-Criminal Tribes).*—Banjaras, Wadders, Pardhi, and Kaikadas are the only ex-criminal tribes found in the district. They are scattered all over the district and are found in every tahsil.

The following are the schemes implemented in the district for the welfare of these people.

*Agriculture.*—So far 14 pairs of bullocks and 13 improved agricultural implements have been supplied to the poor and deserving *vimukta jati* agriculturists of this district.

*Co-operation and Industries.*—One artisans' co-operative society which manufactures *gonpat* and rope was formed by the Banjaras in Gangakhed tahsil. Besides, 25 artisans were granted financial assistance as vocational aid.

*Education.*—As the Banjaras are not the regular residents of the village their children cannot be educated in schools started by the Education Department. Hence this department established 3 special primary schools and two adult literacy schools in the Banjara locality of Somgadh, Lohara, Rampur, Bhat Sawangi and Dholkechiwadi. Further, scholarships were sanctioned for 297 students and grant-in-aid was given to six students. A Banjara hostel is also located at Jintur on grant-in-aid basis where 30 students are provided with lodging and boarding facilities.

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*Public Health.*—To provide the *vimukta jatis* the facility of drinking water, seven wells were constructed and three old ones were repaired. To improve the living conditions 125 families were sanctioned galvanised sheets for roofing their huts and one colony of 28 model huts was established at Malegaon Thanala in Jintur tahsil.

*Other Backward Classes.*—The following other backward class communities are found in great number in the district : (1) Burud, (2) Besta, (3) Nhavi, (4) Pareet, (5) Gavali, (6) Dhangar, (7) Phool Mali, (8) Shimpi, (9) Bhavasar, (10) Teli, (11) Sonar, (12) Phulari, (13) Kasar and (14) Patkar. Like scheduled castes they are not treated as untouchables. Most of them follow a craft particular to their community. Though their living conditions and notions of sanitation are not much advanced still they are better off than the scheduled castes. The superior sections of the Hindu community do not commonly dine or drink water with them, yet they freely associate with them on many occasions. There are no restrictions against them, refraining them to draw water from the public wells. Most of them are engaged in petty arts and handicrafts of their own.

*Education.*—Under this scheme 444 poor and deserving other backward class students were awarded scholarships in the Second Five-Year Plan.

*Cottage Industries.*—To improve the economic conditions of the other backward class communities, eight co-operative societies were formed and 155 individuals were granted financial assistance for their profession.

*Underdeveloped rural areas.*—During the year 1959-60 four tahsils of the district, namely, Kalamnuri, Hingoli, Basmath and Jintur were declared as underdeveloped rural areas and the following new schemes were undertaken.

*Agriculture.*—Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the underdeveloped areas of the district. For modernising the technique of agricultural production, six oil pumps, 28 ploughs and bullocks, 57 implements and 18 carts were sanctioned to poor and needy agriculturists from these tahsils.

*Economic Uplift.*—To improve the economic condition of the people living in these underdeveloped rural area, 81 individuals were given financial assistance for the crafts followed by them and 55 families were assisted for the purchase of milch cattle.

*Construction of Wells.*—The drinking-water facilities in rural areas are not very satisfactory. During the Second Five-Year Plan seven new wells were constructed to provide drinking-water.

*Agriculture.*—To improve the economic status of the people living in underdeveloped rural areas the poor and deserving scheduled tribe families were given 91 ploughs and bullocks, 43 implements, 91 carts and 124 milch cattle, and 33 families were provided with seeds.

*Housing and Sanitation*—Under this scheme two colonies of model huts were constructed in this area providing 61 families with good houses. Besides, ten wells for drinking-water were constructed to provide the area with drinking-water.

**CHAPTER 17.**  
**Other Social Services.**

**CHARITY COMMISSIONER**

Prior to 1950, the religious and charitable trusts in the State were governed by various enactments, central as well as provincial, principally based on religion. In 1950, a composite legislation called the Bombay Public Trusts Act (XXIX of 1950) was passed, which can be made applicable to all public trusts without distinction of religion. This Act defines a public trust as "an express or constructive trust for either a public, religious or charitable purpose or both, and includes a temple, a *math*, a *wakf*, a *dharmada* or any religious or charitable endowment and a society formed either for a religious or charitable purpose or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860)".

**CHARITY COMMISSIONER.**  
**The Bombay Public Trusts Act.**

The State Government is empowered to apply this Act to any public trust or class of public trusts and on such application the provisions of previous Acts cease to apply to such a trust or class of trusts. The Act was made applicable to the following classes of public trusts in the old Bombay State from 21st January 1952 and in the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions from 1st February 1961:—

- (1) temples ; (2) maths ; (3) wakfs ; (4) public trusts other than (1), (2) and (3) above created or existing solely for the benefit of any community or communities or any section or sections thereof ;
- (5) societies formed either for religious or charitable purposes or for both registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 ;
- (6) *dharmadas*, *i.e.*, any amounts which, according to the custom or usage of any business or trade or agreement between the parties relating to any transaction, are charged to any party to the transaction or collected under whatever name as being intended to be used for a charitable or religious purpose ; and
- (7) all other trusts, express or constructive, for either a public religious or charitable purpose or for both.

The Act is not made applicable to the 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 Aurangabad Division comprising the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad. The Assistant Charity Commissioner is directly responsible to the Charity Commissioner.

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Act.**

The Act imposes a duty on the trustee of a public trust to which the Act is applied to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the Act or its creation, giving particulars specified in the Act, which include: (a) the approximate value of moveable and immovable property owned by the trust, (b) the gross average annual income of the trust property, and (c) the amount of average annual expenditure of the trust. No registration is, however, necessary in the case of *dharmadas* which are governed by special provisions of the Act in certain respects. Trusts registered under any of the previous Acts are deemed to be registered under this Act.

A registration fee ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 is levied depending on the value of the property of the public trust. An annual contribution at the rate of two per cent of the gross annual income is also recovered which is credited to the Public Trusts Administration Fund created under the Act. The contribution does not form part of the general revenues of the State. Public trusts exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of secular education or medical relief, and public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or less are exempted from the payment of contribution. Deduction from the gross annual income for computing the contribution are allowed in respect of amounts spent on the advancement and propagation of secular education, medical relief, donations, grants received from Government or local authorities, interest on depreciation or sinking fund and taxes to be paid to Government on local authority. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade.

Every trustee has to keep regular accounts of the trust which are audited annually by Chartered Accountants or persons authorised under the Act. A Chartered Accountant can audit accounts of any public trust but the persons authorised under the Act are permitted to audit accounts only of public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 3,000 or less. The auditor submits a report to the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner of his region on a number of points such as whether accounts are maintained according to law and regularly, whether an inventory is maintained of the moveables of the public trust, whether any property or funds of the trust are applied to an object or for a purpose not authorised by the trust and whether the funds of the trust are invested or immovable property alienated contrary to the provisions of the Act.

If on a consideration of the report of the auditor or of a report, if any, made by an officer authorised under section 37, and the accounts and explanation, if any, furnished by the trust or any other person concerned, the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner is satisfied that the trustee or any other person is guilty of gross negligence, breach of trust or misapplication or misconduct resulting in a loss to the trust, he reports to the Charity Commissioner, who after due inquiry, determines the loss, if any, caused

to the trust and surcharges the amount on the person found responsible for it. No sale, mortgage exchange or gift of any immoveable property and no lease for a period exceeding ten years in the case of agricultural land and three years in the case of non-agricultural land or building belonging to the public trust is valid without the previous sanction of the Charity Commissioner. The trustee of a public trust is bound to invest the surplus funds of the trust in public securities or in first mortgage of immoveable property on certain conditions. For making an investment in any other form, the permission of the Charity Commissioner must be obtained.

If the original object of a public trust fails wholly or partially, if there is surplus income or balance not likely to be utilised, or in the case of a public trust, other than a trust for religious purpose, if it is not in the public interest expedient, practicable, desirable, necessary or proper to carry out, wholly or partially, the original intention of the author of the public trust or the object for which the public trust was created, an application can be made to the District Court or City Civil Court, Bombay, as the case may be, for application *cy pres* of the property, or income of the public trust or any of its portion.

If there is a breach of trust or a declaration is necessary that a particular property is the property of a public trust, or a direction is required to recover the possession of such property, or a direction is required for the administration of any public trust, two or more persons, having an interest in the trust or the Charity Commissioner, can file a suit in the District Court or City Civil Court, Bombay, as the case may be, to obtain reliefs mentioned in the Act. If the Charity Commissioner refuses consent, an appeal lies to the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal constituted under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act (XII of 1939). The Charity Commissioner can also file such a suit on his own motion.

The Charity Commissioner may with his consent be appointed as a trustee of a public trust by the Court or by the author of a trust, provided his appointment is made as a sole trustee. The Court is, however, not empowered to appoint the Charity Commissioner as a trustee of a religious public trust. In case the Charity Commissioner is appointed as a trustee he may levy administrative charges on these trusts as prescribed in the rules framed under the Act.

*Inquiries by Assessors.*—Inquiries regarding the registration of a public trust or regarding the loss caused to a public trust or public trusts registered under the previous Act, in consequence of the Act or conduct of a trustee or any other person, are conducted with the aid of assessors who are not less than three and not more than five in number. The assessors are selected, as far as possible, from the religious denomination of the public trust to which the inquiry relates. The presence of assessors can, however, be dispensed with in inquiries where there is no contest. A list of assessors is prepared and published in the official Gazette every three years. Districtwise lists of assessors have already been prepared and published in the "Maharashtra Government Gazette".

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CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

The Bombay Public Trusts Act.

## CHAPTER 17.

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*Charity Commissioner and Charitable Endowments.*—The Charity Commissioner is deemed to be the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the State of Maharashtra, appointed under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. In the case of religious and charitable institutions and endowments which rest in or the management of which vests in the State Government, they are to be transferred and vested in the committees of management to be appointed by the State Government for each district and the endowment within the meaning and for the purposes of the Act. The Charity Commissioner is invested with the power to inquire into the duties of these committees and to direct expenses, in respect thereof to be paid from the funds belonging to the endowments.

*Punishment.*—Contraventions of the Act amount to offences and are punishable with maximum fine ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 depending on the nature of the contravention. The Charity Commissioner is the sole authority for instituting proceedings in the case of such contraventions.

The following statement furnishes statistics relating to the public trusts in Parbhani district registered till 30th June 1963:—

## PUBLIC TRUSTS IN PARBHANI DISTRICT.

Section (1)	Total No. of trusts re- gistered (2)	Value of property (in Rs.)		Gross average annual income (in Rs.) (5)	Average annual expendi- ture (in Rs.) (6)
		Moveable (3)	Immove- able (4)		
'A' (Trusts for the benefit of Hindus).	A-568	4,35,372.47	12,35,236	51,249.17	45,336.08
'B' (Trusts for the benefit of Muslims).	..	..	..	..	..
'C' (Trusts for the benefit of Parsees).	..	..	..	..	..
'D' (Trusts for the benefit of Christians).	..	..	..	..	..
'E' (Trusts for the benefit of any particular community).	..	2,873.00	63,600.00	33,642.06	33,768.61
'F' (Trusts registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860).	13	1,87,625.01	3,01,516	56,813.06	60,747.97

## ADMINISTRATION OF MANAGED ESTATES

MANAGED  
ESTATES.

The only legislation in operation in Parbhani district for the administration of estates of minors, lunatics and persons incapable of managing their own property is the Hyderabad Court of Wards Act (XII of 1350 Fasli). The Government administers the estates

of the minors and lunatics to secure proper care and 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 mismanaged or there is no one capable of taking proper care of it, 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.

Under the Hyderabad Court of Wards Act, the Collector of Parbhani District is the Court of Wards within his jurisdiction. The Government has, however, powers to appoint, in lieu of the Collector, either a Special Officer or a Board consisting of two or more officers to be the Court of Wards. Delegation of powers of the Court of Wards to the Collector, the Assistant Collector or the Deputy Collector is provided for. The Court of Wards is also empowered, with the previous sanction of the State Government, to assume the superintendence of the property of any landholder or of any pension-holder who is 'disqualified to manage his own property'. Those who are deemed to be disqualified are (a) minors, (b) females declared by Government to be incapable of managing their own property, (c) persons declared by a competent Civil Court to be incapable of managing or unfit to manage their own property, and (d) persons adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs. The Court of Wards cannot, however, assume superintendence of the property of any minor for the management of whose property a guardian is appointed by will or by other instrument. In Parbhani district no estate is at present (1963) managed by the Government.



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## CHAPTER 18— PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

IN AN ENLIGHTENED SOCIETY, SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS such as the press, the libraries, the schools and the colleges play an important part in developing the material and intellectual aptitudes of individuals as well as those of the society. As a matter of fact they are the very life of a society. In what follows, these institutions as they exist in Parbhani district are described.

The most important social organ that influences public life is the press. For, it is largely through the publication of papers, books and periodicals that public opinion is formed and educated, and general consciousness is aroused to social and political events. The press brings home fresh information of different events in the country and outside and keeps the people abreast of all the developments in the world. In Parbhani district, the role of the press is relatively small as very few papers and periodicals are published there.

*Dailies and Weeklies.*—During 1960-61 there were only three Marathi and one Hindi dailies published in the district. Similarly, there were three weeklies, viz., the *Jagruti*, the *Tarun Maharashtra* and the *Lokmanya* published in Marathi and one weekly, the *Parbhani Samachar*, published in Hindi.

Libraries and educational institutions also help cultural development of the society. During 1959-60 there were seven reading-rooms in Parbhani district. In addition, the Block Development Office had under its control 65 libraries in rural areas. An account of the important libraries and reading-rooms is given under Voluntary and Social Organisations section of this chapter.

During 1959-60 there were 999 primary schools for boys and 44 primary schools for girls, with 44,305 boys and 13,455 girls respectively on their roll. Of the 999 primary schools for boys, 93 were basic schools. There were besides 29 secondary schools with 11,846 students. Of these, 10 schools were in the rural and the rest were in the urban areas. An Arts and Science College and an Agricultural College were recently opened at Parbhani. The number of colleges including the training colleges in the district was four in 1960.

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**Organisations.**  
**PUBLIC LIFE.**

The Press.

Libraries.

Schools and  
Colleges.

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Besides academic instruction in schools and colleges, social education is imparted by the Education Department as well as by the Block Development Office through special education classes and primary community centres. Together they conducted for the spread of literacy 94 "special (adult) education classes" and turned out 557 literates including 29 women. In addition, eight Primary Community Centres were also started in the district in 1959-60. They contributed to the development of cultural life of the people through various activities.

**VOLUNTARY**  
**SOCIAL SERVICE**  
**ORGANISATIONS.**

Most of the voluntary social service organisations in this district as elsewhere have sprung from the humanitarian urge to serve social needs. Since long they have been carrying on benevolent activities for the welfare of the society. Not only do they bring about educational, social and cultural development of the people in the district but, quite often, they also pull together people in the same locality to achieve a common purpose and thereby help promote a feeling of co-operation, brotherhood and unity. Many of these organisations have been pioneers in particular spheres of social activity and on account of their constant and commendable service have won Government recognition, assistance and guidance. Moreover, the existence of a large number of voluntary social service organisations in a district gives richness to its institutional life which mere governmental action cannot possibly impart. Government, too, have increasingly recognised this aspect and have encouraged and utilised the agency of these institutions as complementary to their own efforts. Where government activities are too inadequate to meet the needs of the people voluntary organisations have come forward to do the wholesome task. The State and the voluntary organisations have thus been playing a mutually helpful role in enriching the social and cultural life of various communities in the district.

Although it is true that since Independence Government have set before themselves the goal of a Welfare State and have been gradually ushering in multifarious social activities, they can hardly cover all the fields of social life. The voluntary organisations can play a very useful role here. In the following pages is given an account of the activities of the various social service organisations in this district.

**Indian Conference**  
**of Social Work,**  
**Parbhani.**

The branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work was started at Parbhani in 1956 with the object of rendering service to the people in an organised and systematic way. The total membership of the institution was 15 in 1961 and its annual income was about Rs. 3,000. The latter was received by way of grant from the Social Welfare Board and donations from the public. The institution owns a building in Harijan Colony where it runs Montessori classes (*Balwadi*). It also conducts tailoring and other classes, gives scientific training to men and women in family planning and carries on propaganda for *Bhoodan* or free donation of land. Cultural programmes, especially in villages and among backward classes are also arranged from time to time.

It is a branch of the Vidyalaya of Vapti, opened on 11th June 1959. The main object of the institution is to spread literacy in rural areas. It also aims at training students in ideal citizenship. At present the total strength of the school is 162 including 155 students and 7 teachers. The school conducts classes from the first to the eighth standard. There is also a hostel attached to the school, which chiefly accommodates students coming from the rural parts of the tahsil. The students are provided with lodging and boarding facilities on payment of nominal charges. The school received Rs. 1,623 in 1960-61, as grant-in-aid from the Education Department.

This is an old institution established at Parbhani in 1920. It imparts regular instructions to students at primary level according to the curriculum fixed by the Education Department. The classes from 1st to 4th standard are run in its own building at Osharkhana. The institution owns two buildings from which it collects rent. The expenditure of the institution comes to about Rs. 4,000 per year. A part of it is met from the finances of a committee specially formed for the purpose.

The institution of Sangeet Natya Kala Mandal was founded on the 15th April 1953, with the object of encouraging the arts of music and drama and cultivating among the people a taste for fine arts. A working committee of seven members manages the institution. It gives donations and contributions to other public institutions, from whatever collections it makes, by staging dramas and performing other entertainment programmes or by celebrating occasions of national importance. The institution is run on the contributions from its members and also receives financial assistance from the Government.

It was started on the 15th of August 1959. Its aims are to promote co-operation and unity among people belonging to the young generation to develop discipline among the students and train them for better citizenship, to spread literacy and knowledge among the village-folk and to improve the lot of agriculturists by imparting instruction to them in the science of agriculture. The Mandal also undertakes other welfare activities including building or repairing of roads, planting of trees and vegetables, controlling or destroying pests of crops, digging pits for compost and distributing improved seeds to agriculturists, etc. Moreover, on special occasions and on public holidays, cultural, social and entertainment programmes are also staged. A small section known as *bal mandal* (children's association) was recently started with a view to educating children below twelve in better citizenship.

The membership of the institution was 25 in 1961. It had a general body and a working committee to look after its day-to-day working. The financial resources of the institution consisted of the contributions from its members and financial assistance from the Social Welfare Board.

This library was started at Charthana in 1927 with the purpose of spreading knowledge and literacy among the people. In 1960-61 the library had 97 members. The income of the library is derived

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Bahirji Smarak  
Vidyalaya,  
Basmath.

Manedul  
Musalmeen  
Primary School,  
Parbhani.

Sangeet Natya  
Kala Mandal,  
Charthana.

Gram Sudhar  
Yuwak Mandal,  
Bori.

Gokuleshwar  
Vachanalaya,  
Charthana.

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ORGANISATIONS.**Lalit Kala  
Mandal.

mainly from the contributions of its members which amounted to over Rs. 1,500, in 1960-61. In addition, the library also received a yearly grant of Rs. 180 from the Department of Education.

Lalit Kala Mandal (Academy of Fine Arts) is the first institution of its kind in the district. It was started in 1954. Its purpose is to promote a liking for fine arts and impart instruction in vocal and instrumental music. The academy is a registered institution and prepares students for examinations conducted by the Prayag Sangeet Samiti. It also organises music programmes.

The total assets of the institution including the musical instruments, furniture, carpets, etc., were worth over Rs. 5,000 in 1960-61. During the same year the annual income derived mainly from the membership fees and collections at public programmes came to about Rs. 2,500. The institution also receives a grant of Rs. 500 per year from the Directorate of Social Welfare. In 1960-61, 50 persons were enrolled as members of the institution.

Dalit Vidyarthi  
Ashram,  
Jintur.

It is a private institution established at Jintur on 16th July 1958. It is started with the primary purpose of raising the educational standard of the students belonging to the backward class. The institution admits 25 students every year. It receives an annual grant of Rs. 500 from the Social Welfare Board to meet its expenditure.

Shri Shivaji  
Mofat Vidyarthi  
Vasatigriha,  
Jintur.

This hostel was started at Jintur on 27th April 1960. It aims at educating students coming from the cultivators' class, and train them for better citizenship. The *Vasatigriha* is housed in a rented building where students are provided with free lodging and boarding. At present it provides accommodation for 15 students, and meets the expenses on their account from the financial assistance rendered by the residents of Jintur.

Vanita Mandal,  
Jintur.

The institution was started on 7th April 1960. It had then a membership of 51. In 1961, it rose to 60. The Jintur Municipality makes an annual grant of Rs. 150 to the Mandal, from which the latter finances its activities. With the spread of literacy and greater awakening among the masses it is expected to solicit better co-operation from the womenfolk of the place.

The Scheduled  
Caste Vidyarthi  
Vasatigriha,  
Purna.

This *Vasatigriha* was started on 1st June 1961. Its object is to bring about educational progress in respect of women belonging to scheduled castes and tribes. The institution had nine members on its register in 1961. It receives an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 from the Social Welfare Department from which it meets its current expenditure. It also receives donations and contributions from the people.

Anand  
Vasatigriha,  
Palam.

This institution was founded on the 17th June 1960 at Palam in Gangakhed tahsil. During that year it had a membership of 14. It aims at spreading literacy and bringing about educational progress among students of backward classes. It also provides them free lodging and boarding and other facilities. In 1960 the institution provided accommodation to 33 students. Its membership fees amounted to Rs. 500 a year.

This Sanskrit school was started at Partur in 1954. Its object is to encourage the people to take to the learning of Sanskrit language and literature. It also undertakes to prepare students for examinations in Sanskrit held at two centres, the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, and the Killa Pardi, in Surat district. Classes for coaching students of the Vidyalyaya are run regularly under the supervision of the Head Master in the Government Middle School at Partur. In 1960, the total membership of the institution was eleven. The institution derives its income by way of regular monthly subscriptions from its members as well as donations and contributions from the public. It also receives a yearly grant of Rs. 500 from the Government.

## CHAPTER 18

Public Life and  
Voluntary  
Social Service  
Organisations.VOLUNTARY  
SOCIAL SERVICE  
ORGANISATIONS.

Bharatiya  
Sanskrit  
Vidyalyaya,  
Partur.

The Mandir was started in 1953 with a view to imparting education up to primary standard. The school is run by an association, known as the Bal Vidya Mandir Shikshan Prasarak Mandal. In 1960-61, there were 250 students in the school. The school receives a grant of Rs. 1,370 per year from the Government. It also receives public donations.

Bal Vidya  
Mandir,  
Parbhani.

The *mandal* was started on 16th September 1959, with the object of bringing about an uplift of women in educational, social and cultural spheres. It also endeavours to make them economically independent. In order to fulfil these aims, it organises various social activities, conducts tailoring and other classes, runs libraries and reading-rooms and arranges sports, musical programmes, etc. Moreover, it affords opportunities for women from different communities to come together and achieve social equality.

Mahila Mandal,  
Sailu.

The institution is managed by a general body and a working committee. Its income is derived from entrance fees and monthly subscription from the members, gifts and Government grants and profits accruing out of different activities organised by the *Mandal*. In 1959-60 it received from the Community Development Office a sum of Rs. 3,000 which was utilised for building a community hall (*samaj mandir*). The total income of the *Mandal* during the year 1960-61 was Rs. 2,082. Out of this Rs. 1,865 were received as grant from the Government.

Recently the *Mandal* has started a *Sanskar Kendra* where women coming from the scheduled castes and tribes are given training in tailoring, cutting and weaving. It also arranges entertainment programmes.

This institution was started in 1961 with a view to imparting education to children between the ages of two and a half and six. Education is given chiefly through Montessori methods and special attention is given towards the cultural aspect of it. The institution quite often organises cultural programmes and also celebrates days of national importance. The classes for coaching students are conducted in a building owned by the institution. The income of the institution comes to about Rs. 1,000 a year of which Rs. 540 are received from the Education Department.

Shishu Vihar  
Kendra,  
Parbhani.



सत्यमेव जयते

## CHAPTER 19—PLACES

Ājegānv (T. Hiṅgolī ; p. 2,090) lies 32.18 km. (20 miles) to the west of Hiṅgolī town. It has five temples, two dedicated to Mārutī, and one each to Keśavrāj, Mahādev and Śrī Devī. Of these, the Keśavrāj temple is historically famous. Two fairs are held in a year in honour of Keśavrāj, one in Aṣāḍha and the other in Kārtik. The fairs and celebrations continue for about 10 days when people from the surrounding areas assemble to participate. There is a legend attached to one of the temples in the village which says that the image of God which is excellently carved out of black stone is the same to which the famous poet-saint Nāmdev fed milk with his own hands. Of the other objects of note in the village are a mosque and a *dargāh*. There is also a dispensary and a primary school.

**CHAPTER 19.**

**Places.**  
**AJEGAON.**

Āmbā (T. Basmath ; RS—Coṇḍī 3.21 km. (2 miles) ; p. 1,584) is situated to the north of Basmath town at a distance of about 11.26 km. (seven miles). The village has two temples, one dedicated to God Mārutī and the other to the famous Hindu Saint Tukārām, who flourished in the 17th century. A temple, dedicated to Tukārām is very rare and the village claims distinction because of this shrine. Āmbā has a primary and a secondary school, and has a public reading room.

**AMBĀ.**

Araḷ (T. Basmath ; RS—Basmath 19.31 km. (12 miles) ; p. 1,382) village is situated to the west of Basmath town at a distance of 17.70 km. (eleven miles). It has four temples ; two dedicated to Mārutī, one to Mahādev and one to Devī. Of these, the temple of Devī has a long tradition and is known and revered in the tahsil and beyond. Every year in the month of Māgh a fair is held when about 3,000 people from the nearby villages assemble. Three *gadhīs* with high walls indicate that historically the place was of some importance. Another building of note is an old mosque. The village has a primary school.

**ARAL.**

Araṇdeśvar (T. Basmath ; RS—Mirkhel ; 0.65 km. (6 miles) ; p. 2,950) is situated at a distance of about 22.53 km. (fourteen miles) to the west of Basmath town. It has six temples dedicated to Mārutī, Gaṇapati, Keśavrāj, Siddheśvar, Narsiṅha and Govindappā, respectively. Of these, the temple of Siddheśvar is well-known for its architecture. Every year two fairs are held, one in honour of Siddheśvar in the month of Caitra and the other in

**ARANDESHVAR.**

## CHAPTER 19.

Places.  
ARANDESHVAR.

honour of Narsinha in the month of Vaisākha when about two to three hundred people assemble. There is a *dharmaśālā* in the temple of Narsinha. The other objects of note are a mosque and two *maths*, one known as Siddhesvar *Math* and the other as Mahārājbuvā *Math*. The village has a school where education is provided up to the 10th standard ; it has a library.

ARVI.

Ārvī (T. Parbhanī ; RS—Pedgānv 6.43 km. (4 miles) ; p. 1,893) is an agricultural village. It has a primary school and a *Grāmpañcayat*. Water-supply of the village is obtained from the wells. The village has two temples, one of Māruti and the other of Kēsavrāj. Every year in the month of Caitra a fair, attended by about 4,000 to 5,000 people, is held at which wrestling bouts are a popular attraction. Many petty businessmen from nearby put up stalls at the fair and transactions to the extent of Rs. 3,000 take place.

ASEGANV.

Āsegānv (T. Basmath ; p. 729) lies at a distance of about 6.43 km. (4 miles) to the south-east of Basmath. The place is famous for the temples dedicated to Māruti, Mahādev and Goddess Bodhā Devī. The other object of interest in the village is a fine Jain temple. Every year in the month of Caitra a fair is held in honour of Mahādev when people from the nearby villages gather.

AUNDHA.

Aundhā (T. Hīngolī ; RS—Coṇḍī 19.31 km. (12 miles) ; p. 4,276) lies 19.31 km. (12 miles) north-west of Hīngolī town and 82.08 km. (51 miles) north of Parbhanī. There is S. T. service from Parbhanī to Aundhā. The village has a community hall, a model hut built by the Hīngolī Block, a school imparting education up to the X standard, a post office, a police station, a rest-house and a Government dispensary. There is also a veterinary dispensary and a *Mahilā Maṇḍal*. Aundhā is considered to be one of the sacred places of India because here is located the temple of Nāgnāth, popularly known as Aundhā Nāgnāth, which contains one of the famous *Jyotirlingas*. The temple was first constructed in the time of the Yādavas of Devagiri, probably in the 13th century, and hence has considerable historical importance. The name of Nāmdev, the saint-poet, is linked with this temple in a legend, which tells that the Lord, for the sake of his devotee, moved the front entrance of the temple in the direction of Nāmdev. Samādhis of Nāmdev and that of his *guru* Visobā Khengar are to be seen in the *gābhārā* and outside the temple, respectively.

Aundhā Nāgnāth  
Temple.

The location of the temple is one of the famous holy places associated with the name of Bhagvān Śaṅkar. The temple of Nāgnāth covers an area of 669.60 m<sup>2</sup> (7,200 sq. feet). The height of the temple is about 18.29 m. (60'). It is a solid work in masonry and on its walls are engraved hundreds of images of human beings and various types of animals like elephants, horses and bulls in splendid design. These figures look lifelike. That it has successfully withstood the ravages of nature for over six centuries speaks of solidity of the structure. The natural surroundings in the midst of which the temple is situated heighten its beauty and splendour.



On *Mahāśivrātra* day a fair lasting for five days is held and is attended by over 50,000 people from far and wide. People passing through Auṇḍhā do not miss the chance of visiting the place which is invested with sanctity.

Bābulgānv (T. Hīngolī; RS—Māselū 9.56 km. (6 miles); p. 1,668) is situated to the north-west, at a distance of 19.31 km. (12 miles) from Hīngolī town. Besides a Māruti and a Mahādev temple there are two other temples one dedicated to Yeḍobā Mahārāj and the other to Kānhobā. Every year two fairs are held, one in the month of Māgh, in honour of Śrī Yeḍobā Mahārāj when about a thousand people assemble from the nearby villages. There is an old *dharmasālā* and a primary school in the village.

Basmath (T. Basmath; RS—Basmath; p. 15,532\*), the headquarters of Basmath tahsil is an important town. The Basmath municipality was established in 1951. The total area under the control of the municipality in 1962 was 11 km<sup>2</sup> (4.23 sq. miles). Formerly the municipal committee was composed of elected as well as nominated members, from public and from Government. But the Act passed in 1956 known as the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act abolished the system of nomination.

The total income of the municipality in 1960-61 excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 67,291; municipal rates and taxes accounting for Rs. 23,044; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 4,001; grants and contributions Rs. 14,448; and miscellaneous, Rs. 5,646. Of this the expenditure on general administration and collection charges was Rs. 1,348; public safety Rs. 4,914; public health and convenience Rs. 27,345; miscellaneous Rs. 7,339 and expenditure from the last year's balance Rs. 1,770.

There is no water-supply system for the municipal area. Private as well public wells meet the needs of the town. There is no drainage system, sewage and waste water being carried by *kutcha* stone-lined gutters.

The total length of the roads under the jurisdiction of municipality is 9.24 km. (5 miles and 6 furlongs). Of these 4.82 km. (three miles) are metalled and 4.42 km. (2 miles 6 furlongs) are *kutcha* roads.

The primary education is managed by Government. The town has four primary schools for boys, one primary school for girls, a high school for boys and girls and a basic training college for men. There is one public library in the town, for which municipality has given land admeasuring one acre. The town has the offices of the Pūrṇā Project Canal Sub-division and the Block Development Scheme. It has also a police out-station.

There is a veterinary hospital and a dispensary conducted by Government. The burial and cremation grounds are maintained by the communities using them.

CHAPTER 19

Places.

AUNDHA.

Auṇḍhā Nāgnāth Temple.

BABULGAOR.

BASMATH.

Municipality.

\*Excluding rural area.

## CHAPTER 19.

## Places.

## BASMATH.

Bodhanand  
Swāmī Math.

There are many *maths* in the town belonging to different castes. Of these, three, namely, Śukānand, Bodhānand and Ramānand belong to the Brāhmaṇ community. Bodhānand was a holy man much venerated by the people of this area for his saintliness. Ramānand was the disciple of Bodhānand and his *math* is close-by. The construction of the *math* is of black stone and it is reported to date back to about 200 years. The *samādhi* of Bodhānand is situated on a plinth which measures 1.52 m. × 1.52 m. × 0.45 m. (5' × 5' × 1½') also built in black stone. There is a superstructure raised on this *samādhi* in the centre, at the top of which is placed the Mahādev *ling*. The *samādhi* is protected by a shade supported by four wooden pillars each 1.52 m. (5' high) with arches and decorative frame. In the wall facing the visitor and to the rear of the *samādhi* are the idols of Viṭthal-Rakhumāī, all carved in black stone and of a height between 0.45 m. and 0.61 m. (1½' and 2'). Bodhānand is said to be a *Jāgrta Daivat* and is said to fulfil the wishes of those who make offerings in the fulfilment of *navas*. Celebrations are held on Śrāvaṇ Suddha Aṣṭamī and between Āsvin Vadya Daśamī and Trayodaśī when devotees in large number gather. There is a shaded *maṇḍap* in front of the *samādhi*, measuring 3.65 m. × 3.65 m. (12' × 12').

Gaṇapati  
Temple.

This temple is reported to be a century old. Unlike other idols, the idol of Gaṇapati, which is about 0.91 m. (3') in height, is not carved in stone but is made of plaster and mounted upon a wooden platform. It is coloured with a crimson paint and is seated on a peacock which is unusual, as peacock is not the *vāhan* of Gaṇapati. The temple has a *sabhāmaṇḍap* of modern design measuring 4.57 m. × 7.62 m. (15' × 25') supported by eight plain wooden pillars and covered by asbestos sheets. On both sides of the *sabhāmaṇḍap* are small rooms used as residential quarters by the *Pujārī*. In front of the *maṇḍap* is a verandah about 2.13 m. (7') long and 10.97 m. (36') broad. Occasionally *Kirtans* and *Pravacans* are held in the temple. The only festive occasion which is celebrated with all its traditional glory is the *Gaṇeścaturthī* when numerous people assemble to pay their homage to the deity. A trust known as Kṣatriya Trust looks after the management of the temple.

Jummā Masjid.

The *masjid* is reported to date back about 500 years and is situated in 'H' ward. It is built in black stone and all its structural pillars, except four, are embedded in the walls of the *masjid* proper. It has six domes around and one dome in the centre with four minarets in its four corners. One of the six domes in the rear is of considerable proportion. There is an open courtyard measuring 15.24 m. × 15.24 m. (50' × 50') in front of the *masjid* which had a spring in it. The water to the spring was supplied from the lake located near the station. Neither the spring nor the lake now exists. The building is infrequently used as a place of prayer.

Khunī Musāfir  
Śāh Dargāh.

This *dargāh* is situated on Musāfir Śāh road in 'D' ward of the town. It was raised in about 1870 to commemorate Musāfir Śāh who had died a decade earlier. The *dargāh* stands on a raised

foundation which measures 5.48 m. × 3.04 m. × 1.48 m. (18' × 10' × 6½') and is about 3.04 m. (10') broad and 1.52 m. (5') long. At the time of Muharrum the *tābut* which represents this *dargāh* leads the procession of other *tābut*s in the town. In the month of Śābān again when an *urus* is held, a procession in honour of Musāfir Śāh is taken out.

The Rām Mandir is an old Hindu temple situated in Brāhmangot. It is built underground at a depth of 3.65 m. (12'). An extremely narrow and difficult passage consisting of six steps leads to the inner shrine of the temple where the idols of Rām, Lakṣmaṇ and Sītā are implanted on a stone pedestal of 2.34 m. × 0.67 m. (8' × 2½'). The idols, for which the temple is well known, are 0.91 m. (3') in height, and are beautifully carved in a glossy black stone. They were found in the premises of the Virśaiśav or Thorle Maṭh, and are still intact save their hands.

The Sarasvatī temple situated in 'A' ward of the town is said to be a hundred years old. The main idol is that of Goddess Sarasvatī carved in marble. The idol is seated upon a peacock, also carved in marble with a pearl necklace in its beak. It is about 0.61 m. (two feet) high and is graced by an excellent crown. It shows the traditional image of Goddess Sarasvatī with four arms. To the right of the idol is a marble-carved idol of Gaṇapati, about 0.30 m. (a foot) high and beautifully painted. To the right is an idol of Hanumān also carved in marble, about 0.25 m. (10") high and besmeared with red lead. The idol of the Goddess and those of Gaṇapati and Mārūtī to the right and left respectively, are set in a carved wooden frame, gold-washed, and beautifully painted in multicoloured designs. The wooden frame in which the idols are set in is about 1.52 m. (5') high and 3.40 m. (10') broad. In front of the idols is a modern *Sabhāmaṇḍap*, supported by 10 wooden poles. It has a flooring of white ordinary tiles. To the left of the *sabhāmaṇḍap* are four rooms and a projected verandah probably meant for the devotees. Of the four rooms, one is used as a permanent residence of the *Pujārī* of the temple. Festivals such as Dasarā, Nāgpañcamī and Holī are observed with great pomp and magnificence. The temple at present is managed by the local Kṣatriya Samāj Trust.

This *maṭh* is regarded as one of the oldest and the biggest in Basmath town. The disciples of Śukānand Mahārāj are numerous and could be found particularly in Telāṅgaṇa, Pusad tahsil of Yeotmaḷ district; Mehasānā, Mudhol in Edlābād taluka and Umri and Deglūr in Nānded district. The whole complex consists of a big *vādā* which houses the *samādhīs* of Narāyaṇasvāmī, Śukānand, Deśikānand Mahārāj, Bābā Mahārāj, Lakṣmī Śivānand Mahārāj and Gaṇaṅjay Mahārāj. At the entrance of the *vādā* is a '*kuṇḍ*' measuring 7.62 m. × 9.14 m. (25' × 30') close to which is the Mahādev *liṅg*. The *samādhī* of svāmī Śukānand has a stone image of a peacock supporting the Mahādev *liṅg*. All the *samādhīs* enumerated above are housed

## CHAPTER 19.

## Places.

BASMATH.

Khunī Musāfir  
Śāh Dargāh.

Rām Mandir.

Sarasvatī Temple.

Śukānand  
Mahārāj Maṭh.

## CHAPTER 19.

Places.  
BASMATH.  
Śukānand  
Mahārāj  
Math.

in separate cabins except that of Gaṇaṅjay Mahārāj who died recently. Celebrations are held in the month of Caitra and Jyeṣṭha in honour of Śukānand and Gaṇaṅjay Mahārāj respectively when numerous devotees gather to pay their homage to the revered dead. The administration of the *math* along with the land endowed to it is at present looked after by Cintāmaṇi Mahārāj. In the *vāḍā* there is a separate room where Bābā Mahārāj, who took "*living samādhi*", used to perform penance. There is a legend about the *kunḍ* that Bābā Mahārāj invoked God to provide him with water. The prayer was granted and since then the water in the *kunḍ* never dried up.

Thorlā Math.

In the city there are four *maths* belonging to Vīr Śaivas, viz., *Thorlā Maṭn*, *Lāsin Math*, *Telī Math* and *Guruṣād Svāmī* or *Virakta Math*. Of these the *Thorlā Math*, as the very name indicates, is the highest in order of priority and honour. The *math* was originally founded by one Śambhuliṅg Śivācārya who is also called the 'Mulpuruṣa'. Of the four *maths* mentioned above, the *Thorlā Math* and *Lāsin Math* constitute the branches of the five main Vīr Śiva *maths*, viz., Ujjain, Śrī Śailya-Mallikārjuna, Ballihalli, Kāśī and Kedārnāth. The *Thorlā Math* contains eight *samādhis*, all built in cut stone with pillars connected by arches. Of these the main are Śambhuliṅg Śivācārya, Deviling Śivācārya, Sāmb Śivācārya and Digambar Śivācārya. The *math* itself is a long structure and has in it spacious halls, kitchens, and a well by way of providing facilities to the visiting members of the sect. It is reported that there are about 2,000, disciples of the sect spread over Marāṭhawāḍā. The *math* owns 8.09 hectares (20 acres) of land as its property. The present chief of the *math* is Sāmb Śivācārya. The management of the *math* has patronised a few students who are imparted instructions in various subjects. A temple dedicated to Rām, Lakṣmaṇ and Sitā was built in the compounds of the *math* but is in ruins now. It is reported that the idols used in the temple were found in a well nearby. Celebrations are held on Jyeṣṭha Śuddha Daśamī and Dasarā days when numerous devotees assemble at the *math*. A procession is taken out on both these occasions.

BRAHMAPURI.

Brahmapurī (T. Hīngolī; p. 308) is situated to the north-west of Hīngolī at a distance of 19.31 km. (12 miles). The village is notable for the temple of Śrī Koḍliṅgī in whose honour a fair is held annually in the month of Caitra. About a thousand people from the surrounding areas assemble at this time.

CHONDI.

Coṇḍī-tarf-Śahāpūr (T. Basmath; RS—Coṇḍī 16.09 km. (10 miles; p. 512) lies to the south-east of Basmath at a distance of 25.75 km. (16 miles) by rail. There are three temples in the village dedicated to Mārutī, Mahādev and Kānhobā respectively. Of these, the temple of Kānhobā is held in high esteem. Every year a fair is held in honour of Kānhobā in the month of Phālgun, when about 500 people from the nearby areas assemble.

Daiṭhanā (T. Parbhani 18° 45' N. 77° 10' E.; R.S. Dhonḍi 1.61 km.; p. 2,705) situated on the eastern bank of the Indrāyaṇī has the temples of Māruti, Khaṇḍobā, Girajīr Mahārāj and Tukārāmbuvā. Two fairs in honour of Girajīr Mahārāj and Tukārāmbuvā are held in the first half of Māgh and on Vaiśākha Vadya 15 respectively. The fair is well attended by over 3,000 people and the total turnover of trade at it amounts to Rs. 2,000.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.  
DATTIḤANA.

Doṅgarkhedā (T. Kaḷamnuri, R.S. Nāned; p. 2,031) is situated at a distance of 40.23 km. (25 miles) from Kaḷamnuri. Sugarcane is grown in abundance and efforts are being made to establish a sugar factory in this village. Among the temples in the village is the well-known temple of Jaṭāsankar, a solid work in masonry with a large *sabhāmaṇḍap*. Every year on the Mahaśivarātra a fair, attended by about 15,000 people from far and near, is held. One of the interesting and attractive features of the fair is the bullock-cart race. The fair is a great festive occasion for the people of the surrounding area. The village is administered by a Grampanchayat and has a primary school and a library. Arrangements for supply of electricity to the village have been made. A Mahilā Maṇḍal and a Yuvak Saṅgh have been established in the village.

DONCARKHEDA.

Gaṅgākhed (T. Kaḷamnuri; p. 9,716): Gaṅgākhed town was once the headquarters of Raj Rājendrā Raghottamrāv, a noble in the service of the Nizām who played an important part in the Nizām's Court at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of 19th century.

GANGAKHED.

Established in 1953 the jurisdiction of the municipality extends over an area of 20.72 km<sup>2</sup> (8 sq. miles).

Municipality.

In 1959-60, the total income of the municipality, including a sum of Rs. 36,446 as the closing balance of the previous year, but excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 2,83,162. It was made up of municipal rates and taxes contributing Rs. 9,624, receipts from markets, slaughter-houses, etc., Rs. 2,15,844; grants from the Government Rs. 19,419; and other fees and revenue Rs. 2,129. The expenditure of the municipality during the same year was Rs. 2,38,303 which comprised expenditure on public lighting and water-supply Rs. 2,485, public health and safety Rs. 19,662, roads Rs. 16,405 and miscellaneous Rs. 1,99,751.

The municipality does not manage or maintain any cemeteries or cremation grounds. The respective communities maintain their own cremation and burial places.

There are *pucca* stone-lined open gutters as well as *kutchā* drains. The refuse of the town is removed at a safe distance. The municipality has no drainage scheme on hand for the present.

## CHAPTER 19.

## Places.

GANGAKHED.

Municipality.

The town gets its water-supply from private as well as public wells and the river Godāvārī.

The municipality looks after the maintenance and repairs of roads. In the year 1959-60, it spent a total amount of Rs. 16,405 in building new roads and repairing existing ones. The road from the railway station to the police station, a distance of 0.40 km. (two furlongs), is of cement. The length of metalled roads within the municipal limits is 1.00 km. ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  furlongs) while unmetalled roads measure 1.60 km. (one mile). They are kept dust-free by watering.

Compulsory primary education has been introduced in the town, its work being entrusted to the Zilla Parishad. The primary schools are managed and maintained by the Zilla Parishad, whereas the high schools are conducted by private bodies.

There is a civil and also a veterinary dispensary in the town, both managed by the Government. Treatment in these dispensaries is free.

In recent years the town has not been affected by any sort of epidemic or disease.

The building in which the various municipal offices are housed was constructed in the year 1960, at a total cost of Rs. 34,000.

The temples and other shrines of the town are described below:—

## Bālājī Mandir.

The temple of Bālājī was built in the latter half of the 18th century by one Anandrāj Svāmī Mahārāj. It is located on the southern bank of Godāvārī at a height of about 21.34 m. (70'). A flight of 20 broad stone-steps leads to the temple. The temple contains the idol of Bālājī. The deity is in a standing posture and is about 1.21 m. (4') high and 0.45 m. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ') broad. It is mounted upon a pedestal 0.45 m. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ') in height. The image has four arms, the upper two holding the conch and the discus and the lower right blessing the devotees. The interior that contains the idol measures 3.04 m.  $\times$  3.04 m. (10'  $\times$  10'). To the right of the image of Bālājī is a Śeṣaśāi Viṣṇu. The image of Viṣṇu is 2.43 m. (2') broad. The images of Bālājī and Viṣṇu are made from a mixture of sand and lime. In front of the temple is a *sabhāmaṇḍap* of 7.62 m.  $\times$  12.19 m. (25'  $\times$  40') supported by eight strong wooden pillars.

Just opposite the temple is the *Garuḍ Khāmb* or eagle pillar presumably of brass sheet about 12.19 m. (40') high. It is raised on a stone plinth 1.52 m. (5') high and measures 1.82 m.  $\times$  1.82 m. (6'  $\times$  6'). To the left of the idol of Bālājī is a storage tank for water constructed at a height of about 7.62 m. (25'). In the centre of the *maṇḍap* is constructed a *pucca* stone fountain, which plays when the tank is full. The fountain is 0.61 m. (2') deep and measures 1.21 m.  $\times$  1.21 m. (4'  $\times$  4'). There is a legend that the *Garuḍ Khāmb* moves slightly towards the deity on every *Dasarā* day to honour the deity.

Celebrations are held during the *Navarātra* and through the month of *Āsvin*. A chariot with the idol of *Bālājī* is carried in procession all round the town accompanied by a large number of people. The temple is maintained from the income of the 7.28 hectares (18 acres) of land assigned for the purpose.

The temples situated on a rising ground represent *Gaṇapati* and *Mahādev liṅg*, respectively. They are built in stone and are completely square in shape measuring 3.65 m. × 3.65 m. (12' × 12'). The image of *Gaṇapati* faces the river *Godāvārī*. It is reported to be *svayambhū* and is on top of a stone 0.91 m. (3') high and 0.91 m. (3') broad and semi-circular in shape. The image is fully covered with red-lead paint. The festival of *Ganeś Caturthī* is celebrated with all pomp and traditional glory. The day when *Gaṇapati* idols are installed in local households, they are first taken to the temple of *Cintāmaṇi* and from there taken in procession to the place of installation.

The *Jummā Masjid* is situated in *Momin Gallī*. The structure is built in the traditional style. The prayer hall is 7.31 m. × 9.14 m. (24' × 30') and is enclosed by a stone wall. The centre of the hall has four pillars supporting the roof. The wall facing the mosque is decorated with three arches and has six domes on the top of it.

The temple reported to be about 200 years old was founded by one *Tikkācārya*. The inner shrine or *gābhāra* measures 2.43 m. × 2.43 m. (8' × 8') and contains two idols, one of *Kṛṣṇa* and the other of *Hanumān*. The idol of *Kṛṣṇa* is placed on a stone pedestal about 1.06 m. (3½') high and the idol itself is 0.45 m. (1½') high. The idol of *Hanumān* is placed at the foot of the pedestal bearing the idol of *Kṛṣṇa*. The idol is about 0.45 m. (1½') in height in a standing posture. The temple is situated very close to the river *Godāvārī*. Outside the temple, adjacent to the south bank of the river, is the temple of *Mārutī*. Side by side with this temple is the temple of *Mahādev*. The inner shrine containing the *liṅg* is pitch-dark. The temple is built in *Hemād-pantī* style and is supported all round by stone pillars. The entrance to the inner shrine is from a *sabhāmaṇḍap* which measures 10.66 m. × 10.66 m. (35' × 35'). After crossing the *sabhāmaṇḍap* the visitor has to descend a slope covering a depth of about 2.13 m. (7'). The *Mahādev liṅg* is at a distance of about 15.24 m. (50') from the entrance to the *sabhāmaṇḍap*. In between the point of entrance and the spot where the *liṅg* is placed there are three images of *Nandī* at an equal distance from each other. The temple is in a dilapidated state and so are the images of *Nandī*. The founder of the temple *Śrī Tikkācārya* is the fifth in line after *Śrī Mādhavācārya* who is still venerated as a yogi.

This temple of *Hanumān* is situated near the point where the road from *Gaṅgākheḍ* to *Mahatpūr* starts and hence the name of the temple. The temple is in the *Hemād-pantī* style and is built in black stone. It stands on a plinth 1.82 m. (6') high and measures approximately 9.14 m. × 9.14 m. (30' × 30'). At the

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

GANGAKHEḌ.

Bālājī  
Mandir.

Cintāmaṇi and  
Koteśvar  
Temples.

Jummā Masjid.

Mahādev Mandir.

Mahatpuri  
Veśichā Māruti.

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## Places.

## GANGAKHED.

Mahatpuri

Veśīcha

Mārutī.

entrance to the temple are four pillars forming a square, simple in design but carved with an aesthetic sense and supporting three arches. The entrance to the temple is through a wall facing the visitors just behind the four pillars and in which are embedded two more pillars one to the right and one to the left of the visitor. The inner sanctum of the temple measures 3.04 m.  $\times$  3.04 m. (10'  $\times$  10'). The entrance to it has an excellent frame supported by stone pillars. The frame measures 0.76 m.  $\times$  1.20 m. (2½'  $\times$  4'). It contains the image of Hanumān, placed on a pedestal which is about 0.91 m. (three feet high) and is decorated by a wooden arch in semi-circular design. To the left of the visitor near the entrance is a small image of Śeṣaśāi Bhagavān and close below it, is a Mahādev līng. To the right of the visitor is an idol of Gaṇapati. The temple is reported to be about 250 years old and the village around it was known as Gaṅgāvāḍī. With the passage of time, and the growth of the town of Gaṅgākheḍ, Gaṅgāvāḍī became a part of the larger town. The deity of this temple is regarded as a *Jagrta Daivata* and it is customary for devotees to pay homage to it on all auspicious occasions as also before starting on any new undertaking.

Mehboob

Subhānī

Dargāh.

The only *dargāh* of any consequence in the town is the Mehboob Subhānī *dargāh* built to commemorate one Mehboob Subhānī and situated in the Dastgir Muhallā. It does not possess any architectural significance and its construction is in traditional style.

Rādhākṛṣṇa

Mandir.

The Rādhākṛṣṇa temple which is about 100 years old is situated on the southern bank of the river Godāvāri. The temple is spacious and massive in appearance. It contains the idols of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa carved out of black stone. The idols are 0.61 m.  $\times$  0.76 m. (2' and 2½') high respectively. They are placed upon a pedestal 1.22 m. (4') high and 1.22 m. (4') wide and the shrine measures 3.65  $\times$  3.65 m. (12'  $\times$  12'). The door is set in a strong stone frame. Around the inner shrine is a passage 2.13 m. (7') wide. Facing the temple on the outside is the *sabhāmaṇḍap* which measures 12.19  $\times$  7.62 m. (40'  $\times$  25') with the roof supported by 10 wooden pillars. There is an open gallery to the front, to the left and to the right supported by the pillars embedded in the wall. The ceiling of the inner shrine is 6.09 m. (20') high. Above the temple is an open terracc. Outside the hall is a fountain which is now in bad repairs. Near the fountain is the *Garud Khāmb* or the Eagle Pillar mounted on a pedestal 1.67 m. (5½') high and squarish in shape. On this pedestal, facing the Rādhā Kṛṣṇa idols is the idol of Mārutī and facing the entrance to the temple is the idol of Gaṇapati. The pedestal also holds a Mahādev līng. The *Garud Khāmb* is about 6.09 m. (20') high. The temple was founded by Gopālrao Rājendra Gaṅgākheḍkar Jāgirdār and is managed by the Rājendra family. The festival of Gokul Aṣṭamī is celebrated at the temple with usual pomp. Another festival is celebrated from Phālgun Vadya 7th to 12th, to commemorate the installation of the idols in the temple.



Sant Janābāī, the great poetess and saint, is believed to have been born in Rajendra Peṭh, Gaṅgākheḍ. In 1954 a committee was formed to collect donations and to build a memorial to this venerated saint. The committee collected about Rs. 3,000 and a spot on the outskirts of Gaṅgākheḍ town, near the Kapillā Nalā where it meets the Godāvarī was selected. At this spot a small plinth is raised and in the centre of the plinth are placed the *pādukās* of Sant Janābāī. The plinth is a brick construction. The committee proposes to build a temple with a spacious *sabhā-maṇḍap*.

It is a fairly large *maṭh* reported to have been built about 40 years ago by Svāmī Śivānanda who died in 1950. It is situated outside the fortifications of the Gaṅgākheḍ town. The *maṭh* has the *samādhi* of Śvāmī Śivānanda in a ground cellar about 2.43 m. (8') deep. The *maṭh* provides ample accommodation for visitors. The construction of the *maṭh* is plain and is in black stone. It has a single storey supported by pillars decorated with arches. Every evening the devotees avail of the *pravācanas* delivered on Dnyāneśvarī in the *maṭh*.

The temple is reported to be 60 years old and is built in black cut stone. It contains 11 images, one of Māruti, 9 of the Navagrahas and one of Munthā, the planet which is to be worshipped at a time when the planetary influence of one of the nine planets is detrimental to itself. The image of Māruti is housed separately in a construction measuring 7.62 m. × 7.62 m. (25' × 25') with an inner 3.65 m. × 3.65 m. (12' × 12') where the image is kept. The height of the plinth is about 1.67 m. (5½'). The images of the Navagrahas, chief of which is the Śani, are all carved in a single block and about 0.23 m. (9") in height. The temple was founded by one Rāmcandra Mahārāj whose *vastra samādhi* lies opposite to the images of the Navagrahas. The *deha samādhi* of Rāmcandra Mahārāj is located at Piṅglī. One of the hundred disciples of Rāmcandra Mahārāj, by the name Baḷirām Mahārāj built this *vastra samādhi* after he was given a *Dr̥ṣṭānta* by the revered dead. The temple is now looked after by Śivarām Mahārāj, a disciple of Baḷirām Mahārāj and has an *inam* land for its maintenance. The temples, both of Māruti and the Navagrahas, have domes at a height of about 15.24 m. (50 feet) from the ground. The dome over the latter temple has four minarets built in four corners of the dome. The temples are situated near the municipal building and overlook the river Godāvarī. Festivities are held on Caitra Śuddha 15 to celebrate Hanumān Jayantī and on Kārtika Vadya 14 to celebrate the Puṇyatithi of Rāmcandra Mahārāj when devotees gather in large numbers.

Girgānv [T. Basmath ; RS—Basmath 8.04 km. (5 miles) ; p. 3190] lies 9.65 km. (six miles) to the east of Basmath. The place is known for a number of Hindu temples, a Muhammedan *dargāh* and a *namasgāh* and three *maṭhs*—the Madhiā *Maṭh*, the Viṭṭhalbuvā *Maṭh* and the Jamayā *Maṭh*. Of the Hindu temples, four are dedicated to Māruti, three to Mahādev and one each to Viṣṇu,

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Places.

GANGAKHED.

Sant Janābāī  
Smārak.

Śrī Gummahāling  
Swāmī Śivācāry  
Maṭh.

Sani Māruti  
Mandir.

GIRGAON.

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## Places.

## GIRGAON.

Viśvanāth Mahārāj and Viṭṭhal Rakhumāi. Every year celebrations are held in honour of Mārutī and Viśvanāth Mahārāj at Girgañv. Fairs, for which the place is so famous, are also held in honour of Mārutī and Khaṇḍobā in Caitra and Pauṣa, respectively, and in honour of Pīr when the *urus* is held. The village has a primary and a secondary school, a gymnasium and a *dharma-śālā* in a dilapidated state. The Grampanchayat manages a library and provides for first-aid.

## GUNDA.

Guṇḍā [T. Basmath; RS—Basmath 16.09 km. (10 miles); p. 1,543]: The village Guṇḍā lies 14.48 km. (nine miles) to the west of Basmath. There are two temples in the village, one dedicated to Goddess Bhavānī and the other to Guṇḍeśvar from whom the village might have derived its name. The other objects of note in the village are a *dharmasālā*, a *math*, a mosque and a primary school.

GUNJ-TARF-  
ASEGAON.

Guñj-tarf-Asegāñv [T. Basmath; RS—Basmath; 9.65 km. (6 miles); p. 780] is a village lying 8.04 km. (five miles) to the south-east of Basmath. There are temples dedicated to Mahārudra, Mahādev, Marīāi and Magayyā in the village and also a plain slab—the Rocimācā Otā—which is worshipped by the people. Every year in the month of Pauṣa a fair, attended by a large number of people, is held here in the honour of Cāndsā Vallisāheb for whose *dargāh* the place is well-known.

## HINGOLI TOWN.

Hiñgoli. [T. Hiñgoli, 19° 40' N. 77° 05' E. ; p. 23,407\* ; RS] was famous as the place where the suppression of Thugs was commenced in 1833. It also formed a cantonment of the Hyderabad contingent till 1903. Even afterwards some of the Nizām's troops were stationed here. To-day Hiñgoli is well-known as a trade centre being linked by roads with Akolā, Nāndeḍ and Parbhañi and by a metre gauge chord with Khāṇḍvā and Pūrñā. The market yard was established at Hiñgoli in 1933. The chief commodities traded are rice, wheat, jowar, groundnut, bajra, tamarind, cotton and fibres.

Besides a montessori school there are two Government high schools and two private high schools in the town. Moreover, there are two police stations, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange and two Government rest-houses. An allopathic and a veterinary public dispensary cater to the medical needs of the place. The town has also a stud-farm and a cattle-breeding centre. Recently Government has set up an information centre here.

Among the festivals, the Dasarā is celebrated on large scale. A fair is held on Āśvin Śuddha 10 and it is attended by nearly 20,000 people coming from all over the district. At the fair all types of goods, including agricultural implements, worth about Rs. 50,000, are sold.

## Municipality.

The Hiñgoli municipality was established in 1943 and its jurisdiction extends over an area of 15.88 km. (6 sq. miles). The affairs of the municipality are administered by a committee of

\*Excluding rural area.

17 members. Two seats in the committee are reserved for women and two for members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, respectively.

During 1960-61, the total income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 1,14,380.21.

Under the municipal water-supply scheme a reservoir has been built and in it is stored water of the Kaid river. The water after filtration is distributed through pipes. The municipality also maintains a children's park and a *bālak mandir* at a cost of Rs. 600 per year. It has extended to the members of the scheduled caste financial aid of Rs. 21,000 for construction of houses. With this aid 135 houses were constructed in 1962.

Close to the Jaleśvar *mandir* is the temple of Bālājī with a beautiful idol of Pārśvanāth. The idol, carved out of a rich black stone, is in seated posture protected by the hood of Śeṣ. The temple also contains in its inner shrine marble images of Ādināth, Nemināth and others, and in its wall are the images of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa. The features of the temple are quite unassuming.

The temple of Gopāl Lāl was built about 75 years ago but it was renovated and rebuilt in about 1925. The temple is very spacious and has a *sabhāmandap* which measures 14.63 m. × 9.14 m. (48' × 30'). The height of the ceiling of the *mandap* is 7.62 m. (25'). The *sabhāmandap* is supported by eight open pillars from the inside forming an interior hall which measures 9.14 m. × 4.87 m. (30' × 16'). On all the four sides of the outer *mandap* above the hall are galleries. The galleries on the sides are about 4.57 m. (15') broad and the one above the entrance door is about 2.43 m. (8') broad. Of the two entrances first, to the outer hall and the second, to the inner hall as outlined by the eight pillars mentioned above, the former measures about 1.52 m. × 2.13 m. (5' × 7') and the latter about 1.21 m. × 1.82 m. (4' × 6'). The inner or the *gābhārā* of the temple is 1.52 m. (5') long and 2.74 m. (9') broad. There are five steps which narrow down in ascent and on the top step are the idols of Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā which are about 0.61 m. (2') high. The idol of Kṛṣṇa is carved in black marble and that of Rādhā in white marble. The *gābhārā* sides are beautifully decorated by marbles of various shades. The ceiling is supported by three arches planted upon pillars and both bear excellent designs of superb craftsmanship. On both the sides of the interior entrance door are the statues of Jay and Vijay the legendary *dvārpāls* of Viṣṇu. To the left of the visitor adjacent to the idols of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa is the idol of Bhavānī seated on a lion with a sword in the right hand and a spear in the left. The idol is carved in fine white marble and is superimposed with three arches similar to those on top of the idols of Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā but with little design. To the right of the visitor is the Mahādev *ling* mounted upon a pedestal carved in black stone and about 0.30 m. (1') high and about 0.45 m. (1½') in diameter. In the rear is a standing image of Pārvatī carved in marble with two pairs of arms, the arms holding a rosary of Rudrākṣa beads, a Kamandala, an idol of Mahādev and that of

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Places.

HUNGOLI TOWN.

Municipality.

Bālājī Mandir.

Gopāl Lāl Mandir.

## CHAPTER 19.

## Places.

## HINGOLI TOWN.

Gopāl Lāl  
Māndir.

Gaṇapati. The Gopāl Lāl trust is in charge of the management of the temple. It also conducts a Gorakṣaṇa Saṁsthā for which it receives an annual grant of Rs. 2,600 from the Government. Gokulāṣṭamī (Śrāvaṇ Vadya 8) is celebrated with all the traditional pomp and glory.

Khākī Bābā  
Maṭh.

About 1.60 km. (a mile) from the city is the famous shrine cum *maṭh* of a saint, popularly called Khākī Bābā who took *samādhi* at that particular spot. The *maṭh* was constructed to commemorate the saint. In the *maṭh* the images of Rām, Mahādev, Pārvatī and Paraśurām are carved. The front of the *maṭh* has the usual stone *ling*. The *maṭh* also contains an image of Yamarāj, the God of Death, carved in black stone. One of the descendants of Khākī Bābā looks after the management of the *maṭh*. In honour of the Bābā a great fair is held on the Rāmnavamī day. The area of the *maṭh* admeasures 91.44 m. × 91.44 m. (300' × 300').

Khatkāli Māruti.

Of the numerous ancient temples in Hiṅgoli, the one devoted to Māruti is well-known as it is believed that He fulfils the wishes of his devotees. The origin of the peculiar name Khatkāli Māruti cannot, however, be traced. The idol of Māruti is in a *gābhārā* of 3.04 m. × 3.04 m. (10' × 10'). The temple has a modern *sabhāmaṇḍap* measuring about 9.14 m. × 9.14 m. (30' × 30') and is covered with asbestos sheets. A grand festival is celebrated on the Hanumān Jayantī day when devotees from Hiṅgoli and other nearby places gather to offer their worship to the God. The temple, a plain structure, is situated about 3.21 km. (two miles) from the city on Hiṅgoli-Nānded road.

Phalṭaṇ Masjid.

Of the many *masjids* in the town of Hiṅgoli, the well-known one is the Phalṭaṇ Masjid. It is built in the traditional style and does not possess any imposing structure and architectural beauty. It is situated near the municipal office, behind the S. T. stand. It is, however, a prominent place of worship and Muslims gather here in large numbers for offering prayers.

Datta Māndir.

One of the oldest and probably the only one of its kind in Hiṅgoli is the Datta Māndir. It has two halls, the outer measuring about 12.19 m. × 10.66 m. (40' × 35') and the inner about 6.70 m. × 8.53 m. (22' × 28'). The inner hall has a ceiling supported by eight steel pillars. The idol of Datta is not its usual three-faced one but with a lone face. It is mounted upon a pedestal 1.22 m. (4') high and is in a standing posture. The idol is carved in pure white marble and stands 0.91 m. (three feet) high. The idol along with the pedestal is set in a cavity of the wall. The arches are supported by pillars on both sides. The inner sides of the temple are tiled with marble placings. The entrance door to the *gābhārā* measures 1.37 m. × 1.98 m. (4½' × 6½') and has two pillars on each side. Above the entrance is an arch below the centre of which is an idol of Gaṇapati. The entrance has on its sides the legendary statues of Jay and Vijay, the dvārapālas of Lord Viṣṇu. The outside of the *gābhārā* is studded with marble tiles and bears excellent drawings of refined taste.

A story goes that there were two ascetic brothers, one Vāsudevānanda Sarasvatī Tembe Mahārāj and the other Sītārām Mahārāj Tembe, the latter of whom cured a person belonging to the Mārvāḍī community by giving him 20 years from his own life. The promise he secured in return was that the beneficiary should build a temple of Dattātreya. The present temple was the fulfilment of that condition imposed by the ascetic. The temple has a massive stone compound wall. The compound contains a few rooms some of which are used by the priests and the rest are rented. There is a massive dome on the inner or the *gābhārā* that contains the idol of Dattatreya. The dome stands about 18.28 m. × 21.33 m. (60' × 70') from the ground.

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Places.

HINGOLI TOWN.  
Datta Mandir.

The *dargāh* is located in the campus of the stud-farm at Hingoli but is not very well known and possesses no architectural designs. It is not a regular place of worship for the Muslims. It stands in a solitary way with the stud-farm providing the background.

Sir Rī Hākṣā  
Dargāh.

It is one of the oldest temples dedicated to Mahādev situated in the Sadar bazar locality. There is a legend current that the *liṅg* in the temple was installed at the time of Pāṇḍavas by Bhīma, the third Pāṇḍava. The temple is surrounded on all the sides by a lake which has given the temple, its name, Jaleśvar Mandir. The interior of the temple is 1.83 m. × 1.83 m. (6' × 6') with the *liṅg* in the centre which remains submerged for a considerable period of the year in water which finds its way to the inner of the temple by the process of percolation. The temple has an extensive *sabhāmaṇḍap* which admeasures about 5.48 m. × 7.31 m. (18' × 24') with a length-wise corridor about 2.13 m. (7') broad, and has 30 pillars on which is raised the slab. The only carvings that attract the notice of the observer are the images on the outside wall of the shrine of Gaṇapati at the centre and those of Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā to the left and right sides respectively. The *maṇḍap* is a recent construction built in about 1940. The temple which enshrines the *liṅg* has a dome whose centre measures about 7.62 m. (25') from the base. The *liṅg* itself is not in line with the level of the *sabhāmaṇḍap* but is about 3.04 m. (10') below. In between the *liṅg* shrine and the *sabhāmaṇḍap* the ground slants at a depth of about 1.52 m. (5') with four stone steps leading to the bottom. Facing the *liṅg* in the shrine is a small image of Nandi where a descent of about eight steps each measuring about 0.23 m. (9") in height leads to the *liṅg* shrine. The interior of the shrine is bereft of any artistic engravings and is plain in structure.

Jaleśvar Mandir.

Javalābājār [T. Basmath; RS—Coṇḍī, 16.09 km. (10 miles); p. 3.434] is a village situated to the south-west at a distance of about 25.74 km. (sixteen miles) from Basmath. The village has the following temples: Marutī, Viṭhobā, Rām, Devi, Bālājī (Jain), Sādhu Mahārāj and Rokṣobā Mārutī. Every year fairs in honour of Gaṇeś (Bhādrapada), Bālājī (Bhādrapada), Rām (Caitra) and Devi (Āśvin) are held. There are two *maṭhs*, one known as Jaṅgamācā *maṭh* and the other as Gosāvyaḍā *maṭh*. A fair is held in

JAVALABAJAR.

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## Places.

## JAVALABAJAR.

Āśvin, its prominent feature being a procession which starts from the Jaṅgamācā *maṭh*. There are two *dharmaśālās* in the village. The Muslims have three mosques and one *dargāh*. The village has a primary school.

## JAWALA PANCHAL.

Javalā Pañcaḷ (T. Kaḷamnurī; p. 2,351) is a village in Kaḷamnurī situated at a distance of 45.06 km. (28 miles) from Kaḷamnurī, the nearest railway station being Nānded. The population of the village is dependent mainly on agriculture. The village has a temple dedicated to Hanumān and a *maṭh* belonging to Mahānubhāv people. There is also a big *dargāh* of Shāh Ismāil Kādri. It is believed that in ancient times there was a committee of Pañcas in this village, that the disputes of the villagers were peacefully settled by this committee and that the decision of the committee was binding and final.

## JINTUR.

Jintūr (T. Jintūr; p. 9,367\*) is the headquarters and a large town in the tahsil.

## Municipality.

The Jintūr municipality was established in December 1953. Its area in 1960 covered a little more than 1.29 km.<sup>2</sup> (half a square mile). The municipal committee is composed of 15 elected members. Of these two seats are reserved for women and one seat for the scheduled castes.

During 1959-60, the total income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 34,373. It comprised municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 14,729.02; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxes Rs. 4,647; grants and contributions Rs. 12,492 and miscellaneous Rs. 2,504. During the same period the expenditure of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads came to Rs. 31,033. It comprised general administration and collection charges Rs. 5,619; public safety Rs. 1,721; public health and convenience Rs. 13,181.79 and miscellaneous Rs. 10,510.

The Aurāṅgābād division of State Transport maintains a permanent depot at Jintūr as many roads converge at Jintūr and give it a central location. From Jintūr buses go to Hīngolī, Nānded, Sailū, Aurāṅgābād, Jalnā, Yeldari, Siddheśvar and Parbhani.

Wells form the main source of water-supply. There is no drainage system. The length of the roads within the municipal limits is about 7.44 km. (4 miles 5 furlongs). The Government maintains a Civil and a veterinary dispensary. The town has also a family planning centre. Primary education is managed by the Zilla Parishad.

There is one burial ground managed by the municipality.

## Cave Temples.

The temples are famous for the excellently carved images of Ādināth Svāmī, Śāntināth Svāmī, Nemīnāth Svāmī, Pārśvanāth Svāmī, Nandeśvar and Bāhubalī which are situated in six different caves, respectively. In the first cave is the image of Ādināth in a sitting posture and of a height of 0.76 m. (2½') and width of 0.45 m. (1½'). A domed arch supported by four pillars provides a ceiling to the image of

\*Urban area.

Ādināth. In the second cave, placed on a pedestal 1.67 m. × 152 m. (5'-6" × 5') is the image of Śāntināth 1.60 × 0.90 m. (5'-3" × 3') in a sitting posture with hands folded. Unlike the image of Ādināth which presents the front of the first cave the image of Śāntināth is planted deep in the second cave. The third cave contains the image of Nemināth. The fourth cave contains the massive image of Pārśvnāth Svāmi in a sitting posture and with hands folded. The pedestal on which it is placed is 0.61 m. (two feet) high and measures 1.98 m. × 1.67 m. (6½' × 5½'). The image itself is approximately 1.98 m. (6½') high and 1.67 m. (5½') in breadth. It is carved in hard black rock. The pronounced feature of the image is a nine-hooded cobra that shelters the image and which is shown as coiling itself round the image of Pārśvanāth. The cave in which the image is situated is 6.09 m. × 3.04 m. (20' × 10') and the height of the ceiling is about 4.57 m. (15') from the ground. The fifth cave contains four images of Nandeśvar. The images are in a standing posture 0.76 m. (2½') high and 0.23 m. (9") in breadth. All the images are placed in the corners of what may be called a *devhārā* 1.98 m. × 1.21 m. (6½' × 4') like construction which has four carved pillars on all the four sides joined by arches. The work is donned by a dome. The ceiling of the cave is about 2.43 m. (8') high. The last cave has the image of Bāhubālī in a standing posture bearing a hooded cobra on its right shoulder. The image measures 1.37 m. × 0.76 m. (4½' × 2½'). Like the image of Nandeśvar it is also mounted in a *devhārā* measuring 1.98 m. × 1.37 m. (6½' × 4½'). The height of the ceiling is 2.43 m. (8') from the ground. All these cave temples are looked upon as sacred and a legend accompanies the cave temples that anyone entering these temples with foot-wear on is pursued by biting flies which issue forth from the caves till the person is thrown out of the caves. The cause of this or the place from which the flies issue is a mystery.

The Jintūr fort is on a hill close to the town and is built in solid rock on all sides. It is situated on the same hill as the cave temples described above and encloses them within its premises. The entrance to the fort is through a strong iron door fixed in a frame with an arch topped by a dome above. The entrance leads to a quadrangle which measures 12.19 m. × 12.19 m. (40' × 40'). To the left of the entrance gate to the fort are five rooms and to the right a well about 18.28 m. (60') deep which is partly covered and has two rooms on top of it. The fort provides protection to the caves by its solid and strong masonry construction. The fort is square-shaped and in all four corners of the fort, there are bastions. Below one of the bastions is the entrance gate. Every year a fair is held in honour of the images in the six cave temples. There is sufficient open space outside the fort where the pilgrims pitch their camps at the time of the fair.

Fort.

Another piece of orthodox Muhammedan architecture in Jintūr town is the *dargāh* dedicated to Mikśīn Sāheb. It is mounted on a pedestal 0.45 m. (1½') high, 2.13 m. (7') long and 1.21 m. (4') broad. The entire construction of the *dargāh* is

Mikśīn Sāhebkā  
Dargāh.

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Mikṣin Sāhebkā  
Dargāh.

octagonal in shape. Surrounding the *dargāh* are eight pillars and each pillar is joined by an arch with every alternate arch having a cavity 1.21 m.  $\times$  1.21 m. ( $4' \times 4'$ ) probably a sitting place for the visitors or devotees. The pedestal that accommodates the *dargāh* is mounted upon a plinth which is about 1.37 m. ( $4\frac{1}{2}'$ ) high and admeasures 7.62 m.  $\times$  7.62 m. ( $25' \times 25'$ ). The *dargāh* is enclosed by a domed ceiling whose height from the ground measures about 3.04 m. ( $10'$ ). About 12.19 m. ( $40'$ ) away from the entrance to the *dargāh* is a well which is now in ruins and dried up. There was supposed to be a flight of steps connecting the well with the *dargāh* but these steps are now nowhere to be seen. The person in whose honour the *dargāh* is built was originally a Hindu painter who, it is alleged, was converted by Emperor Aurangzeb. There is a very interesting legend about the Mikṣin Sāheb which says that once Mināpurī Mātā paid a visit to Mikṣin, riding upon a tiger and holding in her hand, a cobra, as a whip. She even boasted of her prowess. Mikṣin with the object of displaying his prowess silently climbed a wall and prayed to God that the wall should take him forward to welcome the Mātā. The wall moved accordingly 40 steps ahead and again retreating became static at the place from which it had started. Surprised at this superhuman exhibition of power, the Mātā acknowledged the superiority of Mikṣin Sāheb and requested that she should be given a place in close proximity of Mikṣin Sāheb. The Mikṣin Sāheb acquiesced in the request and pointed to a nearby hillock which he said the Mātā should take as her seat. The hillock which is about 3.21 km. (two miles) off the *dargāh* came to be known as the Mināpurī hill.

Nemīnāth Svāmī.  
Statue.

It is a beautiful statue of Svāmī Nemīnāth in a sitting posture and measuring 2.28 m. ( $7\frac{1}{2}'$ ) in height and 1.67 m. ( $5\frac{1}{2}'$ ) in breadth. The statue is carved in black granite rock and is mounted on a pedestal 1.37 m.  $\times$  1.82 m.  $\times$  1.67 m. ( $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 6' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'$ ) At the foot of the pedestal could be seen eight stone idols arranged in a line with their backs to the pedestal. It is said that the two idols in the centre represent the couple that worshipped Svāmī Nemīnāth. The idols to the right of the centre represent the three sons of the couple and to the left the three wives of the three sons, respectively. To the left as well as to the right of the statue of Nemīnāth are figures of animals carved in stone and mounted on small pedestals. At the foot of the pedestal on which the statue of Svāmī Nemīnāth is mounted are inscribed letters probably indicating the date on which the idols were set in. The date reads 1532 *saṃvat*.

Sayyad-ul-Kādri  
Dargāh.

It is an excellent piece of orthodox Muhammedan architecture. The *dargāh* devoted to Sayyad-ul-Kādri is built on a pedestal 0.76 m.  $\times$  2.28 m.  $\times$  1.82 m. ( $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 7\frac{1}{2}' \times 6'$ ) and is supposed to be 900 years old. It is also believed that the Sayyad tracked all the way from Delhi to Deccan. The square on which the pedestal is mounted admeasures 7.62 m.  $\times$  7.62 m. ( $25' \times 25'$ ) The *dargāh* is enclosed by a vaulted and a very impressive dome



which is supported by eight pillars about 3.04 m. (10 feet) high. The pillars are joined by beautiful arches one of which serves as an entrance to the *dargāh* and has a stone frame of 1.37 m. × 0.76 m. ( $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ ). The dome is of a considerable height, its centre from the ground measuring about 15.24 m. (50'). On all four sides of the dome are small minaret-like pillars which add to the grace of the *dargāh*. There is a *līng* very close to the *dargāh* and a legend says that during the time of Emperor Aurangzeb the *līng* was destroyed time and again and its remains thrown into the river nearby. But to the surprise of the destroyers it was found that the *līng* was on its place and intact every time. In the premises of the *dargāh* about 15.24 m. (50') away is a well measuring 3.04 m. × 3.04 m. (10' × 10') with a flight of stone steps leading to the bottom. It is said that huge reptiles inhabit the well and do not allow any one to remain in the proximity of the Sayyad Kādri *dargāh* after sunset. A visitor is also warned that at night, the reptiles throw dazzling rays of light roundabout them and their brilliance could be seen from afar. Any attempt to test the existence of the sources of light meets with failure as with the slightest indications of any approach the light vanishes. However, the reptiles do not harm an intruder unless provoked.

In close proximity to Sayyad Kādri *dargāh*, a little to the north is the Someśwar *līng* originally placed on a low plinth which is now raised by the devotees to a height of about 1.21 m. (four feet). The plinth now admeasures 4.57 m. × 4.57 m. (15' × 15'). The *līng* is a large-sized one and is placed in the centre of the plinth. There is neither the shade of a tree nor any artificial roof to provide a cover for the *līng*.

Kalamnuri (T. Kalamnuri; p. 7,588\*): The Kalamnuri municipality was established in 1953. In 1961 the total area under municipality was 2.80 sq. km. (1.08 sq. miles). The municipal committee has 14 seats of which one seat is reserved for women and two seats for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

The total income of the municipality in 1960-61 excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 14,378; municipal rates and taxes accounting for Rs. 7,255; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 3,953; and miscellaneous Rs. 3,170. The expenditure during the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads totalled Rs. 17,935 of which the expenditure on general administration and collection charges was Rs. 5,701; public safety Rs. 11,755; public health and convenience Rs. 464 and miscellaneous Rs. 15.

There is no special water-supply scheme for the municipal area. The tanks and wells form the main source of water-supply. Also there is no special drainage system for the town. There are *kutchā* stone-lined gutters, where the dirty water is collected and let out of the town.

Total road mileage under the control of the municipality is 3.42 km. (2 miles and one furlong).

\*Urban area.

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Sayyad-ul-Kādri Dargāh.

Someśwar  
Līng.

KALAMNURI.  
Municipality.

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## Places.

## KALAMNURI.

## Municipality.

The primary education is managed by the Zilla Parishad. There is a high school and a middle school managed by the Government. Besides there are three primary schools.

There is a Block Development Office and a Marketing Committee. There are Government-managed civil and veterinary dispensaries in the town. The town has a co-operative bank, a police outpost and a post office.

To the south of the Kalamnuri town is a famous *dargāh* of Nurīsāhib, built in Hemādpantī style. Every year an *urus* is held in honour of Nurīsāhib which is attended by a large number of Hindu and Muslim devotees.

The burial places and cremation grounds are managed by the respective communities.

Ādināth Swāmi  
Jain Temple.

The temple of Ādināth is situated in the heart of the town, about 0.90 km. (half a mile) from the municipal building. The idol of Ādināth is in a sitting posture with its hands and feet folded. The idol is embedded in a circular-shaped brass design beautifully carved. The idol is placed on a pedestal 1.21 m. (4') high. The temple has a vaulted semicircular dome. The walls of the inner room have cavities at irregular intervals in which are placed different kinds of images. To the left of the idol of Ādināth and to the right of the visitor is a cavity of considerable dimensions with steps carved in it. It contains the images of 24 Jain Tīrthānkārs which are of pure white marble. The cavity has an arch on top of it and is supported by four concrete pillars. The entrance to the inner hall of the temple measures 1.82 m. × 1.21 m. (6' × 4'). The temple has an outside hall which is covered with corrugated iron sheets and measures 10.66 m. × 10.66 m. (35' × 35'). The entrance to this *mandap* is through a very small door 1.066 m. × 0.762 m. (3½' × 2½'). The temple is looked after by a priest who manages the temple from the contributions received from the people. No special fair is held in honour of Ādināth.

Mahādev Liṅg  
Temple.

A walk of a few steps ahead of temple leads one to the spot where the Mahādev *liṅg* temple is situated. The *liṅg* in the temple is without the usual *ṣiṇḍī*. The temple is built in black granite rock and has a wooden door fixed in a stone frame. The entrance door measures about 1.37 m. × 0.76 m. (4½' × 2½'). The temple has a vaulted dome which has around it a flight of steps leading to its top. The dome is minar-shaped at the top. The inner hall of the temple containing the Mahādev *liṅg* measures 1.82 m. × 1.82 m. (6' × 6'). The ceiling is 4.87 m. (16') from the base and is decorated by beautiful arches in-between. The structure of the temple rests on an elevated plinth of a height of 1.16 m. (3½') and is also built in black rock. There is an open space in the front of the temple which measures 6.09 m. × 5.48 m. (20' × 18') and is paved on all sides with well-cut stones. In the premises immediately on the approach are two lamp pillars of a considerable height. They are built in rock and burnt bricks. Every year in the month of Phālgun a fair is held when quite a few people from the surrounding areas gather at the place.

The *dargāh* is situated about 2.41 km. (a mile and a half) from the municipal office in an extensive campus lined with stones forming a compound barricade. The compound could be entered from an entrance door which is fitted in a stone frame of solid rock. The entrance measures 1.82 m.  $\times$  1.98 m. ( $6' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'$ ). The *dargāh* is built on a stone foundation in the centre of the ground. The stone foundation is a raised plinth 0.91 m. ( $3'$ ) above the ground and measures 9.14 m.  $\times$  9.14 m. ( $30' \times 30'$ ). The *dargāh* stands on a pedestal which is about 0.61 m. (two feet) high, 3.04 m. (10 feet) long and 1.52 m. (5 feet) broad. The structure of the *dargāh* above the pedestal is 0.76 m. ( $2\frac{1}{2}'$ ). The plinth is enclosed thus forming a hall and an enclosure for the *dargāh*. The hall measures 5.48 m.  $\times$  6.09 m. ( $18' \times 20'$ ) and has a maximum height of 9.14 m. ( $30'$ ). The ceiling has a vaulted dome. The hall has now three entrances. All the entrances have wooden doors housed in stone frames. Each gate measures about 1.21 m.  $\times$  0.76 m. ( $4' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ ). In the walls are deep cavities which are square-shaped. The vaulted dome has a flight of steps surrounding it. Outside is a deep well which faces the *dargāh*. The well water is putrid because it remains unused except at the time of fairs. The *dargāh* is famous due to its age. Every year in the month of Muharrum a large fair is held for two days when devotees, both Muslims and Hindus gather in large numbers.

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KALAMNURI.  
Nari Sāhebācā  
Dargāh.

The mosque is situated in the town itself and is reported to be built in 1309 Fasli. In appearance the mosque presents a formidable object and is worth a visit. The mosque is excellently maintained. The mosque has four minarets at the four corners above the square of the dome and the dome itself has six minarets on all its sides. The mosque has a prayer hall which measures 10.66 m.  $\times$  10.66 m. ( $35' \times 35'$ ). It is supported on eight pillars which are decorated by arches in-between them. Every Friday is an occasion when Muslim devotees in the town gather in large numbers to offer prayers.

Nāyakvāḍī  
Mosque.

The temple is about 1.60 m. (one mile) from the municipal office to the east of the town and is on the Kalamnuri-Nānded road. The temple is a small one and the idol which is 0.91 m.  $\times$  0.61 m. ( $3' \times 2'$ ) is placed against the back wall in a standing posture. The entrance to the inner which is 1.67 m.  $\times$  1.67 m. ( $5\frac{1}{2}' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'$ ), measures about 1.21 m.  $\times$  0.91 m. ( $4' \times 3'$ ). The main structure of the temple is built upon a raised plinth about 1.37 m. ( $4\frac{1}{2}'$ ) from the ground. The temple is built in stone and burnt bricks. The inner has a vaulted dome with steps on the outer side and measures about 6.02 m. ( $20'$ ) from the ground. The ceiling of the inner is about 4.57 m. ( $15'$ ) in height. Adjacent to the main temple is a miniature temple of the same God on the plinth. The plinth measures 6.70 m.  $\times$  5.48 m. ( $22' \times 18'$ ). Every year in the month of Phālgun a big fair is held at the place when devotees, both Hindus and Muslims, gather. The temple is reported to be very old.

Rāmcandranāth  
or  
Lakṣmaṇ Dev.

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## Places.

## KANADKHED.

Kānaḍkheḍ (T. Parbhani; RS—Pūrṇā, 3.21 km. (2 miles); p. 1,027) is a large village in the tahsil. It has flourished on the bank of the river Pūrṇā which skirts the northern side of the village. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. River water is utilised for drinking as well as for other purposes. The village has a co-operative society, a post office and a school. It is under Grampanchayat administration. It has temples dedicated to Mahādev, Khaṇḍobā, Ḍombeāi, Mariāi and Māruti. An annual fair is held in honour of Ḍombeāi on the Phālgun Vadya Pañcamī. About two thousand people from in and around the village gather on the occasion to pay their homage to the Goddess. A wrestling bout is also arranged. The sale proceeds of trade at the fair amount to about Rs. 1,500.

## KURUNDA.

Kurundā (T. Basmath; RS—Coṇḍī, 8.04 km. (5 miles); p. 4,804) is situated to the north of Basmath at a distance of about 12.87 km. (eight miles). The village has eight temples, four dedicated to Hanumān, one to Mahādev, one to Bālāji, one to Śrī Harī and one, known as Phulārī Mandir, to the Mahānubhāv deity. Every year two fairs are held one in honour of Tokādevī in the month of Kārtik and the other in honour of Durgā devī in the month of Caitra, when about five to six thousand people gather from the surrounding areas. The village has a secondary school, where classes up to standard IX are conducted. The other objects of note are a *dharmaśālā* to the north of the Hanumān temple, four Hindu *maṭhs*, two mosques and a *dargāh*, known as Dargāh Śarīf. The village has a library known as Śrī Śaradā Vācanālaya, one Unani Government dispensary and one dispensary conducted by a private allopathic practitioner.

## LOHAGAON.

Lohagaon (T. Parbhani; p. 1,758) is an agricultural village. It has a Gram Panchayat, a primary school and a post office. There is also a temple of Hanumān. The village, however, is noted for the *samādhi* of Thākurbuvā, a saintly person. On Pauṣa Vadya Ṣaṣṭī, a fair is held in his honour. It is attended by over 9,000 persons including traders from different parts of Marāṭhwāḍā. Among articles sold by the traders agricultural implements and brass and copper vessels figure prominently. A special wrestling bout is also arranged on the occasion.

## MANVATH.

Mānvath (T. Pāthri; RS—Mānvath Rd. 8.04 km. (5 miles); p. 14,280\*) lies to the east at a distance of 9.65 km. (six miles) from Pāthri. It has flourished along the Pāthri-Mānvath Road. Mānvath is a commercial centre of importance and has a considerable trading community. It has a grain market and a permanent market committee. The principal agricultural commodities exported from the market yard are groundnuts and safflower. The trade in cloth also is considerable. Every Monday a weekly cattle market is held. Mānvath has four ginning factories, two oil-expelling mills and three printing presses.

Mānvath town has a municipality which maintains a Dak Bungalow for the convenience of the travelling Government Officers. There are two primary schools, one each for boys and

girls and a middle school run by the Government. There are two Government-run dispensaries, one civil and one veterinary, which render medical aid to the needy. The town has a post and telegraph office and a telephone exchange. Acute scarcity of water is felt during summer.

The Mānvath municipality was established in 1953. It covers an area 8.44 km<sup>2</sup> (3.26 sq. miles). The municipal committee consists of 17 members. Of these two seats are reserved for women while one seat is reserved for members of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

In 1960-61 the total income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 1,13,750; municipal rates and taxes accounting for Rs. 31,999, revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 2,859, grants and contributions Rs. 38,067 (for general and special purposes), and miscellaneous Rs. 5,904. The expenditure during the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 1,50,579; of which the expenditure on general administration and collection charges was Rs. 14,193, public safety Rs. 6,459, public health and convenience Rs. 39,400, capital expenditure Rs. 90,176, and miscellaneous Rs. 361.

There is no special water-supply scheme for the municipal area. Wells form the main source of water-supply. Residents draw water from wells located on the outskirts of the town. Also there is no special drainage system. *Kutcha* and stone-lined gutters could be seen in some of the localities.

The total road length is 22.33 km. (13 miles 7 furlongs). Of these 16.69 km. (10 miles 3 furlongs) are unmetalled and 5.63 km. (3 miles 4 furlongs) are metalled.

Primary education is managed by the Zilla Parishad. The burial places and cremation grounds are managed by the respective communities.

The unique feature of municipal administration is the establishment of *Gañj*. The waterworks in this town is maintained by the Government. There is one civil dispensary. In addition there is one Government veterinary dispensary.

Of the objects the Lakṣmī Nārāyaṇ temple, the Candaneśvar Mandir, and the Hanumān temple deserve mention.

The mosque is surrounded by a long circular wall with a running distance of about 304.80 m. (1,000 feet). The mosque has two halls, the inner hall and the outer or the main hall. The inner hall which is 7.62 m. × 10.97 m. (25' × 36') has an entrance through a door decorated with an arch. The main hall which measures 9.14 m. × 10.05 m. (30' × 33') is decorated with eight arches and has eight supplanting pillars. The inner hall has two minarets with a height of about 10.972 m. (36'). The mosque was said to have been built by one Nāsiruḍḍaulā Bahādūr in the year 1272, *Hijri*.

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Places.

MANVATH.

Municipality.

Baḍī Mosque.

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## Places.

## MANVATH.

## Jādyā Māruti.

The temple of Jādyā Māruti, so called because of the size of the idol, is beautiful in sculpture and design. It is built on a plinth about 1.21 m. (4') high. The temple has an exquisitely carved dome about 9.14 m. (30') high and divided into three stages, each stage having cavities in which are set images. The stage from below is having six cavities with the idols of different deities set in it. The second and the third are having a cavity each in which again are set excellently carved idols and painted in varied designs. There are hollowed apertures on all the four sides each being supplanted with a minaret. Each side bears an image of an elephant which is about 0.76 m. (2½') high and about 0.91 m. (3') in length. The inner hall measures about 4.20 m. × 3.56 m. (14' × 12') and is decorated with arches on all the four sides. An entrance with a wooden door leads to the inner which has a height of about 5.48 m. (18'). The idol of Māruti which is 0.76 m. (2½') high and 0.30 m. (1') broad is mounted on a pedestal. The idol is made of black rock. Quite close to the idol of Māruti is the image of Gaṇapati which is of the same height as that of Māruti. The temple is reported to date back about 200 years. Every year the *Polā* festival is celebrated with great pomp.

## Jāmī Masjid.

The *masjid* has an appearance of a traditionally built structure. An entrance door decorated with three arches leads to its outer hall which measures 14.02 m. × 6.09 m. (46' × 20'). The side of the structure is completely in a dilapidated state. The two sides of the entrance have a minaret each, with a height of about 9.14 m. (30'). The outer is also decorated with five arches. There is also an inner hall which has an arch and two pillars which are octagonal in shape. The inner has a raised dome with a height of 12.19 m. (40'). The dome has on the inward side about 4.26 m. (14') cavities. It is said that the original construction dates back to the days of Ālamgīr, i.e. Emperor Aurangzeb. The *masjid* was renovated recently.

Māhūr Devī  
Mandir.

The Devī Mandir is situated at a distance of about 0.80 km. (4 furlongs) from the municipal office. The temple contains the idol of Māhūr Devī seated on a throne about 0.76 m. (2½') in height. The idol of the Goddess is about 0.91 m. (3 feet) high. The inner has a circular dome with a height of about 3.65 m. (12') from the ground. The entrance to the inner which is 0.76 m. × 0.91 m. (2½' × 3') opens on the outer hall which measures 8.53 m. × 4.27 m. (28' × 14'). It is decorated with 10 arches. The temple is protected by a surrounding wall about 3.65 m. (12') high. A wooden door with an arch above leads to the temple. On both the sides of the door are lamp-posts about 6.09 m. (20') high. The festivities of *Navarātra* are celebrated with all the traditional glory in the temple.

## Rām Mandir.

The temple is at a distance of 0.40 km. (quarter mile) from the municipal office. The temple stands on a plinth about 0.45 m. (1½') in height. The temple has an outer as well as an inner hall. The former measures about 6.09 m. × 7.31 m. (20' × 24') while the latter measures about 4.51 m. × 7.31 m. (15' × 24').

Besides there is the *gābhārā* or the shrine proper 3.05 m. × 2.44 m. (10' × 8'). The outer hall is supported by 15 pillars. The inner hall whose ceiling height is about 3.65 m. (12') is decorated by eight arches. The shrine has doors of excellent wood with a height of about 2.43 m. (8'). Both sides of the doors have mirrors fixed on them. The *gābhārā* has four ascending steps on the topmost of which are mounted the idols of Rām, Sītā and Lakṣmaṇ. The idols are carved in black marble. The second step is decorated with an arch below which are the idols of Kṛṣṇā, Rādhā and Gaṇapati. In the side walls of the shrine are six cavities. The shrine tops the height of about 4.27 m. (14'). Exactly opposite to this shrine is the temple of Hanumān. The *śikhār* (peak) of the Hanumān temple is about 7.62 m. (25') high. It has steps all around numbering four and is supported by six pillars embedded in the body of the structure itself. The construction is of stone and bricks. A fair is held on the Rām Navamī and Hanumān Jayantī days when a large gathering of devotees assembles in the temple. The Mānvath municipality contributes towards the temple trust.

The Mahādev temple is situated quite close to the Rām Mandir. The entrance to the temple leads to a verandah 1.82 m. × 6.09 m. (6' × 20') which opens on the inner hall measuring about 3.04 m. × 6.09 m. (10' × 20'). The hall is decorated by six arches and has a height of about 3.65 m. (12'). The hall leads to the inner shrine 1.82 m. × 1.82 m. (6' × 6') which contains the idol of Mahādev in a standing posture. The idol is of medium height and has in its right hand the conch and the *damru* and in the left hand the disc and the *triśūl*. To the side of Śaṅkar is the image of Pārvatī which is about 2.31 m. (7') high. The shrine has a wooden door with an arch on top of it and two on the inner side. The idol is reported to change colour three times in a day when it assumes different shades of appearances. The temple was found by one Gaṅgādhar Bāpu Śvāmī whose *samādhi* is also located in the temple premises. Exactly in front of the main idol is the image of Nandī (a bull) with a height of about 0.76 m. (2½') and length of about 1.06 m. (3½'). The celebrations pertaining to Śaṅkar and Pārvatī are held on Caitra Śuddha Saptamī and those pertaining to the Puṇyatīthi of Gaṅgādhar Bāpūjī are held on Māgh Vadya Caturthī. On both these occasions a considerable number of devotees gather to pay their homage.

The temple is situated at a distance of about 1.20 km. (three quarters of a mile) from the municipal office. The temple, is an excellent stone structure. The entrance through a wooden door which measures 1.82 m. × 1.21 m. (6' × 4') leads to the outer hall which is 12.19 m. × 6.09 m. (40' × 20'). The door has excellent designs of climbers carved on it. It has an arch on the top of it. The outer hall has eight pillars which support a balcony at a height of about 4.87 m. (16'). The outer hall leads to the inner or the shrine through an entrance 0.91 m. × 0.45 m. (3' × 1½'). The inner is 2.28 m. × 2.28 m. (7½' × 7½'). There are

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

MANVATH.  
Rām Mandir.

Temple of  
Mahādev or  
Ubhā  
(standing)  
Mahādev.

Viṭṭhal Mandir.

## CHAPTER 19.

## Places.

## MANVATH.

Viṭṭhal Mandir.

four openings in the wall in the nature of cavities. The idols of Viṭṭhal and Rukmiṇī are mounted on a pedestal about 0.61 m. (2') high. Both the idols are carved out of black marble and are in a standing posture. The idols are 0.76 m. (2½') and 0.61 m. (2') high respectively. The shrine has a dome with a height of about 4.57 m. (15') from the ground. The temple is reported to date back about 200 years but the idols are recently founded. On Kārtikī Ekādaśī day *Nāmsaptāh* is held to propitiate the God.

## NARSI.

Narsi [T. Hiṅgoli; 19° 45' N, 77° 00' E; p. 2,725; RS. Hiṅgoli, 6.43 km. (4 miles)] is a village which lies at a distance of 16.09 km. (10 miles) from Hiṅgoli. It has a school up to the VIII standard, a post office, a police station, and a free dispensary. There is also a *samādhi* of Nāmdev, the noted saint of Mahārāṣṭra, in whose honour a large fair is held in the month of Caitra. The fair is attended by over 2,000 people and the total turnover of goods traded amounts to over Rs. 5,000.

## PALASCAON.

Paḷasgaṅv (T. Basmath; RS. Basmath 6 miles) lies to the east of Basmath at a distance of 8.04 km. (5 miles). The place is famous for the *dargāh* of Majisayā for which an *urus* is held in the month of Pauṣā when about a thousand people assemble. There is also a *maṭh* of Kṛpāl Bhārati. Among the other objects of interest may be mentioned the temples of Mahārudra and Mariāi. The village has also a primary school with a building of its own.

## PANGRASATI.

Pāṅgrāsati: [T. Basmath; RS. Basmath, 3.21 km. (2 miles); p. 372] lies to the west of Basmath at a distance of 3.21 km. (two miles). The place got its name from the tomb of Satī for which it is famous. Every year a fair is held in honour of the Satī in the month of Caitra when quite a few people visit the village. The other objects of interest in the village are two temples, one dedicated to Māruti and the other to Mariāi.

## PANKANERGAON.

Pankanergaṅv: (T. Hiṅgoli; RS. Hiṅgoli; p. 2,442) is a village situated to the west at a distance of about 6.43 km. (four miles) from Hiṅgoli. It has seven temples, three dedicated to Māruti, two to Mahādev, one to Mariāi and one to Śrī Maṅkeśvar Maharāj. The last-named temple is located outside the village boundaries in a jungle nearby. In honour of Śrī Maṅkeśvar Maharāj every year two fairs are held in the month of Mārgaśīrṣa and Māgh. The other objects of note in the village are a *dharmaśālā* and a *maṭh*. The village has also a private dispensary and a primary school.

## PARBHANI.

Parbhaṇī, the headquarters town of the district, lying on the Manmād-Kāceguḍā railway route, had a population of 36,700 according to 1961 census. The Parbhaṇī-Parli Vaijanāth railway line emanates from Parbhaṇī. The town, situated on the left side of the Railway Station, covers an area admeasuring 20.72 km<sup>2</sup> (eight square miles). The civic affairs of the town are looked after by the Parbhaṇī Municipality, established in 1943.



The Government Agricultural College, housed in a beautiful building of its own, the Bālājī Bairāgī Mandir, the Bālājī Mandir, the Beleşvar Mandir, the Jabreşvar, the Khādīm Jāme Masjid, the Mehbub Śāhī Masjid, the Gadhī of Roşan Khān, the Sayyad Śāh Turabāb Hak Dargāh, the Śivājī Park, Śrī Goḍī Parśvanāth Jain Śvetāmbar Mandir, and the Tomb of Roşan Khān are the important objects of interest of this town.

The Parbhani municipality was established in 1943. In 1961 the total area of the Parbhani municipality, covered over 20.72 km<sup>2</sup> (eight sq. miles). The population of the Parbhani town, according to 1961 census, is 36,700. The number of houses being 7,050. The municipal committee of Parbhani is composed of 22 members. Of these, two seats are reserved for women, and two seats are reserved for the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Municipality.

The total income of the municipality during 1960-61 excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 2,10,284. It comprised municipal rates and taxes Rs. 1,20,629, grants and contributions Rs. 62,334; miscellaneous Rs. 19,655. The expenditure during the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 2,39,082; of which the expenditure on general administration and collection charges was Rs. 48,793; public safety Rs. 33,317, public health and convenience Rs. 71,817; capital expenditure Rs. 50,679 and miscellaneous Rs. 34,476.

The river Dudhanā is 11.26 km. (seven miles) away from Parbhani town. The water is pumped and stored at the reservoir near the town and from there it is supplied to the town through pipes. There are, however, numerous private wells in the town which hold a good deal of water throughout the year. There is no special drainage system for the municipal area. There are *Kutchā* stone-lined gutters, which are cleaned by the scavengers.

The total length of roads under municipal control is 19.31 km. (12 miles), of which a length of 3 km. (1 mile and 7 furlongs) is cement concrete, 0.40 km. (2 furlongs) asphalt, 11.27 km. (7 miles) metalled and 4.42 km. (2 miles and 6 furlongs) unmetalled. The public burial grounds are on the Jintūr road and on the officers' colony road. These public grounds are used by Hindus, Christians and Muslims.

The primary education is compulsory and is under the control of the Zilla Parishad. There is no municipal dispensary in the town. There are two Government dispensaries, *viz.*, a civil hospital and a Unani dispensary. The municipality does not make any contribution to these dispensaries. Besides, there is one Government veterinary dispensary in the town. The municipality maintains a meat market. There is no fire service maintained in Parbhani town. There is one Park maintained by the municipality in the town. It is known as the Mahātmā Gāndhī Park.

## CHAPTER 19.

## Places.

PARBHANI.  
Bālājī Bairāgi  
Mandir.

The temple is situated in Diggī Mohallā and is reported to be about 250 years old. It is built at a height of about 12.19 m. (40') from the ground like the *Gadhī* of Rośan Khān Subhān. The temple structure is built in black cut stone and brick. The temple is composed of an inner or *gābhārā* and the outer. The former is about 3.65 m.  $\times$  3.65 m. (12'  $\times$  12') and the latter about 6.09 m.  $\times$  6.09 m. (20'  $\times$  20'). The outer has, facing the visitor, two pillars connecting in between them and the wall three arches. The outer could be entered by three doors one measuring 0.91 m.  $\times$  1.82 m. (3'  $\times$  6') and the two on the sides each measuring 0.83 m.  $\times$  1.82 m. (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ '  $\times$  6'). The entrance to the inner is through a door frame of stone sparsely carved and measures about 0.91 m.  $\times$  1.37 m. (3'  $\times$  4 $\frac{1}{2}$ '). At the top centre the frame bears an image of Gaṇapati and on two sides on the stone pillars, which form the door frame are the images of Jay and Vijay. To the right and left of the visitor close to these pillars are two more pillars, one on each side practically hidden in the wall and supporting an arch raised in the wall itself. The height of the ceiling from the base of the temple measures 3.66 m. (12'). It is in the shape of a vaulted dome and is built in bricks.

The inner has a fine congregation of beautiful images of Śrī Kṛṣṇa, Śrī Bālājī, Lakṣmī and Rādhā Kṛṣṇa both big and small. The temple has on each side a spacious room built for residential purposes.

The design of the outer is of thin red bricks and is raised on a plinth which is 0.46 m. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ') high. The entrance to this outer which leads to the inner is a strong door set in a stone frame measuring 0.91 m.  $\times$  1.67 m. (3'  $\times$  5 $\frac{1}{2}$ '). The other three sides are brick walls raised in six brick pillars and decorated with three arches on each side. The temple has a spacious compound surrounded by a massive stone and brick wall which, however, is in a ruinous stage. The temple assumes gaiety and festival mood on Gokul Aṣṭamī and Dasarā celebrations when quite a number of devotees participate in the celebrations.

Bālājī  
Mandir.

The temple is situated on Subhāṣ road and was founded by one Śrī Bābā Kīśan Dāsī who also founded another small temple called Zarikā Viṭṭhal Murlidhar Mandir. The interior of the temple measures about 3.65 m.  $\times$  3.65 m. (12'  $\times$  12') with wooden pillars all round supporting an open terrace above. Outside of the inner is the temple hall measuring 4.57 m.  $\times$  4.57 m. (15'  $\times$  15'). The inner contains the idol of Bālājī. To the visitor's left is a sort of platform measuring 2.74 m.  $\times$  12.19 m. (9'  $\times$  40') raised on a plinth of a height of 0.61 m. (2'). On this platform *Pravacans* and *Kīrtans* are delivered. Opposite to the idol of Bālājī is the idol of Hanumān installed by Bābā Kīśan Dāsī. It is reported to be even of an earlier age than the idol of Bālājī. The temple of Bālājī, as it exists today, was constructed by the disciples of Bābā Kīśan Dāsī, *viz.*, Gulābdāsī and Balirāmdāsī. In addition to the idols of Bālājī and Hanumān, the temple also contains the idols of Rām, Lakṣmaṇ and Sītā. Besides the main temple there

are numerous petty temples scattered all over the premises of Bālājī's temple. The temple enjoys about 27.91 hectares (69 acres) of inam land for its maintenance. The temple presents an excellent appearance with its walls artistically painted in multi-colour and flooring tiled in beautiful designs. All the doors leading to the main *sabhāmandap* as well as to the inner have their frames silver-plated. There is a temple of God Māruti quite close to the temple of Bālājī measuring 2.43 m. × 2.43 m. (8' × 8') and has a vaulted dome at the top, which has a gold-plated peak. On Rāmnavamī, Kokuḷ Aṣṭamī, Narasiṅha Jayantī, Śrāvaṅke Zule and Phālgun Raṅgapañcamī days festivities are held at the temple when hundreds of devotees collect at the temple to pay their homage to the revered God.

The temple is situated in the Deśmukh Farm on the outskirts of the Parbhani town. In the farm are two *Umbar* and one *Bel* trees and the latter has given the temple its name Belācā Mahādev. The trees standing on the three sides enclose between them a *liṅg* thus providing a sort of barricade to it. The *liṅg* which is small in size is placed on a pedestal about 0.61 m. (two feet) high with two stone steps leading to the top of the pedestal. The pedestal measures about 3.04 m. × 3.04 m. (10' × 10'). As if protecting the *liṅg* is a hooded cobra cast out of copper. On one side of the pedestal (*i.e.*, to the right) facing the *liṅg* are two small-sized Nandis carved in fine granite and mounted upon small platforms. Also on the pedestal could be seen small scattered Nandi images, one idol in the form of Trimūrti (*i.e.*, Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Maheś combined) and a small image of a Rṣi. Above the *liṅg* pedestal is kept a suspended pot from which water falls in drops to bathe the *liṅg*. To the left of the *liṅg* shrine stands a *vr̥ndāvan* which has a niche in it at its foot where a lamp is lighted. From the artificial covering provided to the *liṅg* pedestal by the *Bel* tree hang quite a few bells which make a tinkling sound at the slightest commotion in the air. There is also a *samādhi* of some unknown person on the same side. Monday is the day of worship of Mahādev when numerous people visit the temple and offer to Mahādev *Bel* leaves which are supposed to be his favourite. A considerable fair is held on the Mahāśivratra day in honour of Mahādev.

The temple, situated in Baḍāgallī is dedicated to Mahādev, the husband of the legendary Jabilā and should be properly called Jabileśvar rather than Jabreśvar. It is reported to be 200 years old. The temple contains the Mahādev *liṅg* placed in the inner which is 1.82 m. × 1.82 m. (6' × 6'). The *liṅg* is supposed to be *Svayambhū*. There is an arch above the *liṅg* in a wall wherein is set the image of Hanumān. Outside the *gābhārā* are the images of Mahādev and Viṣṇu beautifully carved out of a single block of stone, the former to the left and the latter to the right. The ornaments worn by the respective Gods and legendary traditional weapons are also excellently carved. The images are about 0.91 m. (3') in height. The image of Mahādev bears a Trisūl, a conch and has a hooded cobra on its head. The image

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

PARBHANI.  
Bālājī Mandir.

Beleśvar  
Mandir.

Jabreśvar.

## CHAPTER 19.

## Places.

PARBHANI.  
Jabreśvar.

of Bhagvān Viṣṇu is shown as fully armed with a conch, a disc, a *gadā* and a *padma* in each of its hands. A few years back a *sabhāmaṇḍap* measuring 3.66 m. × 7.62 m. (12' × 25') was constructed outside the temple. Every Monday, *bhajans*, *kirtans*, etc., are held when many people assemble to listen to the discourses. The Mahāśivrātra festival is performed with great pomp.

Khadim Jāme  
Masjid or  
Hemādpanṭi  
Undeśvar  
Devālaya.

This is one of the oldest *masjids* in Parbhani reported to date back about 300 years. It is now in complete ruins. Later a dispute developed as to whether the construction was originally a temple or a masjid. The pillars inside contain architectural designs which, however, fail to trace the origin of the present structure. The masjid is situated near Māli Vesa.

Mehbūb Śāhī  
Masjid.

This *masjid* is regarded to be the oldest *masjid* in the Parbhani town reportedly dating back to about 250 years. It is of extensive dimensions and has a majestic appearance. It is located on the Śāhī Masjid road, a name which the road has derived from the presence of the Masjid itself. It is built on a plinth about 1.82 m. (six feet) high. The design is in pure black stone with the walls attaining a breadth of about 1.37 m. (4½'). The masjid has a vaulted dome supported by four open pillars and the other two embedded in the walls and joined by arches with a horizontal depth of 3.04 m. (10') and a vertical height of 3.65 m. (12') to the centre. The masjid has four minarets in the four corners with two more additional minarets in the centre facing the visitor. The floor space of the masjid was enormous measuring 22.86 m. × 9.75 m. (75' × 32') to which recently additional flooring has been added of the dimensions of 22.86 m. × 4.87 m. (75' × 16') in a symmetrical design. Outside the masjid leading to the entrance is an open quadrangle measuring 22.86 m. × 7.62 m. (75' × 25'). The quadrangle contains a fountain which is now out of use. The masjid was renovated and additions were made to it in 1940. Prayers are regularly offered five times every day. There is a congregation on every Friday when about 500 devotees collect to offer prayers. The entrance to the masjid is through an excellent door frame 3.04 m. × 4.51 m. (10' × 15') which is beautifully arched. The appearance of the entrance is enlivened by two minarets above the arched corners of the entrance.

Old Gadhi of  
Rośan Khān.

The old *gadhi* was the palace built by one Rośan Khān Subhān Khān, a jāgirdār of the place, about 200 years ago. It is a beautiful palace built with the surrounding wall running at a height of about 15.24 m. (50'). The material used for its construction speaks of the strength of the structure when it was built. The *gadhi* had numerous apartments and cellars as could be seen from its remains at present. Everywhere could be seen pillars decorated with arches. For sometime in the past the *gadhi* was used as a prison. It is now in complete ruins. Close to the *gadhi* is a masjid built by one Khān and called the Gadhi Masjid. The locality known as Gadhi Mohallā has derived its name from the *gadhi* itself. The *gadhi*, now, is in charge of the Buildings and Communications Department.

This is one of the oldest existing *dargāhs* in the Parbhani town reported to date back about 350 years. It is about 3.21 km. (2 miles) away from the Parbhani station and lies on the outskirts of the city limits. The original construction was a small earthen tomb which was later converted and given its present form. The management of the dargāh is entrusted to a Hindu family from very old times. The legend runs that no Muhammedan could sustain as a worshipper for a long time due to the curse of Sayyad Shāh. A big *urus* is held from 31st January to 4th February, when about 50,000 to 60,000 people from far and near and belonging to different communities gather to pay their homage to the Sayyad Shāh Turbat-Hāk.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

PARBHANI,  
Sayyad Shāh  
Turbat-Hāk  
Dargāh.

The park is at a small distance from the main chowk. Originally, the land where the park is now situated was a fallow piece used for grazing. The municipality in 1960 converted it into a park with a view to provide some place of recreation to the people. The park occupies a considerable space and has excellent lawn covering the whole area. On all the four sides are planted small trees which would develop into fine full-grown trees and thereby enhance the scenic beauty of the park. The park has two entrances from the eastern side. In the park itself there are quite a few byways running from east to west and from north to south. The roads criss-cross each other and form into excellent plus and multiple designs. The centre of the park has a fountain built of bricks and plastered in cement. The park is interspersed with natural vegetation growth of Mango, Neem and Tamarind trees which cast their roving shadows throughout the day and make the atmosphere in the park cool and pleasant. The park provides an excellent resting place for the people especially in the evening. It is proposed to convert a space in the park as children's corner. The evenings in the park are flooded with light. There is a water tank on the western side of the park. Within years to come the entire facing of the park will undergo a change when the park will be a place of beauty and relaxation to the residents.

Śivāji Park.

The temple was built about 35 years ago and is rich in design and sculptural beauty. It contains the idols of Pārśvanāthjī, Nemināthjī and Śāntināthjī settled in the main hall of the temple. The idols are all carved in marble and are of a height varying between 0.30 m. (1') and 0.45 m. (1½'). They are installed on a pedestal 1.37 m. (4½') high which could be reached by two plain marble-tiled steps. The idol of Pārśvanāth is in its usual seated posture with the hood of a cobra covering his head. To the left and to the right of the entrance to the *gābhārā* on the wall are the idols of Gaṇapati and Cakreśvarī Devī respectively. The interior has numerous conical designs and has on all sides mirrors fixed which immensely add to the optical imagery of the temple. The door frame at the entrance to the inner has on each side the images of Jay and Vijay and above are carved images of small deities in cement colouring. The outer is a *sabhāmandap* measuring 7.62 m. × 4.57 m. (25' × 15') having 12 pillars each of a height of about 3.65 m. (12') and carved out of a single block of

Śrī Godi  
Pārśvanāth Jain  
Svetāmbar  
Mandir.

## CHAPTER 19.

## Places.

## PARBHANI.

Śrī Godi  
Pārśvanāth Jain  
Śvetāmbar  
Temple.

stone. The pillars so arranged form in themselves a square 3.65 m.  $\times$  3.65 m. (12'  $\times$  12') and support a semicircular ceiling with a height of about 9.14 m. (30'). The *sabhāmaṇḍap* has a flooring of marble tiles. The inner also has a dome at the wall with a height of about 3.04 m. (10'). To the left of the visitor in the temple hall is an idol of Mahāvīr Svāmīji measuring 0.61 m.  $\times$  0.30 m. (2'  $\times$  1'). The idol is set in a cavity of a wall 0.76 m.  $\times$  1.21 m. (2½'  $\times$  4') with a cement pillar on each side. Facing it on the opposite wall is the idol of Aḍeśar Bhagvān set in a cavity in a similar fashion. The entrance to the temple is from an impressive door set in a stone frame having massive pillars 1.21 m.  $\times$  2.13 m. (4'  $\times$  7'). The entrance leads to a chowk 3.65 m.  $\times$  6.09 m. (12'  $\times$  20') and to a plinth 6.09 m.  $\times$  3.65 m. (20'  $\times$  12') specially constructed for *Purāna* recitations and *pravacans*. The temple becomes a scene of festivities in Bhādrapad for about eight days and also on Caitra Śuddha 13 when the birthday of Mahāvīr Svāmīji is celebrated.

Tomb of  
Rośan Khān.

The tomb is a gigantic structure built in solid black cut rock on a stone plinth about 2.13 m. (7 feet) high and measuring 12.19 m.  $\times$  14.93 m. (40'  $\times$  49'). On top of this plinth is the tomb on a base with a height of 0.45 m. (1½') and an area admeasuring 6.09 m.  $\times$  6.09 m. (20'  $\times$  20'). On this structure are 12 pillars equidistant from each other, carved from a single block of stone. Each pillar is 1.67 m. (5½') high and 0.76 m. (2½') broad and supports arches where maximum height to the centre from the base is about 3.04 m. (10'). Above the arches is a plain vacant square built with a view to accommodate the rounded dome which has arches inside it. The dead body of Rośan Khān lies exactly in the centre of the structure and underneath the centre of the circular dome above. The tomb is enclosed by a compound wall about 3.04 m. (10') high and 1.06 m. (3½') broad. It has one main entrance and two side entrances. The tomb was reported to be built in the year 1122, *Hijri*. In the rear of the tomb is a masjid and to the left of the main entrance is another tomb of one Arkanī Bābā, reported to date back to the year 1182, *Hijri*. This tomb is also built in cut stone and possesses a considerable height. The tomb has circular dome-shaped top. The construction is in excellent repairs. It is enclosed by a compound wall and inside it is a domed structure which is reported as containing two tombs. The tomb of Arkanī Bābā, though built in a very simple and unassuming style, presents a magnanimous appearance on account of the extraordinary height of the structure which measures about 24.38 m. (80') from the base to the top of the dome.

## PARTŪR.

Municipality.

Partūr (T. Partūr; p. 10,623\*). The Partūr municipality was established in 1940. It covers an area of 0.78 km.<sup>2</sup> (0.30 sq. mile) with a population of 10,623 as per 1961 census. The municipality has a committee which is composed of 15 elected members. Of the 15 seats, two seats are reserved for women while one seat is reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

\*Urban area.

There are other four committees constituted to look after other departments of administration, viz., (1) Finance Sub-Committee, (2) Supervision Committee, (3) Development Committee and (4) Taxation Committee.

Places.  
PARTUR.

In 1960-61, the total income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 49,080.35. Of this, municipal rates and taxes accounted for Rs. 31,999.25, revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 5,584.84; grants and contributions Rs. 10,377.11 and miscellaneous, Rs. 3,619.58.

Municipality.

ZARI.

The expenditure during the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads totalled Rs. 45,980.76. Of this the expenditure on general administration and collection charges was Rs. 12,392.50; public safety, Rs. 2,185.65; public health and convenience, Rs. 13,643.44; capital expenditure, Rs. 13,677.33; and miscellaneous, Rs. 3,177.

There is no special water-supply scheme for the municipal area. Wells form the main source of water-supply. There is no special drainage system in the town. There are *kutchā* drains. The total road length under the municipal jurisdiction is 4.82 km. (3 miles) of which 3.21 km. (2 miles) are metalled and 1.61 km. (1 mile) is a *murum* road.

In regard to educational facilities, primary education is not compulsory. It is managed by the Zilla Parishad. There is only one cremation ground for Hindus. Rest of the communities manage their own cremation grounds and burial places. There is a park and a library managed by the municipality. Besides this library, there are other libraries managed by private institutions. There is a dispensary called the Tahsil Dispensary which is managed by the Government. Besides there is a veterinary dispensary which is also managed by the Government.

The Bālāji Mandir is situated very close to the Lakṣmī Nārāyaṇ temple. The temple is built on a raised platform about 1.07 m. ( $3\frac{1}{2}'$ ) high. The idol is set in the inner hall or *gābhārā* which measures 2.43 m.  $\times$  2.43 m. ( $8' \times 8'$ ). It has twelve wooden pillars with concrete bases. The entrance door measures 1.67 m.  $\times$  0.76 m. ( $5\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ ). The idol is kept in a standing posture on a pedestal and is 0.91 m. ( $3'$ ) high and 0.23 m. ( $\frac{3}{4}'$ ) broad. The pedestal has three steps. There are two crevices in the inner hall. Beautiful mirrors are fixed on the door frame. There are two halls outside the *gābhārā*, one close to the entrance and the other in the middle. The former measures 10.66 m.  $\times$  9.44 m. ( $35' \times 31'$ ) and the latter 7.62 m.  $\times$  6.09 m. ( $25' \times 20'$ ). The former has four wooden pillars supporting a roof of corrugated sheets. The middle hall has seven pillars and six arches and one of the arches serves as a top arch to the entrance door from the outer hall which measures 1.98 m.  $\times$  0.91 m. ( $6\frac{1}{2}' \times 3'$ ). The shrine has a vaulted dome which measures about 15.24 m. ( $50'$ ) from

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Mandir.

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the ground and about 11.58 m. (38') from the ceiling which is 3.65 m. (12') in height. The idol of Bālājī is made of perfect white marble and wears a silver crown.

To the right side of the shrine in the middle hall are the idols of Gaṇapati, Pārvatī, Nandī and a Mahādev *ling*, all made of white marble. To the left in the hall is the idol of Māruti in a miniature shrine with a big arch in the front.

A great festival is held on Bhādrapad Śuddha Caturthī when numerous devotees from the surrounding areas gather. The temple is maintained out of the income from land (1,617 acres) assigned to it.

## Cowk Masjid.

The masjid is situated at a distance of about 250 metres (a furlong) from the municipal building. It is a two-storeyed building with the upper floor, supported by two rows of three and four pillars respectively. The pillars are joined by arches. The walls of the masjid are also decorated with arches on each wall. The entrance to the inner is through two doors measuring 1.82 m. × 0.91 m. (6' × 3'). The masjid is ventilated by six windows, each 1.37 m. × 0.76 m. (4½' × 2½') in size. The prayer hall measures 10.36 m. × 11.58 m. (34' × 38'). The hall is lighted by decorative lamps hanging from the ceiling. The first floor is an exact replica of the ground floor but has nine arched doors which serve as entrances to the upper hall. The masjid is terraced and is decorated by four big minars one each on four sides in the traditional Muhammedan style and many small ones. The two floors are enclosed by galleries which are barricaded. The mosque has a side hall where free instruction in Urdu and Arabic is given. In the rear of the mosque is a big water storage tank. The masjid is reported to have been built in 1339 *Hijri*.

## Dasmī Maṭh.

The *maṭh* contains *samādhis* of six saints. Of the latter only two are known to the people, viz., Malkājān Svāmī and Gangā-dhar Svāmī. The *maṭh* is a spacious one and is enclosed by a compound wall built of burnt bricks. The height of the enclosure is about 9.14 m. (30'). The entrance to the *maṭh* is through a heavy stone door 1.67 m. × 0.61 m. (5½' × 2'). A descend of three stonesteps leads to the courtyard. To the left are three rooms probably for the visitors to stay in. There is another enclosure within which actually encloses the *samādhis*. This enclosure is built of solid black rock and has an entrance door of the size of 1.21 m. × 0.76 m. (4' × 2½'). This entrance leads to another open space after a descend of a few steps. This space surrounds the *samādhis*. The courtyard has three big rooms in the front, to the left and to the right. The front hall measuring 4.57 m. × 2.44 m. (15' × 8') is supported by five pillars and has three open arches and five arches set in the wall. The hall to the right, 7.62 m. × 3.05 m. × 5.48 m. (25' × 10' × 18') also supported by five pillars, has five arches in between the pillars and six studded in the walls. The hall to the left measuring 6.09 m. × 6.09 m. (20' × 20'), supported by four pillars, has six open



arches and three set in the wall. The inner courtyard is paved with black rock slabs leading to the *samādhi* with an ascent of a few steps. It is reported that the *math* was built about 800 years ago.

The image of Hanumān is in the inner shrine of the temple building. The shrine with an area of 16 sq. ft. is octagonal in shape. The height of its ceiling measures 2.44 m. (8'). The idol is placed on a pedestal for which a cavity is dug in the rear wall of the shrine, and is enclosed by an arch mounted upon the pedestal. On either side of the idol is the image of God Gaṇapati. Outside the inner shrine is the entrance hall with four pillars supported by three arches. The hall measures 8.53 m. × 6.09 m. (28' × 20') and is raised above the ground level to a height of about 0.91 m. (3'). The door that leads to the inner shrine is set in a wooden frame and is excellently carved. It measures 1.67 m. × 0.76 m. (5½' × 2½'). About 35 years back a *ghumat* (dome) was built on the top of the temple. It is about 0.91 m. (3') in height. The idol of Hanumān is reported to be 150 years old. Hanumān Jayantī is celebrated in all its glory in the temple when numerous devotees from the surrounding areas assemble to pay their homage to the 'God of strength'.

The temple popularly called Viṣṇuguṅj is enclosed by a compound wall and the entrance door 2.34 m. × 1.21 m. (8' × 4'), leads to the outer hall which is 10.66 m. × 12.19 m. (35' × 40'). The ceiling of the hall which has a small flat opening in the centre is supported by 28 small wooden pillars having stone bases. The halls open on the inner shrine which contains the idols of Lakṣmīnārāyaṇ on a pedestal set in a cavity made in the wall of the shrine. The idols are carved out of perfect white marble and are in a standing posture. The pedestal has two steps. The inner shrine and the door frame are set in white marble stone slabs, with exquisite designs of wild flowers engraved on them. The inner shrine has two windows each measuring 1.37 m. × 1.82 m. (4½' × 6'). The door frame as well as the arch on its top are wooden. The arch is beautifully carved. The shrine door measures 1.68 m. × 0.76 m. (5½' × 2½'). The idols of Lakṣmī and Nārāyaṇ are fairly big in size each measuring about 0.61 m. × 0.15 m. (2' × 1½') and 0.76 m. × 0.15 m. (2½' × 1½') respectively. The idols don silver crowns on their heads. On the door frame are embedded two mirrors which alternately reflect the idols. A fair is held on Bhādrapad Suddha Ekādaśī.

The *līng* is situated on the bank of a beautiful tank in Partūr. It is small in size and is enshrined in a temple which measures 2.44 m. × 2.44 m. (8' × 8'). There is no pedestal for the *līng*. An entrance door 0.91 m. × 0.61 m. (3' × 2') leads the way. The door is wooden fixed with iron straps in a stone frame. The temple is built in solid black rock. It dons a dome which is built in bricks. The place about the tank near which it is built is strewn with cut stones which indicates that in the days gone by the temple and the surroundings must have been an excellent location with a built-up lake as the cut stones would point. Remains

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Maṭh.

of the built-up section of the lake are still existent. There is a random growth of weeds and wild plants today but proper care and maintenance of the spot would make it an excellent location. No fair is held. The lake is popularly called Kulkhetra Talāv.

The *samādhi* of Mahārāj Bāi is enclosed in a stone structure having ample open space all around. It is surrounded by a compound wall. The door to the structure measures 1.67 m.  $\times$  0.91 m. ( $5\frac{1}{2}' \times 3'$ ) and that to the enclosure compound measures 1.67 m.  $\times$  0.61 m. ( $5\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$ ). The actual *samādhi* is outside the structure in the compound which measures 1.22 m.  $\times$  1.22 m.  $\times$  2.74 m. ( $4' \times 4' \times 9'$ ). The *samādhi* has vaulted dome. There is an inside hall measuring 9.14 m.  $\times$  3.66 m.  $\times$  3.05 m. ( $30' \times 12' \times 10'$ ) wherein is placed the *gāḍi* of Mahārāj Bāi. The hall has four arches about 1.06 m. ( $3\frac{1}{2}'$ ) broad and 1.52 m. ( $5'$ ) high. The *gāḍi* is placed in the adjacent room of the hall which measures 0.61 m.  $\times$  0.61 m. ( $2' \times 2'$ ). The entrance door to this hall measures 1.067 m.  $\times$  0.76 m. ( $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ ). The door is wooden, fixed in a stone frame. The wall surrounding the *maṭh* is built of burnt bricks.

Narsiñha Mandir.

The temple of Narsiñha is enclosed by a compound wall. The entrance leads to a hall which measures 6.09 m.  $\times$  4.88 m. ( $20' \times 16'$ ) and is built at a height of 0.76 m. ( $2\frac{1}{2}'$ ) from the ground. The ceiling of the hall is supported by 10 wooden pillars embedded in stone foundations. The hall leads to the inner shrine which measures 2.13 m.  $\times$  1.52 m. ( $7' \times 5'$ ). The idol of Narsiñha is seated on a *siñhāsana* above which an arch is erected. The idol is sand-made and is protected by a three-hooded cobra. Goddess Lakṣmī is shown sitting on the left lap of Narsiñha. To the right of Narsiñha, on a slightly raised pedestal, is the idol of Pralhād in a sitting posture with head protected by a five-hooded cobra. The idols of Narsiñha along with Lakṣmī and that of Pralhād measure 0.91 m.  $\times$  0.91 m. ( $3' \times 3'$ ) and 0.46 m.  $\times$  0.30 m. ( $1\frac{1}{2}' \times 1'$ ), respectively. The entrance door that leads to the inner shrine is of wood and measures 1.52 m.  $\times$  0.91 m. ( $5' \times 3'$ ). The temple is built in brick. Its flooring is earthen. The temple was built recently but the idol is reported to be about 1,000 years old. It has an open courtyard in the front. The temple becomes a place of pilgrimage on Vaiśākh Śuddha Caturdaśī, Paurṇimā and Vadya Amāvāsyā when devotees from the surrounding areas gather.

Pañcātan  
Dargāh.

A few paces away from the temple of Bālājī is the Pañcātan Dargāh. It lies in a hall of 6.09 m.  $\times$  6.09 m. ( $20' \times 20'$ ) with a ceiling of a height of 3.65 m. ( $12'$ ) from the base. The *dargāh*, built in bricks, is mounted upon a base constructed in stone slabs. The hall has six pillars supporting the ceiling with arches in between the pillars. The hall opens into a courtyard which contains a well 1.21 m.  $\times$  1.21 m. ( $4' \times 4'$ ). The *dargāh*, which is a square at the top has nine minars, four big and the rest small, in the traditional Muhammedan style. The entrance door to the *dargāh* has two big arches 2.43 m. ( $8'$ ) wide and 3.65 m. ( $12'$ ) high. The Muharrum festival is celebrated in the *dargāh* when devotees, both Muslims as well as Hīndus, assemble in large numbers.

This temple is situated in a spacious compound enclosed by a surrounding wall. It contains the idols of Rām, Lakṣmaṇ and Sitā in its inner shrine which measures 1.82 m. × 1.82 m. (6' × 6'). The idols are in a standing posture and are on a pedestal 1.82 m. × 0.91 m. (6' × 3'). A towering arch encloses the pedestal. The shrine has an outer hall which measures 7.60 m. × 9.14 m. (25' × 30'). It has eight wooden pillars with stone bases and a ceiling at a height of about 2.44 m. (8'). This hall leads to the entrance door of the shrine which is made of strong wood and measures 1.52 m. × 0.91 m. (5' × 3'). The temple has a vaulted dome. The entire structure is built on a raised stone foundation 0.76 m. (2½') above the ground. The flooring is of stone slabs. The temple was built in 1930, but the idols are reported to be centuries old. The temple has an open courtyard. Rām Navamī is celebrated with all its pomp when hundreds of people from the surrounding areas gather. Food is served free on the occasion to the devotees who collect at the place.

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The *dargāh* is enclosed by a wall built of burnt bricks and of a height of 4.57 m. (15'). In the open courtyard in front of the *dargāh* and facing it is a hall measuring 12.19 m. × 3.04 m. (40' × 10') with a ceiling 3.65 m. (12') high and supported by eight pillars. There is also a hall to the left measuring 12.19 m. × 3.04 m. (40' × 10') supported by four pillars and decorated by six arches. The *dargāh* has an open terrace where an umbrella-like shed is built. The *dargāh* is built on a pedestal 0.15 m. (½') high and has a length and breadth of 1.07 m. (3½') and 0.61 m. (2'), respectively. The enclosure to the *dargāh* is 3.04 m. × 3.04 m. (10' × 10') with a ceiling that is of a height of 20' from the ground. The *dargāh* has a vaulted dome. An open door 0.91 m. × 0.61 m. (3' × 2') leads the way in. In the inside walls are seven arches. The door is of wood, set in a stone frame. The entire construction is on a raised platform of a height of 1.067 m. (3½') from the ground. Adjoining the *dargāh* and in between the *dargāh* and the hall in the front is a room or the outer of the *dargāh* which is reached from the *dargāh* enclosure by an ascent of three steps. This outer has seven pillars with four open arches joining the pillars alternately. From this outer could be reached the open courtyard through a door of the size of 1.98 m. × 0.91 m. (6½' × 3'). The entire construction is of burnt bricks. The *dargāh* has a dome and top centre of the dome measures 7.62 m. (25') from the ground level. Though the exact date when the *dargāh* was built is not known, it is reported that the construction dates back about 600 years. A land measuring 16.187 hectares (40 acres) is assigned for the maintenance of the *dargāh*. *Urus* is held on 25th of the month of Rabi-ul-Akhar. Muharrum is also celebrated when devotees gather in considerable number.

Shāh Pīr Bodlā.

The Vyāṅkateś temple is situated at a distance of about four furlongs from the municipal building. It is built on a plinth which is three feet in height. The idol of Bālājī is placed in the inner shrine 1.43 m. × 1.43 m. (8' × 8') on a pedestal 0.91 m. (3') high and having five steps. The shrine opens into a hall properly

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roofed, with eight wooden pillars supporting it. The hall measures 7.62 m. × 7.62 m. (25' × 25') and has a marble paving that leads to the shrine. The idol is mounted on top of three arches of different sizes, the lower being the biggest and the upper being the smallest. The inner shrine has an entrance with a wooden frame beautifully carved and measures 1.52 m. × 0.91 m. (5' × 3'). To the left and right sides of the door, set in the walls are four good-sized mirrors. The hall has multicoloured decorative lamps hanging from its ceiling which along with the exquisite carvings on the door frame and the majestic beauty of the arches on which the idol is mounted, give the whole setting a gorgeous and magnificent appearance. The temple was built about 50 years ago but the idol is reported to be as old as 500 years. The idol is made from an alloy containing five different metals. It is of the size 0.30 m. × 0.15 m. (1' × ½'). The temple is a place of daily worship for the devotees all around. No fairs or celebrations are held.

## PATHRI.

Pathrī (I. Pathrī; p. 8,878\*) is the headquarters of the Pāthri tahsil and occupies a central position in the district. It is at a distance of 38.62 km. (24 miles) from Parbhani, the headquarters of the district. Buses ply to and from Parbhani and Sailu to Pāthri. The town is primarily agricultural and the soil is rich black. The most important crop from the commercial point of view is jowar and next to that is groundnut. The produce is taken to the Mānvath town, which is a trade centre, for disposal. Pāthri has a town committee which looks after the administrative affairs. The town has a high school, primary school, post office, police station, and a dispensary. There are as many as five *dargāhs*. On 6th Rajab an *urus* is held at the *dargāh* of Sayyad Sādat. It is attended by nearly 40,000 people coming from far and near. At a distance of about 1.61 km. (a mile) from the town is located the Pāthri fort which lies amidst ruins, and mounds of earth. Pāthri is held as the same as Pārthpuri founded by Pārth or Arjuna, the hero of Mahābhārat and the third Pāṇḍav. Pāthri was the place of the forefathers of the Nizam Shāhī family of Ahmadnagar. The name was Bhairav, a Brāhmaṇ from which the name Bahari originated. During the reign of Shāh Jahān, the General of Nizām Shah, one Mukrab Khān retreated towards Pāthri in the rainy season of 1629. Later when the imperial army arrived there he had to leave it.

## Municipality.

The Pāthri municipality was established in 1954. The total area under the municipal control in 1961 was 8.28 km<sup>2</sup> (3.20 square miles).

The municipal committee is composed of 15 members. Two seats are reserved for women and one seat for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

In 1960-61, the total income of the municipality excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 17,470 comprising municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 6,713; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 3,462; grants and contributions, Rs. 3,814 and miscellaneous, Rs. 2,608. The

\*Urban area.

Previous year's balance of Rs. 1,373 was carried forward in the financial year. The expenditure during the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads totalled Rs. 16,068 which was composed of general administration and collection charges, Rs. 4,375; public safety, Rs. 7,961 and miscellaneous, Rs. 3,732.

There is no special water-supply scheme for the municipal area. There are, however, numerous private wells which hold a good deal of water throughout the year. These wells form the main source of water-supply.

There is also no special drainage system for the town. There are Kutchha stone-lined gutters, where the dirty water is collected, and taken out of town.

Primary education is managed by the Zilla Parishad. There is a high school, a primary school and a middle school for girls. There is a dispensary managed by the Government. In Pāthri, the burial places and cremation grounds are managed by the respective communities. Of the important buildings are the police outpost, the tahsil office, the building of the multipurpose society and a post office. In the post office, a telephone exchange is available.

Gokuḷgiri Mahantācā Maṭh is a place dedicated to the memory of the saint Gokuḷgiri Mahant and is situated in the Deśmukh Mohallā. The main attraction of the *maṭh* is the *Gādi* which is supposed to be the seat of Mahant Gokuḷgiri built in bricks. It measures 0.91 m. × 1.06 m. × 0.76 m. ( $3' \times 3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ ). Surrounding this *Gādi* are many arched roofless rooms but most of them are in a dilapidated and ruined state. The entire structure presents a gloomy outlook. At present the *maṭh* is the residential place of one of the descendants of Gokuḷgiri Mahant. Originally about 121.40 hectares (300 acres) of land was assigned for the maintenance of the *maṭh* but today the *maṭh* gets hardly about Rs. 1,500 a year for its upkeep from the tenants in possession of his land. On the Dasarā day the memory of the Mahant is revived when a procession is taken out in his honour from the *maṭh*.

The temple is situated in the Deśmukh Mohallā and is reported to be about 500 years old. It is all built in solid rock and has a vaulted dome similar to the one on the *dargāh* in the ruined fort of Pāthri. In the inner shrine are kept two *liṅgs* on the floor side by side. The ceiling of the inner to the inside centre of the dome is 6.09 m. (20'). The inner where the *liṅgs* are kept measures 4.57 m. × 4.57 m. (15' × 15'). On the side of the *liṅg* stands a statue which is shown to be holding a lamp. The entrance to the inner is through a solid frame 1.06 m. × 0.61 m. ( $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$ ). The facing of the entrance wall has beautiful and extravagant carvings in stone depicting the figures of men and women dancing in a hilarious ecstasy of joy. The bottom part displays the idols of *garuḍ* and Hanumān. The *sabhāmaṇḍap* or the outer hall measures 6.09 m. × 6.09 m. (20' × 20') and has a ceiling height of about 3.96 m. (13'). It is supported by five stone pillars. It is all

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built of solid rock. The door to the outer hall which measures 1.37 m. × 0.61 m. ( $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$ ) leads to the courtyard. The outer hall has two more openings one each on the right and the left sides of equal dimensions. Facing the *līngs* in the outer yard is the image of Nandī carved in rock and mounted upon a pedestal about 0.61 m. ( $2'$ ) high. The temple has a vaulted dome which measures about 12.19 m. ( $40'$ ) from the ground level. The temple is surrounded on three sides by a compound wall built in stone and mud. On the outer wall two elephants are carved on either side of the wall. The temple is looked after by a priest. No special fair is held in the temple premises.

Pāthri Fort.

The fort of Pāthri is in ruins and most of the portions of the fort are in a dilapidated state covered with bushy growths and mounds of earth. Under the earth are hidden ancient remains, so the report goes. Among the ruins could be seen a fountain now out of use, two wells, whose water is still utilised by the people. A solitary *dargāh* is also visible and it is in good shape. The *dargāh* is called Shāh Hamiduddin's Dargāh. It is on a slightly raised pedestal measuring 3.04 m. × 3.04 m. ( $10' \times 10'$ ). The tomb which is a superstructure raised on this pedestal is 0.76 m. ( $2\frac{1}{2}'$ ) high and measures 0.91 m. × 1.82 m. ( $3' \times 6'$ ). The shrine has 12 pillars on all sides supporting a vaulted dome. The entire construction including the dome and the *dargāh* is in black rock. In addition to the 12 pillars, there are massive pillars one each in all the four corners. The finish of the pillars and the dome is exquisite. The ceiling of the shrine is about 7.62 m. (25 feet) high. The inner is beautifully carved and the sculpture gives it an appearance of Hindu architecture. The flooring of the structure is paved with stone slabs and on one of the slabs a *svastika* sign is engraved. It is reported that originally the structure on which the present *dargāh* stands was a temple of Narasiṅha which was later converted into a Muslim shrine. The *dargāh* dates back about 600 years. The pillars have carvings of Hindu Gods depicting various poses of Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Mahēś. The pillars, however, have been plastered with cement to cover up the remains of Hindu architecture. However, the removal of the plaster coating here and there reveals very interesting material. At one place the image of Śiva is shown as performing penance. There are four doors to the *dargāh* out of which the way to three is blocked by debris. Only the door in the front could be used. The door measures 0.91 m. × 0.61 m. ( $3' \times 2'$ ). To reach the *dargāh* the visitor has to descend four steps. The wall of the *dargāh* has cavities all round. The *dargāh* has a vaulted dome about 9.14 m. ( $30'$ ) high. The *dargāh* is built in an octagonal shape. It has nothing spectacular about it and is very simple in architecture and design.

Rām Mandir.

Rām Mandir is one of the many Hindu temples in the town situated in the Deśmukh Mohallā. The temple is enclosed by a wall on three sides built of stone and earth. Inside the enclosure is an open courtyard. The entrance to the temple compound is by the door built in stone frame and is of a height of about

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1.82 m. (6'). The temple itself is built on a plinth of about 1.82 m. (6') high from the ground. The front of the temple is supported by four pillars built in bricks. The roof of the temple is supported by five arches, three in the front and two in the centre. The area of the temple admeasures 3.04 m. × 6.09 m. (10' × 20'). The top of the plinth could be reached by six stone steps which lead to the temple entrance and the inner of the temple. In the *gābhārā* on a stone pedestal about 0.61 m. (two feet) high are the idols of Rām, Sita and Lakṣmaṇ arranged in the usual fashion, viz., Rām in the centre, Sitā to the left and Lakṣmaṇ to the right. To the right of Lakṣmaṇ stands the image of Hanumān. All the idols are excellently carved in white marble and are in a standing posture. Rām and Lakṣmaṇ are shown as having bows and arrows. The inner shrine admeasures 1.82 m. × 1.82 m. (6' × 6'). The shrine is enclosed by a dome with a height of about 18.28 m. (60') from the ground. The inside of the *gābhārā* has a square ceiling. The shrine has a door fixed in iron straps of 1.21 m. × 0.61 m. (4' × 2'). The temple is reported as 250 years old.

The *dargāh* is reported to date back about 700 years and is jointly constructed with the mosque. The compound is enclosed by a surrounding wall. It has four entrances all of them leading to the open courtyard. Of these, the main entrance in the front is the biggest. The *dargāh* is built on a raised platform about 1.21 m. (4') high and measuring 3.04 m. × 3.04 m. (10' × 10'). The structure of the *dargāh* is 0.91 m. (3') high and 1.06 m. × 1.06 m. (3½' × 3½') in dimensions. The four corners of the *dargāh* are decorated with a minaret each. The mosque is built in rock with the upper built in bricks. The *dargāh* and the mosque have an outer hall 18.28 m. × 4.57 m. (60' × 15') and is supported by six pillars with arches in between them. The mosque hall proper has four pillars supporting it with similar arches in between them. The outside hall is the prayer hall where the congregation assembles to offer prayers whereas the *Kāzī* or the *Mullā* sits under an arch on the outside wall of the inner or the mosque hall. In the compound, to the left of the mosque is a well built in rock about the year 1334 Hijrī. The compound is all paved with granite rock slabs. The main entrance to the compound is 6.09 m. × 2.43 m. (20' × 8') and has an arch on top of it. The building of the mosque has four minarets one each in every corner. Over the main gate is a storey which is the sitting place for the drum beaters. The storey has also four minarets, one each in every corner. *Urus* celebrations are held on the 6th of Rajjab when about 5,000 people both Hindus as well as Muslims gather to pay their homage.

Sayyad Shāh Ismāil Sāheb Kādri Dargāh is one of the old Muslim remains in Pāthri in the Jaitāpūr Mohallā of the town. The *dargāh* is surrounded by a thick brick wall. The front portion of the wall close to the entrance is in ruins. The main entrance to the *dargāh* is from an arched gateway about 1.98 m. × 0.76 m. (6½' × 2½'). Two steps lead to the arch which opens on a spacious ground wherein are scattered petty monuments raised over the spots where dead bodies were buried. The main *dargāh*

Sayyad Sādat  
alias  
Aminuddin Shāh  
Rafāyi.  
kā Dargāh

Sayyad Shāh  
Ismāil Sāheb  
Kādri Dargāh.

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## PATHRI.

Sayyad Shāh  
Ismāil Sāheb  
Kādri Dargāh.

of the Sayyad is to the rear of the ground and is also enclosed by a wall. Five stone steps lead to the arched entrance of the main *dargāh*. The arch measures 2.28 m.  $\times$  1.21 m. ( $7\frac{1}{2}' \times 4'$ ). The surrounding wall is decorated with tower-like minarets, both big and small. There is also a side entrance to the *dargāh* to the left of the visitor about 1.82 m.  $\times$  0.76 m. ( $6' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ ). The *dargāh* measures 0.15 m.  $\times$  1.37 m.  $\times$  0.91 m. ( $\frac{1}{2}' \times 4\frac{1}{2}' \times 3'$ ). The entrance to the *dargāh* has a stone door frame with an iron gate. Above the door is an arch with some designs and carvings on it. The surrounding wall of the *dargāh* has, inside, above the *dargāh* a vaulted dome with a height of about 10.66 m. (35') from the ground to the centre of the dome. Whatever sculpture it has mainly consists in the excellent tapering minarets stamped in the four corners. The open space between the *dargāh* proper and the wall that encloses it measures about 12.19 m.  $\times$  12.19 m. ( $40' \times 40'$ ) and has the shape of a square hall. It contains a small shrine. It is said that the *dargāh* was built sometime about 200 years back. An *urus* is held every year on the 12th of *Ramzān* when numerous devotees gather to pay their homage to the entombed Sayyad Ismāil Sāheb.

## PEDGAON.

Pedgāñv (T. Parbhani; RS—Pedgāñv; p. 3,541) is a large agricultural village. A small streamlet flows to the north of it. The road running from Basmath to Kolhā passes by the village, thus linking it with Basmath. There is a school which imparts education up to VIII standard. The village has an ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary dispensary and a leprosy centre. It has also a montessori school, a social welfare centre and a sub-post office. Wells are the means of water-supply. There are temples of Viṭthal and Gaṇapati. The village has also a temple of certain unidentified Goddess where there is a *dīpmāl* (lamp-post) which swings with a jolt. It is very imposing and many people from far and near visit the village to have a look at it.

PIMPALGAON  
SAYYADMIAN.

Pimpalgāñv Sayyadmiān (T. Parbhani; RS—Pedgāñv 6.43 km. (4 miles); p. 1,215) is a village where people are mainly agriculturists. It has a primary school and a grampanchayat. The village has also a *chāvdi*. Nearby is a stream in the midst of which a well has been dug from which the water-supply is drawn. There are quite a few wells but most of them have salty water. Among others there are the temples dedicated to Mahādev and Māruti. There is also a *dargāh* called Sayyadmiān *dargāh*. In Caitra an *urus* lasting for five days is held in honour of Sayyadmiān. It is attended by a congregation of about 3,000 people. Both Hindus as well as Muslims come to pay their respects to Sayyadmiān at which the turnover of the trade amounts to about Rs. 2,000. The Dudhnā river is to the north of the village about 0.80 km. (half a mile) away from it.

## PINGALI.

Piṅgālī (T. Parbhani; RS.; p. 3,847) is an agricultural village on the banks of the river Piṅalgadā. It is well-known for a big cattle market held on every Thursday, when the proceeds from the sale of cattle amount to over Rs. 1,50,000. The village has a



grampanchayat, a post-office, a library, a health and social welfare centre and a veterinary dispensary. There are also the temples of Mahādev, Viṭṭhal Rakhumāi and Hanumān and an old Masjid. On Caitra Vad. Śaṣṭhī a big fair of Gokulnāth is held. It is attended by about 5,000 people, including a number of traders whose total turnover amounts to about Rs. 2,500.

Pokharṇī (T. Parbhani; RS—Dhoṇḍī, 3.21 km. (2 miles) p. 1,720) is an agricultural village which has flourished along the Parbhani-Parlī Vaijnāth railway line. It is administered by a grampanchayat. Besides a Government-run primary school, there are the temples of Mahādev, Narsiṅha, Khaṇḍobā, Viṭṭhal-Rakhumāi and Hanumān in the village. On Vaiśākha Suddha 15th a fair is held in honour of Narsiṅha. It is attended by about 4,000 people including traders whence the sale proceeds go well over Rs. 2,000. At the time of the fair a wrestling programme is also arranged.

POKARNI.

Pūrṇā (T. Parbhani; 19° 10' N 77° 00' E; RS; p. 10,893) is a large town that has flourished on the banks of the river Pūrṇā from which it probably derived its name. It was known as Lāsina before the establishment of the railway junction on Manmād-Kāceguḍā line of the South Central Railway. Pūrṇā has a municipality which was established in 1944. Though the principal occupation of the people is agriculture yet there is trade of some importance. There is a *dal* mill and a ginning factory which employ about 100 persons. Pūrṇā has benefited to a very great extent because of the railway line. The town has a market committee and a market place where most of the shops are concentrated. The weekly market is held on every Monday where sheep and lambs are sold on a large scale. The town has a Government rest-house which is located to the north of the railway station and a civil and a veterinary dispensary run by the Government. There are middle and primary schools, and institutions like Taruṇa Maṇḍal, library and Śivaṅkalā School. There is electricity in the town and the main streets have been lighted. The river is the source of water-supply. Though there are numerous wells in the town most of them contain salty water and hence are of no use. Among other objects there are the temples of Buddhī Svāmī, Rām and Hanumān. On Caitra Suddha 2nd a fair in honour of Buddhī Svāmī is held and is attended by about 10,000 people.

PURNA.

The Pūrṇā municipality was established in 1944. In 1961 the total area covered by it was over 17.87 km.<sup>2</sup> (6.9 square miles).

Municipality.

The Municipal Council of Pūrṇā is composed of 15 members. Of these two seats have been reserved for women, while 3 seats are reserved for the members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The town is divided into 10 constituencies. In all there are 7 wards in the town.

During 1960-61, the total income of the municipality, excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 40,896 comprising municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 13,509; revenue derived from municipal grants and contributions, Rs. 12,494; municipal property and

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PURNA.

Municipality.

powers apart from taxation, Rs. 12,046 and miscellaneous, Rs. 2,847. The expenditure during the same year excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 32,299; of this the expenditure on general administration and collection charges was Rs. 6,417, public health and convenience, Rs. 24,340 and miscellaneous Rs. 759.

The river forms the main source of water-supply. However, there are numerous wells in the town which hold a good deal of water throughout the year. Their supply adds considerably to the supply of water in the town. There is a *kutchā* drainage system in the town. The waste water from the residential quarters is allowed to gather in the cess-pools and then it is removed by the scavengers.

Primary education is compulsory in the town, and is looked after by the Zilla Parishad. There is one private high school in Purṇā.

There is a Government hospital and a leprosy-controlling unit in the town. Besides these, there is a veterinary dispensary run by the Government. The municipality does not pay any contributions towards these dispensaries. There is one private library run by a private society.

The municipality maintains two slaughter-houses. The municipality maintains a *dharmasālā*, where meetings of the members of the municipality are held. The office of the municipality is situated in *dharmasālā*, some portion of which is made available to the travellers.

The roads in the town are unmetalled. The length of the unmetalled roads in the municipal area is 6.036 km. (3 miles 6 furlongs).

Purṇā town is supplied with electricity by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. The supply line is taken from the Parbhani power-house. The municipal administration has provided the sanitary facilities to the town. Purṇā town is the main railway junction on the Central Railway, where the office of the Assistant Engineer is located. The Purṇā-Hingoli-Khāndvā railway line has added to the growing importance of the town.

Buddhī Svāmī's  
Samādhi.

The samādhi is enshrined in a structure measuring 3.04 m. × 3.04 m. (10' × 10') on a plinth which measures 12.19 m. × 6.09 m. (40' × 20'). The samādhi itself is of the size 0.76 m. × 0.76 m. (2½' × 2½') on which is mounted the Mukuṭ or Mukhavaṭā. It has a ceiling 4.57 m. (15') high from the plinth and is topped by a dome which measures 7.62 m. (25') from the ceiling. In the four corners of the dome have been built up Nandīs in good shape and in between the Nandīs are set beautiful lifelike images depicting natural life or beings in the human kingdom. The Samādhi is built in solid black granite stone and is enclosed by a compound wall. The main entrance embedded in the compound wall measures 2.13 m. × 1.06 m. (7' × 3½') whereas the entrance to the

shrine that encloses the samādhi is 1.06 m.  $\times$  0.76 m. ( $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ ). A flight of three steps leads to the samādhi. Few facts are known about Buddhī Svāmī who took Samādhi about 200 years ago as the report goes. The temple was reportedly built in 1307 Fasli. A fair is held in the month of Caitra when numerous devotees gather at the place.

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Buddhī Svāmī  
Samādhi.

To the rear of the Viṭṭhal Rakhumāi temple is the temple of God Hanumān built on a plinth 1.52 m. (5') high and measuring 6.09 m.  $\times$  6.09 m. ( $20' \times 20'$ ). There is a flight of five stone steps leading to the surface of the plinth. The idol of God Hanumān is in the usual standing posture and is mounted upon a pedestal 0.76 m. ( $2\frac{1}{2}'$ ) high and 1.83 m. (6') broad enclosed by a shrine 2.22 m.  $\times$  2.22 m. ( $7\frac{1}{2}' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'$ ). The shrine door is set in a stone frame 0.91 m.  $\times$  1.06 m. ( $3' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'$ ). The shrine has a flat ceiling at a height of 3.04 m. (10') and the superstructure is a vaulted dome with a height of about 7.01 m. (23'). The height of the temple from the base of the plinth to the top of the dome is about 10.66 m. (35'). The dome is built in solid black stone. No fair of any importance is held at this temple.

Hanumān  
Temple.

Situated close to the Pūrṇā railway station is the Idgāh which is a wall about 3.66 m. (12') and 12.19 m. (40') in length. The wall has in all 12 minarets, the larger two, on either side and the rest smaller in size, in between them. The wall is divided in nine arches, the bigger one in the centre of the wall and smaller on each side of it. The wall is built of burnt bricks and is plastered. The Idgāh is reported to be built about 50 years back but is uncared for now. There is a wild growth of bushes and plants in the wall and the place is used as a prayer place by the Muslims during the Ramzan celebrations.

Idgāh.

The Jāmī mosque is situated near the Pūrṇā railway station. The mosque is quite expansive in size and is modern in respect of style and architecture. There are two big halls attached to the mosque, the inner and the outer, the former being slightly raised. The inner hall measures 12.80 m.  $\times$  9.14 m. ( $42' \times 30'$ ) and has a height of 7.31 m. (24') to the ceiling. Decorative lamps are kept hanging from the ceiling all over. The hall is ventilated by eight arched windows and the entrance to the hall is from five arched doors. These arches are beautifully carved and decorated. In the wall are set three small cupboards with arches above. Adjoining the inner hall is the outer hall which measures 12.80 m.  $\times$  4.26 m. ( $42' \times 14'$ ). It is supported by seven massive columns each joined by arches. Close to the mosque is the compound which measures 21.33 m.  $\times$  13.44 m. ( $70' \times 44'$ ). In the compound is built a square tank for storing water. Cement seats are raised all round the water tank which is protected by a sheet roof. To the right and left of the mosque are big cement benches with cavities dentured in their bottoms numbering 14 and 16, respectively, probably meant for depositing the foot-wears while in prayer. The mosque is built in burnt bricks. The main entrance to the mosque is a door in the compound fencing

Jāmī Masjid.

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## PURNA.

## Jāmī Masjid.

2.28 m.  $\times$  1.21 m. ( $7\frac{1}{2}' \times 4'$ ). The wall that serves as a door frame is built in burnt bricks and the structure dons a few decorative minarets, two big and two small ones. The minarets stand at a height of about 3.71 m. (45') from the ground level. The actual height of the minarets is about 6.09 m. (20') from the top of the wall. The mosque has a dome in the traditional style with one minaret each in all the four corners and 14 other small minarets all around the dome in regular spacing. The wall that surrounds the mosque has ventilators of stained glass close to the dome. The masjid is reported to have been built in 1925.

Mahākālī  
Temple.

This temple is situated in the heart of the town and depicts the Goddess Mahākālī in all her ferocious attributes. The image of Mahākālī which is 0.91 m. (3') in height and 0.61 m. (2') in breadth is shown as riding on a tiger. The image displays five pairs of arms. In one of the arms to the left side the Goddess holds a Demon's head and in another a sword. In one of the arms to the right side the Goddess holds a trisūl. To complete the picture many severed heads are shown lying scattered near the feet of the Goddess. A flight of five steps leads to the shrine where the Goddess is planted. The inner shrine is 0.91 m.  $\times$  1.67 m. ( $3' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'$ ) and the ceiling is 1.52 m. (5') high. In front of the shrine is an outer hall 6.09 m.  $\times$  6.09 m. ( $20' \times 20'$ ) enclosed by a wall, which could be entered by an arched door 1.82 m.  $\times$  0.61 m. ( $6' \times 2'$ ). The only redeeming feature of the otherwise grim appearance of the Goddess is the few dazzling ornaments that grace the image of the Goddess.

Navośī Māruti  
Temple.

The Māruti temple is situated at a distance of about 0.42 km. (2 furlongs) from the railway station. It is built on a plinth about 1.22 m. (4') high and measures 13.71 m.  $\times$  9.14 m. ( $45' \times 30'$ ). A flight of a few steps leads to the main shrine where the idol of God Hanumān is situated. The idol is placed on a pedestal which is 0.61 m. (2') high and the idol itself measures 1.06 m.  $\times$  0.61 m. ( $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$ ). The shrine which is 1.82 m.  $\times$  1.82 m. ( $6' \times 6'$ ) has a vaulted dome and the height of the ceiling from the surface measures 5.48 m. (18'). The dome is on the top of the ceiling and measures about 2.18 m. (7') in height. It is carved on all sides by step-like cuttings. The temple walls both inside and outside are beautifully decorated with pictures of Gods and Goddesses and various animals drawn on marble slabs which are embedded in the walls. The surroundings of the temple are extremely cool and pleasant due to the two pīnpāl trees that provide a sort of outer enclosure for the temple. Every year the Hanumān Jayanti is celebrated in the temple when numerous devotees from all around gather at the place.

## Rām Mandir.

At a distance of about 0.80 km. (4 furlongs) from the Pūrṇā station is situated the Rām Mandir containing the idols of Rām, Sītā, Lakṣmaṇ and Hanumān. The idols of Rām, Sītā and Lakṣmaṇ are mounted upon a pedestal 1.06 m. ( $3\frac{1}{2}'$ ) high and measuring 1.68 m.  $\times$  1.68 m. ( $5\frac{1}{2}' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'$ ), the pedestal being enclosed by an arch. The idol of Rām is in the centre while that

of Lakṣmaṇ flanks the right and that of Sitā flanks the left. The respective heights of the three idols are 0.91 m. (3'), 0.83 m. (2¾') and 0.83 m. (2¾'). All the idols are carved in pure white marble with that of Rām having a decorative umbrella above its head. All the three idols wear glistening silver crowns. Facing these three idols is the main hall wherein is planted the idol of Hanumān, the devotee of Rām. The idol of Hanumān is also carved in pure white marble and is mounted in an arched frame. The inner shrine containing the idols of Rām, Sitā and Lakṣmaṇ measures 3.65 m. × 3.65 m. (12' × 12') and the outer hall with the idol of God Hanumān measures 4.87 m. × 5.48 m. (16' × 18'). The get-up of the temple does not give the age of the temple but appears to be pretty old. A fair is held every year on the Rām Navamī day when a large number of devotees gather to pay their homage to Rām.

The temple of Mahādev contains the liṅg incarnation of Mahādev, the idols of Gaṇapati and the image of Nandī, the traditional carrier of Mahādev. The temple as it stands to-day was built about 50 years back but the idols are reported to be as old as 250 years. The temple is enclosed by a compound wall and has a massive wooden gate fixed in a stone frame which measures about 2.13 m. × 1.06 m. (7' × 3½'). The gate and the frame are enveloped in beautiful green creepers. The liṅg is in the inner shrine set in a wall. A door measuring 0.76 m. × 0.45 m. (2½' × 1½') leads to the inner shrine. The front of the inner shrine has a hall 5.48 m. × 3.65 m. (18' × 12') and facing the liṅg in the shrine in the hall is the image of Nandī in its sitting posture and mounted upon a pedestal 0.45 m. × 0.91 m. (1½' × 3'). The Nandī is of pure white marble stone. The shrine is enclosed by a vaulted dome of a height of about 12.19 m. (40') from the ground. The premises of Śrī Mahādev Samsthāna accommodate the Viṭthal-Rakhumāi temple. *सत्यमेव जयते*

With no pretensions to any architectural beauty is the temple of Viṭthal-Rakhumāi situated a few paces away to the left of the Idgāh. The story goes that a devotee found the idols in the bed of the river which he placed at their present location and built the temple. The idols are in the usual standing posture.

Sailū, (T. Pāthri; p. 13,923\*) is a big town in Parbhani district. The Sailū town municipality was established in 1941, and covers an area of 3.77 km<sup>2</sup> (1.458 sq. miles). The Municipal Committee is composed of 15 members. Out of the fifteen seats, two seats are reserved for women and two for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, respectively.

Different committees are constituted to carry out functions, pertaining to finance, construction, sanitation, audit, lighting, remission, collection and they work under the supervision of the President and the Executive Officer. The municipality maintains three markets. In 1959-60, the total income of the municipality amounted to Rs. 1,12,403.34 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 94,233.38.

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PURNA.

Rām Mandir.

Śrī Mahādev  
Samsthāna.

Viṭthal-  
Rakhumāi  
Temple.

SAILU.  
Town  
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SAILU.  
Town  
Municipality.

There is a Government dispensary and a veterinary dispensary in the town. The town has no drainage system but there are stone-lined gutters. There is no water-supply scheme in the town for providing water to the inhabitants. The main source of water-supply is bore-wells for the whole town. The Zilla Parishad manages the primary schools. There is one *balvāḍī*, managed by the municipality. The annual expenditure on the *balvāḍī* amounts to Rs. 2,000. There is no fire services maintained by the municipality.

There is a private cremation and burial ground belonging to the Mārvarī community. There is also a burial ground maintained by the Liṅgāyat Samāj.

There are two parks managed by the municipality.

There are two libraries of which one is managed by the Mahārāṣṭra Hindī Pracār Sabhā. The Municipality gives an annual grant to the library.

The Sailū town is a railway station on the Manmād-Kāceguḍā railway route. There is a post office and a telephone exchange in the town. There is a power-house also. The town has an office of the warehousing corporation and a branch office of the State Bank of Hyderabad.

Bābāsāheb  
Subhedār  
Mandir.

The mandir is situated and named after one Gopālṛāv Bābāsāheb Subhedār in Bābāsāheb Subhedār Gallī whom the people believe to be the *Guru* of Śrī Sāibābā. The samādhī of Gopālṛāv Bābāsāheb stands just behind the temple which has an idol of Viṣṇu carved in black stone and which is 0.91 m. (three feet) high. The idol of Viṣṇu is mounted upon a pedestal measuring 0.76 m. × 1.82 m. × 0.76 m. ( $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 6' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ ). The inner which contains the idol measures 2.74 m. × 1.83 m. × 3.05 m. ( $9' \times 6' \times 10'$ ). The temple has an excellent open space about it and is enclosed by a high compound wall on all sides. The *Puṇyatithi* of Gopālṛāv Bābāsāheb Mahārāj is celebrated for a week in the month of Mārgaśīrṣa from 1st Śuddha to the 7th when about 10,000 people from areas extending to Parbhaṇī and Jālnā, gather to pay their respects.

Bālāji  
Mandir.

The mandir is situated in Mārvaḍī Gallī and belongs to Maheśvarī Mārvaḍī Samāj. It is reported to date back to about a century. The temple contains the images of Rām, Lakṣmaṇ, Sītā, Rādhākṛṣṇa, Bālāji and other numerous deities and are mounted on three marble tiled steps. The images of Rām, Lakṣmaṇ Sītā and Rādhākṛṣṇa are all carved in white marble stone, while the image of Bālāji which is comparatively small is carved in silver and is shown as holding an umbrella overhead. The interior opens upon the outer which measures 2.43 m. × 8.53 m. ( $8' \times 28'$ ) properly called the *sabhāmaṇḍap*. The *sabhāmaṇḍap* has a ceiling made of wood and has a tiled floor. To the right of the inner in the *sabhāmaṇḍap* and quite close is the image of Dattātraya with a cow in the rear, all carved in marble. The image is mounted on a pedestal having eight cement pillars all round and supporting arches in between them. On the

opposite side is a similar constructional design containing the image of Gaṇapati. Next to the outer is an open chowk 5.48 m. × 7.31 m. (18' × 24') on the three sides of which excluding the entrance, are lobbies constructed on raised plinth of a height of about 0.76 m. (2½'). The lobbies are 5.48 m. (18') long and 2.43 m. (8') broad. Occasions such as Gokul Aṣṭamī, Kojāgiri Paurṇimā are celebrated in their traditional style.

This mandir is situated in the area of the city called Bhoi Gallī and could be regarded as an excellent piece of Jain sculpture. The temple was built about 35 years ago. The central portion of the main structure is a raised plinth of a height of 0.45 m. (1½') and measures 4.57 m. × 4.57 m. (15' × 15'). On this plinth are arranged 12 beautifully carved pillars joined by an equal number of arches. The pillars support a semicircular vaulted dome having a gold-plated pinnacle. In the centre of this plinth in the rear and facing the visitor is a marble pedestal about 0.91 m. (3') high and measuring about 1.52 m. × 1.52 m. (5' × 5'). The pedestal is decorated with arches formed by small pillars supporting them. On the pedestal are implanted the images of Pārśvanāth, Nemīnāth and Śaṅṭināth the apostles of Jain philosophy. The setting that surrounds is beautifully decorated in cement and marble carvings and bears paintings in multicoloured hues. The plinth that holds the superstructure has a lobby on all the four sides. The temple has in front of it a chowk measuring about 3.65 m. × 3.65 m. (12' × 12'). The chowk also has lobbies on all the sides except the front and each measures 2.43 m. × 3.65 m. (8' × 12'). Every lobby has in its centre two pillars with an arch in between and one on each side with corners joined with the wall. The temple as it exists today was completely renovated about 35 years ago but it is reported to be centuries old.

The *dargāh* is situated near the police station on a natural height of about 3.04 m. (10'). It is constructed on a raised plinth about 5.48 m. × 5.48 m. (18' × 18'). The plinth has a pillar each in every corner with two additional pillars in the centre of the four sides of the plinth thus making a total of 12 pillars. In the centre of the plinth measuring 8' is a raised platform 1½' high, and has two tombs. one of Hazrat Shahābuddin and the other that of his brother. The *dargāh* is partially covered with galvanised sheets supported by steel angle frames. There is a *nim* tree outside the *dargāh* and regarded to be as old as the *dargāh* itself, that is about 150 years. The *dargāh* of Hazrat Shahābuddin is supposed to fulfil the things desired for by the devotees. The *dargāh* is held in high esteem by persons belonging to all communities and at the time of *urus* hundreds of devotees from Sailū and other places assemble. The Sailū municipality contributes a sum of Rs. 100 to the *dargāh*.

The masjid could be regarded as one of the most impressive ones and exquisitely built in the whole of the district. It was constructed in 1927 by one Abdul Sattar, a wealthy merchant of Sailū town. The masjid is near the station on a slight natural

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SAILU.  
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Mandir.

Digambar Jain  
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Hazrat  
Shahābuddin  
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Madinā  
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Madinā  
Masjid.

elevation. It measures 15.85 m. × 10.66 m. (52' × 25') and has the top ceiling to a height of 10.66 m. (25'). In front is the main hall. The frontage is decorated with four open pillars and support in conjunction with the side walls five beautiful arches with the top centre of each arch covering a height of about 4.57 m. (15') from the ground. The open space in front of the hall measures 15.85 m. × 15.85 m. (52' × 52') and contains a reservoir which is 1.98 m. (6½') deep and measures 3.66 m. × 6.09 m. (12' × 20'). There is a fountain in the centre of the reservoir but it is out of use at present. The main structure of the masjid has a minaret in each corner. Besides these, there are six small minarets on the front and rear wall each, and again there are similar minarets each on the walls to the right and left. The flooring of the masjid is paved with plain tiles. The masjid has an open terrace from which the visitor gets a panoramic view of the surrounding areas of the town.

Mahādev  
Mandir.

It is an excellent temple built in the Hemādpanṭī style of architecture. To the front of the temple facing the visitor are four pillars forming a square with the two in the rear forming part of the wall. All the pillars bear beautiful carvings. The height of the pillars in the front as well as in the rear measures approximately 1.67 m. (5½'). Inside is the *gābhārā* about 0.76 m. (2½') deep and 2.43 m. × 2.43 m. (8' × 8') in dimension containing the Mahādev *ling* over which in the centre above is a dome. In the centre of the two pillars in the front is the image of Nandi carved in black rock. Quite close to the temple of Mahādev is the temple of Rām but slightly of a recent origin built about 100 years ago.

Medhyā Māruti  
Temple.

The small temple of Māruti situated in Brāhmaṇ Gallī goes by the name of Medhyā Māruti. The Medhyā Māruti is famous for the extraordinary legend that is attached to it. If a sinful act is committed and if the sinner touches the image of Māruti, the image is supposed to change colour into a darkish blue and perspires profusely. It is also said that some indications are visible if there is going to be an occurrence of a possible calamity. However, it is very rarely that people have occasion to witness such a phenomenon.

Murjīdhar  
Mandir.

This temple is situated in Subhedār Gallī. The temple contains the idol of Kṛṣṇa carved in black stone and that of Rādhā carved in white marble. The idols are installed on a pedestal 1.21 m. × 1.21 m. (4' × 4') which is decorated by a *makhar*-like design having four pillars all carved in wood. The entrance to the inner is very small measuring 0.61 m. × 1.21 m. (2' × 4'). The front of the inner has four pillars supporting in between them three arches of which the centre one is a bigger one than the rest of the two. The *sabhāmandap* which has a richly carved wooden ceiling measures about 4.57 m. × 6.09 m. (15' × 20') and has six pillars supporting the ceiling which is 2.04 m. (10') high. The temple is reported to be a century old. In the temple every year the Kṛṣṇa Janma is celebrated with all the traditional pomp and glory.



CHAPTER 19.

Places.

SAILU.

Saṅkar Liṅg  
Mandir.

The temple of Saṅkar *liṅg* is situated in Saudāgar Mohallā and is reported to be about 150 years old. The Saṅkar *liṅg* is in an inner room 3.04 m. × 3.04 m. (10' × 10') which has a tiled floor. The *liṅg* is placed in a square wooden frame made of four pillars which support in between them four arches and a small circular dome above, all set in metal sheet. The entrance to the inner measures 0.61 m. × 1.21 m. (2' × 4'). In front of the inner is the outer 2.13 m. × 7.62 m. (7' × 25') beautifully tiled and having four cut stone pillars 0.76 m. × 0.76 m. (2½' × 2½'). The pillars support three arches and ceiling built in bricks. The temple has a *sabhāmaṇḍap* built about 60 years ago and measures 6.70 m. × 13.41 m. (22' × 44') and has a ceiling of the height of about 15'. The *sabhāmaṇḍap* contains a boring well. The outer has the stone image of a Nandi exactly facing the Saṅkar *liṅg* and at a distance of about 4.57 m. (15') from it. In the *sabhāmaṇḍap* there is another *Nandī* made of brass and hollow inside and mounted upon a pedestal about 0.76 m. (2½') high. The pedestal is tiled on all sides with beautiful coloured tiles. The temple belongs to the Vīrśaiva Liṅgāyat community. Above the Saṅkar *liṅg* is a pinnacle having three niches one above the other and on top of which are four stone images of monkeys which support the tower above the temple. Each niche contains an image of a God or deity. The Mahāśivarātra festival from Śrāvaṇ Śuddha 1st to 7th and Gaṇapaṇī festival on Bhādrapad Śuddha 15th are celebrated with great rejoicings when hundreds of devotees from the city gather to pay homage to the deities.

The *maṭh* of Govind Dās consists of a big hall measuring 9.14 m. × 4.57 m. (30' × 15') and the place of worship behind the hall. It is a cement construction on a raised plinth about 2½' high and admeasures 1.21 m. (4') high, 1.21 m. (4') long. In front of the inner in the hall is an altar on both sides of which are half-open pillars in the wall which support an arch. The hall ceiling is about 3.65 m. (12') high and has iron-steel girders. The walls are plastered with cement lime. There is an open space about the *maṭh* which is enclosed by a compound wall 3.65 m. (12') high. The compound contains a well with the round top built in bricks. The *maṭh* belongs to the followers of Dādupāth among the Mārwaḍī community. The *maṭh* contains the *samādhis* of Śrī Govinddās, Śrī Benidās and Śrī Giridhārīdās. The *maṭh* has about 8.09 hectares (20 acres) of land for its maintenance. The *maṭh* accommodates a primary girls' school run by the Zilla Parishad.

Śrī Govind Dās  
Maṭh.

Sendurasana | T. Basmath : RS—Coṇḍī 6.43 km. (4 miles) : p. 1.665) village is situated to the north at a distance of about 16.09 km. (10 miles) from Basmath. It has four temples, one each dedicated to Niḷkaṇṭha, Māruti, Rāmcandra and Viṭṭhal Rakhumāi. Of these the temple of Niḷkaṇṭha is famous for its architecture in the Hemāḍpantī style. There is an ancient historical *gaḍhī* but it is in bad repairs. The other objects of note are an old *dharmaśālā*, a *maṭh* and two mosques. The village has a primary school.

SENDURASANA.

## CHAPTER 19.

## Places.

## SINGI NAGA.

Singi Nāga (T. Hiṅgolī; p. 750) is a village in Hiṅgolī situated to the west at a distance of about 25.74 km. (16 miles) from Hiṅgolī. The village has two temples, one of Mārutī and the other of Śri Nāganāth which is one of the historical temples. The village derives its present name from its association with the temple of Śri Nāganāth. The village has a primary school.

SHIRAD  
SHAHAPUR.

Śirad Śahāpūr [T. Basmath; RS—Coṇḍī 8.04 km. (5 miles); p. 3,510] is situated to the north-west at a distance of about 16.09 km. (10 miles) from it. There are six temples three of which are dedicated to Mārutī and three to Mahādev. Of these, one temple of Mahādev is situated on a hill top near the village called the Sāraṅg Ayyā Pahād. Besides, the village has also a Jain Mandir which is a famous place of worship of the followers of Jainism. Every year in the month of Māgh a fair is held on the Pahād of Sāraṅg Ayyā known as Sāraṅg Ayyā fair. The other objects of note are two *maths*, one called after Nityānand Svāmī and the other after Sāraṅg Ayyā, three mosques and a *dargāh* called after Śāhmadav on a hill nearby the village. The village has two primary schools, one for boys and the other for girls.

## SIDDHESHVAR.

Siddheśvar [T. Hiṅgolī; RS—Coṇḍī; 40.23 km. (25 miles); p. 2,699] is a village situated at a distance of 45.06 km. (28 miles) from Hiṅgolī town. It is located along the Hiṅgolī-Parbhani Road. At Siddheśvar a dam has been constructed across the Purnā river and is called after the village. The dam has a capacity of holding 2,189,600 c. metres (7,820 m. c. ft.) of water. The total length of the dam is 602.22 m. (19,745 ft.) of which 225.70 m. (740 ft.) is masonry construction and the rest is earthen. The construction of the main dam has been completed. The main canal would be of the length of 54.71 km. (34 miles) and will have a capacity to allow 1,500 cusecs of water to flow. The scheme, when completed, would irrigate 64,800 hectares (1,60,000 acres) of land. Siddheśvar has a rest-house. Of late the village has acquired importance due to the construction of the dam.

## SONPETH.

Sonpeth [T. Gaṅgākhed; RS—Parlī-Vaijnāth 24.14 km. (15 miles); p. 5,676] is a very old town situated in Parbhani district and since time immemorial it is a centre of trade and commerce.

## Municipality.

The municipality at Sonpeth was established in 1946, and has an area of 4.92 km<sup>2</sup> (1.9 square miles) under its jurisdiction. This area is divided into wards from which a total of 10 members are elected to the Municipal Committee. Of these, one seat is reserved for women and one is reserved for the scheduled caste community. The President is elected by the members from among themselves. The Vice-President is either nominated by the President or elected by the members. He wields and exercises all the powers of the President in the absence of the latter.

The administrative organisation is carried on by the staff appointed for the purpose with the President at the helm of affairs. There is the tax department headed by a Tax-Inspector, a Superintendent who looks after customs and excise and the sanitary department headed by a Sanitary Inspector.

The total income of the municipality in 1959-60, from various sources excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 12,921. It comprised Rs. 5,718 accruing from tax on houses and lands, Rs. 2,158 as revenue from municipal property, Rs. 2,658 as Government grants-in-aid and Rs. 2,387 from miscellaneous sources.

During the same year, expenditure incurred was Rs. 9,844. It comprised expenditure on general administration, Rs. 3,683; public lighting, Rs. 856; conservancy, Rs. 5,082 and Rs. 223 on miscellaneous items.

The wells and river form the sources of water-supply. Water-carriers are employed to water the roads. There is no regular drainage system in the town. However, the municipality has drawn up a plan to provide the town with drainage facilities.

There are no asphalted and metalled roads in the town. The length of unmetalled roads measures 2.41 km. (one mile and four furlongs). The municipality has plans for building new roads. The municipality proposes to undertake the drainage scheme and construction of roads simultaneously.

Primary education is compulsory in the town. It is managed by the Zilla Parishad. There is also a Government middle-cum-high school where education up to the S.S.C. level is imparted. The municipality does not extend any grant-in-aid to the educational institutions.

There is no dispensary under the municipal management. However, there are two Government dispensaries, one ayurvedic and one veterinary where free treatment is given. The municipality takes adequate precautionary measures to prevent the outbreak of epidemics.

The town does not have any library or any other recreational facilities.

The Devī Mandir, Viṭṭhal Mandir, Rāmeśvar Mandir, Someśvar Mandir and Nagareśvar Mandir are the only places where people quietly pass their evenings.

Tapovan [T. Basmath; RS—Coṇḍī 22.53 km. (14 miles); p. 1,048] is a village lying 22.53 km. (14 miles) to the west of Basmath. There are four temples in the village. Of these the one dedicated to Vaya Vyādhośvar is the most famous. It is also known for its architectural beauty. Every year in the month of Caitra a fair is held in honour of Vaya Vyādhośvar when the deity is taken in procession. Besides the temples, there is also a *dharmasālā*, a *maṭh* and a primary school.

Tembhurnī [T. Basmath; RS—Basmath 9.65 km. (6 miles); p. 1,183].—This village is situated to the west at a distance of about 9.65 km. (6 miles). There are two temples, one dedicated to Mahārudra and the other to Yesubuvā. Every year a fair is held in honour of Yesubuvā in the month of Pauṣa, when about a thousand people from nearby villages assemble.

## CHAPTER 19.

## Places.

SONPETH  
Municipality.

TAPOVAN.

TEMBHURNI.

## CHAPTER 19.

Places.  
VALUR.

Valur [T. Pāthri; RS—Sailū 9.65 km. (6 miles); p. 5,806] is an agricultural village lying at a distance of 48.28 km. (30 miles) from Pāthri and 9.65 km. (6 miles) from Sailū. It has a number of small temples amongst which the temple of Vālmiki is prominent and is held in great veneration. The temple was in dilapidated condition but was repaired recently. Besides temples, there is a primary school and an ayurvedic dispensary run by the Government. There is also a mosque. A small fair is held in the village at the time of Śivarātra festival.

YELGAON-  
TUKARAM.

Yelgānv Tukārām (T. Kaḷamnuri; RS—Bordā; p. 1,359) is a village situated at a distance of about 19.31 km. (twelve miles) from Kaḷamnuri. Here there are two well-known temples, those of Tukārām Mahārāj and Śrī Rāmji Bāpū. While the temple of Tukārām Mahārāj is some 50 to 60 years old, the temple of Rāmji Bāpū is of recent construction. Śrī Tukārām Mahārāj was originally a resident of Sukli-tarf-Javlā, also a village in Kaḷamnuri tahsil, but later he established himself at Yelgānv Tukārām. Perhaps the village derives its name from this man whom people considered to be a Mahātmā. Due to his intense devotion and selfless work for the people he commanded profound respect, as a mark of which a big fair is held on Jyeṣṭha Śuddha Aṣṭamī which is the death anniversary of Tukārām Mahārāj. A congregation of nearly three to four thousand people from the Kaḷamnuri and other tahsils assemble for this Jatra to pay their homage to the Mahātmā. Traders keep their articles for sale and among others the shop-keepers of brass and copper vessels figure prominently. Transactions to the tune of Rs. 50,000 take place. The expenditure on fair is met out of the proceeds of taxes collected from the traders by the village Panchayat. There is a primary school in the village and a library which is under the management of the village panchayat.

YELDARI.

Yeldarī [T. Hiṅgoli; RS—Hiṅgoli 41.84 km. (26 miles); p. 1,847] lies 14.48 km. (9 miles) from Jintūr and 80.47 km. (50 miles) from Hiṅgoli. The village is situated on both the banks of the Pūrṇā river across which a dam has been built here. The storage capacity of its tank is 952 m<sup>3</sup> (34,400 million cubic feet). A hydro-electric station is also constructed, which, when completed, would produce 15,000 kw. electricity benefiting Mānvath, Parbhani, Nānded, Hiṅgoli and Pāthri. There is a rest-house at Yeldarī.

ZARI.

Zarī (T. Parbhani; RS—Parbhani 17.70 km. (11 miles); p. 3,920) is a large agricultural village bounded on the east by Mirzāpūr village, on the west by Maṇḍvā, on the south by Khānāpūr and on the north by the Parbhani-Jintūr Road which connects it with the headquarters of the district. The village is under Gram-panchayat administration and has a Government dispensary and a school. At a distance of one mile from the village there is a place of pilgrimage called 'Nag Zari' where a small fair is held at the time of Amāvāsyā and Pūrṇimā. The village seems to have derived its name from this place. In the village

there are two temples one dedicated to Hanumān and the other to Viṭṭhal Rakhumāi. There is also a huge *masjid* which is reported to be very old.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.  
ZARL

SAINTS AND POETS OF PARBHANI DISTRICT.

Bhāskar Bhaṭ, a learned Brāhmaṇ and a firm believer in the Vedas, was born at Kasār in Jintūr tahsil of Parbhani district and is remembered for his melodious and lucid composition.

BHASKAR BHAT.

Bhakt Nāmdev, one of the celebrated saints of Mahārāṣṭra was born in 1270 A.D. at Sarsi in Hingoli tahsil. It is said that right from his childhood he used to visit the temple of Auṇḍhā-Nāgnāth for the *darśan* of the God. A devotee of God Viṭṭhal of Paṇḍharpūr, it is said, by his intense devotion he made Viṭṭhal speak to him. He was also a great poet. Viobā Khecar was his *guru*. He died in 1350 A.D.

BHAKT NAMDEV.

A noted saint poetess and one of the principal followers of Sant Nāmdev was born at Gaṅgākhed. She composed and sang many poems in praise of Nāmdev and convinced the people of the greatness of Nāmdev. That she was so much engrossed in *Bhakti* (devotion), she was called *Rājyogī* by the people. She took *samādhi* in 1350 A.D.

SANT JANABAI.

A contemporary of Eknāth Mahārāj, and famous as a well-known critic and a philosopher poet, Shri Raṅganāth Magrikar has given a wealth of literature to Marāṭhī. Among his famous works mention may be made of *Cit Sadānand Zaharī* and 'Yog Vāsistha', the former being a critique on *Bhagavadgītā* and the latter on 225 'Ślokas' (verses) of Mahābhārata.

SHRI RANGANATH  
MACRIKAR.

One Murārpaṇt Deshpānde of Paithan was having no son. One day an astrologer predicted that a son would be born to him provided he performed penance by eating only leaves of neem tree. He did it and accordingly a son was born to him who was named Nimbājī. He lived to be one of the famous poets of mediaeval Mahārāṣṭra. His famous compositions are 'Jnānabodha' and 'Japmāl'.

SHRI NIMBRAJ.

One of the propagators of Śākt Pañth is supposed to be the incarnation of Sudāmdev. He spent many years in the forests in deep meditation and then did the pilgrimage of most of the holy places in India. Afterwards he devoted himself to the upliftment of the down-trodden and the illiterate. He instituted the worship of Gaṇeś, Devī and Nārāyaṇ on religious principles throughout Mahārāṣṭra. An indologist and *yogī*, Śrī Śuk has written many books in Marāṭhī and Sanskr̥t which are preserved in Basmat *maṭh* in Parbhani district.

SHRI SHUK.

Sādhu Mahārāj, originally called Hanumant Rāv, right from his childhood, was inclined towards the devotion of God. He practised austerities at Māhūr after his marriage and later became a *Mantri* or Adviser of King Jaysinh of Kandhār on his

SADHU  
MAHARAJ.

**CHAPTER 19.****Places.****SADHU  
MAHARAJ.**

request. He served his master intelligently. One day when the king had gone to see Hanumant Rāv, he found him in a deep trance of devotion upon which the king exclaimed "Hanumant Rāv has really become a Sādhu". From thence onwards his family came to be known as Sādhu. Once when Sādhu Mahārāj along with his family was returning to Māhūr from Umardhed, he beheld in a vision Lord Dattātraya who told him that he would be omnipresent in his family for seven generations if he continued to stay at Umardhed. Sādhu Mahārāj made Umardhed his home and there he composed verses under the pen-name of 'Rāmātmaj'.



सत्यमेव जयते

# DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

## EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADINGS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES ARE BROADLY ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER FOR THE WHOLE OF THE DISTRICT

*Column (1).*—The names are given both in English and Deonagari. The English spelling is marked diacritically as under :—

ā-आ; ī-ई; ū-ऊ; r-ऋ; c-च; ch-छ; t-ट; th-ठ; d-ड; dh-ढ; m-म; n-न; ſ-ः;  
 ṅ-ङ; ṇ-ण; s-स; ṣ-ः; ṣ-ष; l-ळ.

Abbreviations indicating Tahsils.—

Basmath-Bmt.	Jintur-Jnt.	Partur-Ptr.
Gangakhed-Gkd.	Kalamnuri-Kmr.	Pathri-Pth.
Hingoli-Hgl.	Parbhani-Prb.	

*Column (2).*—(a) Direction; (b) Travelling distance of the village from the taluka Headquarters.

Abbreviations used showing direction from taluka Headquarters—

E—East.	S—South.	NW—North-West.
W—West.	NE—North-East.	SW—South-West.
N—North.	SE—South-East.	HQ—Headquarters.

*Column (3).*—(a) Area (Sq. miles); (b) Total population; (c) Number of households; (d) Total number of 'cultivators' and 'agricultural labourers'.

*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) Bazar day; (c) Distance of the bazar place from the village.

*Column (7).*—(a) Nearest motor stand; (b) Its distance from the village.

*Column (8).*—Drinking water facilities available in the village—

br—brook.	o—scarcity of water.	pl—pipe-line.	t—tank.
cl—canal.	p—pond.	spr—spring.	W—big well.
n—nalla.	rsr—reservoir.	str—stream.	w—small well.

*Column (9).*—Miscellaneous information about school, panchayat, co-operative society, temple, math, mosque, dargah, chavadi, gymnasium, library, dispensary, church and inscription :—

Sl—school.	tr-clg—Training College.	(c)—credit.	(mis)—miscellaneous.
(h)—High.	mun—municipality.	(fmg)—farming.	(mp)—multipurpose.
(m)—middle.	pyt—panchayat.	(i)—industrial.	(sp)—sale and purchase.
(pr)—primary.	Cs—co-operative society.	(con)—consumers.	(wvg)—weaving.
			Fr—fair.

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—Magh; Phg—Phalgun;  
 Sud—Shudha (First fortnight of the month); Vad—Vadya (Second fortnight of the month).

tl—temple.	dg—dargah.	ch—chavadi.	Cch—Church.
M—Math.	dh—dharamshala.	lib—library.	ins—inscription.
mq—mosque.	gym—gymnasium.	dp—dispensary.	

**N.B.**—Figures for Distance in columns (2), (4), (5), (6) and (7) stand for miles and furlongs.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Āḍagānv—Bmt;—आडगांव	W; 13-0	5-5; 2183; 441; 372	Local; ..
Āḍagānv—Gkd;—आडगांव	E; 8-0	1-7; 496; 83; 269	Palam; 4-0
Āḍagānv—Hgl;—आडगांव	N; 14-0	5-2; 660; 135; 369	Kanergaon; 4-0
Āḍagānv—Jnt;—आडगांव	SW; 9-0	3-1; 622; 150; 302	Walur; 3-0
Āḍagānv—(Khaṇḍāgale)—Jnt आडगांव (खंडागळे).	E; 14-0	7-5; 2044; 459; 1014	Local; ..
Āḍagānv Tārī Lāsīnā; Prb;— आडगांव तर्फ लासिना.	E; 18-0	1-5; 128; 24; 67;	Purna; 1-0
Āḍagānv Tārī Sugānv—Prb;— आडगांव तर्फ सुगांव.	SE; 20-0	4-7; 239; 46; 148;	Purna; 5-0
Āḍasar—Jnt;—आडसर	W; 12-0	0-9; 68; 16; 35	Charthana; 2-0
Āḍhā—Kmr;—आढा	SE; 18-0	1-1; 288; 54; 119	Akhada Balapur; 2-0
Āḍol—Hgl;—अडोल	W; 20-0	3-2; 351; 73; 207	Narsi; 6-0
Āḍadād—Bmt;—अगदाद	W; 4-0	0-7; DESERTED	.. ..
Aher—Borgānv—Pth;—अहेर- बोरगांव.	SW; 12-0	4-8; 1213; 236; 645	Satona; 3-0
Ahervāḍī—Prb;—अहेरवाडी	E; 14-0	3-8; 1116; 230; 657	.. 6-0
Āḍadāpūr—Prb;—आजदापूर	SE; 15-0	0-9; 265; 48; 132	Purna; 3-0
Āḍalasonḍā—Bmt;—आजळसोंडा	E; 16-0	5-6; 1243; 262; 550	Jawala; 2-0
Āḍegānv—Hgl;—आजेगांव	W; 20-0	10-0; 2090; 421; 966	Local; ..
Ākaṇī—Ptr;—आकणी	E; 10-0	6-0; 1306; 221; 537	Local; ..
Ākhāḍā Bāḷāpūr—Kmr;— आखाडा बाळापूर.	SE; 12-0	2-4; 2800; 538; 640	Local; ..
Ākolī—Bmt;—आकोली	W; 4-0	2-6; 814; 131; 419	Basmath; 4-0
Ākolī—Gkd;—आकोली	S; 3-0	3-2; 812; 179; 367	Gangakhed; 4-0
Ākolī—Jnt;—आकोली	W; 2-0	1-5; 270; 51; 171	Jintur; 2-0
Ākolī—Ptr;—आकोली	E; 15-0	2-6; 504; 94; 210	Ashti; 2-0
Āland—Prb;—आळंद	SE; 7-0	2-0; 396; 72; 215	Jamb; 2-0
Ālāpūr—Pāṇḍhari—Prb;— आलापूर-पांढरी.	W; 8-0	9-6; 217; 38; 104	Kataneshwar; 3-0



Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day			Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
Purna;	10-0	Local;	..	Wed.	..	12-0	w.	SI (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr; 2 tl; mq; dg; dh.
Gangakhed;	10-0	Palarn;	4-0;	Sat.	Kerwadi;	2-0	W; w.	SI (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Kanergaon;	4-0	Kanergaon;	4-0;	Mon.	Local;	1-0	w;	SI (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr; tl; dh; ch.
Selu;	9-0	Walur;	3-0;	Wed.	..	7-0	w.	SI (pr); Cs. (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Parbhani;	40-0	Local;	..	Sat.	..	2-0	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs. (mp); Mahadeo Fr. Mg. Sud. 12, 10 tl; mq; 4 dg; dh; gym; ch; 2 dp (vet).
Purna;	1-0	Purna;	1-0;	Mon.	..	..	w.	..
Purna;	5-0	Purna;	5-0;	Mon.	..	..	w.	Cs; tl.
Selu;	22-0	Charthana;	2-0;	Mon.	..	2-0	n; w.	tl.
Borda;	12-0	Akhada Bala- pur;	2-0;	Tue.	Akhada Bala- pur;	2-0	n; w.	Cs (mp); tl.
Hingoli;	14-0	Siddheshwar;	3-0;	Sun.	Siddheshwar;	10-0	w; n.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	..	..	..	DESERTED	..	..	..
Satona;	3-0	Satona;	3-0;	Mon.	Selu;	6-0	W;rv.	Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Purna;	6-0	Purna;	6-0;	Mon.	..	..	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs; Sajgir Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 5 tl; ch; lib.
Purna;	3-0	Purna;	3-0;	Mon.	..	..	w.	tl; ch.
Chondhi;	12-0	Jawala;	2-0;	Sun.	..	6-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs.; Vitthal Rakhu- mai Fr. Ct. Sud. 10; 2 tl; mq; dg; dp.
Washim;	28-0	Local;	..	Thu.	..	..	w.	SI (pr); Cs; Keshavraj Maharaj Fr. and Asd. Kt. 5 tl.
Partur;	12-0	Mantha;	4-0;	Fri.	..	3-0	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Borda;	12-0	Local;	..	Tue.	Local;	..	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); 6 tl.; m; mq; dg; 3 dh; ch.; 5 dp.
Basmath;	4-0	Basmath;	4-0;	Tue.	..	4-0	w.	SI (pr); Cs.; tl.
Gangakhed;	4-0	Gangakhed;	4-0;	Mon.	Gangakhed;	3-0	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Parbhani;	20-0	Jintur	2-0;	Tue.	Jintur	2-0	rv.	2 tl.
Partur;	16-0	Ashti;	2-0;	Fri.	Partur;	15-0	W;w.	SI (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 6-7; 3 tl.
..	1-4	Pedgaon;	3-0;	Sun.	..	..	W.	SI (pr); Cs. 2 tl.
Pingali;	6-0	Pingali;	6-0;	Thu.	..	..	rv.	Cs; tl.; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Ālegānv—Bmt;—आळेगांव ..	S; 14-0	3-6; 635; 127; 340	Chudava; 2-0
Amadāpūr—Prb;—अमदापूर ..	S; 7-0	3-1; 491; 110; 230	Singapur; 2-0
Āmadarī—Hgl;—आमदरी ..	W; 28-0	1-9; 239; 45; 109	Yeldari Camp; 3-0
Āmagavhāṇ (Āmbālā)—Hgl;— आमगव्हाण (अंबाला) ..	N; 14-0	3-5; 401; 86; 245	Phalegaon; 2-0
Āmalā—Hgl;—आमला ..	W; 6-0	2-3; 466; 90; 147	Narsi; 3-0
Amanāthā—Bmt—अमनाठा ..	N; 6-6	0-8 DESERTED	.. ..
Āmbā—Bmt;—आंबा ..	N; 6-6	3-2; 1584; 309; 751	Local; 0-2
Āmbā—Ptr;—आंबा ..	N; 2-0	6-1; 1571; 322; 735	Local; ..
Āmbāḷā—Bmt;—अंबाळा ..	N; 7-0	0-7 DESERTED	.. ..
Āmbaravādī—Jnt;—अंबरवाडी ..	N; 10-0	6-3; 1673; 332; 987	Local; ..
Āmbegānv Chārum;—Pth;— अंबेगांव छारूम ..	.. ..	3-9; 924; 185; 501	Manwath; 4-0
Āmbegānv Digar—Pth;—अंबेगांव दिगर ..	N; 15-0	1-1; 223; 43; 135	Selu; 4-0
Āmbe Tākālī—Prb;—आंबे टाकळी ..	SE; 8-0	3-3; 619; 120; 231	Daithana; 2-0
Āmbhodā—Ptr;—आंभोडा ..	SE; 26-0	4-8; 656; 132; 283	.. ..
Āmbhor Sēlke—Ptr;—आंभोर शेळके ..	W; 16-0	3-2; 688; 176; 333	Pangari; 6-0
Āmbhorā—Ptr;—आंभोरा ..	N; 18-0	2-2; 818; 227; 450	.. ..
Āmbhorī—Kmr;—आंभोरी ..	W; 5-0	2-6; 441; 88; 232	Masod; 3-0
Anakhaḷī—Jnt;—अनखळी ..	SE; 20-0	3-9; 707; 146; 319	Jawala Bazar; 3-0
Ānandagānv—Ptr;—आनंदगांव ..	S; 20-0	1-8; 382; 73; 236	Ashti; 6-0
Andhāpurī—Pth;—अंधापुरी ..	S; 4-0	3-1; 567; 113; 290	Kansur; 2-0
Andhāravādī—Hgl;—अंधारवाडी ..	N; 2-0	1-3; 249; 47; 169	Hingoli; 1-0
Āngalagānv—Jnt;—अंगलगांव ..	N; 7-0	3-3; 609; 140; 325	.. ..
Āngalagānv—Ptr;—अंगलगांव ..	SE; 12-0	2-9; 528; 101; 315	Selgaon; 1-0
Añjanavādā—Hgl;—अंजनवाडा ..	SW; 12-0	7-6; 557; 117; 325	Aundha Nagnath; 3-0
Añjanavādī—Bmt;—अंजनवाडी ..	NW; 17-0	2-1; 703; 149; 252	Jawala Bazar; 5-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Chudava; 4-0	Kaulgaon; 2-0; ..	Nanded; 10-0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; ch; Cch.
Singapur; 2-0	Parbhani; 6-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; dg; ch.
Hingoli; 25-0	Yeldari Camp; 3-0; Wed.	Yeldari; 2-0	W;w.	tl.
Kanergaon; 3-0	Kanergaon; 2-0; Mon.	Local; 1-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Hingoli; 6-0	Narsi; 3-0; Sun.	Hingoli; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. ..	DESERTED	..	..
Chondhi; 0-2	Local; .. ..	Chondhi; 0-4	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; lib; dp.
Partur; 2-0	Partur; 2-0; Sat.	Partur; 2-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Phg. Sud. 9; 6 tl; M; mq; 2 dg.
.. ..	.. ..	DESERTED	..	..
Parbhani; 40-0	Yeldari; 4-0; Wed.	Manakeshwar; 4-0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Manwath Road; 5-0	Manwath; 4-0; Mon.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl; ch.
Selu; 4-0	Selu; 4-0; Sun.	Pathri; 15-0	rv;	Cs; tl.
Dhondi; 2-0	Daithana; 2-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W;w.	2 tl.
.. ..	Naldoha; 1-4; Mon.	.. ..	W;w.	2 tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10-0	W;w.
Hingoli; 6-0	Hingoli; 6-0; Tue.	Khanapur; 2-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 5; 7 tl; ch.
Chondhi; 12-0	Jawala Bazar; 3-0; Sun.	Salana 3-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Partur; 16-0	Ashti; 4-0; Fri.	.. ..	20-0	W.
Manwath Road; 20-0	Kansur; 2-0; Thu.	Pathri; 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Pir Urs. Ps. First Thursday; tl; dg.
Hingoli; 1-0	Hingoli; 1-0; Tue.	.. ..	2-0	W.
.. ..	.. ..	Manakeshwar; 2-0	w.	Cs; Pola Fr. Srn; tl.
Satona Kh.; 2-0	Satona Kh.; 2-0; Mon.	.. ..	5-0	W.
Hingoli; 12-0	Aundha 3-0; Thu.	.. ..	3-0	W;n.
Chondhi; 16-0	Nagnath; Jawala Bazar; 5-0; ..	.. ..	3-0	W.
				Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 4 tl; dh.
				Sl (pr); tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Antaravālā Kh.—Ptr.—अंतरवाला खु.	S; 13-0	0-4; DESERTED	.. ..
Antaravēlī—Gkd.—अंतरवेली	.. SW; 17-0	4-3; 876; 158; 456	Badwani; 4-0
Arā —Bmt.—अराळ	.. W; 11-0	3-4; 1382; 204; 618	Adgaon; 5-0
Ārakhed—Gkd.—आरखेड	.. NE; 12-0	2-4; 627; 135; 280	Palam; 2-0
Arāṭī—Kmr.—अराटी	.. W; 5-0	0-9; 36; 6; 22	Salwa; 3-0
Ārḍā (Khārī)—Ptr.—आर्डा (खारी)	E; 21-0	1-0; 291; 61; 158	Mantha; 3-0
Ārḍā (Tolājī)—Ptr.—आर्डा (तोलाजी)	.. N; 13-0	4-4; 812; 170; 215	Pangari Gosavi; 3-0
Ārvī.—Prb.—आर्वी	.. NW; 7-0	7-4; 1893; 395; 950	Local; ..
Āsanagānv—Ptr.—आसनगांव	.. S; 12-0	2-3; 350; 71; 162	Ashti; 4-0
Āsegānv—Bmt.—आसेगांव	.. SE; 4-0	3-2; 729; 159; 319	Basmath; 5-0
Āsegānv—Jnt.—आसेगांव	.. SE; 15-0	6-9; 1922; 377; 849	Local; ..
Asolā—Jnt.—असोला	.. SE; 14-0	3-6; 602; 121; 346	.. ..
Asolā—Kmr.—असोला	.. SW; 10-0	1-9; 491; 79; 204	Nandapur; 2-0
Asolā—Prb.—असोला	.. E; 5-0	7-5; 2048; 433; 1154	Local; ..
Asolā Aundha—Bmt.—असोला औंध	W; 25-0	3-7; 884; 175; 357	Jawala Bazar; 1-4
Asolā Tarf Lākh—Bmt.—असोला तर्फ लाख.	NW; 12-0	3-7; 793; 154; 347	Shirad Shahapur; 3-0
Asonḍā—Kmr.—असोडा	.. SE; 16-0	0-9; 228; 48; 143	Lakh; 2-0
Āṣṭī—Ptr.—आष्टी	.. S; 15-0	16-2; 5596; 1085; 1420	Local; ..
Aṭolā—Pth.—अटोला	.. N; 17-0	1-2; 108; 23; 75	Kolha; 3-0
Aundhā—Hgl.—औंधा	.. SW; 14-0	10-7; 4276; 826; 1082	Local; ..
Āvaī—Bmt.—आवई	.. W; 7-0	3-1; 812; 158; 386	Lon Bk; 2-0
Āva agānv—Gkd.—आवळगांव	.. W; 8-0	3-6; 928; 203; 427	Waradgaon; 3-0
Āva agānv—Ptr.—आवळगांव	.. E; 16-0	1-4; 165; 34; 60	Kendhali; 2-4

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Parali; .. 12-0	Dharmapuri; 3-0 ..	Ujanipati; 4-0	W;w	Sl (pr); Cs (img); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; tl; ch.
Basmath; 12-0	Local; .. Fri.	..	w.	Sl(pr); Cs; Fr. Mg. Vad. 6; 4 tl; mq; ch.
Gangakhed; 16-0	Palam; 2-0; Sat.	Palam; 2-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs (c); Damajipant Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; 3 tl; M; ch.
Borda; 6-0	Kalamnuri; 4-0 Mon.	..	W; w.	.. ..
Saton; 6-0	Mantha; 3-0; Fri.	..	W;w.	tl.
Partur; 10-0	Mantha; 6-0; Fri.	Watur; 4-0	W; w.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 2 tl; ch.
Pedgaon; 4-0	Kurnbhari; 2-0; Thu.	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl; 2dh; lib.
Partur; 12-0	Ashti; 4-0; Fri.	Partur; 12-0	W.	Cs; tl; M; dh;
Basmath .. 5-0	Basmath; 5-0 Tue.	Palasgaon; 2-0	w; rv.	Sl (pr); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud 6; 3 tl.
Parbhani; .. 13-0	Local; .. Wed.	Rameshwar; 4-0	W.	3Sl (Pr. m. h.); Cs; 7tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	Charthana; 12-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs (mp); 4 tl; dg; ch; Pandav Temple.
Borda; 1-0	Borda; 1-0; Fri.	..	W; w.	Sl(pr); Cs (c); dg.
Pingali; 3-0	Pingali; 3-0; Thu.	..	w.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; Mahadeo Fr; 4tl; 2M; dg; 2dh; lib.
Chondhi; 13-0	Jawala; 1-4; Sun.	Nageshwadi; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Shirali; 6-0	Shirad; 3-0; Sat.	..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dhamani; 4-0	Hingoli; 3-4; Tue.	..	W; w.	Sl(pr); tl; dh.
Partur; 14-0	Local; .. Fri.	..	W; w.	2 Sl(pr, m); 2Cs; 11tl; 2M; 3mq; 4dg; lib; 6 dp.
Manwath Road; 4-0	Manwath; 8-0; Mon.	..	n.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Chondhi; 12-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; 0-1	w.	2 Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 11; Nag-Panchami Fr. Sru; 3tl; 4M; 3mq; 2dg; dh; ch; 2 lib; dp.
Marsul; 2-0	Purna; 6-0; Mon.	Basmath; 7-0	w.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Waradgaon; 3-0	Naikota; 2-0; Fri.	Gangakhed; 8-0	W; w.	Sl(pr); Cs(c); tl; dh; ch.
Partur; 10-0	Mantha; 4-0; Fri.	..	W; w.	Cs (c); tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Āzamābād—Gkd;—आजमाबाद ..	SE; 10·0	6·9; 1355; 252; 471	Local; ..
Bābāī—Ptr;—बाबई ..	NW; 8·0	1·9; 434; 93; 253	Rajani; 2·0
Bābhaī—Kmr;—बामळी ..	E; 8·0	3·1; 967; 181; 559	Gaul; 2·0
Bābhaī—Prb;—बामळी ..	E; 10·0	2·6; 524; 82; 257	Pimpri 2·0 Deshmukh;
Bābhujagānv—Bmt;—बामुळगांव	S; 5·0	3·4; 669; 118; 273	Basmath; 5·0
Bābhujagānv—Hgl;—बामुळगांव	NW; 12·0	9·8; 1668; 338; 759	Goregaon; 2·0
Bābhujagānv—Prb;—बामुळगांव	NE; 7·0	4·4; 875; 182; 394	Umari; 2·0
Bābhujagānv—Pth;—बामुळगांव	S; 6·0	10·0; 2402; 507; 1291	Local; ..
Bābulatār—Pth;—बाबुलतार ..	S; 2·0	6·2; 654; 124; 343	Pathri; 2·0
Bābulatārī—Ptr;—बाबुलतारा ..	N; 6·0	4·4; 831; 177; 468	Local; ..
Baḍagānv—Gkd;—बडगांव ..	W; 6·0	7·4; 1556; 322; 835	.. ..
Badanāpūr—Jnt;—बदनापूर ..	N; 10·0	1·4; 152; 29; 95	Yeldari Camp; 3·0
Baḍavañī—Gkd;—बडवणी ..	S; 12·0	5·2; 1406; 200; 699	Local; ..
Bagaḍad—Bmt;—बगडद ..	W; 4·0	0·9; 102; 22; 48	Basmath; 3·0
Balasā—Jnt;—बलसा ..	S; 3·0	1·2; 250; 53; 115	Jintur; 4·0
Balasā Bk.—Prb;—बलसा बु. ..	E; 12·0	3·1; 771; 159; 334	Mirkhel; 2·0
Balasā Kh.—Prb;—बलसा खु. ..	SE; 2·0	2·8; 827; 172; 437	.. 2·0
Balasonḍ—Hgl;—बलसोंड ..	.. ..	1·6; 195; 36; 133	Hingoli; 3·0
Balegānv—Bmt;—बळेगांव ..	W; 8·4	2·7; 704; 116; 252	Adgaon; 4·0
Bāmañī—Ptr;—बामणी ..	SW; 2·0	1·0; 296; 50; 158	Partur; 2·0
Bāmañī Bk.—Jnt;—बामणी बु. ..	N; 15·0	2·4; 1678; 344; 463	Local; ..
Ban—Jnt;—बन ..	SW; 18·0	2·6; 590; 132; 243	.. ..
Banavas—Gkd;—बनवस ..	E; 21·0	11·8; 2309; 500; 1047	Local; ..
Bāndarvāḍā—Pth;—बांदरवाडा ..	NW; 2·0	3·4; 674; 136; 347	Pathri; 2·0
Bāṇegānv—Gkd;—बाणेगांव ..	NE; 21·0	1·0; 253; 55; 141	Kalgaon; 1·0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information			
(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)			
Jangakhed; 10.0	Palam;	3.0; Sat.	..	0.1	rv; W; w. Sl (pr); Cs(c); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; M; ug; dg; dh; ch.			
Rajani; 2.0	Rajani;	2.0; Fri.	Chitali;	3.0	rv. Sl (pr); Cs; tl.			
Jorda; 18.0	Gaul;	2.0; Wed.	Mauje Salva;	4.0	W; w. Sl (pr); Govindbua Fr. Ct. Sud. 6; tl; ch.			
Mirkhel;	3.0	Pingali;	3.0; Thu.	..	2.0	W. Sl (pr); 3 tl.		
Basmath;	5.0	Basmath;	5.0; Tue.	Basmath;	5.0	w. Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ps; 2 tl; dg; ch.		
Malselu;	6.0	Palsi;	2.0; Tue.	Hingoli;	12.0	W. Sl (pr); Cs; Yadoba Maharaj Fr. Srn. Sud. 5; Yadoba Maharaj Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 4 tl; dh; ch.		
Singnapur;	4.0	Mauje Umari;	2.0; Fri.	..	..	W. Sl (pr); Cs; Mariai Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 5 tl.		
..	16.0	..	.. Sat.	..	6.0	W. Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dh; ch.		
Manwath Rd;	15.0	Pathri;	3.0; Thu.	Pathri;	..	2.0	W. Sl (pr); 2 tl.	
Partur;	5.0	Partur;	5.0; Thu.	Partur;	..	6.0	W. Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr; tl; dh; ch.	
..	..	..	..	Gangakhed;	..	6.0	W; w. Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; ch; dp.	
Parbhani;	37.0	Yeldari Camp;	3.0; Wed.	Yeldari Camp;	..	2.0	W; br. Sl (pr); Shri Babdeo Fr; Ct. Sud. 13; 5 tl.	
Gangakhed;	10.0	Supe;	3.0; Sun.	Gangakhed;	..	12.0	W; w. Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch; lib.	
Basmath;	3.0	Basmath;	3.0; Tue.	Basmath;	..	4.0	W. Cs; tl.	
Parbhani;	24.0	Jintur;	4.0 Tue.	..	..	3.0	W. Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg; mq.	
Mirkhel;	2.0	Pingali;	4.0; Thu.	..	..	..	rv; W; Sl (pr); tl.	
..	2.0	..	2.0; Tue.	..	..	2.0	W;rv. Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; ch.	
Hingoli;	..	3.0	Hingoli;	3.0; Tue.	..	..	..	tl; dg; ch.
Basmath;	11.0	Aral;	2.0; Fri.	..	..	8.0	W. Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.	
Partur;	1.0	Partur;	2.0; Sat.	Partur;	..	2.0	W. Sl (pr); tl.	
Parbhani;	27.0	Local;	.. Sun.	Yeldari Camp;	..	6.0	rv; w. Sl (pr); Cs; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg; 4 tl; 3 mq; 3 dg; dp.	
..	..	..	..	Loni;	..	18.2	W. Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urs. Phg. Vad. 5; 2 tl; dg; ch.	
Gangakhed;	14.0	Ashtur;	4.0; Sun.	..	..	3.0	W; w. Sl (pr); 6 tl; 2 M; ch.	
Manwath Rd;	14.0	Pathri;	2.0; Thu.	Pathri;	..	2.0	w. Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.	
Purna;	..	6.0	Palam;	5.0; Sat.	Palam;	..	7.0	rv; w. Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Bānegānv—Pth;—बानेगांव ..	W; 15-0	2-3; 459; 92; 243	Manjanath; 2-0
Ban Piripa—Gkd;—बन पिपळ ..	W; 4-0	1-6; 287; 61; 123	Vadgaon; 2-0
Barabaḍā—Ptr;—बरबडा ..	N; 13-0	1-5; 203; 49; 105	.. ..
Barabaḍī—Bmt;—बरबडी ..	SW; 10-0	3-0; 790; 165; 395	Purna; 2-0
Barabaḍī—Gkd;—बरबडी ..	E; 22-0	1-4; 404; 94; 186	Shaikh Rajur; 2-0
Baraḍā—Jnt;—बरडा ..	N; 18-0	1-6; 295; 64; 123	.. ..
Bārepūr—Bmt;—बारेपूर ..	N; 5-0	1-2; 107; 25; 62	Amba; 3-0
Bāsarībā—Kmr;—बासंबा ..	NW; 10-0	6-4; 1360; 284; 611	Local; ..
Basmath (Urban Area)—Bmt;— बसमत.	HQ; 0-1	2-9; 15532; 2929; 1259	Local; ..
Basmath (Rural Area)—Bmt;— बसमत.	.. ..	7-7; 14; 3; 5	.. ..
Batavāḍī—Hgl;—बटवाडी ..	W; 23-0	1-0; 376; 63; 218	Hingoli; 1-0
Baur—Kmr;—बउर ..	SE; 12-0	4-3; 1277; 215; 706	Balapur; 4-0
Belakheḍā—Jnt;—बेलखेडा ..	NW; 4-0	1-9; 373; 78; 201	Jintur; 5-0
Belakheḍā—Hgl;—बेलखेडा ..	W; 14-0	1-1; 63; 16; 25	Palsi; 2-0
Belakheḍā (Bāmpī Circle)—Jnt;— बेलखेडा (बामणी सर्कल).	N; 18-0	0-9; 88; 20; 50	.. ..
Belālā—Hgl;—बेलाला ..	N; 14-0	0-7	DESERTED .. ..
Belamaṇḍal—Kmr;—बेलमंडळ ..	E; 12-0	2-2; 879; 168; 476	Mauje Ghoda; 2-0
Belathar—Kmr;—बेलथर ..	SE; 8-0	2-1; 548; 103; 290	Salwa; 1-0
Belavāḍī—Hgl;—बेलवाडी ..	W; 2-0	0-9; 169; 34; 94	Hingoli; 1-0
Belurā—Hgl;—बेलुरा ..	N; 12-0	3-0; 479; 95; 300	Phalegaon; 4-0
Belurā—Jnt;—बेलुरा ..	W; 16-0	2-1; 290; 63; 130	Charthana; 5-0
Belurā—Jnt;—बेलुरा ..	SE; 19-0	1-8; 275; 52; 201	Udegaon; 4-0
Belurā—Ptr;—बेलुरा ..	N; 25-0	4-0; 971; 203; 552	Jaipur; 4-0
Bhagavatī—Hgl;—भगवती ..	NW; 25-0	3-2; 892; 173; 500	Kadoli; 2-0
Bhagavā—Jnt;—भगवा ..	E; 19-0	0-6; 64; 15; 41	Jawala Bazar; 4-0
Bhālkuḍakī—Gkd;—भालकुडकी ..	SE; 12-0	0-9; 229; 55; 70	Rani Sawar- gaon; 3-0
Bhāmri—Jnt;—भामरी ..	W; 5-0	1-1; 140; 31; 73	Jogwada; 1-4
Bhānakheḍā—Hgl;—भानखेडा ..	N; 22-0	4-6; 621; 147; 287	Warud Chak- rapani; 1-0
Bhaṇḍārī—Hgl;—भंडारी ..	N; 3-0	2-4; 356; 73; 187	Sakra; 6-0
Bhāṇḍegānv—Hgl;—भाडेगांव ..	.. 3-2	3-4; 1250; 255; 569	Local; ..
Bhāngāpūr—Jnt;—भांगापूर ..	S; 11-0	1-7; 361; 68; 166	Kausadi; 3-0



Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Selu;	2-0	Nathra;	4-0; Thu.	..	15-0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Vadgaon;	2-0	Gangakhed;	4-0; Mon.	Gangakhed;	4-0	W;w.	tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1-0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl; M.
Purna;	2-0	Purna;	2-0; Mon.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Purna;	6-0	Purna;	6-0; Mon.	Purna;	6-0	rv; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urs. Ct. Sud. 15; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	Loni;	4-0	rv.	3 tl. dg; ch.
Chondhi;	3-0	Amba;	3-0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 12 to 15; 2 tl.
Hingoli;	3-0	Hingoli;	3-0; Tue.	..	1-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; mq; dg.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Tue.	Local;	..	W.	4 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Maha- deo Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 12 tl; 9 M; 12 mq; 6 dg; 4 dh; 3 gym.; lib; 7 dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	.. .. ..
Malselu;	13-0	Koyali;	4-0; Sat.	..	..	W.	tl.
Borda;	4-0	Balapur;	4-0; Tue.	Balapur;	4-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Selu;	20-0	Jintur;	5-0; Tue.	..	1-0	W;w.	tl., ch.
Malselu;	12-0	Palsi;	2-0; Tue.	Hingoli;	14-0	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Yeldari;	12-0	..	3 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	DESERTED		..	.. .. ..
Borda;	14-0	Balapur;	8-0; Tue.	Salwa;	5-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Borda;	4-0	Balapur;	4-0; Tue.	..	2-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Hingoli;	3-0	Hingoli;	1-0; Tue.	Hingoli;	2-0	rv.	Pola Fr. Srn; tl.
Malselu;	5-0	Kanergaon;	6-0; Mon.	..	4-0	W.	Cs (c); tl.
Selu;	19-0	Kotha;	1-0; Sun.	..	5-0	W.	3 tl; ch.
Parbhani;	17-0	Jawala;	6-0; Sun.	Hivarkheda;	17-0	W;br.	Ambeshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; M.
Partur;	16-0	Jaipur;	4-0; Thu.	..	5-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Kekat Umara;	6-0	Washim;	6-0; Sun.	Kanergaon;	10-0	W.	Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Hingoli;	24-0	Jawala Bazar;	4-0; Sun.	Salna;	2-0	rv.	Cs; 2 tl.
Gangakhed;	11-0	Rani Sawar- gaon;	3-0; Tue.	..	8-0	rv;W.	Cs (c); tl.
Selu;	14-0	Jogwada;	1-4; Tue.	..	1-0	W.	tl.
Hingoli;	23-0	Warud Chakra- pani;	1-0; Mon.	Sengaon;	4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingoli;	26-0	Sakra;	6-0; Sun.	Yeldari Camp;	6-0	rv.	tl.
Navalgavhan;	1-0	Hingoli;	5-0; Tue.	..	4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; 2 dh; ch; lib.
Selu;	3-0	Kausadi;	3-0; Fri.	Bori;	6-0	W.	tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Bhārasavādā—Prb;—भारसवाडा ..	S; 14.0	4.5; 866; 179; 410	Local; ..
Bhātegānv—Bmt;—भाटेगांव ..	W; 11.0	0.6; 34; 3; 9	.. ..
Bhātegānv—Kmr;—भाटेगांव ..	S; 22.0	2.4; 594; 126; 323	Dongarkhedā; 1.0
Bhātegānv—Prb;—भाटेगांव ..	E; ..	1.6; 318; 67; 184	Purna; 5.0
Bhaṭ Sāvāṅgī—Kmr;—भट सावंगी	N; 10.0	3.2; 1025; 205; 615	Belura; 3.0
Bheṇḍegānv—Bmt;—भेंडेगांव ..	N; 2.0	2.0; 511; 97; 274	Amba; 2.0
Bhilaj—Jnt;—भिलज ..	E; 4.0	3.3; 468; 93; 172	Bhogaon; 2.0
Bhīṅgī—Hgl;—भिंगी ..	N; 12.0	1.9; 501; 97; 313	Phalegaon; 2.0
Bhirdā—Kmr;—भिर्डा ..	NE; 12.0	2.6; 408; 77; 270	Basamba; 2.0
Bhisegānv—Gkd;—भिसेगांव ..	W; 8.0	2.0; 445; 28; 173	Vadgaon; 3.0
Bhogānv—Bmt;—भोगांव ..	W; 8.0	1.2; 297; 56; 154	Lon Bk.; 6.0
Bhogānv—Gkd;—भोगांव ..	E; 24.0	1.6; 243; 53; 155	Shaikh Rajur; 3.0
Bhogānv—Jnt;—भोगांव ..	E; 6.0	13.7; 2729; 549; 1167	Local; ..
Bhogānv—Kmr;—भोगांव ..	SW; 24.0	1.8; 161; 31; 108	Basamba; 3.0
Bhogānv—Prb;—भोगांव ..	W; 14.0	4.3; 879; 175; 245	Pedgaon; 4.0
Bhorīpgānv—Bmt;—भोरीपगांव ..	S; 2.0	2.3; 267; 50; 129	Basmath; 2.0
Bhosā—Pth;—भोसा ..	E; 12.0	4.4; 808; 177; 436	Umbari; 1.0
Bhosī—Hgl;—भोसी ..	.. ..	6.1; 909; 182; 542	Lobagaon; 4.0
Bhosī—Jnt;—भोसी ..	NW; 7.0	7.2; 968; 223; 505	Jintur; 5.0
Bhosī—Kmr;—भोसी ..	SE; 20.0	3.3; 504; 109; 288	Kurtadi; 2.0
Bhulī—Hgl;—भुली ..	N; 14.0	0.9; DESERTED	
Bhusakavādī—Jnt;—भुसकवडी ..	NE; 17.0	1.6; 224; 45; 129	Adgaon; 6.0
Bhuvan—Ptr;—भुवन ..	.. ..	0.5; DESERTED	
Bibagavhāṅ—Kmr;—बिबगव्हाण	E; 3.0	2.9; 65; 14; 30	Kalamnuri; 2.0
Bibathar—Kmr;—बिबथर ..	S; 7.0	0.7; 74; 10; 37	Kondhur; 1.0
Boḍakhi—Hgl;—बोडखी ..	N; 12.0	2.2; 234; 50; 142	Phalegaon; 4.0
Boḍakhā—Hgl;—बोडखा ..	W; 27.0	1.3; 137; 25; 86	Sengaon; 6.0
Bolumbrā (Umarakhojā)—Kmr; बोलुम्रा (उमरखोजा).	N; 8.0	2.2; 297; 62; 193	Śirsam Bk.; 6.0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Singapur; 6.0	Umari; 5.0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dh; ch. tl.
.. ..	2.0; ..	.. ..	..	
Nanded; 18.0	Dongarkheda; 1.0; Mon.	Dongarkheda; 1.0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; M; ch.
Purna; 5.0	Purna; 5.0; Mon.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl; Maruti Fr. Vsk. Vad. 12; tl.
Hingoli; 16.0	R ohada; 3.0; Thu.	Malhiwara; 8.0	rv;W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Viroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Chondhi; 2.0	Amba; 2.0; Mon.	.. ..	0.3 rv;W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; Dattoha Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Parbhani; 30.0	Bhogaon; 2.0; Thu.	Bhogaon; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Kanergaon; 4.0	Kanergaon; 4.0; Mon.	.. ..	6.0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Hingoli; 5.0	Hingoli; 5.0; Tue.	.. ..	0.6 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Vadgaon; 3.0	Naykota; 3.0; Fri.	Gangakhed; 8.0	rv;W. w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl., ch.
Lon Bk; 7.0	Aral; 3.0; Fri.	.. ..	8.0 W.	Cs., 2 tl.
Purna; 6.0	Purna; 6.0; Mon.	.. ..	4.0 rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh.
Parbhani; 32.0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr, m); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 15; 4 tl; 2 M; 2 mq. 2 dg; ch.
Hingoli; 3.0	Hingoli; 3.0; Tue.	.. ..	3.4 W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; M.
Pedgaon; 3.0	Pedgaon; 4.0; Sun.	.. ..	1.0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dg; ch. tl.
Basmath; 2.0	Basmath; 2.0; Tue.	Basmath; 2.1	W.	tl.
Pedgaon; 10.0	Umbari; 1.0; Thu.	Manwath; 10.0	W.	Cs; Indrayani Fr. Asd. Sud. 5 to 9; 9 tl; M; mq; ch.
Hingoli; 1.0	Hingoli; 1.0; Tue.	Hingoli; 1.0	..	.. ..
Parbhani; 32.0	Jintur; 5.0; Tue.	Jintur; 6.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Rangapan-chami Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 6 tl; dg; ch.
Nanded; 22.0	Balapur; 5.0; Tue.	Dati; 1.4	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Mahashivratra Fr. Vad. 13; 2 tl; M; dh.
DESERTED				
Hingoli; 35.0	Adgaon; 6.0; Sat.	.. ..	rv;br.	3 tl.
DESERTED				
Nandapur; 8.0	Kalamnuri; 2.0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 3.0	W;w.	Cs; tl.
Borda; 3.0	Borda; 3.0; Fri.	.. ..	8.0 rv; w.	Cs (c); tl.
Malselu; 3.0	Kanergaon; 6.0; Mon.	.. ..	2.0 w.	Cs; tl; ch.
Hingoli; ..	Sengaon; 6.0; Wed.	Hingoli; 27.0	W; rv.	Cs; tl.
Hingoli; 12.0	Sirsam Bk; 6.0; Mon.	Malhiwara; 8.0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urs. Pa. Sud. 4; 2 tl; mq; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Borāḍā—Hgl;—बोंडाळा ..	N; 12-0	1-5; 161; 25; 93	Phalegaon; 3-0
Bondaragānv—Gkd;—बोंदरगांव ..	NE; 11-0	NA; 580; 105; 280	.. ..
Bondarvāḍī—Pth;—बोंदरवाडी ..	SW; 6-0	2-0; 302; 62; 169	.. ..
Boraḍā—Kmr;—बोरडा ..	S; 10-0	3-0; 856; 177; 393	Local; ..
Boraḍā—Gkd;—बोरडा ..	S; 10-0	5-5; 1171; 232; 710	Supa; 2-0
Boragānv Kh.—Gkd;—बोरगांव खु.	SE; 12-0	0-9; 287; 54; 114	Rani 2-0 Sawargaon;
Boragavhāṇ—Pth;—बोरगव्हाण ..	N; 4-0	2-3; 599; 125; 209	Pathri; 4-0
Borakhaḍī—Jnt;—बोरखडी ..	NW; 15-0	3-0; 272; 62; 160	.. ..
Borakheḍ—Hgl;—बोरखेड ..	N; 32-0	1-7; 152; 34; 77	Sakra; 3-0
Borakinī—Jnt;—बोरकिनी ..	W; 16-0	4-2; 933; 193; 504	Local; ..
Boralā—Bmt;—बोरला ..	N; 3-0	2-9; 856; 156; 344	Basmath; 2-0
Boragānv Kh.—Bmt;—बोरगांव खु.	NE; 5-0	0-4; 84; 14; 57	Basmath; 5-0
Boragānv Bk.—Bmt;—बोरगांव बु.	SE; 4-0	0-8; 217; 37; 119	Basmath; 5-0
Boragānv Bk.—Gkd;—बोरगांव बु.	SE; 10-0	2-2; 444; 84; 150	Chatori; 2-0
Boragānv (Jahāgīr)—Pth;— बोरगांव (जहागीर).	NE; 16-0	1-9; 274; 56; 117	Walur; 2-0
Borajā—Kmr;—बोरजा ..	N; 12-0	1-7; 566; 94; 287	Kalamnuri; 12-0
Borāḷā—Hgl;—बोराळा ..	E; 8-0	6-1; 804; 173; 510	Bhandegaon; 4-0
Bourūn Kh.—Prb;—बौरून खु.	S; 10-0	3-2; 550; 122; 291	Bourun Bk; 2-0
Bourūn Bk.—Prb;—बौरून बु.	S; 7-0	4-3; 877; 186; 411	Local; ..
Borḍī—Jnt;—बोर्डी ..	SE; 10-0	1-7; 620; 132; 272	Wasa; 2-0
Borī—Jnt;—बोरी ..	NW; 9-0	9-4; 3838; 968; 865	Local; ..
Borī Sāvād—Bmt;—बोरी सावद ..	W; 14-0	3-9; 1189; 240; 526	Karanjal; 2-0
Borjā—Hgl;—बोर्जा ..	S; 7-4	1-9; 457; 88; 295	Yehelegaon; 1-0
Borī Śikārī—Kmr;—बोरी शिकारी	W; 8-0	2-5; 577; 100; 270	Hingoli; 3-0
Both—Jnt;—बोथ ..	SW; 11-0	1-1; 279; 51; 137	Charthana; 3-0
Bothī—Kmr;—बोथी ..	SE; 15-0	3-3; 1001; 216; 577	Balapur; 7-0
Bothī—Gkd;—बोथी ..	E; 6-0	1-8; 367; 83; 178	Rani 2-0 Sawargaon;
Brāhmaṇagānv—Bmt;— ब्राह्मणगांव.	W; 18-0	1-1; 410; 77; 207	.. 1-0
Brāhmaṇagānv—Jnt;— ब्राह्मणगांव.	NW; 14-0	2-8; 476; 92; 263	Charthana; 4-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Malselu; 4-0	Kanergaon; 7-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	..	Cs; tl.
.. ..	Parali .. ..	.. 8-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
.. ..	Vaijanath;	.. 5-0	W.	tl.
Borda; 1-0	Local; 1-0; Fri.	.. 10-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti; Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; tl; dg; ch.
Gangakhed; 10-0	Supa; 2-0; Sun.	Ujani pati; 5-0	rv; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; dh.
Gangakhed; 10-0	Rani 3-0; Tue.	.. 6-0	rv; W; w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Manwath Road; 12-0	Sawargaon;	..	..	..
.. ..	Pathri; 4-0; Thu.	Pathri; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. ..	.. ..	Yeldari Camp; 9-0	W.	tl; ch.
Hingoli; 26-0	Sakra; 3-0; Sun.	Yeldari Camp; 8-0	..	Cs; tl.
Selu; 18-0	Mantha; 6-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; M; dh.
Basmath; 2-0	Basmath; 2-0; Tue.	Local; 0-3	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; M.
Basmath; 5-0	Basmath; 5-0; Tue.	Palasgaon; 2-0	W.	2 tl.
Basmath; 5-0	Basmath; 5-0; Tue.	Kanergaon; 2-0	rv; W.	Cs; Urs. Ps. Sud. 15; tl; dg.
Gangakhed; 7-0	Chatori; 2-0; Wed.	Mardasgaon; 4-0	rv; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq.
Selu; 5-0	Walur; 2-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Hingoli; 18-0	Kalamnuri; 18-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 12-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); tl.
Navalgavhan; 5-0	Hingoli; 8-0; Tue.	Hingoli; 8-0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Singnapur; 2-0	Parbhani; 6-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; M; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Singnapur; 2-0	Parbhani; 7-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dh; ch.
Parbhani; 18-0	Bori; 5-0; Mon.	Bori; 4-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Parbhani; 18-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; .. ..	W.	Sl (pr; m); 2 Cs; 3 tl; 4 M; 2 mq; 9 dg; ch; lib; 3 dp.
Basmath; 12-0	Local; .. Mon.	.. 1-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; ch.
Hingoli; 8-0	Aundha 7-0; Thu.	.. 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
.. ..	Nagnath;	..	..	..
Savarkheda; 2-0	Hingoli; 3-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); ch.
Selu; 13-0	Charthana; 3-0; Mon.	Jagevada; 4-4	W; rv.	2 tl.
Borda; 9-0	Balapur; 7-0; Tue.	Waranga; 6-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl.
Gangakhed; 8-0	Rani 2-0; Tue.	Gangakhed; 6-0	O.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
.. ..	Sawargaon;	..	..	..
Basmath; 18-0	Hatta; 3 0; Thu.	Hatta; 3 0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti; tl.
Selu; 20-0	Charthana; 4-0; Mon.	.. 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Brāhmaṇagānv Kh.—Bmt;— ब्राह्मणगांव खु.	W; 18-0	1-0; 255; 51; 128	.. 1-0
Brāhmaṇagānv—Prb;—ब्राह्मणगांव	W; 2-0	0-5; 1333; 252; 391	Local; ..
Brāhmaṇagānv P. Partūr—Pth;— ब्राह्मणगांव प. परतूर.	N; 15-0	0-8; 303; 75; 125	Moregaon; 0-4
Brāhmaṇagānv—Pth;—ब्राह्मणगांव	N; 12-0	2-4; 209; 30; 99	Walur; 3-0
Brāhmaṇavādā—Hgl;—ब्राह्मणवाडा	SE; 12-0	5-4; 247; 49; 150	Sawana; 2-0
Brāhmaṇavādī P. Vāsīm—Hgl,— ब्राह्मणवाडी प. वाशीम.	W; 17-0	2-6; 554; 106; 293	Sengaon; 8-0
Brāhmaṇavādī—Hgl;—ब्राह्मणवाडी	S; 12-0	2-6; 661; 134; 370	Aundha; 2-0
Brāhmaṇavādī—Ptr;—ब्राह्मणवाडी	.. 15-0	3-3; 623; 102; 287	Ashti; 3-0
Brāhmaṇī—Jnt;—ब्राह्मणी	.. N; 12-0	6-6; 193; 31; 106	.. ..
Brahma Vāḍagānv—Ptr;— ब्रह्म वडगांव.	.. NE; 4-0	1-5; 251; 63; 127	Partur; 2-0
Brahmavākaḍī—Pth;—ब्रह्मवाकडी	.. ..	2-1; 550; 109; 250	Satona Kh ; 3-0
Brahmapurī—Hgl;—ब्रह्मपुरी	.. NW; 12-0	1-7; 308; 57; 138	Narsi; 3-0
Brahmapurī Tarf Lohagānv— Prb;—ब्रह्मपुरी तर्फ लोहगांव.	S; 2-0	1-6; 219; 43; 124	Brahman- gaon; 0-4
Brahmapurī Tarf Pedagānv;— Prb;—ब्रह्मपुरी तर्फ पेडगांव.	W; 10-0	6-4; 210; 45; 121	Pedgaon; 1-4
Brahmapurī Tarf Pātharī—Prb;— ब्रह्मपुरी तर्फ पाथरी.	S; 14-0	0-5; 1338; 285; 617	Dharasur; 7-0
Bukkanvādī—Hgl;—बुवकनवाडी	W; 1-0	0-3; 30; 4; 10	.. ..
Cāmanī—Jnt;—चामनी	.. NE; 8-0	3-0; 412; 88; 98	Bhogaon; 4-0
Cāndagavhāṇ—Bmt;—चांदगव्हाण	E; 1-7	0-3; 6; 1; 3	Basmath; 1-4
Cāndaj—Jnt;—चांदज	.. S; 6-0	3-4; 833; 163; 314	Local; ..
Cāndeśvar—Ptr;—चांदेश्वर	.. E; 13-0	0-6; 110; 22; 56	Satona; 4-0
Cāngatapurī—Ptr;—चांगतपुरी	.. S; 23-0	3-3; 737; 165; 409	Golegaon; 2-0
Cāngephal—Bmt;—चांगेफळ	.. SE; 13-0	1-8; 334; 68; 180	Chudawa; 3-0
Cāngephal—Hgl;—चांगेफळ	.. NW; 11-0	1-0; 71; 14; 42	Jawala Bk; 2-0
Cāpanāth (Śrināth)—Kmr;— चापनाथ (श्रीनाथ).	.. SE; 6-0	2-2; 796; 154; 462	Sandas; 2-0

Railway Station ; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Basmath; 18-0	Hatta; 3-0; Thu.	Hatta; 3-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parbhani; 3-0	Parbhani; 3-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Selu; 5-0	Selu; 5-0; Sun.	Selu; 4-0	rv; n.	tl.
Selu; 4-0	Walur; 3-0; Wed.	.. ..	rv.	tl.
Malselu; 4-0	Kanergaon; 6-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Hingoli; 18-0	Yeldari; .. Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; gym.
Chondhi; 15-0	Aundha; 2-0; Thu.	Golegaon; 3-0	W; n.	tl.
Partur; 17-0	Ashti; 3-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; dg; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	Yeldari Camp; 8-0	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Partur; 2-0	Partur; 2-0; Thu.	.. ..	rv; W.	2 tl.
Satona Kh; 3-0	Satona Kh.; 3-0; Mon.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Navalgavhan; 14-0	Narsi; 3-0; Thu.	Hingoli; 12-0	rv.	Cs; Kodaling Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Parbhani; 3-0	Parbhani; 3-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Pedgaon; 2-0	Pedgaon; 1-4; Sun.	Pedgaon; 2-0	W.	tl.
Dhondi; 9-0	Salapuri; 1-4; ..	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; M; mq; dg.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1-0 ..	.. ..
Parbhani; 26-0	Bhogaon; 4-0; Thu.	Pachegaon; 1-0	W.	Shri Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl.
Basmath; 1-4	Basmath; 1-4; Tue.	Basmath; 1-7	W; rv.	tl.
Parbhani; 21-0	Bori; 3-0; Mon.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Vitthal Rakh- mai Fr. Mrg. Vad. 30; 3tl; M; dg; ch. Co-opera- tive Credit Bank.
Satona; 4-0	Mantha; 7-0; Fri.	Mantha; 7-0	W; rv.	Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; tl.
Partur; 22-0	Pimpali 4-0; Tue. Dhamangaon;	Ashti; 7-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; tl.
Chudawa; 3-0	Kabulgaon; 3-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Cs; tl.
Hingoli; 10-0	Narsi; 4-0; Thu.	Hingoli; 11-0	W.	tl.
Nandapur; 3-0	Borda; 3-0; Thu.	Kalamnuri; 6-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; M; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance. (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Cārathāṇā—Jnt;—चारठाणा ..	W; 12.0	10.4; 3611; 699; 1060	Local; ..
Cārathāṇā—Hgl;—चारठाणा ..	N; 27.0	1.0; DESERTED	.. ..
Cāte Pimpalgānv—Pth;—चाटे पिपळगांव.	S; 8.0	2.9; 428; 102; 264	Vaghala; 2.0
Cātorī—Gkd;—चाटोरी ..	NW; 8.0	10.0; 2602; 488; 1213	Local; ..
Cāudharāṇī Bk.—Jnt;—चौधरणी बु.	N; 10.0	1.9; 235; 41; 130	Yeldari Camp; 5.0
Cāudharāṇī Kh.—Jnt;—चौधरणी खु.	N; 10.0	1.3; 141; 29; 85	Yeldari Camp; 3.0
Cikhalavādī—Hgl;—चिखलवाडी ..	.. ..	0.7; 64; 13; 41	Hingoli; 2.0
Cikhalagaḍ—Hgl;—चिखलगड ..	W; 16.0	3.0; 69; 17; 46	Sengaon; 6.0
Cikhalathāṇā Bk.—Pth;—चिखल- ठाणा बु.	N; 18.0	5.3; 1346; 285; 600	Local; ..
Cikhalathāṇā Kh.—Pth;—चिखल- ठाणा खु.	N; 18.0	3.7; 805; 159; 418	Chikhalthana Bk.; 1.0
Cikhalī—Bmt;—चिखली ..	W; 15.0	3.9; 558; 114; 211	Hatta; 2.0
Cikhalī—Kmr;—चिखली ..	SE; 14.0	3.7; 750; 137; 325	Sevala; 2.0
Cikhalī—Ptr;—चिखली ..	.. ..	1.6; DESERTED	.. ..
Cimegānv—Jnt;—चिमेगांव ..	E; 19.0	6.4; 147; 27; 76	Jawala Bazar; 4.0
Ciñcakheḍā—Hgl;—चिचखेडा ..	W; 28.0	1.4; 116; 27; 76	Yeldari Camp; 2.0
Ciñc Tākālī—Gkd;—चिच टाकळी	W; 7.0	2.2; 519; 110; 282	Gangakhed; 6.0
Ciñcolā—Hgl;—चिचोळा ..	N; 12.0	2.5; 189; 38; 128	Phalegaon; 6.0
Ciñcapurī—Hgl;—चिचपुरी ..	N; 22.0	0.7; 102; 27; 58	Kanergaon; 5.0
Ciñcolī—Kmr;—चिचोली ..	N; 6.0	2.0; 704; 147; 351	Local; ..
Ciñcolī—Ptr;—चिचोली ..	.. ..	2.1; 647; 49; 314	Usmanpur; 2.0
Ciñcolī Darade—Jnt;—चिचोली दरडे.	E; 12.0	1.7; 442; 97; 236	Adgaon; 2.0



Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Selu;	22-0 Local; .. .. Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2 SI (pr, m, h.); Cs; Janardan Maharaj Fr. Ps. Sud. 9; 10 tl; M; 2 mq. 2 dg; ch; lib; 4 dp. Hemadpanti Temple noted for its architectural beauty.	
		DESERTED			
Manwath Road;	18-0 Babhulgaon; 3-0; Sat.	..	8-0 W.	SI (pr); 2 tl.	
Gangakhed;	8-0 Local; .. Wed.	Maradagaon;	3-0 rv; W.	SI (Pr); Cs (c); 8 tl; 2M; mq; dg; 2 dh; ch.	
Parbhani;	39-0 Yeldari Camp;	5-0; Wed.	Yeldari Camp;	4-1 rv; br.	SI (pr); Bibisaheb Urs. Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Parbhani;	37-0 Yeldari Camp;	3-0; Wed.	Yeldari Camp;	4-0 rv; w.	tl; ch.
Hingoli;	2-0 Hingoli;	2-0; Tue.	Hingoli;	2-0 ..	.. ..
Hingoli;	15-0 Sengaon;	6-0; Wed.	Yeldari Camp;	10-0 rv.	tl.
Selu;	8-0 Local; .. Thu.	..	0-7 W.	SI (pr); Cs; Vitthal Fr. Asd. Sud. 11; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 6 tl; M; mq; gym; Co-operative Bank.	
Selu;	9-0 Chikhalthana Bk.;	1-0; Thu.	1-2; W.	SI (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; M.	
Marsul;	8-0 Hatta;	2-0; Thu.	.. ..	W. SI (pr); Cs; tl.	
Borda;	12-0 Balapur;	3-0; Tue.	.. ..	2-0 rv; W. SI (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; M.	
		DESERTED			
Hingoli;	22-0 Jawala Bazar;	4-0; Sun.	Salna;	2-0 rv.	tl.
Hingoli;	26-0 Yeldari Camp;	2-0; Wed.	Yeldari;	3-0 rv.	tl.
Gangakhed;	6-0 Gangakhed;	6-0; ..	Gangakhed;	7-0 rv; W.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl; M.
Malselu;	3-0 Kanergaon;	6-0; Mon.	Local;	1-0 W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Kanergaon;	5-0 Kanergaon;	5-0; Mon.	Hingoli;	22-0 W.	tl; ch.
Hingoli;	7-0 Kalamnuri;	7-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	6-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; mq; ch; dp.
Usmanpur;	2-0 Partur;	6-0; Sat.	Partur;	6-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs.
Parbhani;	22-0 Adgaon;	2-0; Sat.	..	0-1 W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Ciñcolī Ghute—Jnt;—चिचोली घुटे.	SE; 10.9	0.8; 152; 28; 77	Wasa; 2.0
Ciñcolī Kalyā—Jnt;—चिचोली .. कल्या.	SW; 7.0	3.1; 413; 80; 243	Pachalegaon; 2.0
Ciñcolī (Niḷobā)—Jnt;—चिचोली (निळोबा).	SE; 18.0	3.5; 947; 172; 316	Undegaon; 3.0
Ciñcolī Tarf Ākolī—Bmt;— .. चिचोली तर्फ आकोली.	S; 4.0	0.8; DESERTED	..
Ciñcolī Tarf Maḷoṭā—Bmt;— .. चिचोली तर्फ मळोटा.	NE; 5.0	0.5; DESERTED	..
Ciñcorqī—Kmr;—चिचोर्डी ..	SE; 6.0	2.4; 526; 105; 203	Salva; 3.0
Ciñcoṭī—Kmr;—चिचोटी ..	S; 10.0	0.2; 12; 1; 6	Nandapur; 2.0
Coṇḍhī—Bmt;—चोंढी ..	N; 14.0	5.2; 1055; 255; 364	Sendursana; 3.0
Coṇḍhī Bk.—Hgl;—चोंढी बु. ..	N; 10.0	2.8; 395; 78; 238	Goregaon; 4.0
Coṇḍhi—Bmt;—चोंढी ..	SE; 16.6	2.5; 442; 82; 193	Purjal; .. 2.0
Coṇḍhī Kh.—Hgl;—चोंढी खु. ..	N; 10.0	3.3; 388; 82; 254	Goregaon; 3.0
Cora Javalā—Hgl;—चोर जवळा ..	N; 10.0	4.4; 602; 120; 377	Bhandegaon; 4.0
Coravaḍ—Gkd;—चोरवड ..	NW; 10.0	2.9; 685; 128; 196	Chatori; 3.0
Cukār Pimprī—Gkd;—चुकार पिंपरी.	W; 10.0	NA; 198; 39; 103	.. 2.0
Cuñcā—Kmr;—चुंचा ..	S; 20.0	3.3; 873; 163; 467	Local; ..
Cuḍāvā—Bmt;—चुडावा ..	S; 12.0	5.0; 1392; 281; 643	Local; ..
Dābhā—Jnt;—दामा ..	NE; 12.0	3.8; 321; 64; 162	Itoli; 2.0
Dābhādī—Bmt;—दामाडी ..	NE; 6.0	1.6; 258; 47; 149	Kurunda; 1.4
Dābhādī—Kmr;—दामाडी ..	S; 20.0	1.2; 125; 25; 83	Waranga; 2.0
Dagaḍcopā—Jnt;—दगडचोपा ..	W; 16.0	1.2; 128; 30; 56	Charthana; 4.0
Dagaḍgañv—Bmt;—दगडगांव ..	SE; 2.0	1.0; 290; 52; 144	Basmath; 2.0
Dagaḍ Pimprī—Bmt;—दगड पिंपरी	SE; 9.0	0.6; 179; 30; 77	Lon Kh.; 5.0
Degañv—Prb;—देगांव ..	SE; 15.0	1.8; 739; 138; 420	Purna; 2.0
Dahā—Ptr;—दहा ..	NE; 23.0	2.9; 436; 95; 235	Jaipur; 2.0
Dahegañv—Jnt;—दहेगांव ..	NW; 9.0	3.3; 794; 166; 230	Bamani Bk; 4.0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Parbhani; 24·0	Adgaon; 3·0; Sat.	.. 2·0	W; w.	tl; dg.
Selu; 22·0	Jintur; 7·0; Tue.	Pangri; 6·0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Parbhani; 18·0	Asegaon; 3·0; Wed.	Hivarkheda; 5·0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; dg; ch.
		DESERTED		
		DESERTED		
Borda; 6·0	Kalamnuri; 3·0; Mon.	Local; 1·4	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c).
Nandapur; 2·0	Nandapur; 2·0; Thu.	.. 9·0	W; n.	tl.
Chondhi; 2·0	Chondhi; 2·0; ..	Chondhi; 3·0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs (c); Bahiroba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Selu; 6·0	Kanergaon; 8·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Cs; Central Co-operative Bank; 2 tl.
Chondhi; 10·0	Jawala; 5·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Kanhoba Fr. Phg. Sud. 10; 3 tl.
Malselu; 6·0	Kanergaon; 6·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Malselu; 3·0	Hingoli; 10·0; Tue.	.. 2·0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Gangakhed; 10·0	Ashtur; 2·0; Sun.	Maradasgaon; 6·0	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); ch.
Vadgaon; 5·0	Naikota; 2·0; Fri.	Parali Vai- janath; 10·0	W.	SI (pr); Cs (c); Dattatray Fr. Mg. Vad. 3; 3 tl; ch.
Borda; 16·0	Mantha; 2·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 2 tl; ch.
Local; .. ..	Purna; 6·0; ..	Basmath; 2·0	W; w.	SI (m); 2 Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 2 tl; ch.
Parbhani; 36·0	Itoli; 2·0; Sun.	Bhogaon; 7·0	rv.	SI (pr); tl; 2 dg.
Basmath 6·0	Kurunda; 1·4; Sat.	.. ..	w.	tl; ch.
Borda; 15·0	Mantha; 4·0; Wed.	Local; 1·0	W; w.	Cs (c); tl.
Selu; 18·0	Charthana; 4·0; Mon.	.. 4·0	W; w.	2 tl.
Basmath 2·0	Basmath 2·0; Tue.	.. ..	w.	tl.
Limgaon; 5·0	Basmath; 2·0; Tue.	Palasgaon; 4·0	w.	SI (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; tl.
Purna; 2·0	Purna; 2·0; Mon.	Parbhani; 15·0	w.	SI (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. 14·0	n;W;w.	2 SI (pr., m); 2 tl.
Parbhani; 32·0	Bamani Bk; 4·0; Sun.	Jintur; 9·0	w.	SI (pr); Shri Mhasoba Fr. Rangapanchami; 2 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Dahikheḍ—Gkd;—दहिल्हेड	W; 20.0	4.3; 23; 8; 10	Sonpeth; 0.2
Daiphāl Khandāre—Ptr;— दैफळ खंदारे.	.. .. 23.0	2.6; 468; 100; 263	Watur; 2.0
Daiphāl—Ptr;—दैफळ	NE; 20.0	8.2; 1436; 356; 789	.. ..
Daithāṇā Bk.—Ptr;—दैठणा बु.	S; 5.4	2.4; 669; 146; 317	Partur; 5.0
Daithāṇā Kh.—Ptr;—दैठणा खु.	S; 5.0	2.9; 713; 129; 337	Partur; 5.0
Daithāṇā—Prb;—दैठणा	S; 12.0	6.0; 2705; 592; 807	Local; ..
Dākū Pimpri—Pth;—डाकू पिंपरी	S; 12.0	3.2; 659; 131; 279	Kansur; 3.0
Dāmapurī—Prb;—दामपुरी	S; 9.0	3.1; 676; 139; 293	Lohagaon; 2.0
Dāmapurī—Gkd;—दामपुरी	S; 12.0	3.8; 699; 135; 330	.. ..
Dāṇdegāṅv—Kmr;—दांडगांव	S; 19.0	5.9; 1074; 219; 574	Jawala Pan- chal; 4.0
Dāregavhāṅ—Bmt;—दारेगव्हाण	W; 14.0	0.6; DESERTED	.. ..
Dāregāṅv—Bmt;—दारेगांव	NW; 12.0	3.1; 563; 101; 264	Aundh Nagnath; 2.0
Dārephāl—Bmt;—दारेफळ	.. .. 10.0	4.1; 1071; 217; 509	Adgaon; 3.0
Dāsājā—Pth;—डासाळा	NW; 12.0	7.3; 1619; 338; 900	Local; ..
Dasāḍī Aṅgalagāṅv—Prb;— दसाडी अगलगांव.	S; 14.0	7.2; 1753; 357; 858	Local; ..
Dastāpūr—Prb;—दस्तापूर	SE; 9.0	2.4; 419; 94; 219	Lohagaon; 2.0
Dātāḍā—Hgl;—दाताडा	W; 23.0	7.4; 1077; 229; 532	Ajegaon; 4.0
Dātegāṅv—Hgl;—दातेगांव	.. .. 5.0	1.5; 369; 74; 224	Lohagaon; 1.0
Dāṭī—Kmr;—दाती	S; 12.0	2.5; 802; 162; 384	Kurtadi; 1.0
Dauḍagāṅv—Jnt;—दौडगांव	SE; 13.0	2.0; 771; 166; 423	Wasa ; 2.0
Deuḷgāṅv—Gkd;—देऊळगांव	NE; 14.0	5.1; 1583; 340; 639	Local; ..
Deuḷgāṅv Jahāgir—Hgl;— देऊळगांव जहागिर.	NW; 11.0	2.0; 449; 83; 159	Narsi; 3.0
Deuḷgāṅv Rāmā—Hgl;— देऊळगांव रामा.	W; 3.0	2.4; 429; 96; 171	Sawad; 1.0
Devadarī—Kmr;—देवदरी	E; 1.4	2.5; DESERTED	.. ..

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Parali Vaijanath;	14-0 Sonpeth; 0-2; Mon.	.. 0-2	rv.	Ganesh Fr. Bdp. Sud. 14; 2 tl; dg; dh.
Partur;	6-0 Partur; 6-0; Sat.	.. 14-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kalbhairav Fr. Mg. Vad. 15; 4 tl; Rameramdas Samadhi;
..	.. ..	.. 14-0	W.	Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Shivratra Ekadashi; 3 tl; dg.
Partur;	5-0 Shrishti; 2-0; Sat.	Partur; 5-4	W.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Partur;	5-0 Partur; 5-0; Thu.	Partur; 5-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Dhondi;	2-0 Daithana; 2-0; Wed.	Local; 0-1/2	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Mahashivratra Fr.; Bhavani Fr.; 8 tl; M; mq; dg. 2 dh; lib; dp.
Manwath Road;	20-0 Kansur; 3-0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Dhondi;	3-0 Lohagaon; 2-0; Sun.	Pokharni; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; M; dh.
..	.. ..	Gangakhed; 12-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Chondhi;	10-0 Kurunda; 5-0; Sat.	Waranga; 7-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl; 3 M; 2 dg; lib.
DESERTED				
Chondhi;	8-0 Aundha Nagnath; 2-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Basmath	10-0 Viregaon; 2-0; Sat.	.. 10-0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; M.
Selu;	7-0 Local; .. Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Dhondi;	3-0 Daithana; 4-0; Wed.	.. ..	rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; 2 M; ch; lib.
Pingali;	5-0 Lohagaon; 2-0; ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl.
Washim;	24-0 Ajegaon; 4-0; Sun.	.. ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
Hingoli;	5-0 Digras; 1-0; Mon.	Digras; 1-0	..	..
Borda;	12-0 Balapur; 0-4; Tue.	.. 0-4	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh; ch.
Chondhi;	13-0 Adgaon; 2-0; Sat.	Local; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shri Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 15; tl; 2 M.
Pingali;	10-0 Local; .. Sat.	Kerwadi; 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Dattatray Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; M; mq; dg; ch.
Hingoli;	12-0 Narsi; 3-0; Thu.	Hingoli; 11-0	br.	Cs; 2 tl.
Hingoli;	3-0 Hingoli; 3-0; Tue.	Hingoli; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch; dp.
..	.. ..	DESERTED	..	..

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Devagānv—Pth;—देवगांव ..	NW; 8-0	5-4; 944; 175; 305	Gugali Dha- 2-0 mangaon;
Devagānv—Ptr;—देवगांव ..	.. ..	6-5; 1176; 180; 586	.. ..
Devagānv (Dhānorā)—Jnt;— देवगांव (धानोरा).	E; 10-0	1-2; 320; 68; 188	Bori; 2-0
Devagānv (Nāndgānv)—Jnt;— देवगांव (नांदगांव).	W; 16-0	2-5; 587; 112; 307	Borkinhi; 2-0
Devajanā—Kmr;—देवजना ..	S; 15-0	1-8; 362; 62; 138	Sevala; 1-0
Devalgānv Avcār—Pth;— देवळगांव अक्चार.	NE; 16-0	4-0; 1055; 160; 484	Local; ..
Devalgānv Ghāt—Pth ;— देवळगांव घाट.	N; 14-0	8-7; 2275; 424; 1109	Local; ..
Devalā—Hgl;—देवळा ..	N; 12-0	0-8; 105; 21; 62	Aundha; 2-0
Devalā—Kmr;—देवळा ..	W; 14-0	2-7; 401; 79; 188	Lakh; 2-0
Devalā—Ptr;—देवळा ..	E; 12-0	3-7; 798; 167; 456	Satona Kh.; 3-0
Devanāndrā—Pth;—देवनांद्रा ..	N; 2-0	4-7; 383; 67; 185	Pathri; 1-0
Devasaḍī—Jnt;—देवसडी ..	E; 13-0	1-9; 477; 96; 141	Adgaon; 2-0
Devathāṇā—Gkd;—देवठाणा ..	NE; 13-0	1-7; 273; 63; 115	Deulgaon; 2-0
Devathāṇā—Prb;—देवठाणा ..	NW; 7-0	1-6; 349; 61; 202	Sambar; 2-0
Devathāṇā—Hgl;—देवठाणा ..	N; 22-0	1-9; 459; 89; 256	Phalegaon; 2-0
Devathāṇā (Pargane Bāmaṇī)— Ptr;—देवठाणा (प. बामणी).	SE; 30-0	7-7; 834; 175; 401	Pangri Bk.; 10-0
Devathāṇā (Pargane Pāthari)— Ptr;—देवठाणा (प. पाथरी).	E; 17-0	1-7; 448; 90; 145	.. ..
Dhālegānv—Pth;—धालेगांव ..	SE; 4-0	1-3; 370; 80; 178	Rampuri Kh.; 1-0
Dhamadham—Jnt;—धमधम ..	NW; 15-0	3-3; 616; 122; 374	.. 1-0
Dhāmaṇagānv—Bmt;—धामणगांव	W; 2-0	3-0; 846; 151; 422	Basmath 4-0
Dhāmaṇī—Gkd;—धामणी ..	NE; 12-0	5-0; 1137; 168; 478	.. ..
Dhangar Moh—Gkd;—धनगर मोह	SW; 7-0	2-7; 442; 100; 272	Harangul; 1-0
Dhānāpūr—Kmr;—धानापूर ..	NW; 11-0	2-7; 96; 21; 61	Sirsam Bk.; 3-0
Dhanegānv—Pth;—धनेगांव ..	N; 10-0	3-0; 907; 168; 443	Kundi; 2-0
Dhānorā—Jnt;—धानोरा ..	E; 10-0	1-9; 411; 93; 260	Bori; 2-0
Dhānorā Bk.—Jnt;—धानोरा बु...	NW; 16-0	3-9; 693; 154; 378	Charthana; 10-0
Dhānorā Kh.—Jnt;—धानोरा खु.	NW; 1-6	DESERTED	.. ..
Dhānorā Jahāgīr—Kmr;— धानोरा जहागीर.	N; 3-0	2-7; 482; 96; 292	Kalamnuri; 3-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Selu;	8-0 Pathri; 6-0; Thu.	..	7-0 W;w.	SI (pr.); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani;	20-0 Bori; 4-0; Mon.	Pachegaon;	3-0 W.	3 tl; 2 dg.
Selu;	16-0 Mantha; 6-0; Fri.	Local; ..	.. W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Borda;	12-0 Balapur; 2-0; Tue.	Akhada	3-0 W; w.	SI (pr); 2 tl.
Manwath Road;	5-0 Manwath; 6-0; Mon.	Balapur; Tad Bargaon;	0-6 W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2tl; mq; dg; ch.
Selu;	4-0 Local; .. ..	..	6-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs; Ekadashi Fr; 5 tl; mq; 4 dg; ch; lib.
Chondhi;	14-0 Chondhi; 2-0; Thu.	Local;	.. W.	Cs; tl.
Hingoli;	4-0 Hingoli; 4-0; Tue.	Hingoli;	3-0 W; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch.
Satona Kh;	3-0 Satona Kh; 3-0; Mon.	Mantha;	10-0 rv; w.	SI (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. Purnima; 3 tl; ch.
Manwath Road; 13-0	Pathri; 1-0; Thu.	Pathri;	2-0 W.	SI (pr); 2 tl.
Parbhani;	30 0 Adgaon; 2-0; Sat.	..	0-3 W.	SI (ps); Cs; Pir Urs; Ps. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dg.
Dhondi;	8-0 Wazur; 2-0; Fri.	..	5-0 rv; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; M; ch.
Parbhani;	5-0 Parbhani; 5-0; Sat.	..	7-0 rv.	Cs; Dwadashi Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; tl; M; ch.
Kanergaon;	4-0 Kanergaon; 4-0; Mon.	..	4-0 W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Selu;	30-0 Pewa; 6-0; Mon.	..	16-0 rv; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg.
..	..	..	2-0 rv; w.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); tl; dg.
Manwath Rd;	14-0 Rampuri; 1-0; Tue.	Pathri;	4-0 rv.	SI (pr); Pir Urs. Ps; tl; dg.
..	14-0 Wazar Bk; 1-0; ..	Charthana;	1-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Basmath;	4-0 Basmath; 4-0; Tue.	..	.. W.	SI (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dh; ch.
..	..	..	5-0 W; w.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); 3 tl.
Vadgaon;	3-0 Harangul; 1-0; Wed.	..	.. W; w.	SI (pr); tl; ch.
Hingoli;	14-0 Sirsam Bk; 3-0; Mon.	Malhiwara;	7-0 rv; w.	Cs (c); tl.
Selu;	4-0 Selu; 4-0; Sun.	Selu;	3-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Parbhani;	20-0 Bori; 2-0; Mon.	Pachegaon;	3-0 W; n.	2 tl; dg.
Selu;	22-0 Waghi; 1-0; Wed.	..	8-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); 4 tl; gym.
Hingoli;	15-0 Kalamnuri; 3-0; Mon.	DESERTED Kalamnuri;	3-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Dhānorā Kālyā—Gkd;— धानोरा काळ्या.	NE; 20.0	4.8; 1233; 256; 451	Kalgaon; 3.0
Dhānorā Motyā—Bmt;— धानोरा मोत्या.	SE; 14.0	1.4; 941; 150; 460	Kaulgaon; 5.0
Dhānorā Sarahad—Kmr;— धानोरा सरहद.	E; 8.0	1.2; 103; 23; 44	Kalamnuri; 8.0
Dhānorā Tarf Aral—Bmt;— धानोरा तर्फ अरल.	W; 9.0	1.4; 355; 66; 219	Lon Bk; 6.0
Dhānorā (Vañjārā)—Jnt;— धानोरा (वंजारा).	N; 17.0	2.6; 559; 125; 198	.. 4.0
Dhār—Jnt;—धार	E; 20.0	1.2; 373; 75; 142	Siddheshwar Camp; 3.0
Dhār—Prb;—धार	NE; 6.0	1.7; 545; 119; 287	Parbhani; 5.0
Dhār-Dhāvāṇḍā—Kmr;—धार धावंडा	SE; 8.0	1.0; 148; 29; 106	Balapur; 4.0
Dhārāsūr—Gkd;—धारासूर	NW; 9.0	7.7; 2172; 445; 885	Local; ..
Dhārdigul—Gkd;—धारडिगुल	W; 16.0	1.1; 225; 46; 118	Dighol Islampur; 1.0
Dhārkhed—Gkd;—धारखेड	N; 0.4	2.5; 748; 145; 306	Gangakhed; 0.4
Dhārakhedā—Hgl;—धारखेडा	S; 9.4	0.5; 157; 26; 94	Yelegaon; 1.0
Dharāṅgānv—Prb;—धरणगांव	NW; ..	2.2; 491; 104; 210	Parbhani; 5.0
Dharmapurī—Prb;—धर्मपुरी	N; 4.0	4.3; 1098; 222; 512	Parbhani; 5.0
Dhāvalagānv—Bmt;—धावलगांव	W; 18.0	1.8; 470; 109; 143	Hatta; 6.0
Dhegaj—Hgl;—डेगज	.. ..	4.8; 675; 133; 213	Siddheshwar Camp; 2.0
Dheṅgaḷī Pimpalagānv—Pth;— ढेंगळी पिंपळगांव.	N; 12.0	4.8; 1001; 183; 431	Manwath Road; 5.0
Dhokasāl—Ptr;—धोकसाळ	.. ..	5.7; 868; 178; 383	Mantha; 8.0
Dhoṅḍī—Prb;—धोंडी	SW; 14.0	2.5; 461; 89; 171	Daithana; 2.0
Dhoṅḍī Pimpalagānv;—Ptr;— धोंडी पिंपळगांव	NW; 12.0	1.4; 338; 83; 120	Pangari Gosavi; 2.0
Dhoṅevāḍī—Ptr;—धोणेवाडी	S; 12.0	2.5; 246; 43; 70	Ashti; 4.0
Dhotaravāḍī—Hgl;—धोतरवाडी	.. ..	DESERTED	.. ..
Dhotrā—Kmr;—धोत्रा	W; 10.0	1.5; 80; 19; 53	Sirsam Bk; 2.0
Dhotrā—Hgl;—धोत्रा	W; 28.0	5.1; 675; 147; 448	Sakra; 6.0
Dhotrā—Bmt;—धोत्रा	SE; 8.0	1.5; 384; 79; 225	Chudawa; 3.0
Dudhagānv—Gkd;—दुधगांव	W; 220.0	1.5; 296; 70; 81	Sonpeth; 2.0
Dhumakā—Kmr;—धुमका	SE; 8.0	0.9; 150; 29; ..	Salawa; 3.0
Dhupā—Gkd;—धुपा	.. ..	0.4; .. DESERTED	.. ..
Digī—Kmr;—डिगी	N; 6.0	1.6; 201; 45; 55	Kalamnuri; 5.0



Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motot Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Purna; 6·0	Palam; 4·0; Sat.	Palam; 5·0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (pr); 3 tl; dh; ch.
Chudawa; 10·0	Shewadi; 1·0; Fri.	Basmath; 14·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Hingoli; 20·0	Kalamnuri; 8·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 8·0	rv.	tl.
Marsul; 7·0	Aral; 3·0; Fri.	..	W.	Sl; (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
.. 18·0	.. 4·0 ..	Loni; 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Hingoli; 20·0	Siddheshwar 3·0; Sun. Camp;	Local; ..	rv;	tl.
Parbhani; 5·0	Parbhani; 5·0; Sat.	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Borda; 6·0	Balapur; 4·0; Tue.	..	W; w.	tl.
Dhondi; 8·0	Salapuri; 8·0; Sun.	..	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Parali 9·0	Sonpeth; 5·0; Mon.	Parali 10·0	rv;W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Vaijanath; Gangakhed; 0·4	Gangakhed; 0·4; Mon.	Gangakhed; 0·4	rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dh.
Hingoli; 10·0	Aundha 5·0; Thu. Nagnath;	.. 0·4	W; w.	Cs; tl.
Parbhani; 5·0	Parbhani; 5·0; Sat.	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; M.
Parbhani; 5·0	Parbhani; 5·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 2 tl.
Basmath; 14·0	Hatta; 6·0; Thu.	..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hingoli; 14·0	Siddheshwar 2·0; Sun. Camp;	..	..	..
Manwath Rd.; 5·0	Selu; 6·0; Sun.	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Balaji Fr. Asd. Sud. 11; 3 tl; M; mq; ch.
Partur; 16·0	Mantha; 8·0; Fri.	..	..	..
Local; ..	Daithana; 2·0; Wed.	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; lib.
Partur; 10·0	Nergaon; 1·0; Wed.	Pokhari; 3·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Partur; 12·0	Ashti; 4·0; Fri.	Partur; 12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	DESERTEED	..	..
Hingoli; 12·0	Sirsam Bk; 2·0; Mon.	Malhiwara; 6·0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
Hingoli; 28·0	Sakra; 6·0; Sun.	Yeldari Camp; 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Chudawa; 4·0	Limbagaon; 2·0; Wed.	Basmath; 8·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Phg. Vad. 8; tl.
Parali Vaijanath; 15·0	Sonpeth; 2·0; Mon.	Sonpeth; 2·0	rv.	tl.
Hingoli; ..	Kalamnuri; 6·0; Mon. DESERTEED	Salawa; 3·0	W.	..
Hingoli; 17·0	Kalamnuri; 5·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 6·0	n; w.	Cs (c); tl;

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Digras—Prb;—डिग्रस ..	NE; 10-0	1-7; 495; 104; 247	Arvi; 2-0
Digras—Bmt;—डिग्रस ..	NE; 10-0	0-4; 92; 16; 55	.. ..
Digras—Gkd;—डिग्रस ..	E; 16-0	3-5; 956; 174; 518	Farkanda; 2-0
Digras—Hgl;—डिग्रस ..	.. ..	6-3; 2037; 439; 620	Local; ..
Digras—Jnt;—डिग्रस ..	NE; 12-0	3-7; 487; 102; 242	Itoli; 2-0
Digras Bk.—Kmr;—डिग्रस बु. ..	S; 24-0	1-8; 833; 172; 469	Jawala Panchal; 1-4
Digras Bk.—Pth;—डिग्रस बु. ..	N; 15-0	2-0; 630; 120; 368	Selu; 3-0
Digras Kh.—Pth;—डिग्रस खु. ..	N; 15-0	2-9; 344; 74; 188	Selu; 3-0
Digras Jahāgīr.—Pth;—डिग्रस जहागीर.	N; 12-0	5-9; 1021; 163; 694	Selu; 4-0
Digras Tarf Konḍhūr.—Kmr;— डिग्रस तर्फ कोंढूर.	S; 6-0	1-6; 657; 124; 355	Kondhur; 0-4
Digrasvāṇī.—Kmr;—डिग्रसवाणी	W; 10-0	4-3; 530; 125; 356	Sirsam Bk; 1-4
Digul Islāmapūr.—Gkd;— डिगुळ इस्लामपूर.	W; 15-0	8-6; 2117; 418; 929	Local; ..
Doharā.—Jnt;—दोहरा ..	SE; 13-0	2-2; 649; 136; 276	Bori; 4-0
Dolhārā.—Ptr;—डोल्हारा ..	N; 4-0	3-5; 715; 174; 439	Babultara; 2-0
Donavadā.—Bmt;—दोनवडा ..	N; 12-0	4-0; 676; 125; 352	Kurunda; 3-0
Donavadā.—Jnt;—दोनवडा ..	SW; 3-0	1-0; 97; 17; 51	Jintur; 5-0
Doṅgaragānv.—Jnt;—डोंगरगांव ..	N; 13-0	2-9; 291; 44; 161	.. ..
Doṅgaragānv.—Pth;—डोंगरगांव ..	W; 12-0	5-2; 885; 191; 421	Hadgaon Bk; 4-0
Doṅgaragānv Nākā.—Kmr;— डोंगरगांव नाका.	E; 12-0	1-8; 481; 105; 257	Wakodi; 2-0
Doṅgaragānv (Pālam)—Gkd;— डोंगरगांव (पालम).	SE; 22-0	1-6; 186; 27; 88	Tandulwadi; 0-4
Doṅgarapimpālā.—Gkd;—डोंगर- पिंपळा.	S; 10-0	6-0; 902; 186; 449	Local; ..
Doṅgaragānv (Selgānv)—Gkd;— डोंगरगांव (शेळगांव).	S; 8-0	4-1; 745; 156; 337	Kondri; 2-0
Doṅgaragānv Pr. Śevājā.—Kmr;— डोंगरगांव प. शेवाळा.	SE; 11-0	1-5; 769; 152; 346	Balapur; 2-0
Doṅgarakhedā.—Kmr;—डोंगरखेडा	S; 14-0	5-7; 2031; 389; 903	Local; ..
Doṅgartaḷā.—Jnt;—डोंगरतळा ..	E; 6-0	3-6; 211; 47; 143	.. ..
Doṅgī.—Kmr;—डोंगी ..	.. ..	1-3; 26; 4; 16	.. ..
Dudhā.—Ptr;—दुधा ..	NE; 22-0	1-5; 307; 62; 127	.. ..

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pedgaon;	8-0 Kasaba Zari; 2-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	rv; n.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	w.	tl.
Purna;	6-0 Purna; 6-0; Mon.	Purna; 6-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Hingoli;	7-0 Local; .. Mon.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Parbhani	35-0 Itoli; 2-0; Sun.	Jintur; 12-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Basmath	8-0 Balapur; 6-0; Tue.	.. 4-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh.
Selu;	3-0 Selu; 3-0; Sun.	Selu; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); ch.
Selu;	3-0 Selu; 3-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Mangal Shah Val Urs; 2 tl; dg.
Selu;	4-0 Selu; 4-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr).
Borda;	3-0 Borda; 3-0; Fri.	.. 6-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Hingoli;	13-0 Sirsam Bk; 1-4; Mon.	Malhiwra; 5-0	W; w.	Sl. (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Parali	10-0 Sonpeth; 4-0; Mon.	Parali 12-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 10 tl; mq; dg; 2 dh; ch.
Vaijanath;		Vaijanath;		
Parbhani;	22-0 Bori; 4-0; Mon.	Bori; 4-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; M; mq; dg.
Partur;	6-0 Partur; 5-0; Sat.	Partur; 4-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 2 tl; ch.
Amba;	4-0 Kurunda; 3-0; Sat.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Parameshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch
Selu;	20-0 Jintur; 5-0; Tue.	.. 0-2	W; w.	tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	Yeldari Camp; 10-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dg. ch.
Selu;	8-0 Ashti; 6-0; Fri.	Pathri; 12-4	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Borda;	20-0 Shembal 2-0; Mon.	Shembal 2-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); tl.
	Pimpri;	Pimpri;		
Gangakhed;	12-4 Rani Sawar- 4-4; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Cs (c).
	gaon;			
Wadgaon;	3-0 Gangakhed; 9-0; Mon.	Gangakhed; 10-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Gangakhed;	6-0 Gangakhed; 6-0; Mon.	Gangakhed; 8-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Borda;	10-0 Balapur; 2-0; Tue.	Local; ..	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 4 tl; M; dg; ch; lib.
Nanded;	16-0 Local; .. Mon.	.. 1-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahashiv- aratra Fr; 2 tl; M; dh; ch; lib; 2 dp. (vet).
Parbhani;	34-0 Itoli; 3-0; ..	Bhogaon; 4-0	t.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 14-0	rv; w.	2 Sl (pr. m); 2 Cs (2c); 2 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Dudhagānv—Jnt;—दुधगांव ..	SE; 18-0	9-1; 2528; 464; 1169	Local; ..
Dudhangānv—Jnt;—दुधनगांव ..	N; 14-0	1-2; 206; 40; 107	Kothala; 3-0
Dugarā—Pth;—दुगरा ..	N; 15-0	1-3; 204; 40; 116	Walur; 3-0
Dughālā—Hgl;—दुघाळा ..	SW; 8-0	8-9; 1123; 224; 372	Yelegaon; 2-4
Dugherī—Kmr;—दुघेरी ..	.. ..	0-7 .. DESERTED	.. ..
Durqī—Prb;—दुर्डी ..	N; 9-0	1-5; 480; 83; 288	Parbhani; 9-0
Durg Dhāmaṇī—Kmr;—दुर्ग धामणी.	S; 12-0	2-0; 342; 64; 177	Lakh; 3-1
Durg Sāvaṅgī—Kmr;—दुर्ग सावंगी	N; 10-0	2-1; 480; 96; 306	Sirsam; 8-0
Durge Ciñcopā (Durcunā)— Hgl;—दुर्ग चिचोणा (दुचूता).	.. ..	5-9; 554; 99; 310	Aundha; 6-0
Dusalagānv—Gkd;—दुसलगांव ..	NW; 3-0	1-4; 378; 77; 209	Gangakhed; 2-0
Duṭakā—Gkd;—दुटका ..	E; 27-0	1-3; 296; 51; 183	Shaikh Rajura; 6-0
Edalāpūr—Ptr;—एदलापूर ..	N; 6-0	1-8; 300; 65; 172	Watur; 2-0
Ekāmbā—Hgl;—एकांबा ..	W; 1-4	1-7; 351; 74; 243	Phalegaon; 5-0
Ekarukhā—Bmt;—एकरूखा ..	W; 7-0	1-0; 449; 79; 266	Lon Bk; 5-0
Ekarukhā—Ptr;—एकरूखा ..	.. ..	2-3; 95; 19; 44	Partur; 2-0
Ekarukhā Tarf Gaṅgākheḍ— Prb;—एकरूखा तर्फ गंगाखेड.	E; 15-0	0-6; 84; 13; 48	Tadkalas; 2-0
Ekarukhā Tarf Pedagānv—Prb;— एकरूखा तर्फ पेडगांव.	NW; 10-0	1-5; 337; 71; 196	Pedgaon; 2-0
Elegānv—Hgl;—एलेगांव ..	.. ..	3-3; 1065; 199; 464	Local; ..
Eraṇḍeśvar—Ptr;—एरन्डेस्वर ..	N; 23-0	1-8; 220; 58; 58	Jaipur; 2-0
Esāpūr—Kmr;—इसापूर ..	W; 6-0	2-6; 618; 122; 340	Chincholi; 3-0
Gaḍadagavhāṇ—Jnt;—गडदगव्हाण	NE; 16-0	5-6; 571; 126; 257	Itoli; 3-0
Gaḍhālā—Kmr;—गढाळा ..	S; 13-0	1-6; 150; 33; 89	Mouje Lakh; 2-0
Gāḍī Borī—Kmr;—गाडी बोरी ..	N; 10-0	1-6; 414; 68; 136	Ganjapur; 2-0
Gaṇagānv—Kmr;—गणगांव ..	S; 11-0	0-6 .. DESERTED	.. ..
Gaṇapūr—Jnt;—गणपूर ..	S; 11-0	1-7; 184; 41; 112	Bori; 2-0
Gaṇapūr—Prb;—गणपूर ..	E; 12-0	1-9; 379; 73; 143	Purna; 5-0
Gaṇeśapūr—Bmt;—गणेशपूर ..	W; 2-2	1-6; 332; 21; 95	Basmath; 3-0
Gaṇeśapūr;—Hgl;—गणेशपूर ..	N; 26-0	2-4; 200; 42; 121	Sengaon; 6-0
Gaṇeśapūr—Jnt;—गणेशपूर ..	.. ..	0-9 DESERTED .. ..	.. ..
Gaṇeśapūr—Ptr;—गणेशपूर ..	SE; 5-0	1-2; 75; 14; 24	Shelgaon; 1-0
Gaṇeśapūr (Ambhorā)—Ptr;— गणेशपूर (अंभोरा).	SE; 9-0	1-1; 39; 8; 22	Shelgaon; 1-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Parbhani; 12-0	Local; .. Fri.	Zari; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shri Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; 2 M; mq; lib; dp.
Manwath Road; 6-0	Kothala; 3-0; Sun.	Bori; 7-0	rv.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Selu; 4-0	Walur; 3-0; Wed.	.. 4-0	W;rv;	tl.
Hingoli; 8-0	Digras; 2-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shri Masnerbuva Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 5 tl; M; mq; 2 dg.
.. ..	.. ..	DESERTED	..	..
Parbhani; 9-0	Pingali; 7-0; ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dhamani; ..	Hingoli; 3-7; Tue.	Savarkheda; 2-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq.
Hingoli; 16-0	Sirsam Bk; 8-0; Mon.	Malhiwra; 8-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl;
Hingoli; 16-0	Siddheshwar; 4-0; Sun.	.. ..	..	.. ..
Gangakhed; 2-0	Gangakhed; 2-0; Mon.	Gangakhed; 3-0	rv; W.	Sl (pr) Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Purna; 5-0	Purna; 5-0; Mon.	.. 6-0	rv;w.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Partur; 6-0	Partur; 6-0; Sat.	.. 0-2	W;w.	2 tl.
Malselu; 3-0	Kanergaon; 7-0; Mon.	Hingoli; 1-4	rv.	2 tl.
Marsul; 6-0	Aral; 4-0; Fri.	.. 7-0	W.	Sl (pr); Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl; dg.
Partur; 2-0	Partur; 2-0; Thu.	.. ..	..	..
Mirkhel; 4-0	Purna; 5-0; Mon.	Local; 3-0	W.	tl; dg; dh.
Pedgaon; 3-0	Pedgaon; 2-0; Sun.	Pedgaon; 2-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Dhamani; 6-0	Hingoli; 7-0; Tue.	.. ..	..	..
Partur; 23-0	Jaipur; 2-0; Thu.	.. 7-0	W;w.	tl.
Hingoli; 6-0	Hingoli; 6-0; Tue.	.. 3-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Hingoli; 35-0	Adgaon; 7-0; Sat.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus Pa. Sud. 15; tl; dg.
Dhamani; 2-0	Hingoli; 6-0; Tue.	.. 5-0	W;w.	tl.
Hingoli; 22-0	Kalamnuri; 10-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 10-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
.. ..	.. ..	DESERTED	..	..
Parbhani; 12-0	Bori; 2-0; Mon.	Bori; 2-0	W.	Ravjibuva Utsav Ct. Vad. 15; tl.
Purna; 5-0	Purna; 5-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Cs (mp.); tl.
Basmath; 3-0	Basmath; 3-0; Tue.	Basmath; 2-0	..	Cs; Pir Urs. Ps; tl; Pir Kabav.
Hingoli; 24-0	Sengaon; 6-0; Wed.	Yeldari; 8-0	W.	Cs; tl.
.. ..	DESERTED	.. ..	..	.. ..
Satona Kh; 4-0	Satona Kh; 4-0; Mon.	.. 5-0	W.	tl.
Satona Kh; 5-0	Satona Kh; 5-0; Mon.	.. 8-0	W.	tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Gaṇeśavāḍī—Hgl;—गणेशवाडी ..	N; 1-0	0-9; included in Hingoli Urban Area.	Hingoli; 0-1
Gaṅgākheḍ (Rural Area)—Gkd;— गंगाखेड.	.. ..	17-6; 930; 168; 491	.. ..
Gaṅgākheḍ (Urban Area)—Gkd;— गंगाखेड.	HQ; ..	17-6; 9740; 1959; 911	Local; ..
Gāṅgalavāḍī—Hgl;—गांगलवाडी ..	.. 12-0	1-3; 256; 57; 121	Siddheshwar Camp; 2-0
Gaṅgāpūr—Kmr;—गंगापूर ..	NE; 8-0	0-3; 81; 13; 43	Gaul Bazar; 1-0
Gaṅgāpimpri—Gkd;—गंगापिंपरी ..	W; 12-0	2-3; 498; 107; 340	Sirsi Bk; 2-0
Gāñjāpūr—Kmr;—गांजापूर ..	N; 9-0	2-3; 794; 144; 280	Local; ..
Gārakheḍā—Jnt;—गारखेडा ..	N; 10-0	1-1; 206; 44; 113	.. ..
Gārakheḍā—Jnt;—गारखेडा ..	NW; 8-0	2-7; .. ..	.. ..
Gārakheḍā—Hgl;—गारखेडा ..	NE; 19-0	0-9; 138; 32; 52	Kadoli; 2-0
Gaṭl—Kmr;—गडल ..	E; 10-0	1-8; 615; 138; 303	Local; ..
Gaur—Prb;—गौर ..	E; 21-0	5-9; 1833; 362; 1035	Local; ..
Gavhā—Jnt;—गव्हा ..	SW; 14-0	2-3; 550; 109; 283	Kupata; 2-0
Gavhā—Prb;—गव्हा ..	W; 6-4	1-3; 112; 22; 25	Pedgaon; 1-4
Gevarāī—Ptr;—गेवराई ..	E; 18-0	3-1; 578; 118; 311	Mantha; 1-0
Ghaḍolī—Jnt;—घडोली ..	.. ..	1-4; 88; 14; 60	.. ..
Ghāgarā—Jnt;—घागरा ..	NW; 13-0	1-8; 223; 49; 139	.. ..
Ghaṭāṅgrā—Gkd;—घटांग्रा ..	SW; 10-0	3-6; 844; 170; 399	Rani Sawargaon; 3-0
Ghevaṇḍā—Jnt;—घेवंडा ..	NE; 3-0	3-6; 262; 61; 154	Itoli; 4-0
Ghoḍā—Gkd;—घोडा ..	NE; 12-0	1-1; 305; 56; 145	Palam; 1-4
Ghoḍā—Kmr;—घोडा ..	E; 11-0	4-8; 1242; 251; 631	Local; ..
Ghogaratajā—Kmr;—घोगरतळा ..	.. ..	0-6; .. DESERTED	.. ..
Ghojavā—Kmr;—घोळवा ..	E; 6-0	2-4; 477; 89; 276	Salva; 2-0
Ghoradarī—Hgl;—घोरदरी ..	N; 28-0	5-2; 454; 96; 295	Sakra; 3-0
Ghoṭā—Hgl;—घोटा ..	W; 6-0	2-9; 675; 138; 302	Narsi; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distancé ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Hingoli;	0-1	Hingoli;	2-0; Tue.	..	1-0	W.	3 tl; dg.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local;	..	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	rv; W.	4 Sl (3 pr; h); 3 Cs (mp. c, mis); Balgi Fr. Srn. Sud. 10; 15 tl; 5-M; 3 mq; 2 dg; 6 dh; lib; 5 dp; Birth place of Sant Janabai.
Hingoli;	12-0	Siddheshwar;	2-0; Sun.	Siddheshwar;	2-0	..	..
Borda;	20-0	Gaul;	1-0; Wed.	Shembal	2-0	rv; W.	..
Vadgaon;	13-0	Sirsi Bk;	2-0; ..	Pimpri;	12-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Hingoli;	22-0	Kalamnuri;	10-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	6-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	..	..	Yeldari Camp;	..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	tl.
Penganga;	4-0	Washim;	8-0; Sun.	..	3-0	rv.	Cs; tl; ch.
Borda;	20-0	Local;	.. Wed.	Shembal- Pimpri;	2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; M; gym; 2 dp;
Purna;	6-0	Purna;	6-0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Somnath Fr. Srn Sud. 12; 3 tl; 4 M; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Manwath; Road;	7-0	Kupata;	2-0; Tue.	..	9-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; 2 dg.
Pedgaon;	1-4	Pedgaon;	2-0; Sun.	..	..	W.	2 tl.
Partur;	18-0	Mantha;	1-0; Fri.	..	2-0	W; w.	Cs (mp); tl.
Parbhani;	34-0	Yeldari Camp;	2-6; ..	Yeldari Camp;	3-0	rv.	tl.,
..	..	..	..	..	4-0	W.	tl; ch.
Gangakhed	10-0	Rani Sawargaon;	3-0; Tue.	Gangakhed;	10-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Parbhani;	32-0	Itoli;	4-0; ..	Jintur;	3-0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Gangakhed;	16-0	Palam;	1-4; Sat.	..	2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Borda;	12-0	Balapur;	4-0; Tue.	..	2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 9 tl; 2 M; dg; ch.
..	..	..	..	DESERTED	..	..	..
Borda;	14-0	Kalamnuri;	5-0; Mon.	..	2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr).
Hingoli;	30-0	Sakra;	3-0; Sun.	Yeldari;	6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingoli;	9-0	Narsi;	2-0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop. Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Giragānv—Bmt;—गिरगांव ..	E; 6-0	12-7; 3190; 581; 1564	Local; ..
Giragānv Bk.—Jnt;—गिरगांव बु...	W; 15-0	2-4; 589; 105; 295	Borkinhi; 5-0
Giragānv Kh.—Jnt;—गिरगांव खु...	W; 15-0	1-7; 325; 69; 167	Borkinhi; 5-0
Giroli—Hgl;—गिरोली ..	W; 10-0	1-7; 162; 40; 97	Narsi; 1-0
Gogalgānv—Pth;—गोगलगांव ..	N; 14-0	1-8; 800; 157; 256	Selu; 4-0
Gohegānv—Pth;—गोहेगांव ..	W; 7-0	1-8; 541; 95; 324	Selu; 4-0
Gojegānv—Jnt;—गोजेगांव ..	E; 18-0	3-2; 712; 156; 430	Siddheshwar Camp; 2-0
Gokulavādī—Prb;—गोकुळवाडी ..	S; 10-0	0-9; .. DESERTED	.. ..
Gojegānv (Pālam)—Gkd;— गोळेगांव (पालम)	NE; 12-0	1-5; 348; 70; 216	Palam; 3-0
Gojegānv—Hgl;—गोळेगांव ..	S; 16-0	2-8; 1402; 370; 181	Local; ..
Gojegānv—Ptr;—गोळेगांव ..	S; 23-0	6-1; 1542; 316; 769	Local; ..
Gojegānv Tarf Selgānv—Gkd;— गोळेगांव तर्फ शेळगांव	W; 16-0	0-6; 128; 28; 79	Rampuri 0-4
Gomovākāḍī—Pth;—गोमोवाकडी ..	.. ..	2-7; 249; 39; 159	Satona Kh; 3-0
Gauḍagānv—Gkd;—गौडगांव ..	W; 6-0	3-5; 1040; 223; 515	Mahatpuri; 3-0
Gauḍagānv—Pth;—गौडगांव ..	S; 0-4	1-5; 365; 70; 206	Gunj; 1-0
Gonḍālā—Hgl;—गोंडाला ..	W; 18-0	3-9; 335; 65; 179	Khudajan; 2-0
Gondhalā—Jnt;—गोंधला ..	S; 9-4	2-2; 170; 36; 94	Kausadi; 1-0
Gondhanakheḍā—Hgl;— गोंधनखेडा ..	W; 20-0	1-5; 177; 35; 106	Kendra Bk; 1-0
Gongalā—Kmr;—गोंगला ..	.. ..	0-4; .. DESERTED	.. ..
Gorlegānv—Kmr;—गोर्लेगांव ..	S; 8-0	1-6; 389; 85; 193	Potra; 2-0
Gopā—Gkd;—गोपा ..	E; 5-0	1-8; 537; 100; 286	Maradasgaon; 2-0
Gopegānv—Ptr;—गोपेगांव ..	.. ..	0-6; 1; 1; 1	Satona; 6-0
Gopegānv—Pth;—गोपेगांव ..	W; 13-0	3-3; 663; 132; 330	Hadgaon Bk; 3-0



Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Basmath; 5-0	Basmath; 5-0; Tue.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs; (fmg, mp); Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; Pir Urs. Ps. Vad. 15; Maruti Fr. Ct; Sud. 15; 7 tl; 3 M. 2 mq; dg; dh; & (Ashrukhana); gym; lib; dp.
Selu; 14-0	Mantha; 8-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Selu; 14-0	Mantha; 8-0; Fri.	.. 1-4	W.	2 tl.
Hingoli; 11-0	Narsi; 1-0; Thu.	Hingoli; 10-0	rv.	tl; ch.
Selu; 4-0	Selu; 4-0; Sun.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr; Ct. Sud. 15; tl; mq.
Selu; 4-0	Selu; 4-0; Sun.	Selu; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr; Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Hingoli; 21-0	Siddheshwar 2-0; Sun. Camp. DESERTED	.. 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Purna; 10-0	Palam; 3-0; Sat.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Chondhi; 12-0	Aundha; 5-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg; gym; ch.
Satona; 10-0	Ashti; 6-0; Fri.	Ashti; 7-0	rv.; w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); Parabadabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 7 tl; M; mq; dg; ch.
Parali Vaijanath; 16-0	Rampuri; 0-4; Sat.	.. 8-0	rv.	..
Satona Kh; 3-0	Satona Kh; 1-4; Mon.	.. 4-0	rv.	Cs (c); Darga Urs. Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg.
Dhondi; 8-0	Gangakhed; 7-0; Mon.	.. ..	rv; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dh.
Manwath Rd; 19-0	Gunj; .. Sun.	.. 4-2	rv.	Devi Fr. Ct; 3 tl.
Hingoli; 22-0	Sengaon; 6-0; Wed.	Sengaon; 6-0	W; n.	tl; M.
Parbhani; 15-0	Bori; 2-0; Mon.	Bori; 2-4	W;w.	2 tl.
Malselu; 12-0	Hatala; 2-0; Mon.	Hingoli; 12-0	W.	tl; ch.
	DESERTED			
Borda; 3-0	Borda; 3-0; Fri.	.. 8-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Gangakhed; 6-0	Gangakhed; 6-0; Mon.	Maradasgaon; 0-2	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (cr); tl; ch.
Satona; 6-0	Satona; 6-0; Mon.	.. ..	..	tl.
Selu; 16-0	Hadgaon 3-0; Sun. Bk ;	.. 13-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; Fr. 2 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturist (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Goregāñv—Hgl;—गोरेगांव ..	N; 22-0	14-6; 3526; 887; 1323	Local; ..
Govindapūr—Bmt;—गोविंदपूर	S; 10-0	2-5; 123; 26; 69	Gaur; 2-0
Govindapūr;—Prb;—गोविंदपूर	NW; 4-0	0-8; 219; 34; 126	Pedgaon; 4-0
Govindapūr 'Tarf Hayātnagar;— Bmt.;—गोविंदपूर तर्फ हयातनगर.	SW; 2-0	0-4; DESERTED	.. ..
Gugañi—Dhāmangāñv;—Pth;— गुगळी धामणगांव.	N; 9-0	8-1; 1985; 414; 895	Local; ..
Gugañ Pimprī—Hgl;—गुगळ पिंपरी	NW; 21-0	3-9; 976; 194; 508	Goregaon ; 14-0
Gulañhand—Gkd;—गुळखंद ..	E; 19-0	2-2; 722; 150; 357	Palam; 2-0
Gulañhand—Jnt;—गुळखंद ..	S; 10-0	3-3; 543; 124; 283	Kausadi; 2-0
Gulañhand—Ptr;—गुळखंद ..	N; 8-0	1-3; 630; 127; 342	Pangari Gosavi; 2-0
Guñḍā—Bmt;—गुंडा ..	W; 9-0	3-9; 1534; 394; 556	Adgaon; 3-0
Guñj—Bmt;—गुंज ..	SE; 5-0	2-1; 598; 117; 288	Basmath; 6-0
Guñj—Gkd;—गुंज ..	E; 28-0	1-3; 332; 63; 188	Shekh Rajur; 6-0
Guñj Kh—Pth;—गुंज खु. ..	SW; 8-0	3-0; 1112; 228; 472	Local; ..
Guñjegāñv—Gkd;—गुंजेगांव ..	SW; 8-0	3-3; 745; 151; 343	Rani Sawargaon; 2-0
Hadagāñv Bk—Pth;—हदगांव बु.	W; 8-0	4-9; 1684; 340; 718	Local; ..
Hadagāñv Kh—Pth;—हदगांव खु.	W; 18-0	4-1; 811; 172; 567	Selu; 2-0
Hamadāpūr—Pth;—हमदापूर ..	E; 10-0	3-5; 817; 178; 349	Local; ..
Hanavatkheḍā—Hgl;—हनवतखेडा	NW; 10-0	1-5; 267; 55; 172	Narsi; 3-0
Hanavatkheḍā—Jnt;—हनवतखेडा	NW; 15-0	3-0; 234; 55; 148	Charthana; 5-0
Hanavatkheḍā—Ptr;—हनवतखेडा	N; 30-0	1-1; 272; 80; 194	Jaipur; 8-0
Hāñḍī—Jnt;—हांडी ..	SW; 14-0	3-2; 797; 157; 439	.. ..

Railway Station Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Selu; 9-0	Local .. Sun.	.. 10-0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (mp); Pir Urs. December, 29; 4 tl; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Churava; 1-4	Purna Lasina; 3-0 Mon.	.. .	W.	Cs; tl.
Pedgaon; 4-0	Pedgaon; 4-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	tl.
.. ..	DESERTED	.. ..	..	.. ..
Selu; 7-0	Selu; 7-0; Sun.	Pathri; 9-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Khando- ba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 5; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 2 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch.
Malselu; 10-0	Koyali; 3-0; Sat.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Purna; 9-0	Palam; 2-0; Sat.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Selu; 12-0	Kausadi 2-0; Fri.	Bori; 8-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl; M; mq; dg.
Partur; 8-0	Pangari 2-0; Mon. Gosavi;	Watur; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Basmath; 10-0	Jawala; 4-0; Sun.	Basmath; 9-1	W.	2 Sl (m; pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; mq; dh; ch.
Basmath; 6-0	Basmath; 6-0; Tue.	Palasgaon; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urs. Pa. Sud. 1; 2 tl; dg; dh.
Purna; 5-0	Purna; 5-0; Mon.	.. ..	rv;W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Manwath Road; 18-0	Local; .. Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Yogananda Fr. Flg. 12-13; 6 tl.
Gangakhed; 8-0	Rani Sawar- gaon; 2-0; Tue.	Gangakhed; 8-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq.
Selu; 12-0	Local; .. Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; ch; dp.
Selu; .. 2-0	Selu; 2-0; Sun.	Selu; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Darga Urs; tl; dg.
Dhondi; 12-0	Rametakali; 2-0; Sun.	Pathri; 10-0	rv;W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Hingoli; 12-0	Narsi; 3-0; Sun. and Thu.	Hingoli; 10-0	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Selu; 22-0	Waghi; 3-0; Wed.	.. 5-0	rv.	Cs (mp); 3 tl.
Partur; 31-0	Dudha; 4-0; Wed.	.. 15-0	n; w.	tl; dg.
Selu; 12-0	Wazar Bk; 2-0;	Charthana; 10-0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; (mp); 2 tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Hankadari—Hgl;—हानकदरी ..	W; 18-0	3-5; 143; 31; 96	Narsi; 5-0
Hanodi—Ptr;—हनोडी ..	SE; 8-0	1-4; 223; 48; 91	Satona Kh; 5-0
Hapasāpūr;—Bmt;—हपसापूर ..	W; 6-0	1-2; 375; 63; 182	Basmath; 6-0
Harañi—Jnt;—हरळी ..	NW; 10-0	1-5; 188; 29; 88	.. ..
Haraṅgul—Gkd;—हरंगुळ ..	SW; 7-0	1-6; 727; 164; 203	Local; ..
Hasanāpūr—Prb;—हसनापूर ..	.. 7-0	1-1; 187; 27; 110	Pedgaon; 1-0
Hātaḍī—Ptr;—हातडी ..	SW; 6-0	3-9; 838; 175; 468	Partur; 6-0
Hatañā—Hgl;—हताळा ..	W; 14-0	4-7; 1044; 220; 587	Goregaon; 2-0
Hātalavāḍī—Pth;—हातलवाडी ..	SE; 7-0	2-9; 555; 116; 287	.. 3-0
Hātamāñi—Kmr;—हातमाळी ..	SW; 4-0	1-5; 199; 30; 60	Kalamnuri; 3-0
Hātanūr—Pth;—हातनूर ..	N; 15-0	3-8; 833; 170; 481	Walur; 3-0
Hātavāṅ—Ptr;—हातवण ..	.. 7-0	1-6; 374; 75; 230	Vidali; 4-0
Hāṭakarvāḍī—Pth;—हाटकरवाडी ..	.. 14-0	4-2; 803; 173; 542	Rampuri Bk; 2-0
Hāṭṭā—Bmt;—हट्टा ..	W; 14-0	8-8; 3005; 555; 921	Local; ..
Hāṭṭā—Hgl;—हट्टा ..	W; 24-0	8-7; 977; 227; 521	Yeldari Camp; 6-0
Hāṭṭā—Jnt;—हट्टा ..	S; 10-0	1-8; 326; 63; 122	Kupata; 2-0
Hayātnagar—Bmt;—हयातनगर ..	SW; 6-1;	6-2; 1559; 326; 771	Local; ..
Helas—Ptr;—हेळस ..	SW; 20-0	10-6; 1669; 356; 749	.. ..
Hīṅgañā—Prb;—हिगळा ..	SE; 9-0	1-2; 284; 58; 141	Nandkheda; 3-0
Hīṅgañi—Kmr;—हिगणी ..	W; 8-0	2-2; 733; 160; 446	Nandapur; 6-0
Hīṅgoli—(Urban Area) Hgl; हिगोली.	HQ; 0-1	5-3; 23407 4550; 1913	Local; ..
Hiraḍagānv—Bmt;—हिरडगांव ..	W; 6-0	2-0; 272; 60; 173	Shirad 3-0 Shahapur;
Hirdi—Kmr;—हिर्डी ..	NE; 10-0	4-1; 422; 85; 220	Sirsam Bk; 2-0
Hisse Vaḍgānv—Bmt;—हिस्से वड- गांव.	W; 10-0	0-4; .. DESERTED	.. ..

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Hingoli;	14-0	Pusegaon;	4-0; Mon.	Siddheshwar;	8-0	W.	tl.
Satona Kh;	5-0	Satona Kh;	5-0; Mon.	..	12-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Basmath;	6-0	Tembhurni;	.. Fri.	..	7-0	W.	Cs; tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	Charthana;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Vadgaon;	1-0	Local;	.. Wed.	Gangakhed;	7-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Raja Bhartruhari Fr. Asd. Vad. 5; 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Pedgaon;	1-0	Pedgaon;	1-0; Sun.	..	..	W.	tl.
Partur;	6-0	Partur;	6-0; Sat.	Partur;	6-0	..	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch.
		Paradgaon;	6-0; Sun.				
Malselu;	8-0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	8-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ps. Vad. 2 tl; gym.
Manwath Road;	8-0	Manwath;	3-0; Mon.	..	2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Nandapur;	7-0	Kalamnuri;	3-0; Mon.	..	1-0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Selu;	5-0	Walur;	3-0; Wed.	..	4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Nagnath Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2 tl.
Partur;	8-0	Mantha;	7-0; Fri.	..	2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Dhondi;	12-0	Rampuri;	2-0; Thu.	Pathri;	10-0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; M; ch.
Mirkhel;	8-0	Local;	.. Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; M. mq; dh; 2 dg; dh; lib.
Hingoli;	25-0	Yeladari Camp;	6-0; Wed.	Yeldari;	6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Manwath;	10-0	Kausadi;	3-0; Fri.	Bori;	6-0	W.	Cs; tl;
Marsul;	3-0	Local;	.. ..	Satephal;	3-0	W.	Sl (pr; m); Cs; Sl; 3 tl; 3 M; mq; dg; gym; ch; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1-0	rv;w.	Sl. (pr); cs (mp); 2 tl; dh; ch.
Parbhani;	10-0	Sadegaon;	3-0; Tue.	..	3-0	rv.	Cs; tl; ch.
Dhamani;	2-0	Nandapur;	6-0; Thu.	..	4-0	rv;w.	Sl(pr); Cs; Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 2 tl; M; dh; ch.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Tue.	Local;	..	pl;	5 Sl (pr; 3 m; h); 2 Cs; Dasara Fr. 7 tl; 2 M; 7 mq; 6 dg; 5 dh; 2 gym; 4 lib; 3 dp.
Chondhi Amba;	6-0	Shirad Shahapur;	3-0; Sat.	..	2-0	W;	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Malselu;	5-0	Sirsam Bk;	2-0; Mon.	..	3-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
		DESERTED					

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Hissī—Pth.—हिस्सी ..	N; 6-0	2-1; 942; 175; 513	Devalgaon; 2-0
Hivārā Bk.—Bmt.—हिवरा ब. ..	S; 8-0	3-5; 737; 153; 400	Chudawa; 4-0
Hivārā Bel.—Kmr.—हिवरा बेल ..	W; 8-0	0-7; 338-0 62; 234	Kalamnuri; 6-0
Hivārā Jāpū—Hgl.—हिवरा जाट ..	S; 7-0	1-5; 271; 66; 167	Digras; 2-0
Hivārā Kh.—Bmt.—हिवरा खुद ..	S; 7-0	1-4; 288; 62; 162	.. 4-4
Hivārā N. Mahārkhedā—Hgl.— हिवरा न. महारखेडा.	NW; 23-0	1-5; 256; 51; 149	Kendra Bk; 4-0
Hivara khedā—Hgl.—हिवरखेडा ..	N; 26-0	3-5; 308; 61; 179	Sakra; 3-0
Hivarakhedā (Jintur Circle)— Jnt.—हिवरखेडा (जितूर सर्कल).	SE; 8-0	1-1; 157; 30; 45	Undegaon; 2-0
Hivarakhedā (Adgānv Circle)— Jnt.—(हिवरखेडा अडगांव सर्कल)	E; 14-0	0-8; 263; 50; 124	Udgao ; ..
Hivarakhedā—Ptr.—हिवरखेडा ..	.. ..	1-4; 464; 85; 181	Akani; 2-0
Hivārā Tarf Javaḷā—Kmr.— हिवरा तर्फ जवळा.	S; 25-0	3-0; 989; 199; 497	Dongarkada; 1-0
Holagirā—Hgl.—होलगिरा ..	N; 28-0	1-8; 168; 26; 86	Sakra; 5-0
Hoṇdegānv (Bondegānv)—Ptr.— होडेगांव (बोडेगांव).	E; 8-0	0-4; 104; 22; 51	Mapegaon Bk; 1-4
Huḍī—Hgl.—हुडी ..	W; 34-0	1-1; 111; 24; 38	Sengaon; 4-0
Idoḷī—Hgl.—इडोळी ..	NW; 6-0	2-8; 659; 149; 339	Narsi; 4-0
Idoḷī—Bk—Ptr.—इडोळी बु. ..	E; 10-0	4-5; 1111; 222; 529	Local ..
Idoḷī Kh—Ptr.—इडोळी खु. ..	E; 10-0	2-0; 496; 111; 241	Local; ..
Iḷegānv—Gkd.—इळेगांव ..	SE; 6-0	3-0; 877; 176; 441	Malewadi; 2-0
Iñcā—Hgl.—ईचा ..	NW; 6-0	4-3; 811; 153; 428	Bhandegaon; 3-0
Iñcā—Ptr.—ईचा ..	N; 31-0	1-2; 104; 22; 60	Jaipur; 7-0
Indevāḍī—Prb.—इंदेवाडी ..	SW; 14-0	4-1; 810; 176; 405	Daithana; 1-0
Iñjanagānv—Bmt.—इंजनगांव ..	SE; 2-0	2-0; 673; 122; 255	Basmath; 2-0
Irlad—Gkd.—इर्लद ..	E; 6-0	2-2; 418; 87; 191	Maradasgaon; 2-0
Irlad—Pth.—इर्लद ..	N; 15-0	5-1; 1115; 185; 592	Kolha; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Selu;	6-0 Selu;	6-0; Sun.	Selu;	5-0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shri Maruti;
Marsul;	2-0 Basmath;	8-0; Tue.	..	8-0	Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
..	..	.. ..	..	..	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
..	..	Hingoli;	Hiwara Pati;	1-0 W;w.	Cs (mp).
Hingoli;	7-0 Digras;	2-0; Mon.	Hingoli;	7-0 W.	Cs; 2 tl.
Marsul;	4-0 Basmath;	7-0; Tue.	..	.. W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Malselu;	13-0 Koyali;	3-0; Sat.	..	.. W;w.	tl.
Hingoli;	30-0 Sakra;	3-0; Sun.	Yeldari;	10-0 W.	Cs; tl;
Chondhi;	13-0 Adgaon;	2-0; ..	Yeldari	2-0 rv.	tl.
Chondhi;	13-0 Adgaon;	2-0; Sat.	Camp; Local;	W.	Cs; tl.
Partur;	14-0 Mantha;	4-0; Fri.	..	..	
Nanded;	16-0 Dongarkheda;	1-0; Mon.	..	2-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; lib.
Hingoli;	26-0 Sakra;	5-0; Sun.	Yeldari;	6-0 n.	tl; ch.
Satona Kh.;	4-0 Satona Kh.;	4-0; Mon.	..	8-0 ..	tl.
Hingoli;	.. Sengaon;	4-0; Wed.	Sengao ;	10-0 rv.	Cs; tl.
Hingoli;	6-0 Hingoli;	6-0; Tue.	Hingoli;	6-0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Satona;	6-0 Mantha;	5-0; Fri.	Mantha;	6-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. An. Sud. 2; 4 tl; dg; ch. 'Old Well.'
Satona;	6-0 Mantha;	5-0; Fri.	Mantha;	6-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fri. An. Sud. 9; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud 15; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Gangakhed;	5-0 Gangakhed;	5-0; Mon.	Maradasgaon	3-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; 5 tl. mq; dh.
Nandgavhan;	3-0 Hingoli;	6-0; Tue.	..	.. rv; w;	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr; 3 tl; ch.
Partur Selu;	31-0 Dudha;	2-0; Wed.	..	20-0 rv.	
Dhondi;	3-0 Daithana;	1-0; ..	Parbhani;	14-0 W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; M.
Basmath;	2-0 Basmath;	2-0; Tue.	Basmath;	1-4 W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr; Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; dg; ch
Gangakhed;	6-0 Gangakhed;	6-0; Mon.	Maradasgaon	2-0 rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl; ch.
Manwath Road;	2-0 Manwath Road;	1-0; Mon.	..	3-0 W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Isād—Gkd:—इसाद ..	S; 4-0	17-6; 4417; 873; 2098	Local; ..
Ismāilapūr Tarf Lohagānv— Prb:—इस्माईलपूर तर्फ लोहगांव.	E; 12-0	0-7; 239; 44; 71	.. ..
Ismāilpūr Tarf Parbhani—Prb:— इस्माईलपूर तर्फ परभणी.	SE; 4-1	0-7; 265; 57; 171	Mirkhel; 2-0
Isegānv—Jnt:—इसेगांव ..	S; 3-0	1-7; 435; 84; 177	Chadaj; 2-0
Iṭālī—Pth:—इटाली ..	E; 5-0	3-9; 624; 129; 344	Manwath; 4-0
Iṭhalāpūr Deśmukh—Prb:—इठला- पूर देशमुख.	SE 5-0	2-8; 557; 100; 231	Taroda; 2-0
Iṭhalāpūr Mājī—Prb:—इठलापूर. माळी.	S; 9-0	1-2; 112; 23; 32	Lohagaon; 2-0
Iṭolī—Jnt:—इटोली ..	NE; 9-0	11-1; 1542; 320; 867	Local; ..
Jalāladhābā—Kmr:—जलालधाबा	S; 14-0	4-5; 1178; 233; 656	Mauje Pim- palai. 4-0
Jalālapūr—Prb:—जलालपूर ..	N; 10-0	0-8; 500; 84; 218	Zari; 2-0
Jalālapūr—Jnt:—जलालपूर ..	SE; 18-0	2-0; 345; 76; 197	Undegaon; 3-0
Jāmb—Kmr:—जांब ..	S; 14-0	3-6; 676; 132; 374	Shendurna; 2-0
Jāmb—Prb:—जांब ..	SW; 7-0	8-7; 2302; 441; 815	Local; ..
Jāmb Bk.—Jnt:—जांब बु. ..	W; 6-0	3-3; 632; 104; 354	Jintur; 7-0
Jāmb Kh.—Jnt:—जांब खु. ..	W; 6-0	1-9; 227; 48; 140	Jintur; 9-0
Jām Aundh—Hgl:—जाम औंध ..	W; 20-0	2-3; 347; 63; 147	Sengaon; 5-0
Jāmadayā—Hgl:—जामदया ..	W; 21-0	3-7; 422; 83; 116	Sengaon; 4-0
Jāmagavhān Tarf Śevājā— Kmr:—जामगव्हाण तर्फ शेवाळा.	S; 24-0	1-8; 462; 74; 259	Sukali Don- garkheda. 1-0
Jāmagavhān Tarf Nāndāpūr— Kmr:—जामगव्हाण तर्फ नांदापूर.	S; 9-0	3-1; 750; 154; 364	Nandapur; 2-0
Jāmarun Bk.—Hgl:—जामरून बु. ..	W; 14-0	3-3; 445; 84; 223	Pusegaon; 2-0
Jāmarun—Kmr:—जामरून ..	SW; 4-0	1-4; 161; 29; 50	Kalamnuri; 3-0
Jāmarun Jahāgir—Hgl:— जामरून जहागिर.	NW; 12-0	0-5; 83; 16; 43	Jawala Bk.; 2-0
Jāmathī Bk.—Hgl:—जामठी बु. ..	SW; 20-0	2-2; 357; 60; 190	.. ..
Jāmathī Kh.—Hgl:—जामठी खु. ..	N; 10-0	3-0; 496; 103; 247	Bhandegaon; 3-0
Jāmbavāḍī—Hgl:—जांबवाडी ..	S; ..	1-1; .. ..	.. ..
Jā m Rājāpūr—Hgl:—जाम राजापूर.	E; 11-0	0-6; 143; 41; 59	Aundha; 4-0



Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Gangakhed; 4-0	Gangakhed; 4-0; Mon.	Gangakhed; 4-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (mp; mis); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 8; 20 tl; 4 M; mq; dg; 2 dh; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	Parbhani; 12-3	W.	Cs (fmg); tl.
Mirkhel; 1-0	Pingli; 4-0; Thu.	.. 6-0	W.	tl.
Parbhani; 23-0	Bori; 5-0; Mon.	.. 1-4	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Manwath Road; 9-0	Manwath; 4-0; Mon.	Pathri; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Singnapur; 2-0	Parbhani; 4-0; Sat.	.. 3-0	W.	tl; ch.
Pingali; 6-0	Pingali; 6-0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Parbhani; 32-0	Local; .. Sun.	Bhogaon; 7-0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. An. Sud. 10; 3 tl; M; dg; dh.
Nandapur; 6-0	Nandapur; 6-0; Thu.	.. 4-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; M; dg; dh.
Parbhani; 9-0	Zari; 2-0; Sun.	Local; 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Parbhani; 17-0	Asegaon; 3-0; Wed.	Hivarkheda; 19-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Borda; 5-4	Borda; 5-4; Fri.	Waranga; 10-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Kanhoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 5; tl; M.
Pedgaon; 1-2	Pedgaon; 3-0; Sun.	.. 1-4	W.	2 Sl (pr; h); Cs; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Selu; 16-0	Jintur; 7-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Selu; 14-0	Jintur; 5-0; Tue.	.. 1-4	W.	Polia Fr. Phg; tl.
Hingoli; ..	Sengaon; 5-0; Wed.	Sengaon; ..	W.	Cs; tl.
Hingoli; 15-0	Sengaon; 4-0; Tue.	Sengaon; 6-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Nanded; 18-0	Dongarkheda; 1-0; Mon.	Bhogaon; 2-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nandapur; 2-0	Nandapur; 2-0; Thu.	.. 9-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kanhoba Fr; 3 tl.
Hingoli; 12-0	Pusegaon; 2-0; Mon.	Hingoli; 14-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Nandapur; 5-0	Kalamnuri; 3-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
Hingoli; 10-0	Narsi; 4-0; Sun.	Hingoli; 12-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Malselu; 8-0	.. ..	.. 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Navalgavhan; 3-0	.. 5-0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
DESERTED				
Chondhi; 15-0	Aundha; 4-0; Thu.	Suregaon; 2-0	W;w.	Cs; tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Jāmarun Aundh—Hgl:— जामरून औध.	.. .. .	8.1; 729; 132; 397	Pusegaon; 4.0
Jāmarun—Jnt:—जामरून	.. W; 10.0	2.2; 380; 76; 201	Charthana; 2.0
Jāmarun—Ptr:—जामरून	.. NE; 22.0	1.0; 142; 30; 77	Sawangi; 4.0
Jaṅgamvāḍī—Pth:—जंगमवाडी	.. E; 10.0	1.6; 206; 40; 112	.. 10.0
Jāṭakheḍā—Ptr:—जाटखेडा	.. N; 24.0	0.9; 121; 29; 56	.. ..
Jaulakā—Kmr:—जऊळका	.. .. .	1.1; .. .. .	.. ..
Javalā—Gkd:—जवळा	.. S; 6.0	2.3; 408; 82; 148	Supegaon; 3.0
Javalā—Gkd:—जवळा	.. E; 18.0	2.2; 484; 109; 234	Palam; 2.0
Javalā—Prb:—जवळा	.. S; 8.0	2.4; 246; 47; 113	Singnapur 3.0
Javalā Bāzār—Bmt:—जवळा बाझार.	.. SW; 16.0	3.9; 3434; 754; 371	Lohagaon; Local; ..
Javalā Tarf Bābhulgānv— Bmt:—जवळा तर्फ बाभुळगांव.	S; 2.0	1.4; 156; 37; 61	.. ..
Javalā Bk.—Bmt:—जवळा बु.	.. W; 8.0	3.2; 354; 61; 159	Hayatnagar; 3.0
Javalā Bk.—Hgl:—जवळा बु.	.. NW; 12.0	4.3; 1277; 280; 537	Local; ..
Javalā Kh.—Jnt:—जवळा खु.	.. S; 15.0	1.1; 391; 111; 186	Bori; 7.0
Javalā Kh.—Bmt:—जवळा खु	.. 9.0	1.5; 94; 18; 33	Hayatnagar; 2.0
Javalā Jivājī Bk.—Pth:—जवळा जिवाजी.	.. N; 22.0	2.4; 455; 88; 190	Chhikhal- thana; 2.0
Javalā Pāñcāl—Kmr:—जवळा पांचाल.	.. S; 27.0	6.8; 2351; 444; 1147	Local; ..
Javalā (Rumaṇā)—Gkd:—जवळा (रूमणा).	N; 6.0	2.4; 702; 148; 356	Daithana; 2.0
Javalā Zutekā—Pth:—जवळा झुटेका.	.. NW; 13.0	4.3; 1061; 201; 484	.. ..
Jayapūr—Hgl:—जयपूर	.. N; 26.0	6.5; 1602; 369; 960	Local; ..
Jayapūr—Ptr:—जयपूर	.. N; 22.0	5.0; 1472; 314; 814	Local; ..
Jaitāpūr Vāḍī—Pth:—जैतापूर वाडी.	.. W; 2.0	3.0; 312; 70; 205	Pathri; 2.0
Jintūr (Urban Area)—Jnt:— जिंतूर.	.. HQ; 0.1	9.6; 9367; 1817; 1289	Local; ..
Joḍataḷā—Kmr:—जोडतळा	.. NE; 10.0	2.1; 353; 74; 190	Malhiwra; 2.0
Jogalagānv—Gkd:—जोगलगांव	.. SE; 10.0	1.7; 90; 20; 40	Rani Sawar- gaon; 1.0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hingoli; 12·0	Pusegaon; 4·0; Mon.	.. ..		..
Selu; 2·0	Charthana; 2·0; Mon.	Charthana; 2·0	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Selu; 31·0	Dudha; 2·0; Wed.	.. 11·0	W;w.	tl.
Manwath Road 10·0	Manwath; 10·0; Mon.	.. 8·0	W.	tl; dg;
.. ..	.. ..	.. 4·0	W;w.	tl.
DESERTED				
Gangakhed; 10·0	Supegaon; 3·0; Sun.	Gangakhed; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; M; ch.
Purna; 9·0	Palam; 2·0; Sat.	Palam; 2·0	rv; w.	Fr. Ct. Sud. 4; tl; dg.
Singnapur; 3·0	Lohagaon 3·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	tl; ch.
Chondhi; 10·0	Local; .. Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ganeshostav Fr. Bhd. Sud. 4; 2 tl; 2 M; dg; 2 dh; ch; dp.
.. ..	.. ..	Basmath; 2·0	W.	Cs; tl.
Marsul; 4·0	Purna; 6·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Cs; tl.
Lohagaon; 6·0	Local; .. Fri.	Hingoli; 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ashadi Eka- dashi Fr; 3 tl; dh; ch.
Parbhani; 10·0	Bori; 7·0; Mon.	Zari; 2·4	rv.	tl.
Marsul; 4·0	Basmath; 8·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Cs; tl.
Selu; 8·0	Chikhal- thana; 2·0; Thu.	Local; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Jivajibuva Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; ch.
Nanded; 14·0	Dongar- kheda; 1·4; Mon.	Dongar- kheda; 3·0	W;w;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ram. Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 3tl; 2M; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Dhondi; 2·0	Daithana; 2·0; ..	Gangakhed; 6·0	rv;w;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2tl; 3 dg; dh.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct; tl; M; mq; ch.
Hingoli; 28·0	Sakra; 3·0; Sun.	Risod; 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Devi Fr; Avaliya Fr; 4 tl; dg; dh.
Partur; 21·0	Local; .. Thu.	Mantha; 16·0	W;w;	2 Sl (pr. m); Cs (c); 6 tl; ch; dp.
Manwath Road 13·0	Pathri; 2·0; Thu.	Pathri; 2·0	W.	tl.
Parbhani; 26·0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W;w;	2 Sl (pr,m,h);Mun; Cs (c); 21 tl; M; 7 mq; 3 dg; ch; lib; 7 dp.
Hingoli; 7·0	Sarsamb Bk.; 3·0; Mon.	.. ..	W;w;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Gangakhed; 10·0	Rani Sawar- gaon; 1·0; Tue.	.. ..	rv;w.	..

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Jogavādā—Jnt;—जोगवाडा ..	W; 6-0	2-6; 836; 167; 495	Local; ..
Jununā—Bmt;—जुनुना ..	N; 7-6	1-2; 73; 14; 23	Amba; 2-0
Kaḍapadev—Kmr;—कडपदेव ..	E; 6-0	1-7; 335; 63; 112	Kalamnuri; 6-0
Kaḍasāvāṅgī—Jnt;—कडसावंगी ..	SW; 5-0	1-4; 458; 96; 196	Pachalgaon; 3-0
Kaḍatī—Hgl;—कडती ..	E; 6-0	308; 408; 79; 240	Narsi; 3-0
Kaḍolī Jahāgir—Hgl;—कडोळी जहागिर.	W; 18-0	4-6; 1231; 269; 606	Local; ..
Kāgaban—Bmt;—कागबन ..	W; 4-0	1-7; 243; 47; 128	Basmath; 3-0
Kahākar Bk.—Hgl;—कहाकर बु.	W; 18-0	4-8; 1087; 227; 613	Ajegaon; 3-0
Kahākar Kh.—Hgl;—कहाकर खु.	N; 26-0	2-1; 467; 104; 206	Jaipur; 2-0
Kājaī Rohīnā—Pth;—काजळी रोहीना.	N; 15-0	0-9; 408; 76; 211	Selu; 4-0
Kākaḍadhābā—Kmr;—काकड धाबा.	SW; 15-0	1-9; 494; 99; 294	Mauje Lakh;- 4-0
Kokāṭe Hadagānv—Ptr— कोकाटे हदगांव	S; 15-0	3-9; 1188; 220; 530	Dhaman- gaon; 2-0
Kaḷaburgā—Hgl;—कळबुर्गा ..	N; 20-0	1-1; 255; 54; 151	Kanergaon; 3-0
Kaḷagānv—Gkd;—कळगांव ..	NE; 22-0	6-3; 1221; 272; 562	Local; ..
Kaḷagānv—Hgl;—कळगांव ..	N; 6-0	4-7; 628; 126; 332	Bhandegaon; 2-0
Kāḷakoṇḍī—Hgl;—काळकोंडी ..	W; 8-0	1-8; 518; 118; 300	Narsi; 1-0
Kāḷalāvī—Bmt;—काळलावी ..	W; 2-0	1-4; .. ..	.. ..
Kāḷamakōṇḍā Bk.—Kmr;— कळमकोंडा बु.	W; 5-0	1-4; 400; 78; 230	Kalamnuri; 6-0
Kāḷamakōṇḍā Kh.—Kmr;— कळमकोंडा खु.	SW; 3-0	1-8; 392; 72; 130	Kalamnuri; 3-0
Kāḷamanuri (Rural Area)—Kmr; —कळमनुरी.	E; 4-0	11-4; 422; 82; 139	Local; ..
Kāḷamanurī (Urban Area)— Kmr. कळमनुरी.	Hq; ..	1-1; 7588; 1473; 1180	Local; ..
Kāḷambā—Bmt;—काळंबा ..	W; 10-0	2-8; 476; 106; 230	Adgaon; 3-0
Kāḷamuḷā—Bmt;—कळमुळा ..	SE; 14-0	1-7; 281; 52; 142	Kaulgaon; 2-0
Kamalāpūr—Prb;—कमलापूर ..	SE; 12-0	2-7; 297; 69; 128	Pingali; 6-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Selu; 16·0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 2·0	W;rv;	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Chondhi; 2·0	Amba; 2·0; ..	Chondhi; 1·2	W;rv;	..
Hingoli; 18·0	Kalamnuri 6·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 6·0	W;w;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Selu; .. 24·0	Bori; 4·0; Mon.	Pangri; 2·0	rv.	Sl. (pr); Cs; tl; dg.
Hingoli; 8·0	Hingoli; 8·0; Tue.	Hingoli; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Penganga; 3·0	Kanergaon 8·0; .. Naka;	Kanergaon 9·0 Naka;	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ramte Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 4tl; M; dg. tl.
Basmath; 3·0	Basmath; 3·0; Tue.	Basmath; 4·0	W.	tl.
Malselu; 14·0	Local; .. ..	Chirvaran; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 15; Amavasya; 3 tl; M; ch.
Hingoli; 25·0	Sakra; 3·0; Sun.	Yeldari; 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Selu; 4·0	Selu; 4·0; Sun.	Selu; 4·0	rv.	2 tl.
Dhamani; 4·0	Hingoli; 8·0; Tue.	.. 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Partur; 16·0	Dhaman- gaon; 2·0; Tue.	.. 14·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr.Mg; Ramnavami Fr.Ct. Sud. 9; 7 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch.
Kanergaon; 3·0	Kanergaon; 3·0; Mon.	.. 4·0	W; rv.	Cs; 2tl.
Purna; 5·0	Purna; 5·0 ..	Palam; .. 8·0	W;rv;	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; mq; ch.
Navalgavhan; 5·0	Hingoli; 5·0; Tue.	Local; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); cs; Khandoba Fr; Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Hingoli .. 8·0	Narsi; 1·0; Thu.	Hingoli; 8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Khanapur; 2·0	Kalamnuri; 6·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W;w;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); dh.
Nandapur; 7·0	Kalamnuri; 3·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 3·0	W;w;	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Nandapur; 7·0	Local; .. ..	Local; ..	W; w.	4 Sl; (2 pr; m; h); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 10 tl; 2 M; 7 mq; 2dg; dh; 2 gym; ch; lib; 5 dp.
Nandapur; 8·0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr. h); cs; Laman Deo; Fr. Flg. Sud; 5; 11tl; M; 5 mq; 6 dg; dh; ch; lib; 5 dp.
Basmath; ..	Jawala Bazar; 5·0; Sun.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Limbagaon; 2·0	Limbagaon; 2·0; Wed.	Nanded; 8·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl;
Pingali; 6·0	Pingali; 6·0; ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; dg; ch;

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Kāmathā; Jnt;—कामठा ..	NE; 25.0	1.0; 81; 13; 26	Siddheshwar 4.0 Camp;
Kāmathā—Kmr;—कामठा ..	SE; 11.0	1.3; 448; 87; 17	Ghoda; 1.0
Kānaḍakheḍā—Prb;—कानडखेडा	SE; 14.0	9.3; 1027; 206; 483	Purna; 2.0
Kānaḍakheḍā Bk.—Hgl;— कानडखेडा बु.	N; 20.0	3.4; 927; 152; 512	Kanergaon; 3.0
Kānaḍakheḍā Kh.—Hgl;— कानडखेडा खु.	N; 3.0	1.0; 243; 50; 132	Kanergaon; 2.0
Kānaḍī—Ptr;—कानडी	N; 31.0	1.9; 568; 150; 262	Khorad 7.0 Sawangi;
Kanakā—Kmr;—कनका	NE; 5.0	2.7; 564; 104; 318	Chincholi; 2.0
Kanakavāḍī—Ptr;—कनकवाडी	.. ..	0.9;	DESERTED
Kānaphoḍī—Ptr;—कानफोडी	N; 12.0	1.5; 257; 60; 115	Pangari 2.0 Gosavi;
Kānasūr—Pth;—कानसूर	S; 12.0	5.9; 1557; 296; 761	Local; .. ..
Kāndalagānv—Gkd;— कांदलगांव	.. ..	0.6; 221; 42; 80	Navha; 0.1
Kāṇḍlī; Kmr;—कांडली	SE; 18.0	4.6; 1421; 262; 656	Akhada 2.0 Balapur
Kaṇḍārī—Ptr;—कांडारी	N; 7.0	1.6; 242; 58; 123	.. ..
Kānhā—Jnt;—कान्हा	S; 8.0	3.8; 795; 164; 415	Kausadi; 2.0
Kānhā—Jnt;—कान्हा	W; 12.0	2.6; 385; 83; 188	Charthana; 1.4
Kānhagānv—Kmr;—कान्हेगांव	S; 14.0	1.8; 503; 98; 233	Sevala; 2.0
Kānhagānv—Gkd;—कान्हेगांव	NW; 10.0	8.0; 1810; 378; 884	Local; ..
Kānhagānv—Prb;—कान्हेगांव	E; 12.0	2.0; 420; 82; 158	Purna; 3.0
Kanhergānv Nākā—Hgl;— कन्हेरगांव नाका.	N; 18.0	1.8; 633; 140; 187	Local; ..
Kanhergānv Pān—Hgl;— कन्हेरगांव पान.	NW; 24.0	11.9; 2442; 510; 1397	Local; ..
Kanheragānv—Bmt;— कन्हेरगांव.	E; 1.4	2.0; 346; 75; 124	Basmath 1.4
Kāñjanāpūr—Prb;—कांजनापूर	.. ..	0.7	DESERTED .. ..
Kañjārā—Kmr;—कांजारा	S; 9.0	1.7; 627; 116; 335	Nandapur; 3.0
Kānosā—Bmt;—कानोसा	NE; 9.0	1.8; 412; 85; 242	Kurunda; 4.0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hingoli;	30-0 Siddheshwar 4-0; Sun.	..	2-0 rv.	tl.
Borda;	9-0 Balapur; 4-0; Tue.	..	0-5 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Purna;	2-0 Purna; 2-0; Mon.	..	.. W.	Sl (pr); cs; 4tl; mq; dh; ch.
Kanergaon;	3-0 Kanergaon; 3-0; Mon.	..	2-0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Kanergaon;	2-0 Kanergaon; 2-0; Mon.	..	3-0 W; rv.	Cs; ch.
Selu;	32-0 Dudha; 4-0; Wed.	..	17-0 rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kanhoba Maharaj Fr; Phg. Vad. 5; tl.
Hingoli;	9-0 Kalamnuri; 5-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	5-0 W; w.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 2 tl.
..	..	DESERTEED		
Partur;	12-0 Pangari 2-0; Mon.	Watur;	3-0 W;w.	tl; M; ch.
Manwath Road;	20-0 Local; .. Thu.	..	.. rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Gangakhed;	12-0 Palam; 4-0; Sat.	..	.. ..	tl.
Borda;	8-0 Balapur; 2-0; Tue.	Balapur Akhada;	2-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 2 tl.
..	..	..	0-4 W; w.	Cs (c); tl ; dg.
Manwath Road;	12-0 Kausadi; 2-0; Fri.	Bori;	5-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; M.
Selu;	14-0 Charthana; 1-4; Mon.	..	1-4 W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Borda;	10-0 Balapur; 1-0; Tue.	Akpada Balapur;	3-0 W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Vadgaon;	7-0 Sonpeth; 8-0; Mon.	..	10-0 rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; M; mq; dp (vet).
Purna;	3-0 Purna; 3-0; Mon.	..	.. rv.	CS; (fmg).
Local;	.. Local; .. Mon.	Local;	.. W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; M; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Malselu;	18-0 Local; .. Tue.	Risod;	6-0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shivaratri Fr. Mg. 15; 7 tl; M; dh; dp.
Basmath	1-4 Basmath 1-4; Tue.	Basmath;	1-4 W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr; Ct; Sud. 15; tl.
Nandapur;	3-0 Nandapur; 3-0; Thu.	..	9-0 W; w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh.
Basmath	8-0 Kurunda; 4-0; ..	..	.. W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr; Ct. Sud. 15; tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office : Distance (4)
Kaṅṭheśvar—Prb;— कण्ठेश्वर ..	SE; 16-0	1-7; 494; 104; 295	Purna; 6-0
Kāpaḍasiṅgī—Jnt;— कापडसिंगी	N; 17-0	8-2; 806; 175; 455	.. 5-0
Kāpasī—Gkd;— कापसी ..	E; 8-0	1-9; 393; 80; 130	Kerwadi; 0- $\frac{1}{2}$
Kāpūrakheḍā—Hgl;— कापूरखेडा.	N; 5-0	1-0; 67; 12; 40	Phalegaon; 3-0
Karaḍgānv—Prb;— करडगांव ..	N; 5-0	3-2; 597; 123; 355	Parbhani; 5-0
Karaḍgānv—Pth;— करडगांव ..	N; 15-0	1-2; 414; 79; 202	Selu; 5-0
Karajkhedā—Pth;— करजखेडा ..	.. ..	1-9; 273; 57; 150	Satona Kh.; 3-0
Kāralā—Prb;— कारला ..	NE; 4-0	1-3; 142; 26; 85	Pedgaon; 4-0
Karam—Gkd;— करम ..	.. .. 10-0	4-5; 775; 164; 341	Vadgaon; 2-0
Karañjalā—Bmt;— करंजळा ..	.. ..	4-4; 1658; 317; 736	Local; ..
Karañjalā—Hgl;— करंजळा ..	.. ..	2-1; 361; 74; 192	Lohagaon; 2-0
Karañjī—Bmt;— करंजी ..	W; 8-0	1-9; 418; 69; 153	Jawala Bazar; .. ..
Karañjī—Jnt;— करंजी ..	NW; 9-0	3-0; 591; 138; 318	.. ..
Karañjī—Pth;— करंजी ..	.. ..	5-6; 971; 212; 524	Manwath; 5-0
Kāravāḍī—Hgl;— कारवाडी ..	S; 2-0	2-1; 293; 62; 170	Hingoli; 2-0
Karavalī—Jnt;— करवली ..	SE; 14-0	2-8; 535; 109; 295	Bori; .. 3-0
Kāregānv—Hgl;— कारेगाव ..	W; 15-0	2-1; 300; 62; 181	Shengaoon; 3-0
Kāregānv—Prb;— कारेगाव ..	E; 3-0	2-9; 1037; 210; 431	Local; ..
Kārhaḷā—Ptr;— कार्हळा ..	S; 10-0	4-0; 1092; 219; 562	Ashti; 3-0
Kārlā—Hgl;— कार्ला ..	W; 30-0	3-8; 287; 50; 133	Yeldari Camp; Helas; 1-0
Karṇahol—Ptr;— कर्णहोल ..	E; 23-0	1-8; 218; 25; 128	1-0
Kasabe Dhāvaṅḍā—Kmr. कसबे धावंडा	SE; 8-0	2-7; 910; 187; 483	Kondhur; 2-0
Kāsār—Jnt;— कासार ..	SE; 13-0	3-0; 578; 114; 347	Asegaon; 2-0
Kāśipurī; Pth;— काशीपुरी ..	NW; 11-0	6-2; 1194; 228; 489	.. ..
Kāṣṭagānv—Prb;— काष्ठगांव ..	NW; 12-0	1-5; 584; 113; 291	Pedgaon; 5-0
Kātaneśvar—Bmt;— कातनेश्वर ..	SW; 15-0	5-7; 1824; 361, 682	Local; ..
Kāthālā Bk.—Ptr;— कठाळा बु. ..	N; 10-0	0-8; 284; 67; 148	Pangari Gosavi;



Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Purna; 6-0	Purna; 6-0; Mon.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch.; Purna and Godavari con- fluence, Kotheshwar Temple.
.. 40-0	.. 5-0; ..	Loni; 6-0	W;n;	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; ch.
Gangakhed; 10-0	Palam; 4-0; Sat.	Gangakhed; 8-0	rv.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Kanergaon; 5-0	Kanergaon; 5-0; Mon.	.. 5-0	rv.	Cs; tl.
Parbhani; 5-0	Parbhani; 5-0; Sat.	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khajabuva Urs. Mg. Pradosh; tl; dg.
Selu; 5-0	Selu; 5-0; Sun.	.. 5-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
Satona Kh; 3-0	Satona Kh. 1-4; Mon.	.. 4-3	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Pedgaon; 4-0	Pedgaon; 4-0; Sun.	.. 10-0	W.	tl.
Vadgaon; 2-0	Naikota; 2-0; Fri.	Gangakhed; 10-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq.
Basmath; 12-0	Jawala .. 3-0; Sun. Bazar;	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hingoli; 7-0	Digras; 4-0; Mon.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Basmath; 8-0	Jawala 5-0; Sun. Bazar;	.. ..	3-0 W.	Pir Urs; tl.
.. ..	.. ..	Jintur; 9-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Manwath; 2-0	Manwath; 5-0; Mon.	Pathri; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingoli; 2-0	Hingoli; 2-0; Tue.	Kalamnuri; 1-0	W.	Cs; 2 tl; dg; gym.
Parbhani; ..	Bori; 1-0; Mon.	Bori; 3-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Mahadeo Fr; Ct. Sud. 12; tl.
Malselu; 13-0	Shengaon; 3-0; ..	Hingoli; 15-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr; Ps; Amavasya; tl; ch.
Parbhani; 3-0	Parbhani; 3-0; Sat.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr; Mrg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dh; lib.
Usmanapur; 6-0	Ashti; 3-0; Fri.	Partur; 10-0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Partur; 10-0	Yeldari 3-0; Wed. Camp;	Yeldari 2-0	n.	tl.
Hingoli; 25-0	Yeldari 3-0; Wed. Camp;	Camp; ..	.. W.	Cs(c); tl.
Selu; 10-0	Mantha; 3-0; Fri.	.. 4-0	rv;W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; lib.
Borda; 5-0	Balapur; 5-0; Tue.	.. 4-0	rv;W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; lib.
Parbhani; 18-0	Asegaon; 2-0; Wed.	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
.. ..	.. ..	Pathri; 11-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Pedgaon; 6-0	.. ..	Pedgaon; 5-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Mirkhel; 5-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; (mp); Kan- chaneshwar Fr. Ct. Vad. l; 5 tl; M; mq; dh.
Parturi 10-0	Pangari 1-0; Mon. Gosavi;	Watur; 3-0	..	Sl(pr); tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq.ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office Distance (4)
Kaṭhā a Kh.—Ptr;—कठाला खु. . .	N; 10-0	1-3; 273; 61; 125	Pangari 2-0 Gosavi;
Kathodā—Bmt;—कथोडा . . .	NW; 18-0	2-5; 514; 106; 251	Shirad 3-0 Shahapur;
Kauḍagānv—Bmt;—कौडगांव . . .	W; 13-0	1-7; 366; 73; 210	Erandeshwar; 2-0
Kauḍagānv Bk.—Jnt;— कौडगांव बु. . .	SE; 20-0	0-5; 222; 34; 73	.. 2-0
Kauḍagānv—Gkd;—कौडगांव . . .	SE; 3-0	2-5; 586; 107; 217	Malewadi; 2-0
Kauḍagānv Kh.—Jnt;— कौडगांव खु. . .	SE; 20-0	0-3; 98; 22; 31	.. 2-0
Kauḍagānv Tarf Pūrṇā—Prb;— कौडगांव तर्फ पूर्णा. . .	E; 17-0	2-9; 176; 30; 100	Purna; 3-0
Kauḍagānv Tarf Singnāpur— Prb;—कौडगांव तर्फ सिंगनापूर. . .	W; 2-0	2-9; 532; 113; 173	Parbhani; 1-4
Kausādī—Jnt;—कौसाडी . . .	S; 9-0	12-4; 3541; 737; 1335	Local; ..
Kavaḍā—Jnt;—कवडा . . .	NW; 14-0	3-8; 784; 168; 408	.. ..
Kavaḍā—Kmr;—कवडा . . .	SE; 11-0	0-7; 346; 63; 224	Potra; 2-0
Kavaḍdhan—Pth;—कवडधन . . .	N; 15-0	1-8; 438; 82; 145	Selu; 4-0
Kavaḍī—Kmr;—कवडी . . .	S; 15-0	1-5; 313; 46; 173	Shevala; 2-0
Kāvajagānv—Bmt;—कावळगांव . . .	S; 14-1	6-8; 1726; 391; 807	Local; ..
Kāvajavaḷā—Ptr;—कावजवळा . . .	SE; 6-0	3-0; 694; 141; 416	Amba; 3-0
Kavaṭhā—Jnt;—कवठा . . .	N; 10-0	1-6; 388; 83; 243	Yeldari Camp; 3-0
Kavaṭhā—Bmt;—कवठा . . .	N; 3-0	2-6; 1118; 219; 531	Basmath; 4-0
Kavaṭhā Bk.—Hgl;—कवठा बु. . .	N; 24-0	4-8; 1071; 230; 594	Warud 1-0 Chakrapani ;
Kāvī—Jnt;—कावी . . .	NW; 12-0	6-3; 985; 230; 507	.. 8-0
Kedāravākaḍī—Ptr;—केदार- वाकडी. . .	E; 14-0	2-7; 698; 150; 419	Satona; 4-0
Kehā ;—Jnt;—केहाळ . . .	N; 4-0	8-3; 1537; 317; 762	Local; ..
Kehā  Vaḍagānv—Ptr;—केहाळ वडगांव. . .	NE; 18-0	3-2; 513; 160; 256	.. ..
Kekar Javaḷā—Pth;—केकर जवळा . . .	SE; 6-0	7-1; 1446; 322; 621	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Partur;	10-0 Pangari 2-0; Mon. Gosavi;	Watur;	4-0 W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Chondhi;	7-0 Shirad 3-0; Sat. Shahapur;	Local;	.. W.	Cs; tl; mq; dg.
Mirkhel;	7-0 Erandeshwar; 2-0; ..	..	.. W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Parbhani;	12-0 Dudhagaon; 2-0; Fri.	Zari;	6-0 rv.	tl.
Gangakhed;	3-0 Gangakhed; 3-0; Mon.	Malewadi;	2-0 rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs(c); 2 tl; mq; dh.
Parbhani;	20-0 Dudhagaon; 2-0; Fri.	Zari;	6-0 rv;	tl.
Purna;	3-0 Purna; 3-0; Mon.	..	.. rv.	Cs; tl.
Parbhani;	1-4 Parbhani; 1-4; Sat.	..	.. W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Pedgaon;	10-0 Local; .. Fri.	Kasabe Bori;	3-0 W;w.	2 Sl (pr); Ganesh Fr. Bdp. Sud. 4; 5 tl; M; 5 mq; 5 dg; 5 dh; ch; lib.
..	.. .. ..	Charthana;	8-0 W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg.
Borda;	4-4 Borda; 4-4; Fri.	Akhada Balapur;	7-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Selu;	4-0 Selu; 4-0; Sun.	Selu;	4-0 rv.	tl.
Borda;	12-0 Balapur ; 3-0; Tue.	Akhada Balapur;	3-0 W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
Chudawa;	3-0 Local; .. Fri.	Basmath;	14-0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr. Ps. Sud. 5; 2 tl; M; 2 mq; 2 dg ch. dp.
Paradgaon;	2-0 Paradgaon; 2-0; Sun.	Partur;	6-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Parbhani;	37 0 Yeldari Camp; 3-0; Wed.	Yeldari Camp;	2-0 W;br.	2 tl;
Basmath;	4-0 Basmath; 4-0; Tue.	Local;	1-4 W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; M; 2 dg.
Hingoli;	25-0 Warud 1-0; Mon. Chakrapani;	Local;	.. W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	32-0 Waghni; 4-0; Wed.	Charthana;	7-0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; lib; dp.
Satona;	4-0 Mantha; 6-0; Fri.	Mantha;	8-0 rv;W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Keda- reshwar Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 3 tl; dg; ch; lib. Keda- reshwar Temple.
Parbhani;	36-0 Yeladari; 2-0; Wed.	..	2-0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
..	.. .. ..	..	10-0 rv;W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Manwath Road.	11-0 Manwath; 6-0; Mon.	..	.. W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Kelasulā—Hgl:—केलसुला ..	N; 30-0	7-3; 913; 181; 515	Sakra; 1-0
Kejī—Jnt:—केजी ..	E; 15-0	5-4; 670; 141; 394	Adgaon; 4-0
Kemāpūr—Jnt:—केमापूर ..	SW; 10-0	2-1; 327; 61; 122	Walur; 2-4
Kendhājī—Ptr:—केधाळी ..	E; 10-0	8-0; 1747; 346; 791	Local; ..
Kendrā Bk.—Hgl:—केन्द्रा बु. ..	W; 18-0	3-3; 821; 158; 460	Local; ..
Kendrā Kh.—Hgl:—केन्द्रा खु. ..	W; 19-0	2-4; 539; 98; 274	Kendra Bk.; 1-0
Kesāpūr—Hgl:—केसापूर ..	.. ..	2-3; 754; 149; 455	Narsi; 2-0
Khādagānv—Pth.—खादगांव ..	N; 15-0	1-7; 649; 150; 206	Moregaon; 1-0
Khaḍakā—Gkd.—खडका ..	W; 9-0	NA; 880; 175; 307	Kanhegaon; 1-0
Khaḍakad Bk.—Kmr:—खडकद बु. ..	N; 10-0	2-21; 374; 84; 184	Kalamnuri; 12-0
Khaḍakad Kh.—Kmr:— खडकद खु. ..	N; 9-0	0-7; 211; 25; 48	Kalamnuri; 12-0
Khaḍakī—Jnt:—खडकी ..	N; 14-0	.. ..	.. ..
Khaḍakī—Ptr:—खडकी ..	N; 6-0	1-7; 225; 50; 134	.. ..
Khādagānv—Gkd:—खादगांव ..	SW; 5-0	3-2; 883; 170; 358	Harangul; 2-0
Khaḍī—Gkd:—खडी ..	NW; 9-0	2-7; 901; 174; 410	Chatori; 2-0
Khairakheḍā—Hgl:—खैरखेडा ..	NW; 26-0	2-8; 326; 71; 223	Pankaner- gaon. 2-0
Khairī—Pth:—खैरी ..	N; 19-4	0-8; 286; 52; 180	C h i k h a l- thana. 4-0
Khairī (Ghumat)—Hgl:— खैरी (घुमत). ..	W; 30-0	4-1; 1100; 216; 398	Yeldari Camp. 4-0
Khājamāpūr—Bmt:—खाजमापूर ..	E; 8-0	1-0; 62; 12; 35	Girgaon; 1-0
Khaḷī (Brahmanāth)—Gkd:— खळी (ब्रह्मनाथ). ..	NW; 5-0	5-2; 1480; 306; 719	Local; ..
Khambāḷā—Bmt:—खंबाळा ..	N; 14-0	2-2; 534; 100; 253	Sirali; 1-0
Khambāḷā—Hgl:—खंबाळा ..	N; 2-0	2-2; 631; 120; 297	Hingoli; 3-0
Khāmbegānv—Prb:—खंबेगांव ..	E; 14-0	2-2; 328; 72; 105	Tadkalas; 2-0
Khānāpūr Baṅgalā—Kmr:— खानापूर बंगला. ..	N; 8-0	1-0; 145; 24; 89	Belura; 2-0
Khānadarban—Bmt:—खानदरबन ..	SW; 3-0	1-5; 94; 21; 14	Basmath; 3-0
Khānāpūr Cittā—Kmr:— खानापूर चित्ता. ..	W; 6-0	2-1; 392; 85; 239	Hingoli; 6-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ;Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)
Hingoli;	30·0	Sakra; 1·0; Sun.	Yeldari; 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Hingoli;	30·0	Adgaon; 4·0; Sat.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Selu;	12·0	Walur; 2·4; Wed.	Raykheda; 6·0	W.	tl.
Partur;	9·0	Mantha; 4·0; Fri.	.. 0·3	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 4 tl; mq; dg; dh.
Malselu;	12·0	Hatal; 3·0; Mon.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp); 3 tl; M.
Malselu;	12·0	Koyali; 4·0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Hingoli;	9·0	Narsi; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	..	..
Selu;	5·0	Selu; 5·0; Sun.	.. 1·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 2 tl; ch.
Vadgaon;	6·0	Sonpeth; 8·0; Mon.	Gangakhed; 9·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; M; dh; famous 'Jalsamadhi'.
Hingoli;	24·0	Kalamnuri; 12·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 9·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Hingoli;	24·0	Kalamnuri; 12·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 9·0	n;w.	Cs (fmg); Mariai Fr. Kt. Sud. 15.
..	..	.. ..	Yeldari; 8·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; 4 dg; ch.
..	..	.. ..	Kandari; 2·4	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; dg.
Vadgaon;	3·0	Harangul; 2·0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Gangakhed;	12·0	Chatori; 2·0; Wed.	Kerwadi; 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Urs. Ps. Sud. 11; Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Malselu;	20·0	Pankaner- gaon. 2·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Cs; tl.
Selu;	11·0	Chikhalthana; 4·0 Thu.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingoli;	26·0	Yeldari 4·0; Wed. Camp.	Yeldari 5·0 Camp.	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ghumat Fr. tl; M.
Basmath;	5·0	Basmath; 5·0; Tue.	.. 4·0	W.	2 tl.
Gangakhed;	4·0	Gangakhed; 4·0; ..	Gangakhed; 5·0	rv;W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Hanuman Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; Khan- doba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; ch.
Sirali;	1·0	Kurunda; 5·0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Hingoli;	3·0	Hingoli; 3·0; Tue.	.. 2·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Mirkhel;	3·0	Tadkalas; 2·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hingoli;	16·0	Rohada; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	Cs (c).
Basmath;	3·0	Basmath; 3·0 Tue.	Basmath; 3·0	W.	tl.
Hingoli;	6·0	Hingoli; 6·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 6; tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Khānāpūr Tarf Parbhāñī— Prb:—खानापूर तर्फ परभणी.	N; 8-0	4-3; 1138; 223; 270	Karegaon; 1-0
Khānāpūr Tarf Zarī—Prb:- खानापूर तर्फ झरी.	E; 1-4	4-3; 42; 5; 26	Zari; 1-0
Khaṇḍālā—Prb:—खंडाला	SE; 10-0	4-0; 425; 96; 250	Deulgaon; 2-0
Khaṇḍālā—Hgl:—खंडाला	N; 10-0	5-6; 1050; 205; 580	Local; ..
Khaṇḍālī—Gkd:—खंडाली	SW; 6-0	2-9; 586; 115; 347	Esad; 2-0
Khāṇḍavī—Ptr:—खंडवी	.. .. 5-0	7-0; 1732; 359; 730	Usmanpur; 1-0
Khāṇḍegānv—Bmt:—खंडेगाव	W; 4-0	4-2; 1098; 229; 530	Basmath; 4-0
Khāparkhedā—Bmt:—खापरखेडा	N; 15-0	1-3; 225; 36; 127	Sirali; 1-0
Khapāt Pimpri—Gkd:—खपट पिंपरी.	W; 16-0	2-3; 987; 211; 425	Sonpeth; 2-0
Kharabā—Pth:—खरबा	.. .. 9-0	1-9; 684; 158; 399	Manwath; 4-0
Kharab Dhānorā—Gkd:—खरब धानोरा.	E; 20-0	2-7; 460; 104; 264	Shakh Rajur; 2-0
Kharabī—Hgl:—खरबी	N; 3-0	1-9; 359; 90; 181	Hingoli; 3-0
Kharadañī—Jnt:—खरदडी	NE; 7-0	1-4; 160; 33; 105	Itoli; 3-0
Kharavad—Kmr:—खरवड	N; 5-0	3-3; 830; 189; 511	Kalamnuri; 6-0
Kharavī—Kmr:—खरवी	.. ..	DESERTED	.. ..
Khārī—Ptr:—खारी	E; 22-0	0-8; 105; 26; 65	Patoda Bk., 2-0
Khavanī Pimpri—Pth:—खवनी पिंपरी.	NW; 10-0	4-9; 923; 180; 501	Local; ..
Khed (Khedagāne)—Kmr:—खेड (खेडगाणे).	W; 6-0	1-1; 167; 33; 103	Nandapur; 6-0
Kherḍā—Kmr:—खेर्डा	W; 12-0	2-3; 950; 201; 568	Sirsam; 3-0
Kherḍā—Pth:—खेर्डा	W; 4-0	2-9; 619; 132; 311	.. ..
Kherḍā Dudhānā Kinārā—Pth; —खेर्डा दुधाना किनारा.	N; 14-0	1-6; 384; 95; 201	.. ..
Khedūlā—Pth:—खेडुळा	NW; 4-0	2-3; 781; 149; 426	Pathri; 4-0
Khillār—Hgl:—खिल्लार	W; 20-0	4-0; 293; 63; 185	Narsi; 4-0
Kholgādagā—Jnt:—खोलगाडगा	N; 10-0	1-8; 206; 47; 141	Yeldari; 4-0
Khorād Sāvāngī—Ptr:—खोराड सावंगी.	NE; 20-0	4-0; 1314; 257; 619	Local; ..
Khoras—Gkd:—खोरस	E; 10-0	3-8; 793; 146; 407	Peth Pimpal- gaon. 1-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Parbhani; 2-0	Parbhani; 2-0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	tl.
Parbhani; 10-0	Zari; 1-0; Sun.	Parbhani; 1-4	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; dg; ch.
Pingali; 4-0	Tadkalas; 4-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
Selu; 1-0	Hingoli; 5-0; Tue.	Local; 1-4	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4 tl; M; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Gangakhed; 6-0	Gangakhed; 6-0 Tue.	Gangakhed; 6-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Usmanpur; 1-0	Partur; 5-0 Thu.	.. 5-0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Sra. Sud. 15; 3 tl; M.
Basmath; 4-0	Basmath; 4-0 Tue.	Basmath; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; dg; dh; ch.
Sirali; 1-0	Bolada; 6-0 Fri.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Parali Vaija- nath; 12-0	Sonpeth; 2-0 Mon.	Parali Vaija- nath; 14-0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; ch.
Manwath Road; 1-0	Manwath; 4-0 Mon.	.. ..	1-0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Purna; 10-0	Lovha; 8-0 Tue.	.. ..	2-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Hingoli; 3-0	Hingoli; 3-0 Tue.	Hingoli; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Holi Fr. Phg. Sud. 15; tl.
Parbhani; 34-0	Itoli; 3-0 ..	Bhogaon; 4-0	rv.	tl.
Hingoli; 12-0	Kalamnuri; 6-0 Mon.	Kalamnuri; 5-0	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs; Kanhoba Fr. Ct. Vad 5; 3 tl.
.. ..	.. ..	DESERTED		
Satona; 6-0	Patoda Kh; 2-0 Fri.	.. ..	rv; w.	tl.
Selu; 8-0	Hadgaon Bk; 2-0 Sun.	.. ..	10-0 W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Dhamni; 2-0	Nandapur; 6-0 Thu.	Umara; 3-0	W.	Cs.
Hingoli; 14-0	Sirsam; 3-0 Mon.	Malhiwra; 4-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bahiroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl; dg.
.. ..	.. ..	Pathri; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2-0 W.	tl; dg.
Manwath Road; 16-0	Pathri; 4-0 Thu;	Pathri; 4-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Devi. Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; ch.
Hingoli; 14-0	Pusegaon; 4-0 Mon.	Yeldari; 12-0	W; n.	Cs; tl.
Parbhani; 40-0	Jintur; 4-0 Tue.	Yeldari Camp; 3-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Selu; 24-0	Naldoh; 1-0 Mon.	.. ..	10-0 W. n.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 3 tl; dg; dp; Stone of Hemadri times.
Gangakhed; 10-0	Palam; 4-0 Sat.	Palam; 4-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Khoravaḍ—Ptr;—खोरवड ..	E; 30-0	3-0; 412; 77; 237	Pangari Bk., 6-0
Khudaj—Hgl;—खुडज ..	N; 16-0	6-6; 1167; 218; 633	Local; ..
Khudanāpūr—Bmt;—खुदनापूर ..	NE; 4-0	1-4; 256; 50; 156	Basmath; 2-0
Khujadā (Vāḍī)—Prb;—खुजडा (वाडी).	E; 16-0	3-7; 1200; 248; 678	Purna; 1-0
Khrupasā—Pth;—खुपसा ..	N; 18-0	1-2; 271; 57; 104	Moregaon; 0-4
Kīnakhedā—Ptr;—कीनखेडा ..	E; 25-0	1-6; 161; 31; 101	Pangari Bk., 5-0
Kinhī—Jnt;—किन्ही ..	N; 10-0	2-4; 258; 62; 174	Yeldari Camp; 1-4
Kinholā Bk.—Pth;—किन्होळा बु ..	E; 6-0	8-0; 1084; 220; 552	Manwath; 5-0
Kinholā Kh.—Pth;—किन्होळा खु ..	NW; 9-0	3-0; 242; 42; 118	Hadgaon Bk., 1-0
Kinholā—Bmt;—किन्होळा ..	NE; 5-0	3-4; 742; 140; 387	Kurunda; 2-0
Kinholā—Prb;—किन्होळा ..	W; 10-0	3-9; 712; 146; 371	Pedgaon; 2-0
Kīrlā—Ptr;—कीर्ला ..	N; 24-0	2-2; 603; 112; 328	Sawangi; 6-0
Kirtāpūr—Ptr;—किर्तापूर ..	NE; 24-0	3-3; 440; 93; 203	.. 5-0
Kodari—Gkd;—कोंदरी ..	S; 10-0	5-0; 1074; 226; 621	Local; ..
Kok—Jnt;—कोक ..	S; 11-0	2-5; 728; 158; 298	Local; ..
Kokarambhā—Ptr;—कोकरभा ..	N; 32-0	1-5; 335; 97; 203	Khorad Saw- angi; 5-0
Kokarsā—Ptr;—कोकरसा ..	N; ..	1-5; 6; 2; 5	.. ..
Koladaṅḍī—Jnt;—कोलदंडी ..	SW; 7-0	1-8; 183; 26; 85	Jachalegaon; 3-0
Koḷapā—Jnt;—कोळपा ..	NW; 12-0	1-4; 445; 85; 291	.. ..
Koḷasā—Hgl;—कोळसा ..	N; 20-0	2-7; 585; 124; 260	Sengaon; 2-0
Kolhā—Pth;—कोल्हा ..	N; 13-0	7-1; 2443; 475; 993	Local; ..
Konathā—Bmt;—कोनठा ..	W; 11-0	1-9; 420; 82; 156	Erandeshwar; 3-0
Koṅḍasī Bk.—Bmt;—कोंडसी बु ..	NW; 14-0	3-1; 322; 71; 171	Jawala Bazar; 3-0
Koṅḍasī Kh.—Bmt;—कोंडसी खु ..	NW; 14-0	0-5 .. ..	.. ..
Koṅḍavāḍā (Koravaḍ)—Hgl;— कोंडवाडा (कोरवड).	N; 24-0	1-5; 549; 120; 370	Kanergaon; 3-0
Koṅḍhūr—Kmr;—कोंढूर ..	S; 6-0	3-7; 1231; 268; 606	Local; ..



Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Selu;	31-0	Pewa;	6-0 Mon.	..	15-0	n; w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hingoli;	18-0	Sengaon;	3-0 Wed.	Sengaon;	4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jay- anti Utsav; Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Basmath;	2-0	Basmath;	2-0 Tue.	Local;	0-5	W.	tl.
Purna;	1-0	Purna;	1-0 Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Selu;	4-0	Selu;	4-0 Sun.	..	0-2	rv.	tl.
Selu;	25-0	Naldoh;	1-0 Mon.	..	9-0	n.	Sayalanbaba Urs; Fr. March; tl; dg.
Parbhani;	36-0	Yeldari Camp;	1-4 Wed.	Yeldari Camp;	3-0	W; n.	2 tl.
Manwath Road;	10-0	Manwath;	5-0 Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Selu;	10-0	Hadgaon Bk;	1-0 Sun.	..	9-0	W.	tl.
Basmath;	4-0	Kurunda;	2-0 Sat.	..	5-5	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; tl; dg; ch.
Pedgaon;	2-0	Pedgaon;	2-0 Sun.	Local;	1-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs. 3 tl.; dg.
Selu;	33-0	Budha;	2-0 Wed.	..	13-0	rv;n;w	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch; lib.
..	36-0	Naldoh;	2-0 Mon.	..	13-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 6; 4 tl.
Gangakhed;	10-0	Supe;	14-0 Sun.	Gangakhed;	10-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Khan- doba Fr; 3 tl; dg.
Parbhani;	16-0	Bori;	2-0 Mon.	..	0-1	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Selu;	37-0	Lonar	5-0 Mon.	..	11-0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Selu;	10-4	Walur;	5-0 Wed.	Malegaon;	4-0	W.	2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	Yeldari;	8-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Hingoli;	23-0	Sengaon;	3-0 Wed.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Jan. 14. Sankrant; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Manwath Road;	1-0	Manwath;	6-0 Mon.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Purna;	11-0	Aral;	2-0 Fri.	..	11-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; M; dh.
Chondhi;	13-0	Jawala Bazar;	3-0 Sun.	..	2-0	W.	tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	DESERTED	..	..	..
Hingoli;	22-0	Kanergaon;	3-0; Fri.	Sengaon;	8-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Borda;	3-0	Borda;	3-0 Fri.	..	6-0	rv;w.	Sl (p); Cs (c); Datta Jay- anti Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 6 tl; M; gym; ch; lib.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Korata—Bmt;—कोरता	W; 3-0	2-9; 627; 134; 237	Amba; 2-0
Koratek—Gkd;—कोरटेक	W; 8-0	0-8; 169; 34; 66	Vadgaon; 4-0
Koravadi—Jnt;—कोरवाडी	NW; 13-0	4-0; 595; 122; 279	.. ..
Koreganv—Ptr;—कोरेगांव	.. ..	3-1; 590; 125; 230	Varfal; 4-0
Kotha—Jnt;—कोठा	W; 16-0	3-4; 490; 93; 228	Charthana; 4-0
Kothala—Gkd;—कोठाला	W; 16-0	NA; 718; 131; 289	.. ..
Kothala—Pth;—कोठाला	NW; 16-0	2-3; 964; 228; 394	Local; ..
Kothalaj—Kmr;—कोठलज	W; 12-0	3-1; 712; 150; 405	Hingoli; 2-0
Kothari—Bmt;—कोठारी	NW; 10-0	3-9; 678; 120; 367	Kurunda; 2-0
Koyali—Kmr;—कोयाळी	.. ..	0-7; DESERTED	.. ..
Kṛṣṇāpūr Tarf Sevāla—Kmr;— कृष्णापूर तर्फ सेवाला.	SE; 12-0	0-5; 121; 22; 59	Balapur; 1-4
Kṛṣṇāpūr Tarf Javalā—Kmr;— कृष्णापूर तर्फ जवाला.	S; 14-0	0-5; DESERTED	.. ..
Kuḍā—Jnt;—कुडा	SW; 8-0	1-9; 397; 74; 141	Walur; 3-0
Kuḍāla—Bmt;—कुडाला	W; 8-0	2-4; 791; 146; 409	Nahad; 2-0
Kumbhari—Jnt;—कुंबारी	N; 14-0	2-0; 488; 115; 226	Kausadi; 4-0
Kumbhari—Prb;—कुंबारी	SE; 10-0	2-5; 742; 153; 323	Arvi; 2-0
Kumbhari (Gaṅgākīnāra)—Pth; कुंबारी (गंगाकिनारा).	S; 10-0	1-3; 163; 39; 91	Mudgal; 1-4
Kumbhari (Pargane Chārthānā) —Pth;—कुंबारी (परगणे चारठाणा)	NW; 20-0	2-3; 214; 55; 117	Chikhalthana; 3-0
Kumbhaphal—Jnt;—कुम्भेफळ	NW; 12-0	1-5; 196; 40; 108	.. ..
Kuṇḍhakar Pimpārī—Kmr;— कुंडकर पिंपरी.	W; 13-0	2-4; 416; 87; 227	Lakh; 2-0
Kuṇḍī—Pth;—कुंडी	N; 10-0	5-1; 1254; 255; 635	Local; ..
Kupaṭā—Jnt;—कुपटा	NW; 14-0	4-9; 1262; 253; 578	Local; ..
Kupaṭī—Kmr;—कुपटी	S; 13-0	2-1; 308; 52; 156	Balapur; 2-0
Kupaṭī—Bmt;—कुपटी	N; 14-0	1-6; 470; 95; 211	Vapati; 1-0
Kurhevadi—Jnt;—कुहेवाडी	NW; 10-0	5-4; 642; 132; 322	.. ..
Kurtaḍī—Kmr;—कुर्तडी	SE; 22-0	2-9; 1202; 220; 608	Local; ..
Kurundā (Kurundavadi)—Bmt; —कुरुंदा (कुरुंदवाडी)	N; 8-0	15-0; 4804; 956; 1850	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Chondhi; 2.0	Amba; 2.0; Mon.	Local ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Vadgaon; 4.0	Naykotha; 3.0; Fri.	Gangakhed; 8.0	rv; w.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
.. ..	.. ..	Charthana; 9.0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Partur; 6.0	Partur; 6.0; Thu.	.. ..	..	..
Selu; 19.0	Local; .. Sun.	.. 5.0	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs; Pataleshwar Fr. Mrg. Sud. 7; 6 tl; dg; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Manwath Rd.; 6.0	Local; .. Sun.	.. 5.0	rv.	SI (pr); 4 tl; dh; ch.
Hingoli; 3.0	Hingoli; 2.0; Tue.	Hingoli; 2.0	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Chondhi; 6.0	Kurunda; 2.0; Sat.	Chondhi; 6.0	W.	SI (pr); 2 tl.
DESERTED				
Borda; 10.0	Balapur; 1.4; Tue.	Balapur; 2.0	rv.	Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 2 tl; dh.
DESERTED				
Selu; 19.0	Walur; 3.0; Wed.	Malegaon; 5.0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Basmath; 8.0	Jawala Bazar; 2.0; Sun.	.. 4.0	W.	SI (pr); tl; ch.
Pedgaon; 5.0	Kumbhari; 1.0; Thu.	Bori; 6.0	rv; w.	SI (pr); 4 tl.
Pedgaon; 5.0	Local .. Thu.	.. 8.0	rv; w.	SI (pr); Devi Fr; 2 tl; ch.
Dhondi; 14.0	Ramtakali; 4.0; Sun.	Pathri; 10.0	rv.	Cs; Fr. Ct. Vad. 6; 2 tl.
Selu; 9.0	Chikhalthana; 3.0; Thu.	.. 3.0	W.	Cs; 3 tl; Co-operative Credit Bank.
.. ..	.. ..	Mankeshwar; 6.0	W.	3 tl; dg.
Dhamni; 5.0	Hingoli; 5.0; Thu.	Digras; 1.4	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Selu; 3.0	Selu; 3.0; Sun.	Selu; 3.0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Manwath Road; 7.0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 10.0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; mq; 4 dg.
Borda; 10.0	Balapur; 2.0; Tue.	Dongargaon; 2.0	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dg.
Sirali; 1.0	Bolada; 6.0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. ..	Jintur; 10.0	W.	SI (pr); Waghai Fr. Ps. Sud 8; 5 tl; ch.
Nanded; 22.0	Balapur; 4.0; Tue	.. ..	W; w.	SI (pr, m); pyt; Cs; (c); tl; dg; lib.
Chondhi; 5.0	Local; .. Sat.	.. 5.0	W.	SI (pr, m, h); Cs; Durga-devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 4 tl; 4 M; 2 mq; dg; 2 dh; ch; lib; dp.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Lāḍanāndrā—Pth;—लाडनांद्रा ..	NW; 10-0	3-3; 602; 116; 325	Khavane 1-0 Pimpri; ..
Lāḍpimpārī—Hgl;—लाडपिपरी ..	N; 24-0	1-0; 212; 43; 124	.. ..
Lahān—Bmt;—लहान ..	SW; 5-4	1-1; 153; 32; 82	Lon; 0-4
Lākh—Kmr;—लाख ..	S; 10-0	3-1; 1027; 238; 565	Local; ..
Lāḍḍālā—Jnt;—लांडाला ..	SE; 15-0	1-8; 133; 24; 57	Adgaon; 2-0
Lāsīnā—Gkd;—लासीना ..	W; 18-0	3-9; 919; 197; 148	Shelgaon; 3-0
Lāsīnā—Kmr;—लासीना ..	W; 4-0	2-2; 446; 105; 254	Kalamnuri; 3-0
Lāvāṇī—Ptr;—लावणी ..	N; 13-0	5-0; 771; 154; 326	Pangari 2-0 Gosavi;
Līkhīt Pimpārī—Ptr;—लीखित पिपरी.	.. 14-0	3-6; 540; 98; 269	Ashti; 5-0
Līmbakheḍā—Ptr;—लिंबखेडा ..	N; 30-0	0-6; 372; 75; 211	Jaipur; 8-0
Līmbā—Pth;—लिंबा ..	S; 10-0	7-2; 2138; 415; 1084	Local; ..
Līmbālā—Jnt;—लिंबाला ..	SE; 10-0	1-7; 638; 125; 370	Wasa; 2-0
Līmbālā (Bāmpī Circle)—Jnt;— लिंबाला (बामपी सर्कल).	N; 11-0	1-3; 280; 61; 155	Wasa; 2-0
Līmbālā Āmadarī—Hgl;— लिंबाला आमदरी.	.. ..	2-7; 335; 62; 191	Yeldari Camp; 4-0
Līmbālā Huḍī—Hgl;—लिंबाला हुडी.	W; 12-0	1-3; 173; 30; 52	Sengaon; 5-0
Līmbālā Maktā—Hgl;—लिंबाला मक्ता.	SE; 4-0	2-3; 245; 40; 154	Hingoli; 4-0
Līmbālā P Vāsīm—Hgl;— लिंबाला प. वाशीम.	N; 28-0	1-5; 466; 69; 299	Yeldari; 4-0
Līmbe Vaḍagāṅv—Ptr;—लिंबे वडगांव.	E; 24-0	1-4; 678; 147; 363	Patoda Bk.; 1-0
Līmbevāḍī—Gkd;—लिंबेवाडी ..	S; 8-0	2-7; 490; 103; 250	Esad; 2-0
Līmḍī—Kmr;—लिंबी ..	N; 6-0	1-6; 334; 68; 114	Chincholi; 3-0
Līmboṅā—Ptr;—लिंबोणा ..	.. ..	1-9; 344; 61; 187	Mantha; 4-0
Līngadarī—Hgl;—लिंगदरी ..	N; 26-0	1-8; 167; 35; 54	Sengaon; 3-0
Līnga Pimpārī—Hgl;—लिंगापिपरी	S; 22-0	0-7; 125; 24; 78	Narsi; 5-0
Līngasā—Ptr;—लिंगसा ..	S; 10-0	6-4; 1185; 222; 621	Local; ..
Līngī—Bmt;—लिंगी ..	SW; 6-0	2-4; 472; 89; 255	Lon Bk.; 5-0
Lohīgrām—Gkd;—लोहीग्राम ..	W; 14-0	2-2; 442; 87; 101	Sirsi Bk.; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Selu;	9-0 Hadgaon Bk.; 1-0; Sun.	.. 10-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
..	..	Siddheshwar Camp;	2-0 rv.	tl.
Marsul;	1-0 Lon Bk.; 0-4; Thu.	Basmath;	5-4 W.	Cs; tl.
Dhamni;	3-0 Hingoli; 6-0; Thu.	Hiwra	3-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Mahadeo Fr; Amlī Baras Day; 3 tl; M; mq. ch.
Chondhi;	13-0 Adgaon; 2-0; Sat.	..	3-0 W.	Urs; Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; tl; dg;
Vadgaon;	12-0 Sonpeth; 5-0; Mon.	..	1-0 rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Nandapur;	8-0 Kalamnuri; 3-0; Mon.	..	.. W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh; ch.
Partur;	10-0 Pangari Gosavi; 2-0; Mon.	Watur;	4-0 W;w;	Sl (pr); Cs. (mp); 2 tl; ch.
Satona;	7-0 Ashti; 5-0; Fri.	..	.. W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Selu;	31-0 Dudha; 3-0; Wed.	..	15-0 W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).
..	25-0 Local; .. Fri.	..	.. rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq.
Parbhani;	24-0 Adgaon; 3-0; Sat.	Pachegaon Pati;	2-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bharatibuva Fr. Jt. Vad 13; 3 tl; M; dg.
Parbhani;	24-0 Adgaon; 3-0; Sat.	Yeldari Camp;	3-4 rv;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Hingoli;	25-0 Yeldari Camp; 4-0; Wed.	..	.. ..	
Hingoli;	16-0 Sengaon; 4-0; Wed.	..	.. rv.	tl; ch.
Hingoli;	4-0 Hingoli; 4-0; Tue.	..	0-1 W.	Cs; 2 tl; dg
Hingoli;	28-0 Yeldari; 4-0; Wed.	Hingoli;	28-0 W.	tl; ch.
Selu;	9-0 Patoda Kh.; 1-0 ..	..	.. rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Gangakhed;	6-0 Gangakhed; 6-0; Mon.	..	6-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 Cs (c); tl; ch.
Hingoli;	12-0 Kalamnuri; 8-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	6-0 W;w.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Partur;	14-0 Mantha; 4-0; Fri.	..	.. w.	
Hingoli;	.. Sengaon; 3-0; Wed.	Siddheshwar;	8-0 W.	tl.
..	15-0 Siddheshwar; 3-0; Sun.	Siddheshwar;	8-0 W;rv.	Cs; tl.
Usmanpur;	6-0 Srishti; 4-0; Sat.	Partur;	10-0 W.	Sl. (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15 4 tl; dg.
Basmath;	6-0 Hayatnagar; 2-0; Sun.	..	2-4 w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Vadgaon;	12-0 Sirsi Bk; 1-0; ..	..	14-0 rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Lohagānv Bk.—Hgl;—लोहगांव बु.	.. 6-0	8-0; 1284; 277; 776	Local; ..
Lohagānv—Prb;—लोहगांव	.. S; 7-0	6-9; 1758; 355; 783	Local; ..
Lohārā Bk.—Bmt;—लोहारा बु.	.. NW; 15-0	3-9; 778; 166; 350	Sirali; 4-0
Lohārā Kh.—Bmt;—लोहारा खु.	.. NW; 15-0	4-3; 669; 139; 373	Sirali; 3-0
Lohārā—Kmr;—लोहारा	.. N; 8-0	1-7; 325; 70; 204	Sirsam Bk., 6-0
Lohārā—Pth;—लोहारा	.. E; 12-0	3-4; 430; 108; 224	Mangrul Bk., 3-0
Loḷeśvar—Bmt;—लोळेस्वर	.. W; 5-0	1-3; 414; 79; 228	Basmath; 5-0
Loṇ Bk.—Bmt;—लोण बु.	.. S; 7-0	2-5; 887; 181; 211	Local; ..
Loṇ Kh.—Bmt;—लोण खु.	.. S; 6-0	2-2; 420; 100; 231	Lon Bk; 1-0
Loṇi Kh.—Ptr;—लोणी खु.	.. S; 20-0	4-8; 974; 225; 466	Ashti; 3-0
Loṇi Bk.—Pth;—लोणी बु.	.. SW; 6-0	5-4; 921; 182; 347	Gunj; 2-0
Mahātapurī—Gkd;—महातपुरी	.. W; 3-0	10-5; 2975; 555; 1259	Local; ..
Māhāgānv—Gkd;—माहागांव	.. NE; 25-0	3-0; 1039; 172; 522	Kalgaon; 2-0
Mahāḷajagānv—Kmr;—महाळजगांव	SE; 12-4	1-1; 182; 38; 122	Lakh; 1-0
Mahāḷasāpūr—Pth;—महाळसापूर	SW; 10-0	3-4; 875; 193; 454	Kundi; 2-0
Mahāḷasī—Hgl;—महाळशी	.. W; 24-0	4-9; 914; 172; 534	Ajegaon; 3-0
Mahāḷiṅgī—Kmr;—महाळिगी	.. SE; 26-0	3-5; 226; 49; 140	Waranga; 2-0
Mahāḷsāpūr—Hgl;—महाळसापूर	.. N; 26-0	3-1; 527; 138; 256	Varud Chak- rapani; 2-0
Mahārkhedā—Hgl;—महारखेडा	.. NW; 22-0	1-3; 203; 43; 115	Kendra Bk., 3-0
Mahārī—Bk.—Kmr;—महारी बु.	N; 7-0	5-3; 979; 192; 528	Ganjapur; 7-0
Mahārī Kh.—Kmr;—महारी खु.	N; 7-0	1-3; 470; 89; 252	Kalamnuri; 7-0
Mahātargānv—Bmt;—महातरगांव	N; 3-0	1-9; 433; 80; 196	Basmath; 2-0
Mahatpurī—Prb;—महातपुरी	.. E; 15-0	1-6; 183; 40; 112	Tadkalas; 1-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hingoli;	6-0 Digras;	3-0; Mon.	.. ..	..
Dhondi;	5-0 Local;	.. Sun.	.. ..	W;w. Sl (pr); Cs; Thakurbuva Fr. Ps. Sud. 2; tl; 2 mq; 5 dg; 3 dh; lib.
Sirali;	4-0 Shirad Sha- hapur;	3-0; Sat.	.. ..	W;w. Sl (pr); tl.
Sirali;	3-0 Borda;	5-0; Fri.	.. ..	W. Sl (pr); tl; ch; one fort in dilapidated condition.
Hingoli;	14-0 Sirsam Bk.,	6-0; Mon.	Kalamanuri; 8-0	W;w. Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Pedgaon;	10-0 Ramtakla;	.. Sun.	Manwath; 8-0	W. Sl (pr); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud; 2 tl; dg.
Basmath;	5-0 Basmath;	5-0; Tue.	Basmath; 5-3	W. Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 10 to 15; 2 tl.
Marsul;	1-0 Basmath;	7-0; Tue.	Basmath; 7-0	W. Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Pir Urs; (Ps); 2 tl; dh; dg; ch.
Marsul;	0-6 Basmath;	.. Tue.	Basmath; 6-0	W. Sl (pr); tl.
Partur;	18-0 Ashti;	3-0; Fri.	.. 20-0	W. Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Manwath Road;	14-0 Gunj Kh.,	2-0; Sun.	Pathri; 6-0	W. Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M.
Gangakhed;	4-0 Gangakhed;	4-0; Mon.	Gangakhed; 8-0	rv. Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. 13; tl; m; 2 mq; dh.
Purna;	4-0 Purna;	4-0; Mon.	.. 5-0	rv;w. Sl (pr); Cs (c); Siddheshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 4 tl; ch.
Dhamni;	4-0 Hingoli;	6-0; Tue.	Hiwra; 1-4	rv;w. Cs (c); Renuka Devi Fr; tl; ch.
Selu;	3-0 Selu;	3-0; Sun.	Selu; 3-0	W;rv. Sl (pr); Mhalsadevi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; M; ch.
Malselu;	16-0 Ajegaon;	3-0; Sat.	.. ..	rv;w. Cs; tl; mq; 3 dg; ch.
Nanded;	20-0 Akhada Bala- pur;	6-0; Tue.	Waranga Phata; 2-0	W;w. Cs (mp).
Hingoli;	24-0 Varud Chak- rapani;	2-0; Mon.	Sengaon; 6-0	W;n. Cs; tl.
Malselu;	13-0 Koyali;	4-0; Sat.	Hingoli; 22-0	W. tl; ch.
Hingoli;	14-0 Kalamnuri;	7-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 7-0	n;w. Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 5 tl; ch; lib; dp.
Hingoli;	18-0 Kalamnuri;	7-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 7-0	n;w. Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); tl.
Basmath;	2-0 Basmath;	2-0; Tue.	Local; 1-0	W. Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Mirkhel;	3-0 Tadkalas;	1-0; Sun.	.. ..	W. tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Māher—Gkd;—माहेर ..	N; ..	1-0; 149; 35; 53	Deulgaon; 3-0
Mahodarī—Ptr;—महोदरी ..	.. ..	0-9; 38; 22; 20	.. ..
Māhorā—Ptr;—माहोरा ..	N; 18-0	2-3; 648; 176; 323	.. ..
Maisagavhān—Kmr;—मैसगव्हाण	S; 7-0	1-1; 196; 41; 95	Borda; 2-0
Mairālsāvaṅgī—Gkd;—मैराळ- सावंगी.	W; 7-0	1-4; 768; 143; 316	Dharasur; 3-0
Māk—Jnt;—माक ..	S; 12-0	1-6; 624; 126; 256	Bori; 3-0
Mākhañī—Gkd;—माखणी ..	S; 7-0	7-1; 1526; 277; 682	Local; ..
Mākhañī—Prb;—माखणी ..	SE; ..	4-0; 550; 127; 289	.. ..
Māldhāvāṅḍā—Kmr;— माळधाववांडा.	S; 13-0	2-5; 467; 100; 285	Balapur; 10-0
Māladhāmañī—Kmr;—माळधा- मणी.	W; 4-0	3-7; 708; 139; 395	Kalamnuri; 6-0
Mālakīñī—Ptr;—मालकीणी ..	E; 13-0	2-3; 404; 89; 221	Mantha; 6-0
Mālaselū—Hgl;—माळसेलु ..	N; 11-0	6-0; 965; 247; 539	Bhandegaon; 4-0
Mālasonnā—Prb;—माळसोन्ना ..	S; 14-4	3-8; 800; 154; 408	Dhasadi; 1-0
Mālatoṅḍī—Ptr;—माळतोंडी ..	N; 24-0	4-3; 694; 158; 344	Pangari Bk.; 2-0
Maḷoṭā—Bmt;—मळोटा ..	E; 4-0	3-2; 584; 114; 310	B a s m a t h; 5-0
Mālegāñv—Jnt;—मालेगांव ..	N; 12-0	1-1; 291; 60; 146	Kausadi; 4-0
Mālegāñv—Ptr;—मालेगांव ..	NE; 22-0	2-0; 639; 125; 378	Jaipur; 3-0
Mālegāñv (Jintūr Circle)—Jnt;— मालेगांव (जिंतूर सर्कल).	W; 3-0	2-4; 306; 62; 173	Jintur; 5-0
Mālegāñv—Kmr;—मालेगांव ..	E; 3-0	2-3; 297; 56; 90	Kalamnuri; 3-0
Māletākāñī—Pth;—माळेटाकळी ..	W; 8-0	2-3; 725; 150; 353	Satona; 7-0
Mālevāḍī—Gkd;—मालेवाडी ..	E; 3-0	4-1; 1003; 189; 461	Local; ..
Malhārvāḍī—Hgl;—मल्हारवाडी ..	S; 1-0	0-9; Included in Hingoli Urban Area	.. ..
Mālhivarā—Hgl;—माळहिवरा ..	N; 8-0	4-9; 788; 167; 443	Local; ..
Mālvāḍā (Urban Area)—Pth;— माळीवाडा.	E; 0-1	1-7; Included in Pathri Urban Area.	Pathri; 0-3
Mālsāvaṅgī—Ptr;—माळसावंगी ..	N; 38-0	1-7; DESERTED	.. ..
Mamadāpūr—Prb;—ममदापूर ..	E; 12-0	0-9; 284; 57; 216	Purna; 4-0
Mānadhañī—Jnt;—मानधनी ..	E; 7-1	2-4; 521; 101; 236	Bhogaon; ..
Mānakavāḍī (Mānakādevī)— Gkd;—मानकवाडी (मानकादेवी)	SW; 9-0	2-7; 558; 124; 160	Harangul; 3-0
Mānamoḍī—Jnt;—मानमोडी ..	W; 5-0	1-5; 352; 75; 185	Jintur; 6-0



Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mirkhel; 5-0	Palam; 4-0; Sat.	.. ..	n.	tl; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	
.. ..	.. ..	.. 10-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Borda; 2-0	Borda; 2-0; Fri.	.. ..	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
Dhondi; 8-0	Salapuri; 4-0 ..	Gangakhed; 7-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Parbhani; 12-0	Bori; 3-0; Mon.	.. 1-4	W.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg.
Gangakhed; 5-0	Gangakhed; 5-0; Mon.	.. 6-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; 2 M; mq; dg; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	rv.	tl; mq.
Borda; 7-4	Borda; 7-4; Fri.	Waranga; 8-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Mayamba Fr. Phg. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Umara; 3-0	Kalamnuri; 6-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, n); Cs (c); tl; dg; dh.
Selu; 16-0	Mantha; 6-0; Fri.	.. 6-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; M.
Local; ..	Hingoli; 10-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs. 2 tl; lib.
Dhondi; 2-0	Daithana; 3-0; Wed.	.. ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; ch.
Partur; 18-0	Mantha; 6-0; Fri.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
B a s m a t h ; 5-0	B a s m a t h ; 5-0; Tue.	Local; 0-6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shri Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Pedgaon; 6-0	Kumbhari; 1-4; Thu.	Bori; 5-0	rv.	2 tl.
Partur; 22-0	Dudha; 4-0; Wed.	Mantha; 13-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Selu; 7-0	Jintur; 5-0; Tue.	.. 0-2	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Nandapur; 8-0	Kalamnuri; 2-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	W; w.	Cs (c); tl.
Satona; 7-0	Satona; 7-0; Mon.	.. 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud 15; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Gangakhed; 3-0	Gangakhed; 3-0; Mon.	Local; ..	rv; W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	w.	2 tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1-0 W.	
Hingoli; 6-0	Hingoli; 6-0; Tue.	.. 0-6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; gym; lib; dp.
Manwath Road; 12-3	Pathri; 0-3; Thu.	Pathri; 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; ch.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Purna; 4-0	Purna; 4-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Cs (Fmg).
Parbhani; 33-0	Bhogaon; .. Thu.	Bhogaon; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Ukhali Bk.; 3-0	Ukhali Bk.; 3-0; Tue.	Gangakhed; 9-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Selu; 17-0	Jintur; 6-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Manāspimparī—Hgl;—मनासपि- परी.	N; 20-0	3-7; 737; 133; 398	Kendra Bk.; 2-0
Maṇḍakhalī—Prb;—मंडाखळी ..	W; 8-0	8-4; 1478; 291; 551	Local; ..
Māṇḍavā—Prb;—मांडवा ..	NW; 10-0	2-1; 587; 131; 278	Kasabe Zari; 2-0
Māṇḍevaḍagāñv—Pth;—मांडेवड- गांव.	E; 8-0	1-9; 250; 54; 129	Mangrul Bk.; 4-0
Māngangāñv—Prb;—मानगणगांव	N; 6-0	2-5; 586; 117; 323	Parbhani; 5-2
Maṅgru —Ptr;—मंगरूळ ..	E; 8-0	3-4; 655; 136; 306	Kendhali; 3-0
Maṅgru  Bk.—Pth;—मंगरूळ बु.	E; 12-0	8-0; 1425; 355; 492	Local; ..
Māngvādī—Hgl;—मांगवाडी ..	W; 17-0	1-1; DESERTED	
Maṅgru —Jnt;—मंगरूळ ..	S; 4-0	1-6; DESERTED	
Maṅgru  Pālampat—Pth;— मंगरूळ पालमपट.	NE; 15-0	1-7; 435; 100; 156	Kothal; 3-0
Mañjalāpur—Prb;—मंजलापुर	SE; 13-0	1-1; 301; 69; 178	Pingali; 6-0
Mañjarath—Pth;—मंजरथ ..	W; 11-0	3-0; 399; 82; 194	.. ..
Māṅkeśvar (P. Jintūr)—Jnt;— माणकेश्वर (प. जितूर).	W; 7-0	4-2; 564; 150; 233	Sawangi Mhalsa; 2-0
Māṅkeśvar (P. Cārṭhāñā)—Jnt;— माणकेश्वर (प. चारठाणा)	S; 5-0	1-7; 192; 36; 93	Jogwada; 0-4
Mānolī—Pth;—मानोली ..	N; 6-0	6-6; 1255; 256; 766	Local; ..
Maṅṭha—Ptr;—मंठा ..	E; 18-0	4-1; 3637; 559; 716	.. ..
Mānvath (Urban Area)—Pth;— मानवथ.	N; 5-0	15-2; 14280; 2804; 1390	Local; ..
Māv—Ptr;—माव ..	S; 8-0	3-6; 600; 114; 323	Srishti; 2-0
Māpā—Jnt;—मापा ..	SW; 8-4	1-0; 172; 33; 80	Walur; 2-4
Māpegañv Bk.—Ptr;—मापेगांव बु.	.. ..	3-1; 569; 118; 235	Local; ..
Māpegañv Kh.—Ptr;—मापेगांव खु.	E; 7-0	2-7; 761; 287; 359	.. 0-4
Maraḍasgāñv—Gkd;—मरडसगांव	E; 6-0	4-9; 1726; 327; 790	Local; ..
Marasu  Tarf Lāsīñā—Bmt;— मरसुळ तर्फ लासीना.	SE; 8-0	1-2; 76; 17; 40	Lon Bk.; 3-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Malselu; 14·0	Koyali; 2·0; Sat.	Asegaon; 5·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; 2 dg.
Pedgaon; 8·0	Umari; 4·0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. An. Sud. 7; 4 tl; mq; dg; lib.
Parbhani; 8·0	Kasabe Zari; 2·0; Sun.	.. 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Pedgaon; 10·0	Umari; 4·0; ..	Manwath; 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Parbhani; 5·2	Parbhani; 5·2; Sat.	Parbhani; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Partur; 7·0	Mantha; 5·0; Fri.	Mantha; 6·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Pedgaon; 6·0	Ramtakla; 2·0; Sun.	Manwath; 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 6; 4 tl; mq.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Manwath Road; 4·0	Kothal; 3·0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Pingali; 6·0	Pingali; 6·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Parbhani; 32·0	Sawangi Mhalsa; 2·0; Tue.	Local; 0·1	W.	Cs; tl; dg.
Selu; 16·0	Jogwada; 0·4; Tue.	.. 0·1	W.	3 tl; dg.
Manwath Road; 5·0	Manwath Road; 4·0; Mon.	.. 6·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (Fmg); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; dg; dh; ch.
.. ..	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W; w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h.); Cs (mp). Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; q; ll; 2 mq; dg; dh; ch; 6ti; 6 dp.
Manwath Road; 5·0	Manwath; 5·0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	9 Sl (pr, m, h); 13 Cs 30 tl; 9 mq; 2 dg; 10 dp;
Partur; 8·0	Srishti; 2·0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti; Fr. tl.
Selu; 16·0	Walur; 2·4; Wed.	Malegaon; 6·0	rv.	tl.
Usmanpur; 4·0	Satona; 5·0; Mon.	Partur; 7·0	..	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; dg; lib.
Usmanpur; 4·0	Partur; 7·0; Sat.	Partur; 8·0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khadubai Fr. Mg. Sud. 5; Jaykuaai Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; tl; 2 mq; 2 dg.
Gangakhed; 5·0	Gangakhed; 5·0; Mon.	Local; ..	pl; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahade Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; mq; dg; ch; 2 tl.
Marsul; 3·0	Purna; 5·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Māravāḍī—Jnt;— मारवाडी ..	N; 12-0	2-7; 475; 77; 195	Kausadi; 2-0
Maraḍasgānv—Pth;— मरडसगांव	W; 14-0	3-6; 830; 165; 415	Pathargavhan; 2-0
Mārḍī—Bmt;— मारडी ..	E; 7-6	0-9; 179; 32; 81	Sendursana; 1-0
Marlāpur—Bmt;— मरलापुर ..	S; 5-0	1-5; 322; 60; 181	Basmath; 5-0
Marasūl Tarf Sendūrsanā—Bmt; मरसूल तर्फ शेंदूसना.	SE; 8-0	3-4; 476; 91; 238	Amba; 2-0
Masalā—Gkd;— मसला ..	W; 7-0	3-4; 969; 187; 519	Wazur; 3-0
Masalā—Ptr;— मसला ..	S; 2-0	2-6; 256; 65; 150	Amba; 1-0
Masalā Kh.—Pth;— मसला खु ..	W; 5-0	3-0; 480; 92; 255	Gunj Kh.; 2-0
Masod—Kmr;— मसोद ..	NE; 3-0	7-2; 1590; 327; 966	Local; ..
Māteḡānv—Bmt;— माटेगांव ..	.. ..	1-6; 426; 85; 256	Karanjala; 4-0
Māteḡānv—Prb;— माटेगांव ..	E; 18-0	2-7; 984; 177; 510	Purna; 3-0
Māthā—Hgl;— माथा ..	W; 14-0	4-9; 1416; 310; 403	Aundha; 5-0
Māthalā—Jnt;— माथला ..	S; 3-0	1-3; 288; 61; 122	Jintur; ..
Maṭākāralā—Prb;— मटकारला ..	NE; 9-0	3-1; 812; 150; 290	Sambar; 2-0
Māzoḍ—Hgl;— माझोड ..	W; 20-0	3-3; 933; 227; 363	.. 30
Mesakhedā—Ptr;— मेसखेडा ..	NE; 11-0	1-8; 315; 65; 159	Mantha; 2-0
Methā—Kmr;— मेथा ..	S; 12-0	1-8; 748; 179; 387	Lakh; 1-0
Mirkhel—Prb;— मिरखेल ..	E; 9-0	4-3; 1110; 193; 515	Local; ..
Mirzāpūr—Prb;— मिर्झापूर ..	N; 13-0	3-1; 587; 126; 307	Sadegaon; 2-0
Miṭhāpūr—Prb;— मिठापूर ..	SE; 18-0	1-0; 52; 15; 40	Purna; 5-0
Mohaḍī—Jnt;— मोहडी ..	W; ..	2-4; 606; 125; 333	Charthana; 2-0
Mohagānv—Bmt;— मोहगांव ..	N; 1-0	0-9; 90; 14; 48	Basmath; 1-4
Mohagānv—Bmt;— मोहगांव ..	N; 4-0	1-8; 462; 84; 267	Amba; 2-0
Mohakhedā—Jnt;— मोहखेडा ..	NE; 14-0	4-9; 280; 55; 163	Adgaon; 3-0
Mohaḷā—Gkd;— मोहळा ..	W; 7-0	0-9; 208; 46; 37	Bhisegaon; 2-0
Mohapurī—Prb;— मोहपुरी ..	SE; 7-0	0-5; 113; 24; 45	Pedgaon; 2-0
Molā—Jnt;— मोळा ..	W; 14-0	1-6; 287; 52; 154	Charthana; 2-0
Mop—Hgl;— मोप ..	N; 19-0	3-1; 408; 90; 247	Kanergaon; 2-0
Moragavhān—Kmr;— मोरगवहाण ..	N; 6-0	1-5; 388; 74; 116	Kalanuri; 6-0
Moravad—Kmr;— मोरवड ..	N; 6-0	1-6; 409; 87; 133	Ganjapur; 6-0
Moregānv—Pth;— मोरेगांव ..	N; 18-0	3-3 428; 219; 378	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance Bazar day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pedgaon; 8-0	Kausadi; 2-0; Fri.	Bori; 5-0	W.	Cs; Shri Ramchandrabuva Fr. Mg. Vad. 30; 3 tl.
Selu; 16-0	Hadgaon Bk.; 4-0; Sun.	.. 14-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; M; dg.
Chondhi; 4-0	Chondhi; 4-0; ..	.. 0-2	W; w.	
Basmath; 5-0	Basmath; 5-0; Tue.	Basmath; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Chondhi; 2-0	Amba; 2-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Gangakhed; 6-0	Wazur; 3-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Partur; 3-0	Partur; 3-0; Sat.	Partur; 2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Manwath Road 16-0	Gunj; 2-0; Sun.	Pathri; 5-0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Hingoli; 10-0	Kalamnuri; 3-0; Mon.	Umara; 2-0	W; w.	Sl (m); 2 tl; ch.
Basmath; 16-0	Jawala Bazar 6-0; Sun.	.. ..	..	
Purna; 3-0	Purna; 3-0; Mon.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; M; mq; ch.
Chondhi; 18-0	Aundha; 6-0; Thu.	.. 0-2	rv; W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Fr. Jan.; 2 tl; M; dg.
Parbhani; 24-0	Jintur; .. Tue.	Pangari Pati; 1-0	W; w.	Sl (pr) Cs; 2 tl; 2 mq.
Parbhani; 4-0	Parbhani; 4-0 Sat.	Parbhani; 9-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg; dh.
Malselu; 10-0	.. ..	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; ch.
Partur; 11-0	Mantha; 2-0; Fri.	Mantha; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dhamani; 4-0	Hingoli; 6-0; Tue.	Aundha Road; 2-4	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Local; ..	Pingali; 3-0; Thu.	.. ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Somnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 3 tl; M; Ch.
Parbhani; 8-0	Sadegaon; 2-0; ..	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Purna; 5-0	Purna; 5-0; Mon.	.. ..	rv.	Cs; tl.
Selu; 18-0	Charthana; 2-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; ch.
Basmath; 1-4	Basmath; 1-4; Tue.	Basmath; 1-4	W.	tl.
Chondhi; 2-0	Amba; 2-0; Mon.	Bhandegaon; 0-4	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Parbhani; 32-0	Adgaon; 3-0; Sat.	.. 4-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl.
Vadgaon; 5-0	.. 3-0; ..	Gangakhed; 7-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; M.
Pedgaon; 2-0	Pedgaon; 2-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Selu; 21-0	Charthana; 2-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Kanergaon; 0-4	Kanergaon; 2-0; Mon.	Local; 1-0	W;rv;	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
Hingoli; 15-0	Kalamnuri; 6-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 6-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Hingoli; 16-0	Kalamnuri; 6-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 6-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Selu; 4-0	Selu; 4.0 Sun.	Local; ..	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Devi. Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; M; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Mosā—Ptr;—मोसा ..	SW; 8-0	1-5; 144; 42; 89	Pangari 2-0 Gosavi;
Mouj—Kmr;—मौज ..	N; 8-0	1-9; 210; 44; 118	Chincholi; 6-0
Mozamābād—Gkd;—मोझमाबाद ..	E; 22-0 S	2-7; 566; 127; 332	Tandulwadi; 1-0
Muḍā—Jnt;—मुडा ..	SE; 11-0	2-2; 323; 70; 158	Bori; 1-0
Mudgal—Pth;—मुद्गल ..	SE; 12-0	4-9; 1063; 216; 509	Local; ..
Muḍī—Bmt;—मुडी ..	W; 4-3	1-3; 350; 72; 202	Basmath; 3-0
Muḷī—Gkd;—मुळी ..	N; 2-0	4-1; 1368; 274; 694	Local; ..
Mur̄mbar—Gkd;—मुंबर ..	NE; 19-0	14-6; 396; 77; 164	Palam; 2-0
Muṇḍhal—Kmr;—मुढळ ..	N; 4-0	2-8; 329; 63; 196	Kalamnuri; 3-0
Murtizāpūr—Sāvaṅgī—Hgl;— मुर्तिझापूर सावंगी.	W; 18-0	4-1; 2115; 559; 420	Aundha; 6-0
Murūmkhedā—Jnt;—मुरूमखेडा ..	N; 9-0	1-7; 409; 85; 159	Yeldari Camp; 0-2
Murūmkhedā—Ptr;—मुरूमखेडा ..	E; 21-0	1-2; 164; 40; 106	.. ..
Murūmbā—Prb;—मुरूबा ..	NE; 8-0	3-2; 1044; 204; 496	Asola; 3-0
Murūmbā Bk.—Bmt;—मुरूबा बु. ..	NE; 4-0	1-2; 414; 72; 249	Basmath 5-0
Murūmbā Kh.—Bmt;—मुरूबा खु. ..	E; 5-0	0-7; DESERTED	
Mutakhed—Gkd;—मुतखेड ..	E; 14-0	1-0; 350; 75; 206	Peth 3-0 Pimpalgaon;
Nāgangañv—Jnt;—नागनगांव ..	SE; 10-0	2-1; 458; 88; 246	Wasa; 2-0
Nāgāpūr—Bmt;—नागापूर ..	W; 8-0	1-1; 174; 30; 100	Nahad; 2-0
Nāgāpūr—Jnt;—नागापूर ..	NW; 7-0	0-7; 143; 43; 47	Bori; 2-0
Nāgāpūr—Prb;—नागापूर ..	SW; ..	1-5; 221; 44; 76	Brahman- gaon; 1-0
Nāgāpūr—Ptr;—नागापूर ..	.. ..	1-0; 139; 30; 70	Partur; 4-0
Nagarjavalā—Pth;—नगरजवळा ..	NE; 5-0	4-5; 857; 157; 433	Manwath; 3-0
Nāgathāṇā—Jnt;—नागठाणा ..	S; 9-0	1-1; 179; 29; 84	Kausadi; 1-0
Nāgathāṇā—Gkd;—नागठाणा ..	NE; 4-0	1-6; 319; 65; 162	.. 4-0
Nāgathāṇā—Pth;—नागठाणा ..	NW; 18-4	1-6; 215; 40; 115	Chikhal- thana. 2-0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Partur;	8·0	Pangari	2·0; Mon.	Yedlapur;	1·0	W.	tl.
		Gosavi;					
Hingoli;	12·0	Kalamnuri;	8·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Gangakhed;	12·0	Ashtur;	3·0; Sun.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; ch.
Parbhani;	20·0	Bori;	3·0; Mon.	Bori;	2·0	rv.	2 tl.
Manwath Road;	22·0	Sonpeth;	4·0; Mon.	..	12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mudgaleshwar Fr. Asd. Vad. 14; 3 tl; M;
Basmath;	3·0	Basmath;	3·0; Tue.	Basmath;	4·3	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; Ch.
Gangakhed;	2·4	Gangakhed;	2·4; Mon.	Gangakhed;	2·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; dh.
Purna;	9·0	Palam;	3·0; Sat;	..	..	rv;w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Hingoli;	15·0	Kalamnuri;	3·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	4·0	n;w; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Chondhi;	15·0	Siddheshwar;	2·0; Sun.	Siddheshwar Camp;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parbhani;	34·0	Yeldari Camp;	0·1; Wed.	Yeldari;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
..	..	..	..	..	3·0	W;w.	tl.
Pingali;	6·0	Pingali;	6·0; Thu.	Asola;	3·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl; M; 2 dg; dh; ch.
Basmath;	5·0	Bas math;	5·0; Tue.	Palasgaon;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
		DESERTED					
Gangakhed;	13·0	Ashtur;	4·0; Sun:	Palam;	6·0	W;w;	Sl (pr); tl.
Parbhani;	22·0	Bori;	4·0; Mon.	Pachegaon Pati;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; 2 dg; ch.
Chondhi;	10·0	Jawala;	6·0; Sun.	..	3·0	W.	tl.
Parbhani;	20·0	Bori;	2·0; Mon.	..	0·1	rv.	2 Sl (pr); tl.
Singnapur;	2·0	Parbhani;	3·0; Sat.	..	5·0	W.	tl.
Partur	4·0	Partur;	4·0; Thu.	..	..	..	
Manwath Road;	8·0	Manwath;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; M; dg.
Parbhani;	16·0	Bori;	2·0; Mon.	Bori;	2·0	W.	2 tl.
Gangakhed;	4·0	Gangakhed;	4·0; Mon.	Gangakhed;	4·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 2 tl; Nagnath Temple.
Selu;	8·0	Chikhalthana	2·0; Thu	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; Co-operative Credit Bank.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Nāgazārī—Hgl;—नागझरी	.. ..	2·8; 299 66; 163	Narsi; 4·0
Nāgesvādī—Bmt;—नागेशवाडी	NW; 12·0	3·8; 676; 135; 290	Purjal; 3·0
Nāhad—Bmt;—नाहद	.. W; 8·0	3·3; 876; 168; 487	Local; ..
Nāigānv (P. Bāmā)—Ptr;—नाय- गांव (प. बामनी).	.. ..	1·4; 516; 186; 302	.. ..
Nālegānv—Bmt;—नालेगांव	.. SW; 17·0	1·2; 594; 123; 239	Jawala; 4·0
Nānevādī (Mālavādī)—Hgl;— नामेवाडी (मालवाडी)	.. ..	0·8; 111; 21; 48	Hingoli; 2·0
Nānasī—Jnt;—नानसी	N; 12·0	1·8; 360; 84; 203	.. ..
Nāndgānv—Hgl;—नांदगांव	.. ..	4·6; 452; 96; 262	Siddheshwar Camp; 2·0
Nāndgānv (Mālegānv)—Jnt - .. नांदगांव (मालेगांव).	N; 12·0	1·0; 247; 49; 113	Bori; 5·0
Nāndgānv (Devgānv)—Jnt;— नांदगांव (देवगांव).	.. W; 16·0	1·4; 184; 32; 89	Borkinhi; 2·0
Nāndgānv Bk.—Prb;—नांदगांव बु.	E; 3·0	2·8; 835; 154; 363	Asola; 3·0
Nāndgānv Kh.—Prb;—नांदगांव खु.	E; 8·0	3·2; 1171; 246; 550	Katneshwar; 2·0
Nāndkheḍā—Jnt;—नांदखेडा	.. SE; 20·0	1·5; 229; 40; 112	Udegaon; 4·0
Nāndkheḍā—Prb;—नांदखेडा	.. N; 3·0	2·7; 1160; 224; 459	Local; ..
Nāndāpūr—Kmr;—नांदापूर	.. S; 6·0	7·0; 2870; 590; 1079	Local; ..
Nāndāpur—Prb;—नांदापूर	.. N; 8·0	3·3; 940; 181; 374	Takli Kumbha- karn; 2·0
Nāndrā—Ptr;—नांद्रा	.. ..	1·3; 546; 115; 297	Amba; 1·0
Nāndurā—Hgl;—नांदुरा	.. E; 6·0	2·0; 218; 47; 123	Narsi; 4·0
Nāndusā—Kmr;—नांदुसा	.. N; 7·0	1·8; 216; 38; 103	Chincholi; 2·0
Nānasī—Ptr;—नानसी	.. E; 9·0	1·6; 555; 107; 227	Vidali; 3·0
Narajad—Gkd;—नरळद	.. E; 6·0	3·6; 1012; 197; 451	Mardas- gaon; 3·0
Narajad—Pth;—नरळद	.. NE; 14·0	3·1; 822; 175; 427	Kothal; 2·0
Narasāpūr—Jnt;—नरसापूर	.. W; 17·0	2·4; 173; 36; 91	Borkinhi; 1·0
Narasāpūr Tarf Pedgānv—Prb;— नरसापूर तर्फ पेडगांव.	.. ..	1·5; DESERTED	..



Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ingoli;	8-0 Narsi;	4-0; Tue.	.. ..	
hondhi;	11-0 Jawala Bazar	4-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W. Sl (pr); tl.
hondhi;	6-0 Shirad;	4-0; Sat.	.. 3-0	W. Sl (pr); Cs; Ekadashi Fr. Ash. Sud. 15; 3 tl; 2 M; ch.
..	..	..	..	..
hondhi;	15-0 Jawala;	4-0; Sun.	Nageshwadi; 2-0	rv. Sl (pr); tl; dh.
ingoli;	2-0 Hingoli;	2-0; Tue.	.. ..	..
..	..	..	Yeldari; 8-0	rv;w. Cs (c); Shri Datta Jayanti Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl; dg; dh; ch.
ingoli;	12-0 Siddheshwar	2-0; Sun.	.. ..	..
edgaon;	6-0 Bori;	5-0; Mon.	Mak; 3-0	rv. 3 tl.
elu;	16-0 Mantha;	6-0; Fri.	.. 0-3	W. Cs; tl.
..	4-0 Parbhani;	8-0; ..	.. 1-0	rv. Sl (pr); Cs; tl; M;
hinkhel;	6-0 Katneshwar;	2-0; Tue.	.. ..	rv; w. Cs; Phg. Fr; 5 tl.
arbhani;	18-0 Jawala;	5-0; Sun.	Salan; 7-0	rv. tl.
..	3-0 Parbhani;	3-0; Sat.	.. 2-0	W. Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
ocal;	.. Local;	.. Thu.	.. 7-0	W; w. 4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); Cs (c); Nandnath Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 6 tl; M; mq; dg; ch; 2 dp.
arbhani;	8-0 Parbhani;	8-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W. Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; mq; lib.
partur;	2-0 Partur;	2-0; Thu.	Partur; 2-0	..
ingoli;	8-0 Narsi;	4-0; Sun.	Hingoli; 6-0	W. tl; ch.
ingoli;	9-0 Kalamnuri;	5-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 7-0	W;w. Cs (c).
Jsmampur;	7-0 Mantha;	6-0; Fri.	.. 6-0	W. Sl (pr); Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 3 tl.
Gangakhed;	6-0 Gangakhed;	6-0; Mon.	Mardas; 2-0	rv; w. Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; dg; dh.
Manwath;	3-0 Kothal;	2-0; Sun.	.. ..	W. Sl (pr); Cs; Fr. Mg. Sud. 6; 4 tl; M; ch; Khadak Bharati Math.
Selu;	16-0 Mantha;	6-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W. tl.
<b>DESERTED</b>				

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Narasāpūr Tarf Parbhāñī—Prb;— नरसापूर तर्फ परभणी.	W; 7-0	0-9; 538; 108; 192	Brahman- gaon; 2-0
Narasī—Hgl;—नरसी.	N; 8-0	6-5; 2725; 545; 893	Local; ..
Naravāđī—Gkd;—नरवाडी ..	W; 14-0	6-1; 1673; 343; 909	Local; ..
Naravāđī Bk.—Pth;—नरवाडी बु.	N; 19-0	1-5; 582; 111; 314	Chikhhal- thana; 3-0
Naravāđī Kh.—Pth;—नरवाडी खु.	N; 18-4	1-5; 320; 66; 194	Chikhhal- thana Bk.; 3-0
Narhāpūr—Bmt;—नहापूर ..	S; 11;	1-3; 183; 29; 94	Gaur ; 2-0
Nasrātpūr—Bmt;—नसराटपूर ..	.. ..	0-7; DESERTED	.. ..
Nātharā (Rāypūrvāđī)—Pth;— नाथरा (रायपूरवाडी).	W; 12-0	3-2; 1515; 319; 679	.. ..
Nāvāhā—Gkd;—नाव्हा ..	.. ..	5-1; 1199; 240; 583	Local; ..
Navakhā P. KaJamnuri—Kmr ; नवखा प. कळमनुरी.	E; 7-0	1-8; 249; 46; 84	Gaul; 3-0
Navakhā, P. Nāndāpūr—Kmr;— नवखा प. नांदापूर.	SW; 12-0	0-9; 114; 24; 79	Lakh; 2-0
Nāvākī—Prb;—नावकी ..	SE; 16-0	2-4; 637; 138; 339	Purna; 3-0
Navalagāñv—Gkd;—नवलगांव ..	.. ..	1-8; 540; 111; 137	Navha; 0- $\frac{1}{2}$
Navalagavhāñ—Hgl;—नवलगाव्हाण	NW; 6-0	1-5; 377; 91; 206	Bhandegaon 1-0
Nāyagāñv (Sēvalī)—Ptr—नायगांव (शेवळी).	.. ..	0-5; DESERTED	.. ..
Nāyakoṭhā—Gkd;—नायकोठा ..	W; 8-0	4-8; 1182; 223; 539	Local; ..
Nilā—Gkd;—निळा ..	W; 7-0	2-8; 749; 136; 359	Waradgaon; 2-0
Nilā—Prb;—निळा ..	SE; 14-0	1-6; 1034; 211; 497	Local; ..
Nilaj—Jnt;—निलज ..	NE; 10-0	1-3; DESERTED	.. ..
Nilakanṭha—Jnt;—निलकंठ ..	W. 12-0	0-5; DESERTED	.. ..
Nimagāñv—Gkd;—निमगांव ..	W; 15-0	1-2; 194; 45; 75	Dighol 1-0
Nimatok—Kmr;—निमतोक ..	S; 11-0	1-3; 318; 156; 198	Islampur; Potra; 2-0
Nimalā—Prb;—निमला ..	SE; 11-0	2-1; 665; 157; 189	Lohagaon; 3-0
Nipāñī Tākāñī—Pth;—निपाणी टाकळी.	N; 8-0	1-8; 886; 195; 496	Selu; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ingnapur;	2-0 Parbhani; 4-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	tl.
lingoli;	8-0 Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	SI (m); Cs; Sant Namdeo Fr. Phg. Vad. 11; 8 tl; M; 3 mq; dg; dh; dp.
radgaon;	6-0 Local; .. Sun.	Saykheda; 2-0	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; M; mq; dg; ch.
selu;	10-0 Chikhal- thana ;	3-0; Thu. ..	4-0 rv; W.	SI (pf); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud.; 2 tl; Co-operative Bank.
selu;	9-0 Chikha]- thana Bk.;	3-0; Thu. ..	3-0 W; rv.	tl.
Churawa;	1-4 Purna (Lasina);	3-4; Mon. ..	.. W.	Cs; 2 tl.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	rv.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; M; mq.
Gangakhed;	12-0 Chatori;	4-0; Wed. ..	.. W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Borda;	16-0 Gaul;	3-0; Wed. Salwa;	2-0 W; w.	
Dhamani;	2-0 Hingoli;	6-0; Tue. Hingoli;	5-0 rv; w.	tl.
Purna;	3-0 Purna;	3-0; Mon. ..	.. W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Gangakhed;	12-0 Palam;	4-0; Sat. ..	.. W; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl; M; ch.
Local	.. Hingoli;	4-0; Tue. Hingoli;	4-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Vadgaon;	3-0 Local; .. Fri.	Gangakhed;	8-0 rv; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Waradgaon;	2-0 .. 2-0; Wed.	Gangakhed	7-0 W; w.	SI (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Purna;	3-0 Purna;	3-0; Mon. ..	.. rv.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Parali	1-2 Sonpeth;	3-0; Mon. Parali	1-3 rv; w.	2 tl.
Vaijanath;		Vaijanath;		
Borda;	4-4 Borda;	4-4; Fri. Balapur;	7-0 W; w.	Mahadeo Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 2 tl.
Pingali;	6-0 Pingali;	6-0; Thu. ..	.. W.	SI (pr); Cs; Swami Fr. Bdp. Vad. 6; tl; dg; 3 dh; ch.
Selu;	3-0 Selu;	3-0; Sun. ..	3-0 W; n.	SI (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Nisānā—Kmr;—निशाना ..	SE; 14.0	1.6; 645; 172; 390	Mauje Lakh; 2.0
Nivalī Bk.—Jnt;—निवळी बु. ..	S; 8.0	5.4; 980; 181; 490	Bori; 5.0
Nivalī Kh.—Jnt;—निवळी खु. ..	NW; 8.0	3.2; 611; 125; 213	Walur; 5.0
Nivalī—Pth;—निवळी ..	W; 5.0	1.2; 309; 60; 150	Rampuri Kh.; Local; ..
Osmānpur (Usmānpur)—Ptr;— उस्मानपुर.	E; 6.0	3.3; 865; 181; 180	Local; ..
Pācalegānv—Jnt;—पाचलेगांव ..	S; 4.0	4.9; 1190; 248; 506	Local; ..
Pācegānv—Jnt;—पाचेगांव ..	E; 7.0	1.9; 516; 108; 181	Bhogaon; 3.0
Pādalī (Ghorsaḍ)—Ptr;—पाडळी (घोरसड).	SW; 36.0	2.7; 730; 202; 327	.. 4.0
Pādalī (Pārdhī)—Ptr;—पाडळी (पारधी).	.. ..	1.6; 261; 70; 119	.. ..
Pādegānv—Gkd;—पाडेगांव ..	SW; 4.0	7.4; 961; 197; 360	Gangakhed; 3.0
Pegargavhān—Prb;—पेगरगव्हाण..	SW; 12.0	2.4; 675; 150; 340	Daithana; 6.0
Pahanī Atharavāḍī—Hgl;—पहनी अथरवाडी.	N; 10.0	5.7; 1458; 282; 767	Local; ..
Pākani—Ptr;—पाकनी ..	.. ..	1.7; 313; 46; 130	Akani; 2.0
Pālodī—Pth;—पाळोदी ..	.. 10.0	4.0; 1024; 196; 295	.. 6.0
Pālam—Gkd;—पालम ..	E; 16.0	11.1; 4308; 841; 1280	Local; ..
Paḷasagānv Tarf Dhāmangānv— Bmt;—पळसगांव तर्फ धामणगांव.	N; 5.0	0.9; 140; 28; 78	Basmath; 6.0
Paḷasagānv Tarf Maloḷā—Bmt;— पळसगांव तर्फ मळोटा.	E; 5.0	2.9; 940; 179; 455	Basmath; 5.0
Paḷaskheḍā—Ptr;—पळसखेडा ..	.. ..	0.6; DESERTED	
Paḷaskheḍā—Jnt;—पळसखेडा ..	SW; 6.0	0.7; DESERTED	
Paḷasī—Bmt;—पळसी ..	W; 8.0	2.8; 587; 106; 362	Hayatnagar; 2.0
Paḷasī—Hgl;—पळसी ..	W; 16.0	6.0; 1834; 344; 940	Local; ..
Paḷasī—Ptr;—पळसी ..	S; 16.0	1.6; 269; 57; 156	Ashti; 3.0
Paḷasonā—Kmr;—पळसोना ..	N; 8.0	2.2; 391; 77; 212	Sirsam Bk; 6.0
Pālodī—Kmr;—पाळोदी ..	SE; 1.4	5.8; 519; 108; 318	Kalamnuri; 1.0
Pāṇḍhargānv—Gkd;—पांडरगांव ..	S; 8.0	1.3; 583; 101; 200	Esad; 2.0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Dhamani; 5-0	Hingoli; 8-0; Tue.	..	3-0 W; w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr; 2 tl; ch.
Parbhani; 23-0	Bori; 5-0; Mon.	..	4-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Selu; 11-0	Bori; 5-0; Mon.	Bori;	3-0 W.	SI (pr); 3 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Manwath Road; 15-0	Rampuri; 2-0; Tue.	Pathri;	5-0 rv.	
Local; ..	Satona Kh.; 5-0; Mon.	Partur;	6-0 w.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; dg; 2 dh; ch; lib.
Selu; 15-0	Jintur; 4-0; Tue.	Pangari Pati;	2-0 rv; w.	SI (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 7 tl; mq; dg.
Parbhani; 24-0	Bhogaon; 3-0; Thu.	Local;	.. W; w.	SI (pr); Cs; Kanhoba Fr. Ps. Vad. 15; 2 tl; ch.
.. 36-0	.. 2-0; Mon.	..	10-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	
Gangakhed; 3-0	Gangakhed; 3-0; Mon.	Gangakhed;	3-0 W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl.; ch.
Singnapur; 9-0	Salpuri; 3-0; ..	..	.. W.	SI (pr); Cs; Ps. Fr.; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Hingoli; 10-0	Local; .. Sun.	..	8-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Partur; 12-0	Mantha; 7-0; Fri.	..	.. ..	
Manwath Road; 8-0	Manwath; 8-0; Mon.	..	6-0 W.	SI (pr); Cs.; Urs Ct. Sud. 4; 4 tl; mq; dg; 2 dh.
Gangakhed; 16-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local;	.. W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); Mhalsakant Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 7 tl; 2 M; 3 mq.; 4 dg.; 2 dh; 2 gym; ch; lib; 2 dp (vet).
Basmath; 6-0	Basmath; 6-0; Tue.	..	.. W.	tl; mq; dg.
Basmath; 5-0	Basmath; 5-0; Tue.	Local;	.. W.	SI (pr); Cs; Pir Urs. Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl; M; dg; Kripal Bharati Math.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Marsul; 5-0	Basmath; 8-0; Tue.	..	.. W;w.	SI (pr); Cs ; 2 tl.
Malselu; 12-0	Local; .. Tue.	..	.. W.	SI (pr); 4 tl; m; dh.
Partur; 17-0	Ashti; 3-0; Fri.	..	16-0 n.	SI (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Hingoli; 14-0	Sirsam; 6-0; Mon.	Malhiwara;	8-0 W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Borda; 6-0	Kalamnuri; 1-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	1-4 W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c).
Gangakhed; 6-0	Gangakhed; 6-0; Mon.	..	6-0 w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Pāṇḍhargalā—Jnt;—पांढरगळा ..	W; 5-0	1-2; 151; 20; 86	Jogwada; 1-0
Pāṇḍepokharī—Ptr;—पांढेपोखरी	S; 10-0	6-5; 1078; 219; 440	Ashti; 4-0
Pāṇḍharī Tarf Parbhaṇī—Prb;— पांढरी तर्फ परभणी.	SE; 9-0	1-4; 210; 43; 58	Pingali; 3-0
Pāṇḍharī—Prb;—पांढरी ..	.. ..	1-4; DESERTED	.. ..
Pāṇḍhurāṇā—Ptr;—पांढुरणा ..	SW; 25-0	0-8; 184; 46; 96	.. ..
Pāṅgarā—Ptr;—पांगरा ..	E; 24-0	2-9; 515; 100; 319	Pangari Bk; 2-0
Pāṅgarā Śinde—Bmt;—पांगरा शिंदे.	N; 15-0	5-8; 2186; 444; 803	Local; ..
Pāṅgarā Tarf Lākh—Kmr;— पांगरा तर्फ लाख.	S; 12-4	1-5; 160; 30; 105	.. 3-0
Pāṅgarī Gosāvī—Ptr;—पांगरी गोसावी.	NE; 12-0	7-4; 1806; 379; 720	Local; ..
Pāṅgarī Bk.—Ptr;—पांगरी बु. ..	NE; 26-0	8-2; 1035; 119; 409	Local; ..
Pāṅgarī Kh.—Ptr;—पांगरी खु. ..	E; 21-0	3-6; 567; 129; 306	Mantha; 3-0
Pāṅgarī—Jnt;—पांगरी ..	S; 4-3	3-8; 1078; 197; 552	Jintur; 4-3
Pāṅgarī—Hgl;—पांगरी ..	N; 8-0	2-8; 723; 150; 394	Bhandegaon; 3-0
Pāṅgarī—Gkd;—पांगरी ..	SW; 10-0	2-0; 509; 90; 134	Rani Sawar- gaon; 2-0
Pāṅgarā Saṭī—Bmt;—पांगरा सटी	W; 2-0	2-2; 372; 67; 165	Basmath; 2-0
Pāṅgarā Tarf Lāsīnā—Bmt;— पांगरा तर्फ लासीना.	S; 9-0	2-4; 706; 136; 284	Lon; 2-0
Pāṅgarā Tarf Dhāmangānv— Bmt;—पांगरा तर्फ धामणगांव.	N. 6-0	2-0; 718; 137; 390	.. 2-0
Pāncrā—Prb;—पानेरा ..	W; 8-0	2-0; 464; 108; 260	Pedgaon; 2-0
Parabhaṇī (Urban Area)—Prb;— परभणी.	.. ..	18-0; 36795; 7225; 1602	.. ..
Parabhaṇī (Rural Area)—Prb;— परभणी.	.. ..	18-0; 869; 197; 495	.. ..
Pāraḍī Bk.—Bmt;—पारडी बु. ..	N; 8-0	4-2; 1191; 231; 509	Kurunda; 3-0
Pāraḍī (Sāvalī)—Jnt;—पारडी (सावली).	E; 16-0	2-6; 800; 167; 491	Adgaon; 4-0
Pāraḍī Tākālī—Jnt;—पारडी टाकली.	SW; 14-0	1-3; 339; 65; 163	Kothala; 0-4
Pāraḍī P. Kausāḍī—Jnt;—पारडी, प. कौसाडी.	SW; 9-0	1-2; 233; 47; 109	Kothala; 0-4

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Selu;	16·0	Jogwada	1·0 Tue.	..	3·0	W.	2 tl.
Partur;	10·0	Ashti;	4·0; Fri.	..	..	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl.; M; mq; dg.
Pingali;	3·0	Pingali;	3·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	tl.
<b>DESERTED</b>							
..	..	..	.. ..	..	1·0	W;w.	Cs (mp); tl.
Selu;	24·0	Naldoh;	2·0; Mon.	..	8·0	W;w.	SI (pr); tl.; ch.
Shirali;	2·0	Borda;	6·4; Fri.	..	..	W.	SI (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; M; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Dhamani;	4·0	Hingoli;	5·0; Tue.	Hiwara;	3·0	W;w.	2 tl; ch.
Partur;	11·0	Local;	..	Watur;	4·0	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (m); Mahadeo Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 2 tl; M; dg; ch; lib; Shambu- deo Mandir.
Selu;	25·0	Mantha;	7·0; Fri.	Mantha;	7·0	W;w.	SI (pr) Cs (c); 2 tl.;
Selu;	14·0	Mantha;	3·0; Fri.	..	4·0	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (m, p); ch.
Parbhani;	24·0	Jintur;	4·3; Tue.	Local;	0·4	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 4 tl; dh; dg.
Navalgaon;	3·0	Hingoli;	5·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Gangakhed;	10·0	Rani Sawar- gaon;	2·0; Tue.	Gangakhed;	10·0	W;rv.	SI (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Basmath;	2·0	Basmath;	2·0; Tue.	Basmath;	2·0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Sati Fr. Ct. Sud; 2 tl.
Marsul;	1·4	Purna;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	SI (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Chondhi;	4·0	Basmath;	6·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	SI (pr); Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; M; dg.
Pedgaon;	2·0	Pedgaon;	2·0; Sun.	..	..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Ranubai Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Chondhi;	6·0	Kurunda;	3·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	SI (pr); 2 tl; 2 M; mq.
Hingoli;	30·0	Adgaon;	4·0; Sat.	..	2·4	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Manwath Road;	5·0	Kothala;	0·4; Sun.	Bori;	10·0	ry.	SI (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Manwath Road;	5·0	Kothala;	0·4; Sun.	Malegaon;	8·0	W.	2 tl; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Pāradī—Hgl;—पारडी ..	NW; 14-0	2-3; 319; 81; 122	Pusegaon; 3-0
Pāradī Kh.—Bmt;—पारडी खु ..	NE; 8-0	3-4; 729; 140; 269	.. ..
Parajanā—Bmt;—परजना ..	E; 6-0	1-4; 1780 41; 116	Girgaon; 1-0
Paralgavhāṅ—Prb;—परळगव्हाण ..	SE; 6-0	2-4; 331; 62; 170	Pingali; 2-0
Parajī—Prb;—परळी ..	N; 12-0	3-8; 1065; 213; 434	Takli Bowade; 2-0
Parajī—Bmt;—परळी ..	W; 18-0	2-4; 757; 161; 304	Karanjala; 4-0
Paratavādī—Ptr;—परतवाडी ..	.. ..	2-8; 600; 128; 246	Ashti; 2-0
Partūr (Urban Area)—परतूर ..	HQ; ..	0-3; 10623; 2059; 1811	Local; ..
Pāravā—Bmt;—पारवा ..	N; 5-0	0-6; 123; 20; 62	Amba; 5-0
Pāravā—Gkd;—पारवा ..	E; 20-0	4-4; 868; 166; 467	Shekharapur; 2-0
Pāravā—Prb;—पारवा ..	NW; 3-0	4-1; 1144; 229; 555	Jamb; 2-0
Pārḍā—Kmr;—पार्डी ..	NE; 10-0	4-3; 699; 135; 429	Washimb; 2-0
Pārḍī—Kmr;—पार्डी ..	SE; 7-0	1-1; 424; 85; 182	Kalamnuri; 7-0
Pāroḷā—Hgl;—पारोळा ..	N; 4-0	2-2; 340; 64; 206	Bhandegaon; 3-0
Pāṭaṅ—Kmr;—पाटण ..	W; 6-0	1-0; 34; 6; 21	Hingoli; 4-0
Pātharā—Prb;—पाथरा ..	SE; 10-0	1-9; 432; 93; 108	Lohagaon; 2-0
Pātharagavhāṅ Bk.—Pth;— पाथरगव्हाण बु ..	W; 10-0	3-4; 1274; 238; 596	Local; ..
Pātharagavhāṅ Kh.—Pth;— पाथरगव्हाण खु ..	W; 11-0	2-3; 309; 68; 128	Pathargavhan Bk.; 1-0
Pāthrī—Pth;—पाथरी ..	Hq; ..	4-9; 8878; 1684; 2361	Local; ..
Pāṭodā Māv—Ptr;—पाटोदा माव ..	S; 8-0	6-5; 1019; 211; 537	Ashti; 6-0
Pāṭodā—Kmr;—पाटोदा ..	N; 12-0	0-8; 197; 36; 131;	Belura, 2-0
Pāṭodā Bk.—Ptr;—पाटोदा ..	E; 14-0	6-0; 1683; 373; 920	Local; ..
Pāṭodā—Hgl;—पाटोदा ..	N; 26-0	2-0; 207; 76; 143	Sakra; 4-0
Pāṭodā Gaṅgākinārā—Pth;— पाटोदा गंगाकिनारा ..	W; 11-0	2-3; 509; 108; 281	Rampuri Kh; 3-0
Pāṭodā Kh.—Ptr;—पाटोदा खु ..	E; 14-0	5-9; 1595; 312; 768	Patoda Bk; ..



Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Hingoli;	12·0	Pusegaon;	3·0; Mon.	Hingoli;	14·0	W.	Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Bhinsaribuva Fr. Ps; tl; dg.
Basmath;	5·0	Basmath;	5·0; Tue.	..	2·4	W.	2 tl.
Pingali;	2·0	Pingali;	2·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Cs; 2 tl.
Parbhani;	13·0	Jawala;	5·0; Sun.	..	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Manbhav Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; M; dh.
		(Taluka Basmath);					
Parbhani;	12·0	Jawala Bazar;	5·0; Sun.	..	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch.
Partur;	11·0	Ashti;	2·0; Fri.	Partur;	11·0	W.	Sl (pr); Hanuman Jayanti. Ct; tl; ch.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	..	..	
Chondhi;	5·0	Amba;	5·0; Mon.	..	..	rv.	tl.
Purna;	10·0	Palam;	7·0; Sat.	..	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; ch.
Parbhani;	3·0	Parbhani;	3·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Hingoli;	6·0	Hingoli;	6·0; Tue.	Kalgaon;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Borda;	6·0	Kalamnuri;	7·0; Mon.	Malgaon;	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Navalgavhan;	3·0	Hingoli;	5·0; Tue.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingoli;	4·0	Hingoli;	4·0; Tue.	Kalamnuri;	6·0	W;w.	tl.
Pingali;	3·0	Pingali;	3·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; Place of Interest.
Selu;	12·0	Kashipuri;	1·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
Selu;	12·0	Kashipuri;	2·0; Wed.	..	..	W.	tl.
Manwath Road;	12·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	..	W.	3 Sl (pr; m); Cs; Urs; 19 tl; 2 M; 12 mq; 13 dg; ch; lib; dp.
Partur;	8·0	Sakalgaon;	1·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr; 3 tl; dg.
Hingoli;	14·0	Rohada;	2·0; Thu.	Malhiwara;	7·0	rv;w.	Cs (cr); tl.
Selu;	8·0	Patoda Kh.	.. Sat.	Partur;	14·0	rv;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dh; ch.
Hingoli;	24·0	Sakra;	4·0; Sun.	Yeldari Camp;	6·0	W.	2 tl.
Manwath Road;	16·0	Rampuri Kh;	3·0; Tue.	Pathri;	11·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 2 tl.
Selu;	8·0	Local;	.. Sat.	..	..	rv;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Pavatī—Hgl;—पवती ..	W; 21-0	0-5; DESERTED	
Peḍagāñv—Kmr;—पेडगांव ..	N; 8-0	8-8; 1216; 230; 668	Chincholi; 2-0
Peḍagāñv—Prb;—पेडगांव ..	W; 8-0	12-5; 3541; 1025; 1181	Local; ..
Peṇḍū Bk.—Gkd;—पेंडू बु. ..	SE; 22-0	2-3; 661; 144; 194	Palam; 4-0
Peṇḍū Kh.—Gkd;—पेंडू खु. ..	SE; 22-0	2-1; 619; 133; 288	Palam; 4-0
Peṇur—Bmt;—पेणूर ..	SE; 18-0	2-3; 546; 101; 309	Kawalgaon; 5-0
Peth Śivaṇī—Gkd;—पेठ शिवणी ..	E; 20-0	6-2; 1763; 374; 789	Local; ..
Peth Pimpalgāñv—Gkd;— पेठ पिंपळगांव ..	E; 10-0	7-5; 1500; 279; 702	Local; ..
Pevā—Ptr;—पेवा ..	NE; 22-0	2-1; 491; 97; 249	.. 2-0
Phaḷā—Gkd;—फळा ..	NE; 19-0	2-1; 986; 193; 514	Palam; 2-0
Phālegāñv—Hgl;—फाळेगांव ..	N; 16-0	3-5; 1390; 294; 719	Local; ..
Pharakaṇḍā—Gkd;—फरकंडा ..	NE; 20-0	4-3; 1302; 255; 649	Local; ..
Phāṭā—Bmt;—फाटा ..	W; 4-0	1-3; 132; 22; 72	Basmath; 4-0
Phatepūr—Bmt;—फतेपूर ..	.. ..	0-8; DESERTED	
Phirojābād—Jnt;—फिरोजाबाद ..	SE 18-0	2-1; 382; 81; 211	Undegaon; 3-0
Phirojābād—Ptr;—फिरोजाबाद ..	NE; 5-0	6-3; DESERTED	
Phukaṭagāñv—Prb;—फुकटगांव ..	E; 15-0	1-8; 621; 99; 310	Purna; 2-0
Phuladhābhā—Kmr;—फुलधाबा ..	S; 16-0	1-7; 298; 60; 182	Hingoli; 8-0
Phulkaḷas—Prb;—फुलकळस ..	ES; 14-0	5-1; 1212; 247; 660	Tadkalas; 1-4
Phulevādī—Ptr;—फुलेवाडी ..	SE; 16-0	1-9; 518; 99; 300	Ashti; 3-0
Phuṭāñā (Kathāñā)—Kmr;— फुटाणा (कठाणा) ..	S; 16-0	2-0; 564; 117; 271	Chuncha; 1-0
Pimpājā Lokhaṇḍī—Bmt;— पिंपळा लोखंडी ..	N; 8-0	2-2; 779; 126; 934	Lon Bk.; 2-0
Pimpājā—Pth;—पिंपळा ..	SE; 11-0	2-7; 496; 108; 139	.. ..
Pimpājā—Hgl;—पिंपळा ..	NW; 8-0	0-7; 278; 47; 147	Yelhagaon; 2-0
Pimpājadarī—Gkd;—पिंपळदरी ..	S; 13-0	8-8; 1622; 315; 584	Local; ..
Pimpājadarī Tarf Bāsambā— Kmr;—पिंपळदरी तर्फ बासंबा ..	N; 8-0	1-9; 485; 92; 302	Sirsam Bk; 6-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Hingoli;	12-0 Sirsam Bk.; 4-0; Mon.	Malhiwara;	4-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr; Ps. Sud. 8; 3 tl; ch.
Local;	1-4 Local; .. Sun.	Local;	.. W.	Sl (pr, m); Cs; Urs; 8 tl; M; 2 mq; 2 dg; dh; lib; 2dp.
Gangakhed;	22-0 Palam; 4-0; Sat.	Shiwani;	2-4 rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Nivritti Fr. Mg. Sud. 11; tl; dg; ch.
Gangakhed;	22-0 Palam; 4-0; Sat.	Peth Shiwani	2-4 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Chudawa;	8-0 Shewadi;	2-0; Thu.	.. W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Gangakhed;	20-0 Palam; 4-0; Sat.	..	0-3 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; tl; M; mq; dg; dh.
Gangakhed;	12-0 Palam; 3-0; Sat.	Palam;	3-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 4 tl; 2 M; mq; dg; dh; ch.
..	36-0 Naldoh; .. Mon.	..	11-0 W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Purna;	9-0 Palam; 2-0; Sat.	..	4-0 rv;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; M; ch.
Kanergaon;	2-0 Kanergaon; 2-0; Mon.	Local;	1-0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahashivaratra Fr; 3 tl; 2 M; 2 dh; ch; lib; Co-operative Bank.
Purna;	7-0 Purna; 7-0; Mon.	..	6-0 rv;w.	Sl (pr); Mesai Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq; ch.
Basmath;	4-0 Basmath; 4-0; Tue.	..	.. W.	tl.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Parbhani;	18-0 Jawala; 5-0; Sat.	Salna;	5-0 rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; M.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Purna;	2-0 Purna; 2-0; Mon.	..	.. W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Dhamani;	5-0 Hingoli; 8-0; Tue.	..	5-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mirkhel;	6-0 Tadkalas; 1-4; Sun.	Parbhani;	14-0 W.	Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; M; 3 dg; ch; lib.
Partur;	17-0 Ashti; 3-0; Fri.	..	16-0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud; 3 tl.
Borda;	16-0 Mantha; 3-0; Wed.	..	1-0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; dh;
Marsul;	2-0 Purna; 7-0; Mon.	..	.. W.	Sl (pr); Shimaga Fr. Phg; 2 tl; ch.
..	.. .. ..	..	9-0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Hingoli;	7-0 Digras; 2-0; Mon.	..	1-4 W.	Cs; 3 tl.
Gangakhed;	12-0 Supa; 3-0; Sun.	Kingaon;	5-0 rv; W;	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (mp); tl; M; dg; dh; gym.
Hingoli;	16-0 Sirsam Bk; 6-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	8-0 n; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Viroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Pimpajadarī Tarf Nāndāpūr— Kmr;— पिंपळदरी तर्फे नांदापूर	S; 10-0	4-5; 1548; 279; 838	Local; ..
Pimpalagāñv—Gkd;— पिंपळगांव	E; 25-0	3-2; 690; 142; 328	Shaikh Rajur; 3-0
Pimpalagāñv Kājalā—Jnt;— पिंपळगांव काजळ.	NW; 9-0	4-9; 834; 173; 448	.. ..
Pimpalagāñv Bālapur—Prb;— पिंपळगांव बाळापुर.	E; 14-0	3-3; 825; 168; 345	Purna; 5-0
Pimpalagāñv Likhā—Prb;— पिंपळगांव लिखा.	E; 20-0	1-8; 560; 116; 283	Gaur; 2-0
Pimpalagāñv Sārangā—Prb;— पिंपळगांव सारंगा.	SE; 18-0	1-1; 269; 39; 170	Purna; 5-0
Pimpalagāñv Sayyadmiyā—Prb; पिंपळगांव सय्यदमिया.	NW; 11-0	1-1; 1215; 253; 550	Pedgaon; 3-0
Pimpalagāñv Tōng—Prb;— .. पिंपळगांव टोंग.	NW; 9-0	1-7; 386; 78; 89	Sambar; 1-0
Pimpalagāñv Gosāvī—Jnt;— पिंपळगांव गोसावी.	NW; 7-0	1-4; 502; 110; 219	Walur; 3-0
Pimpalagāñv—Jnt;—पिंपळगांव ..	N; 15-0	3-5; 818; 167; 407	Kausadi; 4-0
Pimpalakhuṭā—Kmr;—पिंपळखुटा	W; 6-0	2-4; 486; 87; 230	Hingoli; 2-0
Pimpalagāñv Hajām—Bmt;— पिंपळगांव हजाम.	NW; 16-0	3-4; 875; 185; 440	Hatta; 2-0
Pimpalābhātyā—Bmt;—पिंपळा- भाट्या.	SE; 12-0	2-5; 386; 75; 199	Chudawa; 2-0
Pimpalī Dhāmangāñv (Banavādī) —Ptr;—पिंपळी धामणगांव (बनवाडी).	S; 21-0	4-0; 1051; 201; 431	Local; ..
Pimparakhed—Kmr;—पिंपरखेड ..	NE; 8-0	2-6; 473; 108; 250	Wasamba; 5-0
Pimparakhedā (Garad)—Ptr; — पिंपरखेडा (गरड).	SE; 8-0	1-6; 301; 72; 111	Watur; 1-0
Pimparakhedā (Kharāb)—Ptr;— पिंपरखेडा (खराब).	E; 6-0	2-4; 942; 222; 280	Mantha; 6-0
Pimpruḷā Bk.—Ptr;—पिंप्रुळा बु. ..	SE; 7-0	2-4; 561; 112; 214	Usmanpur; 3-0
Pimparālā—Bmt;—पिंपराळा ..	N; 5-0	2-1; 746; 151; 436	Kurunda; 2-0
Pimparī Ling—Hgl;—पिंपरी .. लिंग.	S; 22-0	1-9; 256; 54; 157	Narsi; 8-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nandapur; 5.0	Nandapur; 5.0; ..	.. 4.0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Purna; 5.0	Purna; 5.0; Mon.	.. 5.0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhavani Fr. Ct. Sud. 4; 4 tl; M; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	Jintur; 9.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Purna; 5.0	Katneshwar; 2.0; Wed.	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mariai Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Purna; 6.0	Purna; 6.0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; M; ch.
Purna; 5.0	Purna; 5.0; Mon.	.. ..	rv.	tl; ch.
Pedgaon; 4.0	Pedgaon; 4.0; Sun.	Pedgaon; 3.0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 5 to 10; 4 tl; M; mq; dg; lib.
Parbhani; 6.0	Parbhani; 5.0; Sat.	Parbhani; 9.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 4 tl; M; ch.
Selu; 14.0	Walur; 3.0; Wed.	Malegaon Pati; 5.0	W.	Sl (pr); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; Co-operative Bank.
Pedgaon; 6.0	Kausadi; 4.0; Fri.	Bori; 7.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Koshtak Urs. Ct. Sud. 1 to 4; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Hingoli; 2.0	Hingoli; 2.0; Tue.	.. ..	rv; W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Mirkhel; 6.0	Hatta; 2.0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Limbgaon; 2.0	Limbgaon; 2.0; Tue.	Basmath; 12.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Partur; 18.0	Dhaman- gaon; .. Tue.	Partur; 21.0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pimpala Devi Fr. Kt. 15; 3 tl.
Hingoli; 6.0	Hingoli; 6.0; Tue.	Khanap; 4.0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Partur; 7.0	Mantha; 6.0; Fri.	.. 0.4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg.
Partur; 14.0	Mantha; 6.0; Fri.	.. 0.3	W;w.	Cs (c); Datta Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg.
Usmanpur; 3.0	Shrishti; 2.0; Sat.	Partur; 6.0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Chondhi; 2.0	Kurunda; 2.0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Hingoli; 15.0	Siddhe- shwar; 3.0; Sun.	Siddheshwar; 7.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Pimparan—Bmt;—पिंपरण ..	SE; 14-0	2-1; 474; 94; 251	Kawalgaon; 2-0
Pimpari (Gauli)—Gkd;—पिंपरी (गौळी)	W 17-0	2-7; 993; 204; 434	Sonpeth; 1-0
Pimpari—Gkd;—पिंपरी ..	E; 4-0	3-5; 1193; 244; 505	Local; ..
Pimprī Kh.—Jnt;—पिंप्री खु. ..	W; 14-0	1-7; 324; 75; 165	Charthana; 2-0
Pimprī Kh.—Pth;—पिंप्री खु. ..	.. ..	1-4; 434; 92; 255	Morgaon; 0-4
Pimpalā Coryā—Bmt;—पिंपळा चोऱ्या.	S; 4-0	2-0; 403; 72; 194	Basmath; 4-0
Pimprī—Prb;—पिंप्री ..	E; 10-0	4-8; 1449; 315; 721	Local; ..
Pimprī Tarf Ambā—Bmt;— पिंप्री तर्फ अंबा.	N; ..	1-0; .. ..	DESERTED
Pimprī Vācā—Hgl;—पिंप्री वाचाळ	N; 19-0	3-8; 892; 148; 386	Kanergaon; 4-0
Pimpalā—Prb;—पिंपळा ..	N; 11-0	1-2; 341; 59; 146	Zari; 1-0
Pimprāḷā Jnt;—पिंपराळा ..	W; 5-0	0-6; 111; 18; 60	Jintur; 7-0
Pimproḷā Kh.—Pth;—पिंप्रोळा खु.	NW; 18-0	2-1; 177; 34; 120	Selu; 2-0
Pimprī—Jnt;—पिंप्री ..	N; 18-0	0-9; 103; 23; 41	.. ..
Pimpari Bk.—Jnt;—पिंपरी बु. ..	W; 10-0	2-5; 451; 84; 214	Charthana; 2-0
Pimpari Joḍ—Jnt;—पिंपरी जोड ..	NE; 24-0	2-0; 345; 126; 205	Siddheshwar Camp; 4-0
Pimpari Rohilā—Jnt;—पिंपरी रोहिला.	E; 12-0	2-8; 985; 204; 521	Dudhgaon; 2-0
Pimpari Santuk—Hgl;—पिंपरी संतुक.	.. ..	2-5; 576; 135; 365	Digras; 2-0
Pimpari Bk.—Kmr;—पिंपरी बु. ..	S; 14-0	1-3; 423; 81; 255	Balapur; 2-0
Pimpari Kh.—Kmr;—पिंपरी खु. ..	S; 14-0	1-5; 298; 60; 153	Akhada; Balapur; 2-0
Pimpari Bk.—Pth;—पिंपरी बु. ..	N; 18-0	2-2; 376; 83; 214	Morgaon; 0-3
Pingalī—Prb;—पिंगळी ..	E; 7-0	10-0; 3847; 734; 137	5 Local; ..
Pingalī Jintūr—Prb;—पिंगळी जितूर	NE; 1-0	2-7; 554; 110; 269	Takli; 2-0
Pohetākālī—Pth;—पोहेटाकळी ..	E; 2-0	3-9; 694; 130; 271	Pathri; 2-0
Pokhari Kendhale—Ptr;—पोखरी केधळे	N; 25-0	1-7; 429; 87; 252	Jaipur; 5-0
Pokhari Takle—Ptr;—पोखरी टकले	.. ..	2-7; 291; 79; 169	.. ..

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Limbgaon;	2.4	Limbgaon;	2.4; Wed.	Basmath;	14.3	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Parali Vaija-	13.0	Sonpeth;	1.0; Mon.	..	..	rv;w.	Sl. (pr); Cs (c); Datta Fr.
nath;							Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; ch.
Gangakhed;	4.0	Gangakhed;	4.0; Mon.	Gangakhed;	4.0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; M;
							ch.
Selu;	18.0	Charthana;	2.0; Mon.	Local;	..	W.	Cs; tl.
Selu;	4.0	Selu;	4.0; Sun.	..	1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Narsinha Fr.
							Vsk. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg.
Marsul;	2.0	Basmath;	4.0; Tue.	..	..	W.	Mahadeo Fr. Ct. 2 tl;
							M.
Mirkhel	2.0	Pingali;	4.0; Thu.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; M; mq;
							dg; dh; ch; lib.
DESERTED							
Kanergaon;	4.0	Kanergaon;	4.0; Mon.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Parbhani;	12.0	Zari;	1.0; Sun.	..	2.0	rv.	Sl (h); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Selu;	16.0	Jintur;	7.0; Tue.	..	3.4	W.	tl.
Selu;	..	Selu;	2.0; Sun.	..	5.0	W.	
..	..	..	..	Loni;	6.0	rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg.
Selu;	24.0	Charthana;	2.0; Mon.	..	2.0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hingoli;	28.0	Siddheshwar;	2.0; Sun.	..	1.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Pir Urs
							Phg. Sud. 15; tl; dg.
Parbhani;	17.0	Bori;	4.0; Mon.	Mak;	2.0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; 2 mq; 4 dg;
							ch; dp.
Hingoli;	4.0	Digras;	1.0; Mon.	Digras;	2.0	..	
Borda;	10.0	Balapur;	2.0; Tue.	Akhada	2.0	rv; w;	Sl (pr); Cs, (c); 2 tl.
				Balapur;			
Borda;	12.0	Akhada	2.0; Tue.	..	1.0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
		Balapur;					
Selu;	5.0	Selu;	5.0; Sun.	..	0.4	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Local;	2.0	Local;	.. Thu.	..	7.0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs;
							Gokulnath Fr. Ct. Vad.
							5; 8 tl; 2 M; mq; 2 dg;
							4dh; dp; lib.
Parbhani;	15.0	Sadegaon;	3.0; Tue.	..	8.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; dh.
Manwath	12.0	Pathri;	2.0; Thu.	..	2.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Road;							
Partur;	24.0	Belura;	1.4; Sun.	..	5.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq.ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Pokharṇī Vāḷkyā—Gkd;—पोखरणी वाळक्या.	S; 5-0	3-5; 590; 122; 166	Gangakhed; 4-0
Pokharṇī—Prb;—पोखरणी	.. NW; 12-0	10-6; 1720; 298; 661	Local; ..
Pokharṇī—Jnt;—पोखरणी	.. E; 9-0	2-4; 208; 44; 121	Bhogaon; 2-0
Pokharṇī devī—Gkd;—पोखरणी देवी.	SE; 11-0	1-8; 710; 126; 289	Rani Sawar- gaon; 1-0
Polakā—Bmt;—पोलका	.. N; 1-0	0-6; 14; 3; 3	.. ..
Poṇḍul—Gkd;—पोंडूळ	.. W; 7-0	2-3; 664; 131; 323	.. 0-3
Poṇḍul—Pth;—पोंडूळ	.. E; 8-0	4-4; 877; 167; 390	Mangrul Bk; 4-0
Poravaḍ—Prb;—पोरवड	.. SE; 13-0	3-1; 566; 109; 269	Daithana; 2-0
Poṭā—Gkd;—पोटा	.. SE; 5-0	0-6 DESERTED	
Poṭā Bk.—Jnt;—पोटा बु.	.. SE; 20-0	1-8; 644; 141; 279	Jawala Bazar; 3-0
Poṭā Kh.—Jnt;—पोटा खु.	.. SE; 21-0	3-3; 669; 165; 267	Jawala Bazar; 3-0
Poṭarā—Kmr;—पोटरा	.. S; 8-0	5-8; 1668; 348; 884	Local; ..
Puṅgaḷā—Jnt;—पुंगळा	.. E; 2-0	6-2; 903; 89; 324	Jintur; 2-0
Pūr—Kmr;—पूर	.. W; 8-0	1-5; 626; 119; 334	Nandapur; 2-0
Purajaḷ—Bmt;—पुरजळ	.. W; 9-0	4-3; 1446; 288; 524	Local; ..
Pūrajavāḷā—Prb;—पूरजवळा	.. SE; 9-0	1-1; 192; 35; 52	Pingali; 3-0
Pūrṇā (Urban Area)—Prb;—पूर्णा	.. ..	6-5; 10893; 2345; 848	Local; ..
Pūrṇā (Rural Area)—Prb;—पूर्णा	E; 18-0	6-5; 210; 25; 204	Local; ..
Pusegānv—Hgl;—पुसेगांव	.. ..	6-9; 2239; 440; 885	Local; ..
Puinī—Gkd;—पुइनी	.. E; 9-0	1-7; 670; 149; 323	Palam; 2-0
Puinā—Kmr;—पुइना	.. S; 2-0	2-3; 576; 85; 110	Kalamnuri; 2-0
Puinī Bk.—Bmt;—पुइनी बु.	.. N; 7-0	2-0; 405; 81; 181	.. 2-0
Puinī Kh.—Bmt;—पुइनी खु.	.. N; 6-0	0-9; 318; 55; 188	.. 3-0
Rādhe Dhāmaṅgānv—Pth;— राधे धामणगांव.	W; 8-0	2-8; 549; 107; 291	Deulgaon; 2-0



Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Gangakhed; 4·0	Gangakhed; 4·0; Mon.	Gangakhed 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Dhondi; 2·0	Daithana; 1·0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr. Jt. 8tl; 2 M; mq; dp; ch; lib.
Hingoli; 30·0	Bhogaon; 2·0; Thu.	Bhogaon; 2·0	W; n.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Gangakhed; 12·0	Rani Sawar- gaon; 2·0; Tue.	.. 7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Basmath; 1·0	Basmath; 1·0; Tuc.	Kawtha; 2·0	W.	tl.
Gangakhed; 6·0	Gangakhed; 6·0; Mon.	Gangakhed; 7·0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Manwath Road; 12·0	Manwath; 6·0; Mon.	.. 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Urs Vsk. Sud. Thu; 4 tl; mq; dg; dh.
Dhondi; 2·0	Daithana; 3·0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Chondhi; 12·0	Jawala Bazar; 3·0; Sun.	Salna; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shri Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dg.
Chondhi; 11·0	Jawala Bazar; 3·0 ; Sun.	Salna; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Renukadevi Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Borda; 1·0	Borda; 1·0; Fri.	.. 8·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; M; ch; lib.
.. ..	Jintur; 2·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq.
Nandapur; 2·0	Nandapur; 2·0; Thu.	Kalamnuri; 8·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Chondhi; 8·0	Jawala; 2·0; Sun.	.. 9·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; mq; dg; dh.
Pingali; 3·0	Pingali; 3·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Local; ..	Local; .. Mon.	.. ..	..	..
Local; ..	Local; .. Mon.	.. ..	W;rv.	3 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Budhi Swami Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 4 tl; 2 M; 3 mq; 2 dg; 2 dh; gym; ch; lib; 4 dp; Cch.
Hingoli; 1·0	Local; .. Mon.	.. ..	..	..
Gangakhed; 10·0	Palam; 2·0; Sat.	Palam; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Nandapur; 5·0	Kalamnuri; 2·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Basmath; 8·0	Basmath; 8·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; M.
Basmath; 8·0 Tue.	Basmath; 8·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Selu; 6·0	Selu; 6·0; Sun.	Selu; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Shri Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Rājā—Pth;—राजा ..	N; 15-0	1-0; 468; 84; 281	Selu; 4-0
Rājadarī—Kmr;—राजदरी ..	S; 8-0	2-8; 703; 151; 387	Pimpaldari; 2-0
Rājāpūr—Bmt;—राजापूर ..	SE; 5-0	1-3; 244; 40; 119	Basmath; 5-0
Rājāpūr—Hgl;—राजापूर ..	N; 12-0	1-8; 230; 52; 102	Aundha; 4-0
Rājavadī—Hgl;—राजवाडी ..	E; ..	0-6; DESERTED	
Rājavadī—Bmt;—राजवाडी ..	N; 13-0	2-7; 313; 60; 158	Siral; 1-4
Rājavadī—Pth;—राजवाडी ..	N; 15-0	3-8; 739; 161; 370	Selu; 4-0
Rājegānv—Jnt;—राजेगांव ..	W; 5-0	1-5; 240; 47; 120	Jogwada; 2-0
Rājūrā—Jnt;—राजूरा ..	SW; 10-0	1-4; 180; 40; 114	Walur; 2-0
Rājūrā—Kmr;—राजूरा ..	N; 6-0	2-6; 261; 48; 169	Chincholi; 2-0
Rājūrā—Pth;—राजूरा ..	NE; 14-0	1-6; 236; 54; 131	Kothala; 1-0
Rahātī—Gkd;—रहाटी ..	E; 26-0	0-9; 186; 40; 94	Shaikh Rajur; 4-0
Rāhātī—Prb;—राहाटी ..	E; 8-0	0-9; 473; 93; 169	Asola; 4-0
Rāvāhā—Jnt;—राव्हा ..	SW; 10-0	3-7; 565; 126; 287	Walur; 3-0
Rāhemāpūr—Kmr;—राहेमापूर ..	E; 8-0	0-2; DESERTED	
Rāhojī Bk.—Hgl;—राहोजी बु. ..	.. ..	2-9; 795; 161; 428	Hingoli; 3-0
Rāhojī Kh.—Hgl;—राहोजी खु. ..	.. 3-0	2-3; 377; 86; 210	Hingoli; 3-0
Rāipur—Prb;—रायपुर ..	S; 1-4	1-2; 564; 133; 338	Parbhani; 1-0
Rāivāqī—Bmt;—रायवाडी ..	W; 8-0	0-7; 160; 25; 100	Hayatnagar; 3-0
Rāmāpūr—Gkd;—रामापूर ..	SE; 24-0	1-8; 241; 42; 82	Banwas; 0-4
Rāmāpūr—Prb;—रामापूर ..	E; 10-0	1-2; 95; 26; 11	Mirkhel; 2-0
Rāmāpurī Bk.—Pth;—रामपुरी बु. ..	E; 12-0	8-2; 2002; 407; 962	Local; ..
Rāmāpurī Kh.—Pth;—रामपुरी खु. ..	W; 4-0	6-7; 1600; 294; 503	Local; ..
Rāmatīrth—Ptr;—रामतीर्थ ..	N; 25-0	2-4; 243; 56; 107	Mantha; 4-0
Rāmeśvar—Jnt;—रामेश्वर ..	E; 12-4	1-4; 547; 91; 260	Adgaon; 2-0
Rāmeśvar—Kmr;—रामेश्वर ..	SE; 19-0	2-2; 574; 106; 154	Jawala 4-0 Panchal;
Rāmeṭākālī—Pth;—रामेटाकळी ..	E; 8-1	5-6; 1048; 273; 469	Kekar Jawala; 2-0
Renākhañī—Pth;—रेनाखळी ..	NW; 8-0	9-5; 1322; 240; 599	Khawane 2-0 Pimpāri;
Rānamālā—Ptr;—रानमळा ..	E; 23-0	1-4; 526; 109; 232	Helas; 1-4
Rāñī Sāvragānv—Gkd;—राणी सावगांव.	SE; 11-0	15-7; 4393; 813; 1459	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Selu; 4-0	Selu; 4-0; Sun.	Selu; 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nandapur; 2-0	Nandapur; 2-0; Thu.	.. 6-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Basmath; 5-0	Basmath; 5-0; Tue.	Basmath; 5-0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kanhoba Fr. Ps. Sud; tl; ch.
Chondhi; 16-0	Aundha; 4-0; Thu.	Suregaon; 3-0	W;	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Siral; 1-4	Bolada; 6-4; Fri.	.. ..	w.	Appadeo Fr. Mg. Amava- sya.
Selu; 4-0	Selu; 4-0; Sun.	Selu; 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. Dwadashi; 2 tl.
Selu; 15-0	Jogwada; 1-4; Tue.	.. 1-4	rv.	Cs; tl; ch.
Selu; 8-0	Walur; 2-0; Wed.	.. 8-0	W.	Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Hingoli; 10-0	Kalamnuri; 6-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 6-0	n.	Cs (c); tl.
Manwath Road; 7-0	Kothala; 1-0; Sun.	Kotha; 3-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; Ch.
Purna; 5-0	Purna; 5-0; Mon.	.. 5-0	rv;W.	Cs (c); tl.
Pingali; 4-0	Pingali; 4-0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
Selu; 10-0	Walur; 3-0; Wed.	Raykheda; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Hingoli; 3-0	Hingoli; 3-0; Tue.	.. ..	..	..
Hingoli; 3-0	Hingoli; 3-0; Tue.	Hingoli; 3-0	..	..
Parbhani; 1-0	Parbhani; 1-0; Sat.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Marsul; 5-0	Basmath; 8-0; Tue.	.. ..	w.	tl.
Gangakhed; 15-0	Ashtur; 5-0 Sun.	.. ..	O.	Sl (pr).
Mirkhel; 2-0	Pingali; 5-0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	..
Manwath Road; 18-0	Local; .. Thu.	.. 14-0	rv.	Sl (pr); 13 tl; M; mq; dh; ch; dp.
Manwath Road; 15-0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 5 tl; M; mq.
Partur; 16-0	Mantha; 4-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	n;w.	tl; ch.
Chondhi; 24-0	Adgaon; 2-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Chondhi; 12-0	Kurunda; 7-0; Sat.	Warangaphata; 6-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; M.
Pedgaon; 12-0	Local; .. Sun.	Manwath; 8-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Selu; 8-0	Hadgaon Bk; 3-0; Sun.	Pathri; 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; 2 mq; 2 dg.
Selu; 10-0	Mantha; 4-0; Fri.	.. ..	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c), tl.
Gangakhed; 11-0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 7-0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs; Renuka- devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 10; 8 tl; 2 M; 2 mq; dg; 3 dh; ch; lib; 2 dp (vet).

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Rāṇīvāhegānv—Ptr;—राणी वा हे- गांव.	E; 10-0	2-6; 739; 171; 238	Mapegaon Bk; 2-0
Raṇjajā Bk.—Bmt;—रंजळा	.. W; 9-4	3-5; 1056; 207; 342	Purjal; 2-0
Rātañjanā—Bmt;—रातंजना	.. W; 9-0	3-6; 820; 154; 400	Basmath; 5-0
Ratnāpūr—Pth;—रतनापूर	.. E; 2-0	2-5; 233; 52; 136	Manwath; 1-0
Rāvalagānv—Pth;—रावलगांव	.. W; 14-0	9-2; 1944; 380; 951	Local; ..
Rāva Rājūrā—Gkd;—राव राजुरा	SW; 7-0	10-5; 3376; 645; 1214	Local; ..
Rāyagavhān—Ptr;—रायगव्हाण	.. SE; 16-0	1-8; 541; 90; 300	Ashti; 2-0
Rāyakhedā—Jnt;—रायखेडा	.. NW; 8-0	2-6; 222; 43; 121	Jogwada; 2-4
Rāyapūr—Pth;—रायपूर	.. NE; 18-0	5-7; 765; 141; 262	Chikhalthana; 2-0
Rāyapūr—Ptr;—रायपूर	.. W; 2-0	1-8; 266; 100; 48	Partur; 2-0
Reḍagānv—Kmr;—रेडगांव	.. S; 24-0	2-0; 464; 84; 233	Jawala 1-0 Panchal;
Reḍaj—Jnt;—रेडज	.. SE; 6-0	3-4; 877; 171; 410	Chandaj; 2-0
Regānv—Bmt;—रेगांव	.. S; 8-0	2-0; 366; 72; 196	.. ..
Reṇāpūr—Kmr;—रेणापूर	.. S; 6-0	0-8; 159; 30; 92	Nandapur; 4-0
Reṇukāpūr—Bmt;—रेणुकापूर	.. S; 6-3	1-6; 398; 74; 205	Lon Bk; 1-0
Reṇāpūr—Pth;—रेणापूर	.. SE; 3-0	9-3; 1225; 230; 643	Pathri; 3-0
Repā—Jnt;—रेपा	.. E; 8-0	2-8; 511; 100; 237	Bhogaon; 3-0
Repā—Hgl;—रेपा	.. W; 24-0	1-3; 110; 27; 78	Narsi; 7-0
Revalagānv—Bmt;—रेवलगांव	.. W; 8-0	1-3; 576; 92; 250	Basmath; 6-0
Revalagānv—Ptr;—रेवलगांव	.. W; 8-0	1-1; 242; 50; 81	Satona; 4-0
Ridhorā—Hgl;—रिधोरा	.. N; 12-0	1-5; 577; 156; 168	Khudaja; 2-0
Ridhorā—Bmt;—रिधोरा	.. W; 10-0	1-9; 519; 115; 279	Hayatnagar; 2-0
Rodgā—Bmt;—रोडगा	.. W; 3-0	1-1; 222; 35; 102	Basmath; 3-0
Rohinā Bk.—Ptr;—रोहिना बु.	.. SE; 4-0	4-0; 959; 202; 488	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Satona Kh; 4-0	Satona Kh; 4-0; Mon.	Mantha; 6-0	rv;w.	2 SI (pr, m); tl.
Chondhi; 10-0	Jawala; 2-0; Sun.	.. ..	w.	SI (pr); tl.
Basmath; 5-0	Tembhurni; 2-0; Fri.	.. ..	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dh; ch; lib.
Manwath Road; 7-0	Manwath; 1-0; Mon.	Pathri; 2-0	w.	SI (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Selu; 2-0	Selu; 2-0; Sun.	.. ..	w.	SI (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. Pournima; 3 tl.
Gangakhed; 8-0	Wazur; 1-0; Fri.	.. ..	rv;w.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); Mahadeo Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 5 tl; m; 2 mq; dg.
Partur; 15-0	Ashti; 2-0; Fri.	.. ..	rv;w.	SI (pr); 2 tl; dg; gym.
Selu; 14-0	Jogwada; 2-4; Tue.	Local; ..	W;w.	SI (pr); tl; ch.
Selu; 10-0	Chikhalthana; 2-0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); 2 tl; dg; Co-operative Credit Bank.
Partur; 2-0	Partur; 3-0; Sat.	Partur; 2-0	W;w.	2 SI (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Basmath; 6-0	Dongarkada; 2-0; Mon.	Dongarkada; 6-0	W;w.	SI (pr); 2 Cs (2 c); Khandoba Fr.; Maruti Fr. Ps; 2 tl; M; gym.
Parbhani; 11-0	Bori; 3-0; Mon.	.. ..	n;w.	SI (pr); 9 tl; M; dg.
Marsul; 5-0	Hasmath; 7-0; Tue.	.. ..	w.	Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Vad. 13; 2 tl.
Nandapur; 4-0	Nandapur; 4-0; Thu.	.. ..	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
Marsul; 2-0	Basmath; 6-0; Tue.	Basmath; 6-3	w.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; dg.
Manwath Road; 14-0	Pathri; 3-0; Thu.	Pathri; 3-0	w.	SI (pr); 2 tl.
Parbhani; 22-0	Bori; 4-0; Mon.	Pachegaon Pati; 2-0	W;w.	SI (pr); 2 tl; M; dg.
Hingoli; 15-0	Siddheshwar; 3-0; Sun.	Siddheshwar; 10-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Basmath; 6-0	Tembhurni; 2-0; Fri.	.. ..	w.	SI (pr); tl.
Usmanpur; 2-0	Satona Kh.; 4-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingoli; 17-0	Sengaon; 3-0; Wed.	Hingoli; 12-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Marsul; 4-0	Basmath; 8-0; Tue.	.. ..	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs; Pir Urs. Ps. Sud. 5; Dattatraya Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; M; dg.
Basmath; 3-0	Basmath; 3-0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Partur; 4-0	Partur; 4-0; Sat.	.. ..	rv;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; M.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Rudhi—Pth;—रुढी .. .. .	.. .. .	3.3; 879; 178; 528	Local; ..
Rudravāḍī—Kmr;—रुद्रवाडी ..	SE; 9.0	1.5; 617; 112; 267	Balapur; 0.3
Rukhī—Bmt;—रुखी .. .. .	.. .. .	0.7; DESERTED	
Ruñj—Bmt;—रुंज ..	SE; 4.0	1.0; 255; 49; 137	Basmath; 6.0
Rumanā—Gkd;—रुमना ..	N; 6.0	4.0; 874; 183; 471	Khali; 2.0
Ruñj T. Parbhaṇī—Bmt;— रुंज तर्फ परभणी.	S; 14.0	1.0; 285; 55; 145	Chudawa; 4.0
Rupalā—Bmt;—रुपला ..	S; 8.0	1.4; 259; 44; 136	Chudawa; 2.0
Rupūr (Siddheśvar)—Jnt;— रूपूर (सिद्धेश्वर).	NE; 23.0	3.9; 4347; 1060; 367	Local; ..
Rupūr—Kmr;—रूपूर ..	S; 5.0	2.5; 819; 162; 359	Nandapur; 2.0
Sābā—Prb;—साबा ..	E; 6.0	1.8; 503; 114; 269	Asola; 3.0
Sādālāpūr—Gkd;—सादलापूर ..	SE; 21.0	1.6; 412; 72; 176	Palam; 4.0
Sādegānv—Prb;—साडेगांव ..	N; 10.0	7.0; 2240; 464; 863	Local; ..
Sāgad—Kmr;—सागद ..	NW; 11.0	0.6; 220; 52; 131	Belura; 2.0
Śahāpūr—Prb;—शाहापूर ..	NW; 6.0	1.1; 483; 99; 209	Arvi; 2.0
Sahajapūr—Prb;—साहजपूर ..	S; 9.0	1.2; 191; 49; 101	Singnapur Lohagaon; 3.0
Śeikh Rājūrā—Gkd;—शेख राजुरा.	E; 16.0	7.3; 1245; 270; 555	Local; ..
Śeilmohā—Gkd;—शेलमोहा ..	SW; 18.0	3.2; 856; 158; 464	Wadwani; 4.0
Selū (Urban Area)—Pth;—सेलू ..	N; 14.0	7.7; 13923; 2858; 1477	Local; ..
Selū—Pth;—सेलू ..	N; 14.0	NA; 105; 27; 61	.. ..
Sākhartaḷā—Jnt;—साखरतळा ..	SE; 2.0	2.0; 349; 69; 184	Jintur; 3.0
Sākhara—Hgl;—साखरा ..	N; 24.0	4.7; 1213; 228; 616	Local; ..
Sāvarkhedā—Kmr;—सावरखेडा ..	W; 7.0	1.3; 458; 90; 178	Hingoli; 2.0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information		
(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)		
Manwath Road;	2·0	Manwath;	4·0; Mon.	Manwath;	0·2	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Borda;	7·0	Balapur;	3·0; Tue.	..	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
<b>DESERTED</b>							
Basmath;	6·0	Basmath;	6·0; Tue.	Palasgaon;	2·0	w.	Urs. Moharum; 2 tl; dg.
Dhondi;	2·0	Dhondi;	2·0; ..	Gangakhed;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; ch.
Chudawa;	4·0	Purna;	8·0; Mon.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Chudawa;	2·0	Chudawa;	2·0; Sat.	Basmath;	8·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingoli;	26·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	rv.	Cs; tl.
Nandapur;	2·0	Nandapur;	2·0; Tue.	..	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Thamamai Fr. Phg. Sud. 11; 5 tl; M; dg; lib.
Pingali;	6·0	Pingali;	6·0; Thu.	Asola;	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg.
Gangakhed;	22·0	Palam;	4·0; Sat.	Palam;	4·0	W.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Parbhani;	10·0	Local;	.. Tue.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; 2 M; mq; 2 dg; 2 dh; ch; lib.
Hingoli;	14·0	Belura;	2·0; Fri.	Malhiwara;	6·0	rv.	Cs (c); tl.
Pedgaon;	3·0	Pedgaon;	3·0; Sun.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Singnapur;	3·0	Lohagaon;	3·0; Sun.	..	..	W;w.	tl.
Purna;	7·0	Palam;	4·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; M; mq; ch.
Parali;	12·0	Dharmapuri;	3·0; ..	Ujanipati;	2·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Teldhuni Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3 tl; dh; ch.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W;pl.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs; Khan- doba Fr. Mg Sud. 6; Shri Babasaheb Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 9 tl; 3 M; 6 mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; 6 dp;
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	5 Sl (pr, h); Cs; Keshavraj Babasaheb Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 15 tl; 4 M; 8 mq; dg; dh; 2 lib; 10 dp.
Parbhani;	30·0	Jintur;	2·0; Tue.	Jintur;	2·0	W.	2 tl.
Hingoli;	28·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Yeldari;	8·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; M.
Hingoli;	2·0	Hingoli;	2·0; Tue.	Local;	..	rv; W, w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Sāḷaṅā—Jnt;—साळणा	.. E; 17-0	3-1; 1022; 268; 390	Siddheshwar 4-0 Camp;
Sāḷāpūr—Kmr;—साळापूर	.. S; 26-0	1-2; 336; 59; 134	Jawala 1-4 Panchal;
Sāḷāpurī—Prb;—साळापुुरी	.. S; 14-0	6-0; 1422; 311; 646	.. 10-0
Sāḷavā—Kmr;—साळवा	.. E; 7-0	3-9; 1312; 255; 761	Local; ..
Sāḷegānv—Jnt;—साळेगांव	.. N; 14-0	1-7; 389; 90; 252	.. ..
Sāḷegānv—Kmr;—साळेगांव	.. S; 5-0	3-3; 958; 202; 550	Sandas; 1-0
Sāḷegānv—Pth;—साळेगांव	.. N; 20-0	2-6; 640; 126; 346	Moregaon; 2-0
Samagā—Kmr;—समगा	.. W; 2-0	0-9; 767; 133; 422	Hingoli; 4-0
Samasāpūr—Prb;—समसापूर	.. N; 6-0	1-6; 515; 110; 292	Parbhani; 5-0
Sambar—Prb;—संबर	.. NE; 10-0	3-2; 1091; 241; 459	Local; ..
Sanapurī—Prb;—सनपुरी	.. N; 5-0	6-6; 1063; 193; 496	Nandkheda; 2-0
Sanalāpūr—Prb;—सनलापूर	.. E; 13-0	1-1; 100; 20; 76	Purna; 6-0
Sāṅḍas Tarf Nāndāpūr—Kmr;— सांडस तर्फ नांदापूर.	S; 4-0	2-3; 691; 134; 367	Local; ..
Sāṅḍas Tarf Bāsāmbā—Kmr;— सांडस तर्फ बासंबा.	N; 12-0	0-6; 83; 20; 42	Sirsam; 8-0
Sāṅganāpūr—Bmt;—संगनापूर	.. W; 7-0	0-8; 15; 2; 11	.. ..
Sāṅgameśvar—Bmt;—संगमेश्वर	.. W; 16-0	0-5; 23; 8; 15	Hatta; 2-0
Sāṅkanapurī—Ptr;—संकनपुरी	.. S; 21-0	4-2; 518; 105; 292	Pimpal Dha- mangaon;
Sāṅkrāḷā—Jnt;—संक्राला	.. NW; 12-0	2-7; 420; 75; 257	.. ..
Sonavaṭī—Pth;—सोनवटी	.. N; 16-0	1-1; 295; 69; 171	Moregaon; 1-0
Sāpatagānv—Hgl;—सापटगांव	.. W; 20-0	3-3; 764; 149; 466	Local; ..
Sāpaḷī—Kmr;—सापळी	.. S; 12-0;	1-4; 597; 125; 362	Balapur; 4-0
Sarakaḷī—Hgl;—सरकळी	.. W; 10-0	1-7; 325; 58; 213	Narsi; 2-0
Sāraṅgāpūr—Prb;—सारंगापूर	.. NE; 8-2	0-7; 196; 48; 122	Pedgaon; 4-0
Sāraṅgāpūr—Pth;—सारंगापूर	.. E; 10-0	2-5; 530; 100; 282	Rampuri Bk; 2-0



Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Hingoli;	22·0 Siddheshwar Camp;	4·0; Sun.	Local;	.. W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; dg; dh.
Basmath;	7·0 Kurunda;	4·0; Sat.	Dongarkada;	5·0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr; tl.
Dhondi;	7·0 Local;	.. Sun.	..	.. rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Nana Maharaja Fr. Ash. Sud. 11 to 15; Maruti Janmotsava Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl; M; lib.
Borda;	6·0 Balapur;	3·0; Tue.	Local;	.. W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; tl; ch; lib.
..	..	.. ..	Yeldari;	8·0 rv.	Cs (mp); 2 tl; dg.
Nandapur;	6·0 Kalamnuri;	6·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	5·0 rv;w;	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; gym; lib.
Selu;	5·0 Chikhalthana Bk;	2·0; Thu.	..	1·0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urs.; tl; dg.
Dhamni;	4·0 Hingoli;	4·0; Tue.	..	2·0 rv;W;	Sl (pr); Cs (c).
Parbhani;	5·0 Parbhani;	5·0; Sat.	Parbhani;	6·0 rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Parbhani;	9·0 Parbhani;	9·0; Sat.	..	6·0 rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dattatraya Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. 15; 7 tl; M; dg; ch.
Parbhani;	7·0 Parbhani;	7·0; Sat.	..	2·0 w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; tl; 2 dh.
Mirkhel;	3·0 Kataneshwar;	2·0; Wed.	..	.. rv.	2 tl.
Nandapur;	4·0 Kalamnuri;	6·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	4·0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kanhoba Fr. Phg. Sud. 10; 2 tl; mq.
Hingoli;	12·0 Sirsam Bk;	8·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	12·0 rv;w.	tl.
..	..	.. ..	..	4·0 ..	..
Mirkhel;	6·0 Hatta;	2·0; Thu.	..	2·0 rv.	tl.
Partur;	21·0 Pimpal Dhama- mangaon;	2·0; Fri.	Ashti;	5·0 rv;W;	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr.Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
..	..	.. ..	Charthana;	.. w.	Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Selu;	8·0 Selu;	8·0; Sun.	Local;	1·0 W.	2 tl.
Washim;	20·0 Local;	.. Sun.	Hingoli;	20·0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 6; 2 tl; lib; dp.
Borda;	8·0 Balapur;	4·0; Tue.	Dongargaon;	2·0 W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq.
Hingoli;	10·0 Narsi;	2·0 Thu.	Hingoli;	10·0 W.	Cs; tl.
Pedgaon;	4·0 Kumbhari;	2·0; Thu.	..	.. w.	tl.
M a n w a t h Road;	15·0 Rampuri Bk.;	2·0; Thu.	..	10·0 W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; gym; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Sarpharājapūr—Gkd;—सर्फ- राजपूर.	E; 17-0	0-5; 129; 23; 64	Palam; 1-4
Sirasam Bk.—Kmr;—सिरसम बु.	N; 10-0	2-5; 801; 172; 478	Local; ..
Sirasam Kh.—Kmr;—सिरसम खु.	W; 10-0	1-7; 146; 26; 92	Sirasam Bk; 1-4
Sārolā—Bmt;—सारोळा	.. W; 3-0	1-3; 240; 40; 115	Basmath; 3-0
Sārolā Kh.—Pth;—सारोळा खु. ..	W; 4-0	2-3; 217; 41; 105	.. ..
Sārolā Bk.—Pth;—सारोळा बु. ..	S; 7-0	2-5; 568; 109; 270	Babhalgaon; 2-0
Sasevāḍī—Hgl;—ससेवाडी	.. W; ..	0-9; DESERTED	.. ..
Sāṭalā—Prb;—साटला	.. N; 6-0	1-2; 454; 89; 191	Parbhani; 5-0
Sātārā—Ptr;—सातारा	.. S; 16-0	2-9; 553; 106; 314	Ashti; 2-0
Sāteḡānv—Bmt;—साटेगांव	.. W; 7-0	0-5; 67; 16; 41	Hayatnagar; 1-0
Sāteḡānv—Gkd;—साटेगांव	.. E; 22-0	3-3; 646; 112; 260	Palam; 4-0
Sāteḡānv—Prb;—साटेगांव	.. SE; 17-0	0-6; 64; 16; 45	Purna; 6-0
Sāṭambā—Hgl;—साटंबा	.. .. 3-3	2-1; 536; 117; 200	Local; ..
Sātephaḷ Tarf Araḷ—Bmt;— सातेफळ तर्फ अरळ.	W; 6-0	3-2; 827; 167; 429	Lon Bk.; 5-0
Sātephaḷ Tarf Kavalagānv— Bmt;—सातेफळ तर्फ कवलगांव.	SE; 16-0	3-3; 743; 172; 350	Kaulgaon; 3-0
Sātonā Bk.—Ptr;—सातोना बु. ..	E; 8-0	6-7; 1078; 185; 552	Satona Kh.; 2-0
Sātonā Kh.—Ptr;—सातोना खु. ..	E; 11-0	6-3; 2969; 558; 720	Local; ..
Sāvā—Hgl;—सावा	.. N; 4-0	4-3; 606; 142; 372	Local; ..
Savaḍ Vakoḍī—Hgl;—सवड वाकोडी.	.. .. 6-0	4-7; 892; 239; 399	Local; ..
Sāvajī—Hgl;—सावळी	.. .. ..	4-8; 689; 145; 420	Digras; 2-0
Sāvajī Kh.—Jnt;—सावळी खु. ..	E; 16-0	3-0; 469; 164; 310	Adgaon; 4-0
Sāvajī Bk.—Jnt;—सावळी बु. ..	NE; 6-0	5-9; 898; 197; 542	.. 3-0
Sāvajī—Pth;—सावळी	.. E; 8-0	3-9; 731; 134; 454	.. ..
Savanā—Hgl;—सवना	.. N; 18-0	6-1; 1799; 345; 889	Local; ..
Sāvāḡī Thadī—Gkd;—सावंगी थडी.	E; 23-0	0-9; 161; 31; 99	Shaikh Rajur; 2-0
Sāvāḡī Bhujabal—Gkd;—सावंगी भुजबळ.	W; 6-0	0-9; 234; 38; 140	Raorajur; 2-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Gangakhed; 18·0	Palam; 1·4; Sat.	..	1·0 W.w.	tl.
.. 10·0	Local; .. Mon.	..	4·0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Hingoli; 12·0	Sarsamb Bk; 1·4; Mon.	Malhiwara;	6·0 W;w.	Cs; tl.
B a s m a t h ; 3·0	B a s m a t h ; 3·0; Tue.	Basmath;	3·0 W.	Cs; Appaswami Fr. Ps. Vad. 15; 2 tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Manwath Road; 16·0	Babhalgaon; 2·0; Sat.	Pathri;	7·0 W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
DESERTED				
Parbhani; 5·0	Parbhani; 5·0; Sat.	..	6·0 rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Partur; 12·0	Ashti; 2·0; Fri.	Partur;	16·0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Dwadashi Fr. Phg. Vad. 12; 2 tl; dg. tl.
Marsul; 5·0	B a s m a t h ; 8·0; Tue.	..	.. w.	tl.
Gangakhed; 22·0	Palam; 4·0; Sat.	Shiwani;	2·0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Udalai Fr. Ct. Sud. 1.
Purna; 6·0	Purna; 6·0; Mon.	..	.. rv.	tl.
Navalgavhan; 1·0	Hingoli; 5·0; Tue.	..	.. W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
B a s m a t h ; 6·0	B a s m a t h ; 6·0; Tue.	..	.. w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
.. 6·0	Kaulgaon; 3·0; Fri.	..	.. rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg.
Satona Kh; 2·0	Satona Kh; 2·0; Mon.	Selu;	6·0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Local; ..	Local; .. Mon.	Partur;	6·0 W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 3 Cs; Khandoba Fr; 7 tl; M; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; 4 dp.
Navalgavhan; 1·0	Hingoli; 3·0; Tue.	..	.. W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Hingoli; 6·0	Hingoli; 6·0; Tue.	..	.. ..	..
Hingoli; 9·0	Digras; 2·0; Mon.	..	.. ..	..
Hingoli; 3·0	Adgaon; 4·0; Sat.	..	.. W.	Cs; tl.
Parbhani; 36·0	Yeldari Camp; 4·0; ..	Yeldari Camp;	3·0 w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; M.
.. ..	.. ..	..	5·0 W.	Sl (pr); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 3 tl.
Kanergaon; 6·0	Kanergaon; 6·0; Mon.	Kanergaon;	7·0 w.	Sl (pr); Cs (wea); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 5 tl; M; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp. ch.
Purna; 5·0	Purna; 5·0; Mon.	..	5·0 rv;w.	Cs (c).
Gangakhed; 6·0	Walur; 2·0; Fri.	Gangakhed;	6·0 rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp).

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Sāvāngī Bk.—Bmt;—सावंगी बु. . .	W; 16-0	2-2; 912; 171; 401	.. ..
Sāvāngī Kh.—Prb;—सावंगी खु. . .	NE; 10-0	3-3; 564; 105; 307	.. .. 1-0
Sāvāngī—Kmr;—सावंगी ..	SE; 7-0	1-5; 472; 103; 270	Nandapur; 2-0
Sāvāngī Bhāmlyā—Jnt;—सावंगी भामळ्या.	NW; 14-0	5-5 375; 192; 451	.. ..
Sāvāngī (Gāngākinārā)—Ptr;— सावंगी (गंगाकिनारा).	S; 23-0	2-3; 507; 113; 249	Nathra; 2-0
Sāvāngī Magar—Pth;—सावंगी मगर.	N; 19-4	1-7; 795; 180; 446	Kolta; 3-0
Sāvāngī Mahāl—Pth;—सावंगी महाल.	.. ..	1-8; 381; 82; 262	.. ..
Sāvāngī Mahālsā—Jnt;—सावंगी महाळसा.	S; 9-0	3-6; 2636; 341; 235	Local; ..
Sāvaragāñv—Bmt;—सावरगांव ..	SE; 2-0	1-0; 31; 5; 16	Basmath; 4-0
Sāvaragāñv—Kmr;—सावरगांव ..	N; 8-0	0-9; 297; 65; 173	Sirsam Bk ; 6-0
Sāvaragāñv Kh.—Ptr;—सावरगांव खु.	E; 10-0	4-0; 890; 186; 496	.. ..
Sāvaragāñv—Jnt;—सावरगांव ..	W; 5-0	4-3; 585; 138; 257	Charthana; 4-0
Sāvaragāñv Bk.—Ptr;—सावरगांव बु.	SW; 21-0	2-5; 367; 68; 203	Pimpal Dhamangaon;
Sāvaragāñv (Vāyāl)—Ptr;—सावर- गांव (वायाळ).	NE; 11-0	2-9; 686; 142; 287	Mantha; 4-0
Sāvarakheḍā—Bmt;—सावरखेडा..	NW; 11-0	1-9; 180; 39; 82	Sirad; 3-0
Sāvarakheḍā—Hgl;—सावरखेडा..	SW; 24-0	1-9; 326; 66; 106	Pankanergaon; 2-0
Sāvarakheḍā—Ptr;—सावरखेडा ..	.. ..	0-7; 111; 36; 56	.. ..
Sāyakheḍā (Bāmnī Circle)—Jnt;— सायखेडा (बामनी सर्कल).	W; 14-0	1-5; 323; 62; 111	.. ..
Sāyakheḍā (Jintūr Circle)—Jnt;— सायखेडा (जितूर सर्कल).	NW; 9-0	2-8; 433; 89; 196	Charthana; 4-0
Sāyālā—Prb;—सायाळा ..	S; 4-0	4-0; 631; 115; 330	Taroda; 3-0
Sāyālā—Kmr;—सायाळा ..	NE; 8-0	1-3; 168; 39; 88	Chincholi; 2-0
Sāyakheḍā—Gkd;—सायखेडा ..	W; 12-0	6-2; 1031; 206; 428	Narpadi; 2-0
Sāyālā (Sunegāñv)—Gkd;— सायाळा (सुनेगांव).	E; 9-0	2-6; 892; 164; 375	Ajamabad; 3-0
Sāyālā (Pālam)—Gkd;—सायाळा (पालम).	.. ..	3-1; 758; 142; 315	.. .. 4-0
Ścndgā—Gkd;—शेंडगा ..	S; 7-0	1-7; 352; 86; 136	Vadgaon; 1-4

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
.. ..	.. ..	..	16·0 rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; ch.
Parbhani; 11·0	Sadegaon; 2·0; ..	..	6·0 rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Nandapur; 2·0	Nandapur; 2·0; Thu.	Kalamnuri;	7·0 rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
.. ..	.. ..	Charthana;	14·0 n.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; ch.
Partur; 22·0	Nathra; 2·0; Thu.	Ashti;	7·0 rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Jaikai Fr. Ct. Vad. 2; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Manwath Road;	3·0 Manwath; 8·0; Mon.	..	3·0 rv.	2 tl.
.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..
Parbhani; 40·0	Local; .. Wed.	..	0·4 w.	3 tl.
Basmath; 4·0	Basmath; 4·0; Tue.	..	.. ..	tl.
Hingoli; 12·0	Sirsam Bk; 6·0; Mon.	Malhiwara;	8·0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
5·0	Manwath; 5·0; Mon.	..	5·0 w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; M; mq; dg; ch.
Selu; 14·0	Charthana; 4·0; Mon.	Jintur;	5·0 w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Partur; 20·0	Pimpal Dhamangaon;	2·0; Fri. Pimpalgaon;	7·0 rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl.
Partur; 11·0	Mantha; 4·0; Fri.	Mantha;	4·0 W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Urs. Ps. 4; 2 tl; M; dg.
Chondhi; 6·0	Sirad Shahapur;	3·0; Sat. ..	4·0 W.	tl.
Malselu; 18·0	Pankanergaon; 2·0; Tue.	..	.. rv.	Cs; tl; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	..	.. rv.	..
.. ..	.. ..	Yeldari;	4·0 rv;w.	tl.
Selu; 10·0	Charthana; 4·0; Mon.	Jogwada Pati;	3·0 W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parbhani; 4·0	Pingali 3·0; Thu.	..	.. W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
.. ..	Parbhani; 4·0; Sat.	..	.. ..	..
Hingoli; 6·0	Hingoli; 6·0; Tue.	Khanapur;	4·0 W;w.	..
Waradgaon; 6·0	Narpadi; 2·0; Sun.	Gangakhed;	12·0 W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Sayeshwar Fr. Vsk. Vad. 15; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Gangakhed; ..	Palam; 4·0; ..	Ker;	3·0 w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; 3 dg; ch.
.. 10·0	Palam; 4·0; Sat.	..	2·0 W.	Sl (pr); mq; Cs; tl.
Vadgaon; 1·4	Harangul; 2·0; Wed.	Gangakhed;	7·0 W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance. (4)
Śeḷagānv Marāṭhā — Gkd;— शेळगांव मराठा.	W; 14-0	5-4; 2487; 512; 1196	Local; ..
Śeḷagānv Haṭkar—Gkd;— .. शेळगांव हटकर.	W; 14-0	8-5; 1026; 240; 553	Local; ..
Śegānv—Hgl;—शेगांव ..	SW; 25-0	3-7; 825; 168; 465	Local; ..
Sek—Jnt;—सेक ..	S; 12-0	2-5; 310; 58; 164	Bori; 4-0
Śeḷagānv—Ptr;—शेळगांव ..	E; 6-0	2-2; 404; 88; 212	Usmanpur; 1-0
Selasurā—Kmr;—सेलसुरा ..	W; 6-0	2-9; 670; 140; 432	Kalamnuri; 4-0
Śelavāḍī—Jnt;—शेलवाडी ..	SW; 16-0	1-6; 427; 92; 221	Kupta; 2-0
Selagānv—Ptr;—सेलगांव ..	NW; 10-4	4-5; 1121; 226; 480	Local; ..
Śelodā—Ptr;—शेलोडा ..	N; 3-0	1-3; 219; 43; 113	Partur; 4-0
Selū—Bmt;—सेलू ..	N; 8-0	2-1; 797; 155; 369	Amba; 2-0
Selū—Gkd;—सेलू ..	E; 22-0	5-0; 1053; 206; 507	Palam; 4-0
Senagānv—Hgl;—सेनगांव ..	N; 18-0	13-3; 2446; 507; 1223	Local; ..
Sendrā—Prb;—सेंद्रा ..	SW; 5-0	3-9; 1038; 212; 305	Pingali; 3-0
Śendūrasanā—Bmt;—शेंदूरसना ..	N; 10-0	6-6; 1665; 313; 553	Local; ..
Śevadī Jahāgir—Jnt;—शेवडी जहागिर.	N; 14-0	1-4; 420; 94; 226	Kothala; 2-0
Śevadī—Jnt;—शेवडी ..	N; 3-0	2-8; 944; 200; 308	Jintur; 3-0
Śevagā—Ptr;—शेवगा ..	NW; 3-0	3-2; 554; 122; 299	Partur; 3-0
Śevāḷā—Kmr;—शेवाळा ..	S; 15-0	4-3; 2590; 502; 642	Local; ..
Siddhanāth Borgānv—Pth;— सिद्धनाथ बोरगांव.	W; 10-0	4-1; 751; 140; 387	Selu; 6-0
Siddheśvar—Hgl;—सिद्धेश्वर ..	SE; 14-0	6-7; 2699; 540; 501	Local; ..
Simuragavhān—Pth;—सिमूर- गव्हाण.	N; 5-0	2-1; 640; 133; 265	Gugali 2-0 Dhamangaon;
Siṅonā—Ptr;—सिंगोना ..	S; 3-0	5-0; 677; 130; 330	Partur; 3-0
Sindephal—Hgl;—सिंदेफळ ..	W; 18-0	3-3; 529; 115; 324	Ajeaon; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
Vadgaon;	8-0	Local;	.. Sat.	Local;	..	n;W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Vishnu Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 3 tl; M; mq; dg; dh; ch; Vishnu and Bhasmasur Temples.
Vadgaon;	8-0	Local;	.. Sat.	Gangakhed;	14-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; (c); 4 tl; dg; dh.
Malselu;	20-0	Risod;	5-0; Thu.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; 2 ch.
Parbhani;	12-0	Bori;	4-0; Mon.	..	..	w.	tl.
Usmanpur;	1-0	Satona;	5-0; Mon.	..	6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kanuba Fr. Phg. 5; 2 tl.
Umara;	1-0	Kalamnuri;	4-0; Mon.	..	1-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); dg; ch.
Manwath Road;	4-0	Walur;	4-0; Wed.	..	12-0	n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Satona Kh.;	2-0	Satona Kh.;	2-0; Mon.	..	8-0	..	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 tl; lib.
Partur;	3-0	Partur;	4-0; Sat.	Partur;	3-0	W;w.	Cs; 2 tl.
Chondhi;	2-0	Amba;	2-0; Mon.	Chondhi;	1-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Kalya Limbachi Jatra Mg. Vad.; 2 tl; dg.
Gangakhed;	20-0	Palam;	4-0; Sat.	Peth Shiwani	2-0	rv; w; str.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kondappa Maharaj Fr. 5 tl; 2 M; mq.
Hingoli;	20-0	Local;	.. Wed.	Local;	..	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Shri Appa. swami Utsav Srn. Vad- 5 to 12; 6 tl; M; dg; dh; ch.
Pingali;	3-0	Pingali;	3-0; ..	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; M; dg; lib.
Chondhi;	4-0	Shirad Shahapur;	1-0; Sat.	..	2-0	w.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; M; mq; dh.
Manwath Road;	5-0	Kothala;	2-0; Sun.	Manwath;	6-0	rv.	2 tl.
Parbhani;	30-0	Jintur;	3-0; Tue.	..	0-4	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Partur;	2-0	Partur;	3-0; Sat.	Partur;	3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Borda;	10-0	Balapur;	1-0; Tue.	Akhada Balapur;	1-0	rv;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 8 tl; M; mq; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Satona;	4-0	Satona;	4-0; Mon.	Selu;	6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shri Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; m.
Chondhi;	24-0	Local;	.. Sun.	Siddheshwar Camp;	3-0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Selu;	8-0	Selu;	5-0; Sun.	Pathri;	5-0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Partur;	2-0	Partur;	3-0; Sat.	Partur;	3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Washim;	18-0	Ajegson;	2-0; Thu.	Hingoli;	18-0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; mq; dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Sīnganāpūr—Prb;— सिंगनापूर ..	S; 7-0	6-8; 1568; 320; 623	Local; ..
Sīngatajā—Jnt;— सिंगतळा ..	W; 10-0	0-8; 114; 15; 58	Charthana; 2-0
Sīngārvāḍī—Hgl;— सिंगारवाडी	SE; ..	0-7; DESERTED	
Sinagīkhāmbā—Hgl;—सिनगी खांबा	N; 26-0	3-8; 659; 149; 391	Kanergaon; 3-0
Sinagī Nāgā—Hgl;—सिनगी नागा	W; 16-0	2-4; 750; 125; 235	Sengaon; 3-0
Sīndagī—Kmr;— शिंदगी ..	S; 14-0	4-7; 1713; 309; 864	Local; ..
Sīndetākālī—Pth;— शिंदेटाकळी ..	W; 8-0	2-9; 942; 203; 462	Satona; 7-0
Sīngī—Bmt;— सिंगी ..	W; 9-0	1-6; 188; 35; 79	Shirad Shahapur; 1-0
Sipegānv—Gkd;— सिपेगांव ..	E; 14-0	0-5; 69; 11; 41	Ashtur; .. 3-0
Sīrad Śahāpūr—Bmt;— शिरड सहापूर	NW; 10-2	8-4; 3510; 676; 822	Local; ..
Sīrakalas—Prb;— सिरकळस ..	E; 13-0	1-3; 283; 47; 168	Tadkalas; 2-0
Sīrājā—Bmt;— सिराळा ..	NW; 10-1	4-2; 708; 148; 288	Purjal; 1-0
Sīrājā—Pth;— सिराळा ..	NW; 16-0	1-2; 353; 64; 209	Selu; 5-0
Sīrajī—Bmt;— सीरळी ..	N; 14-0	4-3; 968; 206; 439	Local; ..
Sīrapūr—Ptr;— सिरपूर ..	N; 32-0	5-0; 632; 127; 364	Khorad Sawangi; 7-0
Sīrapūr—Gkd;— सिरपूर ..	NE; 11-0	1-8; 598; 118; 248	Kerwadi; 0-4
Sīrasagānv—Ptr;— सीरसगांव ..	NE; 4-0	3-5; 502; 122; 93	Partur; 4-0
Sīrasam (Pālam)—Gkd;— सिरसम (पालम)	SE; 16-0	1-9; 317; 109; 292	Tandulwadi; 1-4
Sīrasam (Śelgānv)—Gkd;—सिरसम (शेळगांव)	S; 8-0	1-2; 355; 71; 190	Tandulwadi; 1-0
Sīrājī Bk.—Gkd;— सिरसी बु. ..	W; 10-0	6-8; 1654; 345; 856	Local; ..
Sīrājī Bk.—Prb;—सिरसी बु. ..	S; 8-0	2-0; 340; 65; 179	Lohagaon; 2-0
Sīrājī Kh.—Prb;— सिरसी खु. ..	SE; 8-0	1-5; 167; 39; 98	Lohagaon; 1-0
Śīravārī—Gkd;— शिरवारी ..	W; 10-0	1-4; 373; 70; 97	Sirsi Bk.; 1-0
Śīvācīvāḍī—Jnt;— शिवाची वाडी	W; 14-0	1-1; 97; 16; 54	Charthana; 3-0
Śīvaḡānv—Jnt;— शिवणगांव ..	S; 12-0	2-3; 871; 172; 426	Kupta; 2-0
Śīvanagīrī—Ptr;— शिवनगिरी ..	N; 23-0	3-8; 840; 232; 444	Jaipur; 2-0



Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Local; ..	Local; .. Fri.	.. ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; M; mq; dg; dh; lib.
Selu; 23-0	Charthana; 2-0; Mon.	.. ..	w.	Cs; tl.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Hingoli; 25-0	Kanergaon; 3-0; Fri.	Sengaon; 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Malselu; 15-0	Local; .. Daily	Hingoli; 16-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Borda; 3-4	Borda; 3-4; Fri.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Tukaram Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; Ct. Vad. 9; 4 tl; 3 M; dg; dh; lib.
Satona; 7-0	Satona; 7-0; Mon.	Selu; 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; mq; dg.
Chondhi; 4-0	Shirad 1-0; Sat. Shahapur;	.. ..	w.	tl.
Gangakhed; 14-0	Ashtur; 3-0; Sun.	Palam; 7-0	W;w.	tl.
Chondhi; 5-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Sarangayya Fr. Makar Sankrant; 4 tl; 2 M; 3 mq; dg; dp.
Mirkhel; 3-0	Tadkalas; 2-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; M.
Chondhi; 8-0	Jawala; 3-0; Sun.	Chondhi; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Selu; 5-0	Selu; 5-0; Sun.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Local ..	Bohada; 6-0; Fri.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); Rambhau Fr. Ps. Sud. 13; and Dnyaneshwar Fr. Kt. Vad. 13; 2 tl; ch.
Partur; 30-0	Lonar; 5-0; Mon.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Gangakhed; 12-0	Palam; 2-0; Sat.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Partur; 3-0	Partur; 4-0; Sat.	Partur; 3-4	W.	Sl (pr, h); Cs; tl; lib.
Gangakhed; 9-0	Rani Sawar- gaon; 3-0 Tue.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2tl; dh; ch; 2 Cch.
Gangakhed; 11-0	Rani 3-0; Tue. Sawargaon;	Gangakhed; 8-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; dh.
Vadgaon; 12-0	Local; .. Tue.	.. ..	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Singanapur; 4-0	Lohagaon; 2-0; ..	.. ..	W.	2 Sl (pr); 4 tl.
Dhondi; 3-0	Pingali; 6-0; Thu.	.. ..	w.	tl; M.
Vadgaon; 12-0	Sirsi Bk.; 1-0; ..	Gangakhed; 10-0	rv; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh; ch. 2 tl.
Selu; 19-0	Charthana; 3-0; Mon.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); Shri Shivneshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl.
Manwath Road; 6-0	Kausadi; 3-0; Fri.	Bori; 7-0	w.	Sl (pr); Shri Shivneshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl.
Partur; 22-0	Jaipur; 2-0; Thu.	.. ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Śivapī Kh.—Hgl;— शिवणी खु. . .	NW; 15-0	2-0; 403; 79; 221	Palsi; 2-0
Śivapī Bk.—Hgl;— शिवणी बु. . .	.. ..	1-4; 515; 99; 321	Palsi; 2-0
Śivapī Kh.—Kmr;— शिवणी खु. . .	W; 2-0	1-7; 211; 44; 79	Kalamnuri; 2-0
Śivapī Bk.—Kmr;— शिवणी बु. . .	E; 8-0	2-6; 453; 90; 248	Wakodi; 2-0
Sābalkheḍā—Hgl;— साबलखेडा . .	W; 16-0	2-8; 465; 97; 216	Palsi; 2-0
Soḍegānv—Kmr;— सोडेगांव . .	S; 6-0	2-9; 938; 173; 473	Nandapur; 1-0
Soiñjanā—Ptr;— सोयंजना . .	.. ..	2-5; 530; 100; 201	Partur; 2-0
Somathānā—Pth;— सोमठाणा . .	NE; 13-0	2-6; 764; 151; 444	Kothala; 1-0
Somathānā—Bmt;— सोमठाणा . .	N; 6-0	3-0; 796; 151; 449	.. ..
Someśvar—Gkd;— सोमेश्वर . .	NE; 18-0	0-7; 144; 21; 54	Palam; 2-0
Sonakheḍ—Bmt;— सोनखेड . .	S; 9-0	2-1; 344; 63; 169	Chudawa; 1-0
Sonakheḍ—Gkd;— सोनखेड . .	W; 20-0	4-0; 35; 5; 7	Sonpeth; 0-4
Sonapeth (Urban Area)—Gkd;— सोनपेट	W; 20-0	0-1; 5676; 1146; 1414	Local; ..
Sonasāvāngī—Jnt;— सोनसावंगी . .	N; 13-0	1-0; 254; 46; 155	.. ..
Sunegānv—Bmt;—सुनेगांव . .	SE; 6-4	1-2; 239; 69; 115	Lon Kh., 5-0
Sunegānv—Gkd;—सुनेगांव . .	N; 5-0	0-8; 189; 33; 108	Daithana; 2-4
Sonnā—Jnt;—सोन्ना . .	SE; 16-0	1-2; 191; 39; 116	Asegaon; 2-0
Sonnā—Bmt;—सोन्ना . .	SE; 10-0	1-8; 363; 69; 185	Kaulgaon; 4-0
Sonnā—Bmt;—सोन्ना . .	W; 17-0	1-8; 341; 64; 115	Kaulgaon; 4-0
Sonnā—Pth;—सोन्ना . .	N; 15-0	3-7; 979; 200; 426	Kasabe Walur; 3-0
Sonnā—Prb;—सोन्ना . .	SW; 6-0	4-5; 737; 148; 339	Jamb; 2-0
Senodī—Kmr;—सेनोडी . .	N; 6-0	3-1; 431; 83; 125	Kalamnuri; 6-0
Sonulā—Pth;—सोनुला . .	SE; 10-0	2-5; 256; 51; 132	.. 9-0
Sorajā—Jnt;—सोरजा . .	NE; 15-0	2-6; 200; 35; 97	Adgaon; 3-0
Sos;—Jnt;—सोस . .	W; 6-0	2-6; 470; 105; 234	Jogwada; 0-1
Śrīdhar Javalā—Ptr;—श्रीधर जवळा	SE; 6-0	1-8; 449; 74; 255	Kendhali; 2-0
Śrīśī—Ptr;—श्रीष्टी . .	S; 8-0	8-4; 1660; 332; 893	Local; ..
Suhāgan—Bmt;—सुहागन . .	SW; 8-0	2-1; 536; 107; 268	Lon Bk.; 2-0

Railway Station ; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Malselu;	10·0	Palsi;	2·0; Tue.	Hingoli;	15·0	w.	Cs; tl.
Malselu;	10·0	Palsi;	3·0; Tue.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dh; ch.
Nandapur;	7·0	Kalamnuri;	2·0; Mon.	Stage;	..	W; w.	Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mg Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Borda;	16·0	Gaul;	4·0; Wed.	Salwa;	4·0	W; w.	Sl (pr).
Malselu;	8·0	Palsi;	2·0; Tue.	Hingoli;	16·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Nandapur;	1·0	Nandapur;	1·0; Thu.	..	6·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; M; dh.
Partur;	2·0	Partur;	3·0; Sat.	..	..	..	..
Manwath Road;	5·0	Kothala;	1·0; Sun.	Kotha;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Mahadeo Fr. Ct; 2 tl; M.
Gangakhed;	16·0	Palam;	2·0; Sat.	Palam;	2·0	rv; w.	Cs (c); 3 tl; M.
Chudawa;	1·0	Purna;	7·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Parali	14·0	Sonpeth;	0·4; Mon.	Sonpeth;	0·4	rv; w.	Cs (cr) Urs. Chandshahavali; 2 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch.
Vaijanath;							
Parali	14·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	rv;W;	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 6; 16 tl; 6 M; 7 mq; 2 dh; 6 dp.
Vaijanath;						w.	
..	..	..	..	Yeldari Camp;	2·0	n.	tl; ch.
Marsul;	5·0	Basmath;	6·4; Tue.	Palasgaon;	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir. Urs. Ps. Sud. 4; tl; dg.
Dhondi;	3·4	Daithana;	1·4; Wed.	..	1·0	W; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); tl; ch;
Parbhani;	20·0	Asegaon;	2·0 Wed.	Rameshwar;	5·0	rv.	tl; ch.
Chudawa;	4·0	Purna;	8·0; Mon.	..	..	w.	Cs; tl; dg.
Chudawa;	4·0	Purna;	8·0; Mon.	..	15·0	rv.	tl.
Selu;	5·0	Kasabe	3·0; Wed.	Manwath;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. 15; 2 tl; dh; ch.
		Walur;					
Pedgaon;	3·0	Parbhani;	4·0; Sat.	Parbhani;	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Hingoli;	18·0	Kalamnuri;	6·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	6·0	W; n	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); tl.
Manwath	1·0	Manwath	1·0; Mon.	..	6·0	w.	2 tl.
Road;		Road;					
Parbhani;	32·0	Adgaon;	3·0; Sat.	..	5·0	br.	tl.
Selu;	16·0	Jogawada;	0·1; Tue.	..	2·0	w.	Cs; tl.
Partur;	6·0	Mantha;	6·0; Fri.	..	2·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh.
Partur;	10·0	Local;	.. Sat.	..	6·0	rv;W;	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs.; Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 6 tl; mq; dg; ch; dp.
						w.	
Marsul;	2·0	Purna;	6·0; Mon.	Basmath;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Fr., 2 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Sukaļi—Jnt;—सुकळी ..	SE; 5·0	1·8; 182; 39; 61	Bhoganv; 2·0
Sukaļi—Bmt;—सुकळी ..	N; 8·0	5·5; 1134; 235; 425	.. ..
Sukaļi Bk.—Hgl;—सुकळी बु. ..	W; 22·0	2·6; 515; 105; 290	Sengaon; 5·0
Sukaļi Kh.—Hgl;—सुकळी खु. ..	W; 23·0	1·7; 567; 104; 336	Ajegaon; 6·0
Sukaļi Tarf Javaā—Kmr;— सुकळी तर्फे जवळा.	S; 25·0	3·8; 866; 180; 488	Local; ..
Sukaļi Valaṅ—Kmr;—सुकळी वळण	.. ..	0·2 DESERTED	.. ..
Sukāpūr—Prb;—सुकापूर ..	NW; 10·0	0·3; 172; 36; 80	Sambar; 2·0
Sukāpūr—Hgl;—सुकापूर ..	SW; 16·0	1·9; 228; 48; 119	Aundha; 2·0
Sukī—Prb;—सुकी ..	E; 12·1	2·8; 498; 104; 335	Pimpri Desh- mukh; 2·0
Sultānapūr—Prb;—सुलतानपूर ..	N; 7·0	0·5; 400; 7; 12	Nandkheda; 2·0
Suladalī—Bk.—Hgl;—सुलदली बु. ..	W; 14·0	2·1; 446; 100; 244	Jawala Bk., 2·0
Suladalī Kh.—Hgl;—सुलदली खु. ..	SE; 23·0	1·2; 266; 80; 86	Pankanergaon; 2·0
Supegānv—Gkd;—सुपेगांव ..	S; 8·0	6·1; 2021; 374; 839	Local; ..
Surajkheda—Hgl;—सुरजखेडा ..	NE; 18·0	2·9; 592; 117; 167	Kadoli; 4·0
Surūmagānv—Ptr;—सुरुमगांव ..	S; 23·0	2·6; 438; 82; 238	Srishti; 2·0
Surapimparī—Prb;—सुरपिपरी ..	NE; 8·0	3·4; 1033; 215; 444	Borwad Bk., 2·0
Suravāḍī—Prb;—सुरवाडी ..	SE; 16·0	2·2; 183; 39; 120	Purna; 2·0
Suravāḍī—Hgl;—सुरवाडी ..	S; 10·4	1·6; 347; 65; 211	Yehelegaon; 1·0
Suregānv (Sunegānv)—Hgl;— सुरेगांव (सुनेगांव).	S; 10·0	2·0; 547; 102; 314	Yehelegaon; 2·0
Tāḍakajās—Prb;—ताडकजस ..	SE; 14·0	6·8; 2517; 534; 1161	Local; ..
Tāḍalimbālā—Prb;—ताडलिवाळा	SE; 8·0	3·6; 767; 170; 401	Pingali; 2·0
Tāḍapānari—Prb;—ताडपांगरी ..	S; 9·0	3·4; 605; 123; 274	Singnapur; 2·0
Tāḍborgānv—Pth;—ताडबोरगांव	.. ..	5·2; 1415; 288; 597	Devulgaon Avachar; 2·0
Tiḍī Pimpalgānv—Pth;—तिडी- पिपळगांव.	N; 6·0	2·0; 952; 185; 486	Gugali Dha- mangaon; 1·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Parbhani 30·0	Bhogaon; 2·0; Thu.	Pungla; 2·0	W.	tl.
	.. ..	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Washim; 22·0	Sengaon; 5·0; Tue.	.. ..	w.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Washim; 25·0	Sengaon; 5·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); tl.
Nanded; 18·0	Dongarkada; 1·0; Mon.	.. ..	W;w.	SI (pr); Tukaram Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Parbhani; 6·0	Parbhani; 6·0; Sat.	.. 10·0	rv.	tl.
Chondhi; 14·0	Aundha; 2·0; Thu.	Golegaon; 1·0	W.	SI (pr); tl.
Mirkhel; 2·0	Pingali; 5·0; Thu.	Parbhani; 12·1	rv.	SI (pr); tl.
Parbhani; 8·0	Parbhani; 8·0; Sat.	.. 2·0	rv.	Cs; tl.
Lohagaon; 8·0	Palsi; 2·0; Tue.	Hingoli; 14·0	W.	SI (pr); tl.
Malselu; 18·0	Pankanergaon; 2·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	tl; dg; ch.
Gangakhed; 9·0	Local; .. Sun.	Gangakhed; 8·0	W;w.	SI (m); Cs (mp); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; Maharudra Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl; M; mq; dg; 3 dh.
Painganga; 5·0	Kanergaon Naka; 6·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; * Khardeshwar Fr. Phg.; 2 tl; ch. *Central Co-operative Bank.
Usmanpur; 6·0	Srishti; 2·0; Sat.	Partur; 10·0	w.	SI (pr); Jaikai Fr. Ct. Vad. 2; tl; ch.
Singanpur; 4·0	Thumari; 3·0; Fri.	.. ..	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Purna; 2·0	Purna; 2·0; Mon.	.. ..	w.	tl.
Hingoli; 10·0	Aundha Nag-nath; 5·0; Thu.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Cs; 3 tl.
Hingoli; 10·0	Aundha Nag-nath; 5·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W;w.	Cs; 3 tl.
Mirkhel; 6·0	Mirkhel; 6·0; Sun.	.. ..	w.	SI (pr); pyt; 3 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Pingali; 2·0	Pingali; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;w.	SI (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; M; dg.
Singnapur; 2·0	Daithana; 5·0; Wed.	.. ..	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; mq; dg; ch.
Manwath Road; 5·0	Manwath; 6·0; Mon.	.. ..	..	
Selu; 6·0	Selu; 6·0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Renuka Aai Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; M; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Tākalagānv—Bmt;—टाकळगांव ..	S; 2-0	2-0; 503; 98; 267	B a s m a t h; 2-0
Tāka   a g a v h ā ṅ—Prb;—टाकळ- गव्हाण.	SE; 4-0	1-9; 419; 86; 223	Pingali; 2-0
Tākalagavhāṅ—Pth;—टाकळ- गव्हाण	S; 5-0	3-0; 428; 38; 200	Babhalgaon; 2-0
Tāka   a g a v h ā ṅ—Kmr;—टाकळ- गव्हाण.	S; 8-0	0-6; 102; 20; 62	Nandapur; 4-0
Tākalagavhāṅ T. Aundhā—Bmt; टाकळगव्हाण तर्फे औंधा.	NW; 15-0	1-1; 392; 79; 185	Jawala; 4-0
Tākalagavhāṅ Tarf Sāhāpūr— Bmt;—टाकळगव्हाण तर्फे शहापूर	.. ..	0-8; 107; 20; 72	.. ..
Tākalakhopā—Jnt;—टाकळखोपा	NE; 18-0	1-5; 635; 128; 277	Adgaon; 5-0
Tākalakhopā—Ptr;—टाकळखोपा	N; 31-0	1-5; 407; 91; 219	Jaipur; 6-0
Tāka   i (Raṅgopant)—Ptr;—टाकळी (रंगोपंत)	SE; 9-0	3-5; 691; 151; 239	Usmanpur; 2-0
Tāka   i Bobadyā—Prb;—टाकळी.. बोबड्या	NW; 10-0	6-5; 1237; 255; 538	Local; ..
Tāka   i Dhanagar—Prb;—टाकळी धनगर	E; 22-0	5-2; 1450; 272; 646	Local; ..
Tāka   i Kānhobā—Kmr;—टाकळी काऱ्हीबा	NE; 6-0	2-6; 997; 190; 415	Kalamnuri; 6-0
Tāka   i Kumbhakarna—Prb;— टाकळी कुंभकर्ण	N; 6-2	12-0; 3097; 587; 1282	Local; ..
Tāka   i (Nīlavarṅ)—Jnt;—टाकळी (नीलवर्ण)	SW; 15-0	2-2; 673; 140; 247	Kupta; 2-0
Tāka   i Tarf Nāndāpūr—Kmr;— टाकळी तर्फे नांदापूर	W; 8-0	2-2; 602; 101; 300	Dhamni; 3-0
Tākatodā—Hgl;—ताकतोडा	.. NW; 20-0	3-8; 747; 168; 401	Kendra Bk.; 2-0
Talaṅī—Hgl;—तळणी	.. N; 14-0	1-6; 152; 26; 93	Aundha; 2-0
Talaṅī—Ptr;—तळणी	.. N; 30-0	91; 2129; 457; 991	Khorad Sawangi; 7-0
Talaṅī P. Narsī—Hgl;—तळणी प. नर्सी	.. 13-0	1-5; 541; 114; 238	Khudaja; 1-0
Talatoṅḍī—Ptr;—तळतोडी	.. N; 22-0	1-8; 273; 58; 131	.. ..
Talatumbā—Pth;—तळतुंबा	.. N; 15-4	1-0; 184; 36; 74	Chikhal- thana Bk.; 2-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B a s m a t h; 2·0	B a s m a t h; 2·2; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Pingali; 2·0	Pingali; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
M a n w a t h 16·0 Road;	Babhalgaon; 2·0; Sat.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nandapur; 4·0	Nandapur; 4·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;w.	Cs (c).
Chondhi; 13·0	Jawala; 4·0; Sun.	Nageshwadi; 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
Hingoli; 35·0	Adgaon; 5·0; Sat.	.. 6·0	br.	Sl (pr); tl.
Partur; 32·0	Dudha; 2·0; Wed.	.. 20·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Uşmanpur; 2·0	Satona Kh.; 4·0; Mon.	.. 9·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Parbhani; 11·0	Sadegaon; 2·0; Tue.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; M; dg; dh; lib.
Purna; 7·0	Purna; 7·0; Mon.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt.; Cs (c); Daji Gurav Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 5 tl; 2 M; mq; dg.
Nandapur; 12·0	Kalamnuri; 6·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 6·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kanirnath; Fr. Phg. Sud. 9, 10; 5 tl; mq; dg.
Parbhani; 5·0	Parbhani; 5·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs. Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl; 2 mq; dg; lib.
Manwath 4·0 Road;	Kothala; 2·0; Sun.	.. 10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Ganesh Fr. Mg. Sud. 7; 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Durga 3·0 Dhamni;	Hingoli; 5·0; Tue.	Sawarakheda 4·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh; ch; lib.
Malselu; 9·0	Ajegaon; 4·0; Sat.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Chondhi; 14·0	Aundha; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Selu; 32·0	Dudha; 4·0; Wed.	.. 15·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl; M; Old 'Gadhi' 'Fort Remains'.
Hingoli; 14·0	Sengaon; 2·0; Thu.	Audha; 2·0	w.	Cs; 2 tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. 4·0	W; w.	tl; dg.
Selu; 8·0	Chikhal- thana Bk.;	Local; 1·0	w.	tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Talegānv—Ptr;—तलेगांव ..	NE; 20.0	0.8; 349; 105; 203	.. ..
Tāmakaḷas—Prb;—तामकळस ..	SE; 12.0	0.6; 84; 17; 60	Tadkalas; 2.0
Tāmasavāḍī—Prb;—तामसवाडी ..	SW; 11.0	1.3; 237; 42; 122	Bharaswada; 3.0
Tāmbulgañv—Gkd;—तांबुलगांव ..	E; 12.0	1.1; 176; 41; 96	Ashtur; 2.0
Tānduḷavāḍī—Gkd;—तांदुळवाडी ..	SE; 20.0	4.8; 1155; 214; 536	Local; ..
Tānduḷavāḍī—Hgl;—तांदुळवाडी ..	W; 26.0	2.3; 257; 56; 145	Sengaon; 8.0
Tānduḷavāḍī—Jnt;—तांदुळवाडी ..	S; 10.0	2.3; 371; 87; 202	Kupta; 2.0
Tapovan—Bmt;—तपोवन ..	W; 14.0	1.9; 1048; 204; 509	Jawala; 3.0
Tapovan—Hgl;—तपोवन ..	NW; 24.0	0.8; 159; 20; 48	Kadoli; 3.0
Taraṅgaḷ—Bmt;—तरंगळ ..	S; 9.0	0.9; DESERTED	.. ..
Tārugavhāṅ—Pth;—तारुगवहाण ..	S; 12.0	0.9; 253; 51; 105	Kansur; 2.0
Taroḍā—Kmr;—तरोडा ..	N; 5.0	2.6; 203; 38; 126	Wakodi; 2.0
Taroḍā—Prb;—तरोडा ..	S; 4.0	6.8; 1045; 189; 387	Local; ..
Tāthāpūr—Jnt;—तठापूर ..	SE; 6.0	1.4; 112; 35; 57	Bori; 4.0
Taṭṭu Javalā—Prb;—तट्टू जवळा ..	E; 8.0	3.2; 601; 131; 312	Pingali; 2.0
Telagāñv—Bmt;—तेलगांव ..	W; 10.0	1.3; 204; 44; 111	Adgaon; 5.0
Telajāpūr—Gkd;—तेलजापूर ..	E; 4.0	0.7; 182; 40; 112	Palam; 3.0
Teṃbhūradarā—Kmr;—टेंभूरदरा ..	S; 10.0	0.8; 63; 17; 39	Nandapur; 2.0
Teṃbhūrṅī—Bmt;—टेंभूर्णी ..	W; 6.0	2.6; 1183; 246; 468	Basmath; 6.0
Thaḍī Pimpalagāñv—Gkd;— थडी पिंपळगांव ..	W; 17.0	1.3; 386; 75; 162	Shelgaon; 3.0
Theṅge Vaḍagāñv—Ptr;—ठेंगे वडगांव ..	NE; 11.0	2.2; 252; 61; 63	Mantha; 2.0
Thār—Pth;—थार ..	SE; 10.0	1.1; 320; 58; 158	Hamdapur; 2.0
Thoḷā—Prb;—ठोळा ..	S; 14.0	2.6; 547; 124; 253	Dhasadi; 3.0
Thombare Pimpalagāñv—Prb;— होबरे पिंपळगांव ..	SW; 7.0	4.5; 550; 107; 269	Umri; 2.0



Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
..	..	..	12-0	n; w. tl.
Mirkhel;	6-0 Tadhkalas; 2-0; Sun.	..	..	rv. tl.
Singnapur;	7-0 Umri; 4-0; Fri.	..	..	w. Sl (pr); tl.
Gangakhed;	9-0 Ashtur; 2-0; Sun.	Palam;	5-0	w. tl.
Gangakhed;	12-0 Rani Sawar- 12-0; Tue. gaon;	..	..	W; w. Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh; ch.
Hingoli;	24-0 Yeldari 6-0; Wed. Camp;	Yeldari Camp;	10-0	rv. Cs; tl.
Manwath Road;	10-0 Walur; 4-0; Wed.	Bori;	7-0	w. Cs; Mahanubhav Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; M; ch.
Chondhi;	14-0 Jawala; 3-0; Sun.	Nageshwadi;	2-0	W. Sl (pr); *Vyadheswar Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; tl; M; dh; ch. *Vyadheswar temple famous for its architec- tural beauty.
Kekat Umara;	5-0 Washim; 7-0; Sun.	Kanergaon Naka;	9-0	W. Cs; tl.
DESERTED				
Manwath Road;	20-0 Kansur; 2-0; Thu.	..	..	rv. tl.
Borda;	14-0 Kalamnuri; 4-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	5-0	W; w.
Singanapur;	2-0 Parbhani; 3-0; Sat.	Local;	1-0	w. Sl (pr); tl; M; mq; dg; ch.
Parbhani;	23-0 Bori; 2-0; Mon.	..	1-4	n. *Cs; tl; dg; ch. *Co-operative and its Bank.
Pingali;	2-0 Pingali; 2-0; Thu.	..	..	W; w. Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; ch.
Basmath;	11-0 Aral; 5-0; Fri.	..	10-2	W. tl.
Gangakhed;	10-0 Palam; 3-0; Sat.	Palam;	4-0	W; w. ch.
Nandapur;	3-0 Nandapur; 3-0; Thu.	..	10-0	W; w. tl.
Basmath;	6-0 Local; .. Fri.	..	6-0	w. Sl (pr); Cs; Fr. Ps. Vad. 7; 2 tl.
Vadgaon;	12-0 Sonpeth; 6-0; Mon.	..	15-0	rv. Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Partur;	11-0 Mantha; 2-0; Fri.	Mantha;	2-0	w. Sl (pr); Cs. tl.
Dhondi;	12-0 Rampuri 3-0; Thu. Bk.;	Pathri;	10-0	rv. 2 tl.
Dhondi;	3-0 Wazur; 2-0; Fri.	..	..	W. Sl (pr); tl; dh; ch.
Singnapur;	5-0 Umri; 2-0; Fri.	..	..	w. Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Thorāvā—Bmr;—थोरावा ..	SW; 3-0	3-3; 780; 148; 424	Basmath; 4-0
Tīkhāḍī—Kmr;—तीखाडी ..	.. ..	0-9; DESERTED	
Tivathāṇā—Gkd;—तिवठाणा ..	W; 6-0	1-7; 429; 86; 191	Gangakhed; 6-0
Tokavāḍī—Ptr;—टोकवाडी ..	E; 19-0	2-1; 364; 89; 188	.. ..
Toṇḍāpūr—Kmr;—तोंडापूर ..	SE; 22-0	4-4; 1082; 211; 495	Waranga; 2-0
Toraṇā—Ptr;—तोरणा ..	SE; 10-0	1-6; 7; 1; 6	Shelgaon; 3-0
Tovhā—Kmr;—टोव्हा ..	SE; 11-0	1-7; 341; 65; 190	Potra; 3-4
Tulajāpūr—Prb;—तुळजापूर ..	NW; 6-0	1-5; 257; 52; 156	Arvi; 2-0
Tupā—Kmr;—तुपा ..	E; 6-0	2-0; 526; 96; 226	Salwa; 2-0
Tupā—Ptr;—तुपा ..	N; 24-0	1-4; 128; 26; 78	Jaipur; 5-0
Turā—Pth;—तुरा ..	SW; 4-0	3-6; 630; 126; 293	Rampuri Kh.; 2-0
Turk-Pimparī—Hgl;—तुर्क पिपरी	S; 10-0	1-0; 228; 64; 127	Yehelegaon; 2-0
Ujal Ambā—Prb;—उजल अंबा ..	SW; 6-0	2-0; 194; 39; 91	Umri; 3-0
Ukaḍagānv Thāḍī—Gkd;— उकडगांव थडी	W; 17-0	1-5; 919; 197; 169	Shelgaon; 3-0
Ukaḍagānv (Jahāgīr)—Gkd;— उकडगांव (जेहागीर)	SE; 12-0	1-6; 508; 96; 178	Rani Sawar- gaon; 2-0
Ukaḍagānv (Maktā)—Gkd;— उकडगांव (मक्ता)	W; 8-0	1-6; 386; 87; 225	Ukhali Bk.; 2-0
Ukalagānv—Pth;—उकलगांव ..	E; 5-0	0-8; 906; 176; 413	Manwath; 1-0
Ukhaladavāḍī—Prb;—उखळदवाडी	E; 9-0	3-0; 1707; 339; 823	Asola; 3-0
Ukhalī—Jnt;—उखळी ..	SE; 20-0	3-4; 992; 176; 482	Asegaon; 4-0
Ukhalī Bk.—Gkd;—उखळी बु. ..	SW; 10-0	10-2; 2444; 501; 772	Local; ..
Ukhalī Kh. (Māl)—Gkd;— उखळी खु. (माल)	SW; 8-0	2-6; 714; 149; 208	Ukhali Bk.; 2-0
Umarā—Bmtj;—उमरा ..	NW; 9-0	3-3; 573; 125; 279	Shirad; 2-0
Umarā—Gkd;—उमरा ..	E; 10-0	1-6; 384; 73; 214	Ashtur; 1-4

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Basmath; 4.0	Basmath; 4.0; Tue.	Basmath; 3.0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; 2 tl; M; mq; dg;
<b>DESERTED</b>				
Gangakhed; 6.0	Gangakhed; 6.0; Mon.	Gangakhed; 6.0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. 2.0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Nanded; 20.0	Balapur; 6.0; Tue.	Waranga Phata; 1.4	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Mahadeo Fr. Mg. Sud. 3; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; M.
Satona Kh.; 6.0	Satona Kh.; 6.0; Mon.	.. ..	.. ..	Cs (c); tl.
Borda; 5.4	Balapur; 5.4; Fri.	Balapur; 6.0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Dastagir Maharaj Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl.
Pedgaon; 3.0	Pedgaon; 3.0; Sun.	Dharma-puri; 3.0	w.	2 tl.
Borda; 16.0	Gaul; 4.0; Wed.	Saiwa; 2.0	W; w.	Sl (pr).
Selu; 32.0	Dudha; 4.0; Wed.	.. 13.0	W; w.	tl.
Manwath Road; 15.0	Rampuri Kh.; 2.0; Tue.	Pathri; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Hingoli; 10.0	Aundha Nagnath; 5.0 Thu.	.. 0.4	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs ; tl.
Singnapur; 4.0	Umri; 2.0; Fri.	.. 4.0	w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Vadgaon; 8.0	Local; .. Wed.	.. 15.0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 ti; ch.
Gangakhed; 10.0	Rani Sawar-gaon; 2.0; Tue.	.. 8.0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Ukhali; 1.0	Ukhali Bk.; 2.0; Tue.	Gangakhed; 8.0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; mq; gym; ch.
Manwath Road; 5.0	Manwath; 1.0; Mon.	Manwath; 3.0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Pingali; 3.0	Pingali; 3.0; Thu.	.. 3.0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Neminath Maharaj Fr. 8 tl; mq; 3 dg; M.
Parbhani; 16.0	Asegaon; 4.0; Wed.	Rameshwar; 7.0	W.	Sl. (pr); Cs; Vitthal Fr. Asd. Sud. 11; 2 tl; dg; dh.
Local; 1.0	Local; .. Tue	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Pa. Vad. 5; 5 tl; M; mq; dh; ch; dp.
Ukhali Bk.; 3.0	Ukhali Bk.; 2.0; Tue.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Fr. Ct. Sud. 10; 3 tl.
Chondhi; 7.0	Shirad; 2.0; Sat.	.. 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M.
Gangakhed; 12.0	Ashtur; 1.0; Sun.	Palam; 5.0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; M; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop. ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Umarā—Hgl;—उमरा ..	E; 6-0	3-7; 765; 164; 480	Jawala Ingoli; 2-0
Umarā—Kmr;—उमरा ..	W; 3-0	1-0; 298; 50; 154	Kalamnuri; 3-0
Umarā—Pth;—उमरा ..	S; 12-0	5-0; 1109; 222; 490	Kansur; 2-0
Umarad—Jnt;—उमरद ..	S; 15-0	1-7; 194; 47; 128	.. ..
Umaradarī—Hgl;—उमरदरी ..	W; 18-0	2-0; 153; 33; 87	Narsi; 6-0
Umarī—Prb;—उमरी ..	SW; 10-0	6-3; 1769; 296; 672	Local; ..
Umarakhedā—Ptr;—उमरखडा ..	N; 20-0	3-5; 654; 184; 185	Mantha; 3-0
Umarathadī—Gkd;—उमरथडी ..	W; 8-0	1-6; 169; 30; 63	Deulgaon; 1-0
Uṇḍegānv—Gkd;—उंडेगाव ..	S; 12-0	1-8; 513; 111; 225	Wadwani; 2-0
Uṇḍegānv—Jnt;—उंडेगांव ..	SE; 15-4	3-8; 989; 207; 444	Local; ..
Usavad (Andvādī)—Ptr;—उसवद (अन्दवाडी) ..	N; 30-0	6-6; 1190; 224; 681	Pangari Bk.; 10-0
Uṭī—Hgl;—उटी ..	N; 24-0	8-0; 918; 202; 456	Sakra; 2-0
Uṭī—Jnt;—उटी ..	N; 12-0	1-8; 300; 60; 198	.. ..
Vaḍacunā—Hgl;—वडचुना ..	S; 20-0	5-8; 312; 65; 183	Narsi; 7-0
Vaḍad—Bmt;—वडद ..	W; 9-0	1-8; 777; 140; 411	Purjal; 2-0
Vaḍad—Hgl;—वडद ..	N; 14-0	2-0; 359; 74; 218	Phalegaon; 4-0
Vāḍhatī—Jnt;—वाढती ..	NE; 10-0	1-8; 171; 35; 64	Adgaon; 3-0
Vaḍagānv Kille—Kmr;—वडगांव किल्ले ..	SE; 8-0	3-6; 930; 182; 465	Balapur; 5-0
Vaḍagānv Sarhad—Ptr;—वडगांव सरहद ..	NE; 32-0	2-3; 388; 85; 206	Khoradsa- wangi. 5-0
Vaḍagānv, P. Tākālī—Prb;— वडगांव, प. टाकळी ..	NW; 12-0	1-5; 304; 55; 165	Pedgaon; 5-0
Vaḍagānv Tarf Basamath—Prb;— वडगांव तर्फ बसमत ..	NE; 17-0	1-1; 120; 25; 52	Purna; 7-0
Vaḍagānv Tarf Javalā—Kmr;— वडगांव तर्फ जवळा ..	S; 8-0	1-6; 695; 140; 359	Jawala 1-0 Panchal.
Vaḍagānv Tarf Pāthri—Prb;— वडगांव तर्फ पाथरी ..	S; 14-0	1-5; 958; 194; 497	Bharaswada; 2-0
Vaḍagānv Vaidya—Ptr;—वडगांव वैद्य ..	N; 17-0	1-4; 929; 190; 499	Local; ..

Railway Station ; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Navalgavhan; 6·0	Hingoli; 6·0; Tue.	.. 6·0	w.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Nandapur; 7·0	Kalamnuri; 3·0; Mon.	Local; ..	W;w.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Manwath Road. .. ..	Kansur; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	SI (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Hingoli; 14·0	Pusegaon; 4·0; Mon.	Charthana; 12·0	n.	2 tl; ch.
Singnapur; 6·0	Singnapur; 6·0; Fri.	Siddheshwar; 10·0	w.	Cs; tl.
Partur; 14·0	Mantha; 3·0; Fri.	.. ..	w.	SI (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; dg; 2 dh.
Selu; 16·0	.. ..	.. 2·0	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; Old Fort; still in good con- dition.
Gangakhed; 10·0	Walur; 3·0; Fri.	.. 4·0	rv;w.	SI (pr), tl.
Gangakhed; 11·0	Supe; 5·0; Sun.	Gangakhed; 10·0	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Chondhi; 12·0	Adgaon; .. Sat.	.. 2·4	w.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); Maha- deo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; M; ch.
Selu; 31·0	Pewa; 5·0; Mon.	.. 15·0	rv;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 4 tl.
Hingoli; 25·0	Sakra; 2·0; Sun.	Yeldari Camp; 8·0	w.	SI (pr); Cs; Yeshwant Maharaj Fr; 2 tl; M; dh.
.. ..	.. ..	Yeldari Camp; 8·0	W;rv.	3 tl; dg; ch.
Hingoli; 15·0	Siddheshwar; 2·0; Sun.	Siddheshwar Camp; 5·0	n.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Basmath; 8·0	Jawala Bazar; 4·0; Sun.	Basmath; 10·0	w.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Malselu; 4·0	Kanergaon; 6·0; Mon.	Local; 1·4	w.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Parbhani; 27·0	Adgaon; 3·0; Sat.	Pachegaon; 3·0	W;w.	2 tl.
Borda; 5·0	Balapur; 5·0; Tue.	.. 4·0	W;w.	2 SI (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dg.
Partur; 32·0	Lonar; 5·0; Mon.	.. 20·0	W;w.	SI (pr); tl.
Pedgaon; 5·0	Kothala; 2·0; Sat.	.. 4·0	rv.	Cs; tl; dg.
Purna; 7·0	Purna; 7·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Cs; Maruti Fr. Ps. Sud. 7 tl.
Basmath; 6·0	Dongarkada; 2·0; Mon.	Dongarkada; 5·0	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs (c); Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; ch.
Singnapur; 6·0	Umri; 5·0; Fri.	.. ..	w.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; M; ch.
Partur; 17·0	Shevali; 4·0; Tue.	.. 9·0	w.	SI (pr); tl; mq; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Vaḍahivarā—Hgl;—वडहिवरा ..	W; 26.0	4.6; 336; 69; 165	Sengaon; 4.0
Vaḍāli—Jnt;—वडाळी ..	W; 5.0	3.4; 717; 133; 373	Jintur; 5.0
Vāḍhegānv—Ptr;—वाढेगांव ..	SW; 25.0	1.4; 201; 42; 104	... ..
Vāḍhonā—Ptr;—वाढोना ..	SE; 7.0	2.8; 625; 122; 233	.. 2.0
Vāḍhonā, P. Narsi—Hgl;— वाढोना, प. नर्सी.	W; 25.0	6.3; 1070; 217; 539	Pankanergaon; 2.0
Vāḍhonā, P. Vāsīm—Hgl;— वाढोना, प. वाशीम.	N; 22.0	1.1; 119; 27; 74	Kanergaon; 5.0
Vāḍī—Jnt;—वाडी ..	W; 17.0	2.6; 461; 99; 248	Charthana; 8.0
Vāḍī—Pth;—वाडी ..	W; 5.0	5.5; 979; 201; 359	.. ..
Vāḍī Bk.—Gkd;—वाडी बु. ..	E; 18.0	1.3; 337; 64; 158	Peth Shiwni; 1.0
Vāḍī Kh.—Gkd;—वाडी खु. ..	E; 16.0	1.3; 577; 104; 225	Palam; 2.0
Vāḍī Damaī—Prb;—वाडी दमई ..	N; 7.0	2.6; 522; 111; 271	Sadegaon; 1.0
Vāḍī Nāyakotā—Gkd;—वाडी नायकोटा.	W; 8.0	1.8; 150; 42; 80	Local; ..
Vāḍī Pimpalagānv—Gkd;—वाडी पिंपळगांव.	W; 17.0	1.2; 359; 74; 118	Shelgaon; 3.0
Vāḍī Tulajāpūr—Bmt;—वाडी तुळजापूर.	E; 13.0	1.6; 239; 47; 113	Adgaon; 1.0
Vāghadarā—Kmr;—वाघदरा ..	E; 8.0	0.5; 136; 28; 79	Kalamnuri; 6.0
Vāghajāli—Hgl;—वाघजाळी ..	W; 23.0	4.2; 1006; 200; 416	Ajegaon; 7.0
Vāgaravāḍī—Bmt;—वागरवाडी ..	NW; 14.0	2.2; 253; 55; 127	Aundha Nagnath;
Vāghadarī—Gkd;—वाघदरी ..	S; 14.0	5.1; 798; 157; 486	Pimpaldari; 3.0
Vāghāḍī—Ptr;—वाघाडी ..	N; 5.0	3.7; 543; 113; 300	Babultara; 2.0
Vāghālā—Pth;—वाघाळा ..	S; 10.0	7.2; 1532; 290; 701	Local; ..
Vāghālā—Ptr;—वाघाळा ..	NE; 26.0	1.9; 348; 80; 195	.. ..
Vāghalagānv (Gopā)—Gkd;— वाघलगांव (गोपा).	E; 5.0	2.3; 295; 62; 167	Mardasgaon; ..
Vāghalagānv (Japṭī)—Gkd;— वाघलगांव (जप्टी)	W; 18.0	2.3; 248; 49; 139	Shelgaon; 3.0
Vāghī—Bmt;—वाघी ..	E; 4.0	1.3; 484; 99; 276	Shirad Shahapur;
Vāghī (Bobḍe)—Jnt;—वाघी (बोबडे).	S; 14.0	1.4; 560; 128; 315	Bori; 6.0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand ; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Hingoli;	15.0	Sengaon;	4.0; Wed.	Sengaon;	4.0	w.	Cs; tl.
Selu;	28.0	Jintur;	5.0; Tue.	Jintur;	5.0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	8.0	n/w.	Cs (mp); tl.
Partur;	6.0	Mantha;	7.0; Fri.	..	1.0	W/w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Hanu- man Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; dg; ch.
Malselu;	18.0	Pankanergaon;	2.0; Tue.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Kanergaon;	5.0	Kanergaon;	5.0; Mon.	..	4.0	w.	Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Selu;	20.0	Vaghi;	2.0; Wed.	..	6.0	W/w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	Pathri;	5.0	w.	Sl (pr); mq.
Gangakhed;	20.0	Palam;	3.0; Sat.	..	1.0	W/w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq.
Purna;	6.0	Palam;	4.0; Mon.	..	2.0	W/w.	Cs (c); 2 tl.
Parbhani;	10.0	Sadegaon;	1.0; Tue.	Zari;	3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Vadgaon;	3.0	Local;	.. Fri.	Gangakhed;	8.0	rv/w.	5 tl.
Vadgaon;	12.0	Shelgaon;	3.0 ..	..	15.0	rv/w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Basmath;	10.0	Aral;	2.0; Fri.	..	12.0	w.	tl.
Hingoli;	20.0	Kalamnuri;	8.0; Mon.	Kalamnuri;	8.0	rv/w.	2 tl.
Washim;	22.0	Hariyal;	3.0; Sun.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Chondhi;	12.0	Aundha Nagnath;	2.0; Thu.	Local;	..	W.	tl.
Gangakhed;	15.0	Kingaon;	4.0; Wed.	Ujani Pati;	3.0	rv/w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; dh; gym; ch.
Partur;	6.0	Partur;	6.0; Sat.	Partur;	5.0	W/w.	2 tl; ch.
Manwath Road;	8.0	Babhulgaon;	3.0; Sat.	Pathri;	10.0	w.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; ch.
Selu;	34.0	Dudha;	3.0; Wed.	..	15.0	rv/w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Gangakhed;	4.0	Gangakhed;	4.0; Mon.	Mardaa	0.2	W/w.	Cs (c); tl; ch.
Vadgaon;	11.0	Sonpeth;	4.0; Mon.	..	13.0	rv/w.	2 tl.
Chondhi;	3.0	Chondhi;	3.0; ..	..	1.4	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parbhani;	12.0	Bori;	6.0; Mon.	..	3.0	w.	Sambaya Fr. Vsk. Sud; 2 tl; mq.

Village Name (1)	Direction Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Vāghī (Dhānorā)—Jnt;— वाघी (धानोरा).	NW; 16.0	6.2; 1194; 262; 640	Charthana; 2.0
Vāghoḍā—Ptr;— वाघोडा	.. N; 16.0	1.9; 538; 96; 294	.. ..
Vāghur—Gkd;— वाघुर	.. NE; 9.0	13.7; 3638; 748; 1691	Local; ..
Vāhegānv (Sātārā)—Ptr;— वाहेगांव (सातारा).	S; 16.0	3.3; 489; 175; 130	Ashti; 2.0
Vāhegānv (Śrīṣṭī)—Ptr;— वाहेगांव (श्रीष्ठी).	S; 8.0	2.4; 521; 99; 263	Srishti; 2.0
Vāī—Jnt;— वाई	.. SW; 10.0	2.5; 643; 190; 340	Charthana; 3.0
Vāī—Kmr;— वाई	.. E; 3.0	1.4; 528; 94; 352	Kalamnuri; 2.0
Vāī—Ptr;— वाई	.. N; 10.0	7.3; 1113; 223; 616	Pangari Gosavi; 2.0
Vājāpūr—Hgl;— वैजापूर	.. ..	2.2; 326; 63; 209	Narsi; 1.4
Vājjoḍā—Ptr;— वैजोडा	.. NE; 5.0	3.4; 767; 164; 342	Rohina Bk.; 3.4
Vāī Tarf Dhāmaṅgānv—Bmt;— वाई तर्फ धामणगांव.	N; 7.6	2.2; 615; 134; 285	Sendursana; 1.0
Vāī Tarf Lāsīnā—Bmt;— वाई तर्फ लासीना.	S; 8.0	2.4; 371; 70; 174	Lon Bk.; 2.0
Vājhoḷā—Hgl;— वांभोळा	.. N; 21.0	2.6; 317; 63; 223	Phalegaon; 2.0
Vākoḍī—Kmr;— वाकोडी	.. E; 9.0	8.7; 2180; 452; 1003	Local; ..
Vākhārī—Bmt;— वाखारी	.. S; 7.0	4.8; 971; 255; 561	Lon Bk.; 3.0
Vākī—Pth;— वाकी	.. NW; 17.0	1.2; 248; 47; 161	Selu; 2.0
Valakheḍ—Ptr;— वलखेड	.. S; 4.0	2.6; 637; 124; 353	Partur; 4.0
Vājākī—Hgl;— वाळकी	.. SW; 14.0	2.2; 543; 105; 311	Aundha; 3.0
Vaḷaṅā—Hgl;— वळणा	.. W; 24.0	4.1; 806; 164; 437	Kendra Bk; 3.0
Vaḷaṅavāḍī—Pth;— वलंगवाडी	.. N; 15.0	1.3; 166; 28; 55	Walur; 3.0
Vālur—Pth;— वालूर	.. N; 19.0	4.2; 5806; 1106; 2346	Local; ..
Vandan—Gkd;— वंदन	.. W; 7.0	2.3; 547; 120; 290	Waradgaon; 2.0



Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand ; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Selu;	20·0 Local; .. Wed.	.. 7·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urs. Ps. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dg; ch.
..	.. .. ..	.. 8·0	w;n.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Dhondi;	6·0 Local; .. Fri.	.. 6·0	rv;w.	3 Sl (pr, 2m); Cs (c); Pir Urs. Ct. Sud. 15; 9 tl; M; mq; dg; 2 dh; ch; dp.
Partur;	12·0 Ashti; 2·0; Fri.	Partur; 16·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Usmanpur;	8·0 Shrishti; 2·0; Sat.	Partur; 6·0	rv;W. w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Selu;	14·0 Charthana; 3·0; Mon.	Jagewada; 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
Nandapur;	8·0 Kalamnuri; 2·0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh; ch.
Partur;	10·0 Pangari 2·0; Mon. Gosavi;	.. 1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 7 tl; dh; ch.
Hingoli;	10·0 Narsi; 2·0; Thu.	.. ..	..	
Partur;	7·0 Mantha; 7·0; Sat.	Rohina Bk.; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Chondhi;	2·0 Amba; 2·0; ..	.. 0·1	w.	
Marsul;	2·0 Basmath; .. Tue.	Basmath; 6·0	w.	2 tl; Shri Brahmadeo Tem- ple.
Kanergaon;	4·0 Kanergaon; 4·0; Mon.	.. 7·0	w.	tl.
Hingoli;	20·0 Gol; 2·0; Wed.	Kalamnuri; 9·0	n;W; w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; 2 Cs. (c Misc.); Yedoba Fr. Srn Sud. 5; and Phg. Sud. 10; 2 tl; lib; 2 dg.
Marsul;	2·4 Basmath; 6·0; Tue.	Basmath; 7·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadeo; Fr.; 2 tl; ch.
Selu;	2·0 Selu; 2·0; Sun.	.. 4·0	w.	tl.
Partur;	3·0 Partur; 4·0; Sat.	Partur; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr);Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Chondhi;	15·0 Aundha 3·0; Thu.	Suregaon; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kanhoba Fr. 2 tl.
Malselu;	15·0 Koyali; 3·0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Selu;	4·0 Walur; 3·0; Wed.	.. ..	rv;w.	Cs.; tl.
Selu;	6·0 Local ; .. ..	.. 7·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); Belaji Fr. Aah. Sud. 10; Valmikeshwar Mahadeo Mg. Vad. 13; 2 tl; 2 M; 6 mq.
Waradgaon;	2·0 Naikata; 3·0; Fri;	Gangakhed; 7·0	rv;W; w.	Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Vāngī—Prb;— वांगी	.. E; 3-0	3-9; 1268; 244; 581	Asola; 2-0
Vāngī—Pth;— वांगी	.. S; 10-0	0-9; 282; 61; 131	Hamdapur; 2-0
Vāṅī Saṅgam—Gkd;— वाणी संगम.	W; 20-0	2-4; 526; 109; 133	Sonpeth; 2-0
Vaṅjāravādī—Hgl;— वंजारवाडी	W. ..	0-9; 56; 11; 21	.. ..
Vāṅjoḷā—Ptr;— वांजोळा	.. E; 10-0	2-7; 693; 149; 360	Idoli Bk.; 2-0
Vāpaṭī—Bmt;— वापटी	.. N; 15-0	3-8; 1,176; 193; 397	Local; ..
Varādī—Kmr;— वराडी	.. N; 10-0	1-3; 326; 63; 170	Ganjapur; 4-0
Varakheḍ—Gkd;— वरखेड	.. E; 10-0	2-3; 289; 55; 136	Ashtur; 1-0
Varakheḍā—Hgl;— वरखेडा	.. NW; 20-0	2-9; 511; 116; 338	Ajegaon; 4-0
Varakheḍ—Pth;— वरखेड	.. W; 11-0	3-8; 733; 134; 330	Hadgaon Bk.; 2-0
Vāraṅgā Tarf Nāndāpur—Kmr;— वारंगा तर्फ नांदपुर.	SW; 4-0	3-5; 903; 188; 546	Kalamnuri; 3-0
Varaphaḷ—Ptr;— वरफळ	.. E; 3-0	6-3; 1276; 238; 558	Local; ..
Varavaṅṭī—Gkd;— वरवंटी	.. E; 10-0	1-0; 314; 60; 126	Rani Sawar-gaon. 2-0
Vāranā—Jnt;— वारना	.. S; 7-4	3-1; 742; 138; 285	Charāmbha; 1-0
Varpuḍ—Prb;— वरपुड	.. .. ..	0-9; 144; 35; 88	.. ..
Vāraṭaḷā—Bmt;— वारटळा	.. N; 7-0	1-7; 108; 19; 56	Amba; 2-0
Varūḍ—Jnt;— वरूड	.. W; 3-0	7-4; 1243; 251; 581	Jintur; 3-0
Varūḍ—Kmr;— वरूड	.. S; 25-0	2-6; 879; 175; 485	Dongarkada; 1-0
Varūḍ—Ptr;— वरूड	.. .. ..	1-7; 111; 34; 67	.. ..
Varūḍ Cakrapāṅī—Hgl;— वरूड चक्रपाणी.	N; 23-0	3-7; 991; 178; 615	Local; ..
Varūḍ Gavaḷī—Hgl;— वरूड गवळी.	W; 3-0	3-8; 735; 147; 322	Hingoli; 3-0
Varūḍ-Kāḷī—Hgl;— वरूड काजी.	N; 12-0	0-9; 180; 38; 56	Narsi; 2-0
Varūḍ Saman—Hgl;— वरूड समन	N; 12-0	1-2; 141; 28; 54	Narsi; 2-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Parbhani; 2-0	Parbhani; 2-0; Sat.	Parbhani; 3-0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; M; dh; ch; lib.
Dhondi; 13-0	Rampuri Bk; 4-0; Thu.	Pathri; 10-0	rv.	Cs; 2 tl.
Parali Vaijanath; ..	Sonpeth; 2-0; Mon. .. ..	Sonpeth; 2-0 .. ..	rv;W. ..	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Satona; 5-0	Mantha; 5-0; Fri.	.. 6-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Sirali 2-0	Bolada; 3-0; Fri.	.. w. 3	..	Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 2 tl; M; dh; gym; lib.
Hingoli; 24-0	Kalamnuri; 12-0; Mon.	Kalamnuri; 10-0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Gangakhed; 12-0	Ashtur; 1-0; Sun.	Palam; 6-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Malselu; 17-0	Ajegaon; 4-0; Sat.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Selu; 12-0	Hadgaon Bk; 2-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.. ..	Kalamnuri; 3-0; Mon.	.. 4-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Masai Fr. Ps; tl; ch.
Partur; 3-0	Partur; 3-0; Thu.	Partur; 3-0	rv;W; w.	2 Sl (2 pr); Cs (c); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; mq; dg; ch.
Gangakhed; 10-0	Rani Sawar- gaon; 2-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parbhani; 21-0	Bori; 3-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Champashashti Fr. Mrg. Sud. 2; 2 tl; M; ch; Co-operative Credit Bank.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	w.	tl; mq.
Chondhi; 3-0	Chondhi; 3-0; ..	Basmath; 7-0	w.	tl.
Parbhani; 30-0	Jintur; 3-0; Tue.	Jintur; 3-0	w.	Sl (pr); Narhari Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 6 tl; Co-op. Bank.
Nanded; 17-0	Dongarkada; 1-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
Hingoli; 23-0	Local; .. Mon.	Sengaon; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; M.
Hingoli; 3-0	Hingoli; 3-0; Tue.	Hingoli; 3-0	w.	3 tl.
Hingoli; 10-0	Narsi; 2-0; Thu.	Narsi; 3-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Hingoli; 10-0	Narsi; 2-0; Thu.	Narsi; 3-0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Vasā—Jnt;—वसा	E; 12-0	12-6; 3038; 553; 1208	Local; ..
Vasā—Kmr;—वसई	S; 10-0	3-1; 775; 153; 419	Lakh; 2-0
Vasapāngarā—Kmr;—वसपांगरा	W; 4-0	0-6; DESERTED	
Vasaphal—Kmr;—वसफळ	S; 28-0	1-2; 200; 43; 123	Jawala Panchal; 1-0
Vā: aṅgā Phāṭā—Kmr;—वारंग फाटा.	SW; 24-0	3-5; 1342; 239; 631	Local; ..
Vaṭkalī—Hgl;—वटकळी	W; 20-0	5-8; 899; 188; 480	Kanergaon; 2-0
Vāṭūr—Ptr;—वाटूर	NE; 9-0	5-9; 1338; 264; 716	Local; ..
Vazar Bk.—Jnt;—वझर बु.	NW; 20-0	5-6; 1637; 335; 640	Local; ..
Vazar Kh.—Jnt;—वझर खु.	NW; 17-0	2-1; 327; 66; 116	.. ..
Vazar Sarakaṭe—Ptr;—वझर सरकटे.	N; 27-0	2-9; 1049; 310; 627	Khorwad Sawangi; 12-0
Vazūr Bk.—Pth;—वझूर बु.	SE; 8-0	3-8; 919; 195; 406	Hamdapur; 2-0
Vazūr Kh.—Pth;—वझूर खु.	SE; 8-0	2-7; 349; 79; 186	Hamdapur; 2-0
Velaturā—Hgl;—वेलतुरा	N; 30-0	3-1; 893; 184; 490	Jaipur; 1-0
Viṭā—Gkd;—विटा	W; 18-0	2-1; 745; 164; 440	Sonpeth; 4-0
Viragavhāṅ—Ptr;—विरगव्हाण	NE; 22-0	1-5; 345; 103; 162	Pangari Bk; 2-0
Viregānv—Bmt;—विरगांव	W; 9-0	3-3; 847; 176; 421	Adgaon; 4-0
Viṭā Bk.—Pth;—विटा बु.	S; 12-0	7-3; 1778; 347; 984	Local; ..
Yeḍasī—Kmr;—येडसी	S; 22-0	4-2; 718; 142; 460	Waranga; 2-0
Yeḍūd—Kmr;—येडूद	SE; 11-0	1-6; 945; 200; 556	Mouje Lakh; 2-0
Yegānv—Kmr;—येगांव	E; 12-0	1-5; 171; 40; 104	Balapur; 2-0
Yeldarī—Hgl;—येलदरी	W; 34-0	1-5; 1847; 425; 42	Yeldari Camp; 0-4
Yelakī—Kmr;—येलकी	S; 11-0	3-5; 878; 157; 450	Balapur; 5-0
Yejegānv Gavaḷī—Kmr;— येळेगांव गवळी.	S; 8-0	2-7; 1090; 228; 546	Pothra; 1-0

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Parbhani; 18·0	Bori; 6·0; Mon.	Chincholi 2·0 Daradya;	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 10 tl; M; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Dhamni; 0·2	Hingoli; 6·0; Tue.	.. 6·0	rv;W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
DESERTED				
Nanded; 13·0	Dongarkada; 2·0; Mon.	Dongarkad 5·0	W;w.	Cs (c); tl.
Nanded; 20·0	Balapur; 6·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Masai Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; tl; dg; dh; ch.
.. ..	Pankaner- gaon;	2·0; Tue. .. ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Partur; 9·0	Partur; 9·0; Thu.	Local; W;w.	..	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Selu; 26·0	Local; .. Thu.	Charthana; 14·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Maha- shivaratra Mahadeo Fr. Mg; 4 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	Loni; 7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Partur; 28·0	Kingaon; 3·0; Wed.	.. 3·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; M; ch.
Manwath Road;	Ramtakli; 2·0; Sun.	Pathri; 8·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg.
Manwath Road;	Ramtakli; 3·0; Sun.	Pathri; 8·0	rv.	4 tl; ch.
Hingoli; 30·0	Sakara; 3·0; Sun.	Yeldari; 12·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Vadgaon; 11·0	Sonpeth; 4·0; Mon.	.. 15·0	rv;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Selu; 25·0	Mantha; 6·0; Fri.	Mantha; 6·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Basmath; 8·0	Local; .. Sat.	.. 9·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
.. 16·0	Sonpeth; 3·0; Mon.	.. 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; ch.
Basmath; 6·0	Balapur; 6·0; Tue.	Waranga Phata;	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Daival Malik Urs. Thu. after Ct. Sud. 15; tl; dg; ch.
Dhamni; 0·2	Hingoli; 6·0; Tue.	Hingoli; 6·0	rv;w.	Sl (m); Cs (c); tl.
Borda; 12·0	Balapur; 2·0; Tue.	Local; 2·0	rv;w.	3 tl.
Hingoli; ..	Yeldari Camp;	0·4; Wed. Camp;	rv.	tl.
Borda; 8·0	Balapur; 5·0; Tue.	.. 1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; M; mq; dh.
Borda; 1·0	Borda; 1·0; Fri.	.. 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg.

Village Name (1)	Direction ; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.) ; Pop ; Households ; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office ; Distance (4)
Yeḷegāñv Haṭkar—Kmr;— येळेगांव हटकर.	N; 8-0	9-0; 51; 11; 31	Sirsam Bk; 6-0
Yeḷegāñv Tukārām—Kmr;— येळेगांव तुकाराम.	E; 16-0	4-2; 1359; 257; 553	Ghoda; 6-0
Yeḷī—Jnt;—येळी ..	E; 15-0	2-0; 275; 56; 170	Undegaon; 2-0
Yeḷī—Kmr;—येळी ..	NE; 8-4	1-5; 492; 102; 293	Chincholi; 1-0
Yenolī—Jnt;—येनोली ..	.. 3-4	4-1; 58; 13; 26	Jintur; 3-0
Yeṇorā—Ptr;—येणोरा ..	S; 7-0	5-2; 827; 159; 362	Srishti; 4-0
Yeraṇḍeśvar—Bmt;—येरण्डेश्वर ..	W; 14-0	9-8; 2552; 496; 910	Local; ..
Zāḍagāñv—Hgl;—झाडगांव ..	S; 8-0	2-5; 810; 179; 213	Yelegaon; 1-0
Zāḍagāñv—Prb;—झाडगांव ..	N; 8-0	3-1; 552; 104; 228	Lohagaon; 1-0
Zarā—Kmr;—झरा ..	E; 6-0	1-9; 292; 59; 97	Mauje Vakodi; 4-0
Zarī—Pth;—झरी ..	N; 3-0	5-5; 916; 202; 457	Local; ..
Zarī—Prb;—झरी ..	N; 11-0	16-0; 3920; 830; 1434	Local; ..
Zaroḍā—Kmr;—झरोडा ..	E; 10-0	2-5; 351; 61; 230	Ghoda; 2-0
Zoḍagāñv—Pth;—झोडगांव ..	N; 9-0	4-2; 900; 181; 457	Manwath; 6-0
Zolā—Gkd;—झोला ..	NE; 2-0	1-7; 619; 122; 287	Gangakhed; 1-4

Railway Station ; Distance	Weekly Bazar ; Distance ; Bazar Day	Motor Stand ; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hingoli; ..	Sirsam Bk; 6·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	
Borda; 11·0	Local; .. Mon.	.. 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Tukaram Fr. Jst. Sud. 8; 2 tl; 2 M; dh; dp; Tukaram Maharaj Temple.
Chondhi; 12·0	Adgaon; 3·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Cs (mp); tl.
Hingoli; 5·0	Hingoli; 5·0; Tue.	.. 4·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Parbhani; 30·0	Jintur; 3·0; Tue.	.. 0·4	..	2 tl.
Partur; 6·0	Sakalgaon; 2·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Mirkhel; 6·0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Shri Siddheshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; Shri Nar-sinha Fr. Vs. Sud. 13; 6 tl; 2 M; mq; dh; lib; Shri Siddheshwar temple is famous for its archi-tectural beauty.
Hingoli; 8·0	Aundha Nagnath; 8·0; Thu.	.. 1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Krupan Palkhi Ct. Vad. 5; 4 tl; M; dg.
Pingali; 4·0	Pingali; 4·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; M.
Borda; 16·0	Kalamnuri; 6·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr).
Manwath Road; 11·0	Manwath; 3·0; Mon.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Parbhani; 11·0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr, m.); Cs; 3 tl; 2 mq; 2 dg; dh; gym; lib.
Borda; 10·0	Balapur; 6·0; Tue.	Salwa; 2·6	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); 5 tl.
Manwath Road; 3·0	Manwath; 6·0; Mon.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Gangakhed; 1·4	Gangakhed; 1·4; Mon.	Gangakhed; 2·0	rv;W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.



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# APPENDIX

## CONVERSION FACTORS

### LENGTH

- 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot = 30.48 centimetres
- 1 yard = 91.44 centimetres
- 1 mile = 1.61 kilometres
- 1 nautical mile (U.K.) = 1853.18 metres
- 1 nautical mile (international) = 1852 metres

### AREA

- 1 square foot = 0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard = 0.836 square metre
- 1 acre = 0.405 hectare

### VOLUME

- 1 cubic foot = 0.023 cubic met

### CAPACITY

- 1 gallon (Imperial) = 4.55 litres
- 1 seer (80 tolas) = 0.937 litre
- 1 Madras measure = 1.77 litres

### WEIGHT

- 1 tola = 11.66 grams
- 1 chhatak = 58.32 grams
- 1 seer = 933.10 grams
- 1 maund = 37.32 kilograms
- 1 palam = 34.99 grams
- 1 seer (24 tolas) = 279.93 grams
- 1 viss = 1.40 kilograms
- 1 maund (Madras) = 11.20 kilograms
- 1 candy = 223.94 kilograms
- 1 ounce = 28.35 grams
- 1 pound = 453.59 grams
- 1 hundredweight = 50.80 kilograms
- 1 ton = 1016.05 kilograms

### TEMPERATURE

$$T^{\circ} \text{ Fahrenheit} = 9/5 (T^{\circ} \text{ centigrade}) + 32$$

### METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

#### LENGTH

- 10 millimetres = 1 centimetre
- 100 centimetres = 1 metre
- 1000 metres = 1 kilometre
- 1852 metres = 1 nautical mile (international)

#### AREA

- 100 square millimetres = 1 square centimetre
- 10,000 square centimetres = 1 square metre or centiare.
- 100 square metres = 1 are
- 100 ares = 1 hectare.
- 100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres = 1 square kilometre.

#### VOLUME

- 1,000,000 cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

#### CAPACITY—

- 1000 millilitres = 1 litre
- 1000 litres = 1 kilolitre

#### WEIGHTS

- 1000 milligrams = 1 gram
- 1000 grams = 1 kilogram
- 100 kilograms = 1 quintal
- 1000 kilograms = 1 tonne
- 200 milligrams = 1 carat

## ABBREVIATIONS FOR METRIC UNITS

## (1) DECIMAL MULTIPLES AND SUBMULTIPLES

Prefix	Value in terms of Unit	Abbreviation	Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
kilo	1000	k	(4) VOLUME		
centi	0.01 (10 <sup>-2</sup> )	c	cubic centimetre	cm <sup>3</sup>	cm <sup>3</sup>
milli	0.001 (10 <sup>-3</sup> )	m	cubic millimetre	mm <sup>3</sup>	mm <sup>3</sup>
micro	0.000001 (10 <sup>-6</sup> )	u			

## (2) WEIGHTS

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
tonne	1000 kg	t
quintal	100 kg	q
kilogram	1 kg	kg
gram	1 g	g
milligram	1 mg	mg
carat	200 mg	c

## (3) CAPACITY

kilolitre	1000 l	kl
litre	1 l	l
millilitre	1 ml	ml

## (5) LENGTH

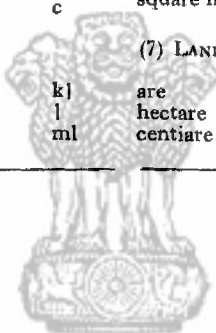
kilometre	1000 m	km
metre	1 m	m
centimetre	1 cm	cm
millimetre	1 mm	mm
micron	1/1000 mm or 10 <sup>-3</sup> mm	um

## (6) AREA

square kilometres	1,000,000 m <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>
square metre	1 m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>
square centimetre	1 cm <sup>2</sup>	cm <sup>2</sup>
square millimetre	1 mm <sup>2</sup>	mm <sup>2</sup>

## (7) LAND MEASURE

are	100 m <sup>2</sup>	a
hectare	100 a	ha
centiare	m <sup>2</sup>	ca



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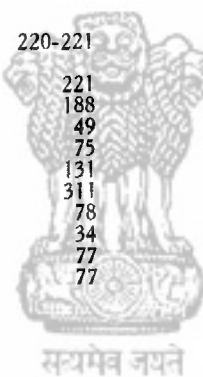
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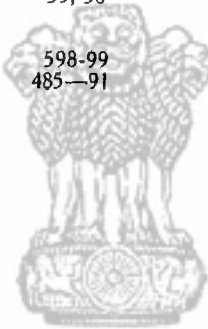
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