

**PRICES AND WAGES IN PUNE REGION,  
1805-1830**

**GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS  
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Prices and wages in Pune region, 1805-1830

Prices and wages in Pune region in a period of  
transition, 1805-1830 A.D.

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The present statistical monograph is based mainly on unpublished, archival sources. For the present work, the material in the Pune Archives has mostly been used. Some relevant material available in the Bombay Archives, the Archives of the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Pune, and the Library of the Servants of India Society, Pune, has also been made use of.

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# CONTENTS

## Part I

1. Introduction
2. Historical situation
3. Source material
4. Price statistics
5. Cost of living and wage structure
6. Summary

Appendices ('A' to 'E')

Tables ('A' to 'N')

Graphs (No. 1 to 10)

Diagrams (No. 1 to 4)

Maps (No. 1 to 3)

## Part II

### Tables

- A. Representative price structure  
(Table no. 1)
  - B. Daily price fluctuations  
(Table no.s 2 to 12)
  - C. Seasonality pattern of prices  
(Table no.s 13 to 24)
  - D. Regional price differences and long-term  
price trend  
(Table no.s 25 to 72)
  - E. Wages  
(Table no.s 73 to 75)
-

Part I

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Historical situation	9
Agricultural population (9)	
Agricultural production (10)	
Consumers (12)	
Trading establishments (16)	
3. Source material	20
4. Price statistics	30
Representative structure (32)	
Daily price fluctuations (36)	
Seasonality pattern of prices (41)	
Regional price differences (43)	
Long-term price trend (51)	
5. Cost of living and wage structure	70
Agricultural income (74)	
Incomes of balutedārs (78)	
Money wage earners (79)	
6. Summary	85

## Appendices

A. Weights and measures, currency etc.	90
B. 'Mokābalā' prices	102
C. Transport and octroi rates etc.	107
D. Sale-deed of a house in the city of Pune in 1816 A.D.	113
E. Balutedāri system: an inquiry, 1829 A.D.	117

## Tables

A. Account book of Tukaram Sadashiv Nagarkar of the Bhawani Peth in the city of Pune, Shake year 1728	25
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

	Page
B. Account books of certain adatiyā Vanis of the city of Pune, Shake year 1750	26
C. Average commodity prices in the Pune city market, for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31 (seers per rupee)	32
D. Equivalent representative values of certain important commodities in the Pune city market for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31 (arranged in different groups of commodities)	33
E. (Same as above)(arranged in the descending order of value)	34
F. The highest and the lowest prices of bajra (in seers per rupee) in the corresponding months of 1805-06, 1806-07 and 1807-08 (Pune city market)	39
G. Commodity price differences between Pune and villages in Pune taluka, 1827-28	46
H. Average yearly commodity prices in Pune and Junnar (in Pune district) 1824-25 (seers per rupee)	49
I. Average yearly commodity prices in Pune and Sholapur, 1827-28 (seers per rupee)	50
J. Average yearly commodity prices in Pune, Junnar and Sholapur for 1808-09 to 1827-28 (seers per rupee)	50
K. Average, standard deviation and coefficient of variation of commodity prices in the Pune city market for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31	52
L. Five year moving averages of prices of different commodities in the Pune city market, for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31	56
M. Index number of availability of seers per rupee in the Pune market for different commodities, for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31 (1807-08 = 100)	58

- N. Average yearly prices of 12 important commodities in the Pune market, 1805-06 to 1830-31, in two periods each of three different sets with 'cut-off' years of 1818-19, 1819-20 and 1820-21 respectively (seers per rupee) 59

### Graphs

- No. 1 Yearly prices of bajra and jowar in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee) 60
- No.s 2-4 Yearly prices of wheat, gram and karale in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee) 60-61
- No.s 5-8 Yearly prices of edible oil, gur, ghee and salt in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee) 62
- No. 9 Five year moving averages of prices of bajra, jowar, wheat, rice and turi in Pune city market, 1807-08 to 1828-29 63
- No. 10 Index number of prices of bajra, turi, gur, ghee and salt, in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (1807-08 = 100) 64

### Diagrams

- No. 1 Average yearly prices of bajra, wheat and ghee in villages in Haveli (Pune) taluka situated at various distances from Pune city in 1827-28 48
- No. 2 Representative price differences between Pune city, the marketing towns and nearby villages in the Pune region 51
- No. 3 Cheapest bajra prices in five quinquenniums between 1805-06 and 1829-30 in Pune city market 55

	Page	
No. 4	Conspectus of wage structure (based on monthly wage figures, in rupees, presented in Table no. 73, in Part II)	83
 <b>Maps</b>		
No. 1	Pune region in western India (Facing p. 3)	
No. 2	Talukas and towns covered in the Pune region (Facing p. 23)	
No. 3	Villages in Haveli (Pune) taluka (Facing p. 46)	

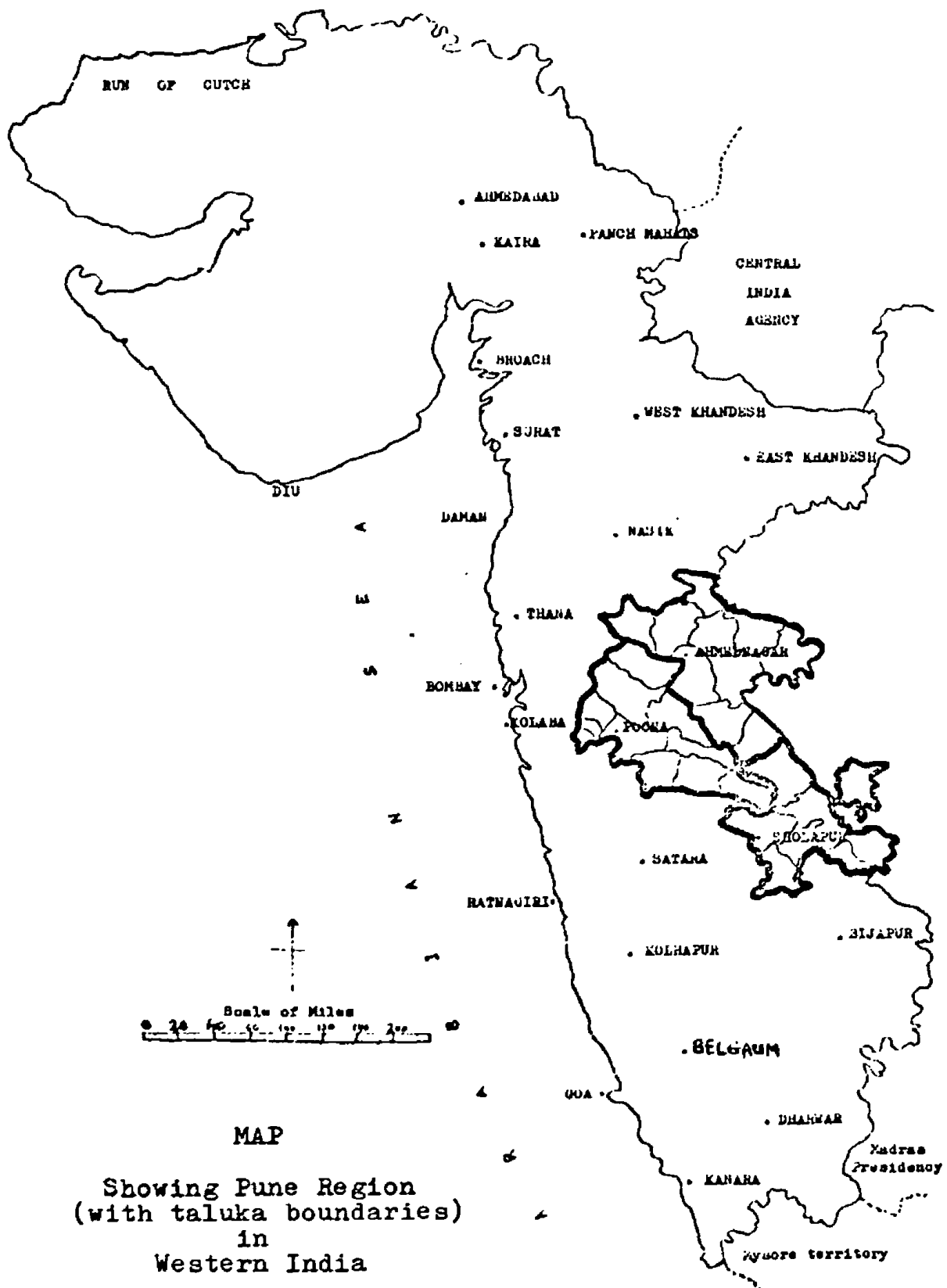
## I

Introduction

The two official series on prices and wages in India available for the early period, namely, 'Prices and Wages in India' and 'Index Number of Indian Prices' cover the period beginning from the year 1861.<sup>1)</sup> For a period prior to that date, some continuous price statistics are available in published form in different works.<sup>2)</sup> Also, mostly, stray, discontinuous and much dispersed statistics on the subject are available here and there, in archival, unpublished records. A larger study in hand aims at compiling, for the first time for any wider region of India, statistical time series on prices and wages for a period of hundred years prior to 1861,

**Map no. 1**  
**Pune region in western India**





**MAP**  
 Showing Pune Region  
 (with taluka boundaries)  
 in  
 Western India

that is, from 1760 to 1860. It relates to western India, which includes, for the purposes of this larger study, Gujarat, Khandesh, Western Maharashtra, Konkan and North Karnataka, - in short, the erstwhile areas of the Bombay province as in 1947.

As western India formed the heartland of the Maratha rule, and also later of the British administration, the prices and wages study may possibly reveal certain implications of an independent semi-feudal economy changing to a subservient colonial economy. The detailed prices and wages statistics may also throw light on different aspects of the working of the market economy, changes in the employment institutions and the employment situation, if any, and the general prices and wages structures etc. in the historical times.

To make the larger study more manageable, and even immediately useful for interested scholars as the search for original, unpolished, archival sources goes on, it was thought desirable to present the study in independent parts. Thus it is, that, the statistical series presented here are confined to the Pune region (comprising of Pune, Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts) for a period of a quarter of a century of 1805 to 1830. The present study is based on the unpublished account papers and other revenue documents, written in Modi script in Marathi language, available mainly in the Paimāsh Daftar and some other sections in the Pune Archives.

The districts of Pune, Sholapur and Ahmednagar formed the central part of the heartland of the Maratha administration, with Pune as the capital of the wider extents of the Maratha Confederacy. The period of 1805 to 1830 falls in about the middle of the century of 1760 to 1860. It also happens to be important from the point of view of the western Indian regional history. The year of the imposition of the British rule, i.e., 1818, came

in the middle of the period. It is not suggested here that the Pune region was the most typical part of the rest of the western India from the point of view of regional economic development. For, there were considerable regional differences - from fertile and commercially advanced Gujarat to hilly and backward areas of Konkan etc. Nor is it suggested here that the period of 1805 to 1830 was the most crucial one in the economic history of western India. Some may even argue that it was mainly from the 1840's that fundamental changes started taking place in the regional economic history, and that, the real divide came only with the 1850's. Still, it may be conceded that the economy of the Pune region - the central part of western India - underwent a great upheaval from 1818. And, therefore, the statistical study of the prices and wages situation of this central region of western India during the quarter of a century mentioned above, may be considered to be important in its own way.

\* \* \*

In any economy, the fundamental activities are necessarily those which relate to production, distribution and consumption of goods. But in the modern economic system, they are conditioned and influenced at every stage by prices and price relations. Prices also reflect changes in production and consumption. It has been argued<sup>3)</sup> that, in spite of periodic changes in individual prices, there exists a broader set of price relations, as there are specific connections between changes in the prices and quantities of individual commodities. Prices of some commodities fluctuate often, and of some more violently than others; and those of others, like, in historical times, of metals, cattle, slaves, etc., remain almost traditionally fixed for long periods of time. Thus, price system, even in historical times, has remained a complex system of many parts connected with each other in diverse ways. In historical times, it was a system stable in the essential balance of its inter-relations - 'a system like a living organism' in its ability to

recover from the serious disorders into which it sometimes fell.<sup>4)</sup> Not all the characteristics of individual prices, again, can be subject to measurement. There were, in historical times, inter-related and pre-determined social-cum-economic institutional factors which had public sanction, and which were directly relevant so far as individual prices were concerned. In a Maratha village or town of the eighteenth century, for example, there were, for each village or town, what were called, separate *gāvkeeteel kāyde*, or rules of the town, whereby the local shop-keeper was required to supply gratis each month, or even, each day, stipulated quantities of different provisions to different local officials, like Patil, Kulkarni, Chaugula etc. In return, he received certain well-stipulated social and economic benefits.<sup>5)</sup> There were, again, different rights and perquisites called *hakka* and *mānpān* - in the form of goods and services received and enjoyed by different local functionaries from others. This was in the form of a stipulated mutual societal interrelationship where village rules and caste rules came into operation - and they were different for different towns and villages.

Now, any analysis of the price system, over a period, has to concern itself with the problem of stability and instability, and its economic effects on the people concerned. The primary data for this can only be individual pure price series taken singly in various geographical regions. Such a 'pure' price series would relate to a homogenous commodity, which is drawn from a single market, i.e., not an average of prices in several markets.<sup>6)</sup> Having a number of such series relating to different geographical regions, a standardized technique of analysis may yield a meaningful result regarding the general price behaviour and the price structure over a period. One has, however, to be very cautious in this regard, as the general average of all prices may obscure the infinite variety of movements and societal

institutional factors which characterise the economic historical process as a whole.<sup>7)</sup>

The one important generalization of Frederick C Mills, as it has been presented in his The Behaviour of Prices (New York, 1927), is that when the price system gets disrupted, it tends, thereafter, to return toward more stable relationship. One can consider evidences like the commercial and industrial revolutions, or, the replacing of a simi-feudal independent economy, by an alien colonial economy, as it happened in the case of western India in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The effects of this change became probably more intensified as the change was accompanied by, or, coincided with the industrial revolution in Britain.

\* \* \*

The Government of India appointed, in 1910, a Prices Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Shri K.L. Datta.<sup>8)</sup> The Committee was called upon to enquire into the actual rise in prices during the fifteen years preceding the date of its appointment. Though it dealt with the period which came almost a century later than that of our present study, it is specially mentioned here because its methods of work and findings may still be of relevance and of interest to us. The report gives statistical information on the course of prices from 1890. For the purpose of measuring the price rise in different regions, the country was divided into 24 centres of economic homogeneity - 20 economic circles, plus four ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras. It was found that there was considerable divergence in the rise of prices in different areas. There was also divergence in the variation of prices of different commodities. It was found that the causes for divergence were of two types: (1) those that operated in bringing the commodities to the market. and (2) those affecting the medium of exchange. The causes were

again divided into two sets: (1) those that were peculiar to India, and (2) those that could be called world factors (increased production of gold etc.). Mr. Datta was of the opinion that production of gold alone could not account for the rise in Indian prices and that the causes were deeper than that. According to Datta, the foremost cause in the rise in Indian prices at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century was the shortage in the supply of agricultural products and raw materials.

So far as western India of 1760-1860 is concerned, earlier to the Indian Prices Enquiry Committee of 1910, the Government of Bombay had appointed a Commission in July 1863, to inquire into the changes which had taken place during the preceding years in the money prices of the principal articles of consumption, in the wages of skilled and unskilled labour, and in houses' rents at the principal military stations in western India.<sup>9)</sup> Since the report of this Commission covers western India of the period 1830 to 1860, it is more directly relevant to our larger study in hand. The Commission reported in March 1864, that prices had been rising without intermission for several years; and that, comparing prices of different articles in 1830 and 1863, the rise was found to be general, and not confined to any one class of articles. The Commission identified the causes of the increase in prices to be as follows:

1. Large importations of silver, and consequent fall in the comparative value of money;
2. Greater demand for all articles of consumption owing to increased means;
3. Less production of cereals, the price of which especially affected the wages of labour;
4. The greater distance whence supplies of grain had to be drawn;

5. Greater employment of labour, owing to railways and other major public and private works newly undertaken;
6. Increased taxation;
7. Prohibition of grain exports by some outside states;
8. Hoarding of grain by producers.

The Commission considered that of all the above causes, the first, that is, the influx of silver was the most important one, and was the most general in its effects.

The period covered by our present statistical study is a quarter of a century, - 1805 to 1830,- which precedes the period, 1830-1860, covered by the Bombay Prices Inquiry Commission of 1863. The socio-economic and political situation that prevailed in western India, or, in the present case, in the Pune region, in 1805-1830, was greatly different as compared to the one that prevailed in the later years of 1830 to 1860. The years 1805-1830 in the Pune region may be considered as a period of transition when one set of conditions gave place to an almost totally different set of new conditions. It is necessary to know about the main features of this changing historical situation for a better understanding of the price history of the period.

\* \* \*

The objective of the present study would be to know about (i) the daily price fluctuations, (ii) the seasonality pattern, (iii) the regional price differences and (iv) the long-term price trend in the Pune region in a historical setting of the years from 1805 to 1830. This will be related to the wages situation during the period.

The study is divided into two parts. Part I is devoted to historical discussion, and analysis of the data, and Part II contains statistical tables.

## II

Historical situation

Before we proceed to study the historical price series as constructed and presented in the tables in Part II, it would be useful at this stage to note, albeit briefly, the historical developments in the Pune region that prevailed during the period under review. For, it was these developments which probably influenced the price trends to a great extent.

The agricultural population, the state of agricultural production, the state of other industries, marketing organisation, transport and communications, and similar other factors were, obviously, important in this regard. As agriculture was predominant in the regional economy, prices of agricultural produce occupied a major place in the price situation of the region.

Agricultural population

From the late 18th and early 19th century village records available in the Jamāv Section in the Pune Archives, and also from information contained in the contemporary Reports<sup>10)</sup> on the Poona Collectorate and on the conquered territories of the Deccan, by Mountstuart Elphinstone (1821), William Chaplin (1822) and W.H. Sykes (1830, 1838) and others, and early survey and settlement reports of the Poona district (1835-1868), we can surmise that, at the beginning of the 19th century, agriculturists formed about 60 per cent of the total population in the Pune region. With the downfall of the Maratha rule in 1818, employment opportunities in various fields such as army, forts, ordnance factories, mints, clerical and religious services, household industries like weaving, paper etc. etc. came to be greatly restricted. As a result, within a decade or so, the population depending solely on agricultural occupation for livelihood appears to have risen to about three-fourths of the total population. Under the



Peshwas, observed Elphinstone, there was scarcely a family of Maratha cultivators to be found which did not receive assistance from brothers or sons serving in the camps either as soldiers or as horse-keepers. Under the British, comparatively, very few Maratha soldiers found employment in the army. In fact, about 35,000 soldiers in the Deccan were discharged immediately after the British took over,<sup>11)</sup> and the erstwhile Maratha soldiery, and the camp-followers were thrown very much on their own resources. H.D. Robertson, the Collector of Poona estimated in May 1818, that, soon after the downfall of the Maratha rule, about 300 discharged men a day were passing through the Poona district bound for their homes to the south of Nira. Former Maratha generals like Patwardhans also discharged many of their troops.<sup>12)</sup> All these and similar other elements started swelling the agricultural population, that is, the population of agricultural producers, soon after the introduction of the British rule in 1818.

#### Agricultural production

Agriculture of this region depended precariously on unpredictable and scanty rainfall brought by the southwest monsoon. In a cyclical period of approximately five years, from the meteorological point of view, generally one year was good, another was bad, and the other three were indifferent. In a good year, the rains fell about 400 to 500 millimetres. Due to hilly terrain at most of the places, there was very little of canal irrigation, and well and channel irrigation was also not possible or practicable at many places. The supply of agricultural commodities, therefore, depended solely on the rains of each year. Along with famines, there were also occasional ravages, which resulted in the scarcity of grain in the market. In the mostly pre-British years of invasions and depredations, grain was generally looted away both from the granaries as also directly off

the fields. The following were the years of major famines and ravages in the Pune region during the period 1805-1830:

1802	Ravages by Holkar
1804	Famine
1818	British conquered the Maratha territory
1824	Famine

The contemporary village records of the Maratha times, available in the Jamāv Section in the Pune Archives, indicate that there was a continuous rise in tillage area under the Marathas. On the other hand, investigations made by the early British officers like Colonel William Henry Sykes, the Statistical Reporter to the Bombay Government, indicate that there was generally a fall in cultivated area after the imposition of the British rule upto at least the 1840's. Severe features of the land revenue policy of the early years of the British rule were probably responsible for this. The original village records of the post-1818 years corroborate this fact. Col. Sykes found that, in all the eight towns in different parts of the region for which he examined the village records, there was an average fall of about 375 acres per town in 1828, than under the Maratha rule in the years 1787 to 1818. <sup>13)</sup> It was with the introduction of the new revenue settlement of the late 1830's and early 1840's that land under cultivation in Pune-Sholapur-Ahmednagar region started expanding.

As for the cropping pattern, no change appears to have taken place in the region during the period 1805-1830. According to the investigations conducted by H.D. Robertson, the Collector of Poona, <sup>14)</sup> bajra, in the 1820's, was found to be the pre-dominant crop in the Poona Collectorate (with 27.5 per cent of the total agricultural produce). Jowar (with 22.5 per cent) was next in importance. Together, the two crops, thus, occupied, half of the total produce in the Pune region. Wheat was 14 per

cent of the total produce, and grams 11.5 per cent. Pulses were grown extensively as mixed crops. Most of the agricultural land was under food crops. Rice, as also salt, were imported from the Mawal and Konkan regions. Very little of commercial crops like cotton (about 0.01% of the total agricultural produce), or, tobacco (about 0.05% of the total agricultural produce) were grown in the Poona Collectorate, in the 1820's.

The productivity of land, during the Maratha times, was not very low and does not appear to have undergone any change during the early decades of the British rule. The average out-turn of bajra, in years of normal rainfall, in unirrigated 'best' land was a little more than 500 seers per acre.<sup>15)</sup>

The land revenue, which was about one-third of the gross produce, was, in the pre-British days, paid in cash or kind. Government remitted taxes for droughts, deprecations and similar other disasters. Roughly, another one-third of the gross produce had to be spent on agricultural operations and payments to the village establishment. The remaining one-third of the produce was generally available to the land-owner for consumption or sale. The cultivators of a village, as a body, paid the land revenue at the rivāj or customary rate, which was, again, liberal at the time of collection. The kamāl rate for each field was fixed more with a purpose of having an accurate record of the resources of the state. Under the British, however, the new revenue administrators started insisting on the strict realisation of the land revenue as per the kamāl rates.

#### Consumers

The non-agriculturist urban population constituted a major element on the demand side in the foodgrains market. Both its size and the nature of its composition were important so far as the demand for agricultural produce was concerned.

The population of the Collectorate of Poona, including the city of Pune, in 1820, was about five lakhs.<sup>16)</sup> The population of the Pune city was then about one-fifth of the district population. In the hey-day of the Maratha rule, in the 1780's, it was, probably, one-third or even more of the district population. Outside the district, in the region, the two cities of Sholapur and Ahmednagar had a population of about 30,000 each at the end of the 18th century. There were also about thirty other market towns in the region, like Junnar, Jamkhed or Parner, for example, with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 each.

As purchasers of commodities, the people of the city of Pune were an important element in the regional market. Pune was a major urban centre in western India, and the most populous city in the Deccan. With the expansion of the Maratha rule, the population of Pune increased due to the increasing number of immigrants who came from different parts of India. Also, they were from various walks of life: artisans, traders, soldiers, clerks, priests, servants, etc. Some of the immigrants had settled in the city permanently while others had not. Young male persons, who, comparatively, eat more than others, always formed greater proportion of the city's immigrants. In 1822, for example, there were, 106 males in Pune city for every 100 females.<sup>17)</sup> In the earlier decades, the proportion of males to women must have been still greater. Any decline in the city's population, therefore, probably resulted in more than proportionate fall in demand for foodgrains etc., as compared to the situation of a mixed population - consisting also of old people, women and children with normal proportions.

According to one contemporary calculation done regarding the pattern of food consumption, in the cities of Pune and Sholapur in 1830, the food consumption accounts were apportioned in the

ratio of 4:3:3 among the male adult, female adult and male child respectively.<sup>18)</sup> Also, it may be mentioned here, that according to the same contemporary estimates, done in 1830, an adult male in Pune consumed, per day, one seer of jowar or bajra,  $\frac{1}{15}$ th seer of dal,  $\frac{1}{30}$ th seer of salt and  $\frac{1}{60}$ th seer of chillies or other spices.<sup>19)</sup>

With the fall of the Maratha rule, the population of the city of Pune declined fast. In 1820, it was estimated by Elphinstone<sup>20)</sup> to be 1,10,000. In 1822, according to the official census of the city, it was 78,915. By 1838, it further declined to 75,170.<sup>21)</sup> Many of those who remained in the city faced unemployment. A larger number of clerks, administrative workers and security men in the government services were retrenched by the British government. According to William Chaplin, who had succeeded Elphinstone as the Commissioner of the Deccan, the scope for their re-employment by the new government was so narrow that hardly one-fifth of the displaced servants could be accommodated in the service of the new government.<sup>22)</sup>

There were more than six thousand learned brahmans in the city of Pune who had subsisted on the religious charity of the Peshwa. With the coming of the British in power, they lost the government support.<sup>23)</sup> The distribution of the annual dakshinā in Pune by the Peshwa government to the learned brahmans was to the tune of five lakhs of rupees. This came to be discontinued by the British administration. There were privately operated licensed mints at several places in the Pune area, as also at number of places in Maharashtra. The British government made them to close forthwith. The new British administrators, mostly because of their own tastes, etc., started placing their personal and governmental orders for provision, stationery or luxury articles etc. mostly to European agents or firms, resulting in

the loss of trade and unemployment of the native traders and craftsmen.<sup>24)</sup> Examples of similar developments can be multiplied. All such developments in several walks of life, appear to have resulted into the large swelling of the number of unemployed people, many of whom, thereupon, appear to have fallen back on agriculture for their livelihood. From the first quarter of the 19th century, especially after 1818, till the middle of that century, the proportion of urban population in the Pune region declined fast in the total population, due mainly to the decline of the city of Pune.

The system of balutedāri, or village service, operated in the villages. This was partly a barter system where the peasants paid in kind, i.e., grains, etc., for the stipulated services that they received from the balutedars or village servants. Balutedars, who were about twelve (or, more families) in number in each village were public artisan-servants of the village, like carpenter, potter, balcksmith, leather-worker etc. Under the baluta system, a fixed proportionate annual share of the agricultural produce of each of the peasant's family of the village was permanently assigned for subsistence of the balutedar families. In times of good harvest, therefore, the balutedars, received from the village peasants, more quantity of agricultural produce. It should be noted here that the agricultural produce that the balutedars received from the peasants was not fixed in absolute terms but in proportionate terms. This must have had its effect on their demand for agricultural produce. In other words, in good season, balutedars had less demand for agricultural produce in the market. Possibly, or, theoretically, at least, some of them could have resalable surplus left with them. And, in bad season, they added to the market demand for agricultural produce, which was already scarce in supply. Thus, the balutedari system, which was universally prevalent in all the villages in Maharashtra, appears to have intensified to some extent the prevailing situation that determined the price level of the year's harvest

season.

As for the pattern of consumption of food articles, it was almost similar in towns and villages, and it did not change any time in the 19th century. At the beginning of that century, bajra was found to be the predominant foodgrain consumed in the Pune region. In Sholapur, jowar was preferred. Bajra was also often substituted by jowar in Pune region for preparing the daily bhākars for the two or three meals of the day. One of these two grains were used daily, by the inhabitants of the Deccan.

In his survey of the township of Loni, near Pune, done in 1820, Thomas Coats found<sup>25)</sup> that the everyday meals of the towns people consisted of bhākars made of the flour of bajra or jowar; spiced vegetables and onions, garlic, salt etc.; ghatta or porridge made with coarse grain; waran or split pulse boiled in water; and āmti or flour of gram or tur dal boiled with spices. Their food on festival days consisted of special items prepared by using wheat, gram, gur or coarse sugar, ghee, rice, spices etc., Brahmans and people of many other castes, and all those of the vārkari sampradāya, whose number was not inconsiderable, adhered strictly to the vegetarian diet. Vows were made in many non-Brahman families against eating any sort of animal food, which gave respect, and were strictly adhered to. In short, foodgrains like bajra and jowar played the most important role in the daily fare of all the people in the region and their prices, therefore, were crucial in the general price level of each year's harvest season.

#### Trading establishments

There were in the first quarter of the 19th century, ten market wards in the city of Pune where wholesale trading into commodities took place on a large scale. In 1822, for a population of 78,915 of the city, there were as many as 1385 shops

in Pune - both wholesale and retail together.<sup>26)</sup> Similar was the situation in the cities like Sholapur and Ahmednagar.

The account books of seven wholesale traders were examined in c.1830 by the Paimāsh price investigators for the compilation of price figures for the Pune city market. It is remarkable that they were among those who had preserved with them their daily account books for preceding twenty years or more.

A variety of weights and measures were prevalent not only in different nearby villages and towns, but, not uncommonly, within the market area of the same town. In the wholesale trade, the common capacity measure used for measuring corn etc. was known as palā. However, one palā was equivalent to different number of seers for different commodities. (For details regarding weights and measures, see Appendix 'A'). Also, a large number of different currencies with different exchange values were in circulation side by side. The Rupee, however, was the common denomination for all of them. The government transactions were mostly done in Chāndwadi Rupees, though each town and village was accustomed to using its own currency or brand of rupee. The same price quoted in different currencies, at different places, with different weights and measures, often meant, therefore, substantially different prices. For comparison of prices of any commodity at two different places, an exercise in standardization was, therefore, inevitable. (For discussion of standardization, see Appendix 'A').

There were large adatiyā firms which had adequate storing places for foodgrains etc. brought by the farmers for the city market. It may be noted here that many of the farmers also had their own granary pits called pèv. Also, common pits were shared by different farmers for storing their grains etc.

Any quick transportation of foodgrains over long distances was not easy. There were no 'made' roads. The terrain being



hilly, the bulky goods for marketing had to be transported not through carts, but on the backs of pack-animals, mostly oxen, and also donkeys. Banjaras, who were the professional pack animal carriers on fixed routes, moved about in caravans, called tāndā each tāndā having several thousands of oxen within it. The transport charges came to about four to five paise per bullock-load of 100 seers per koas (about 3 kms). (See Appendix 'C'). Surplus field produce was also often carried as head-loads by peasant men and women themselves to market towns which lay within a radius of about ten miles from their villages.<sup>27)</sup> In the countryside, there were market towns, where, on a fixed day in the week, people in the neighbouring villages gathered for trading purposes. All towns and most of the large villages had shops. There were also fairs which also served as local centres of trade. It appears that wholesale trading in foodgrains etc. was mostly confined to the harvest season. Also, the peasants sold out most of their marketable surplus in the nearby markets. While transporting goods from one place to another place, the trader had to pay octroi and security duties each time, which came to, more or less, 2 to 3 per cent of the price of the commodity. It has been observed that the higher the price of a commodity, the lower happened to be the share of transport and customs cost in the total price. (See Appendix 'C').

The Maratha government and its agencies also entered into the commodities market as a major factor in a variety of ways. Through the kotwal, or, the town police superintendent, the government supervised the markets and kept price records. They purchased commodities in the city market, both on cash and credit, mainly for the army and fort establishments etc. Also, the government collected commodities like grains etc. as part of the land revenue and octroi duties. The surplus that remained with the government - after meeting the needs of the government

establishment, the forts, the army, and the like— was brought to the market for sale, and was termed as farokht or 'salable'. It was sold to the public at market rates through a network of sarkāri dukāne, that is, government shops. According to one official report, there were 1158 government shops in Poona Collectorate at the end of the Maratha rule.<sup>28)</sup> The role played by the government in this respect, both as a purchaser and a seller of agricultural and other commodities, came to a halt after the imposition of the British rule in 1818.

In the second half of the 18th century, the city of Pune had developed into a great centre for hundi transactions, so that money transactions with distant places in all parts of India could be done comparatively quickly on a large scale. However, the hundi transactions were carried on mainly for government and similar other establishments. Due to the basic difficulties in long distance bulk transport, the hundi transactions were hardly used for commerce in agricultural commodities.

This was, briefly, the historical situation in the Pune region in the first quarter of the 19th century, which must have influenced the prices and wages during the period under review.

So far as the wage rates were concerned, they were fixed mostly traditionally and, in pre-British days, were of unchanging nature. In many cases, wages also included a component of non-monetary stipulated benefits (fixed traditionally again), known as adiseri in the form of fixed 'payment' of corn, cloth, etc. This was so both in government employment and private service. The government servants, in many cases, also received such concessions as exemption in octroi charges etc. if they brought their corn from outside. The British government, however, dispensed with many concessions enjoyed traditionally by the government servants.

## III

Source material

Under the Maratha jamābandi system, there were rivāj or customary land revenue rates and also kamāl rates, the latter being the assessed values of the village lands according to their quality, productivity (1st rate, 2nd rate, or 3rd rate) etc. They were prepared mostly for purposes of village records.<sup>29)</sup>

After the British conquered the Maratha territories in 1818, M. Elphinstone, the Commissioner of the Deccan, (though he was of the general view of continuing with the old system), initiated measures to undertake a new survey of lands based on rational principles. A young civilian, Robert Keith Pringle, who was then an Assistant Collector of Poona, was appointed for this purpose as the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment of the Deccan, in 1826.<sup>30)</sup> Pringle had studied Ricardian economics under Malthus at the East India College at Haileybury and was an ardent believer in the Ricardian law of rent. He was of the opinion that the character of land revenue in India was essentially that of rent, and not of property tax, and the circumstances which affected rent were the powers of production and the value of the produce, and that the net profit of the ryot should be the same in all lands and under all circumstances.<sup>31)</sup>

Pringle's survey work, commenced in 1828, (to find out the quantum of rent in the case of each field), included villagewise investigations into old village revenues and assignments; yield per acre reports for each crop; price figures for a number of commodities as taken down from the daily account books of the Vānis; village to village distance tables; tables showing places where different commodities were taken out for marketing; currencies, weights and measures used locally by the village Vanis; octroi rates prevailing at different places; rates of baluta payments;

per acre of land income and expenditure tables according to the class of the soils; comparative tables with three sets of figures showing old assessment rates under the Marathas, available net margin, and the suggested new rate etc.

For this huge task, Pringle recruited more than a thousand clerks, investigators, surveyors and assessors who worked under a top organisation, called Huzoor Cutcherry, composed of himself and twelve experienced brahman officers.<sup>32)</sup> With the help of different survey and assessment operations, a large volume of data was gathered and the value of the net produce of the land under different productivity conditions of the soil was estimated. Pringle suggested the rate to be at 55 per cent of the net produce of the land. It was to be higher than that fixed by the former Maratha administration, but lower than the available net margin. A table of three sets of figures for each village, as mentioned above, - old rate, available net margin, and suggested new rate - was, thus, prepared for the final decision of the government.

All the preliminary material, which was thus originally prepared for Pringle's system of revenue assessment of 1828, is available in the Paimāsh Daftar of the Pune Archives. (The Persian word 'Paimāish' means surveying and measuring of lands, and 'Daftar' means section.). The material covers the entire district of Poona, and parts of the districts of Sholapur and Ahmednagar. The detailed commodity price figures contained in the price sheets in the Paimāsh Daftar cover the period from c. 1805 to 1830. The material is entirely in Marathi language written in Modi script by native clerks. The figures for prices in Paimāsh documents are those taken down directly from the account books of Vanis and traders in the market areas in towns and villages. They were copied as per the detailed instructions prepared for this purpose by Pringle.

Map no.2

Talukas and towns covered in the Pune region.



MAP  
 Showing talukas and towns  
 covered in the Pune region

The Paimash Daftar in the Pune Archives contains 219 rumals or bundles. Each bundle contains, on an average, about ten packets, each packet consisting of about 50 account sheets of large size. Thus, there are about 100 thousand documents relating to the land revenue surveys and assessments of the villages and towns of the Collectorates of Poona, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. In the Paimash Daftar, for these three Collectorates, the documents for the villages in the following talukas are available:

1. Poona Collectorate: all the eight talukas then in existence, namely, Junnar, Pabal, Khed, Mawal, Haveli, Bhimthadi, Indapur and Purandhar;
2. Sholapur Collectorate: five (out of the total of nine) talukas which were contiguous to the Poona Collectorate and to the east and southeast of the latter, namely: Barshi, Karmala, Madhe, Mohol and Sholapur. (Talukas not included being: Indi, Hipparga, Muddebihal and Mangoli);
3. Ahmednagar Collectorate: Three (out of the total of seventeen) talukas which were contiguous to the Poona Collectorate and were to the east and northeast of the latter, namely, Karde, Jamkhed and Korti. (Talukas not included being: Wun, Dindori, Chandor, Patoda, Kumbhari, Nasik, Kinbai, Sinnar, Ankola, Sangamner, Rahuri, Nevase, Shevgaon, Ahmednagar).

Thus, in all, 16 contiguous talukas, of what we have called, 'Pune region' were covered (See Map no. 2). Land revenue documents in the Paimash Daftar relate roughly to about 2000 villages of the Pune region. Price statistics are available for hundreds of towns and villages of this region for the period c. 1805 to 1830.

Detailed instructions relating to collection of information on prices are found to be noted in a government notification, issued in Marathi language. The notification bears a Marathi seal of R.K. Pringle, Superintendent, Survey Assessment, Deccan, dated 28 March 1831.<sup>33</sup>) It enlists the methods that were to be followed to meet various situations. By this notification, all

the Vanis were instructed to show, when asked for, their earlier account books to the price investigating clerks appointed by the Survey Superintendent. If any of the Vanis failed to cooperate in this work, the matter had to be reported immediately by the price investigators to the concerned Mamlatdar. Steps were also taken to oversee that price figures were copied down faithfully and meticulously in the prescribed manner.

The price copyists were required to prepare, as per detailed instructions, price tables for about forty commodities for a period covering about 25 years. In Pune, the account books of the following prominent seven adatiyâ Vanis (commission agents) from the market wards of Bhawani, Ganj and Mangalwar were consulted for this purpose: Tukaram Sadashiv Nagarkar, Ghana-shyam Nikam, Kashinath Anant Sathe, Mankoji Naik Nilankar, Krishnapa Uravane, Mahipati Ganbote and Ramchandra Gopal Kanitkar. Similar work was organised in other towns and prominent villages in different talukas under Pringle's survey. Contingents of copyists, verifiers, accounts-clerks etc., who worked under the Sartaramdârs (head revenue officers), were appointed specially for this work at different places. Generally, at all places, only those Vanis were chosen with whom daily business accounts books for at least twenty preceding years were available readily.

It should be noted here that the figures taken down from the firms of adatiyas in the Pune market wards were those of wholesale prices. They included the 'adat' or the trade commission of the Vani, which came to about five per cent of the selling price.

The daily prices were copied down in a tabular form with the following particulars: the name of the Vani, the year, the name of the commodity, the month and the date according to the Hindu calendar, and the concerned page number(s) in the Vani's



account book. This was followed by the actual price figures for all the transactions of the firm done in that commodity on that date. All the price rates for the commodity were then added up and the average price was written at the end of the column. The following account from an original document in the Paimash Daftar <sup>34)</sup> may serve as an example of this exercise.

Table A: Account book of Tukaram Sadashiv Nagarkar of the Bhawani Peth in the city of Pune, Shake year 1728

rajra prices - Rs. per palā

Month of Kartik - 5th day

Page 9

Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
6	0	6	0	5	14	5	12
6	0	5	12	5	12	5	12
6	0	5	10	5	8	5	11
5	12	6	4	6	8	6	4
6	0	5	12	6	4	5	12
5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10
5	10	5	12	-	-	5	14
5	12	6	0	6	4	5	8
<u>46</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>3</u>

Total Rs. 181 As. 7 Divided by 31 (no. of transactions)

Average price per palā: Rs. 5 As. 12 Res 41

(Kartik 5 of Shake 1728 = November 15 of 1806 A.D.)

1 palā = 122 seers

1 rupee = 16 annas = 400 res)

A Vani's firm, the account books of which yielded daily price rates for a particular commodity for a comparatively longer period, was considered, for that commodity as the 'principal' firm. Then were graded different firms having price figures for that commodity for lesser number of years. While writing the prices in the form of single series, wherever gaps were found for certain dates in the books of the 'principal' firm, those

were filled in by taking down the available figures from the books of the next firm in gradation, and so on. The following form of a 'consolidated' daily price account from a document of the Paimash Daftar<sup>35)</sup> may illustrate this.

Table B: Account books of certain adatiya Vanis of the city of Pune, Shake year 1750

Bajra prices - Rs. per palā  
Month of Margashirsh

Price	Date (Margashirsh)	Name of the Vani	Page no. in the Vani's account book
	1	Nagarkar	
	3	Uravane	
	6	Nagarkar	
	8	Nagarkar	
	9	Nagarkar	
	11	Nagarkar	
	12	Nagarkar	
	13	Uravane	
	14	Uravane	
	17	Nagarkar	
	19	Nikam	
	20	Nagarkar	
	21	Uravane	
	22	Uravane	
	24	Nagarkar	
	25	Nagarkar	
	26	Nagarkar	
	29	Nagarkar	
	30	Nagarkar	

Thus, out of the 30 days of the month of Margashirsh of the shake year 1750 (corresponding to December 1828) we get from the Paimash documents daily price figures for bajra in the Pune market for 19 days - 13 from Nagarkar's book, 5 from Uravane's book and one from Nikam's book.

Prices in different towns and villages were recorded on similar lines. A Vani having account books for a longer period was selected as the 'principal' Vani for his town or village. Any gaps in his account books were filled in by consulting the books of a Vani in a neighbouring village.

Average monthly price was arrived at by dividing the total of average daily prices by the number of days in the month for which prices were available. Thus, in the above-mentioned case, the monthly price of bajra in the Pune market for Margashirsh, Shake 1750, was arrived at by dividing the total of bajra prices of that month by 19 days for which prices were available - no matter from the account book of which Vani.

Similarly, the annual average price of a commodity in a given market was arrived at by dividing the total of average monthly prices of that commodity by the number of months for which price figures were available. Since most of the agricultural trade took place during the harvest season, the average monthly prices were available generally for the harvesting months of the year. It may be mentioned here that similar method of arriving at the average price was used by other organisations like the Deccan Commissioner's Office etc.

For certain commodities, prices for different varieties were available. For example, in the case of bajra, the varieties were Hali, Gari etc.; for jowar, the prices were available for the varieties like Argadi, Nilwarkhodi, Shalu, Bhendi Shendri etc. In such cases, prices of all the varieties were noted, but in the final sheets, the price of a variety which was more commonly produced and consumed was generally taken into account.

Government orders were issued to the revenue officers to collect the exact information about the local weights and measures (which were called muluk māp) with their capacities etc.

The weights and measures prevailing in the market of Pune city were first standardized. A table of conversion was then prepared. Prices prevailing in different villages and towns as expressed in muluk māp were then to be converted to the standardized form, and written in comparison with the Pune prices. For comparison, only those common months for which price figures were available both for the Pune market and the local market were taken into account. This part of the exercise was called mokābalā, and such account sheets were called mokābalā papers, which gave comparative price rates for comparison between Pune and other markets.

Similar exercise of standardization was further undertaken wherever there was any difference between the rates of exchange between the Chāndwadi currency, prevalent in Pune, and that which prevailed in the other place compared with Pune. The price was then finally expressed in terms of Chāndwadi rupees.

Most of the price statistics appearing in the following tables are based on the documents available in the Paimash Daftar of the Pune Archives. But at places, to fill in the gaps or to collect additional statistical information, documents from some other sections in the Pune Archives like the Deccan Commissioner's Files in English, the Dakshina Commissioner Daftar in Marathi (Rumal no. 169), Ghadni Daftar (Rumal no. 607), Prant Ajmas, Pune (Rumal no. 441), papers relating to the monthly expenditures of Siddheshwar and Kothrud temples etc. have also been used.

Documents relating to monthly prices for a very large number of commodities are available in the Dakshina Commissioner Daftar in the Pune Archives. One of the documents there<sup>36</sup> contains price figures for 650 different commodities (including varieties, and qualities of some of them) in the Pune city market for June 1819. We have selected for our present study some items from

that document. To this, we have added price figures for some other items from other contemporary sources in the Pune Archives<sup>37)</sup> - as they were not available in Paimash Daftar, or the Deccan Commissioner's Files etc.

## IV

Price statistics

The sheets dealing with prices in the 219 rumals of the Paimash Daftar form only a part of that Daftar. As mentioned before, documents in other sections of the Pune Archives, like the Deccan Commissioner's Files etc. have also been consulted for the present study. To reproduce all the price figures from all the documents relating to hundreds of places covered by them would not have been worth its while. There was also the danger of losing the historical perspective while gathering a mass of all the available contemporary details. It was, therefore, thought appropriate to present only a select data in standardized form in sets of statistical tables so that different aspects of the price situation in the region - such as price structure, price variations, price trends etc. - be studied and analysed more meaningfully from the historical point of view.

In all, seven sets of price tables, and one of wage tables, containing, together, 75 tables, are constructed and presented in Part II. They are as follows:

- A. Representative price structure of 225 different commodities in c. June 1819 (Table no. 1)
- B. Daily prices of 11 commodities for the years 1805-06, 1806-07 and 1807-08 and for salt (1808-09) (Table no.s 2-12)
- C. Monthly prices of 12 commodities for the years 1803-04 to 1830-31 (Table no.s 13-24)
- D. (i) Yearly prices of 12 commodities in Pune city market and in all the 30 villages of Haveli (Pune) taluka, for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31 (Table no.s 25-35)  
(ii) Yearly prices of 12 commodities in taluka market towns of Pune district, for the years 1795-96 to 1830-31 (Table no.s 36-47)

(iii) Yearly prices in the cities of (a) Pune and (b) Sholapur for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31 and 1808-09 to 1827-28 respectively (Table no.s 48 and 49)

(iv) Yearly prices of 12 commodities in Pune city in comparison with those in market towns in Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts for the years 1807-08 to 1827-28 (Table no.s 50-72)

E. Wages in the Pune region, 1805-30 (Table no.s 73-75)

The first three sets of tables relate to the prices in the city of Pune. The next three sets deal with the Pune city prices in comparison with the prices in the villages and towns in the taluka, then the district and, lastly, the wider region, respectively.

The second set of tables deals with the daily prices, the third with the monthly prices, and the fourth to sixth with the yearly prices.

The first set of tables deals with the general price structure, the second and third sets of tables deal with short period price fluctuations and price variations, and the third to sixth deal with price trend over a long period.

The last three tables deal with the general wage structure, the wage structure of farm labour and the balutedari system of remuneration.

Thus, one may get an increasingly broader picture - both period-wise and region-wise as one proceeds from one set of tables to the next.

The price statistics presented in the tables here relate mostly to important foodgrains and few food articles like oil, gur, ghee and salt. To a common man, in a predominantly agricultural economy, the prices of foodgrains and those of daily food articles were of vital importance for his living. Secondly, in the historical times, with which we are dealing here, the prices fluctuated effectively mostly in the case of foodgrains and

agricultural products like oil and gur; and they fluctuated little in the case of other commodities. The quantity and timings of the southwest monsoon was a great uncertain phenomenon which affected mostly the grain prices of the season, and made them to behave irregularly and fluctuate violently. Prices of other commodities like cloth, wood, metals, leather etc., on the other hand, moved but very little and slowly over even a long period of three to four decades. In table no. 1, in Part II, we have presented a representative price structure for 225 commodities - agricultural and non-agricultural together - for c. June 1819. A number of price (and wages) figures available in sections, like Prant Ajmas Pune, Ghadni, Deccan Commissioner's Files etc., in the Pune Archives show that prices of non-agricultural commodities varied but very little in a period of 1805 to 1830. So was the case with wages which, again, remained historically determined and traditionally fixed. Therefore, as stated above, although the tables presented here contain price-figures mostly of important foodgrains and of certain food articles, they may be sufficient enough to throw light on the general price situation in the period under our review.

#### A. Representative price structure

Let us consider the following table (Table C) which gives the average commodity prices in the Pune city market for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31.

Table C: Average commodity prices in the Pune city market, for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31  
(seers per rupee)

Jowar	24.98
Bajra	20.30
Gram	18.00
Turi	17.82
Wheat	15.84
Rice	14.71
Kārale	17.36
Sesame	13.41
Salt	39.30



Gur	6.69
Edible Oil	4.23
Ghee	1.99

If one glances through the price figures given in the above table and also presented in different tables (see especially Table no. 1) in Part II, one will notice that 20 seers of bajra, the staple foodgrain of the region, (when it was available for about one rupee) was roughly equivalent, in value, to other commodities, as shown below:

Table D: Equivalent representative values of certain important commodities in the Pune city market for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31 (arranged in different groups of commodities)

i)	24	seers of jowar
	20	" bajra
	17	" gram
	17	" turi
	15	" wheat
	14	" rice
ii)	40	" salt
	40	" onions
	4	" chillies
iii)	10	" milk
	6	" gur
	5	" cocoanut oil
	4	" edible oil
	2	" ghee
iv)	3	" tobacco
v)	3	" wool
	2	" cotton
	0.75	" cotton yarn
vi)	110	" firewood
vii)	4	" lead
	2.5	" iron
	0.5	" copper
	0.0125	" silver
	0.00083	" gold

(in number)

viii)	2	chickens
	100	eggs
	30	cocoanut kernel
	70	mangoes
	100	bananas
	500	guavas
	1200	betel-leaves

(in number)

ix)	1	kambal (coarse blanket)
x)	40	bundles of grass

The above figures, which are arranged in certain groups may also be arranged in a single series in the descending order as follows:

Table E: Equivalent representative values of certain important commodities in the Pune city market for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31 (all the commodities arranged in the descending order of value)

0.00083	gold
0.0125	silver
0.5	copper
0.75	cotton yarn
2	cotton
2	ghee
2.5	iron
3	tobacco
3	wool
4	edible oil
4	chillies
4	lead
5	cocoanut oil
6	gur
10	milk
14	rice
15	wheat
17	gram
17	turi
20	bajra
24	jowar
40	salt
40	onions
110	firewood

Among the foodgrains, the locally and more abundantly produced hardy crops like jowar and bajra were understandably cheaper than rice or wheat which needed good soil, good rains, proper climate etc. Rice and salt were imported from outside the

region. Salt which was imported regularly on a large scale from the Konkan coast by the Banjaras was cheaper as compared to the foodgrains.

In fact, the values of the commodities did not all move up and down in any unison. The commodities could be divided broadly in different categories: those, the values of which, moved generally in some settled ratio like different foodgrains; those, the values of which moved in some relation to the harvesting situation of the year, like gur, edible oil etc; those, like milk, ghee etc., the values of which were governed more by factors affecting the availability of fodder, number of milch cattle etc. (Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that, in 1819, in the Poona Collectorate (exclusive of Poona city) for the human population of 284807, there were three times the number of cows (110088) than she buffaloes (35225)).<sup>38)</sup> The value of salt, being an imported commodity, was mostly independent of the local seasonal factors. Also, its supply at the sea coast was plentiful. The difficulties, delays and costs involved in transporting it across the Sahyadri ranges mostly determined its value. In the rainy season, transportation of goods across the Sahyadris was very difficult, and therefore, more costly. So long as there was not much of change in these factors over the period, the seasonality pattern of the value of salt remained the same. It did not change much with changes in agricultural prices.

Of all the other commodities, the values of metals, especially those of gold and silver remained more or less fixed over a long period. The ratio between the values of gold and silver remained generally fixed at about 15:1. One tola of silver was available generally for one rupee. As silver was convertible easily from treasures to currency and vice versa, its value remained fixed more or less even in absolute terms, in the

midst of constant and violent fluctuations of values of agricultural commodities.

Table no. 1 presented in Part II, may be useful in getting a broad representative picture of the price structure as it existed in the Pune region at the beginning of the 19th century.

#### B. Daily price fluctuations

Tables (no.s 2 to 12) giving daily price fluctuations relate to the commodity prices in the Pune city market during the years 1805-06, 1806-07 and 1807-08. The years selected here represent different supply conditions - including those of famine and depredations (1805-06), recovery (1806-07), and normal output (1807-08).

The year of 1805-06, therefore, turned out to be a year of high grain prices. The average daily prices of bajra, in 1805-06, ranged generally between 10.5 to 12 seers per rupee. In 1806-07, they ranged from about 13.5 seers to 16.5 seers per rupee. In 1807-08, they fluctuated from about 18 seers per rupee to about 24 seers per rupee.

It will be seen that when the prices were very high (in this case, about 11 seers of bajra per rupee in 1805-06), the total range of daily price fluctuations was comparatively small - within the limits of about one and a half seers per rupee, or, say, within about ten per cent of the average price.

According to the available data, the price of bajra in the Pune market in the season of 1805-06, was at its highest on March 19, 1806, when it was as high as 10.12 seers per rupee. And the lowest price was 13.22 seers per rupee on December 23, 1805. But these were exceptional extremes. Out of the 50 days, for which data is available for the season of 1805-06, on 46 days the bajra

price fluctuated only between 10.50 seers to 12 seers per rupee. On seven different days, it ruled at 11.60 seers per rupee, and on seven other days, it ruled at 11.90 seers per rupee.

The widest fluctuations on consecutive days occurred on December 22, 23, and 24, 1805. In terms of seers per rupee, the price of bajra, on December 22, was 12.20, the next day it dropped down to 13.22, and the next day again it shot up to 11.47. Thus, on the 23rd, the price fell by 1.02 seers per rupee, and the very next day, it suddenly rose by 1.75 seers per rupee. We notice that the daily prices of bajra and also other commodities were generally more unstable in the first two months of the harvest season (November-December), and once, when the harvest situation came to be better known, the range of daily price fluctuations became less wide.

The next year, when the harvest situation improved and the bajra price fell, by about 50 per cent, the range of price fluctuations also increased to about 3 seers per rupee, or, say, roughly upto about 20 per cent of the average price. For this year also, we notice wider fluctuations in daily prices in the initial period of the harvest season.

In a normal (or, plentiful) season (here 1807-08), we notice that the fluctuations in daily prices of foodgrains were the widest. Sometimes they were too sudden and violent. On December 10, 1807, for example, bajra was available in the Pune market at 19.62 seers per rupee. The next day, the price rose by 2.31 seers per rupee, the next day, again, it fell by 2.51 seers. On December 11, 1807, bajra was sold in the Pune market at 17.31 seers per rupee, and in the same season, and in the same market, on March 10, 1808, it was available as cheaply as 26.43 seers per rupee. If we compare the lowest price of bajra with the highest one, in the same season of 1807-08, we find that in this

year of plenty, the prices, during the course of the season, fell by more than 50 per cent.

There were a few short periods during which some trend could be noticeable. For example, between November 8 to 17, 1807, for ten days, the prices of bajra in the Pune market fell continuously - from 20.4 to 23.48 seers per rupee. This was followed by a continuous rise for 19 days, from November 17-onwards - from 23.48 to 19.37 seers per rupee. Prices fell more sharply as compared to their rise, which was gradual. This phenomenon could also be observed in some other periods, and also for other commodities, during the same season. It appears that this daily price behaviour of falling sharply and rising gradually was more characteristic of a season when prices were generally low.

In the following table (Table F) are presented the highest and the lowest prices of bajra (in seers per rupee) in the corresponding months of 1805-06, 1806-07 and 1807-08.

Table F:      The highest and the lowest prices  
of bajra (in seers per rupee) in  
the corresponding months of ~~1805-06~~  
1805-06, 1806-07 and 1807-08

contd...

Table F: The highest and the lowest prices of bajra (in seers per rupee) in the corresponding months of  
 1805-06, 1806-07 and 1807-08  
 (Pune city market)

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<u>1805:</u>	Highest (seers)	24 <u>Nov:</u> 10.57	29 <u>Dce:</u> 10.64	<u>1806:</u>	Highest (seers)	18 <u>Jan:</u> 10.81	28 <u>Feb:</u> 10.70	19 <u>Mar:</u> 10.12
	Lowest (seers)	29 <u>Nov:</u> 11.66	23 <u>Dec:</u> 13.22		Lowest (seers)	20 <u>Jan:</u> 11.90	3 <u>Feb:</u> 11.90	2 <u>Mar:</u> 11.07
<u>1806:</u>	Highest (seers)	18 <u>Nov:</u> 14.87	22 <u>Dec:</u> 13.22	<u>1807</u>	Highest (seers)	6 <u>Jan:</u> 13.41		
	Lowest (seers)	16 <u>Nov:</u> 16.99	11 <u>Dec:</u> 15.86		Lowest (seers)	12 <u>Jan:</u> 14.21		
<u>1807:</u>	Highest (seers)	8 <u>Nov:</u> 20.04	11 <u>Dec:</u> 17.31	<u>1808</u>	Highest (seers)	9 <u>Jan:</u> 19.49	7 <u>Feb:</u> 21.15	23 <u>Mar:</u> 22.66
	Lowest (seers)	17 <u>Nov:</u> 23.48	2 <u>Dec:</u> 21.55		Lowest (seers)	31 <u>Jan:</u> 22.93	25 <u>Feb:</u> 23.79	10 <u>Mar:</u> 26.43

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It can be noticed that the range of daily price fluctuations was narrower, even percentage-wise, in dearer seasons, and wider in cheaper seasons.

During the harvesting season, the daily prices fluctuated comparatively more in magnitude in the initial months of November and December than in the later months.

During the season of low prices, whenever daily prices fell, they fell more sharply, and when they rose, they did so rather gradually.

Lowest daily price of a commodity in any month of a comparatively dearer season was still higher than the highest price of that commodity in a corresponding month of a comparatively cheaper season.

What could be the reasons for often wide price fluctuations in the Pune commodity market (even) in the pre-British days? They probably indicate that the market was quite sensitive to the changing supply and demand positions. Various historical and institutional factors governing the susceptibilities of the market have already been mentioned above. The nature's vagaries, the warlike situation in the region, the transporting difficulties etc. influenced the supply and demand positions considerably even in normal seasons. The supply and demand positions changed from year to year, and from month to month, and even from day to day, and had direct and immediate impact on prices - even those of the daily necessities.

It has been mentioned above that on any single day, at the same adatiyā's firm, the price of a commodity fluctuated from the opening of the office in the morning to its closing in the evening. (See Table 'A' above).

The infrastructure of transport and communications in the



Pune region at the beginning of the 19th century was ill-developed as compared to the situation at the beginning of the 20th century. However, within the limitations of the prevailing situation, the traders of the 18th and 19th century, were found to be as well-informed, alert and businesslike as those of the 20th. The commodity markets, then in operation, like the money market, were also well organised and appear to be sophisticated in their working, accounts-keeping etc. The Pune market in pre-British times, appears to be quite quick in its response to the changing forces of supply and demand. It was highly competitive with its large number of adatiyā firms in each of the ten market wards of the city. Fluctuations in daily prices, in fact, may be considered as an important indication of its responsive and competitive character.

### C. Seasonality pattern of prices

In the third set of tables are presented average monthly prices of different commodities that prevailed in the Pune city market for a quarter of a century, during the years 1803-04 to 1830-31.

It must be mentioned at the outset that, in the Paimash Daftar or in many other records, monthly prices for only harvest months are available. Therefore, in order to get as complete a picture of all the twelve months for as many years as possible, a special search in different other sections of the Pune Archives, like the Prant Ajmas, the Ghadni, the Deccan Commissioner's Files, etc. was made. The Paimash figures were, thus, supplemented by the figures available elsewhere. It will be seen that they fit well into the general pattern of average monthly prices as available in Paimash documents. However, it must be emphasised here, that,

as the sources of documents consulted for this section are of varied nature, the yearly averages given in subsequent tables are based only on figures available consistently in the Paimash Daftar.

For the sake of convenience of comparison, the monthly price statistics from the Paimash Daftar are shown in our tables, not as they appeared originally in the account books of the Vanis according to the Hindu or Muslim calendar, but according to their corresponding Christian months.

The wholesale trading season for most of the crops began from the month of Kartik (November-December) and went on till the month of Phalgun (March-April).

If we study tables which give monthly prices, we may notice that from the months of June-July, the initial months of the southwest monsoon, the monthly prices remained stationary, or, started falling slowly. It was, however, in the months of December-January, when the effects of the rainy season came to be known better, that the general price line took a definite turn. Curiously enough, even in the bad, or not-so-good seasons, prices generally fell after December-January. Probably, this was because, the holding capacity of the cultivators was quite weak. Also, there were more and more market arrivals as the season advanced. As a result, what we observe is that, - given a price level of the year - there was, generally, a more or less continuous fall in commodity prices, marriage and festival months notwithstanding, till the beginning of the next harvesting season.

While discussing the behaviour of daily prices, observations were made regarding the relative ranges of price fluctuations in the years of bad, fair and good seasons - of 1805-06, 1806-07 and 1807-08 respectively. Similar observations could be made

in the case of monthly average prices of different commodities for other years also. The monthly average prices, from month to month, fluctuated, rather irregularly during the year, although not as violently as did the daily prices. Also, it is true that magnitudes of daily fluctuations get cancelled out in the exercise of arriving at the monthly average.

It can be observed that, generally, the initial months of the harvesting season, after some arduous exercises of ups and downs in daily prices, decided the nature of general price level for each commodity for the remaining months of the season to come.

#### D (I). Regional price differences

The four sets of tables (Table no. 25 to Table no. 72) present comparative data relating to differences in yearly average commodity prices in the Pune city market as compared to those in (i) the villages in the taluka of Haveli (that is, Pune), or, places in the vicinity of about 20 miles around Pune; (ii) the taluka market towns in the Pune district (extending from the northwest to the southeast about 120 miles, with average breadth of about 35 miles; (iii) the Sholapur city market; and (iv) the taluka and district market centres in the districts of (a) Sholapur and (b) Ahmednagar. Thus, the sets of tables cover, successively, different expanding areas of about ten sq. miles of Pune city to 400 sq. miles of Haveli taluka; then to 4000 sq. miles of the Pune Collectorate, and finally, to 10,000 sq. miles of Pune-Sholapur-Ahmednagar region respectively, covering the population (as it existed in 1820) from about 1,00,000 of Pune city to about one million of the entire 'Pune region'. They also cover from small villages around Pune to important regional commercial centres like Sholapur - upto 150 to 200 miles away

from the metropolitan city of Pune.

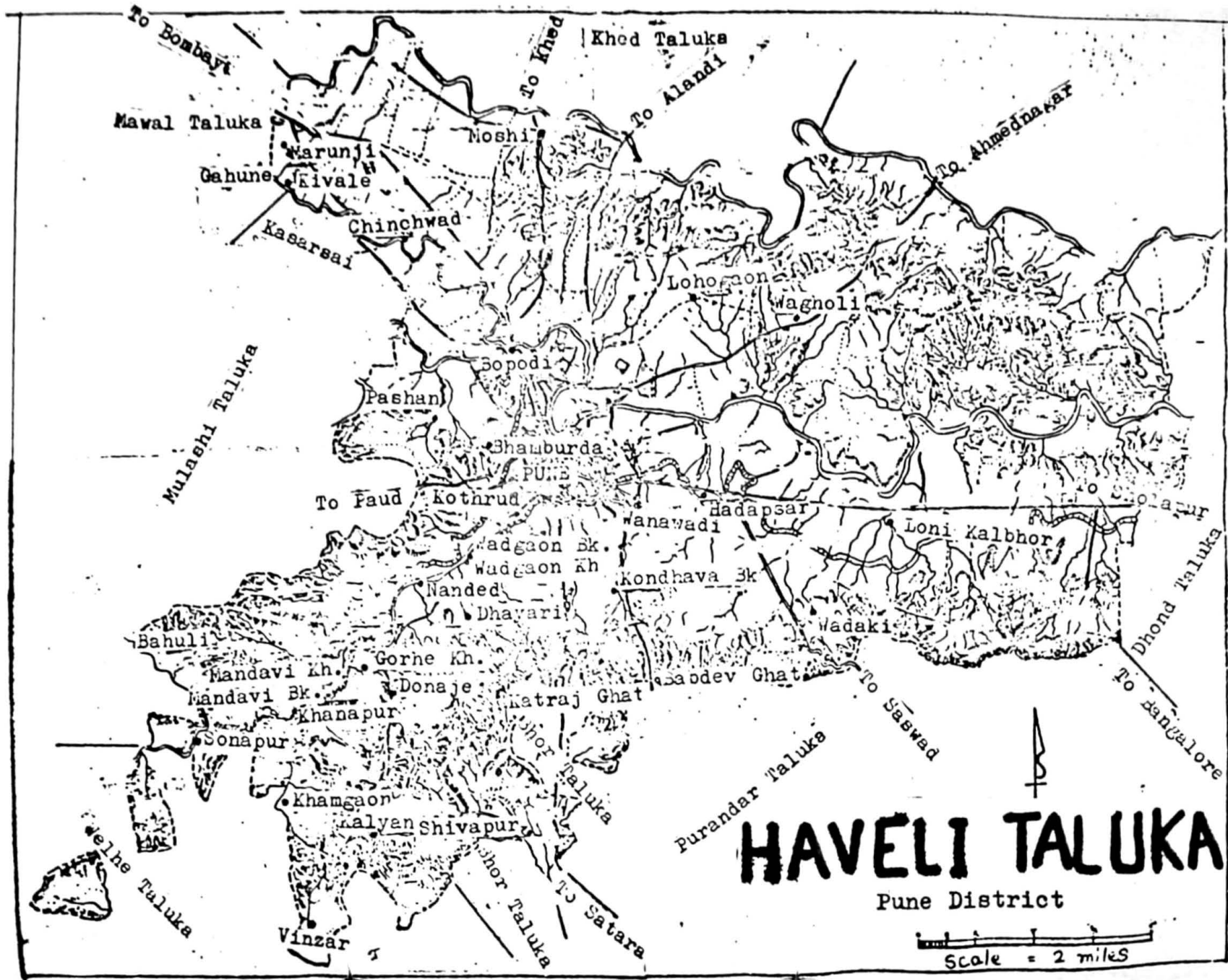
In the case of 30 villages in Pune taluka, they are arranged in the tables in order of their distance from Pune. This may help, to some extent, to find out how far distance from Pune played any part in determining the local price. Certainly, there were other geographical factors, other than distance, influencing price differences. Differences in the terrain, soil, availability of water, nearness of some other market town other than Pune etc. were equally important.

In the next set of tables, yearly prices in the marketing centres of nine different talukas (including Pune) in Pune district are shown. They include old commercial centres like Baramati, Junnar, Khed etc. Since yearly price figures for the years from 1795-96 onwards were available in the Paimash Daftar in the case of certain marketing centres in the district, like Avasari Khurd (in Pabal taluka) and Palasdeo (in Indapur taluka), they have also been included here.

Prices at places in Sholapur and Ahmednagar district are compared with those of the Pune city market by using the Paimash method of mokābalā, - that is, by considering for comparison, only those common months for which price data are available for both the markets compared. (For details regarding the method of arriving at Mokābalā prices, see Appendix 'B').

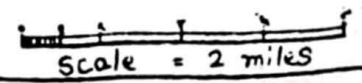
When one goes through the price figures relating to different areas - from a central city and a taluka, upto a wider region of three districts - one is struck with certain peculiar features of regional price differences. All the city prices given here are wholesale ones. And it is likely that some of the village prices could be retail ones. As mentioned above, there was about five per cent of margin between the two. Even taking this into account, we come across an important feature in price differences

Map no. 3  
Villages in Haveli (Pune) taluka



# HAVELI TALUKA

Pune District



between city prices and village prices. In the set of tables relating to Haveli taluka, we find that, the commodity prices in many of the villages in the Haveli taluka were quite often higher as compared to those in the city of Pune. Take, for example, the prices of different commodities in Pune and the villages in the taluka in the year 1827-28 (for which more price data, in all, are available as compared to other years). We get at the following situation. (For actual price figures, see Table no.s 25 to 35).

Table G: Commodity price differences between Pune and villages in Pune taluka, 1827-28

Commodity	Total no. of villages for which data is available (other than Pune)	Number of villages with prices	
		Higher than in Pune	Lower than in Pune
Bajra	22	17	5
Jowar	9	6	3
Wheat	26	16	10
Rice	4	4	0
Gram	18	11	7
Turi	15	0	15
Karale	10	0	10
Sesame	3	3	0
Gur	11	9	2
Ghee	21	19	2
Salt	11	2	9

We notice that, in 8 cases out of 11, commodity prices, in 1827-28, were higher in the villages in the Pune taluka, as compared to those in Pune city. Turi, karale and salt were exceptions to this. The major reason for this phenomenon of lower prices in Pune may be that, the city was glutted with supplies of commodities arriving from different places - far and near. This was not the situation with the villages. They were mostly dependent on the local produce, and for any commodity short in supply in the village, they had to pay more for that than the

Puneites. Turi and karale were rather special to the region and were grown sufficiently, it appears, in all the villages, mostly as mixed crops, and perhaps met the demand locally. Rice was imported from Mawal and Konkan, and salt was imported from Konkan. The price of such commodities depended more on transport costs, and transit duties. Therefore, generally, the towns and villages lying on the way from Konkan to Desh paid according to their distance from Konkan or Mawal as the case may be. It should be mentioned here that the above analysis relating to different commodities has only a general import; the main observation is that the commodity prices in Pune city were generally lower than those in many of the nearby villages.

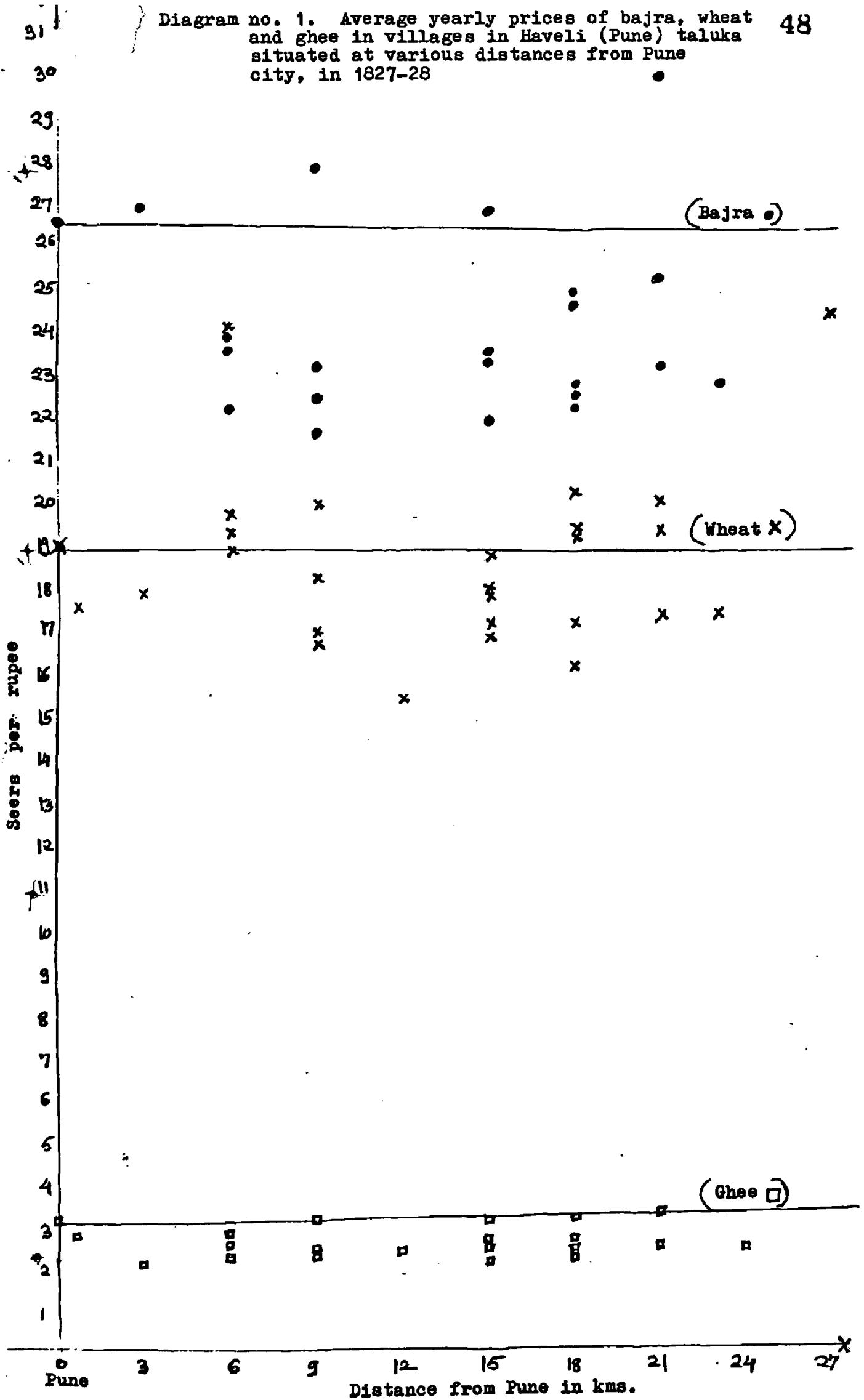
The distance of a village from Pune does not appear to have much bearing on the magnitude of the price differences. If we take the cases of prices of bajra, wheat and ghee in Pune city and villages in the Pune taluka, in 1827-28, we find that the distance from Pune, and difference in price - higher or lower - did not have any direct relationship. This can be illustrated by the following diagram. (See Diagram no.1).

It appears that, generally, the nearby villagers paid about 15 per cent more for commodities than the city dwellers. Also, in many cases, some 'common' price prevailed in many of the villages in the taluka. For example, when bajra was available at 26 seers per rupee in Pune in 1827-28, it was sold at 23 seers per rupee in many of the villages in the taluka in that year. Or, when ghee was available at 3 seers per rupee in Pune, the price of that commodity that prevailed in many villages in the taluka was 2.50 seers per rupee.

When we come to bigger towns in the Pune district, we notice that the commodity prices that prevailed there were generally lower as compared to those in Pune. This can be seen from price



Diagram no. 1. Average yearly prices of bajra, wheat and ghee in villages in Haveli (Pune) taluka situated at various distances from Pune city, in 1827-28 48



figures in Pune and Junnar, a substantial market town in Pune district. Let us consider the price figures for the year 1824-25 for which more price data in common for the two places are available.

Table H: Average yearly commodity prices in Pune and Junnar (in Pune district), 1824-25 (seers per rupee)

	<u>Pune</u>	<u>Junnar</u>
Bajra	9.68	10.75
Jowar	11.80	12.38
Wheat	9.52	14.00
Rice	15.00	13.75
Gram	8.74	15.25
Turi	7.92	10.50
Karale	12.30	16.00
Sesame	8.07	-
Gur	5.96	9.60
Ghee	1.48	1.78
Salt	30.78	-

It will be seen that, Junnar was a cheaper place to live in, as compared to Pune, in the case of almost all commodities.

It appears from the available figures that price differences between a market town like Junnar and its nearby villages were generally similar to those between Pune and its nearby villages. The phenomenon of commodity prices in the city being somewhat lower than those in the nearby villages could be observed in the case of bigger towns in other parts of the district also.

What was true of market towns in the Pune district like Junnar, was equally true of other commercial centres outside the district like Sholapur. Sholapur prices were thus, generally, always lower than Pune prices. In 1827-28, for which more price data are available for comparison between the markets of Pune and Sholapur, the situation was follows:

Table I: Average yearly commodity prices in Pune and Sholapur, 1827-28 (seers per rupee)

	<u>Pune</u>	<u>Sholapur</u>
Bajra	26.43	44.69
Jowar	28.49	55.33
Wheat	18.93	27.25
Rice	23.06	14.30
Gram	23.91	34.05
Turi	20.98	41.26
Karale	20.20	34.97
Sesame	16.65	27.32
Gur	6.73	10.87
Ghee	3.19	3.43
Salt	43.65	-
	(41.72	(24.62
	in 1826-27)	in 1826-27)

As mentioned above, rice was imported from Mawal or Konkan, and salt from the Konkan coast across the Sahyadris. Because of differences in transport costs, rice and salt were dearer in Sholapur as compared to their prices in Pune. Generally, a place which was farther away from the Konkan coast, paid more for the salt, or, rice.

The following table brings together the averages of commodity prices, at Pune, Junnar and Sholapur, for all the common years from 1808-09 to 1827-28 for which price figures are available for all the three places (except in the case of rice and salt).

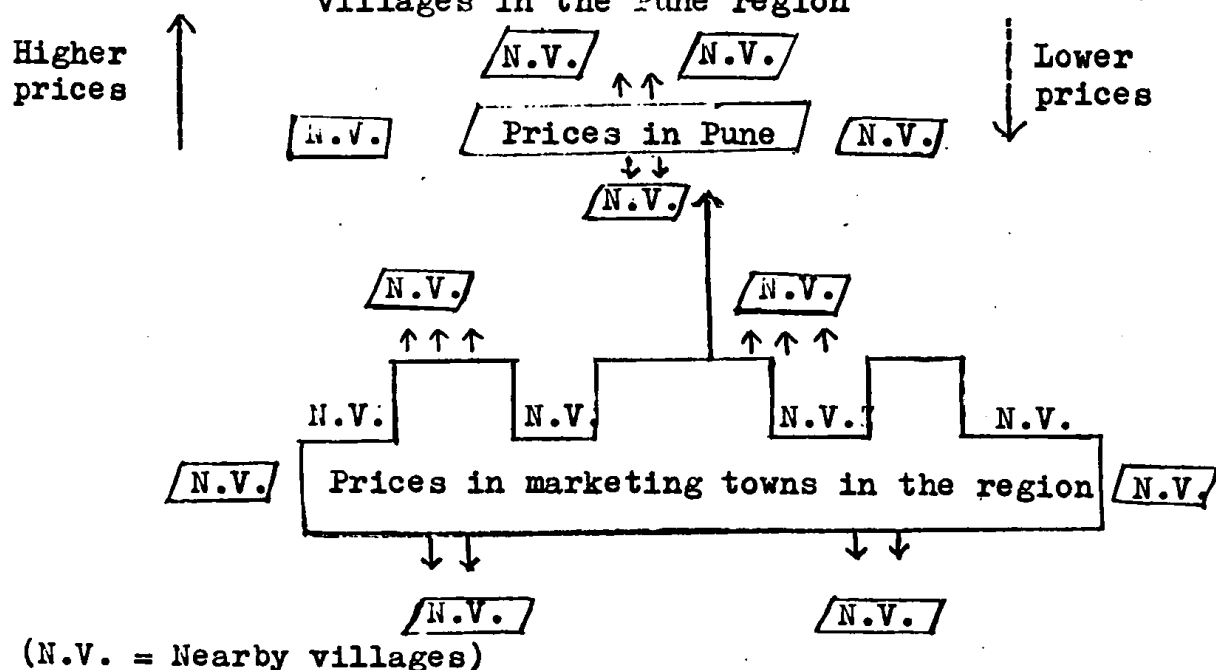
Table J: Average yearly commodity prices in Pune, Junnar and Sholapur for 1808-09 to 1827-28 (seers per rupee)

	<u>Pune</u>	<u>Junnar</u>	<u>Sholapur</u>
Bajra	18.70	21.30	27.34
Jowar	23.15	23.73	31.06
Wheat	16.36	20.42	18.80
Rice	18.38	18.16	-
Gram	16.89	23.06	20.58
Turi	18.22	24.65	30.08
Karale	17.05	20.78	24.57
Sesame	16.08	15.62	23.64
Gur	6.75	8.12	8.53
Ghee	1.89	2.18	2.27
Salt	37.53	-	17.81

Here also, it will be seen that, because of transport costs, prices of rice and salt, and of other commodities, fall into the definite pattern as described above.

Thus, Pune city was the costliest place among the towns in the region. Also, there were, probably, different regional 'price agglomerations' everywhere. The regional pattern of these agglomerations may be illustrated by the following diagram (see Diagram no.2). It was something on these lines: Commodity food prices (with the exceptions of rice and salt) in Pune - the metropolitan city - were higher than those in any other marketing towns in the Pune-Sholapur-Ahmednagar region; and, secondly prices in towns and cities were slightly lower than those in some of their nearby villages.

Diagram no.2. Representative price differences between Pune city, the marketing towns and nearby villages in the Pune region



#### D (II). Long-term price trend

The following table (Table 'K') brings together for each commodity in the Pune city market, for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31 (a) the average of prices for the period, (b) the standard deviation of prices over the period, and (c) the coefficient of

variation. It may be mentioned here that only the data appearing in the Paimash documents are taken into account for computing yearly averages.

Table K: Average, standard deviation and coefficient of variation of commodity prices in the Pune city market for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31

Commodities	Average (seers per rupee)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
Bajra	20.30	7.36	0.36
Jowar	24.98	10.78	0.43
Wheat	15.84	4.63	0.29
Rice	14.71	2.26	0.15
Gram	18.00	5.29	0.29
Turi	17.82	6.75	0.38
Karale	17.36	4.52	0.26
Sesame	13.41	3.90	0.29
Edible Oil	4.23	1.06	0.25
Gur	6.69	1.68	0.25
Ghee	1.99	0.43	0.22
Salt	39.30	4.19	0.11

From the above table, from the first column, we get a general idea about the relative prices of different commodities over the period. We have already discussed this previously while dealing with the representative price structure. Here, it is mentioned again to point out the mutual complementarity and supplementarity of different commodities, from different aspects like their availability, eating habits of people etc., and also the prevailing price. Thus, although jowar was somewhat cheaper, people in Pune generally preferred eating of bajra bhākar (and people in Sholapur preferred jowar bhākar to that of bajra). However, if the bajra price in a particular year was comparatively high (as in 1815-16, when it was 23.17 seers per rupee in the Pune market) as compared to the jowar price (which was 31.06 seers), many Puneites could easily shift to the eating of jowar bhākar for some days. Consequently, the economic disadvantages

of high bajra prices could be mitigated to some extent. (See Graph no.1).

From column 2 in Table K, it will be noticed that over the period of a quarter of a century, jowar prices in terms of seers per rupee, deviated more widely from the average (by 10.78) than the bajra prices (7.36). In terms of seers per rupee, the ghee prices had the least standard deviation (0.43). But that was because the price of ghee was, comparatively, already much high (1.99 seers per rupee), and there was, therefore, little scope for much deviation in the price of ghee.

However, percentage-wise, if we look to the coefficient of variation, we find that the price of jowar, again, varied the most (0.43) followed by turi (0.38) and bajra (0.36). Comparatively, among the foodgrains, the price of rice, over the period, varied the least (0.15). Also, the coefficient of variation of the salt price was the least (0.11) among all the commodities - about the same as that of rice. It may be reminded here that, rice and salt were the two commodities which were imported from outside, and their productions were not subjected to the vagaries of the south-west monsoon, nor much to the depredations of the earlier years.

It would be rather more interesting, from historical point of view, to find out if there was any general trend in all prices taken together over a quarter of a century covering the end of the Maratha rule (i.e., upto 1818) and the beginning of the British administration; to identify, if possible, the forces behind that trend, if any; and lastly to consider its probable effects on the life of the people of the region.

From the figures relating to yearly commodity prices, we notice that there was a definite cyclical trend in the case of price movements of any commodity. The price cycle was of the duration of 5 to 6 years and corresponded approximately to the meteorological

cycle. We notice this cyclical trend also in such non-agricultural commodities as salt. This may be due to the general influence of agricultural prices of the year on non-agricultural prices to some extent.

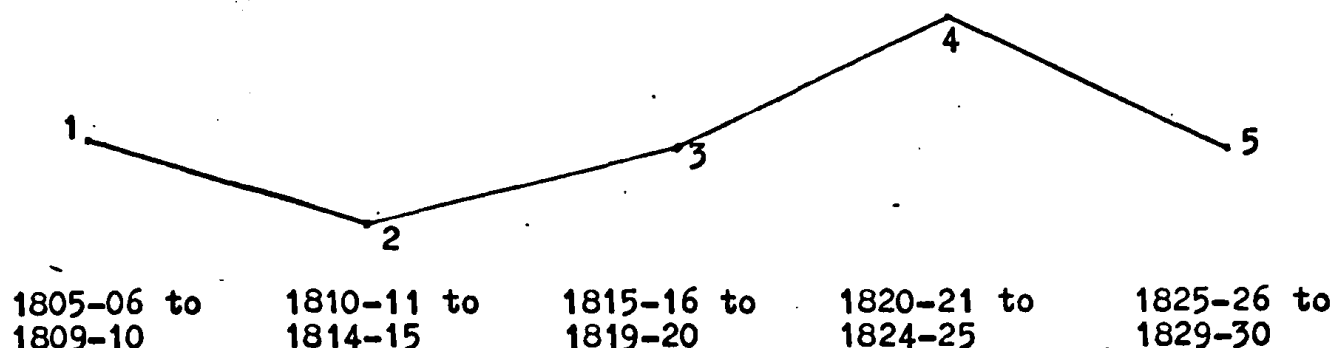
In order to find out the general price trend for the entire period as a whole, we may concentrate on the average yearly Pune city market prices for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31 (Table no. 48 in Part II). Let us further consider the case of bajra prices during this period. First, we find that, bajra, in the years of scarcity, was as dearer as (- in seers per rupee) 11.21 in 1805-06, 12.77 in 1811-12, 11.51 in 1819-20 and 9.68 in 1824-25. Thus, the highest price was about 10 seers per rupee in scarcity years throughout the period.

On the other hand, if we consider the lowest prices in different quinquenniums, we find them to be as follows:

Quinquennium	Lowest price of bajra (in seers per rupee)
1. 1805-06 to 1809-10	21.65
2. 1810-11 to 1814-15	19.77
3. 1815-16 to 1819-20	23.17
4. 1820-21 to 1824-25	39.94
5. 1825-26 to 1829-30	33.28

From the above figures, we notice that, bajra was sold, even in the cheapest of years, at not more than 23.17 seers per rupee (in 1815-16) prior to 1819-20; and that it was sold at as low a price as 39.94 seers per rupee (in 1822-23) and 33.28 seers per rupee (in 1828-29). The cheapest prices of bajra in the quinquenniums, mentioned above, may be roughly shown by a price line as follows (indicating seers available per rupee):

Diagram no.3: Cheapest bajra prices in five quinquenniums between 1805-06 and 1829-30 in Pune city market



Thus, in the 25-year period of 1805-1830, bajra price was at its cheapest, in the quinquennium 1820-21 to 1824-25.

We have looked at these figures in this impressionistic way, in order to recapture, if possible, the contemporary impact it must have created on the minds and lives of the people about the phenomenon of falling prices of that period. The phenomenon of falling prices in the 1820's becomes more glaring, when one looks into the price figures of bajra and jowar of that period in mofussil market towns. In some of them, the corn was available as cheap as more than 64 seers per rupee, or one seer per pice. As an extreme case may be cited the example of Jinti in Ahmednagar district, where jowar was available at 128 seers per rupee, or, two seers per a pice in 1822-23 A.D. (See Table no. 62).

If we analyse the price figures in statistical terms, we come to the same conclusion of falling prices, and find that, commodity prices started falling from about 1818-19 or so. This should be evident if we go through the following table relating to the five-year moving averages of prices of different commodities in the Pune city for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31. (See Table I). (See also, Graph no. 9).

The average of the yearly prices of five major crops, namely, bajra, jowar, wheat, gram and turi for 26 years (1805-06



Table L: Five year moving averages of prices of different commodities in the Pune city market, for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31

Years	Bajra	Jowar	Wheat	Rice	Gram	Turi	Karale	Sesame	Edible oil	Gur	Ghee	Salt
1807-08	17.12	18.35	12.67	-	-	15.73	15.24	11.78	3.86	5.40	-	-
1808-09	18.09	19.66	13.43	-	16.50	16.42	15.90	12.04	3.88	6.35	1.75	-
1809-10	17.74	19.32	14.00	-	17.21	16.43	16.16	11.77	4.00	7.10	1.65	-
1810-11	16.55	17.90	13.31	15.39	16.07	15.64	16.14	12.04	3.94	7.37	1.74	38.07
1811-12	15.85	18.17	12.96	12.54	14.98	14.83	15.40	11.70	3.78	7.16	1.77	37.53
1812-13	16.37	19.52	12.70	13.11	13.79	14.88	14.60	11.17	3.67	6.86	1.70	38.32
1813-14	17.80	22.04	13.64	14.00	14.54	15.60	16.06	12.53	4.19	6.97	1.75	38.70
1814-15	19.76	25.23	15.06	14.53	15.76	16.28	17.10	13.62	4.35	7.04	1.87	38.84
1815-16	19.80	25.54	15.74	15.14	15.98	16.10	17.57	13.35	4.44	7.30	1.79	37.86
1816-17	19.02	24.41	15.50	15.57	15.97	14.80	18.10	13.59	4.52	7.42	1.78	37.43
1817-18	17.36	22.18	14.90	14.96	15.72	13.21	17.50	13.23	4.28	6.91	1.88	37.37
1818-19	15.73	19.33	14.29	14.16	15.44	12.95	15.69	11.59	3.84	6.28	1.92	37.37
1819-20	16.18	19.78	15.17	14.44	16.04	14.76	15.01	10.92	3.89	6.00	1.87	38.51
1820-21	21.18	28.10	17.17	15.50	19.01	19.18	17.32	13.23	4.52	6.22	1.98	40.84
1821-22	21.66	29.00	17.79	15.22	20.15	20.26	17.34	13.02	4.69	6.63	2.14	40.91
1822-23	21.30	28.56	17.50	14.95	19.07	19.44	16.75	12.32	4.63	6.64	2.00	38.56
1823-24	22.83	30.89	17.99	15.15	19.19	20.18	17.57	13.36	4.77	6.74	1.97	38.26
1824-25	24.19	32.76	17.46	15.55	18.89	19.36	18.58	14.27	4.94	6.59	2.06	37.82
1825-26	21.49	26.57	16.07	14.81	17.86	16.56	17.03	13.14	4.62	6.32	2.28	38.73
1826-27	24.74	29.91	17.53	-	19.64	19.63	19.02	15.29	-	6.49	2.26	40.25
1827-28	27.19	33.81	19.92	-	22.76	23.37	20.97	17.11	-	7.13	2.34	41.82
1828-29	28.89	35.64	21.26	-	24.33	25.48	22.77	18.32	-	7.86	2.54	42.37

to 1830-31) in the Pune market, correspond roughly to the respective prices of these crops prevailing in the year 1807-08. Therefore, 1807-08 may be taken as the base year for all other crops.

If we consider the average price of a commodity in 1807-08 to be at 100 seers per rupee (or, 1807-08 = 100), we can construct the table of index numbers of availability of seers per rupee for different commodities in the Pune market as follows. (See Table 'M'). (See also, Graph no. 10).

In order to find out the beginnings and magnitudes of the fall in commodity prices after 1818, we can divide the period of 1805-06 to 1830-31 into two parts, in three different ways, thus: (i) 1805-06 to 1818-19, (ii) 1805-06 to 1819-20, and (iii) 1805-06 to 1820-21. From the following table (Table 'N') we find that, except in the case of salt and ghee, the fall in prices, in terms of percentage, was the most from 1820-21 than (in descending order) from 1819-20 and 1818-19. The combined percentage of price fall of the commodities mentioned in the table (except salt and ghee) was  $+27.81\%$  in the 'cut off' year of 1818-19,  $+32.98\%$  in that of 1819-20, and  $37.99\%$  in that of 1820-21. This may perhaps mean to say that the effects of the imposition of the British rule on the Maratha economy in general and prices in particular, if they were indicated by the fall in agricultural prices, began to be felt more severely as the years passed. (See Table 'N').

The factors that were probably responsible for the almost sudden decline of prices after about 1818 have been touched upon in an earlier section dealing with the historical situation. It has been mentioned there that, the population of the city of Pune declined fast after 1818. The Maratha ruling and military elite, the Brahmanical elements depending on them, and, the traders, crafts and services, including banking business forming part of the Maratha economy - all suffered with the decline of the Maratha

Table M: Index number of availability of seers per rupee in the Pune market for different commodities for the years 1805-06 to 1830-31 (1807-08 = 100)

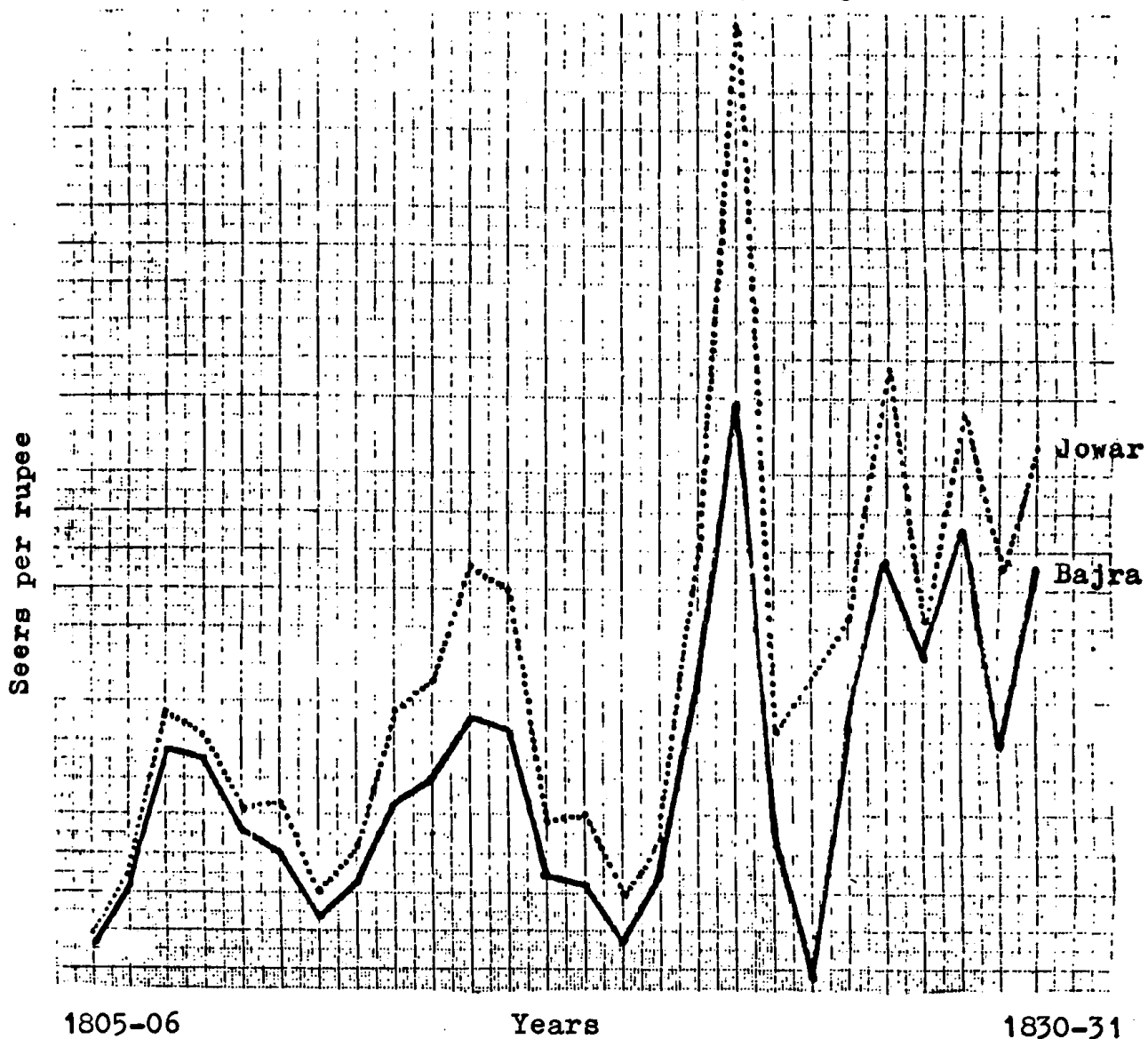
Years	Bajra	Jowar	Wheat	Rice	Gram	Turi	Karale	Sesame	Edible oil	Gur	Ghee	Salt
1805-06	52	50	55	-	-	58	80	87	73	65	-	-
1806-07	67	68	54	-	47	57	95	85	70	74	142	-
1807-08	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1808-09	97	96	95	107	101	116	117	117	110	173	99	109
1809-10	79	79	97	97	113	112	157	150	134	205	137	99
1810-11	74	79	79	92	78	77	104	100	75	174	119	99
1811-12	59	60	72	82	65	61	94	83	85	161	105	95
1812-13	68	70	78	78	70	78	99	113	93	130	132	82
1813-14	86	101	84	77	72	92	91	101	89	149	111	102
1814-15	91	108	87	116	82	113	129	125	120	171	112	109
1815-16	107	133	109	122	98	97	155	163	141	188	135	104
1816-17	104	129	117	99	98	80	131	134	105	169	145	97
1817-18	69	76	100	99	76	73	116	100	104	159	104	70
1818-19	68	77	76	92	72	55	109	113	99	140	110	96
1919-20	53	60	69	96	75	68	108	108	90	135	146	108
1820-21	69	72	89	95	90	90	91	87	85	114	150	104
1821-22	114	138	144	109	114	131	107	102	111	137	127	112
1822-23	184	254	163	135	154	198	198	208	184	185	142	99
1823-24	79	96	96	82	102	86	110	103	121	187	162	97
1824-25	45	51	60	87	46	45	87	75	82	136	101	78
1825-26	105	122	105	102	93	111	120	135	102	126	137	100
1826-27	146	178	128	122	106	108	143	145	134	120	159	106
1827-28	122	122	120	110	127	119	143	155	143	154	217	110
1828-29	154	168	142	-	149	173	180	203	-	206	154	117
1829-30	101	134	136	-	129	151	156	169	-	211	130	98
1830-31	144	161	147	-	135	171	184	192	-	210	202	107

The average of the yearly prices of five major crops, namely, Bajra, Jowar, Wheat, Gram and Turi for 26 years correspond roughly to the respective prices of these crops prevailing in the year 1807-08. Therefore, 1807-08 is taken as the base year for all other crops, with a view to facilitating their mutual comparison.

Table N: Average yearly price of 12 important commodities in the Pune market, 1805-06 to 1830-31, in two periods each of three different sets with 'cut off' years of 1818-19, 1819-20 and 1820-21 respectively (in seers per rupee)

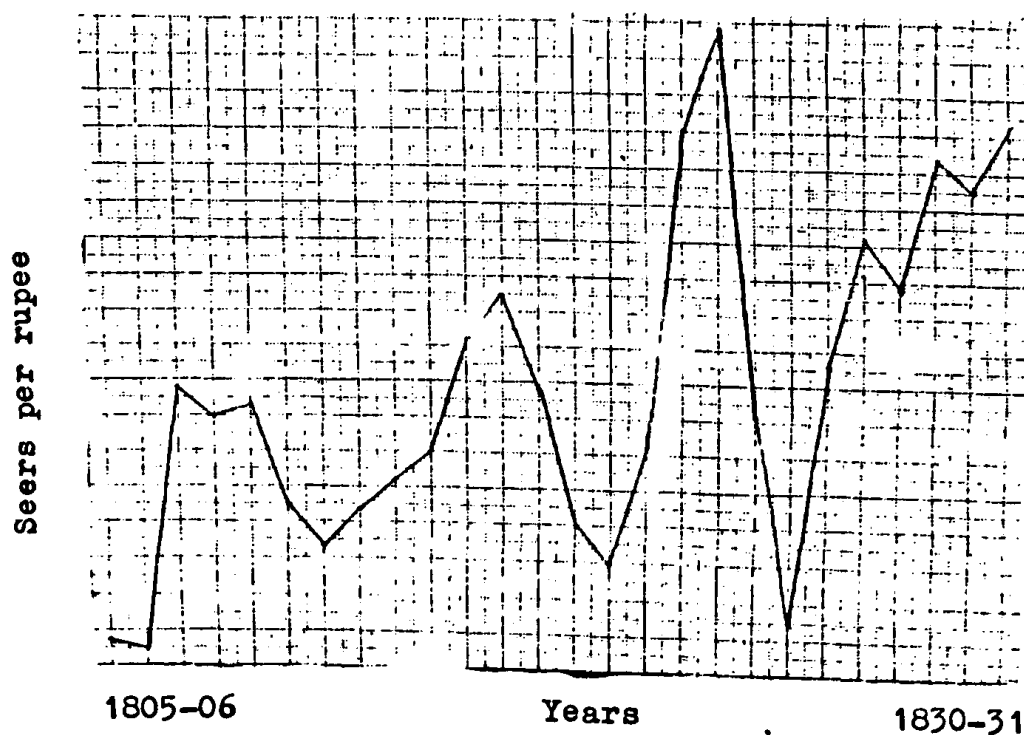
	Bajra	Jowar	Wheat	Rice	Gram	Turi	Karale	Sesame	Edible oil	Gur	Ghee	Salt	Total (excluding salt & ghee)
1805-06 to 1818-19	17.34	20.44	13.60	14.20	15.48	14.79	15.82	12.09	3.96	6.42	1.75	37.96	
1819-20 to 1830-31	23.76	30.29	18.45	15.34	20.73	21.36	19.15	14.94	4.64	7.00	2.24	40.53	
Percentage change (increase)	37.02%	48.19%	35.66%	8.03%	33.91%	44.42%	21.05%	23.57%	17.17%	9.03%	28.00%	6.77%	27.81%
1805-06 to 1819-20	16.95	20.01	13.42	14.19	15.39	14.61	15.78	12.06	3.94	6.39	1.78	38.34	
1820-21 to 1830-31	24.87	31.77	19.13	15.49	21.33	22.20	19.51	15.24	4.77	7.09	2.25	40.35	
Percentage change (increase)	46.73%	58.77%	42.55%	9.16%	38.60%	51.95%	23.64%	26.37%	21.07%	10.95%	26.40%	5.24%	32.98%
1805-06 to 1820-21	16.83	19.81	13.47	14.18	15.49	14.69	15.60	11.88	3.90	6.30	1.81	38.53	
1821-22 to 1830-31	25.86	33.27	19.63	15.70	21.76	22.83	20.17	15.84	4.97	7.30	2.25	40.32	
Percentage change (increase)	53.65%	67.95%	45.73%	10.72%	40.48%	55.41%	29.29%	33.33%	27.44%	15.87%	24.31%	4.65%	37.99%

Graph no. 1. Yearly prices of bajra and jowar in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

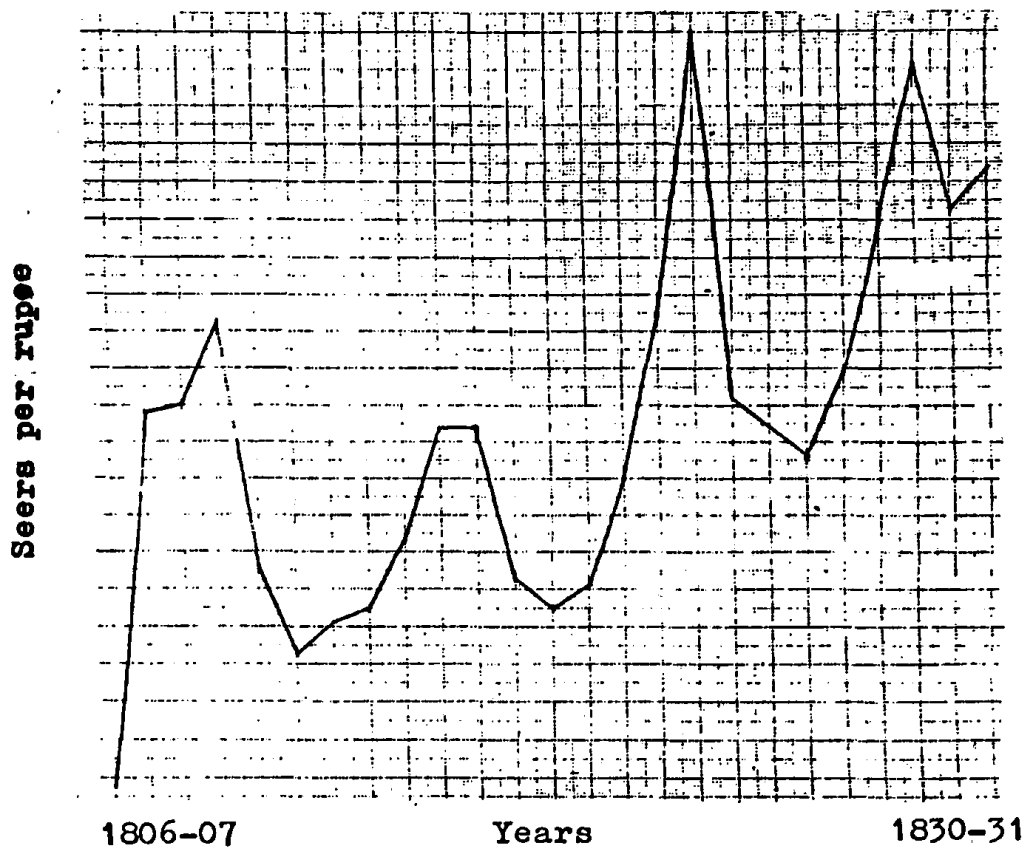


Graph no.s 2 to 4. Yearly prices of wheat, gram and karale in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

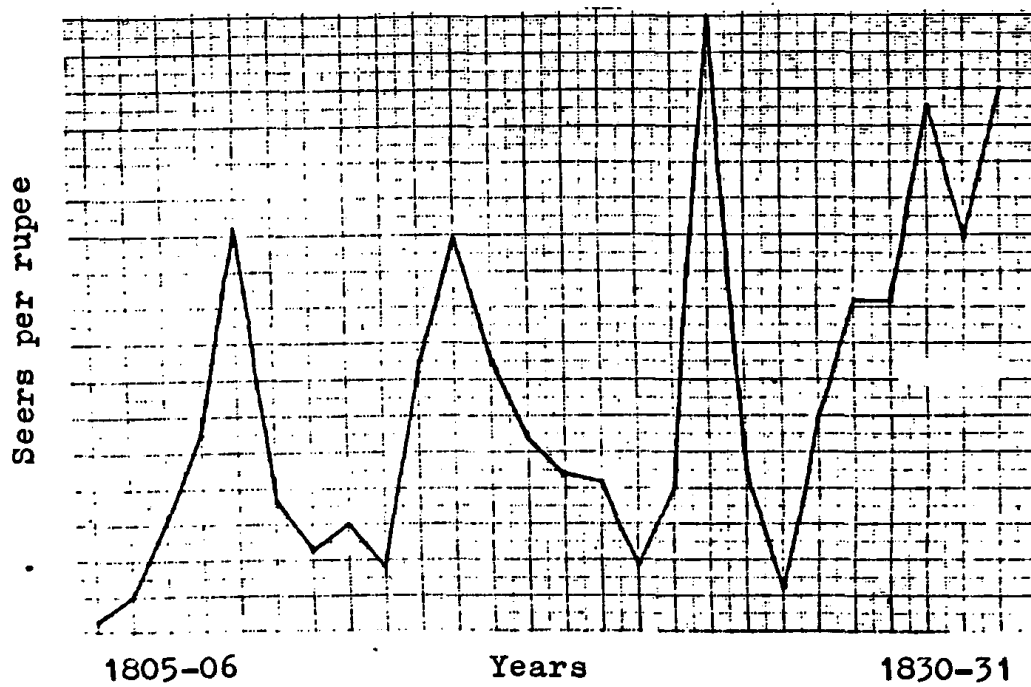
No. 2: Wheat, 1805-06 to 1830-31



No. 3: Gram, 1806-07 to 1830-31

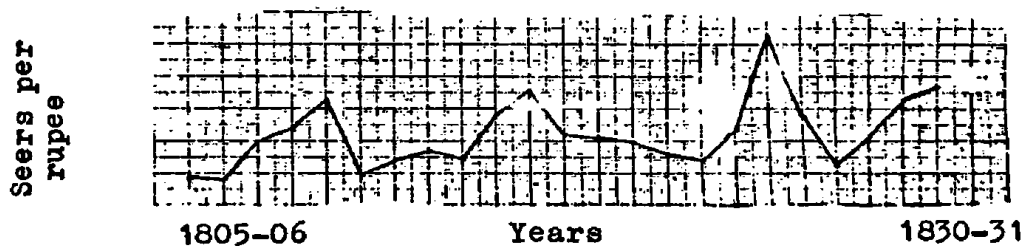


No. 4: Karale, 1805-06 to 1830-31

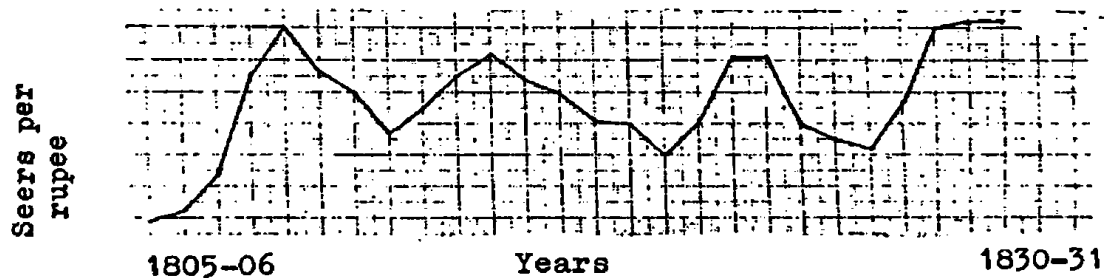


Graph no.s 5 to 8. Yearly prices of Edible oil, Gur, Ghee, and salt in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

No. 5: Edible oil, 1805-06 to 1827-28



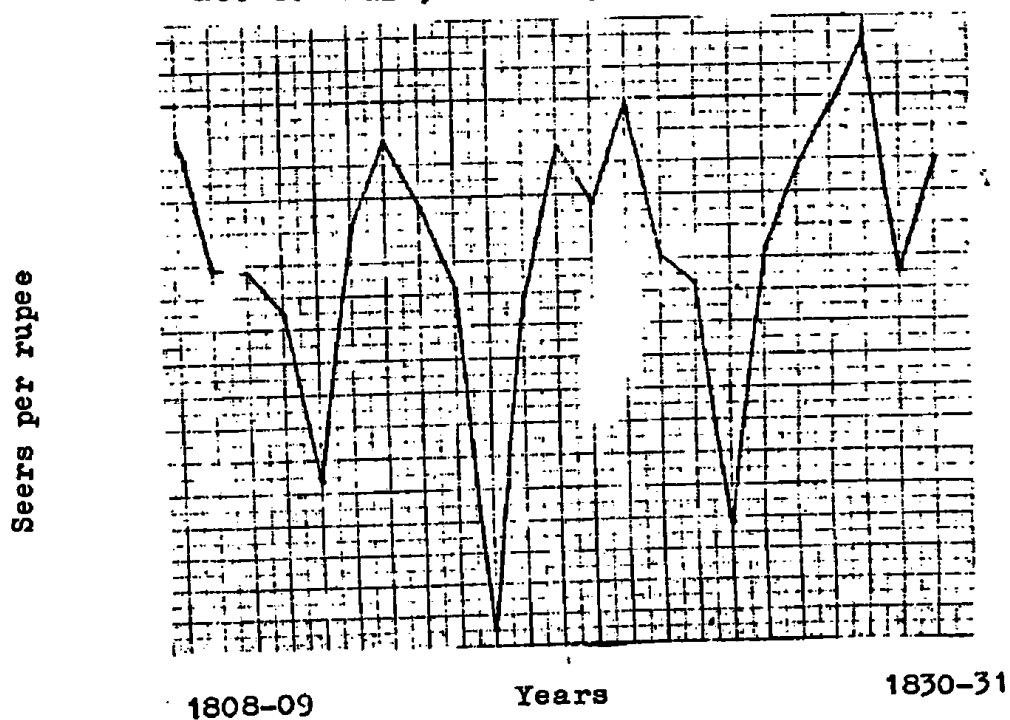
No. 6: Gur, 1805-06 to 1830-31



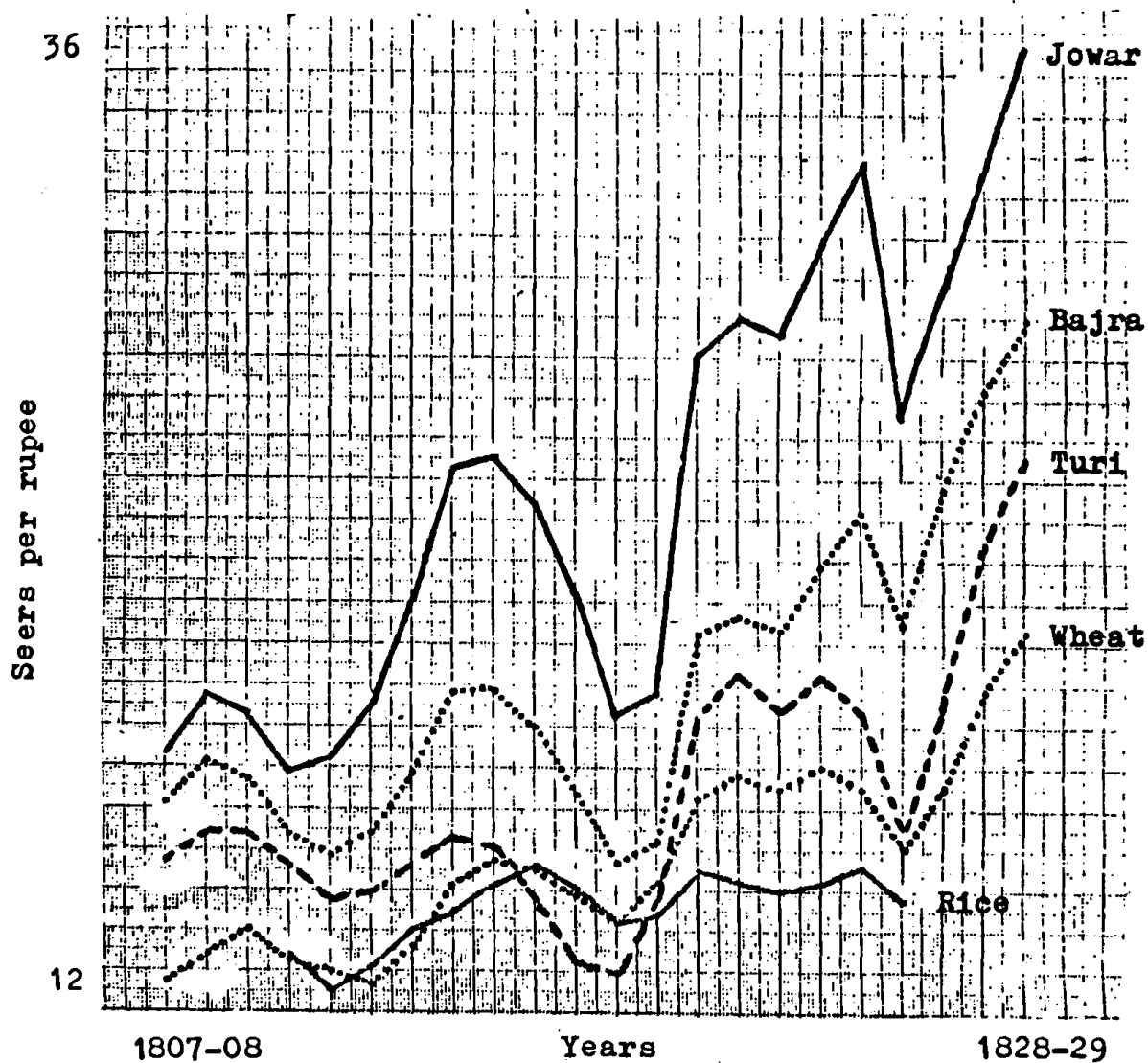
No. 7: Ghee, 1806-07 to 1830-31



No. 8: Salt, 1808-09 to 1830-31



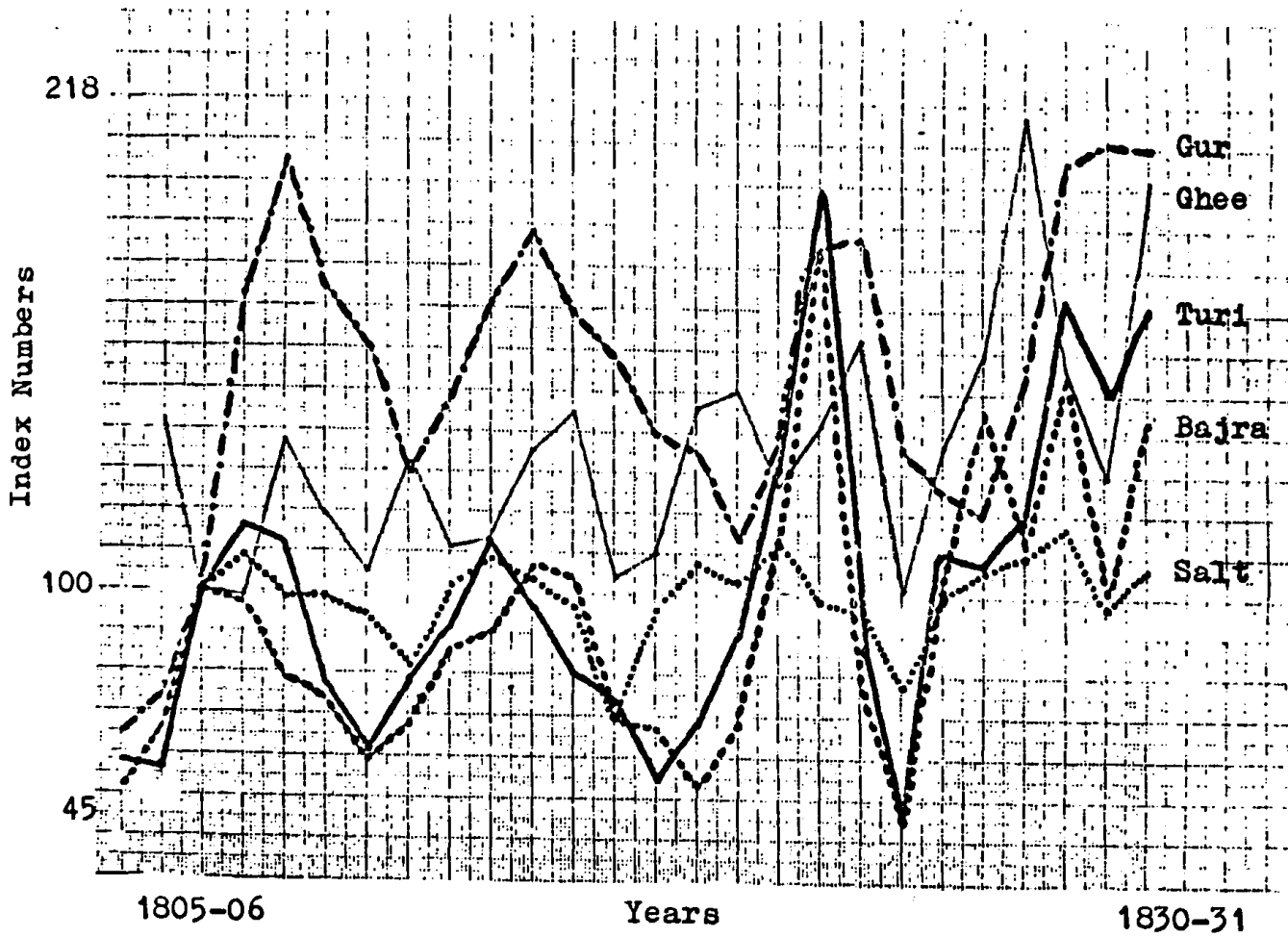
Graph no. 9. Five-year moving averages of prices of bajra, jowar, wheat, rice and turi in Pune city market, 1807-08 to 1828-29



...



Graph no. 10. Index number of prices of bajra, turi, gur, ghee, and salt, in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31  
(1807-08 = 100)



...

rule. With the reduction in the expenditure of the ruling classes, the incomes of those depending on them, naturally, declined, or even came to a halt. For example, in 1818, when the Raja of Satara had demanded Rs. 50 lakhs per year for his personal expenditure, Lieut. James Grant, the British Resident at Court of Satara, limited it to Rs. 3 lakhs per year. The same was the case with Bajirao Peshwa and other noblemen.<sup>39)</sup>

It is already mentioned above that, of the servants of the former government made unemployed by the British government, the soldiers were more numerous.<sup>40)</sup>

With the new government coming into power, there arose intense governmental demand for foreign commodities. Its effects must have been calamitous on the native population. Unlike the previous government, the British government had very little demand for the field produce and the products of the artisans. This has been described vividly by H. Green, who was close to those times, thus : "Let us suppose a native prince and nobility such as Bajirao and the Maratha sirdars were to suddenly change their tastes and habits, to dismiss the swarms of brahmins... suwars (etc.)... to keep but few horses, and these purchased from the Persian Gulf instead of from the valley of the Bheemthurry, and to spend as we do, the revenues which supported all these dependants in every variety of foreign luxury..."<sup>41)</sup>

Apart from the unprecedented unemployment and the consequent reduction in the purchasing power with the people, there were other important factors also which appear to have influenced the fall in prices.

A large number of Maratha soldiery and other administrative personnel were employed, or gained money outside their country and imported the specie into their native land. This came to a halt with the fall of the Maratha rule. Also, the Marathas

collected annual tributes from outside regions, in the form of khandani, chauth and wardeshmukhi etc., and added to the available specie in the region.<sup>42)</sup> This also came to a halt with the downfall of their rule. Secondly, under the British rule, all the private licensed mints, which had spread everywhere throughout the region, were ordered to be closed down.<sup>43)</sup> The indigenous banking houses also lost most of their business, and the one-time flourishing transactions in the hundi payments came to be greatly reduced.<sup>44)</sup> Thus, the two factors, namely, the reduction in the availability of specie, and the shortage of currency and other exchange media appear to have contributed together to the increase in the value of money or the general fall in commodity prices.

Moreover, a large number of foreign articles demanded by the new British government were paid for in silver, which also produced a drain of specie from the country.<sup>45)</sup>

Thus, different factors, arising out of the main cause of the downfall of the native rule, and the imposition of the alien colonial rule appear to have played immediate and vital role in the falling of the agricultural prices in the post-1820 period.

Immediately after the imposition of the British rule, as mentioned above, there was some contraction in land under cultivation. But this does not appear to have resulted in any significant and effective way in the reduction of agricultural supplies.

Here, it may be mentioned that, prices in the western world also experienced a fall during the period from 1820 to 1850. There, the prices fell by about 25 per cent between 1821-25 and 1846-50, or at the rate of 10 per cent per decade.<sup>46)</sup>

The chief cause for the falling prices in Europe, in the

second quarter of the 19th century, is stated to be the diminished supply of gold coming to the market. Upto 1810, Europe received a greater part of its gold supply from the Spanish colonies of Central and South America. But due to civil wars and disorder that ensued after the wars of the French Revolution, the American mines came to be deserted, resulting into greatly reduced output of the precious metals.

In England, the first joint-stock bank was established in 1833. The growth of similar institutions elsewhere also, was not sufficiently rapid to neutralise the effect of the shortage of gold. During the Napoleonic wars, a large number of private banking houses issued private bank notes in large quantities. But later, due to the general failure of the private firms, the private currencies issued by them came to be rapidly diminished.<sup>47)</sup>

We have observed that in the case of Pune region, or the Deccan, from 1818, there came about a similar situation due to the reduction in the import of money and specie from the outside, the drain of silver to some extent from the country to England, reduction in the output of currency due to the closing of mints, winding up of the indigenous banking houses, etc. However, ironically enough, this situation arose not due to any civil wars or disorder anywhere, as in the case of Europe, but due, mainly to the imposition of the 'Peace' of the British rule in the Maratha territory!

Thus, general unemployment, depression, and the reduction in the supply of money, appear to be the principal cause that resulted into the fall in prices in the Pune region after 1820.<sup>48)</sup>

The falling prices, coupled with general unemployment and low incomes, had a disastrous effect on different sections of the population - especially on those who depended solely on agriculture for their livelihood. With the disbanding of the

soldiery etc., who subsequently fell back on agriculture, the ranks of agriculturists swelled greatly. According to the investigations conducted in 1825, by Colonel Sykes, into the villages around Pune, it was found that irrespective of the size and fertility of a holding, the generality of the cultivators were reduced to poverty.<sup>49)</sup> The balutedars received (as mentioned in an earlier section), a proportionate yearly share in the agricultural produce. They, therefore, suffered less than the cultivating classes. The wages, both in the rural as well as in the urban areas remained constant during this period. To that extent, the people with fixed incomes both in rural and urban areas gained by the falling prices as their real wages increased. But then, there had also ensued, in the changed situation, a condition of general unemployment.

The post-1820 period also witnessed the high rate of revenue assessment and its uncompromising way of collection by the early British administrators. This paved the way for the immigration of Marwadi moneylenders for the first time into even the remotest villages of the Maratha country. The nature of the immigration of Marwadi banias in the Maratha country was quite different from that of the earlier immigration of the Gujarati vanis and savakars. Gujarati vanis and savakars had migrated to Maharashtra, before the Marwadis, in a good number in the 18th century. But they operated mostly under the Maratha rule in urban areas. In the villages, those of them who dealt in money-lending, worked under certain limitations.

The village panchayat under the Marathas, was a powerful body and would not allow any outsider to pressurize the village cultivator unduly in the realization of the debt. Under the Maratha practice, the amount of total interest over any period could not exceed beyond the amount of the original principal

advanced. The powers of the village panchayats as also the practices relating to the repayment of loan and interest etc., changed to the disadvantage of the cultivator, with the introduction of the utilitarian rule of the British. The fall in prices of the post-1820 period, may be considered as the beginning of a period of new additional financial constraints on the cultivators of the region.

## V

Cost of living and wage structure

In a situation of price differences within the region, and violent price movements over the period, it is difficult to calculate, or, even talk of the cost of living for the entire Pune region in the period of 1805-1830. With the available price statistics, on the one hand, and figures relating to wage structure, and the remunerations in cash and kind received by functionaries and artisans like balutedars etc., on the other, one can, however, find out the approximate cost of living of any section of a people in a region at a given time. We have seen, for example, that Pune was a costlier place than other towns in the region, or, that, articles were often available at lower prices in Pune than in neighbouring villages.

It is to be noted here that wages for different occupations were the same throughout the region. There were hardly any regional differences in them. Secondly, the general wage structure and different remunerations to different types of workers remained almost the same throughout the period. This was, probably not peculiar to the Pune region or, even only to Maharashtra. Traditionally fixed, or, stagnant wage rates, was perhaps, a common phenomenon throughout India, till at least about the second quarter of the 19th century. Prices varied and also fluctuated violently and there was also some long-term trend in their movements due to variety of reasons. But this was hardly due to, or accompanied by, or, reflected in, any changes in wages or other remunerations. Wages moved, if at all, very slowly. Any changes in the market situation were reflected in the changes in the commodity prices. The wages of human beings and the 'prices' of bullion remained almost constant in terms of money. This important point relating to the

fundamental difference between commodity prices and wages needs to be kept in mind while surveying any historical situation relating to them. One more point: the payments for services were made often not only in cash but also in kind. This probably mitigated to a large extent the severities of price fluctuations in the money economy.

In order to find out the cost of living of a section of a people at a place in any given period, one has, obviously, to take into account, especially in a preponderantly agricultural economy, the normal quantities of consumption of different items of common use etc., by the people of the region. For this, as a case study, we can look to the detailed, on-the-spot investigations made by Thomas Coats, in the case of the village of Loni, about 18 kilometres from Pune, in July 1819.<sup>50)</sup> The village had a population of 568, and the number of houses in the village was 107, with five shops.

It should be reiterated here that our statistical tables in Part II give the wholesale price figures. The retail prices were about five per cent more than the wholesale ones. Again, Pune prices were, probably, slightly less than Loni prices. The principal items of daily food of the kunbi cultivator of Loni consisted of foodgrains of bajra or jowar, pulses, salt, spices, onions, vegetables etc., and the festival meals consisted of items of rice, wheat, gram, gur, ghee, oil etc.

The ordinary daily food required for a cultivator and his wife in the village was two seers of grain; which, if they had to purchase, would then, cost 8 pice in the market; vegetables etc., 2 pice; split pulse, 2 pice; fuel, 1 pice; and tobacco, half-a-pice; making the total cost of the articles, 13.5 pice per day, or, about 6.33 rupees per month for the cultivating couple. (1 rupee = 64 pice). It must be noted here that the



year 1819-20, when these investigations were made by Coats, was a year of unusual high prices - when bajra was sold in the Pune market at as high the year's average price as 11.51 seers per rupee. The food price situation, as mentioned here, therefore, reflects the conditions of a year of high prices. The bajra price in a normal year in the village was 16 seers per rupee - 24 seers were considered as extremely cheap, and ten as very dear.

The brahmans of the same village, Loni, had, comparatively, a superior diet. A brahman and his wife required for their daily food, one seer of rice, which, then, that is, in 1819-20, cost 8 pice; one seer of bajra or jowar, 6 pice; 0.66 seer of split pulse, 4 pice; vegetables etc., 2 pice; clarified butter, 4 pice; salt and spices, 2 pice; fruit, 4 pice; leaves for platters, one pice; and betel-leaf, one pice - equal to 32 pice per day, or about 15 rupees per month.

An adult male in the cultivator's family in the village wore dhoti, costing about 2.5 to 3 rupees; a turban, costing 2 rupees; a pairan, or, a long shirt, 1.5 rupees; the drawers, 0.75 rupee; a langoti for wearing between the legs, 7 or 8 pice; a pair of shoes, one rupee; and a kambal, or a coarse woollen cloth, about 9 feet long and 3 feet wide, about 1.5 to 2 rupees. The dhoti and the kambal lasted for a year. They had a variety of uses other than for wearing etc. The rest, like turban etc., lasted each for six months. The whole annual cost of wearing, of the male adult cultivator, thus, amounted to about 15 rupees.

The brahmans in the same village had a slightly superior wardrobe: a dhoti, costing about 4 rupees; a turban of fine white cloth, of 5 rupees; a shelā of fine cloth with silk or gold thread border, of 8 rupees; a sovale, a silk cloth to wear daily at meals, and when in a state of purity, 10 rupees;

a pair of red leather slippers, one rupee.

It may be observed here that, the life-style of brahmans in the village, in their food habits and clothing, was almost the same as that of their urban counterparts.

In Loni, a good terraced house for a cultivator's family of six members, with six or eight bullocks as other inmates, was about 45 feet long and 30 feet wide. It cost, at 1819-20 prices, about 300 rupees, and lasted about 50 to 60 years. More elegant houses with upper stories, which were two or three in number in the village, were valued at about 1000 rupees each. The houses of the poorest inhabitants of the village were not more than 10 or 12 feet long and 4 or 5 feet wide. They were covered with grass, and cost 20 to 30 rupees.

Any transactions in real estate were done strictly in writing, - mentioning all the necessary particulars like the measurements of the property, its boundaries, its value etc., and a copy under the seal was deposited with the proper authority of the Government. (For a specimen of a sale-deed of a house in Pune in 1816, see Appendix 'D').

In the village of Loni, with a human population of 568, in July 1819, there were 541 domesticated animals: 220 oxen and bulls, 156 cows, 17 buffaloes, 37 calves, 29 horses and ponies, 3 asses, 1 camel, 28 goats and sheeps, and 50 dogs. The detailed figures are reproduced here as they typically indicate the pattern of availability of domesticated animals in the villages of the Pune region.

It may be noted that, the cows, in Maharashtra, unlike at present, always much outnumbered the buffaloes. The price of a cow was about 15 to 16 rupees. Only one-third of the oxen were bred by the cultivators, and the other two-thirds were bought of drovers from Khandesh or Karnataka. Those from

Karnataka were considered the hardiest, and, the best suited for plough; and those from the north for pack. A pair of the best oxen cost from 80 to 100 rupees, and that of the middling ones from 40 to 60 rupees. A person possessing eight oxen, which were sufficient to keep two ploughs going, was considered to be in very good circumstances. Grain and straw were carried to market on pack-bullocks. A good bullock carried about 100 seers, 18 to 20 miles a day.

#### Agricultural income

H.D. Robertson, the Collector of Poona, made detailed calculations, in 1820, relating to the cost of cultivation at different places in the Collectorate of Poona. He made on-the-spot inquiries, which related to different qualities of soil, different irrigation facilities and different crops.<sup>51)</sup> He has summarised his calculations, and put them in the standardised form of: 'quantity of agricultural work that eight bullocks may perform'. The related figures may throw light not only on the cost of cultivation but also on some institutional elements in the economy and on wages of hired agricultural labour, etc. It should be noted here that, at different levels and circumstances, the payments for services were made not only in cash but also in kind. As we have observed above, this mitigated to a considerable extent the severities of price fluctuations.

A set of eight bullocks was fully capable of cultivating 35 bighas of average land - of good, bad and middling qualities; but not more than 25 bighas, if all the land was of the best kind. (One bigha = 3926 sq. yards).

To work on this land, a team of four workers was necessary. The workers were to be paid, per annum:

360 seers of grain to each (or one seer everyday)	( X 4 = 1440 seers for workers = Rs. 72, at the rate of 20 seers of grain per rupee
Wages at 20 rupees to 3 men and 22 rupees to one	Rs. 82
1 kambal to each	( X 4 = 4 kambals = Rs. 5)
2 pairs of shoes to each	( X 4 = 8 pairs of shoes = Rs. 7)
1 'papooree' to each	( X 4 = 4 papoorees = Rs. 7)
1 cholna (drawers) and 2 rumals (cotton scarfs) to each	( X 4 = 4 cholnas and 8 rumals = Rs. 4)
1 turban to each	( X 4 = 4 turbans = Rs. 7)
----- Annual expenses of 4 workers in terms of rupees	----- Rs. 184

Then are calculated various expenses on items - of dead stock, purchase and rearing of cattle, seed, government assessment, government taxes, payments to village servants and hakkadars or holders of rights in the village etc., - the total of which came to the annual average of

Rs. 170

-----  
Total expenses: Rs. 354

Average annual produce of 35 bighas of land, at 216 seers per bigha, or Rs. 10.8 per bigha

Rs. 378

Amount of annual surplus for the subsistence and expenses of the cultivator's family of six persons.

Rs. 24

To this amount, one could add the savings of the wages of as many hands as there might be in the family, as that might make it unnecessary to hire labourers; but their food and clothes would remain the same, and, perhaps, as members of the family, be, sometimes, more, or, less expensive. There could

also be some saving in the purchase and rearing of bullocks, as they might be bred in the family, or bought for a trifle when young, and reared at little or no expense.

It may be supposed that, on most occasions, the subsistence and wages of two of the four persons charged for, went to the father and one son of the family.

The supposed wages of father and son would be	Rs. 40
The supposed savings in the annual charge for bullocks	Rs. 3
Money earned by the family by selling cow-dung, cow's milk or ghee	Rs. 30
	-----
There will be savings of	Rs. 73
Plus, the surplus of	Rs. 24
	-----
Total available for the maintenance of the cultivator's family of six persons	Rs. 97

(All figures, as appearing in the original calculations of Robertson, are rounded off here)

Thus, an average cultivator's family received Rs. 8 per month. And a member of the average cultivator's family, received Rs. 1.33 per month.

The above could be converted into another form thus:

Assuming the gross produce on the average land to be	100
	-----
The government's share was	17
Those which went to meet the village charges, the payments due to village officers, the village right-holders, and balutedars	18
Expenses of cultivations	34
For the maintenance of his family of six persons	31
	-----
Savings	000
	-----

From the above figures, one may notice that a member in an average cultivator's family received less than one-and-a-half

rupees per month.

As the saying goes, 'the accounts were alright, but the purse of the cultivator was always empty'. Not only that there were hardly any net savings, but the cultivators were also mostly in debts. William Chaplin, in his Report to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, dated 20th August 1822, observed: "the ryots in many villages, though usually frugal and provident, are much in debt to sahookars and merchants, owing to the oppressions of the revenue contractors. Many of these debts are of long standing, and are often made up of compound interest and fresh occasional aids, which go on accumulating so as to make the accounts exceedingly complicated...<sup>52</sup>

The village of Loni, the case of which we have been considering at some length here, contained, in 1819, eighty-four families of cultivators. Of them, about 70 families were more or less in debt to moneyed men in the neighbourhood, generally brahmans or shopkeepers. The total amounted to 14,532 rupees (in July 1819), in addition to the common village community debt of 3075 rupees. The usual rate of interest was 24 per cent per annum; but when small sums were borrowed, it was often at two pice per rupee per month, or about 40 per cent. Besides, about a fourth of the inhabitants were indebted to their neighbours for grain and straw, borrowed to support themselves and cattle till the next harvest, which they were under agreements to repay in kind at the rate of 50 to 75 per cent more than what was received. This also explains, why, during the course of an year, whatever the price level, high or low, agricultural prices generally started falling month after month.

Thomas Coats noticed that the whole of the produce of the cultivator in Loni was generously mortgaged before it was reaped, to meet the various demands on him. This was the

situation in ordinary times. In bad seasons, or years of calamity, the situation was much worse. Under bad circumstances, they often quit the field, temporarily though, and became servants to brahmans etc., or, joined the Maratha army. It appears that the cultivators were in a better position under the Peshwa rule, till the times of Peshwa Bajirao II, the last Peshwa (1795-1818). In former times, the land revenue was collected by government officers. The maximum of the land revenue was fixed, but only lands under actual cultivation were charged; liberal remissions were made in bad seasons; and takāvi loans with moderate interest rates were granted by the government. With Peshwa Bajirao II, all this changed, when he started farming out the revenues on annual basis to the highest bidder. With the coming of the British, in 1818, the situation worsened still further, as there ensued a situation when the government started realizing the land revenue strictly according to the stipulated rates.

#### Incomes of balutedars

In the village system, the balutedars worked as hereditary village servants, and in return of their services, received a fixed proportion of the produce from each cultivator at the time of reaping the harvest. Thus, more the produce of the land - from a rich soil, or in a good harvest year etc., - more did the balutedar receive of it in quantity from the cultivator; and, less the produce of the land, less did he receive of it from him. Consequently, it may be reiterated here, that, in the times of good harvest, balutedars had comparatively, less demand for agricultural produce coming into the market and in bad seasons, when the supply decreased, they had, comparatively greater demand for it. As a result, the balutedars in their own way, probably, aggravated the prevailing price situation

to some extent. In addition, the balutedars received perquisites, on performing certain social callings etc, at fixed occasions like festivals, marriages and other ceremonies and rites. A balutedar also received extra payment for performing some odd job for an individual villager. Each village had about twelve balutedars: carpenter, washerman, barber, potter, shoe-maker, blacksmith, watchman, temple-attendant, Muslim sacrificer etc. They rendered services to the cultivators throughout the year.

The carpenter, as a village servant, for example, made and repaired agricultural implements of the cultivators, who provided him with the necessary material. As wages, he got a fixed proportion of agricultural produce from each cultivator. In addition, he was provided with meals on the days of sowing and reaping, when he was more busy in repairing agricultural implements.

It may be observed that the village servants depended entirely on the cultivators for their wages and other perquisites. However, the economic condition of the balutedars does not appear to be inferior to that of the cultivators - their collective masters. The major positive point about their receiving the hereditary vatan grant relating to their baluta, was the continuation and security of their service. That they received their wages in kind was also a positive factor for them. This protected them, to some extent at least, against the vagaries of price fluctuations. (For details regarding balutedari incomes in villages of Pune and Sholapur, see Appendix 'E').

#### Money wage earners

The money wage earners as such mostly resided in towns and urban areas. Even in their case, in the pre-British days, a very large number of them, including government servants, upto



the post of even that of the chief justice, received their wages both in cash and kind.

Under the Peshwas, in the general administration there were employed, at different places, not less than 20,000 government officers and clerks.<sup>53)</sup> In the times of the last Peshwa, Bajirao II, in the Mukhya Phad, or Central Secretariat at Pune, there worked more than 1500 clerks in various departments: Huzur (Royal Court), about 300; Pune Subha (Pune Subha administration), about 100; Hashammis (Pay roll and accounts), about 50; Khasgiwale (Treasury), about 100; Paga (Stable), about 600; Shiledar (Cavalry), about 200; Toafkhana (Artillery), about 100; Gadadi (Security), about 50.

There were again eighteen major kārkhānās or store-like departments: for weapons; vehicles, timber, tents, war animals, zoo, medicine, books, jewellery etc. In each of them, a large number of specialists and other workers were employed. Peons, torch-bearers, palanquin-carriers, messengers, attendants, spies, ghost-chasers, water-suppliers - a variety of people were, thus, employed by the government. These are but only examples. In the cities and towns were also employed on wages such workers as carpenters, masons, tailors, accountants, writers, priests etc. The number of those who worked in the army, the cavalry, the artillery, on forts, in the navy, and also as camp followers etc., ran into several hundred thousands.

Generally, in the Maratha times, a wage was fixed on monthly basis - in the case of subordinate staff, and on yearly basis - in the case of high officers, priests. It appears that many of those who were fixed on monthly basis, got their pay only for ten to eleven months in the year. Again, it appears that, under the Marathas, the payment was not made regularly each month. It was, probably, made three or four times in a year at the times

of important festivals like Diwali, Sankrant, Holi, Ganapati etc. It was under the British, that, the employees started receiving full and regular wages as stipulated at the time of appointment.

During the period under review, no time-scale for wages existed - although, on occasions, some people got 'merit promotions' from their employers. If a person was transferred to a place where cost of living was higher, he often claimed, and did generally get, proportionate increase in his wages. This was so both under the Marathas and the British.

Differences in total incomes and wages of different types of employees were quite wide. Towards the top of the incomes scale, was a comparatively small number of people who earned literally thousand times more than the vast majority of the people who were towards the bottom of that scale; and in between were spread other wage and income earners. In the Maratha times, a sardar of a territory, for example, got a land grant, in lieu of his services to the government, which fetched him about 10,000 rupees per month. A Mamlatdar, a chief judge etc. received about 500 rupees per month; a police superintendent of Pune city, an important fort officer etc., about 50 rupees per month; a police superintendent of a small town, an accounts clerk, etc., about 25 rupees a month; a cavalryman, a store-keeper on the fort etc., about 8 rupees per month; a writer, a navyman, a footman etc., about 5 rupees per month; a messenger, a torch-bearer etc., about 4 rupees per month; a peon, a horse-boy etc., about 2 rupees per month; and, as we have seen earlier, an average cultivator in the Poona Collectorate, in July 1819, got about eight rupees per month, when his son and wife also worked with him on the field throughout the year, and his children helped him in the selling of milk etc. Although the members of the cultivator's family, other than the cultivator himself, served on the field throughout

the year, their services were not directly paid for. Similar was the case with many other occupations like that of weaver, potter etc. (See, Diagram no.4).

The situation was not very different under the British. In the early British army in Pune, for example, the officer of the general's rank received about 2000 rupees per month; an European surgeon under him received about 70 rupees per month; and a native Indian soldier, about 6 rupees per month.

As mentioned above, the severe effect of violent price fluctuations on different income groups, having wide wage differences among them, could be mitigated to a large extent, before the British times, due, mainly, to the system of payment of adiseri to a large number of wage-earners. Under this system, an employee received also, in addition to his money wages, some stipulated quantity of grain, cloth, kambal, oil etc. for a fixed period like month, year etc. Under the British, the old system of adiseri came to an end. Moreover, there was a general reduction of all salaries of government servants in 1829-30, consequent to the fall of prices at that time.<sup>54)</sup> To that extent the wage-earners, working as the British government employees, were at a loss.

The wage-structure, as presented in the table in Part II (Table no. 73) remained generally the same throughout the period of falling prices (with the discontinuance of the system of adiseri payments). The private urban wage-earners, that is, those of them who could manage to retain their jobs after 1820's profited themselves under the circumstances of falling prices - as their real wages thereby increased. But, then, it is equilly likely that, the number of unemployed dependants might have also increased in the case of many of them in the British times. This was more evident in the case of cultivators, as

Diagram no. 4. Conspectus of wage structure (based on monthly wage figures, in rupees, presented in Table no. 73, in Part II)

European Chief of the Army	2000	*
▼ Mamlatdar, Judge	500	* *
Army Captain	300	*
	295	
	290	
	285	
	280	
	275	
	270	
	265	
	260	
	255	
Head Revenue Officer	250	*
	245	
	240	
	235	
	230	
	225	
	220	
	215	
	210	
	205	
	200	
	295	
	190	
	185	
	180	
	175	
	170	
	165	
	160	
	155	
Army Lieutenant	150	*
	145	
	140	
	135	
	130	
	125	
	120	
	115	
	110	
	105	
English Writer	100	* *
Persian Writer	95	
	90	
	85	
	80	
	75	
	70	
European Surgeon	65	*
Indian Commander	60	*
	55	
English Writer	50	* *
Chief Clerk	45	* *
Native Doctor	40	* *
	35	
Aashrit Brahman	30	* *
Clerk	25	**** ****
Jamatdar	20	** **
Temple Clerk	15	***** *****
Temple Drum-beater	10	*****
Sweeper, Cattle grazer	5	*****

the members of the disbanded soldiery and similar others had returned to the villages and fell back on agriculture. Those who were hit the most by falling agricultural prices after 1818, were, obviously, the cultivators, whose number was fast swelling due to the stoppage, or near-stoppage, of a number of other avenues of employment for the members of their family.

The wages of artisans like weavers fell, from the 1840's, as a result of competition of European goods. But this was a latter day phenomenon, outside the period under our present consideration.

## VI

Summary

The prices and wages situation in the Pune region for the period 1805 to 1830 may be, very briefly, summarised thus:

There were violent fluctuations in the daily prices. Lower the price of a commodity, as compared between any two regions or any two periods, proportionately, more wide were the fluctuations. During the year, after the sowing season, agricultural prices remained stationary or, fell from month to month, - their fall depending on the situation of the previous and the current year affecting the holding capacity of the cultivator. The rains of the season determined the general price level of agricultural produce of that season. In the months about December-January, the position of agricultural production of the year came to be better known and the general price level of the year came to be formed. However, even then, whatever the price level, the prices continued to fall from month to month. Commodity prices were, generally, on the higher side in the pre-harvesting months of December-January and on the lower side in the months of February to May.

A general trend of falling agricultural prices set in from about 1820. This was not accompanied or immediately followed by any perceptible changes in prices of other commodities or of wages.

Agricultural economy of the region was hardly prosperous any time during the period. If we take into account such contemporaneous historical developments after 1818, like general unemployment, depression, stoppage of import of specie from outside and increased land revenue demands on the cultivators, the falling of agricultural prices in the Pune region from the 1820's and its probable adverse impact on the regional economy, becomes obvious and more meaningful from the historical point of view.

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## Appendix A

Weights and measures, currency etc.1. Weights and measures

In the Pune market, in the 18th and early 19th centuries, the quantity of corn was expressed in terms of a capacity measure system called galā kaili. Quantities of such commodities as ghee, gur, oil, groundnut etc., were expressed by a system of weights, called vazani vazan. Quantities of more precious articles like gold, silver, saffron etc., were mentioned by lesser weight system called tolewār tole. The length was expressed in terms of gajwār gaj, the area in terms of auras-chauras, and such articles like animals, clothes etc., in terms of sumāri sumār or numbers.

Capacity measure system  
(galā kaili for measuring corn etc.)

1. 1 Khandi = 20 Mans (Maund)  
     1 Man = 12 Pāylis (16 Pāylis in Sholapur)  
     1 Pāyli = 4 Seers  
     1 Seer = 16 Chhatāks  
     1 Chhatāk = 6 Tāks
2. 1 Palā = 30 Pāylis

The smallest capacity measure that is found to be mentioned in historical documents is that of one-fourth of a chhatāk, or 1/64th of a seer. A tāk of grain was supposed to be, conceptually, equivalent in weight to a tolā. There was, however, in actual practice, no separate capacity measure of one tāk. A capacity seer contained, notionally, therefore, a quantity of common corn having a weight of 96 tāks or tolās.

In the Pune market, the following commodities were expressed in galā kaili or, capacity terms: 1) Bajra, 2) Jowar, 3) Rice,

4) Wheat, 5) Maize, 6) Gram, 7) Turi, 8) Moog, 9) Udid, 10) Matki, 11) Chwali, 12) Masur, 13) Rajgira, 14) Hulge, 15) Nagli, 16) Wal, 17) Watana, 18) Ambadi Dana, 19) Karale, 20) Sesame, 21) Kardai, 22) Mohori, 23) Methya, 24) Dhane, 25) Salt.

At Sholapur market, quantities of salt and dhane were expressed in terms of weight. However, to secure comparability with Pune market, they have been converted and presented in our tables in Part II, in equivalent kaili or capacity terms.

In the wholesale trade etc., the quantity of corn was mentioned in terms of palā. However, the internal capacity of a palā differed for different commodities.

In the Pune market, for example, the kaili palā equalled

24 pāylis or 96 seers for salt  
 30.50 pāylis or 122 seers for bajra, jowar, wheat,  
 rice, gram, turi etc.  
 36.50 pāylis or 146 seers for sesame, karale, kardai,  
 and ambadi dana  
 60 pāylis or 240 seers for dhane

Thus, a more general palā for corn etc., in the Pune market was of 122 seers, whereas for salt, sesame and dhane it varied from 96 seers to 240 seers.

#### Weight system

(Vazani vazan for measuring ghee, gur, oil etc.)

1 Khandi = 20 Mans (Maund)  
 1 Man = 40 Seers  
 1 Seer = 72 Tāks (or tolās)

One tāk was equivalent to one tolā.

Thus, a galā kaili seer (= about 96 tolas of weight of common corn) was generally greater in content, as compared to a vazani seer (= 72 tolās).

In the case of weights, with the same denominations, there were two standards, namely, Pake (pucka) and Kache (kuchā). Pake weight was three times greater than the Kache weight. A

kache seer was equivalent to 24 tāks.

At Pune market, the quantities of the following commodities were expressed in terms of weights: 1) Ghee, 2) Edible oil, 3) Gur, 4) Groundnut, 5) Chillies, 6) Garlic, 7) Tamarind, 8) Khaskhas, 9) Tobacco, 10) Jute, 11) Ambadi Wakh.

At Sholapur market, some other commodities were also found to be expressed in terms of weights. They were: Rui (ginned cotton), turmeric, suranji (red sandal) and owā, i.e., ajwān.

The denomination of palā was also used in the weight system. In the Pune market, it was generally of 120 vazani seers. For tobacco, however, it is noticed that it was of 130.50 vazani seers.

## 2. Standardization

The government of Bombay in the Deccan issued orders in 1830 to the revenue officers in all the places in the region to arrange for collecting the exact information about the local weights and measures ('Muluk-māp') and their corresponding values in quantities. The price investigating officers of the Revenue Department were required to compute the local price rates of different commodities and present them in terms of standard seers per rupee. The weights and measures prevailing in the market of Pune were first standardized. The weight of a silver rupee of a particular currency, carrying the mint mark of Ankush (the elephant goad), minted at Chandwad, was taken as a standard weight for measurement. The Ankushi, or, Chāndwadi rupee was about a tolā in weight.

An exact size of a capacity measure that could just contain common wheat grains weighing 100 Ankushi rupees, or bhār, was fixed as a capacity unit for a standard kaili seer. A standard vazani seer was made equivalent to the weight of 80 Ankushi rupees or, bhār. Different local kaili and vazani measures prevalent in different towns and villages in the region were

converted by the price investigating officers into seers of standard bhārs, and the local price rates were then computed and written down accordingly to adjust with the standard seer. This exercise was done by the Paimash officers for almost each and every town or village. Only in the case of six places, namely, Junnar city, Junnar (Peth Kalyan), Pabal, Otur, Ghode and Avsari khurd, the related exercises could not be traced by us in the concerned section. However, they could be traced, indirectly, at places in other documents.

Following are two lists of villages and towns: (A) in the Haveli (Pune) taluka, and (B) places outside the Haveli taluka, with the bhārs that prevailed in the local kaili and vazani measures. One can calculate, on this basis, standard seers per rupee with the standards of 100 bhār for kaili and 80 bhār for vazani seers. One can see, by glancing through the lists, how the local measures, especially the kaili bhār (used for measuring corn etc.) differed greatly from one another, even in nearby places, like Tembhorni (110.50) and Mohol (166.25) in Mohol taluka, Jamkhed (101) and Kharda (144.50) in Karmala taluka, and so on. To convert them all into standardized form was an arduous task that needed much attention in calculations. It should be mentioned here that the available data in the Paimash documents was not all in standardized form. Also, even the prices as were standardized by the Paimash price officers were not all presented in the form of standardized seers per rupee. Some of them were available only in the form of so many khandis, maunds and seer per rupee. The Vanis' daily accounts, from which also the price figures have been taken for the purposes of preparation of price series for our study, show the prices mentioned generally as so many rupees per palā of a commodity. It was also found that even in the same market ward in the city of Pune, different Vanis used - but consistently - weight and capacity measures which differed slightly

from one another. These differences are also on record and have been taken into account at the time of calculations. All the differences in the expression of prices at different places have been now resolved and all the price figures as prepared by us and presented in the tables in Part II, show a price of a commodity as so many (standard) seers per rupee. The number of seers as presented in the table are in decimalized form.

A. List of places in Haveli taluka  
with respective kaili bhār and  
vazani bhār of a local seer,  
as in 1830 A.D.

	Kaili bhār	Vazani bhār
1. Bahuli	93.75	80
2. Belwadi	99.75	79
3. Bhambavade	96.50	80
4. Chinchwad	99.125	78
5. Dhayari	97.25	78.25
6. Donaje	96.50	80
7. Gahune	100.00	76
8. Gorhe Budruk	96.50	80
9. Hadapsar	95.00	80
10. Kalyan	101.25	80
11. Kasarsai	100.00	80
12. Khamgaon	95.00	80
13. Khanapur	90.00	80
14. Kiwale	102.75	76
15. Kondhawe Budruk	90.00	80
16. Kothrud	97.50	80
17. Lohogaon (Kasba)	97.50	80
18. Loni Kalbhor	92.75	80
19. Mandvi Budruk	94.00	80
20. Marunji	94.00	78
21. Mosi	100.50	78
22. Nanded	99.00	80
23. Pashan	99.75	80
24. Pune (city)	97.50*	80
25. Shivapur	100.00	80
26. Sonapur	93.75	80
27. Wadgaon Budruk	92.50	80
28. Wadki	96.50	80
29. Wagholi	98.50	80
30. Wanawadi	96.00	80
31. Winzar	101.75	78

Some accounts indicate that there was also a seer of 105 kaili bhār in Pune city. That has been taken care of in the preparation of prices tables of related series.

B. List of places outside Haveli taluka  
with respective kaili bhār and vazani  
bhār of a local seer, as in 1830 A.D.

	Kaili bhār	Vazani bhār
1. Avsari Khurd	101*	-
2. Baramati	105	78
3. Barshi	119.50	76.50+
4. Bawade	103.75	80**
5. Belsar	92.50	80
6. Daund	96.0625	78
7. Diye	96.25	78
8. Ghode	110*	-
9. Jamkhed	101	72+
10. Jinti	100.50	80
11. Junnar	107.50*	-
12. Junnar (Peth Kalyan)	100*	80**
13. Karmala	112.50	75+
14. Kharda	144.50	73.50+
15. Khed	103.75	78
16. Kikwi	96.25	78
17. Koregaon (Korti taluka)	106	80
18. Kumbhari	121.50	76.50+
19. Madha	106.50	80
20. Mahalunge	102	76
21. Mandrup	117.50	76.50+
22. Mohol	166.25	80
23. Mulshi	96.50	80
24. Narayangavan	100.875	76
25. Navlakhumbar	105.50	76
26. Nighoj	99.75	80
27. Nimgaon Ketki	96.50	80
28. Otur	108*	-
29. Pabal	103.79*	-
30. Palasdeo	100.50	80
31. Pangaon	118	76.50+
32. Paud	98	80
33. Phulgaon	100	78
34. Pimpalgaon Disa	92.50	80
35. Rajegaon	95.375	78
36. Ralegan Shindi	104	76
37. Rashin	101.75	78.50
38. Ratanjan	128	76.50+
39. Saswad	92.50	78
40. Sholapur	122	76.50+
41. Supe	92.50	78
42. Tadwal	131.50	76.50+
43. Tembhorni	110.50	80
44. Vairag	150	76.50+
45. Warwand	96.0625	78

\* Worked out from available price accounts

\*\* Presumed that these places had a more commonly prevalent local bhār

+ The kache seers prevalent in the local market are converted to pake seers

Certain ratios relating to weights and measures are found



to be mentioned in the Paimash documents. They are useful for filling in the gaps of required prices, or improving the comparability of scattered and varying data.

One such ratio gives the volume of rice as half of the paddy from which it is obtained (Document c 8034 in Packet 11 of Rumal 3, Ghadni). Another ratio gives the volume of turi dal to that of its corresponding turi as 3:4 (Paimash Daftar Rumal no. 134, while arriving at the wage-rate of a farm labourer).

### 3. Currency

The same Rupee, i.e., Ankushi or, Chāndwadi was used as legal currency at all places related to our study till Shake 1743 (i.e., 1821-22 A.D.).

But from 1822-23 A.D., some places started using the Belāpuri rupee for carrying out the day-to-day transactions. Such places came under the four talukas, namely, Sholapur, Barshi, Karmala and Korti. All places did not start using the new currency in one and the same year. The practice spread to more and more places gradually. The information about the years when the places shifted to the use of Belāpuri rupee is available in the Paimash documents.

Rumal no. 23 relating to Sholapur gives in details the silver content of the earlier Ankushi and the later Belāpuri rupee. They were, 81 Gunjas and 74 Gunjas, respectively. (96 Gunjas = one tolā).

Thus, in order to maintain the comparability of the purchasing power of the two currency units, the Paimash compilers multiplied the quantity obtained per Belāpuri Rupee by ( $\frac{400}{365.50}$ ), so that this large quantity represented what the earlier currency unit could have purchased.

The Rupee as a unit:

A fraction of a Rupee was handled in two ways:

(i) Rupee 1 = 16 Annas

Anna 1 = 4 Pice

Anna and pice were the extensively used mode of payments both during the pre-British and the British times.

(ii) Rupee 1 = 400 Res

Res was a contrived unit used only at the advent of the British rule, for the purposes of calculations.

#### 4. Numerical examples

Various types of original figures as they appeared in the Paimash documents in Marathi are given below. The way they were converted to standardized seers per rupee is also shown in each case. (Figures are taken from the documents in Paimash Rumal numbers 60 and 61).

##### I Kaili quantities

##### 1. Pune city 1808-09 A.D.

Prices of turi

(a) Month of Magh:

१७॥≡| = Seers 17 and Chhatāk 11.25 or,  
Seers 17.70 per rupee

The kaili bhār in this context was 105

$17.70 \times 1.05 = 18.59$  (= standardized seers per rupee)

(b) Month of Phalgun:

२०॥·||| = Seers 20 and Chhatāk 8.75 or,  
Seers 20.55 per rupee

$20.55 \times 1.05 = 21.58$  (= standardized seers per rupee)

(c) Month of Chaitra:

२०८—| = Seers 20 and Chhatak 1.25 or,  
Seers 20.08 per rupee

$20.08 \times 1.05 = 21.08$  (= standardized seers per rupee)

## 2. Khed Shivapur 1810-11 A.D.

Prices of rice

(a) Month of Kartik:

८ | . ||| ≡ |      = Maund 0.25, Pāyli 0.75 and Quarter  
seers 3.25. Here, a Maund consists  
of 12 Pāyli or 48 Seers. Therefore,  
the quantity is, Seers 15 and  
Chhatak 13 or,  
Seers 15.81 per rupee

The kaili bhār of Khed Shivapur was 100. Thus, the figure  
is already in the standard form.

(b) Month of Paush:

८ | ८ =      = Maund 0.25 and Quarter seers 2 or  
Seers 12.50 (in standard form)

(c) Month of Phalgun:

८ | ८ —      = Maund 0.25 and Quarter seer 1 or,  
Seers 12.25 (in standard form)

1822-23 A.D.:

(d) Month of Kartik:

८ | 9 ||| ≡ ||      = Maund 0.25, Pāyli 1.75 and Quarter  
seers 3.50 or,  
Seers 19.88 (in standard form)

Quantity involving the unit of kaili Palā

## 3. Pune city 1807-08 A.D.

Prices of wheat

(a) Month of Kartik:

७ || — ||      Rs. Seven and annas 9.50 paid for a palā  
i.e., Rs. 7.59375 paid for 122 seers  
∴  $(122 \div 7.59375)$  seers or 16.07 seers  
per rupee

But the kaili bhār in this context happened  
to be 97.50

$16.07 \times 0.975 = 15.67$  (standardized  
seers per rupee)

(b) Month of Kartik:

८ ८ ≡      Rs. Eight and annas 3 or, Rs. 8.1875  
∴  $122 \div 8.1875 = 14.90$

14.90 X 0.975 = 14.53 (standardized  
seers per rupee)

4. Pune city 1806-07 A.D.

Prices of sesame

(a) Month of Kartik:

१४॥१४०

Rs. 14 and res 350 paid for a palā

Rs. 14.875 paid for 146 seers

$146 \div 14.875 = 9.82$

$\therefore 9.82$  seers were obtained for a rupee.

But the kaili bhār in this context being

97.50, only  $(9.82 \times 0.975)$  standard

seers were purchased for a rupee

$\therefore 9.57$  standardized seers per rupee

(b) Month of Margashirsha:

१३॥३३१

Rs. 13 and res 233.25 paid for a palā

$233.25 \div 400 = 0.583125$

Rs. 13.583125 were paid for 146 seers

$146 \div 13.583125 = 10.75$  seers per rupee

But  $10.75 \times 0.975 = 10.48$  (standardized  
seers per rupee)

1805-06 A.D.:

(c) Month of Margashirsha:

१५०६६

Rs. 15 and res 66 paid for a palā

i.e., Rs. 15.165 were paid for 146 seers

$146 \div 15.165 = 9.63$  seers per rupee

But  $9.63 \times 0.975 = 9.39$  (standardized  
seers per rupee)

II Vazani quantities

5. Seers per rupee given directly:

The vazani seer was already in standard form at Pune.

Prices of Gur 1812-13 A.D.

(a) Month of Paush:

५१९

Seers 5.25 and Tāk 9 per rupee, i.e.

Seers  $(5.25 + 0.125)$  or 5.38 seers  
per rupee

(b) Month of Magh:

५१३१

Seers 5.25 and Tāk 3.25  
 Now  $3.25 = (3.25 \div 72)$  seer  
 $= 0.05$  seer

The price turns out to be 5.30  
 seers per rupee.

(c) Month of Phalgun:

५११.१

Seers 5.50 and Tāk 0.25  
 Tāk 0.25 =  $(0.25 \div 72)$  seer  
 $= 0.0034722$

(treated as negligible)

Therefore, the price turns out to be  
 5.50 seers per rupee.

(d) Month of Chaitra:

६६९११

Seers 6 and Tāk 1.50  
 Tāk 1.50 =  $(1.50 \div 72)$  seer  
 $= 0.02$  seer

Therefore, the price turns out to be  
 seers 6.02 per rupee.

6. Vazani seers per rupee given in indirect form:

Prices of ginned Cotton (Rui)

Sholapur 1811-12 A.D.

(a) Months of Margashirsha, Paush, Magh, Chaitra:

६९६५१९३१

0 Khandi, 1 Maund, 5.25 Seers and  
 13.25 Tāks was available for Rs. 4

$13.25$  Tāks =  $(13.25 \div 72)$  seer  
 $= 0.18$  seer

The quantity in local seers becomes  
 $40 + 5.25 + 0.18$  or 45.43 seers.

The quantity available per rupee was  
 $(45.43 \div 4)$  or 11.36 local seers.

The Vazani bhār at Sholapur was 25.50.

Therefore, the price turns out to be  $11.36 \times \frac{25.50}{80}$   
 $= 3.62$  standard seers  
 per rupee

(b) Month of Magh:  
1827-28 A.D.

ॐ १६४११

0 Khandi, 0.25 Maund, 6.25 Seers  
and 4.50 Tāks

$$4.50 \text{ Tāks} = (4.50 \div 72) \text{ seer} \\ = 0.06 \text{ seer}$$

The quantity available in local  
seers per rupee was then  
 $10 + 6.25 + 0.06 = 16.31$  seers  
But the Vazani bhār at Sholapur was  
25.50 and the rupee coin in circulation  
since 1822-23 A.D. had been Belāpuri one.  
Therefore, the final price turns out  
to be

$$16.31 \times \frac{25.50}{80} \times \frac{400}{365.50} = 5.69$$

standard seers per Ankushi rupee

Vazani Palā:

7. Pune city 1808-09 A.D.  
Prices of Edible oil

(a) Month of Magh:

२६

Rs. 28 were required to purchase a palā  
or 120 vazani seers of oil.

Therefore,  $(120 \div 28) = 4.29$  seers  
per rupee (app.) turns out to be the  
final price, since the seer here is  
already in standard form.

Prices of Tobacco:

1810-11 A.D.:

(b) Month of Magh:

१६

Rs. 16 were required to purchase a palā  
or 130.50 seers of tobacco.

Therefore,  $(130.50 \div 16) = 8.16$  (app.)  
seers per rupee is given to be the  
final price.

Prices of Ghee

Junnar (Peth Kalyan)

(c) 2 Months:

११८

The average price of ghee comes to Rs. 59  
per Vazani Pala (120 seers) or seers  
2.03 (app.) per rupee (Presuming the  
seer to be in standard form).

## Appendix B

'Mokābalā' prices

In order to prepare comparative price tables for different commodities at different places, the Pune market was recognised by Pringle, as the chief marketing centre. Prices for all the commodities for all the months of the year were not always available at all the places. Therefore, only common months for which price data was available both for Pune and the concerned place were selected for comparison.

The 'mokābalā price' of a commodity at a place for a given year is thus the average of such monthly prices of that year for which data is also available for Pune. Thus, for the same year and for the same commodity, the mokābalā price for Pune may differ with different places, depending on which of the common months are available for comparison. The data for the non-common months is not taken into consideration.

The average yearly price for each commodity at a given place is obtained after making necessary adjustments for the differences in the magnitude of local seer and the value of the currency in local use. In addition to this, the price figures are also sometimes to be computed in certain ways.

For example, in certain cases, the local prices were first compared with those of a near-by important centre other than Pune.

Thus the 'mokābalā' or, comparison of prices at Pabal, Avsari khurd, Otur, and Ghode is found to be first made against Junnar. Similarly, mokābalā of prices of village Chakan was made against the prices of Mahalunge. Incidentally, in the case of village Mahalunge, the price investigating officials there, took into account all the harvesting months for which prices were available for a particular commodity at that place.

<sup>S</sup> <sup>9</sup> Consequently, the (20 year average) mokābalā prices of Chakan against Mahalunge are found to be inflated in final papers by 2% without any accompanying explanation. May be, this was done in order to compensate for not restricting (for comparison) to only those months for which prices were available both at Mahalunge and Chakan.

As mentioned above, mokābalā price of a commodity at a place is shown against that of the city of Pune. Mokābalā prices available for Sholapur and Ahmednagar are, thus, ready-made comparative price series for major commodities. In their absence, deriving average yearly prices for different towns and villages, from the available scattered data of daily or monthly prices in different rumals, would have become a very laborious and time consuming task. Similar ready-made mokābalā price series were, however, not available for four places in Karde taluka and three in Mohol taluka. They had, therefore, to be constructed, from the primary data, and are presented here into common mokābalā format in order to fill in the gap in the available mokābalā documents. Also, in certain cases, we have entered into mokābalā tables an yearly average price of some commodity at a place, although, price of that commodity was not available for any common month in the corresponding year at the Pune market. This has been indicated by a dash (-) in the corresponding place in the column for Pune.

In short, the mokābalā yearly price at a place may differ from the normal yearly price only in one respect; it does not consider any such months from the available primary data which do not show up the price of the commodity in question at the Pune market also.

We illustrate this by a few examples from the Sholapur data.

Bajra: Data for prices are available in the Paimash Daftar



for Sholapur for ten years. Harvesting months are the same at Pune and Sholapur. Also, all the months for which price data are available for Sholapur are also those for which similar data are available for the Pune market. So mokābalā price series of Sholapur for bajra is identical with its primary price series.

Jowar: In contrast is the case of jowar prices in Sholapur. We study this case in some detail.

First, let us obtain a series of prices in the form of standard seers per standard (Ankushi) rupee. Yearly averages are obtained by striking an average of all the available monthly prices related to that year. The number of months may vary from year to year.

Year	Number of months for which jowar price data are available for Sholapur	Seers per rupee	
1818-19	4	10.54	
1819-20	3	16.26	
1820-21	4	18.98	
1821-22	2	33.10	
.			
1823-24	2	43.66	
1824-25	4	23.55	
1825-26	4	43.14	
1826-27	4	66.42	
1827-28	4	58.37	
	----- 31	----- 34.89	Mean
		(18.30	Standard deviation)

Then, we have mokābalā prices related to the availability of relevant statistics for the common months both at Pune and Sholapur.

Year	Number of common months for which jowar price data are available both for Pune and Sholapur	Seers per rupee Pune	Seers per rupee Sholapur
1818-19	2	14.62	12.24
1819-20	1	13.65	14.03
1820-21	2	18.11	18.15
1821-22	2	31.36	33.10
⋮			
1823-24	1	23.28	38.72
1824-25	2	11.15	25.03
1825-26	2	27.76	41.76
1826-27	2	37.02	65.50
1827-28	2	26.42	55.33
	16		303.86 33.76 Mean
			(17.43 Standard deviation)

How far, then, yearly mokābalā prices (which are computed for the sole reason of comparison with Pune market) are different from yearly average prices prevailing at Pune or at any place compared with? We find that, in spite of the fact that 15 months from the primary data are not represented in the mokābalā series, its mean for the entire period covering 9 years is not affected significantly.

The table below gives the Mean and Standard deviation for both the series at Sholapur for some other commodities.

Commodities	Number of years	Primary Series		Mokābalā Series	
		Mean	Std. dev.	Mean	Std. dev.
Bajra	10	29.08	15.80	29.08	15.80
Wheat	11	19.14	6.68	19.11	6.62
Gram	12	21.91	8.58	21.71	8.22
Turi	9	29.64	15.55	29.11	15.10
Karale	12	24.66	6.99	24.61	6.92
Sesame	10	17.18	5.37	17.42	6.01
Gur	Pr. 19/18 Mok	8.70	1.66	8.63	1.66
Ghee	Pr. 20/19 Mok	2.35	0.47	2.35	0.50
Salt	11	17.80	3.66	17.81	3.51

(Pr. = Primary Mok = Mokābalā)

Another aspect of the mokābalā price series for a commodity at many small places in comparison with a central place is the changing yearly price (which is the average of varying monthly prices in that year) of that commodity at a central place itself in comparison with different places.

Below we reproduce certain yearly mokābalā prices at Junnar in terms of local seers per rupee in comparison with different adjoining places.

Commodity	Year	Mokābalā price at Junnar	Against the place compared with
Gram	1806-07	24.00	Pabal
		13.00	Otur
	1808-09	20.00	Ghode
		24.00	Otur
	1813-14	18.50	Ghode
		17.00	Otur
	1814-15	21.44	Pabal
		22.00	Ghode
		19.75	Otur
	1817-18	18.44	Pabal
		18.13	Ghode
		18.50	Otur
	1818-19	15.69	Pabal
		15.25	Ghode
18.19		Otur	
1819-20	15.50	Ghode	
	17.06	Otur	
1821-22	29.00	Ghode	
	30.00	Otur	

## Appendix C

Transport and octroi rates etc.1. Transport and octroi rates etc.An illustration from Sholapur taluka:

The following case study relates to Sholapur taluka in the year 1830 A.D. (The source of documents is Paimash Rumal Number 23 in the Pune Archives).

The transport rate was charged per pack bullock per 'koas' - a unit of distance approximating 3 kms. The donkey was also used as pack animal. The transport charges were different for government and private business.

Government transport was charged at Anna 1 Chāndwadi per bullock per koas in all seasons and for all sorts of goods.

Private individuals and traders paid the transport charges in accordance with the nature of goods and seasons, as follows:

<u>Category of goods</u>	<u>Rate per bullock per koas</u>
Foodgrains	Anna 0.75 Belāpuri or Anna 0.69 Chāndwadi
Grocery	Anna 1 Belāpuri or Anna 0.91 Chāndwadi
Cloth (Summer)	Anna 1 Belāpuri or Anna 0.91 Chāndwadi
Cloth (Rainy seasons)	Annas 1.25 Belāpuri or Annas 1.14 Chāndwadi

- Notes: 1) Anna (Chāndwadi or Ankushi) = 1.09439 annas Belāpuri  
 2) A bullock load weighed 102 standard Vazani seers (8 Maunds kache).  
 3) A Goni (sack) was also popularly employed unit and contained some 20 local Pāylis (97.6 standard kaili seers) of grains.

The structure of octroi rates:

The Sholapur taluka was divided into 3 Parganas: (i) Sholapur (ii) Ahirwadi, (iii) Mandrup. Each of them had 13, 4 and 12 Octroi Posts, respectively. Of the 13 posts in the Sholapur

Pargana, 5 happened to be, what were called, Phutgāon Dehe (separate villages, not coming under the Pargana administration). They charged their own additional tariffs in case the bullock came to pass through their area of control. Otherwise, the octroi had to be paid at only one point in each pargana.

Thalmoad (importation) charges sometimes differed from Thalbharit (exportation) charges.

Import rates also differed for different goods. An octroi rate for imports had two components: (i) Octroi post rate of 0.25 anna, which remained unaltered for all goods, and (ii) the Mahal Rate which varied. The total rate for certain categories of goods is listed below. This rate excludes additional market charges related to a particular market.

Category of goods	Average import octroi per bullock
Foodgrains I (28 commodities)*	1 anna
Rice extracted from paddy	1.75 annas
Foodgrains II (12 commodities)**	1.50 annas
Grocery goods (11 commodities)***	1.75 annas
Edible oil and Ghee	3.75 annas
Onion and Wet Chillies	0.75 anna
-----	
* Bajra, jowar, wheat, gram, turi, maize, paddy, etc.	
** Pulses of turi and gram, linseed, sesame, mustard, etc.	
*** Turmeric, gur, tobacco, garlic, groundnut, dry chillies, coriander, salt, etc.	

Thalbharit (exportation) rates could be the same or more than those of Thalmoad (importation) rates. We noted the following three groups of commodities for which the exportation rates were relatively higher than importation rates.

Category of goods -----	Average rate of exportation <u>octroi per bullock</u> -----
Foodgrains I	2.25 annas
Grocery goods	2.375 annas
Edible oil and Ghee	5.25 annas

Other features:

Peth Mangalwar was the Octroi Post for Sholapur market. In case, any trader came to this specific market, he paid an additional 0.25 anna as the boundry duty and another 0.25 anna as protection charges for the security services of a Ramosi per bullock.

The local residents and traders were exempted from paying this duty totalling 0.50 anna.

An outsider paid this 0.50 anna only once, if he couldn't manage to sell his goods; but if he or someone else departed with his bullock carrying different goods, he had to pay an additional 0.50 anna.

If private individuals or the traders of the market brought foodgrains and grocery goods from the outside or carried the goods to the outside, they paid only in accordance with the importation rates.

The residents of the market did not pay any duty whatsoever, if they happened to sell their farm produce. This rule applied to the people of the villages situated within 0.25 koas from the market also.

The following table shows the amount of money spent for getting a bullock load of commodity at Mangalwar peth, along with the cost of transport and octroi incurred on the same. It is presumed that the commodity is brought from a village 3 koas (9 kms. approximately) away in the same pargana and no Phutgāon Dehe has to be crossed.

Kaili goods (1 bullock load = 97.6 standard seers)

Commodity	price paid per bullock load (and in standard seers per rupee)	Transport components (and its percentage)	All Octroi components (and their percentage)
Bajra	Rs. 3.36 (29.08)	Re. 0.13 (3.87%)	Re. 0.09 (2.68%)
Jowar	Rs. 2.80 (34.89)	Re. 0.13 (4.64%)	Re. 0.09 (3.21%)
Wheat	Rs. 5.10 (19.14)	Re. 0.13 (2.55%)	Re. 0.09 (1.76%)
Rice	Rs. 6.55 (14.91)*	Re. 0.13 (1.98%)	Re. 0.14 (2.14%)
Gram	Rs. 4.45 (21.91)	Re. 0.13 (2.92%)	Re. 0.09 (2.02%)
Turi	Rs. 3.29 (29.64)	Re. 0.13 (3.95%)	Re. 0.09 (2.74%)
Karale	Rs. 3.96 (24.66)	Re. 0.13 (3.28%)	Re. 0.13 (3.28%)
Sesame	Rs. 5.68 (17.18)	Re. 0.13 (2.29%)	Re. 0.13 (2.29%)

\* A solitary price figure for Sholapur market available in Paimash Daftar Rumal no. 134

Vazani commodities (1 bullock load = 102 standard Vazani seers)

Gur	Rs. 11.72 (8.70)	Re. 0.17 (1.45%)	Re. 0.14 (1.19%)
Ghee	Rs. 43.40 (2.35)	Re. 0.17 (0.39%)	Re. 0.27 (0.62%)
Salt	Rs. 4.58 (22.25)	Re. 0.17 (3.71%)	Re. 0.14 (3.06%)

An average price has been struck for each commodity considering all the years in the Paimash period when the concerned price is available.

Thus, what we observe is that, with any two goods in the same category, the higher the relative price of one good the lower happens to be the share of transport and custom cost in the total price.

Circumstances regarding the rates of transport and octroi can be located for other regions also.

Rumal 61 (Paimash) gives details about Pune city and the neighbouring areas. A bullock load usually consisted of 24 local Payli (93.60 standard kaili seers) or a Palā (120 standard vazani seers).

The cost of transport is accounted at the rate of 1 anna (Ankushi) per koas per bullock.

But the bigger and important octroi posts near Pune appeared to levy relatively higher octroi charges. For example, the post at Mahal Haveli charged Ankushi rupees 0.50, or annas 8 per bullock for ghee, rupees 0.44 or annas 7 for karale and rupees 0.36 or annas 5.75 for salt.

We may also refer here to the article by the late Shri S.V. Avalaskar and M.D. Apte entitled, "The toll and the trade in Poona" published in Artha Vijnana (1964). The related period is about 1790 A.D.

It is mentioned there that the tax on cattle was 12.5% ad valorem. Fuel wood and building wood were charged an octroi of Re. 1 and Rs. 2.75 per cart load respectively. Cloth, Narmina (silks) and Pasmina (woollens) were levied at Rs. 8.50, Rs. 16 and Rs.32 respectively, per bullock load.

2. Exemption from octroi charges:  
Translation of an extract from  
an original document

The octroi charges varied substantially from one place to another. Some people were exempted, in the form of perquisites from paying the octroi charges. The following extract from an original document will be of interest in this regard. (Source: Pune Archives, Prant Ajmas of Pune, Rumal no. 441).

The Khot of Varedi of Prant Kalyan, of taraf Neral has been since former times, exempted from paying the octroi charges



on rice that he brings from his place to Pune. In the year Khamas Mayatain va Alaf (= 1804-05 A.D.), he brought eight and quarter khandis of rice to Pune and has paid the octroi charges at different places on the way as follows. That amount has to be adjusted to, and settled in the accounts of his dues with the government.

Rs. 60	Nākā (octroi) post Thalghat Bhivpuri Rate of octroi charges - Rs. 7½ per khandi = Rs. 61 Annas 14 - Rs. 1 Annas 14 (as concession) ----- Rs. 60
Rs. 41	Nākā Kusur of Mawal Visapur Rate of octroi charges - 5 per khandi = Rs. 41 Annas 4 - Rs. Nil Annas 4 (as concession) ----- Rs. 41
Rs. 20	Nākā Talegaon of Prant Junnar Rate of octroi charges - Rs. 2½ per khandi = Rs. 20 Annas 10 - Rs. Nil Annas 10 (as concession) ----- Rs. 20
Rs. 10 Annas 3	Naka Aundh of Prant Pune Rate of octroi charges - Rs. 1¼ per khandi = Rs. 10 Annas 5 - Rs. Nil Annas 2 ----- Rs. 10 Annas 3

-----  
Rs. 131 Annas 3  
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## Appendix D

Sale-deed of a houseSpecimen of a Sale-deed of a house in the city of Pune  
done in the shake year 1738 (1816 A.D.)

(Translation of extracts from an original unpublished document in Marathi in the Pune Archives: Prant Ajmas Pune, Rumal no. 441)

(Note: 1 Gaj (= about 2 feet) = 24 Tasu  
Khan - an apartment of a building;  
space included between two columns  
or cōr'ss-beams)

In the name of Shreemant Rajashree Bajirao Babasaheb  
Deshmukh, in charge of the Mamla of Danda Rajapuri,

Sire,

We, Keso Govind, Ragho Govind, Bapuji Avji, Lakshman  
Bapuji (and others) of the Khoparkar family, residents of the  
town of Dabhol in the taluka of Suvarndurg, hereby, submit  
to you as follows:

In the market ward of Ganesh peth, in the city of Pune,  
Manko Devji Gevraikar formerly owned a two storied tiled  
house having two khans. We purchased it from him in the Shake  
year 1718 for one thousand rupees, and the title deed was  
done in the name of Siddheshwar Vinayak, the eldest son of  
Bapuji Avji. Later, the said Siddheshwar Vinayak expired  
having no real brother or son etc., as his descendant. This  
house was purchased when Siddheshwar was alive, and we were  
all staying together with him in this house.

Now, through this Sale-deed, we have sold this house to  
you, Sire, with the land and the building thereon, with the

details of its measurements as follows:

## I

Measurement of the house

Lengthwise: South-North.  
At the south-end of the house is its front side, at the north-end is its rear. The total built-up length of the house, including the walls, is:  
37 Gaj 5 Tasu

Widthwise: East-West

Gaj-Tasu

4 - 20 Net internal dimensions

4 - 3 Southward

5 - 10 Northward

-----  
9 - 13

(About half of it)

0 - 6 Common gable wall to the east with the neighbour Lakshman

Hanumant Devle, 0 - 12

(Half of its width)

0 - 10.5 Common gable wall to the west with the neighbour

Narayan Ramchandra Vaidya,

0 - 21

(Half of its width)

-----  
5 - 11  
-----

## II

Limits of the house at four directions (chatussimā)

To the East side: A house, which originally belonged to Naroba Naik Gevraikar  
- which was purchased from him later by Lakshman Hanumant Devle  
- now purchased from Devle by you

To the West side: A house, which originally belonged to the late Balaji Janardan Bhanu, the Phadnis  
- which was purchased from him later by Narayanrao Ramchandra Vaidya, of Aurangabad  
- now purchased from Vaidya by you

To the South side: Public road in the direction of East-West;  
On the side adjacent to the house, there is a tank built by you, and on the opposite side of the road, there is the house of Sadashiv Tambat

To the North side: Originally, there was a lane, and beyond it, a house, which originally belonged to Nathu Patharwat, the stone-dresser  
- now purchased from Nathu by you

---

Thus, the above-mentioned two-storied tiled house of two khans with the size of, in all, thirty seven gaj, five tasu long and five gaj, eleven tasu wide with the aforesaid limits to the four directions, was, upon our request, purchased from us, by you, for Rs. 1300/-, in words, rupees one thousand and three hundred in Chāndwadi currency. In exchange of the house, we have received the said amount and we have entered into this transaction with our own free will and pleasure and we are fully satisfied with the same. The house is sold with the land on which it is constructed, and along with the upper storey. The two documents, namely, the Sale-deed of this house executed in the Shake year 1718, and the copy of the Kabāle-Patra, the Letter of Registration, deposited with the Kotwal, the City Police Superintendent, dated the Shake year 1720, were held by us upto this day. These two documents are today handed over to you. From now on, we are not entitled in any way to the possession of the land and the building on it of the aforesaid house. If, in future, someone comes out with his claim for any right to the ownership of this house, it would be entirely our responsibility to answer him in appropriate legal terms. You will have nothing to do with such claims.

You, Sire, and your descendants may enjoy the ownership

of this house from generation to generation.

Done on this day of Monday, the 7th Vadya, the second fortnight of the month of Margashirsh of the Shake year 1738,

Under the Seal and Signature of Govind Vishwanath Agashe, the Clerk of the Kamavisdar, Collector of the City of Pune of the Prant of Pune,

This Sale-deed is made this day with the signature in person, of Ragho Govind Khopkar and of Lakshman Bapuji Khopkar and others.

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## Appendix E

Balutedāri system: an inquiry, 1829 A.D.

Paimash Rumal 102, in the Pune Archives, contains a document which includes a questionnaire addressed to balutedars in Kasba Khed in 1829 A.D. The inquiry asked, inter alia,

- (i) Whether the share of the balutedars varied with the quality of the soil, and, as between the dry and the irrigated land, or whether it was a fixed fraction of the produce irrespective of the type of land;
- (ii) Whether the balutedars' share was limited to a single major crop of the region, or it was extended to all the crops of the field;
- (iii) Whether the balutedars received their share only once in a year, or, more than once;
- (iv) Whether the balutedars got something at the time of sowing also;
- (v) Whether the share of each of the twelve balutedars was equal, and, if unequal, how the proportion of their share was arrived at; and
- (vi) What functions did the balutedars carry out towards the village cultivators and the government, respectively, in consideration of their balutas?

The major finding on baluta incomes reported at Kasba Khed on 9th January 1829, was that all the twelve balutedars, taken together, received 1/11th part of the total farm produce; that the proportions of share distributed varied among them; and that they also varied for different crops. The balutedars were classified into three ranks, or rows in the decreasing order of their importance to the village cultivators as follows:

- |         |   |                                                                                                                                     |
|---------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Row I   | : | Carpenter Washerman, Leather-worker, Mahar,                                                                                         |
| Row II  | : | Blacksmith, Potter, Barber, Mang,                                                                                                   |
| Row III | : | Brahman Priest, Gurav (Gardener-cum-village temple priest), Mulana (Muslim priest), Koli (Fisherman with certain social functions), |

It must be mentioned here that the set of occupations of village servants sometimes differed slightly from one village to another - depending on the local needs. Also, the ranking order among them had sometimes, slight variations from one village to another - depending on the local situation.

The findings relating to Kasba Khed were:

- (i) The farm produce of Kasba Khed was divided into three categories in order to fix the baluta share.
  - (a) Sugarcane, (b) Crops in dry farms, (c) Crops in irrigated farms.
- (ii) The share of the balutedars was extended to almost all the crops of any field.
- (iii) The balutedars received their share more than once during a year.
- (iv) Carpenters, cobblers, blacksmiths and Mangs were given a share, called 'Biwad', at the time of sowing. Carpenters and blacksmiths got a share, called 'Aswad' at the time of placing, arranging and laying out materials or apparatus etc., during the harvesting period.
- (v) The share of the balutedar depended on to which ranking order he belonged.
- (vi) Functions of the balutedars at Kasba Khed: (résumé of answers from the balutedars).

1) Carpenter: A new drill-plough had to be made every four years and the old one had to be repaired every year. An extra average of 3 seers of grain was paid for this annual repair work as Aswad.

All the remaining traditional work related to farming was performed against the acceptance of the baluta share. But, if a new sugar-cane crusher, or a cart or a boat with the carrying capacity of 5 to 20 Khandis of grains was to be constructed, an extra charge was claimed for the same. The work was done on the farm or at the house in accordance with the convenience of all parties. It was reported that there

was a spirit of understanding and cooperation in this and all other matters.

In case the baluta share was not made even when the work was performed, the balutedar approached the village authorities and sought justice.

2) Washerman: The tradition handed down over generations was respected. Balutedars were happy if the farmers were happy. Their main function was, of course, washing the cotton and other clothings of the people in the farmers' households and also their bullocks. This very function was carried out with regard to government officials also. Any additional gratification was accepted - but not by way of right.

3) Leather-worker: Shoes of the members of the farmer's household were repaired. The catching of a drill-plough was supplied against some 'Biwad'.

New shoes were to be supplied only against fresh charges. Repairs of leather pitchers and supply of their small parts were undertaken as parts of normal routine of the baluta work.

The government officers were to receive new pairs of shoes by way of right. Any other additional work was done against proper charges.

The honourable members of the village order (Mānkari) were also to receive new pairs of shoes and services of repairs if any.

4) Mahar: They, in particular, had to work very hard. But, more often than not, things went on well with mutual understanding. In case of dispute, they approached the village administration and got the matter redressed.

Government duties: They undertook to go to any distance between one Koas and 25 Koas on sudden or previously fixed



missions, if necessary, with loaded heads. They did not expect any returns except those given at the pleasure of the parties. However, beyond six Koas, generally they were given one seer of grain per head per day.

They made arrangements for the drinking water for the horse of an officer arriving at the village and staying as its guest. They put in other similar services and kept a night vigil.

Breaking logs of wood and collecting and distributing them to the cultivators happened to be part of their normal duty.

They circulated messages like calling the farmers to collect at a place in the village or in the field in order to facilitate the task of collecting the revenue etc.

With or without notice, they arranged for the services of 5 to 10 or more sturdy men in order to guard the passage of treasury and prisoners.

Duties towards cultivators: They carried the farmer's plough, sticks and other farm-related appliances from the village to the farm as a part of their duty.

For going on any dawn-to-dusk mission, they took two pieces of bhākar per head. Grains were not received as per tradition.

In order to give the news of some person's death, they accepted only pieces of bhākar and no grains to go to any distance. Long-distance service to ordinary farmers was not extended except under this head. Also, so far as this service was concerned, no distinction was made between the government officers and the cultivators.

Duties towards village authorities: Bundles of fuel wood were supplied to Deshmukh, and other right-holders on festivals in return to the acceptance of Mahars' festival acceptances.

Dead animals of mirās-dars and other well-to-do people were

driven out of the village. Gifts were accepted at the pleasure of the concerned parties.

Fuel and other services were given to the official guests of the village.

News about the arrival, and work of, such official village guests was spread among the villagers.

5) Blacksmith: An average Aswad of 2 seers of grains was received for repairing or making a new iron-tip of a drill-plough every year. Small repairs were undertaken as part of normal routine. But for such works as making the iron-covering for the cart-wheel, Re. 0.50 was charged for the covering alone and Re. 0.75 for the entire iron work of the wheel.

For such occasions as fixing horse-shoes or bullock-shoes, the farmer supplied fuel and also the additional services of a coppersmith.

For any occasional extra services rendered towards the government, no returns were expected except those given at the pleasure of the authorities. However, both iron and coal, were provided by the parties concerned.

6) Potter: Goods like small pots were supplied to the farmers as part of the baluta work. But if a big pot (Rānjan) was supplied, additional charges were levied.

Earthen goods of all sizes were supplied to the government employees staying at the village. Bricks and tiles numbering below 1000 were supplied to the government as part of normal routine. However, when the number exceeded 1000, additional charges were levied.

Also, mānkari gentry, or honourable members of the village order holding rights, could get bricks and tiles upto 100-200 without paying for the same.

7) Barber: Hair-cutting and shaving of the regular members

of the farmer's family were undertaken free of any charges; so was the case with the shaving of his 5-7 buffaloes. However, if the work spread over the whole of the day, the concerned farmer had to give the mid-day bhākar. Hair-cutting at the occasion of some ceremony or death rites at the farmer's house was done by accepting whatever additional gratification was given by the farmer at his pleasure.

Government soldiers, clerks and other such official guests at the village were given free hair-dressing services. But, anything given in gratis was accepted.

8) Mang: They supplied the farmer with reins for the bullocks and ropes to tie them to ploughs and carts. This was done as part of the regular baluta work.

The Mang castrated the bull and took two pieces of bhākar from the concerned farmer.

The government also got satisfied all its needs of ropes, brooms, hangings, etc., from the Mang free of charges, as was the case with village administration.

9) Brahman: He had to attend the important occasions of farming operations for every crop with his copper or brass vessels and perform the necessary religious rituals. He had to explain the significance of days according to the Hindu calendar on the occasions of twelve annual festivals, and several other important dates. The funeral rites of any regular member of the farmer's family had to be performed and only such cash consideration had to be accepted as was extended at the pleasure of the patron.

The government also rewarded him with cash for explaining the Hindu calendar on auspicious occasions, festivals and Ekādashies.

10) Gurav: His work somewhat resembled with the duties

of the Brahman. In addition, he had to arrange for the leaf platters at the luncheons held in order to propitiate the souls of his farmer patron's forefathers. He also worshipped the village deities by giving them a coating of red lead.

The government did not pay any additional charges if the number of leaf platters supplied by him did not exceed 100-200 on the occasion of its personnel staying at the village.

His duties towards the village authorities were somewhat numerous. He accompanied the official village clerk, called Kulkarni, to Pune and got something additional in return. He escorted the Brahman guest at the village. He swept all the four-five village temples in the morning and served them with lamps in the evening. He gave a bath to village deities in the afternoon and attended to the periodic upkeep of the temples. He had to go to the place and bring back to the village the daughter or the daughter-in-law of the village Patil and also arrange for the timely delivery of any marriage invitation cards to various villages of Patil's relations.

11) Mulana: He cut a goat at the place of his patron on certain occasions. He swept the mosque in the morning and lighted a lamp in it in the evening and attended to its periodic upkeep and cleanliness. He worked on the tāboots and at the village fair. If a fakir happened to visit the village, he looked after him and arranged for his bread and butter.

12) Koli: He looked after the water-supply arrangements on the occasions like marriages and death anniversaries in the family of the farmer. He got food and clothing in accordance with the paying capacity of the farmer.

He served the government by way of looking after the upkeep and cleanliness of the government office, or chāwadi. Lighting arrangements were done in the evening. He also attended the

government tourist houses and served the guests by giving them water and utensils. He accepted food in return given only at the pleasure of the party.

He supplied water to the village mānkari (honoured) people on the occasion of twelve festivals. He also escorted the village guests.

Another case of balutedari income in Sholapur taluka may also be mentioned here since it has some elements slightly different from Kasba Khed in Pune Subha. A document in Rumal 134 pertaining to Mauja Kanbas in Pargana Ahirwadi (dated 19th August 1830 A.D.) reveals various interconnections among the total area of land under cultivation, productivity per unit - of area and the shares of balutedars in the agricultural production of the village.

In the year 1829-30 A.D., an area of 1792.5 bighas (about 764 acres) of land was sown. Only two 'rows' of balutedars were recognised in that village. Their shares in that year are given as follows:

	Maunds (16 pāyli each) -----	Capacity Seers (all grains together) -----
<u>Row 1</u>		
1. Carpenter	20	1280
2. Blacksmith	16	1024
3. Potter	16	1024
4. Koli	16	1024
5. Barber	16	1024
6. Coboler	20	1280
7. Washerman	16	1024
8. Mahar:		
(a) Padewar 40		2560
(b) Veskar 20		1280
<u>Row 2</u>		
9. Goldsmith	8	512
10. Joshi (Brahman)	8	512
11. Jangam	8	512
12. Gurav	8	512
13. Mang	8	512
	<u>220</u>	<u>512</u>

Multiplying this total of 220 maunds by 11, since the baluta share is shown as 1/11th in this region also, the entire production turns out to be 121 Khandis. Production per acre turns out to be 3.17 maunds per acre. This tallies closely with the figure of 3 maunds per acre reported in the document related to Kasba Sholapur in the same year. It may be noted that the year 1829-30 A.D. was a year of poor harvest.

Kasba Sholapur itself had a sown area of 6000 acres in the year. It recognised only six balutedars (Carpenter, Blacksmith, Potter, Cobbler, Barber and Mang).

The spokesman of balutedars from Mauja Honsal in Pargana Sholapur reported a complaint. He said that the villagers showed on papers a total share of 37.5 pāyli for balutedars from a khandi (320 pāyli) of all grains taken together. But, when the sheaves were thrashed and the ears were rubbed, they got no more than 14 pāyli. The grains also were of inferior quality.

In any case, such tones of displeasure appeared to be few and far between. The overall picture was one of harmony and satisfaction, more so, when a bumper harvest was reaped.

The above is description of different baluta functions and baluta incomes in typical two villages in the Pune region. A few additional points need to be mentioned here.

Some balutedars performed distinctly different functions - as, for example, the barber also played shehanai on public occasions and at the time of domestic festivals and rituals. Secondly, some balutedars received gifts etc. on certain occasions as a matter of right. The washerman and his wife, for example, thus received gifts from each village household in Diwali festival, or, at the time of marriage in the family. The payments of such gifts etc., known as hakka, mān-pān, were all traditionally well-defined and well-known to all the villagers.

The ranking order among different balutedars in the village determined their share in the agricultural produce. A typical case of differences in baluta share due to the ranking order is presented in a table in Part II. (For a good description of the balutedari system and baluta incomes in Maharashtra in the 19th and early 20th century, see, Aatre, T.N., Gāongādā (Pune, 1915, reprint 1925, 1959).

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PART II

Tables



- A. Representative price structure  
(Table no. 1)
- B. Daily price fluctuations  
(Table no.s 2 to 12)
- C. Seasonality pattern of prices  
(Table no.s 13 to 24)
- D. Regional price differences and long-term price trend  
(Table no.s 25 to 72)
- Haveli taluka (Table no.s 25 to 35)
- Pune district (Table no.s 36 to 47)
- Cities of Pune and Sholapur (Table no.s 48 and 49)
- Sholapur district (Table no.s 50 to 60)
- Ahmednagar district (Table no.s 61 to 72)
- E. Wages  
(Table no.s 73 to 75)
-

## Part II

TablesA. Representative price structure

1. Prices of 225 commodities in the markets of Pune, Saswad, Paud, Jejuri, Khed Shivapur and Chakan in c. June 1819

B. Daily price fluctuations

2. Average daily prices of bajra in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1807-08 (in seers per rupee)
3. " - jowar - 1805-06 to 1807-08
4. " - wheat - 1805-06 and 1807-08
5. " - gram - 1805-06 and 1807-08
6. " - turi - 1805-06 and 1807-08
7. " - karale - 1805-06 to 1807-08
8. " - sesame - 1805-06 to 1807-08
9. " - edible oil - 1805-06 and 1807-08
10. " - gur - 1805-06 and 1807-08
11. " - ghee - 1806-07 and 1807-08
12. " - salt - 1808-09

C. Seasonality pattern of prices

13. Average monthly prices of bajra in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)
14. " - jowar - 1805-06 to 1830-31
15. " - wheat - 1803-04 to 1830-31
16. " - rice - 1803-04 to 1827-28
17. " - gram - 1806-07 to 1830-31
18. " - turi - 1803-04 to 1830-31
19. " - karale - 1805-06 to 1830-31
20. " - sesame - 1805-06 to 1830-31
21. " - edible oil - 1803-04 to 1827-28
22. " - gur - 1805-06 to 1827-28
23. " - ghee - 1803-04 to 1827-28
24. " - salt - 1803-04 to 1827-28

D. Regional price differences and long-term price trend

## 1) Haveli (Pune) taluka, villagewise

25. Average yearly prices of bajra in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)
26. " - jowar - 1805-06 to 1830-31
27. " - wheat - 1805-06 to 1830-31
28. " - rice - 1809-10 to 1828-29
29. " - gram - 1806-07 to 1830-31
30. " - turi - 1805-06 to 1830-31
31. " - karale - 1805-06 to 1830-31
32. " - sesame - 1805-06 to 1830-31
33. " - gur - 1805-06 to 1830-31
34. " - ghee - 1806-07 to 1830-31
35. " - salt - 1808-09 to 1830-31

ii) Pune district, talukawise

36. Average yearly prices of bajra in Pune district, talukawise, 1795-96 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)
37. " - jowar - 1796-97 to 1830-31
38. " - wheat - 1795-96 to 1830-31
39. " - rice - 1807-08 to 1828-29
40. " - gram - 1795-96 to 1830-31
41. " - turi - 1796-97 to 1830-31
42. " - karale - 1800-01 to 1830-31
43. " - sesame - 1797-98 to 1830-31
44. " - edible oil - 1804-05 to 1827-28
45. " - gur - 1800-01 to 1830-31
46. " - ghee - 1806-07 to 1830-31
47. " - salt - 1808-09 to 1830-31

iii) Pune city and Sholapur city

48. Average yearly prices of 37 different commodities in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)
49. Average yearly prices of 29 different commodities in Sholapur city market, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

iv) 'Mokabala' prices

(a) Sholapur district, talukawise

50. Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market, for bajra, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)
51. " - jowar - 1808-09 to 1827-28
52. " - wheat - 1808-09 to 1827-28
53. " - rice - 1809-10 to 1827-28
54. " - gram - 1808-09 to 1827-28
55. " - turi - 1808-09 to 1827-28
56. " - karale - 1808-09 to 1827-28
57. " - sesame - 1808-09 to 1827-28
58. " - gur - 1808-09 to 1827-28
59. " - ghee - 1808-09 to 1827-28
60. " - salt - 1808-09 to 1827-28

(b) Ahmednagar district, talukawise

61. Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market, for bajra, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)
62. " - jowar - 1808-09 to 1827-28
63. " - wheat - 1807-08 to 1827-28
64. " - rice - 1808-09 to 1825-26
65. " - gram - 1807-08 to 1827-28
66. " - turi - 1808-09 to 1827-28
67. " - karale - 1808-09 to 1827-28
68. " - sesame - 1808-09 to 1827-28
69. " - edible oil - 1810-11 to 1827-28
70. " - gur - 1808-09 to 1827-28
71. " - ghee - 1808-09 to 1827-28
72. " - salt - 1808-09 to 1827-28

**E. Wages**

73. Representative wage structure of 124 occupations in the Pune region in c. 1805-1830 A.D.
74. Wages of farm workers in Pune and Sholapur in 1830-31 A.D.
75. Baluta shares in the farm produce in Kasba Khed in Pune Subha in 1829 A.D. according to the ranking order of the balutedars
  - I Sugarcane baluta per one kache (small) bigha (or, 0.43 acres)
  - II (A) Baluta on dry farms per one pake (large) bigha (or, one acre) : bajra and jowar  
(B) Baluta on dry farms per one pake (large) bigha : secondary crops
  - III Baluta on irrigated farms per one (large) bigha

A

Representative price structure

(Table no. 1)

In this section is presented a table giving prices of various items, 225 in number, in the markets of Pune, and other important market towns in the district, namely, Saswad, Paud, Jejuri, Khed Shivapur and Chakan, in c. June 1819. It may be noted here that because of the differences in quality, variety, breed, age etc., the general range of prices has been shown in some cases.

Sources: Most of the price data is taken from the Dakshin Commissioner Daftar (Marathi) Rumal no. 169 in the Pune Archives. Prices for a good number of additional items, which were not available there, were located in different Rumals in the Ghadni and the Prant Ajmas Pune, in the Pune Archives, and in published documentary works, like, Peshwaichya Sawaleet by N.G. Chapekar (Pune, 1937).

Table no. 1

Prices of 225 commodities in the markets of Pune,  
Saswad, Paud, Jejuri, Khed Shivapur and Chakan in  
c. June 1819

Summary of types of articles covered

I Capacity seers per rupee

A 1-33 Grains etc.

II Weight seers per rupee

B 34-63 Grocery etc.  
C 64-72 Milk, milk products, sweets etc.  
D 73-75 Oilcakes  
E 76-90 Vegetables, dryfruits etc.  
F 91-93 Honey, conserves etc.  
G 94-105 Betelnut, tobacco, opium etc.  
H 106- Tea  
I 107-109 Coal, firewood  
J 110-116 Cotton, hemp, wool  
K 117-120 Building materials  
L 121-127 Metals (except gold and silver)  
M 128-132 Lac, wax, alum  
N 133-137 Gunpowder etc.  
O 138-149 Gulal, perfumes etc.  
P 150 Ink

III Tolas per rupee

Q 151-152 Bullion  
R 153 Attar

IV Rupees per Gaj

S 154-159 Cloth

V Rupees per number of articles

T 160-174 Agricultural implements  
U 175-176 Fodder  
V 177-187 Animals, birds etc.  
W 188-201 Fruits etc.  
X 202-203 Slaves  
Y 204-214 Clothes, sandals etc.  
Z 215-218 Building materials  
ZA 219-220 Paper  
ZB 221-225 Weapons

Table no. 1: Prices of 225 commodities in the markets of Pune, Saswad, Paud, Jejuri, Khed Shivapur, and Chakan in c. June 1819

I Capacity seers per rupee

	Pune	Saswad	Paud	Jejuri	Khed Shivapur	Chakan
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A <u>Grains etc.:</u>						
1. Rice (Ambemohor variety - pounded)	8.57	6.49	10.00	7.01	8.00	8.57
2. Rice (Patni variety - pounded)	10.43	8.00	-	-	-	-
3. Rice (Patni variety - unpounded)	11.71	10.00	12.63	9.06	-	-
4. Unhusked rice - large	22.86	-	-	-	-	-
5. Unhusked rice - small	20.00	-	12.00	-	-	-
6. Bajra	10.43	10.43	-	12.00	10.97	11.03
7. Jowar	11.16	13.33	-	12.00	10.97	11.23
8. Wheat	9.60	-	12.00	10.00	10.00	-
9. Nagli (a grain)	15.00	-	19.20	-	14.01	15.00
10. Barley	32.00	4.00	-	-	-	16.00
11. Gram	10.91	12.55	12.00	10.97	10.97	12.00
12. Gram split	8.89	9.01	9.06	7.50	8.00	9.01
13. Tur (a pulse)	9.23	-	-	9.85	-	8.00
14. Tur split	6.49	7.01	6.00	7.01	6.49	6.49
15. Udid (a pulse)	9.60	10.00	-	-	10.00	10.00
16. Udid - split - washed	6.67	-	-	-	-	-
17. Udid - split - coarsely ground	10.00	-	-	8.00	-	8.00
18. Moog (a pulse)	10.00	-	-	8.50	-	-
19. Moog - split - washed	6.67	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 1 contd... (Capacity seers per rupee, c. June 1819)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
20. Moog - split - coarsely ground	10.00	-	-	8.00	-	8.00
21. Matki (a bean) (also called Math)	13.33	12.97	-	12.00	12.00	-
22. Masur (a pulse)	9.06	10.00	10.00	-	-	9.60
23. Masur - split	9.23	8.00	9.06	7.01	8.00	8.00
24. Sesamum	8.00	8.00	-	10.00	-	14.55
25. Safflower, carthamus	16.00	24.00	-	-	-	-
26. Karale (oilseed)	12.00	16.00	13.40	-	14.05	-
27. Salt	37.00	-	-	-	-	-
28. Coriander (Dhane)	24.00	16.00	24.00	16.00	20.00	25.95
29. Mustard seed (Mohori)	6.67	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pohe (rice flattened) small size	15.00	9.01	10.97	8.00	12.00	14.01
31. Pohe (rice flattened) large size	6.32	6.49	7.06	7.16	6.96	6.00
32. Churmure (rice parched)	44.00	-	-	-	-	-
33. Phutane (gram parched)	9.65	-	-	12.00	-	-

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Table no. 1 contd...

II Weight seers per rupee

	Pune	Saswad	Paud	Jejuri	Khed Shivapur	Chakan
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>B <u>Grocery etc.:</u></b>						
34. Wheaten flour	8.00	-	-	10.00	-	-
35. Wheaten granulous flour	5.00	-	-	-	-	-
36. Bajra flour	10.32	-	10.49	10.67	-	-
37. Cocoanut kernel - large size	4.29	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.00	3.75
38. Cocoanut kernel - small size	4.00	3.50	-	-	3.50	-
39. Groundnut seed	8.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
40. Cocoanut oil	3.00	-	-	-	-	-
41. Sesamum oil - fresh	3.00	-	-	-	-	-
42. Castor oil	2.86	-	-	-	-	-
43. Edible oil	4.00	4.00	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.25
44. Ghee, clarified butter	1.76	1.63	1.75	1.63	1.75	1.94
45. Salt extracted from saline earth	4.00	-	-	-	-	-
46. Gur, coarse or raw sugar	5.22	5.58	4.75	5.50	5.45	6.00
47. Sugar - washed (fine)	1.78	1.88	-	-	-	-
48. Sugar - coarse	3.00	-	-	-	-	-
49. Sugar - candy	1.85	1.38	1.50	1.38	1.38	1.50

Table no. 1 contd... (Weight seers per rupee, c. June 1819)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
50. Mace	0.12	0.08	-	0.08	-	0.13
51. Cinnamon - middle grade	5.00	2.00	-	-	-	-
52. Cinnamon - a strong kind	0.80	1.00	0.67	1.00	-	0.67
53. Cumin - seed	1.85	1.75	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.88
54. Black pepper	1.85	3.00	1.75	1.50	1.62	1.88
55. Clove - small size	0.29	-	-	-	-	-
56. Clove - large size	0.22	-	-	-	-	-
57. Cardamom	0.25	0.25	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.25
58. Nutmeg	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.13	-	0.13
59. Poppy - seed	4.00	2.50	3.00	-	-	3.00
60. Assafoetida	0.31	0.22	0.25	0.22	-	-
61. Turmeric root	6.67	6.00	5.52	5.45	-	-
62. Turmeric powder	5.00	3.00	-	4.50	-	-
63. Saffron	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
<b>C Milk, milk products, sweets etc.:</b>						
64. Milk pure	10.00	8.00	10.67	8.00	-	11.03
65. Curds chakka (a kind of cheese)	16.00	-	-	10.00	-	-
66. Butter	1.88	-	2.39	2.29	-	3.88
67. Khawa (milk conglobated by boiling)	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
68. Pedhe (sweetmeat)	1.75	-	-	1.69	-	-
69. Barphi ( " )	1.75	-	-	1.50	-	-
70. Battashe ( " )	1.48	-	-	1.00	-	-
71. Jilebi ( " )	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
72. Laddu of gram-flour granules ( " )	2.00	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 1 contd... (Weight seers per rupee, c. June 1819)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>D Oilcakes:</b>						
73. Oilcake of safflower	30.00	45.71	26.67	-	-	-
74. Oilcake of sesamum	17.78	-	22.86	-	-	-
75. Oilcake of cocoanut kernel	24.00	-	-	-	-	-
<b>E Vegetables, dryfruits etc.:</b>						
76. Amsul (dried rind of the fruit of Ratambi)	7.06	7.06	7.06	5.00	7.06	-
77. Tamarind	20.00	16.00	-	20.00	30.00	20.00
78. Onion dried	32.00	106.67	32.00	64.00	66.21	213.33
79. Chillies fresh	3.81	4.57	4.57	4.51	4.51	10.00
80. Garlic dried	10.00	10.91	8.00	8.00	9.14	8.00
81. Groundnut pods	13.33	12.00	10.97	10.00	10.00	16.00
82. Dates dried	5.00	4.00	4.53	5.00	4.00	4.50
83. Dates fresh	6.67	6.00	7.06	6.00	-	6.49
84. Almonds	3.16	2.00	2.50	2.25	-	2.50
85. Pistachio nuts - large size	1.33	-	-	-	-	-
86. Pistachio nuts - small size	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
87. Grapes dried	3.00	3.00	2.76	3.00	-	3.00
88. Seedless grapes dried	0.50	-	-	-	-	-
89. Cashewnut	3.50	-	-	-	-	-
90. Plantains fruit dried	4.00	-	-	-	-	-

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Table no. 1 contd... (Weight seers per rupee, c. June 1819)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>F <u>Honey, conserves etc.:</u></b>						
91. Honey	2.50	-	-	2.67	-	3.00
92. Gulkand (conserve of roses)	0.67	-	-	-	-	-
93. Murabba (conserve of fruits, Jam)	0.50	-	-	-	-	-
<b>G <u>Betelnut, tobacco, opium etc.:</u></b>						
94. Catechu	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	-	-
95. Lime slaked	50.00	40.00	-	-	-	-
96. Badishep (sweet fennel)	4.00	-	2.25	-	-	2.50
97. Jeshtamadh (Licorice)	3.00	-	-	-	-	-
98. Betelnut - middle grade	2.76	2.50	2.76	2.39	-	-
99. Betelnut - Bardi variety (unripened boiled and dried in the sun) of Vasai	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
100. Betelnut of Bombay	2.50	-	-	-	-	-
101. Betelnut of Shrivardhan	2.40	-	-	-	-	-
102. Tobacco - middle grade	3.75	3.53	3.53	4.53	-	-
103. Tobacco - fine grade	3.16	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.24	3.24
104. Opium - middle grade	0.33	-	-	0.25	-	0.20
105. Opium of Malwa	0.07	-	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07
<b>H <u>Tea:</u></b>						
106. Tea	0.67	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 1 contd... (Weight seers per rupee, c. June 1819)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>I <u>Coal, firewood:</u></b>						
107. Coal of inferior wood	40.00	40.00	-	-	-	-
108. Coal (average variety)	12.00	-	-	-	-	-
109. Firewood	114.29	200.00	-	-	-	-
<b>J <u>Cotton, hemp, wool:</u></b>						
110. Cotton (cleaned)	1.85	1.50	-	-	-	-
111. Cotton yarn (coloured)	0.57	-	-	-	-	-
112. Cotton yarn (white thick)	0.80	0.50	-	-	-	-
113. Cotton yarn (white thin - raw)	0.73	-	-	-	-	-
114. Hemp	5.45	5.00	-	4.00	5.00	5.00
115. Twine, packthread	1.74	-	-	-	-	-
116. Wool of goat	3.02	3.27	3.02	-	-	-
<b>K <u>Building materials:</u></b>						
117. Yellow ochre for building	10.00	-	-	-	-	7.06
118. Lime for building	70.00	80.00	-	-	-	-
119. Nails of English make	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
120. Small nails of English make	1.50	-	-	-	-	-

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Table no. 1 contd... (Weight seers per rupee, c. June 1819)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>I <u>Metals (except gold and silver):</u></b>						
121. Copper	0.44	-	-	-	-	-
122. Brass	0.50	0.53	-	0.40	-	-
123. Tin	1.60	-	-	-	-	-
124. Steel	1.60	1.66	-	-	-	-
125. Iron	2.50	-	-	-	-	-
126. Lead	4.00	4.00	-	-	-	-
127. Quick silver (mercury)	0.40	0.25	-	0.36	-	-
<b>M <u>Lac, wax, alum:</u></b>						
128. Lac of Aurangabad	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
129. Wax cake	1.14	-	-	-	-	-
130. Wax candles	0.50	-	-	-	-	-
131. Alum	5.00	4.00	-	-	-	4.00
132. Morchud (copper sulphate)	1.07	-	-	0.80	-	0.89
<b>N <u>Gunpowder etc.:</u></b>						
133. Gunpowder - middle grade	3.00	-	-	-	-	-
134. Powder of mining	4.00	-	-	-	-	-
135. Powder for muskets	2.50	-	-	2.00	-	-
136. Powder for fireworks	2.50	3.27	-	-	-	-
137. Powder for crackers	2.00	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 1 contd... (Weight seers per rupee, c. June 1819)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0 <u>Gulal, perfumes etc.:</u>						
138. Gulal (red powder)	5.45	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
139. Kunkum wet - middle grade	2.00	-	-	2.98	5.71	-
140. Kunkum wet - fine grade	1.71	1.50	3.50	2.00	2.76	1.50
141. Agarbatti (fragrant burning wicks)	0.25	-	-	-	-	-
142. Udbatti (frankincensed sticks)	1.00	3.20	-	-	4.00	-
143. Rosewater	0.50	-	-	-	-	-
144. Camphor	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.40	-	0.44
145. Sandalwood - middle grade	8.00	-	-	-	-	-
146. Sandalwood - fine grade	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
147. Argaja (a fragrant powder)	0.50	-	-	-	-	-
148. Soap	2.29	-	-	2.50	-	-
149. Shikekai (pods of Shikekai plant for cleaning etc.)	15.00	12.00	12.00	-	-	-
P <u>Ink:</u>						
150. Ink	2.00	-	-	-	-	-

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III Tolas per rupee

	Pune	Saswad	Paud	Jejuri	Khed Shivapur	Chakan
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Q <u>Pullien:</u>						
151. Gold	15.00	-	-	-	-	-
152. Silver	1 to 1.07	-	-	-	-	-
R <u>Attar:</u>						
153. Attar of roses	2.00	-	-	-	-	-

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Table no. 1 contd...

IV Rupees per Gaj (about 2 feet)

	Pune	Saswad	Paud	Jejuri	Khed Shivapur	Chakan
S <u>Cloth:</u>						
154. Broadcloth - green emerald	3.50	-	-	-	-	-
155. Broadcloth - black	4.50	-	-	-	-	-
156. Broadcloth - orange	4.75	-	-	-	-	-
157. Broadcloth - blue	7.00	-	-	-	-	-
158. Broadcloth - yellow	7.00	-	-	-	-	-
159. Broadcloth - foam coloured	14.00	-	-	-	-	-

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Table no. 1 contd...

V Rupees per number of articles

	Pune	Saswad	Paud	Jejuri	Khed Shivapur	Chakan
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
T <u>Agricultural implements:</u>						
160. Hook of the plough	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
161. Plough	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
162. Yoke of the plough	1.50	-	-	-	-	-
163. Ploughshare	1.25	-	-	-	-	-
164. Ironshare of a harrow	1.50	-	-	-	-	-
165. Sickle	0.50	-	-	-	-	-
166. Grubbing hoe	0.13	-	-	-	-	-
167. Axe	0.63	-	-	-	-	-
168. Hoe	0.88	-	-	-	-	-
169. Spade	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
170. Crowbar	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
171. Rope of a draw-well	1.13	-	-	-	-	-
172. Whip	0.31	-	-	-	-	-
173. A leather bucket-like implement to draw water from well ('Moat')	5.48	-	-	-	-	-
174. Bullock-cart	75.00	-	-	-	-	-

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Table No. 1 contd... (Rupees per number of articles, c. June 1819)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>U Fodder:</b>						
175. Culm(or haulm of jowar dried for fodder) (100)	2.50	-	-	3.50	2.50	2.50
176. Grass (1000)	15.00	-	3.00	4.00	2.50	4.00
<b>V Animals, birds etc.:</b>						
177. Cow (quality-wise)	10.00 to 15.00	-	-	-	-	-
178. She-buffalo	29.00	-	-	-	-	-
179. Bull (quality-wise)	10.00 to 25.00	-	-	-	-	-
180. She-goat (quality-wise)	1.00 to 1.25	-	-	-	-	-
181. War horse (I)	625.00	-	-	-	-	-
182. War horse (II)	162.50	-	-	-	-	-
183. Horse	30.00 to 40.00	-	-	-	-	-
184. Tattoo (Pony)	5.00 to 15.00	-	-	-	-	-
185. Elephant (quality-wise)	2500.00 to 6500.00	-	-	-	-	-
186. Hen	0.50	-	0.25	0.50	0.50	-
187. Eggs (100)	2.00	-	0.75	3.00	0.75	-

Table no. 1 contd... (Rupees per number of articles, c. June 1819)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>W Fruits, etc.:</b>						
188. Mangoes unripe (1000)	3.00	-	-	-	-	1.00
189. Mongoes ripe (100)	1.50	-	-	-	-	0.38
190. Plantains fruit - unripe (of Junnar) (1000)	9.00	-	-	-	-	-
191. Plantains fruit - ripe (of Junnar) (1000)	12.50	-	-	-	-	-
192. Plantains fruit - ripe Sonkeli (variety) (1000)	8.00	-	-	-	-	-
193. Pomegranates (100)	1.50	-	-	-	-	-
194. Guavas (100)	0.19	-	-	-	-	-
195. Cocoanut kernel - dried (100)	3.50	-	-	5.00	-	-
196. Cocoanut kernel - fresh (100)	3.50	8.31	7.13	10.00	10.00	11.00
197. Maize ears (100)	0.31	-	-	-	-	-
198. Betel leaves - fresh (1000)	0.31	0.25	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
199. Betel leaves - ripe (1000)	0.63	-	-	-	-	-
200. Betel leaves - ripe (elongated) (1000)	0.88	-	-	-	-	-
201. Plantain leaves - whole (1000)	10.00	-	-	-	5.00	13.00
<b>X Slaves:</b>						
202. Male slave (Gulam)	90.00	-	-	-	-	-
203. Female slave (Kunbin)	15.00 to 125.00	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 1 contd... (Rupees per number of articles, c. June 1819)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Y <u>Clothes, sandals etc.:</u>						
204. Dhoties - a pair (quality wise)	4.00 to 15.00	-	-	-	-	-
205. Saree - 9 yards (quality wise)	2.50 to 20.00	-	-	-	-	-
206. Khan (blouse-piece)	0.25 to 4.00	3.88	-	-	-	-
207. Turban (quality wise)	2.50 to 15.00					
208. Blanket blackish	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-
209. Blanket $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet	0.75	-	-	-	-	-
210. Blanket white $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet	1.38	1.25	-	-	-	-
211. Kambal (coarse blanket - four hands = five feet)	0.44	-	-	-	-	-
212. Sack cloth 25 feet	1.50	2.50	-	-	-	-
213. Sack cloth $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-
214. Sandals (Chappals)	0.25	-	-	-	-	-

...

Table no. 1 contd... (Rupees per number of articles, c. June 1819)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Z Building materials:</b>						
215. Tiles for roof (1000)	1.75	-	-	-	-	-
216. Bricks (1000)	1.75	-	-	-	-	-
217. Building beams (superior) (25)	150.22	-	-	-	-	-
218. Building stones (100)	3.00	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ZA Paper:</b>						
219. Paper (a bundle of ten quires) of Daulatabad	12.50	12.00	-	-	-	-
220. Paper (a bundle of ten quires) of Junnar	5.50	5.25	-	3.75	-	-
<b>ZB Weapons:</b>						
221. Bow and arrow	2.63	-	-	-	-	-
222. Gun	5.00 to 15.00	-	-	-	-	-
223. Shield	15.00 to 35.00	-	-	-	-	-
224. Sword	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
225. Bullets (75)	1.00	-	-	-	-	-

B

Daily price fluctuations

(Table no.s 2 to 12)

This section presents tables giving daily prices in Pune city market for 1805-06 to 1807-08.

Commodities covered (11) : bajra, jowar, wheat, gram, turi, karale, sesame, edible oil, gur, ghee and salt.

Sources: Pune Archives, Paimash Daftar, Rumal no. 60 (based on daily price figures from the daily account books of the following seven prominent adatiya Vanis in the market wards of Bhawani, Ganj and Mangalwar in the city of Pune:

Tukaram Sadashiv Nagarkar,  
Ghanashyam Nikam,  
Kashinath Anant Sathe,  
Mankoji Naik Nilankar,  
Krishnapa Uravane  
Mahipati Ganbote, and  
Ramchandra Gopal Kanitkar)

Table no. 2: Average daily prices of bajra in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1807-08 (in seers per rupee)

1805-06		1806-07		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)		(3)	
1805		1806		1807	
Nov. 24	10.57	Nov. 11	16.69	Nov. 4	20.32
29	11.66	15	16.41	8	20.04
Dec. 7	10.81	16	16.99	9	20.25
19	11.60	18	14.87	11	20.36
20	11.45	20	14.87	13	20.51
22	12.20	21	15.86	15	21.09
23	13.22	24	14.87	16	22.85
24	11.47	25	15.86	17	23.48
26	11.00	26	16.41	18	22.66
27	10.88	27	15.86	Dec. 2	21.55
28	10.87	28	16.41	4	20.25
29	10.64	30	15.35	5	19.37
31	10.81	Dec. 2	15.35	7	19.82
1806		3	15.60	10	19.62
Jan. 2	11.47	4	14.64	11	17.31
5	11.07	5	15.35	12	19.82
9	11.23	6	15.35	13	18.46
10	11.21	8	14.87	15	18.33
11	11.07	9	15.35	21	19.14
12	11.41	11	15.86	23	19.93
13	10.89	12	14.42	25	19.03
14	11.27	13	13.59	27	19.16
15	11.26	14	13.59	28	19.53
16	11.33	16	13.59	29	17.50
17	10.98	17	13.99	30	19.03
18	10.81	18	13.79	31	19.42



Table no. 2 contd... (Daily prices, bajra, Pune market)

1805-06		1806-07		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)		(3)	
1806		1806		1808	
Jan. 20	11.90	Dec. 22	13.22	Jan. 1	20.25
22	11.90	23	13.79	3	19.91
23	11.60	24	13.99	4	19.97
24	11.60	25	13.99	5	19.82
26	11.60	28	13.41	8	20.05
27	11.60	1807		9	19.49
29	11.53	Jan. 1	13.59	11	20.25
30	11.90	2	13.59	13	20.04
31	11.60	4	13.59	14	19.82
Feb. 2	11.75	6	13.41	15	20.36
3	11.90	7	13.49	16	19.62
9	11.90	8	13.41	23	21.15
11	11.33	9	13.99	24	20.69
12	11.90	10	13.99	26	21.15
15	11.60	11	13.99	29	21.15
17	11.90	12	14.21	31	22.93
18	11.53	14	13.79	Feb. 7	21.15
28	10.70	15	13.99	9	21.63
Mar. 2	11.07			11	21.27
3	10.40			13	21.57
4	10.57			14	21.63
13	11.07			15	21.63
15	10.57			17	21.63
19	10.12			21	21.63
				22	21.63
				25	23.79
				29	22.66
				Mar. 5	23.79
				10	26.43

Table no. 2 contd... (Daily prices, bajra, Pune market)

1805-06		1806-07		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date,	seers per rupee	Year, month and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)		1808	(3)
				Mar. 19	24.40
				23	22.66
				24	22.93
				25	23.50
				26	23.79
				31	23.79
				Apr. 13	23.12
				15	22.93
				17	22.66
				18	23.40
				20	22.66
				24	22.66
				26	22.66
				May 1	22.13
				3	22.26
				6	22.39

Table no. 3: Average daily prices of jowar in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1807-08 (in seers per rupee)

1805-06		1806-07		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)		(3)	
1805		1807		1807	
Dec. 27	11.60	Jan. 8	14.87	Nov. 17	23.79
29	11.90			21	20.91
1806				Dec. 2	23.79
Jan. 21	12.04			15	19.82
25	11.33			16	20.47
27	12.86			1808	
Feb. 23	11.33			Jan. 23	19.82
Mar. 3	11.60			25	21.51
				Feb. 11	21.15
				13	21.15
				20	21.15
				21	23.79
				22	21.88
				23	24.40
				28	23.79
				Mar. 4	26.43
				6	26.43
				25	25.72
				26	27.58
				31	29.74
				Apr. 1	26.43
				3	26.43
				8	25.72
				12	25.72
				15	23.79
				20	23.79
				21	25.04

Table no. 3 contd... (Daily prices, jowar, Pune market)

1805-06		1806-07		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)		(3)	
				1808	
				Apr. 23	23.79
				24	24.40
				29	26.43
				May 1	23.79
				3	26.43
				7	25.04
				9	25.72
				16	25.04
				18	25.38
				22	23.79
				23	26.43

Table no. 4: Average daily prices of wheat in Pune city market, 1805-06 and 1807-08 (in seers per rupee)

1805-06		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
1806		1807	
Jan. 21	7.93	Nov. 2	15.67
22	8.49	4	16.22
23	8.49	5	16.41
Feb. 27	8.81	13	14.53
Mar. 3	8.98	15	15.44
11	9.24	16	15.86
18	9.33	24	13.59
27	9.28	28	13.59
Apr. 2	9.71	Dec. 2	14.36
7	8.65	12	13.49
May 6	7.80	13	12.52
7	7.84	15	12.10
		18	11.90
		21	11.07
		25	12.20
		29	13.22
		1808	
		Jan. 5	12.77
		6	12.77
		9	13.59
		25	14.87
		29	15.60
		Feb. 1	14.42
		3	13.79
		7	15.10
		9	14.64
		11	16.69
		13	16.41

Table no. 4 contd... (Daily prices, wheat, Pune market)

1805-06		1807-08	
Year, month, and date.	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
		1808	
		Feb. 15	16.99
		21	16.26
		22	16.99
		29	16.41
		Mar. 1	16.84
		6	17.62
		11	15.73
		19	18.30
		23	14.42
		29	16.69
		31	17.46
		Apr. 1	16.99
		3	20.69
		4	19.03
		5	20.69
		6	18.13
		10	17.62
		13	17.31
		17	21.15
		19	18.30
		21	19.62
		23	19.62
		27	19.03
		29	18.85
		May 3	18.66
		6	17.62
		7	18.30
		11	20.04
		18	18.30

Table no. 5: Average daily prices of gram in Pune city market, 1805-06 and 1807-08 (in seers per rupee)

1805-06		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
1806		1807	
Mar. 25	9.33	Nov. 4	19.03
27	9.07	5	19.62
Apr. 3	9.33	13	19.42
7	9.33	15	20.69
11	8.65	17	21.63
24	8.65	19	22.66
28	8.98	Dec. 2	19.62
May 6	8.29	24	15.35
17	7.67	25	16.41
		29	17.62
		1808	
		Jan. 5	18.30
		14	15.86
		16	16.99
		19	15.86
		20	16.41
		21	16.41
		23	16.99
		25	17.62
		28	17.62
		29	17.62
		Feb. 1	16.99
		7	16.99
		10	16.99
		11	16.99
		13	16.99
		14	16.99
		15	16.99

Table no. 5 contd... (Daily prices, gram, Pune market)

1805-06		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	Seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	Seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
		1808	
		Feb. 20	17.96
		21	18.30
		22	19.03
		23	19.03
		25	19.82
		28	20.47
		Mar. 1	20.69
		4	20.69
		6	20.91
		7	21.38
		9	19.82
		11	19.03
		27	19.03
		29	19.03
		31	19.03
		Apr. 1	18.66
		3	18.66
		6	19.03
		9	19.03
		10	19.23
		15	19.62
		18	19.82
		20	20.25
		21	20.25
		23	20.25
		26	20.04
		27	20.47
		May 6	19.82
		7	19.82
		9	20.04



Table no. 5 contd... (Daily prices, gram, Pune market)

1805-06		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
		1808	
		May 16-	19.23
		18	19.03
		23	19.03

Table no. 6: Average daily prices of turi in Pune city market, 1805-06 and 1807-08 (in seers per rupee)

1805-06		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
1806		1807	
Jan. 25	8.00	Nov. 15	16.99
26	8.89	17	15.86
29	10.64	19	15.86
30	10.81	24	16.41
31	11.33	Dec. 24	18.30
Feb. 2	10.81	1808	
4	10.57	Jan. 5	14.42
5	11.90	20	16.41
6	10.57	23	16.41
7	10.57	25	16.13
11	9.52	28	17.62
12	9.71	29	19.03
15	9.52	Feb. 1	20.69
17	9.71	7	18.30
18	9.71	10	18.30
23	10.12	13	18.30
26	9.71	15	18.30
27	9.71	22	18.66
Mar. 2	10.01	25	17.62
3	10.23	28	17.62
4	10.12	29	17.62
13	11.33	Mar. 1	17.62
19	10.70	4	17.62
21	10.12	7	18.30
22	10.12	10	17.78
24	9.71	24	19.42
25	9.71	25	19.03
Apr. 2	11.19	29	17.62

1805-06		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
1806		1808	
Apr. 3	11.33	Mar. 31	17.15
6	11.47	Apr. 1	17.78
10	11.60	3	20.69
12	11.00	8	19.03
		9	19.82
		15	19.03
		21	19.82

Table no. 7: Average daily prices of karale in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1807-08 (in seers per rupee)

1805-06		1806-07		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)		(3)	
1805		1806		1807	
Dec. 30	11.38	Nov. 15	13.40	Nov. 24	14.24
1806		18	13.47	Dec. 2	14.79
Jan. 21	11.16	28	12.94	15	13.09
28	11.16	29	12.66	16	13.09
Feb. 3	11.39	Dec. 2	12.66	18	13.55
		4	13.55	20	13.40
		9	12.94	21	13.72
		10	12.94	24	14.24
		11	12.66	29	14.06
		12	12.66	1808	
		14	12.38	Jan. 3	13.72
		1807		4	13.88
		Jan. 1	11.39	5	13.88
		8	11.39	6	14.06
		Feb. 10	10.95	8	14.24
		15	10.95	9	14.24
				10	14.24
				19	14.24
				23	14.79
				Feb. 2	14.60
				3	14.79
				7	14.41
				28	14.06
				Mar. 4	14.06
				23	14.06
				25	13.64

Table no. 8: Average daily prices of sesame in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1807-08 (in seers per rupee)

1805-06		1806-07		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)		(3)	
1805		1806		1807	
Dec. 11	9.39	Nov. 26	9.65	Nov. 4	12.38
12	9.18	27	9.49	13	12.32
14	9.33	28	9.57	15	11.27
29	8.13	29	10.17	Dec. 19	9.73
31	10.70	Dec. 2	9.82	24	9.18
		9	9.49	29	11.74
		10	9.18	31	10.54
		11	10.48	1808	
		1807		Jan. 1	10.54
		Jan. 1	10.95	6	11.16

Table no. 9: Average daily prices of edible oil in Pune city market, 1805-06 and 1807-08 (in seers per rupee)

1805-06		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
1805		1807	
Nov. 29	3.08	Nov. 13	3.87
Dec. 14	3.08	Dec. 7	4.29
18	2.93	27	4.00
24	2.93	1808	
26	2.93	Jan. 8	4.29
29	2.93	24	4.00
30	2.93	Feb. 29	4.14
31	2.93	Mar. 25	3.64
1806		31	3.87
Jan. 3	2.93	Apr. 1	3.87
5	2.93	29	3.96
15	2.86	May 23	3.81
18	2.86		
21	2.79		
26	2.93		
Feb. 5	2.93		
Mar. 3	2.61		
4	2.61		
9	2.67		
16	2.86		
17	2.86		
25	2.86		
28	2.86		
29	2.86		
Apr. 12	2.82		
23	2.76		
30	2.73		
May 4	2.67		
17	2.55		

Table no. 10: Average daily prices of gur in Pune city market, 1805-06 and 1807-08 (in seers per rupee)

1805-06		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
1805		1807	
Dec. 21	2.40	Dec. 12	2.86
1806		1808	
Jan. 4	2.40	Jan. 8	4.00
5	2.35	16	4.44
6	2.38	Mar. 29	5.00
7	2.45	Apr. 29	5.33
8	2.35	May 22	5.45
14	2.61	23	5.16
16	2.73		
17	3.00		
18	3.53		
22	3.04		
23	3.20		
26	3.19		
27	3.29		
28	3.22		
29	2.93		
30	3.16		
Feb. 2	2.93		
9	2.86		
10	2.86		
13	2.93		
15	2.93		
17	3.00		
19	3.00		
23	2.89		
24	2.86		
26	2.86		

Table no. 10 contd... (Daily prices, gur, Pune market)

1805-06		1807-08	
Year, month and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
1806			
Mar. 2	2.86		
3	2.98		
4	2.91		
11	2.93		
16	2.91		
17	2.93		
20	2.93		
21	3.00		
22	2.93		
29	3.00		
Apr. 7	3.00		
8	3.08		
11	3.29		
12	3.16		
14	3.20		
15	3.24		
16	3.31		
17	2.93		
20	3.24		
21	3.29		
22	3.24		
23	3.29		
24	3.29		
25	3.31		
26	3.43		
27	3.45		
28	3.38		
29	3.29		



Table no. 10 contd... (Daily prices, gur, Pune market)

1805-06		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
1806			
Apr. 30	3.38		
May 3	3.33		
4	3.43		
5	3.75		
7	3.48		
8	3.48		
10	3.53		
12	3.38		
15	3.43		
16	3.29		
17	3.29		

Table no. 11: Average daily prices of ghee in Pune city market, 1806-07 and 1807-08 (in seers per rupee)

1806-07		1807-08	
Year, month, and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee
(1)		(2)	
1806		1807	
Aug. 29	2.07	Nov. 13	1.71
Sept. 2	2.07	Dec. 28	1.50
3	2.07	1808	
5	2.07	Jan. 20	1.29
6	2.07	Feb. 7	1.38
14	2.07	11	1.39
16	2.07		
21	2.26		
24	1.98		
25	2.14		
29	2.07		
30	1.89		
Oct. 1	1.94		
6	1.88		
11	2.50		
Dec. 11	1.92		
13	2.01		
14	2.03		
15	2.00		
16	2.07		
20	1.98		
24	2.35		
26	2.00		
27	1.94		
28	2.31		
29	2.03		
30	1.93		

Table no. 11 contd... (Daily prices, ghee, Pune market)

1806-07		1807-08	
Year, month and date	seers per rupee	Year, month, and date	seers per rupee

(1)

(2)

1807

Jan. 4	2.16
5	2.16
6	2.14
7	2.18
8	2.11

Table no. 12: Average daily prices of salt in Pune city market, 1808-09 (in seers per rupee)

1808-09	
Year, month, and date	seers, per rupee
(1)	
1808	
Nov. 28	42.90
Dec. 1	42.90
7	41.93
12	43.14
12-13	42.41
13	35.10
14	38.51
16	40.46
19	42.11
22	42.90
26	44.36
27	44.85
30	45.83
1809	
Jan. 3	45.58
10	45.83
11	46.31
12	45.09
15	45.34
21	44.85
28	43.88
29	42.41
31	44.36
Feb. 8	43.88
12	44.36
13	43.88
17	45.34
18	45.34

Table no. 12 contd... (Daily prices, salt, Pune market)

1808-09

Year, Month, and date	seers per rupee
-----------------------------	-----------------------

(1)

1809

Feb. 19	46.80
20	45.34
26	46.31
Mar. 1	47.01
2	44.85
4	38.70
15	34.61
21	39.24
23	40.58
27	39.24
May 4	38.76
8	42.90
14	37.54

C

Seasonality pattern of prices

(Table no.s 13 to 24)

This section presents tables giving monthly prices in Pune city market covering the period 1803-04 to 1830-31.

Commodities covered (12) : bajra, jowar, wheat, rice, gram, turi, karale, sesame, edible oil, gur, ghee and salt.

Sources: (i) Pune Archives, Prant Ajmas Pune, Rumal no. 441

(ii) Pune Archives, Paimash Daftar, Rumal no. 60 for the years 1805-06 to 1807-08, Rumal no. 5 for the years 1808-09 to 1827-28, Rumal no. 172 for the years 1828-29 to 1830-31

(iii) Pune Archives, Deccan Commissioner's Files, no.s 90-91, 93-94, 96-106, 108-110, 113-121, 123.

For the years 1803-04 to 1806-07, wherever monthly price figures were available for about twelve months of the year, they have been taken from the Prant Ajmas Rumals. For the years 1805-06 to 1817-18, and 1826-27 to 1830-31, they have been taken from the Paimash Daftar. For the years 1818-19 to 1825-26, they have been taken from the Deccan Commissioner's Files. In the case of a lacuna of figure for any month in the Paimash rumals, it has been filled in by the figure, if available, from the Deccan Commissioner's Files. It is particularly to be noted that no significant difference in monthly price figures has anywhere been found in the three different sources mentioned above.

In the Prant Ajmas Pune, monthly prices are mentioned according to Muslim (Arabic) months; in the Paimash Daftar, they are mentioned according to Hindu months; and, in the Deccan Commissioner's Files, monthly price figures are available according to Christian months. In order to facilitate a comparative picture, all the months in this section are presented in the Christian form. The conversion from the Muslim (Arabic) and Hindu months to Christian months is done on the basis of B.P. Modak's Chronological Tables (Kolhapur, 1889). While doing so, slight variations in monthly price figures were noticed as among different sources. They have been retained here as in the original, firstly because, daily price figures within the month were not available to make any further computations, and, secondly, and more importantly, the monthly price figures as they were available in different sources, served the principal purpose of understanding the seasonality pattern of different commodities.

For those who would like to know how the months appeared in the original documents, the following may be useful.

The original Hindu months have been converted to Christian months in this section as follows:

Chaitra	has been converted to	April
Vaishakha	"	May
Jeshtha	"	June
Ashadha	"	July
Shravana	"	August
Bhadrapada	"	September
Ashwin	"	October
Kartik	"	November
Margashirsh	"	December
Paush	"	January
Magh	"	February
Phalgun	"	March

The Muslim (Arabic) months are converted to Christian months as follows:

The four Muslim (Arabic) years, 1204, 1205, 1206 and 1207, with which we are concerned here, correspond to the Christian years 1803-04, 1804-05, 1805-06 and 1806-07 respectively. A Christian month, during this period, corresponded to a Muslim month as follows:

<u>Muslim (Arabic) month</u>		<u>Christian month</u>
Rabilawal	corresponded to	June
Rabilakhar	"	July
Jamadilawal	"	August
Jamadilakhar	"	September
Rajab	"	October
Saban	"	November
Ramzan	"	December
Sawal	"	January
Jilkad	"	February
Jilhez	"	March
Moharum	"	April
Safar	"	May



Table no. 13: Average monthly prices of bajra in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1805-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.22	11.27	11.70	10.64	-	-
1806-07	-	-	-	-	-	15.63	13.86	13.99	-	-	-	-
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	21.28	19.38	19.91	21.80	23.77	22.87	22.26
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	19.80	19.92	22.47	21.39	21.89	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	17.73	16.81	17.31	16.94	17.00	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	15.30	17.00	16.88	16.03	15.05	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	12.73	13.89	13.34	11.94	11.94	-	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	16.22	14.70	13.86	13.59	15.11	-	-
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	16.52	18.28	19.27	19.50	19.31	-	-
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	19.69	19.28	19.81	20.47	19.48	-	-
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	22.67	23.89	23.09	22.83	23.39	-	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	23.03	23.14	22.42	21.64	22.55	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	12.75	17.00	14.02	14.97	15.97	-	-

Table no. 13 contd... (Monthly prices, bajra, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1818-19	-	-	16.00	-	-	16.33	16.75	14.55	12.91	12.67	12.50	12.50
1819-20	10.50	-	-	-	11.17	11.58	11.27	11.41	11.77	11.53	11.50	11.00
1820-21	11.00	11.00	11.67	12.08	13.42	15.39	14.33	14.73	14.86	15.78	15.00	-
1821-22	14.50	16.17	17.00	18.00	20.00	22.34	24.31	25.09	25.22	26.94	-	25.00
1822-23	20.30	28.00	34.00	30.00	35.33	39.31	41.31	37.25	41.31	40.50	-	-
1823-24	-	-	-	-	16.00	15.41	15.78	16.81	18.52	18.78	16.67	15.00
1824-25	13.00	-	-	-	-	10.23	9.81	9.84	9.56	8.95	9.50	9.50
1825-26	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.83	13.00	18.59	22.80	24.00	23.95	24.14	23.00	-
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	33.88	35.95	32.84	28.22	27.05	-	-
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	32.42	24.38	22.80	23.30	29.25	-	-
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.05	34.45	32.55	31.07	-	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.29	22.25	22.25	21.93	-	-
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.32	29.81	29.75	31.94	-	-

Table no. 14: Average monthly prices of jowar in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1805-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.76	12.08	11.47	-	-
1806-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.87	16.70	-	-	-	-
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	22.35	21.36	20.67	22.25	25.99	25.15	25.20
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.61	21.75	23.64	21.27	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.64	19.72	17.61	19.63	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.95	19.13	18.34	16.39	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.88	13.72	13.84	12.91	-	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.70	15.11	15.41	17.78	-	-
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.53	22.36	23.28	25.42	-	-
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.53	28.94	23.70	24.38	-	-
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.81	32.84	27.91	29.67	-	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.86	29.08	28.47	27.88	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.25	19.86	16.00	20.03	-	-

Table no. 14 contd... (Monthly prices, lowar, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1818-19	-	-	10.00	-	-	21.33	21.39	21.31	14.61	14.61	14.17	14.00
1819-20	11.50	-	-	-	12.00	-	13.11	14.86	13.66	14.44	14.33	12.67
1820-21	12.83	12.83	14.00	15.67	14.67	16.75	15.61	15.36	17.72	18.50	17.00	-
1821-22	17.33	18.50	19.67	21.00	24.33	26.00	32.42	34.00	30.98	31.75	-	31.83
1822-23	41.00	41.33	45.67	42.00	47.33	54.00	55.94	58.97	59.00	63.72	-	-
1823-24	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	21.08	22.72	23.28	22.86	21.33	16.00
1824-25	15.00	-	-	-	-	11.00	12.73	12.19	11.45	10.84	11.00	11.00
1825-26	9.50	10.00	8.83	9.50	16.33	20.00	27.97	30.42	26.38	29.06	24.00	-
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.86	47.58	35.83	38.20	-	-
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.97	27.19	24.56	28.22	-	-
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.62	37.54	41.98	-	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.24	31.56	31.56	-	-
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.51	-	35.62	-	-

Table no. 15: Average monthly prices of wheat in Pune city market, 1803-04 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1803-04	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	7.00	5.00	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
1804-05	3.00	3.75	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	4.50	4.50	5.00	4.75	5.50	5.00
1805-06	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.75	4.50	5.00	5.50	7.00	8.00	7.75	7.75	7.75
1806-07	7.75	7.50	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	11.50	10.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	15.16	12.61	13.92	15.69	16.56	18.72	18.64
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.19	15.11	15.61	15.17
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.78	16.28	13.66	13.53
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.16	11.81	13.06	11.94
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.25	10.73	10.73	11.70
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.34	12.23	12.67	13.38
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.73	13.16	13.98	13.03
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.08	13.05	14.80	14.14
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.13	17.00	16.88	17.73
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.44	17.17	17.56	16.64

Table no. 15 contd... (Monthly prices, wheat, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.17	14.95	16.75	16.45
1818-19	-	-	11.00	-	-	14.00	-	-	12.61	12.31	11.88	11.73
1819-20	10.00	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	11.00	10.36	11.20	11.20	11.16
1820-21	10.00	10.00	9.50	11.00	12.00	12.00	11.25	-	13.00	13.78	15.05	14.75
1821-22	13.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	16.00	20.00	21.47	22.55	25.55	21.81
1822-23	19.00	21.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	29.00	26.73	27.19	20.59
1823-24	-	-	-	-	13.00	-	14.00	15.00	16.20	14.94	14.56	14.75
1824-25	11.00	-	-	-	-	9.00	-	-	9.69	8.89	9.75	9.75
1825-26	9.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	9.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	17.06	17.00	16.08	16.22
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.97	20.05	19.81	17.98
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.92	18.05	19.94	19.80
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.48	23.16	21.92	22.05
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.49	21.72	22.11	20.51
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.32	22.08	23.60	-

Table no. 16: Average monthly prices of rice in Pune city market, 1803-04 to 1827-28  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1803-04	6.00	5.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.75	5.25	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
1804-05	2.88	2.88	1.38	2.50	2.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	4.75	4.75	4.75
1805-06	4.75	4.75	6.50	6.50	6.25	7.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	8.50	8.50	8.50
1806-07	8.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.50	9.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	14.50	16.00	-	16.50	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	14.56	-	-	14.00	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	15.81	-	12.50	-	12.25	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	-	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	12.50	-	10.50	-	-	-	-
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	10.75	11.44	12.00	-	-	-	-
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	19.50	-	15.88	16.00	-	-	-
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.00	-	-	-	-

Table no. 16 contd... (Monthly prices, rice, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	14.50	14.75	-	-	-	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	13.00	17.75	-	14.50	13.00	-	-
1818-19	-	-	10.25	-	-	-	13.50	13.56	12.00	-	12.00	12.00
1819-20	12.00	-	-	-	11.00	13.69	14.50	11.50	11.50	-	11.00	11.00
1820-21	11.00	11.00	9.50	11.00	11.00	14.00	14.00	-	12.00	13.00	11.50	-
1821-22	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	-	-	16.00	15.00	16.00	-	15.00
1822-23	14.00	13.00	16.00	16.00	13.00	19.88	-	18.00	18.00	17.00	-	-
1823-24	-	-	-	-	11.50	12.00	-	13.00	14.00	12.25	14.00	13.00
1824-25	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	13.00	12.50	9.50	8.00	9.00	9.00
1825-26	9.00	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.00	16.00	-	15.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	-
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	18.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	15.50	18.00	15.00	-	-	-	-



Table no. 17: Average monthly prices of gram in Pune city market, 1806-07 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1806-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.15	8.39
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	20.51	17.25	16.97	17.74	20.25	19.41	19.69
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.30	19.80	19.63	19.27
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.81	21.81	22.67	19.00
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.45	15.67	13.52	12.86
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.80	12.80	11.88	12.20
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.67	12.73	13.28	13.66
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.08	14.75	13.77	11.58
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.22	16.28	14.33	14.63
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.42	19.28	18.16	18.64
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.77	18.66	17.67	16.45
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.41	14.14	14.81	14.45
1818-19	-	-	10.33	-	-	16.23	-	-	14.33	13.16	13.59	12.91
1819-20	14.23	-	-	-	11.33	-	-	13.77	13.41	14.08	14.19	14.81

Table no. 17 contd... (Monthly prices, gram, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1820-21	13.77	13.77	14.17	13.33	15.00	16.33	17.11	-	15.89	17.06	17.13	17.81
1821-22	15.11	16.44	18.00	14.44	15.33	19.56	-	15.00	21.53	20.78	23.09	20.30
1822-23	15.33	20.67	19.33	16.89	22.23	24.00	26.23	31.11	31.14	29.98	28.39	25.77
1823-24	-	-	-	-	15.50	-	17.50	20.50	22.19	20.55	17.17	16.89
1824-25	12.50	-	-	-	-	10.50	-	-	8.84	8.47	8.70	8.95
1825-26	8.75	8.25	7.75	7.75	8.75	12.50	14.50	16.50	20.47	19.42	15.61	14.70
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.41	19.75	19.81	19.69
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.02	24.88	23.20	23.53
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.32	28.78	26.13	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.25	23.46	24.32	-
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.01	24.81	-

Table no. 18: Average monthly prices of turi in Pune city market, 1803-04 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1803-04	9.33	10.67	10.67	12.00	10.67	10.00	6.67	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
1804-05	2.67	2.67	1.67	1.67	2.00	2.33	4.33	6.00	5.33	5.00	5.33	5.33
1805-06	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	8.00	8.00	8.67	8.00	9.33	9.33	9.33
1806-07	9.33	9.33	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	13.33	13.33	12.00	13.33	13.33	13.33
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	16.28	18.30	16.67	18.53	18.13	18.87	-
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.59	21.58	21.08	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.26	20.54	17.30	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.68	13.10	13.10	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.78	11.03	10.37	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.00	13.79	14.44	-
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.72	16.88	16.39	-
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.35	19.75	19.80	-
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.34	16.82	18.47	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.77	14.26	14.47	-

Table no. 18 contd... (Monthly prices, turi, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.68	12.93	13.00	-
1818-19	-	-	10.00	-	-	7.75	-	-	9.91	9.81	9.68	8.33
1819-20	6.50	-	-	-	6.75	-	-	8.17	11.58	11.58	12.98	9.33
1820-21	13.67	9.33	12.44	13.67	12.00	10.75	11.08	-	14.82	16.21	16.71	14.00
1821-22	13.77	13.77	14.00	14.00	-	15.50	17.00	30.00	20.48	22.11	26.94	23.33
1822-23	16.50	22.67	24.00	23.11	24.00	24.00	28.44	31.11	33.02	34.19	35.52	-
1823-24	-	-	-	-	17.67	-	15.11	15.56	16.57	15.36	13.71	12.00
1824-25	10.67	-	-	-	-	8.10	-	-	6.94	7.81	9.02	8.67
1825-26	8.67	9.00	8.33	9.00	9.33	7.00	8.50	12.50	20.94	19.36	18.57	12.50
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.17	18.21	20.85	-
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.23	21.44	21.26	-
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.76	30.59	32.24	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.66	25.03	27.30	-
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.35	30.39	31.76	-

Table no. 19: Average monthly prices of karale in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1805-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.38	11.24	-	-	-
1806-07	-	-	-	-	-	13.07	12.09	10.95	-	-	-	-
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	14.24	13.70	14.13	14.60	13.96	-	-
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.88	15.61	17.00	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	24.06	20.78	21.44	22.55	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	15.84	14.44	15.47	12.80	-	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	12.98	12.98	-	-	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	16.58	14.27	12.69	12.55	-	-	-
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	12.13	12.38	13.20	13.45	-	-	-
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	17.16	17.00	19.08	19.63	-	-	-
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	21.14	22.50	23.75	20.34	-	-	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	22.30	19.56	15.66	16.58	-	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	16.02	17.30	16.39	15.89	-	-	-
1818-19	-	-	-	-	-	14.81	15.48	16.94	14.50	-	-	-

Table no. 19 contd... (Monthly prices, karale, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1819-20	-	-	-	-	-	14.86	15.36	14.81	15.89	-	-	-
1820-21	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	12.56	11.45	12.48	-	-	-
1821-22	-	-	-	-	-	11.88	15.61	16.14	16.89	-	-	-
1822-23	-	-	-	-	-	28.45	28.33	26.81	28.23	-	-	-
1823-24	-	-	-	-	-	13.72	14.08	16.28	17.92	-	-	-
1824-25	-	-	-	-	-	15.31	11.09	11.20	11.58	-	-	-
1825-26	-	-	-	-	-	17.48	19.27	15.72	15.28	-	-	-
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	20.30	20.78	19.81	19.94	-	-	-
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	20.59	18.86	20.52	20.84	-	-	-
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	25.38	26.54	25.78	24.10	-	-	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	25.20	20.59	20.87	21.50	-	-	-
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	26.84	27.83	24.68	24.51	-	-	-

Table no. 20: Average monthly prices of sesame in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1805-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.30	9.42	-	-	-	-
1806-07	-	-	-	-	-	9.63	10.72	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	11.92	9.46	10.74	-	-	-	-
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	11.40	13.45	12.86	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	17.67	15.84	14.68	-	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	12.01	10.06	9.92	-	-	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.89	8.83	-	-	-	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	13.65	11.34	11.22	-	-	-	-
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	11.27	10.35	10.97	-	-	-	-
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	12.74	13.47	13.97	-	-	-	-
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	16.77	17.00	18.66	-	-	-	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	15.54	14.87	12.55	-	-	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	13.71	8.45	-	-	-	-
1818-19	-	-	-	-	-	14.50	9.45	12.19	-	-	-	-

Table no. 20 contd... (Monthly prices, sesame, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1819-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.67	12.51	-	-	-	-
1820-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.27	9.27	-	-	-	-
1821-22	-	-	-	-	-	9.74	11.27	11.88	-	-	-	-
1822-23	-	-	-	-	-	23.15	21.44	-	-	-	-	-
1823-24	-	-	-	-	-	10.48	10.48	12.01	-	-	-	-
1824-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.19	6.94	-	-	-	-
1825-26	-	-	-	-	-	15.54	15.42	12.51	-	-	-	-
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	15.47	15.60	15.47	-	-	-	-
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	15.84	17.06	17.06	-	-	-	-
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	22.08	22.00	21.18	-	-	-	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	18.88	17.06	15.49	-	-	-	-
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	21.26	22.14	18.21	-	-	-	-



Table no. 21: Average monthly prices of edible oil in Pune city market, 1803-04 to 1827-28  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1803-04	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.25	2.75	2.63	1.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
1804-05	1.13	1.31	1.31	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.44	1.50	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.75
1805-06	1.75	1.75	1.63	1.63	1.63	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
1806-07	3.00	2.88	3.00	3.00	2.63	2.50	3.13	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	3.87	4.15	4.15	4.14	3.89	3.87	3.89
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.29	4.44	4.37	4.30
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.33	5.45	5.55	-	4.95	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.13	3.68	3.55	2.61	2.48	2.49
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.93	3.30	3.51	3.49	3.22	3.68
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	3.40	3.35	3.65	3.78	3.96
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.34	3.60	3.82	3.67	3.51	3.28
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.20	4.43	4.77	4.98	5.02	5.10
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.66	5.96	5.66	5.51	5.23	5.52
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.60	4.42	4.26	4.41	3.85	3.51
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.28	3.89	4.22	4.13	4.26	4.06

Table no. 21 contd... (Monthly prices, edible oil, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1818-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.17	4.12	3.89	3.82	3.88	3.81
1819-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.83	3.73	3.65	3.52	3.39	3.24
1820-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.08	3.41	3.35	3.38	3.41	3.60
1821-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.72	4.09	4.53	4.62	4.66	4.82
1822-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.93	-	7.28	7.31	7.63	7.35
1823-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.77	4.10	5.42	5.57	5.13	4.81
1824-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.40	3.35	3.29	3.19	3.07	3.27
1825-26	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.95	4.11	3.84	3.75	3.80	3.89
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.24	5.20	5.45	5.43	5.43	5.04
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.32	5.45	5.39	5.79	5.84	6.25

Table no. 22: Average monthly prices of gur in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1827-28  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1805-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.62	3.04	2.91	-	-
1806-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.10	3.38
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.87	4.22	-	5.00	5.00	5.31
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.88	7.38	7.86	7.58	7.99
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.85	9.20	8.48	9.39	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.14	7.06	7.63	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.44	6.85	6.66	6.74	6.74
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.38	5.30	5.50	6.02	6.26
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.85	7.27	-	7.00	5.88
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.52	7.14	6.82	8.15	8.72
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.09	7.44	8.59	8.53	
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.31	7.77	6.22	7.09	7.53
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.44	7.40	6.50	7.34	7.16
1818-19	-	-	6.01	-	-	-	-	5.74	6.33	6.51	6.30	5.65

Table no. 22 contd... (Monthly prices, gur, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1819-20	5.37	-	-	-	5.12	-	-	6.08	6.38	5.75	5.39	5.99
1820-21	4.25	4.12	3.87	3.75	3.87	3.50	3.87	4.93	4.58	4.84	5.31	5.32
1821-22	3.62	3.87	4.12	3.62	4.25	4.75	4.47	5.53	5.69	5.81	6.22	6.76
1822-23	5.00	5.62	5.25	4.75	3.50	5.87	3.50	6.59	8.25	7.95	8.93	8.44
1823-24	-	-	-	-	4.25	-	6.12	7.41	8.48	8.06	8.06	8.77
1824-25	6.75	-	-	-	-	5.75	-	6.26	6.10	5.53	5.83	6.09
1825-26	4.75	4.37	4.37	4.25	4.62	4.87	5.25	6.78	6.32	4.98	4.84	4.67
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.49	5.60	4.95	5.46	5.63
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.48	6.17	6.91	7.19	7.90

Table no. 23: Average monthly prices of ghee in Pune city market, 1803-04 to 1827-28  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1803-04	1.25	1.25	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.13	1.25	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
1804-05	0.75	0.88	0.88	0.88	1.13	1.25	1.25	1.13	1.13	0.88	0.94	1.00
1805-06	1.19	1.19	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.75	1.88	1.88	1.63	1.75	1.75	1.75
1806-07	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.13	2.00	1.75	1.88	1.88	1.88
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	1.71	1.50	1.29	1.39	-	-	-
1808-09	-	-	1.03	1.41	1.63	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	2.11	2.03	1.80	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	1.81	1.44	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	-	-	1.52	1.36	1.62	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812-13	-	-	2.10	1.75	1.95	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	-	-	1.80	1.44	1.65	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814-15	-	-	1.69	1.55	1.65	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	-	-	2.07	1.89	1.99	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816-17	-	-	2.33	2.18	2.11	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 23 contd... (Monthly prices, ghee, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1817-18	-	-	1.74	1.45	1.47	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	-	-	1.56	1.51	1.67	1.75	-	-	1.25	-	1.50	1.50
1819-20	1.50	-	2.18	1.93	2.22	2.24	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	2.00
1820-21	1.75	1.75	2.23	2.14	2.17	2.24	2.25	-	2.00	1.75	-	1.75
1821-22	1.25	1.25	1.72	2.46	1.55	1.73	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.25	-	1.50
1822-23	1.50	1.75	1.95	1.94	1.93	2.27	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	-	-
1823-24	-	-	2.65	2.66	2.51	1.70	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.75	1.75	2.00
1824-25	1.50	-	1.43	1.43	1.42	1.63	-	-	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
1825-26	1.25	-	1.88	1.84	2.15	2.18	1.75	1.50	1.75	-	1.75	-
1826-27	-	-	2.30	2.28	2.34	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
1827-28	-	-	3.47	3.17	2.98	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 24: Average monthly prices of salt in Pune city market, 1803-04 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1803-04	12.00	9.00	9.00	13.00	26.00	32.00	24.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
1804-05	10.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	20.00	18.00	16.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
1805-06	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	26.00	28.00	32.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
1806-07	28.00	26.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	30.00	36.00	36.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.95	44.86	43.93	46.14	41.74	39.00
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	38.52	44.86	38.52	39.96	40.28	35.84	34.24
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	41.50	39.78	39.73	39.61	40.86	37.98	32.35
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	36.78	39.20	40.28	37.88	37.63	36.13	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	32.06	35.61	33.65	32.38	32.38	30.17	30.17
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	35.29	38.77	40.23	39.25	43.26	42.00	41.69
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	44.59	43.40	43.14	45.82	40.72	-	39.26
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	36.14	29.11	44.01	43.33	43.87	44.86	43.87

Table no. 24 contd... (Monthly prices, salt, Pune market)

Years	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.93	-	39.00	39.00	37.83	31.24
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.22	28.64	27.12	22.19	25.28
1818-19	-	-	22.00	-	-	34.52	38.33	39.06	36.75	40.95	38.64	37.04
1819-20	28.00	-	-	-	36.00	-	42.41	43.45	42.84	42.90	42.77	40.71
1820-21	40.00	35.00	28.00	34.00	31.00	40.10	41.01	40.89	42.99	43.03	38.23	39.00
1821-22	22.00	36.00	40.00	44.00	36.00	43.37	43.58	44.01	44.36	46.14	44.31	41.64
1822-23	36.00	32.00	35.00	32.00	32.00	36.37		38.15	40.64	41.56	38.03	32.17
1823-24	-	-	-	-	28.00	34.13	31.27	38.76	44.18	41.98	40.28	37.30
1824-25	36.00	-	-	-	-	41.44	36.51	30.43	30.17	25.35	25.11	26.45
1825-26	24.00	24.00	24.00	22.00	26.00	34.85	37.42	40.66	43.40	42.97	36.08	-
1826-27	-	-	-	-	-	40.46	39.54	43.20	42.35	46.79	43.86	35.84
1827-28	-	-	-	-	-	43.33	43.22	41.69	43.26	45.35	42.82	42.90
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.51	45.82	43.38	45.82	-	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.55	36.93	43.69	37.34	-	-
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.86	35.84	45.21	-	-



## D

Regional price differences and long-term price trend

(Table no.s 25 to 72)

This section presents tables giving yearly prices as available in Paimash documents. For the sake of consistency, no outside data are included here. The tables cover:

- i) thirty different villages of Haveli (Pune) taluka (1805-06 to 1830-31)  
(Table no.s 25 to 35)
- ii) nine different talukas of Pune district (1795-96 to 1830-31)  
(Table no.s 36 to 47)
- iii) city markets of Pune (1805-06 to 1830-31) and Sholapur (1808-09 to 1827-28)  
(Table no.s 48 and 49); and
- iv) 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in (a) Sholapur and (b) Ahmednagar districts compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for the period 1807-08 to 1827-28  
(Table no.s 50 to 72)

('Mokabala' prices are average yearly prices of the same commodity in two market places, limiting only to the common months for which price figures are available for both the markets. For detailed discussion of 'mokabala' prices, see Appendix 'B').

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Commodities covered: i) For Haveli taluka, the following eleven commodities are covered: bajra, jowar, wheat, rice, gram, turi, karale, sesame, gur, ghee and salt.

ii) For Pune district, in addition to the above, edible oil is covered (total: 12)

iii) For Pune city market 37 different commodities, and for Sholapur city market 29 different commodities are covered.

iv) 'Mokabala' prices: (a) For Sholapur district the following eleven commodities are covered: bajra, jowar, wheat, rice, gram, turi, karale, sesame, gur, ghee and salt. (b) For Ahmednagar district, in addition to the above, edible oil is covered (total: 12)

Sources: i) Haveli taluka: Pune Archives, Paimash Daftar, Rumal no. 60 for the years 1805-06 to 1807-08, Rumal no. 5 for the years 1808-09 to 1827-28, Rumal no. 172 for the years 1828-29 to 1830-31, Rumal no. 61 for certain villages not traced in the above three Rumals.

ii) Pune district: Pune Archives, Paimash Daftar, Rumal no.s 5, 60, 61, 62, 63, 68, 74, 79, 94, 102 and 172 for different talukas for different years.

iii) Pune Archives, Paimash Daftar, Rumal no. 157 for Pune city market; and for Sholapur city market; Rumal no. 23.

iv) 'Mokabala' prices: (a) Sholapur district: Pune Archives, Paimash Daftar, Mokabala Rumals. (b) Ahmednagar district: Pune Archives, Paimash Daftar, Mokabala Rumals.

D (i) Haveli taluka

(Table no.s 25 to 35)

The villages of the Haveli taluka covered in the following tables, with their approximate distance from Pune city, are as follows:

Name of the village	Approximate distance from Pune in Kos (= 3 kms.)
1. Pune	0
2. Bahuli	8
3. Belwadi	3
4. Bhambawade	0.25
5. Chinchwad	5
6. Dhayari	3
7. Donje	5
8. Gahune	7
9. Gorhe budruk	4
10. Hadapsar	2
11. Kalyan	7
12. Kasarsai	7
13. Khamgaon	7.50
14. Khanapur	6
15. Khed Shivapur	6
16. Kiwale	6
17. Kondhwe budruk	2
18. Kothrud	2
19. Lohogaon	3
20. Loni Kalbhor	6
21. Mandavi budruk	6
22. Marunji	6
23. Mosi	5
24. Nanded	3
25. Pashan	2
26. Sonapur	7
27. Wadgaon budruk	3
28. Wadki	5
29. Wagholi	5
30. Wanawadi	1
31. Vinzar	9

Table no. 25: Average yearly prices of bajra in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Distance from Pune (in kms.)	(0)	(0.75)	(3)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Years	Pune	Bhamba-wade	Wanawadi	Hadapsar	Kondhwe	Kothrud	Pashan
1805-06	11.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	14.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	21.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	21.09	-	21.00	20.24	-	-	-
1809-10	17.16	-	16.68	16.10	-	-	-
1810-11	16.05	-	15.78	15.53	-	-	-
1811-12	12.77	-	13.09	13.01	-	-	-
1812-13	14.70	-	13.54	13.74	-	-	-
1813-14	18.58	-	17.73	17.92	-	-	-
1814-15	19.77	-	17.60	18.46	-	-	-
1815-16	23.17	-	21.44	22.33	-	-	-
1816-17	22.56	-	20.64	21.21	20.25	-	-
1817-18	14.94	-	14.76	14.25	-	-	-
1818-19	14.64	14.07	14.28	14.73	15.15	-	-
1819-20	11.51	13.93	11.13	13.47	11.75	-	-
1820-21	15.02	11.58	14.35	15.65	14.47	-	-
1821-22	24.78	-	24.30	23.97	23.40	-	-
1822-23	39.94	24.97	36.08	38.24	-	-	-
1823-24	17.06	-	16.38	17.34	15.08	-	-
1824-25	9.68	19.06	9.72	10.59	9.38	-	9.73
1825-26	22.70	9.65	20.88	22.70	21.83	23.61	-
1826-27	31.59	22.59	26.88	30.69	26.17	36.40	-
1827-28	26.43	31.09	26.88	23.80	22.10	23.50	-
1828-29	33.28	23.16	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	21.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	31.21	-	-	-	-	-	-





Table no.25 contd... (Yearly prices, bajra, Haveli taluka)

kms:	(21)	(21)	(21)	(23)	(24)
	Kalyan	Kasarsai	Sonapur	Khangaon	Bahuli
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	-	-	17.81	-	-
1809-10	-	-	15.00	-	-
-11	-	-	14.06	-	-
-12	-	-	12.42	-	-
-13	-	-	13.13	-	-
-14	-	-	15.94	-	-
-15	-	-	18.28	-	-
-16	-	-	19.04	-	-
-17	-	-	16.35	-	-
-18	-	-	16.35	-	13.13
-19	-	14.00	-	-	-
1819-20	-	13.25	13.13	-	13.13
-21	-	14.13	15.00	-	-
-22	-	21.75	22.50	-	-
-23	34.43	36.00	33.75	-	-
-24	-	16.67	-	-	-
-25	-	10.86	10.31	-	-
-26	-	21.75	-	-	26.25
-27	-	-	28.13	26.60	-
-28	-	25.25	30.00	22.80	-
-29	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-
-31	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 26: Average yearly prices of jowar in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Distance from Pune (in kms)	(0)	(0.75)	(3)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(9)
Years	Pune	Bhambode	Wanawadi	Hadapsar	Kondhwe	Kothrud	Belwadi
1805-06	11.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	15.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	23.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	22.32	-	-	24.88	-	-	-
1809-10	18.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	18.45	-	19.32	19.55	-	-	-
1811-12	14.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812-13	16.25	-	-	15.84	-	-	-
1813-14	23.65	-	-	22.56	-	-	-
1814-15	25.14	-	20.07	22.09	-	-	-
1815-16	31.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816-17	30.07	-	21.87	30.16	23.18	-	-
1817-18	17.79	16.77	-	19.06	-	-	-
1818-19	17.98	-	20.16	13.96	-	-	-
1819-20	14.02	-	13.89	13.96	-	-	-
1820-21	16.80	-	15.66	19.00	-	-	-
1821-22	32.29	-	-	30.40	-	-	47.88
1822-23	59.41	-	47.70	55.10	-	-	-
1823-24	22.49	-	21.12	19.71	18.90	-	22.44
1824-25	11.80	11.22	11.16	12.51	12.60	11.21	-
1825-26	28.46	33.78	-	26.72	-	26.45	25.69
1826-27	41.62	34.74	34.87	33.01	21.38	39.73	-
1827-28	28.49	-	27.12	33.78	-	-	-
1828-29	39.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	31.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	37.60	-	-	-	-	-	-







Table no. 27: Average yearly prices of wheat in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Distance from Pune (in kms.)	(0)	(0.75)	(3)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Years	Pune	Bhamba-wade	Wanawadi	Hadapsar	Kondhwa	Kothrud	Pashan
1805-06	8.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	8.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	15.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	15.02	-	16.46	15.56	-	-	-
1809-10	15.31	-	16.16	14.64	-	-	-
1810-11	12.49	-	11.91	12.59	-	-	-
1811-12	11.34	-	11.04	11.39	-	-	-
1812-13	12.41	-	13.20	12.11	-	-	-
1813-14	13.23	-	13.24	12.79	-	-	-
1814-15	14.02	-	14.16	13.04	-	-	-
1815-16	17.19	-	16.64	15.74	-	-	-
1816-17	18.45	-	17.12	16.81	15.53	-	-
1817-18	15.83	13.96	14.96	14.78	-	-	-
1818-19	12.03	11.58	11.86	12.03	11.14	-	-
1819-20	10.98	7.72	11.42	10.93	10.69	-	-
1820-21	14.15	-	14.10	14.59	14.85	-	-
1821-22	22.85	22.28	22.04	23.04	18.00	-	22.44
1822-23	25.86	27.50	21.78	25.65	21.94	-	-
1823-24	15.11	14.48	13.92	15.68	12.44	-	15.96
1824-25	9.52	-	8.76	10.69	8.10	9.26	9.36
1825-26	16.59	-	16.80	16.83	16.52	16.58	17.96
1826-27	20.20	-	19.12	20.31	21.60	14.38	23.94
1827-28	18.93	17.50	17.66	18.86	19.58	19.09	23.94
1828-29	22.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	21.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	23.33	-	-	-	-	-	-





Table no. 27 contd... (Yearly prices, wheat, Haveli taluka)

kms:	(21)	(23)	(24)	(27)
	Sonapur	Knangaon	Behuli	Vinzar
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
1808-09	16.14	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-
-11	12.66	-	-	-
-12	11.66	-	-	-
-13	13.36	-	-	-
-14	12.37	-	-	-
-15	13.75	-	-	-
-16	16.41	-	-	-
-17	17.34	-	-	-
-18	15.00	-	-	-
-19	11.48	-	-	-
1819-20	-	-	13.13	-
-21	-	-	-	-
-22	22.13	-	19.92	-
-23	26.25	-	26.25	-
-24	13.59	-	-	-
-25	8.94	-	-	-
-26	16.17	-	-	-
-27	20.66	26.60	-	17.30
-28	17.42	17.46	-	24.42
-29	-	-	-	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-
-31	-	-	-	-

Table no. 28: Average yearly prices of rice in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1809-10 to 1828-29 (in seers per rupee)

Distance from Pune (in kms.)	(0)		(9)	(12)	(18)	(18)	(18)		(21)
	Pune		Nanded	Goreh budruk	Kiwale	Marunji	Shivapur		Gahune
	(1)	(2)***	(3)	(4)*	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)**	(9)
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.82	-
1810-11	15.50	-	-	16.62	-	-	15.50	11.43	-
1811-12	16.00	5.44	-	9.89	-	-	16.00	-	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.96	-
1813-14	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	-	-
1814-15	16.83	-	-	-	-	-	16.83	-	-
1815-16	18.00	-	-	-	-	-	18.00	-	-
1816-17	21.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.19	-
1817-18	20.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	14.04	11.21	13.72	13.51	15.93	-	-	13.34	-
1819-20	21.41	11.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820-21	17.60	7.53	-	-	14.90	-	16.00	-	-
1821-22	22.16	17.07	21.78	-	-	-	19.25	14.77	-
1822-23	28.67	16.30	-	-	-	21.62	28.00	-	-
1823-24	15.38	14.05	-	-	-	12.22	-	-	-
1824-25	15.00	9.34	-	-	-	-	-	13.66	-
1825-26	18.30	-	17.33	-	-	15.98	-	-	-
1826-27	26.09	16.49	-	-	-	22.56	-	16.19	-
1827-28	23.06	19.87	-	-	-	22.56	18.75	16.67	-
1828-29	28.12	-	-	-	-	-	26.78	-	24.00

Table no. 28 contd... (Yearly prices, rice, Haveli taluka)

kms:	(21)	(21)	(24)
	Kasarsai	Sonapur	Bahuli
	(10)	(11)*	(12)* (13)
1809-10	-	-	-
-11	-	-	12.57
-12	-	-	10.35
-13	-	-	-
-14	-	-	-
-15	-	-	-
-16	-	-	22.50
-17	-	-	8.89 21.10
-18	-	-	7.11 20.63
-19	-	-	-
1819-20	-	13.00	- 22.50
-21	16.00	-	-
-22	-	-	22.50
-23	-	-	15.41
-24	-	-	-
-25	-	-	-
-26	-	-	9.09 13.13
-27	-	-	14.22
-28	-	-	14.22
-29	-	-	-

\* Ambemohor variety  
 \*\* Jirwel variety  
 \*\*\* Patni variety



Table no. 29: Average yearly prices of gram in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1806-07 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Distance from Pune (in kms)	(0)	(0.75)	(3)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Years	Pune	Bhambawade	Wanawadi	Hadapsar	Kondhwe	Kothrud	Pashan
1806-07	8.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	18.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	19.00	-	18.36	19.24	-	-	-
1809-10	21.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	14.63	-	-	15.71	-	-	-
1811-12	12.29	-	12.42	12.35	-	-	-
1812-13	13.09	-	13.02	11.76	-	-	-
1813-14	13.55	-	12.72	14.14	-	-	-
1814-15	15.37	-	15.30	15.10	-	-	-
1815-16	18.38	-	17.71	18.53	-	-	-
1816-17	18.39	-	17.76	18.67	16.90	-	-
1817-18	14.20	13.15	-	14.33	-	-	-
1818-19	13.50	-	14.31	14.35	-	-	-
1819-20	14.12	-	14.26	14.05	13.50	-	-
1820-21	16.97	-	15.96	16.51	-	-	-
1821-22	21.43	20.75	21.12	22.09	21.30	-	-
1822-23	29.03	25.76	27.36	27.84	30.60	-	29.06
1823-24	19.20	-	19.20	18.05	17.22	-	22.94
1824-25	8.74	9.17	9.84	9.33	9.45	-	8.86
1825-26	17.55	15.44	-	18.65	18.45	-	19.41
1826-27	19.92	21.23	19.14	21.08	19.41	19.50	22.13
1827-28	23.91	-	23.04	-	21.60	-	25.11
1828-29	28.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	24.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	25.41	-	-	-	-	-	-





Table no. 29 contd... (Yearly prices, gram, Haveli taluka)

kms:	(21)	(23)	(24)
	Sonapur	Khamgaon	Bahuli
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
1808-09	18.75	-	-
1809-10	18.75	-	-
-11	14.53	-	-
-12	12.42	-	-
-13	12.19	-	-
-14	-	-	-
-15	15.00	-	-
-16	18.98	-	18.75
-17	17.76	-	-
-18	13.54	-	-
-19	13.75	-	-
1819-20	15.00	-	-
-21	16.24	-	-
-22	22.50	-	-
-23	25.81	-	-
-24	19.58	-	-
-25	8.93	-	-
-26	17.18	-	-
-27	19.45	20.90	-
-28	22.50	22.80	-
-29	-	-	-
1827-30	-	-	-
-31	-	-	-

Table no. 30: Average yearly prices of turi in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Distance from Pune (in kms.)	(0)	(0.75)	(3)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
	Pune	Bhamba-wade	Wanawadi	Hadapsar	Kondhwe	Kothrud	Pashan
Years							
1805-06	10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	10.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	17.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	20.42	-	19.92	22.24	-	-	-
1809-10	19.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	13.63	-	-	12.17	-	-	-
1811-12	10.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812-13	13.74	-	-	13.12	-	-	-
1813-14	16.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814-15	19.97	-	18.72	19.84	-	-	-
1815-16	17.21	-	18.00	16.04	-	-	-
1816-17	14.13	-	14.40	15.04	-	-	-
1817-18	12.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	9.80	-	9.60	-	-	-	-
1819-20	12.05	-	12.07	12.43	11.70	-	-
1820-21	15.91	15.68	-	16.15	-	-	-
1821-22	23.18	-	22.56	25.65	-	-	23.94
1822-23	34.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
1823-24	15.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824-25	7.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
1825-26	19.62	-	-	20.23	19.49	25.35	21.83
1826-27	19.08	-	-	21.20	20.53	-	22.07
1827-28	20.98	-	22.56	24.56	22.28	-	25.94
1828-29	30.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	26.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	30.17	-	-	-	-	-	-





Table no. 31: Average yearly prices of karale in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Distance from Pune (in kms.)	(0)	(6)	(6)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Years	Pune	Hadapsar	Kondhwe	Belwadi	Dhayari	Nanded	Wadgaon budruk
1805-06	11.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	12.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	14.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	16.50	16.75	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	22.21	21.85	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	14.64	15.44	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	13.32	14.25	-	-	-	-	-
1812-13	14.02	15.09	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	12.79	15.20	-	-	-	-	-
1814-15	18.22	16.11	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	21.93	23.75	-	-	-	-	-
1816-17	18.53	17.10	16.20	-	-	-	-
1817-18	16.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	15.43	16.15	15.08	-	-	17.65	-
1819-20	15.23	16.21	14.40	-	-	17.92	-
1820-21	12.87	-	-	-	-	14.98	-
1821-22	15.13	17.81	15.30	-	-	18.56	-
1822-23	27.96	27.79	28.80	33.02	-	29.21	29.79
1823-24	15.50	-	16.20	17.96	-	-	15.26
1824-25	12.30	-	12.60	-	-	15.84	13.71
1825-26	16.94	-	13.56	22.94	-	21.12	20.95
1826-27	20.21	23.04	21.64	-	-	25.74	22.51
1827-28	20.20	-	21.98	22.57	23.46	27.72	21.28
1828-29	25.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	22.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	25.97	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table no. 31 contd... (Yearly prices, karale, Haveli taluka)

kms:	(12)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(18)	(18)	(21)
Years	Gorhe budruk	Donje	Mosi	Wadki	Khanapur	Marunji	Shivapur
1805-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	-	-	-	21.23	-	-	18.50
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.13
1810-11	15.44	-	-	-	-	-	16.19
1811-12	-	-	-	15.44	-	-	13.00
1812-13	19.30	-	14.32	-	-	-	14.25
1813-14	-	-	15.08	-	-	-	-
1814-15	-	-	18.09	-	-	-	18.17
1815-16	17.37	-	23.40	-	-	-	24.50
1816-17	-	-	-	12.60	-	-	-
1817-18	18.34	-	-	-	-	-	17.17
1818-19	16.41	-	18.09	-	-	-	18.31
1819-20	19.30	-	19.10	-	18.45	-	19.00
1820-21	-	-	17.09	-	-	-	16.50
1821-22	19.30	-	-	-	18.90	16.22	19.50
1822-23	29.19	-	33.17	-	-	26.32	34.00
1823-24	-	-	-	-	-	15.04	-
1824-25	-	18.48	-	-	-	-	17.00
1825-26	-	23.46	-	-	-	20.68	24.00
1826-27	-	22.68	22.11	-	-	20.68	-
1827-28	23.16	23.16	-	-	-	22.56	20.67
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 31 contd... (Yearly prices, karale, Haveli taluka)

kms:	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)
Years	Gahune	Karsai	Sonapur	Khangaon	Bahuli
1805-06	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	-	-	19.98	-	-
1809-10	-	-	22.03	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	-	-	15.44	-	-
1812-13	-	-	19.45	-	-
1813-14	-	-	14.06	-	-
1814-15	-	-	19.01	-	-
1815-16	-	-	24.95	-	-
1816-17	-	-	17.91	-	-
1817-18	-	-	20.63	-	-
1818-19	-	-	18.98	-	-
1819-20	-	-	19.92	-	-
1820-21	-	17.75	16.88	-	-
1821-22	-	18.00	19.92	-	-
1822-23	24.50	28.00	32.58	-	33.00
1823-24	-	-	17.11	-	-
1824-25	-	16.27	16.25	-	-
1825-26	-	22.00	22.50	-	-
1826-27	-	-	22.50	24.70	-
1827-28	24.75	-	-	-	-
1828-29	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	-	-	-	-	-

Table no.32 : Average yearly prices of sesame in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Distance from Pune (in kms)	(0)	(0.75)	(6)	(9)	(9)	(12)	(15)
Years	Pune	Bhamba-wade	Hadapsar	Lohogaon	Wadgaon budruk	Gorhe budruk	Chinchwad
1805-06	9.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	10.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	10.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	12.57	-	10.69	-	-	-	-
1809-10	16.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	10.66	-	9.50	-	-	-	-
1811-12	8.86	-	8.08	-	-	-	-
1812-13	12.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	10.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814-15	13.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	17.48	-	16.39	-	-	-	11.90
1816-17	14.32	-	-	-	-	11.58	-
1817-18	10.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	12.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819-20	11.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820-21	9.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821-22	10.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
1822-23	22.30	-	-	-	-	-	21.31
1823-24	10.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824-25	8.07	-	-	-	5.55	-	6.69
1825-26	14.49	10.00	-	-	9.25	-	-
1826-27	15.51	-	11.40	-	-	-	-
1827-28	16.65	-	-	16.58	12.95	-	-
1828-29	21.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	17.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	20.54	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 32 contd... (Yearly prices, sesame, Haveli taluka)

	kms: (15)	(18)	(18)	(21)	(21)
	Wadki	Loni- Kalbhor	Shivapur	Kasarsai	Sonapur
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
1909-10	-	-	-	-	15.00
-11	-	-	11.00	-	-
-12	11.58	-	9.50	-	10.90
-13	10.86	-	-	-	11.25
-14	-	-	-	-	9.84
-15	-	-	-	-	9.97
-16	-	-	-	-	13.13
-17	-	-	12.00	-	10.31
-18	9.65	-	9.00	-	7.50
-19	-	-	-	-	-
1819-20	-	-	9.50	-	8.91
-21	-	9.28	-	-	-
-22	-	11.59	-	-	-
-23	-	-	-	-	-
-24	-	-	-	10.00	-
-25	8.69	11.13	-	-	-
-26	9.65	-	14.00	-	-
-27	-	-	-	-	-
-28	-	-	-	13.00	-
-29	-	-	-	-	-
1629-30	-	-	-	-	-
-31	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 33: Average yearly prices of gur in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Distance from Pune (in kms)	(0)	(0.75)	(3)	(6)	(6)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Years	Pune	Bhamba-wade	Wanawadi	Hadapsar	Kothrud	Belwadi	Nanded	Wadgaon budruk
1805-06	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	4.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	7.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	8.98	-	8.89	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	7.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	7.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812-13	5.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814-15	7.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	8.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816-17	7.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817-18	6.97	6.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	6.11	6.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819-20	5.92	5.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820-21	5.00	4.99	-	-	-	5.07	-	-
1821-22	6.00	6.23	-	-	-	5.40	-	-
1822-23	8.08	9.21	-	-	-	8.16	8.35	7.21
1823-24	8.16	8.64	-	-	-	9.06	8.05	-
1824-25	5.96	6.01	-	8.00	5.56	5.15	-	5.42
1825-26	5.52	4.39	-	4.67	5.00	4.53	-	-
1826-27	5.23	4.99	-	-	5.00	4.72	-	4.42
1827-28	6.73	6.53	-	8.06	5.19	5.65	-	6.50
1828-29	8.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	9.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	9.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





Table no. 34 : Average yearly prices of ghee in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1806-07 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Distance from Pune (in kms)	(0)	(0.75)	(3)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Years	Pune	Bhamba-wade	Wanawadi	Hadapsar	Kondhwe	Kothrud	Pashan
1806-07	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	1.46	-	-	1.63	-	-	-
1809-10	2.01	-	2.00	1.81	-	-	-
1810-11	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812-13	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814-15	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	1.99	-	2.88	-	-	-	-
1816-17	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817-18	1.53	1.45	-	1.22	1.56	-	-
1818-19	1.62	1.65	-	1.70	-	-	-
1819-20	2.14	2.21	1.91	1.95	2.00	-	-
1820-21	2.20	2.20	1.50	-	1.71	-	-
1821-22	1.87	1.50	2.18	-	1.25	-	-
1822-23	2.09	-	2.25	2.13	1.50	-	2.45
1823-24	2.38	1.93	-	-	1.75	-	1.88
1824-25	1.48	1.63	-	-	1.33	1.75	-
1825-26	2.01	1.76	1.70	1.88	2.00	1.50	1.90
1826-27	2.34	2.44	-	-	2.47	2.10	2.09
1827-28	3.19	2.89	2.05	2.88	2.54	2.44	-
1828-29	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-







Table no. 34 contd... (Yearly prices, ghee, Haveli taluka)

	kms: (21)	(21)	(23)	(24)
	Kasarsai	Sonapur	Khangaon	Bahuli
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
1808-09	-	2.19	-	-
1809-10	-	2.24	-	-
-11	-	-	-	-
-12	-	2.03	-	-
-13	-	2.50	-	-
-14	-	2.03	-	-
-15	-	1.84	-	-
-16	-	2.02	-	1.88
-17	-	2.28	-	-
-18	-	1.88	-	1.88
-19	1.63	1.80	-	-
1819-20	1.99	-	-	-
-21	1.95	2.13	-	2.34
-22	1.50	1.96	-	-
-23	1.88	-	-	2.50
-24	2.21	2.03	-	-
-25	1.47	2.35	2.19	-
-26	1.88	1.63	-	-
-27	2.25	-	2.44	-
-28	2.50	3.44	-	2.50
-29	-	-	-	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-
-31	-	-	-	-

Table no.35 : Average yearly prices of salt in Haveli taluka, villagewise, 1808-09 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Distance from Pune (in kms)	(0)	(0.75)	(6)	(6)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Years	Pune	Bhamba-wade	Kothrud	Pashan	Belwadi	Dhayari	Lohogaon
1808-09	42.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	38.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	38.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	37.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812-13	32.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	40.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814-15	42.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	40.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816-17	38.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817-18	27.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	37.90	38.60	-	-	-	-	-
1819-20	42.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820-21	40.75	-	-	-	44.64	-	-
1821-22	43.92	-	-	-	51.87	-	-
1822-23	39.10	-	-	-	45.97	-	-
1823-24	38.27	-	-	-	47.88	-	-
1824-25	30.78	-	-	27.93	31.92	-	-
1825-26	39.23	42.46	47.78	-	47.88	-	44.85
1826-27	41.72	-	48.26	-	47.88	-	-
1827-28	43.65	-	52.65	-	51.87	44.97	42.90
1828-29	45.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	38.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	41.97	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table no.35 contd... (Yearly prices, salt, Haveli taluka)

kms:	(18)	(18)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(24)
	Marunji	Shivapur	Gahune	Kalyan	Kasarsai	Sonapur	Bahuli
1808-09	-	36.00	-	-	-	39.38	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-11	-	32.00	-	-	-	37.03	-
-12	-	32.75	-	-	-	35.32	-
-13	-	32.00	-	-	-	36.25	-
-14	-	35.00	-	-	-	37.50	-
-15	-	38.00	-	-	-	39.21	-
-16	-	-	-	-	-	41.32	35.63
-17	-	38.93	-	-	-	37.44	-
-18	-	30.25	-	-	-	30.63	-
-19	-	34.00	-	-	-	41.25	-
1819-20	-	-	-	-	-	43.13	-
-21	-	33.50	-	-	48.00	-	-
-22	50-76	40.50	-	-	-	41.25	-
-23	46-06	40.00	-	-	-	-	-
-24	45-12	43.00	54.00	-	-	41.25	-
-25	-	28.00	34.00	-	-	32.18	-
-26	45.12	-	48.00	-	-	37.50	39.38
-27	33.84	43.33	54.00	-	-	43.13	-
-28	45.12	45.00	52.00	40.50	-	-	-
-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

D (ii) Pune district

(Table no.s 36 to 47)

Market towns in the following talukas are covered:

Name of the taluka		Towns covered
1. Haveli (Pune)	:	<u>Pune</u>
2. Shimthadi	:	i) <u>Daund</u> ii) <u>Phulgaon</u> iii) <u>Rajegaon</u> iv) <u>Warwand</u>
3. Baramati	:	<u>Baramati</u>
4. Indapur	:	i) <u>Bawade</u> ii) <u>Nimgaon Ketki</u> iii) <u>Palasdeo</u>
5. Junnar	:	i) <u>Ghode</u> ii) <u>Junnar</u> iii) <u>Otur</u>
6. Khed	:	i) <u>Khed</u> ii) <u>Mahalunge</u>
7. Mawal	:	i) <u>Mulshi</u> ii) <u>Paud</u>
8. Pabal	:	i) <u>Avsari Khurd</u> ii) <u>Pabal</u>
9. Purandar	:	i) <u>Belsar</u> ii) <u>Diye</u> iii) <u>Kikwi</u> iv) <u>Saswad</u> v) <u>Supe</u>

Where prices for the principal taluka town (as underlined above) were not available, the lacuna has been filled in, as far as possible, by giving corresponding price figures from the account books of Vanis of nereby towns, which have been mentioned here.

Table No. 36: Average yearly prices of bajra in Pune district, talukawise, 1795-96 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	Haveli taluka	Bhim- thadi taluka	Bara- mati taluka	Indapur taluka			Junnar taluka			Khed taluka	Mawal taluka	Pabal taluka	Purandhar taluka		
	Pune	Daund	Bara- mati	Bawade	Nim- gaon Ketki	Palas- deo	Junnar	Otur	Ghode	Khed	Maha- lunge	Avasari khurd	Pabal	Saswad	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1795-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.28	-	-
1796-97	-	-	-	-	-	20.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.16	-	-
1797-98	-	-	-	-	-	21.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.35	-	-
1798-99	-	-	-	-	-	17.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.82	12.80	-
1799-1800	-	-	-	-	-	13.62	15.05	-	-	-	-	-	16.16	12.45	-
1800-01	-	-	-	37.48	-	31.10	20.22	-	-	-	-	-	24.24	23.18	-
1801-02	-	-	-	47.47	-	22.11	21.17	-	-	-	-	-	23.23	22.83	-
1802-03	-	-	-	26.98	-	26.38	18.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.68	-
1803-04	-	-	-	10.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.49	-
1804-05	-	-	-	5.71	-	6.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.07	-
1805-06	11.21	-	-	10.12	-	12.06	13.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.85	-
1806-07	14.49	-	-	16.08	-	15.39	16.13	17.01	17.33	-	-	-	-	16.26	-
1807-08	21.65	-	-	23.54	-	30.65	20.43	23.22	25.17	-	-	-	22.22	25.25	-



Table no. 36: contd... (Yearly prices, bajra, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1808-09	21.09	-	26.31	18.68	29.92	28.84	20.25	28.08	29.77	24.90	23.97	-	27.78	25.25	18.50
1809-10	17.16	18.55	-	23.60	24.55	21.94	19.68	23.01	19.73	18.93	17.34	-	23.74	21.80	15.09
1810-11	16.05	18.07	25.20	23.02	22.32	17.76	20.96	18.36	21.45	19.26	17.47	-	18.86	21.80	15.49
1811-12	12.77	16.27	15.03	17.64	16.65	16.68	16.73	17.28	17.88	15.04	14.98	-	15.40	16.67	11.85
1812-13	14.70	20.36	20.28	28.85	24.67	19.10	17.07	18.03	18.84	16.60	16.45	-	14.90	18.34	13.01
1813-14	18.58	23.48	23.16	30.28	25.22	25.13	19.08	19.31	21.52	18.81	17.85	-	19.44	20.42	17.11
1814-15	19.77	24.26	26.05	36.51	24.49	28.14	24.19	25.92	25.64	22.31	21.48	-	-	24.21	17.93
1815-16	23.17	30.80	30.59	-	32.99	38.19	26.34	29.91	30.80	24.44	24.10	-	-	25.60	21.22
1816-17	22.56	31.40	33.08	38.39	42.34	32.16	27.01	29.16	29.70	22.83	22.25	-	-	24.91	21.22
1817-18	14.94	23.83	21.53	31.90	38.18	32.16	16.13	20.52	-	-	19.51	-	-	18.86	13.88
1818-19	14.64	21.85	14.44	17.51	28.35	16.75	16.66	19.17	18.77	17.96	16.26	-	-	21.02	12.77
1819-20	11.51	13.75	13.19	12.71	18.34	12.94	19.08	14.58	19.80	13.94	12.69	-	-	-	11.79
1820-21	15.02	19.21	19.75	23.86	11.58	24.12	16.13	17.01	18.15	17.58	16.32	-	-	-	14.00
1821-22	24.78	39.39	38.33	26.98	21.95	-	30.78	29.97	32.73	-	27.54	-	-	-	25.15
1822-23	39.94	-	55.45	-	41.74	-	43.08	-	-	41.50	37.23	-	-	-	40.13
1823-24	17.06	19.88	24.09	-	-	-	20.22	19.77	-	18.16	17.79	-	-	-	16.54
1824-25	9.68	21.61	11.55	-	26.78	-	10.75	-	31.35	11.67	10.59	-	-	-	-

Table no. 36 contd... (Yearly prices, bajra, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1825-26	22.70	28.82	29.54	32.30	-	-	22.88	-	-	-	24.61	-	-	-	22.95
1826-27	31.59	40.35	45.15	-	50.18	-	28.75	-	-	36.63	31.56	-	-	-	29.78
1827-28	26.43	34.58	27.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.71	27.86	-	-	-	17.93
1828-29	33.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	21.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	31.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 37: Average yearly prices of jowar in Pune district, talukawise, 1796-97 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	Haveli taluka	Bhim- thadi taluka	Bara- mati taluka	Indapur taluka			Junnar taluka	Khed taluka	Mawal taluka	Pabal taluka	Purandhar taluka	
	Pune	Daund	Bara- mati	Bawade	Nim- gaon Ketki	Palas- deo	Junnar	Maha- lunge	Paud	Pabal	Kikwi	Supe
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1796-97	-	-	-	-	-	29.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797-98	-	-	-	-	-	24.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798-99	-	-	-	-	-	26.26	-	-	-	13.84	-	-
1799-1800	-	-	-	-	-	16.08	17.74	-	-	14.87	-	-
1800-01	-	-	-	36.63	-	32.91	-	-	-	25.95	-	-
1801-02	-	-	-	24.32	-	27.59	-	-	-	24.91	-	-
1802-03	-	-	-	39.94	-	30.53	-	-	-	20.76	-	-
1803-04	-	-	-	6.23	-	-	-	-	-	6.92	-	-
1804-05	-	-	-	4.09	-	8.35	-	-	-	4.41	-	-
1805-06	11.77	-	-	11.29	-	12.27	15.05	-	-	13.75	-	-
1806-07	15.79	-	-	24.18	-	18.94	19.08	-	-	12.11	-	-
1807-08	23.35	-	-	31.26	-	30.65	22.04	-	-	24.91	-	-

Table no.37 contd... (Yearly prices, jowar, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1808-09	22.32	-	-	29.05	25.09	28.79	15.00	24.80	-	24.91	24.36	-
1809-10	18.40	21.98	-	27.37	26.42	27.31	22.58	19.64	-	23.18	-	14.80
1810-11	18.45	20.12	-	26.72	22.92	17.76	23.65	19.26	-	22.49	-	14.39
1811-12	14.09	17.35	14.64	21.21	20.51	22.74	18.81	17.47	-	18.60	-	13.76
1812-13	16.25	23.18	21.33	25.88	26.11	22.49	18.81	16.89	15.68	21.45	-	17.98
1813-14	23.65	29.78	29.03	35.47	29.43	34.17	-	21.42	20.09	22.83	20.03	19.60
1814-15	25.14	33.92	29.66	38.19	37.45	38.52	27.95	26.52	-	26.29	21.18	26.13
1815-16	31.06	42.87	50.44	58.94	37.82	56.18	34.40	33.66	-	33.21	-	32.66
1816-17	30.07	45.81	39.51	52.91	56.64	55.00	-	31.11	-	29.06	-	31.63
1817-18	17.79	29.30	22.14	28.01	51.63	25.80	-	22.06	-	20.76	-	18.91
1818-19	17.98	18.25	16.54	20.49	31.12	28.33	17.20	16.32	-	24.91	14.14	14.05
1819-20	14.02	20.17	13.83	18.55	16.83	18.42	17.20	14.28	-	-	-	15.49
1820-21	16.80	28.82	19.97	26.98	21.47	26.76	17.47	18.04	-	-	14.74	19.55
1821-22	32.29	61.00	50.40	65.36	32.45	57.62	38.00	36.72	-	-	-	41.61
1822-23	59.41	69.16	84.00	132.80	61.76	-	40.00	56.10	-	-	-	71.81



Table no. 38: Average yearly prices of wheat in Pune district, talukawise, 1795-96 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	Haveli taluka	Bhim-thadi taluka	Bara-mati	Indapur taluka	Junnar taluka		Khed taluka			Mawal taluka	Pabal taluka		Purandhar taluka	
	Pune (1)	Phul-gaon (2)	Bara-mati* (3)	Nim-gaon (4)	Palas-deo (5)	Junnar (6)	Otur (7)	Ghode (8)	Khed (9)	Maha-lunge (10)	Mulshi (11)	Paud (12)	Avasari khurd Pabal (13) (14)	Belsar (15)
1795-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.90	-
1796-97	-	-	-	-	15.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.86	-
1797-98	-	-	-	-	13.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798-99	-	-	-	-	14.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.15	10.38
1799-1800	-	-	-	-	13.32	11.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.14	10.46
1800-01	-	-	-	-	15.38	18.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.13	16.26
1801-02	-	-	-	-	23.37	20.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.36	20.06
1802-03	-	-	-	-	22.36	18.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.39
1803-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.88
1804-05	-	-	-	-	4.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.30
1805-06	8.70	-	-	-	8.04	10.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.97
1806-07	8.52	-	-	-	15.16	12.50	12.96	13.20	-	-	-	-	-	12.63

Table no. 38 contd... (Yearly prices, wheat, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)*	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1807-08	15.82	-	18.44	-	18.89	20.36	21.60	-	-	-	-	-	15.15	16.26	-
1808-09	15.02	-	16.67	13.33	18.59	20.03	22.41	19.39	19.00	19.38	23.16	-	16.16	16.26	15.61
1809-10	15.31	-	16.80	20.27	20.60	19.89	19.98	19.80	19.19	17.60	19.52	-	20.71	19.72	15.26
1810-11	12.49	-	15.81	16.16	15.33	18.85	24.30	20.35	14.20	14.54	15.35	-	19.36	15.57	19.08
1811-12	11.34	-	13.26	16.29	14.52	16.46	21.06	17.81	12.19	12.75	13.39	-	13.64	13.49	11.74
1812-13	12.41	-	16.74	15.32	17.29	16.46	17.28	14.85	13.81	13.01	12.38	13.22	15.15	14.71	11.33
1813-14	13.23	-	16.86	17.50	16.08	15.38	15.12	-	13.75	14.67	15.54	16.00	16.16	15.57	12.49
1814-15	14.02	-	-	17.25	15.08	18.75	12.96	21.73	-	17.98	16.09	15.87	-	16.65	13.53
1815-16	17.19	20.00	19.69	17.19	18.26	24.46	21.93	23.10	18.74	18.17	19.30	21.84	-	16.65	17.98
1816-17	18.45	19.25	21.33	19.78	23.45	15.05	26.67	20.90	20.81	17.60	20.75	19.85	-	19.02	17.93
1817-18	15.83	16.00	20.01	23.16	20.35	19.68	21.60	-	12.84	16.71	18.82	18.19	-	15.57	14.05
1818-19	12.03	13.50	12.54	21.05	12.64	18.21	18.90	-	14.07	13.77	14.48	14.53	-	17.99	12.38
1819-20	10.98	-	10.50	13.64	10.30	12.90	16.20	17.19	12.25	12.63	14.46	15.19	-	-	11.10
1820-21	14.15	-	17.72	8.69	20.10	16.66	16.26	16.71	15.44	14.34	16.05	14.38	-	-	15.03
1821-22	22.85	26.00	30.98	16.16	26.01	15.59	33.48	-	26.46	25.31	22.68	24.01	-	-	26.77
1822-23	25.86	37.00	-	35.22	-	41.67	-	-	31.45	28.75	27.02	28.42	-	-	28.16
1823-24	15.11	16.00	17.65	33.53	-	15.73	17.28	-	14.98	15.43	16.16	15.44	-	-	15.44

Table no. 38 contd... (Yearly prices, wheat, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)*	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1824-25	9.52	9.63	-	15.92	-	14.00	-	-	8.82	9.69	8.89	10.46	-	-	9.19
1825-26	16.59	18.00	14.76	10.62	-	22.58	22.68	24.48	19.13	18.49	-	16.98	-	-	18.21
1826-27	20.20	18.88	20.61	25.33	-	26.50	-	-	-	20.72	19.30	22.18	-	-	18.62
1827-28	18.93	18.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.81	19.64	-	19.02	-	-	15.49
1828-29	22.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	21.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	23.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Khaple variety



Table no. 39: Average yearly prices of rice in Pune district, talukawise, 1807-08 to 1828-29  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	Haveli	Bhim-	Bara-	Indapur	Junnar	Khed taluka			Mawal taluka			Pabal	Purandhar		
	taluka Pune	thadi taluka	mati taluka	taluka Nim- gaon: Ketki	taluka Junnar	Khed	Maha- lunge	Mulshi	Paud	Kikwi	taluka	taluka			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)*	(7)	(8)*	(9)*	(10)	(11)**	(12)	(13)**	(14)	(15)***
1807-08	-	-	-	-	12.32	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	-	-	-	11.95	-	14.75	-	-	14.28	20.04	14.95	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	11.58	-	-	12.97	-	-	17.79	15.30	-	-	-	-
1810-11	15-50	-	-	9.65	-	10.50	-	-	-	15.74	13.30	-	-	-	-
1811-12	16-00	-	-	8.87	-	-	-	-	11.22	13.75	11.95	-	-	-	-
1812-13	-	-	-	9.65	-	11.25	-	-	-	12.74	10.34	10.98	9.16	-	26.47
1813-14	14-00	-	-	10.37	-	12.17	-	-	-	15.50	12.21	12.13	10.44	-	-
1814-15	16-83	-	-	9.65	-	13.45	14.53	-	-	16.46	14.07	15.68	12.25	-	-
1815-16	18-00	-	-	10.13	18.00	14.13	-	-	-	19.98	15.85	16.27	13.80	-	-
1816-17	21-10	-	-	11.34	16.00	14.50	-	-	-	20.18	16.53	15.85	13.15	-	-
1817-18	20-63	-	-	10.26	-	12.94	13.49	-	16.07	18.09	14.99	15.68	13.15	-	-
1818-19	14-04	-	-	13.51	13.25	13.38	12.45	-	15.18	17.21	14.18	15.51	12.51	-	22.08

Table no. 39 contd... (Yearly prices, rice, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)*	(7)	(8)*	(9)*	(10)	(11)**(12)	(13)**	(14)	(15)***	
1819-20	21.41	-	-	11.10	-	10.00	-	10.96	12.05	15.95	13.83	13.93	12.15	-	21.18
1820-21	17.60	-	-	8.20	14.13	9.78	-	12.45	13.20	15.70	16.75	13.86	12.01	-	-
1821-22	22.16	-	-	-	16.00	15.25	-	-	16.20	18.14	16.94	16.85	15.19	-	-
1822-23	28.67	-	-	-	-	22.00	-	19.85	21.17	27.71	21.94	24.23	10.92	-	-
1823-24	15.38	-	-	-	32.00	12.00	-	13.23	13.32	15.87	13.78	13.82	11.70	-	-
1824-25	15.00	-	-	13.03	13.75	10.09	-	-	13.01	13.09	10.43	10.89	9.76	-	-
1825-26	18.30	-	-	7.48	18.00	13.38	-	15.56	14.54	17.64	14.26	15.49	12.82	-	-
1826-27	26.09	-	-	11.88	20.00	-	-	16.88	17.60	21.85	17.21	17.90	15.29	-	-
1827-28	23.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.18	16.77	19.44	17.56	16.54	13.55	-	-
1828-29	28.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Jirwel variety

\*\* Ambemohor variety

\*\*\* Raibhog variety

Table no. 40: Average yearly prices of gram in Pune district, talukawise, 1795-96 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	Haveli taluka	Bhim-thadi taluka	Bara-mati taluka	Indapur taluka		Junnar taluka		Khed taluka		Mawal taluka		Pabal taluka		Puran-dhar taluka		
	Pune	Daund		Bawade	Nim-gaon Ketki	Palas-deo	Junnar	Outur	Ghode	Khed	Maha-lunge	Mulshi	Paud	Avasari khurd	Pabal	Saswad
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1795-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.16	-	-
1796-97	-	-	-	-	-	13.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.12	-	-
1797-98	-	-	-	-	-	15.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798-99	-	-	-	-	-	14.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.27	12.28	-
1799-1800	-	-	-	-	-	10.30	13.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.90	-
1800-01	-	-	-	20.37	-	17.47	18.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.84	-
1801-02	-	-	-	25.10	-	25.44	25.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.42	-
1802-03	-	-	-	-	-	24.62	19.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.63	-
1803-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.63	-
1804-05	-	-	-	-	-	5.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.96	-
1805-06	-	-	-	4.35	-	8.42	14.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.38	-

Table no. 40 contd... (Yearly prices, gram, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1806-07	8.77	-	-	15.56	-	13.77	14.51	15.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.32	-
1807-08	18.80	-	-	21.79	-	22.11	25.80	25.11	26.40	-	-	-	-	15.66	19.38	-
1808-09	19.00	-	-	22.05	17.74	23.12	25.80	24.84	28.60	24.38	22.57	16.41	-	23.48	19.38	-
1809-10	21.32	23.54	-	26.00	21.95	22.36	22.04	25.38	-	22.83	21.30	-	-	-	27.33	-
1810-11	14.63	-	-	18.55	18.82	17.15	23.38	18.90	22.83	18.87	16.38	15.44	-	23.91	16.82	14.69
1811-12	12.29	17.53	-	18.74	12.00	18.04	17.20	17.28	27.23	13.03	14.03	13.51	-	14.14	13.67	11.45
1812-13	13.09	16.03	-	17.51	14.23	16.08	16.66	19.44	-	13.43	13.20	11.58	11.27	16.16	16.26	10.92
1813-14	13.55	-	-	14.72	18.34	15.64	18.28	16.20	18.29	16.08	15.05	15.44	13.48	-	15.23	11.45
1814-15	15.37	19.21	-	11.73	14.96	17.67	21.50	28.08	25.30	19.19	19.38	-	16.89	-	18.34	-
1815-16	18.38	23.42	-	28.01	19.30	21.11	26.34	27.00	-	19.91	20.46	21.23	20.77	-	18.68	-
1816-17	18.39	25.46	-	31.64	25.81	19.16	24.44	-	-	20.37	19.32	18.82	20.81	-	16.91	-
1817-18	14.20	17.05	-	16.54	26.11	15.48	19.82	18.77	20.63	17.44	16.20	15.92	14.78	-	15.23	13.07
1818-19	13.50	19.21	-	20.75	20.08	14.90	16.87	17.07	15.95	16.80	15.30	13.51	14.55	-	15.23	12.08
1819-20	14.12	18.97	-	21.27	15.20	17.59	18.34	16.53	20.90	16.34	16.26	13.03	15.68	-	-	11.85
1820-21	16.97	19.51	-	21.07	13.51	22.11	23.65	-	21.45	-	18.87	16.41	16.42	-	-	13.47
1821-22	21.43	38.42	-	30.28	20.51	32.16	32.25	32.81	29.70	25.42	24.03	-	-	-	-	22.66

Table no. 40 contd... (Yearly prices, gram, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1822-23	29.03	40.35	-	-	35.71	-	42.67	-	-	39.43	32.77	22.84	-	-	-	24.05
1823-24	19.20	-	-	14.71	32.33	-	22.31	25.65	-	22.83	22.44	18.34	19.60	-	-	16.31
1824-25	8.74	-	-	13.68	24.37	-	15.25	-	-	8.30	9.50	-	9.90	-	-	-
1825-26	17.55	21.13	-	15.04	11.10	-	20.43	-	30.25	22.83	20.28	-	15.68	-	-	17.93
1826-27	19.92	23.00	-	28.01	25.33	-	28.67	-	-	22.50	20.59	-	19.85	-	-	-
1827-28	23.91	24.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.90	25.69	23.31	24.82	-	-	18.56
1828-29	28.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	24.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	25.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 4: Average yearly prices of turi in Pune district, talukawise, 1796-97 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	Haveli taluka	Bhimthadi taluka		Bara-mati taluka	Indapur taluka			Junnar taluka	Khed taluka		Mawal taluka	Pabal taluka		Purandhar taluka	
	Pune	Phul-gaon	War-wand	Bara-mati	Bawade	Nim-gaon - Ketki	Palas-deo	Junnar	Khed	Maha-lunge	Mulshi	Ava-sari khurd	Pabal	Belsar	Supa
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1796-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.38	-	-	-	-	18.18	-	-	-
1798-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.78	-	-	-	-	15.15	11.42	-	-
1799-1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.65	-	-	-	-	12.12	11.76	-	-
1800-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.94	-	-	-	-	-	20.06	-	-
1801-02	-	-	-	-	21.44	-	23.37	-	-	-	-	20.71	18.68	-	-
1802-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.17	-	-	-	-	-	16.61	-	-
1803-04	-	-	-	-	9.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.09	-	-
1804-05	-	-	-	-	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.30	-	-
1805-06	10.18	-	-	-	7.27	-	8.04	-	-	-	-	-	11.42	-	-
1806-07	10.70	-	-	-	24.90	-	18.09	19.50	-	-	-	15.66	16.78	-	-
1807-08	17.66	-	-	-	25.93	-	21.61	23.00	-	-	-	20.20	18.68	-	-

Table no. 41 contd... (Yearly prices, turi, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1808-09	20.42	-	-	-	49.80	28.71	33.84	-	26.97	24.48	-	-	18.68	20.06	-
1809-10	19.70	-	-	-	-	-	18.09	26.00	22.13	24.48	-	25.76	21.80	-	16.35
1810-11	13.63	-	-	-	17.99	21.36	13.82	19.25	19.37	19.19	-	-	20.24	-	11.88
1811-12	10.73	-	-	10.70	23.52	11.71	19.91	15.25	-	13.14	-	13.64	13.15	10.87	8.95
1812-13	13.74	-	-	-	21.27	36.67	17.26	14.50	13.67	14.28	12.25	-	16.09	-	10.87
1813-14	16.33	-	-	-	-	20.02	19.10	16.00	16.60	-	-	17.17	16.61	-	-
1814-15	19.97	-	-	-	29.05	30.88	22.86	23.50	23.52	22.06	-	-	24.91	18.62	11.95
1815-16	17.21	-	15.05	-	29.75	-	29.02	25.25	20.75	-	23.20	-	19.72	18.44	-
1816-17	14.13	-	-	-	-	21.23	24.12	-	17.29	17.53	19.78	-	19.20	16.77	13.57
1817-18	12.87	16.00	-	16.94	29.57	17.37	22.74	16.00	13.84	15.87	15.44	-	16.67	13.18	13.41
1818-19	9.80	11.00	20.17	-	16.60	17.85	12.56	-	-	11.86	-	-	14.53	11.10	-
1819-20	12.05	14.19	15.37	13.79	19.65	-	11.69	28.75	14.09	13.52	-	-	-	11.91	10.79
1820-21	15.91	-	-	17.85	-	-	23.54	17.42	19.37	16.81	-	-	-	14.23	13.03
1821-22	23.18	-	-	30.19	38.73	-	36.68	26.50	24.91	22.95	34.74	-	-	20.64	-
1822-23	34.97	-	-	54.60	52.57	-	-	41.33	31.73	36.40	-	-	-	-	-





Table no. 42: Average yearly prices of karale in Pune district, talukawise, 1800-01 to 1830-31  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	Haveli	Bhim-	Bara-	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Pabal	Puran-		
	taluka	thadi	mati	taluka	taluka	taluka	taluka	taluka	dhar		
	Pune	Raje-		Nim-	Palas-	Junnar	Maha-	Mulshi	Paud		
	(1)	gaon	(3)	gaon	deo	(6)	lunge	(8)	(9)		
				Ketki							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1800-01	-	-	-	-	14.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805-06	11.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	12.04	-	-	-	-	11.75	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	14.13	-	-	-	-	10.29	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	16.50	-	-	15.44	-	19.69	19.06	19.30	-	-	-
1809-10	22.21	-	-	19.91	-	21.00	23.72	-	-	-	-
1810-11	14.64	-	-	-	-	17.67	17.22	-	-	-	-
1811-12	13.32	-	-	-	-	14.58	15.43	16.29	-	-	-

Table no. 42 contd... (Yearly prices, karale, Pune district)

years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1812-13	14.02	-	-	-	-	15.92	17.47	-	16.66	-	-
1813-14	12.79	26.71	-	-	-	16.00	13.77	-	16.66	-	-
1814-15	18.22	-	-	-	-	19.67	20.40	19.30	20.83	-	-
1815-16	21.93	-	-	-	-	26.00	23.46	21.23	24.82	-	-
1816-17	18.53	-	-	30.88	-	22.00	18.36	-	23.52	-	-
1817-18	16.40	-	-	26.90	-	20.00	26.52	16.89	17.64	-	-
1818-19	15.43	-	-	24.13	-	20.00	21.42	-	21.56	-	-
1819-20	15.23	-	-	24.13	14.07	18.38	19.13	-	18.62	-	-
1820-21	12.87	-	-	-	22.11	16.75	19.38	15.44	16.19	-	-
1821-22	15.13	-	-	21.23	24.12	19.38	17.34	15.44	17.89	-	-
1822-23	27.96	-	-	-	-	28.17	35.51	30.88	35.28	-	-
1823-24	15.50	-	-	32.81	-	15.17	16.96	-	23.52	-	-
1824-25	12.30	19.08	-	-	-	16.00	17.15	15.44	16.01	-	-
1825-26	16.94	-	-	-	-	21.50	24.48	-	28.42	-	-
1826-27	20.21	-	-	19.30	-	20.67	23.46	23.16	23.52	-	-
1827-28	20.20	-	-	-	-	-	24.48	-	25.48	-	-



Table no. 43 : Average yearly prices of sesame in Pune district, talukawise  
1797-98 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Haveli taluka	Bhim- thadi taluka	Bara- mati taluka	Indapur taluka	----- Bawade Palas- deo	Junnar taluka	Khed taluka	Mawal taluka	Pabal taluka	Puran- dhar taluka
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1797-98	-	-	-	-	15.83	-	-	-	-	-
1798-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799-1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805-06	9.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	10.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	10.71	-	-	-	10.30	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	12.57	-	-	16.08	-	-	12.24	-	-	-

Table no. 43 contd... (Yearly prices, sesame, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1809-10	16.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	10.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	8.86	-	-	-	-	-	8.16	-	-	-
1812-13	12.07	-	-	19.71	-	-	10.20	-	-	-
1813-14	10.86	-	-	15.04	-	-	9.69	-	-	-
1814-15	13.39	-	-	14.27	-	-	10.71	-	-	10.59
1815-16	17.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816-17	14.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817-18	10.72	-	-	19.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	12.05	15.37	-	-	-	-	10.52	-	-	10.16
1819-20	11.59	18.25	-	-	14.07	-	11.54	-	-	11.01
1820-21	9.27	-	-	14.01	-	-	8.55	-	-	-
1821-22	10.96	13.45	-	-	13.07	-	11.22	-	-	-
1822-23	22.30	23.06	-	33.20	-	-	22.44	-	-	-
1823-24	10.99	-	-	17.64	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 43 contd... (Yearly prices, sesame, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1824-25	8.07	-	-	-	-	-	7.14	-	-	-
1825-26	14.49	-	-	17.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1826-27	15.51	-	-	-	-	-	14.92	-	-	-
1827-28	16.65	-	-	-	-	-	16.32	-	-	-
1828-29	21.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	17.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	20.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 44 : Average yearly prices of edible oil in Pune district,  
talukawise, 1804-05 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

	Haveli taluka	Bhim- thadi talukataluka	Bara- mati ataluka	Indapur taluka	Junnar taluka	Khed taluka	Mawal taluka	Pabal taluka	Puran- dhar taluka
	Pune		Nim- gaon Ketki			Khed			
Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1804-05	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805-06	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	2.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	3.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	4.35	-	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-
1809-10	5.32	-	-	8.00	-	5.20	-	-	-
1810-11	2.99	-	-	4.89	-	4.14	-	-	-
1811-12	3.36	-	-	3.00	-	3.66	-	-	-
1812-13	3.69	-	-	6.33	-	3.86	-	-	-
1813-14	3.54	-	-	6.67	-	3.44	-	-	-
1814-15	4.75	-	-	4.72	-	5.06	-	-	-
1815-16	5.59	-	-	7.33	-	5.56	-	-	-

Table no. 44 contd... (Yearly prices, edible oil, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1816-17	4.18	-	-	7.67	-	4.37	-	-	-
1817-18	4.14	-	-	6.00	-	4.50	-	-	-
1818-19	3.95	-	-	4.33	-	4.78	-	-	-
1819-20	3.56	-	-	-	-	4.88	-	-	-
1820-21	3.37	-	-	-	-	4.11	-	-	-
1821-22	4.41	-	-	-	-	4.88	-	-	-
1822-23	7.30	-	-	-	-	8.52	-	-	-
1823-24	4.80	-	-	-	-	4.53	-	-	-
1824-25	3.26	-	-	-	-	3.71	-	-	-
1825-26	4.06	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-
1826-27	5.30	-	-	-	-	5.09	-	-	-
1827-28	5.67	-	-	-	-	5.28	-	-	-



Table no. 45: Average yearly prices of gur in Pune district, talukawise, 1800-01 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Haveli	Bhim-	Bara-	Indapur	Junnar	Khed	Mawal	Pabal	Puran-		
	taluka	thadi	mati	taluka	taluka	taluka	taluka	taluka	dhar		
	Pune		Bara-	Bawade	Nim-	Junnar	Khed	Maha-	Saswad		
	(1)	(2)	mati	Bawade	gaon	(6)	(7)	lunge	(11)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1800-01	-	-	-	6.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801-02	-	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803-04	-	-	-	5.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804-05	-	-	-	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805-06	2.86	-	-	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806-07	3.24	-	-	4.50	-	3.08	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	4.37	-	4.49	4.76	-	5.11	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	7.54	-	6.79	8.50	6.67	7.46	-	7.38	-	-	7.56
1809-10	8.98	-	9.18	8.75	7.50	9.65	-	8.14	-	-	9.18
1810-11	7.61	-	8.49	8.42	9.44	8.50	6.69	6.91	-	-	7.56
1811-12	7.02	-	7.09	7.83	9.11	-	5.57	6.19	-	-	6.42

Table no. 45 contd... (Yearly prices, gur, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1812-13	5.69	-	5.28	5.92	5.83	4.98	5.44	4.84	-	-	5.66
1813-14	6.50	-	5.86	6.25	6.00	6.86	5.90	5.90	-	-	-
1814-15	7.47	-	6.50	7.17	6.67	7.91	6.59	5.99	-	-	7.56
1815-16	8.16	-	8.19	8.17	7.00	9.54	-	8.10	-	-	6.93
1816-17	7.38	-	7.28	8.76	9.08	8.28	5.85	6.34	-	-	7.31
1817-18	6.97	-	6.68	8.11	8.61	7.16	7.55	6.75	-	-	8.36
1818-19	6.11	-	6.38	5.67	7.17	8.18	6.50	5.80	-	-	-
1819-20	5.92	-	5.61	5.92	7.67	7.71	6.50	5.36	-	-	6.01
1820-21	5.00	-	5.05	6.50	8.67	6.34	5.44	5.00	-	-	5.74
1821-22	6.00	-	6.78	6.15	5.83	7.70	-	6.91	-	-	6.04
1822-23	8.08	-	8.78	9.42	6.08	10.43	10.44	9.09	-	-	9.15
1823-24	8.16	-	8.53	8.92	7.50	12.00	-	8.90	-	-	8.78
1824-25	5.96	-	-	6.33	10.33	9.60	-	5.74	-	-	5.85
1825-26	5.52	-	5.25	4.75	-	7.27	7.07	5.30	-	-	5.06
1826-27	5.23	-	5.81	5.42	5.67	-	5.43	5.01	-	-	5.70



Table no. 46: Average yearly prices of ghee in Pune district, talukawise, 1806-07 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Haveli	Bhim-	Bara-	Indapur	Junnar	Khed		Mawal		Pabal	Puran-
	taluka	thadi	mati	taluka	taluka	taluka	taluka	taluka	taluka	taluka	dhar
	Pune	Daund	Bara-	Nim-	Junnar	Khed	Maha-	Mulshi	Paud		Saswad
	(1)	(2)	mati	gaon			lunga			(10)	(11)
				Ketki							
1806-07	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807-08	1.47	-	-	-	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808-09	1.46	-	1.99	1.85	2.34	-	1.29	1.86	-	-	1.89
1809-10	2.01	-	-	2.29	2.06	1.71	1.97	2.44	-	-	-
1810-11	1.75	2.19	-	2.30	1.98	1.83	1.85	2.13	-	-	-
1811-12	1.54	1.83	2.05	1.17	1.70	1.32	1.36	1.82	-	-	1.83
1812-13	1.94	2.01	-	1.67	-	-	1.81	2.22	2.28	-	-
1813-14	1.63	2.19	2.12	1.64	2.00	1.61	1.62	2.13	1.87	-	1.71
1814-15	1.65	2.11	1.95	1.74	-	-	2.33	1.97	1.94	-	1.78
1815-16	1.99	2.19	-	1.97	2.26	-	1.90	2.25	2.10	-	-
1816-17	2.13	2.28	-	2.01	2.16	-	1.66	2.25	2.10	-	-
1817-18	1.53	1.67	1.70	-	1.79	1.62	1.59	1.91	1.85	-	1.40

Table no. 46 contd... (Yearly prices, ghee, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1818-19	1.62	2.40	1.73	2.36	1.74	1.46	1.58	1.99	1.92	-	1.84
1819-20	2.14	2.34	-	1.67	2.22	2.06	2.38	2.44	2.42	-	-
1820-21	2.20	1.83	2.12	2.50	2.45	-	2.06	2.63	2.54	-	2.14
1821-22	1.87	1.97	1.81	1.51	2.00	1.68	1.44	1.88	1.89	-	1.83
1822-23	2.09	2.38	-	2.10	3.24	2.07	2.29	2.87	2.65	-	-
1823-24	2.38	2.56	1.81	2.14	2.24	-	2.54	2.82	2.63	-	1.76
1824-25	1.48	-	-	2.11	1.78	1.38	1.51	1.78	1.66	-	-
1825-26	2.01	2.19	-	1.52	2.29	1.59	1.90	2.21	2.22	-	-
1826-27	2.34	2.93	2.93	3.04	2.96	2.03	2.51	2.63	2.45	-	2.56
1827-28	3.19	3.41	-	-	-	2.68	2.62	3.19	2.80	-	-
1828-29	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 47: Average yearly prices of salt in Pune district, talukawise, 1808-09 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Haveli taluka	Bhim- thadi taluka	Bara- mati taluka	Indapur taluka	Junnar taluka	Khed taluka		Mawal taluka	Pabal taluka	Puran- dhar taluka	
	Pune	Daund				Khed	Maha- lunge	Mulshi	Paud		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1808-09	42.77	-	-	-	-	41.63	13.96	-	-	-	-
1809-10	38.89	24.02	-	-	-	40.66	48.33	48.73	-	-	-
1810-11	38.83	-	-	-	-	39.75	48.26	-	-	-	-
1811-12	37.53	25.10	-	-	-	33.14	45.14	-	-	-	-
1812-13	32.35	24.02	-	-	-	26.46	41.50	-	-	-	-
1813-14	40.07	28.82	-	-	-	41.50	46.86	-	-	-	-
1814-15	42.82	28.58	-	-	-	40.78	45.96	52.59	-	-	-
1815-16	40.74	26.60	-	-	-	40.46	53.55	54.04	49.00	-	-
1816-17	38.20	-	-	-	-	31.64	45.90	50.18	-	-	-
1817-18	27.49	22.09	-	-	-	33.20	31.43	-	-	-	-
1818-19	37.90	27.38	-	-	-	37.03	44.63	43.91	-	-	-
1819-20	42.51	32.36	-	-	-	38.71	51.70	-	-	-	-

Table no. 47 contd... (Yearly prices, salt, Pune district)

Years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1820-21	40.75	34.58	-	-	-	38.39	50.68	-	-	-	-
1821-22	43.92	26.90	-	-	-	43.58	55.27	-	-	-	-
1822-23	39.10	24.98	-	-	-	42.34	52.72	-	53.90	-	-
1823-24	38.27	24.98	-	-	-	43.58	50.62	-	-	-	-
1824-25	30.78	17.29	-	-	-	-	33.66	-	44.10	-	-
1825-26	39.23	25.46	-	-	-	36.63	39.53	50.18	47.04	-	-
1826-27	41.72	30.98	-	-	-	-	15.56	-	-	-	-
1827-28	43.65	-	-	-	-	43.58	49.98	46.32	-	-	-
1828-29	45.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829-30	38.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	41.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

D (iii)

Pune city  
and  
Sholapur city

(Table no.s 48 and 49)

Number of commodities covered: Pune : 37  
Sholapur : 29

Sources: Paimash Daftar Rumals relating to the  
cities of Pune and Sholapur



Table no. 48: Average yearly prices of 37 different commodities in Pune city market, 1805-06 to 1830-31 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Bajra	Jowar	Wheat	Rice*	Maize	Nagli	Gram
1805-06	11.21	11.77	8.70	-	-	-	-
1806-07	14.49	15.79	8.52	-	20.69	-	8.77
1807-08	21.65	23.35	15.82	-	-	-	18.80
1808-09	21.09	22.32	15.02	-	29.75	-	19.00
1809-10	17.16	18.40	15.31	-	-	-	21.32
1810-11	16.05	18.45	12.49	15.50	-	-	14.63
1811-12	12.77	14.09	11.34	16.00	14.21	-	12.29
1812-13	14.70	16.25	12.41	-	28.19	-	13.09
1813-14	18.58	23.65	13.23	14.00	-	-	13.55
1814-15	19.77	25.14	14.02	16.83	-	-	15.37
1815-16	23.17	31.06	17.19	18.00	-	-	18.38
1816-17	22.56	30.07	18.45	21.10	32.85	-	18.39
1817-18	14.94	17.79	15.83	20.63	-	-	14.20
1818-19	14.64	17.98	12.03	14.04	18.23	36.13	13.50
1819-20	11.51	14.02	10.98	21.41	-	24.71	14.12
1820-21	15.02	16.80	14.15	17.60	18.47	28.40	16.97
1821-22	24.78	32.29	22.85	22.16	27.18	46.32	21.43
1822-23	39.94	59.41	25.86	28.67	-	66.64	29.03
1823-24	17.06	22.49	15.11	15.38	19.53	32.36	19.20
1824-25	9.68	11.80	9.52	15.00	-	18.44	8.74
1825-26	22.70	28.46	16.59	18.30	17.00	39.16	17.55
1826-27	31.59	41.62	20.20	26.09	50.07	53.37	19.92
1827-28	26.43	28.49	18.93	23.06	34.00	49.09	23.91
1828-29	33.28	39.19	22.40	28.12	45.51	62.01	28.08
1829-30	21.93	31.30	21.46	-	-	52.07	24.34
1830-31	31.21	37.60	23.33	-	48.01	56.24	25.41

\* For the years 1810-11 to 1815-16: Khed Shivapur in Haveli taluka  
 " 1816-17 to 1817-18: Jahuli "  
 " 1818-19 to 1828-29: Sonapur "

Table no. 48 contd... (Yearly prices, 37 commodities, Pune city)

Years	Turi	Mug	Udid	Matki	Chawali	Masoor	Hulge	Wal
1805-06	10.18	7.44	-	40.95	-	10.81	-	-
1806-07	10.70	13.34	13.62	-	-	10.81	18.30	-
1807-08	17.66	20.57	19.55	22.65	14.94	18.66	-	-
1808-09	20.42	21.82	18.43	24.25	13.59	20.65	36.04	-
1809-10	19.70	22.36	19.72	20.69	-	14.84	-	-
1810-11	13.63	18.24	16.09	18.20	-	11.34	-	-
1811-12	10.73	-	12.94	13.78	-	11.36	17.35	-
1812-13	13.74	16.32	15.85	13.81	9.14	12.52	15.62	-
1813-14	16.33	22.98	16.22	19.50	-	14.70	-	-
1814-15	19.97	16.84	16.12	20.78	-	17.28	-	-
1815-16	17.21	25.67	20.42	22.53	8.60	13.56	-	-
1816-17	14.13	20.12	21.21	22.79	-	16.95	-	-
1817-18	12.87	15.28	12.61	16.97	-	14.75	-	-
1818-19	9.80	11.97	13.73	17.33	12.54	12.20	23.76	-
1819-20	12.05	12.48	11.83	15.12	-	11.94	-	-
1820-21	15.91	16.83	17.27	16.38	14.26	13.79	-	-
1821-22	23.18	19.74	17.97	25.77	17.30	20.00	-	-
1822-23	34.97	46.75	28.22	49.12	31.68	36.05	-	34.50
1823-24	15.21	24.78	14.14	-	-	16.79	-	-
1824-25	7.92	9.31	10.50	-	-	8.92	29.60	-
1825-26	19.62	12.82	12.28	21.86	-	18.61	-	20.35
1826-27	19.08	18.40	20.38	27.00	7.26	20.98	-	31.86
1827-28	20.98	24.87	21.77	24.74	15.72	-	-	31.86
1828-29	30.53	27.37	28.74	40.79	32.00	-	-	-
1829-30	26.66	32.26	25.34	-	28.41	-	-	-
1830-31	30.17	40.23	31.27	33.30	30.52	34.00	-	-

Table no. 48 contd... (Yearly prices, 37 commodities, Pune city)

Years	Watana	Methya	Kardai	Karale	Sesame	Mohori	Linseed	Rajgira
1805-06	-	-	-	11.31	9.36	-	-	10.57
1806-07	-	6.13	-	12.04	10.12	7.52	-	9.53
1807-08	19.16	-	25.44	14.13	10.71	-	-	8.50
1808-09	13.22	15.84	31.54	16.50	12.57	13.59	-	12.53
1809-10	21.63	15.54	-	22.21	16.06	-	-	14.31
1810-11	-	8.08	-	14.64	10.66	-	-	13.85
1811-12	-	9.35	21.75	13.32	8.86	-	-	9.88
1812-13	-	10.24	20.39	14.02	12.07	9.92	-	11.35
1813-14	17.06	11.12	27.94	12.79	10.86	-	-	9.45
1814-15	-	10.53	32.21	18.22	13.39	14.08	-	11.05
1815-16	-	12.31	-	21.93	17.48	19.80	-	13.75
1816-17	-	13.24	31.64	18.53	14.32	-	-	15.13
1817-18	-	17.58	28.12	16.40	10.72	-	-	11.35
1818-19	13.14	14.26	26.13	15.43	12.05	13.99	-	10.73
1819-20	15.46	12.20	26.80	15.23	11.59	17.38	-	10.05
1820-21	16.86	10.14	23.58	12.87	9.27	18.28	-	11.34
1821-22	24.28	12.17	39.34	15.13	10.96	21.40	21.00	12.19
1822-23	36.52	19.86	54.51	27.96	22.30	25.42	-	22.62
1823-24	-	13.83	25.92	15.50	10.99	13.05	19.16	14.01
1824-25	9.42	9.46	25.71	12.30	8.07	8.45	12.60	8.09
1825-26	-	6.67	29.74	16.94	14.49	-	18.47	11.01
1826-27	24.85	13.81	33.65	20.21	15.51	13.67	26.78	14.11
1827-28	22.49	19.80	-	20.20	16.65	19.56	29.80	17.99
1828-29	-	-	48.22	25.45	21.75	22.36	-	19.23
1829-30	-	-	-	22.04	17.14	24.56	-	-
1830-31	-	-	42.17	25.97	20.54	-	-	15.36

Table no. 48 contd... (Yearly prices, 37 commodities, Pune city)

Years	Dhane	Ambadi- dana	Salt	Chillies	Garlic	Tamarind	Turmeric	Groundnut
1805-06	17.07	20.34	-	6.24	-	-	-	-
1806-07	17.80	-	-	-	5.66	-	-	-
1807-08	-	39.52	-	-	-	40.00	-	-
1808-09	37.04	-	42.77	6.73	-	-	-	-
1809-10	32.79	63.27	38.89	-	-	-	5.59	19.56
1810-11	18.52	-	38.83	-	-	-	8.60	16.30
1811-12	19.49	-	37.53	8.69	-	-	8.35	12.00
1812-13	23.73	-	32.35	-	-	-	-	15.68
1813-14	11.61	-	40.07	-	-	-	-	15.79
1814-15	16.57	-	42.82	10.03	-	-	-	20.61
1815-16	33.40	-	40.74	15.36	-	-	-	17.64
1816-17	38.51	-	38.20	-	-	-	-	15.51
1817-18	34.56	-	27.49	-	-	-	-	22.00
1818-19	28.22	-	37.90	5.89	-	-	6.60	20.46
1819-20	16.28	-	42.51	6.01	-	-	-	15.16
1820-21	-	-	40.75	-	-	-	-	14.90
1821-22	21.94	-	43.92	6.16	-	-	3.43	15.04
1822-23	28.54	-	39.10	-	-	-	-	19.93
1823-24	31.63	-	38.27	7.44	-	-	-	-
1824-25	19.87	-	30.78	4.06	-	-	4.46	-
1825-26	18.03	-	39.23	8.69	-	-	-	17.93
1826-27	35.90	-	41.72	-	-	-	-	20.00
1827-28	35.09	-	43.65	9.37	-	-	-	22.67
1828-29	41.45	-	45.88	10.35	-	-	-	-
1829-30	51.84	-	38.63	-	-	-	-	-
1830-31	54.60	-	41.97	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 48 contd... (Yearly prices, 37 commodities, Pune city)

Years	Ambadi- Wakh	Jute	Tobacco	Edible oil	Gur	Ghee
1805-06	6.32	-	6.00	2.89	2.86	-
1806-07	7.54	-	5.90	2.77	3.24	2.08
1807-08	32.00	-	-	3.97	4.37	1.47
1808-09	13.74	10.04	-	4.35	7.54	1.46
1809-10	12.32	6.67	-	5.32	8.98	2.01
1810-11	11.85	8.00	-	2.99	7.61	1.75
1811-12	7.76	-	7.50	3.36	7.02	1.54
1812-13	9.76	-	5.59	3.69	5.69	1.94
1813-14	10.43	-	-	3.54	6.50	1.63
1814-15	11.35	-	-	4.75	7.47	1.65
1815-16	14.91	-	-	5.59	8.16	1.99
1816-17	8.46	-	-	4.18	7.38	2.13
1817-18	9.32	-	-	4.14	6.97	1.53
1818-19	5.49	4.51	5.00	3.95	6.11	1.62
1819-20	7.21	-	-	3.56	5.92	2.14
1820-21	-	-	-	3.37	5.00	2.20
1821-22	8.92	-	-	4.41	6.00	1.87
1822-23	13.21	-	6.32	7.30	8.08	2.09
1823-24	8.49	-	-	4.80	8.16	2.38
1824-25	5.22	8.70	-	3.26	5.96	1.48
1825-26	8.99	6.77	-	4.06	5.52	2.01
1826-27	13.57	-	-	5.30	5.23	2.34
1827-28	14.62	-	-	5.67	6.73	3.19
1828-29	12.62	-	-	-	8.99	2.27
1829-30	13.92	-	-	-	9.20	1.91
1830-31	-	-	-	-	9.16	2.97

Table no. 49: Average yearly prices of 29 different commodities  
in Sholapur city market 1808-09 to 1827-28  
(in seers per rupee)

Years	Bajra	Jowar	Wheat	Rice *	Gram	Turi	Mug	Uddid
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	11.59	-	13.73	-	15.25	15.56	-	10.37
1812-13	-	-	-	13.37	14.10	-	-	-
1813-14	-	-	-	16.41	-	-	-	-
1814-15	-	-	-	14.58	-	-	-	-
1815-16	51.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	12.15	-	-	-	-
1818-19	-	12.24	10.39	9.72	11.85	10.07	-	-
1819-20	9.92	14.03	11.65	-	15.15	17.08	8.09	8.31
1820-21	14.31	18.15	14.07	12.57	14.60	-	-	15.25
1821-22	23.03	33.10	20.63	11.45	26.17	31.95	20.20	18.46
1822-23	-	-	30.04	15.63	35.22	58.45	48.07	42.73
1823-24	25.37	38.72	19.92	14.15	24.89	-	23.03	-
1824-25	19.92	25.03	14.43	-	14.91	14.69	-	24.62
1825-26	35.13	41.46	19.77	13.30	22.18	32.58	17.53	22.31
1826-27	55.13	65.50	28.33	18.01	32.11	40.31	26.21	27.73
1827-28	44.69	55.33	27.25	14.30	34.05	41.26	28.32	31.71

\* Prices at Kumbhari in Sholapur taluka

Table no. 49 contd... (Yearly prices, 29 commodities, Sholapur city)

	Matki	Masoor	Watana	Methya	Kardai	Sesame	Karale	Mohori	Linseed	Salt
1809-06	-	-	-	-	-	14.80	22.57	11.19	-	19.80
1809 10	-	-	-	19.52	-	-	-	17.08	-	-
-11	-	-	-	11.59	-	-	-	10.53	-	-
-12	-	12.51	-	6.71	-	-	-	8.77	-	-
-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.97	-	14.98
-14	-	-	18.30	-	-	-	-	9.76	-	-
-15	-	-	-	12.51	-	-	-	14.43	-	-
-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-17	-	-	-	17.69	-	-	24.40	-	-	-
-18	-	-	-	15.86	-	-	20.90	16.67	-	13.38
-19	9.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.52	-	16.76
1819-20	-	12.51	-	-	-	11.52	18.26	16.84	-	21.36
-21	-	13.42	-	8.54	-	13.42	18.61	-	-	17.70
-22	-	19.52	-	13.85	-	14.64	21.51	26.00	25.78	-
-23	-	-	-	18.20	-	29.37	40.72	34.65	41.12	18.65
-24	-	-	-	18.53	-	14.02	22.03	24.62	24.03	15.82
-25	-	11.68	-	-	-	11.35	17.14	-	16.02	12.22
-26	-	19.03	23.37	11.35	36.72	17.77	23.30	7.68	25.26	20.58
-27	39.72	32.04	36.05	20.87	56.86	19.97	30.90	19.29	32.60	24.62
-28	-	33.34	38.39	23.37	61.31	27.32	34.97	27.12	37.65	-

Table no. 49 contd... (Yearly prices, 29 commodities, Sholapur city)

	Chillies	Garlic	Turmeric	Groundnut	Ambadi wakh	Rui (cotton)	Tobacco	Owa	Suranj1
180809	-	-	7.02	-	25.50	-	-	-	6.32
180910	-	-	9.66	-	28.17	4.28	-	-	10.93
-11	-	10.53	12.62	11.33	19.47	5.67	5.10	-	4.80
-12	10.20	-	15.58	-	10.60	3.62	-	-	6.13
-13	-	-	7.74	-	-	4.39	-	-	5.19
-14	-	9.27	4.89	-	24.00	4.98	-	7.99	6.45
-15	-	-	5.47	-	-	-	-	11.23	4.96
-16	-	11.47	7.18	-	17.20	-	-	-	4.37
-17	-	-	9.98	-	11.83	-	-	-	4.78
-18	-	-	10.61	-	12.37	-	-	-	-
-19	-	-	10.08	-	7.20	1.94	-	15.69	5.10
181920	6.66	-	8.61	-	5.96	1.93	-	-	4.17
-21	-	-	5.87	-	10.20	2.61	-	-	-
-22	8.97	-	5.45	-	18.09	-	-	22.67	-
-23	-	-	6.77	-	-	4.51	15.95	15.50	4.57
-24	-	13.95	8.48	-	15.39	4.25	-	-	-
-25	6.03	13.82	7.03	14.88	7.54	4.65	-	-	-
-26	12.94	11.16	5.92	24.12	20.30	-	12.88	8.58	-
-27	10.02	17.17	7.07	34.86	27.45	-	20.75	-	-
-28	13.81	27.91	14.42	40.79	26.84	5.69	13.52	-	-



Table no. 49 contd... (Yearly prices, 29 commodities, Sholapur city)

	Gur	Ghee
1808-09	10.18	1.94
1809-10	-	2.33
-11	9.87	2.38
-12	-	1.79
-13	7.36	2.36
-14	8.93	2.21
-15	9.68	1.98
-16	9.36	2.37
-17	10.46	2.48
-18	9.90	1.71
-19	6.95	1.79
1819-20	5.94	3.07
-21	5.32	2.89
-22	7.78	1.77
-23	10.08	2.71
-24	10.22	2.79
-25	8.13	1.77
-26	6.37	1.77
-27	7.96	2.93
-28	10.87	3.43

D (iv) Mokābalā prices

(Table no.s 50 to 72)

Prices in the following towns in different talukas of the Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts are compared in the following tables with those in the Pune city market in corresponding common months for which price data are available. In some cases, as Pune prices for corresponding months were not available, only local market prices are given.

## (a) Sholapur district

Name of the taluka		Market towns
1. Sholapur	:	i) Sholapur ii) Kumbhari
2. Barshi	:	i) Barshi ii) Pangaon iii) Ratanjan iv) Tadwale v) Vairag
3. Karmala	:	i) Karmala
4. Madha	:	i) Madha
5. Mohol	:	i) Mohol ii) Tembhorni

## (b) Ahmednagar district

1. Jamkhed	:	i) Jamkhed ii) Kharda
2. Karde	:	i) Narayan gavan ii) Nighoj iii) Pimpalgaon disa iv) Ralegan Shindi
3. Korti	:	i) Jinti ii) Koregaon iii) Rashin

(a) Sholapur district

(Table no.s 50 to 60)

Table no. 50 : Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for bajra, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Sholapur taluka				Barshi taluka	
	Pune	Kum- bhari	Pune	Shola- pur	Pune	Barshi
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	-	-	13.34	11.59	13.34	13.44
1812-13	-	-	-	-	14.14	26.45
1813-14	18.28	26.12	-	-	18.28	35.92
1814-15	19.37	25.52	-	-	19.37	33.16
1815-16	-	-	22.61	51.70	-	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-	22.43	26.29
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	16.75	20.66	-	-	-	-
1819-20	11.34	8.66	11.42	9.92	-	-
1820-21	-	-	14.83	14.31	-	-
1821-22	-	-	23.92	23.03	-	-
1822-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
1823-24	9.81	22.60	16.82	25.37	-	-
1824-25	20.69	36.57	9.74	19.92	9.74	19.29
1825-26	-	-	22.33	35.13	23.65	33.27
1826-27	-	-	32.34	55.13	-	-
1827-28	-	-	25.74	44.69	24.38	43.48

Table no. 50 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, bajra,  
Sholapur district)

	Karmala taluka		Madha taluka		Mohol taluka			
	Pune	Kar- mala	Pune	Madha	Pune	Mohol	Pune	Tem- bhurni
1808-09	21.41	31.31	21.39	26.36	21.39	39.07	-	-
1809-10	17.04	21.38	-	-	-	-	17.02	19.66
-11	16.65	21.75	16.94	16.51	-	-	16.94	15.23
-12	12.78	17.16	13.34	12.78	14.15	12.99	13.62	14.89
-13	14.28	28.23	13.86	26.63	16.52	29.09	14.05	26.20
-14	19.09	31.43	19.31	36.74	-	-	19.02	28.36
-15	19.98	34.88	19.81	35.15	-	-	19.89	29.21
-16	23.50	39.38	23.89	35.15	-	-	23.27	32.04
-17	-	-	23.14	38.84	-	-	21.64	24.31
-18	15.66	28.50	-	-	-	-	17.00	19.89
-19	15.66	17.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819-20	11.40	11.25	-	-	-	-	11.41	10.50
-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-22	24.87	42.84	24.31	31.95	-	-	26.02	40.34
-23	39.92	69.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
-24	17.04	25.40	-	-	-	-	16.81	24.31
-25	9.74	15.36	-	-	-	-	9.81	19.89
-26	23.72	43.42	-	-	23.40	30.92	23.95	35.36
-27	35.94	57.87	35.95	42.07	32.84	45.72	-	35.36
-28	23.87	38.36	24.38	40.47	-	-	-	-

Table no. 51: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for jowar, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Sholapur taluka				Barshi taluka			
	Pune	Kum- bhari	Pune	Shola- pur	Pune	Barshi	Pune	Pan- gaon
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	17.61	34.02	-	-	17.61	28.08	18.62	31.27
1810-11	18.34	31.59	-	-	17.37	25.13	17.37	28.18
1811-12	13.50	23.50	-	-	13.16	22.04	13.50	24.78
1812-13	-	-	-	-	17.79	29.88	16.60	35.26
1813-14	-	-	-	-	25.41	31.07	24.35	38.35
1814-15	-	-	-	-	24.05	40.82	24.05	42.63
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.68	42.48
1816-17	28.17	32.96	-	-	28.47	35.48	28.17	37.91
1817-18	15.99	30.61	-	-	-	-	15.99	25.96
1818-19	14.62	11.88	14.62	12.24	-	-	14.62	17.11
1819-20	14.05	19.94	13.65	14.03	14.05	22.56	14.05	23.16
1820-21	18.11	19.44	18.11	18.15	18.51	22.71	17.72	23.60
1821-22	31.36	33.30	31.36	33.10	-	-	31.74	49.56
1822-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1823-24	-	-	23.28	38.72	23.34	41.85	23.04	49.07
1824-25	11.15	23.93	11.15	25.03	11.15	20.44	10.85	23.81
1825-26	-	-	27.76	41.76	29.07	33.68	29.07	49.07
1826-27	38.21	63.82	37.02	65.50	35.84	83.70	-	-
1827-28	-	-	26.42	55.33	-	-	-	-

Table no. 51 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, lowar,  
Sholapur district)

	Karmala taluka		Madha taluka		Mohol taluka			
	Pune	Kar- mala	Pune	Madha	Pune	Mohol	Pune	Tem- bhurni
1808-09	22.45	32.63	21.27	37.28	23.64	22.03	-	-
1809-10	18.62	25.59	-	30.09	19.63	29.93	19.63	28.66
-11	17.37	24.01	17.37	26.79	16.39	39.90	17.37	32.05
-12	13.50	21.20	13.84	17.04	-	24.52	13.38	24.35
-13	16.60	29.35	-	21.04	15.41	26.60	16.60	26.97
-14	24.35	38.96	25.42	35.08	25.42	39.90	25.42	33.15
-15	24.05	42.09	-	34.08	-	-	-	34.26
-16	28.79	55.69	29.67	46.33	-	43.23	29.67	48.62
-17	28.17	56.18	28.18	36.75	-	45.72	27.88	53.04
-18	18.02	27.00	-	42.60	-	36.58	-	-
-19	15.67	20.28	14.61	17.04	14.61	12.47	14.61	16.99
1819-20	14.05	24.29	14.05	19.54	-	-	13.66	15.89
-21	18.11	28.37	18.50	23.43	18.11	21.10	-	19.89
-22	31.36	57.90	31.75	46.86	30.98	31.59	-	30.94
-22	-	-	63.72	38.34	-	59.85	-	61.88
-24	23.07	44.47	22.86	38.34	-	-	23.28	38.12
-25	11.15	17.90	11.15	19.97	-	-	11.45	16.58
-26	27.73	51.48	29.06	38.34	29.06	36.58	-	-
-27	38.21	78.80	35.83	68.16	38.20	89.78	-	44.20
-28	26.39	51.40	-	80.94	-	56.53	26.39	44.20

Table no. 52: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for wheat, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Sholapur taluka				Barshi taluka			
	Pune	Kum- bhari	Pune	Shola- pur	Pune	Barshi	Pune	Pan- gaon
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	15.72	18.99	-	-	13.65	15.54	13.65	22.42
1810-11	-	-	-	-	12.67	28.38	11.81	17.11
1811-12	-	-	10.73	13.73	11.25	16.36	-	-
1812-13	12.00	19.97	-	-	-	-	12.24	20.36
1813-14	13.50	20.81	-	-	13.39	19.74	-	-
1814-15	13.98	21.47	-	-	14.02	21.03	-	-
1815-16	17.00	21.87	-	-	17.19	26.72	16.88	24.78
1816-17	17.37	24.68	-	-	17.13	26.56	-	-
1817-18	14.94	19.90	-	-	15.83	18.00	16.45	16.52
1818-19	12.46	11.51	12.03	10.39	12.03	13.30	-	-
1819-20	11.18	13.06	10.98	11.65	10.98	14.63	11.18	15.34
1820-21	14.75	14.58	14.90	14.07	14.26	17.38	13.00	15.93
1821-22	21.46	20.66	22.84	20.63	24.05	28.68	21.46	26.55
1822-23	25.70	32.58	23.89	30.04	24.37	37.60	27.18	36.80
1823-24	-	-	15.17	19.92	15.30	23.34	16.21	24.54
1824-25	-	-	9.51	14.43	9.51	16.48	9.74	15.34
1825-26	16.72	22.17	16.59	19.77	16.59	26.29	-	-
1826-27	-	22.17	20.20	28.33	19.02	35.96	-	-
1827-28	-	-	18.92	27.25	18.99	33.35	17.99	28.41



Table no. 52 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, wheat, Sholapur district)

	Barshi taluka		Karmala taluka		Madha taluka		Mohol taluka	
	Pune	Tad-wale	Pune	Kar-mala	Pune	Madha	Pune	Mohol*
1808-09	-	-	14.82	19.69	15.11	17.04	-	-
1809-10	-	-	15.31	19.91	14.91	23.83	-	26.19
-11	-	-	12.50	15.15	12.49	17.94	-	22.65
-12	-	-	11.56	16.01	11.56	19.41	-	26.60
-13	12.24	26.30	12.40	21.12	12.67	17.04	-	22.41
-14	-	-	13.29	19.50	13.16	23.43	-	19.12
-15	14.44	30.03	14.02	19.67	14.02	23.50	-	21.61
-16	-	-	17.06	26.40	16.94	22.10	-	25.77
-17	17.37	28.27	18.45	29.44	19.06	25.21	-	24.52
-18	16.75	22.36	15.62	22.24	16.05	25.23	-	-
-19	12.03	14.39	12.46	15.75	12.31	13.58	-	14.97
1819-20	10.98	16.37	10.92	14.69	11.20	11.72	-	-
-21	13.94	17.53	14.14	19.00	14.27	16.69	-	13.51
-22	22.84	34.03	22.94	34.12	22.85	22.43	-	-
-23	24.37	46.05	25.90	37.91	20.59	25.56	-	71.49**
-24	15.57	28.78	15.12	21.84	14.85	26.63	-	-
-25	9.32	21.59	9.51	13.48	9.29	12.62	-	-
-26	16.15	30.85	16.59	24.72	16.57	14.65	-	21.20
-27	-	-	20.20	31.30	20.20	25.83	-	24.94
-28	18.05	37.42	17.99	26.63	-	-	-	24.94

\* 'Non-mokabala' local prices of khaple variety

Table no. 52 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, wheat,  
Sholapur district)

		Mohol taluka	
		Pune	Tem- bhurni **
130809	-	-	-
1309-10	-		23.56
-11	-		16.02
-12	-		19.48
-13	-		16.46
-14	-		17.27
-15	-		18.00
-16	-		23.90
-17	-		22.70
-18	-		18.79
-19	-		9.40
17-20	-		-
-21	-		13.45
-22	-		25.32
-23	-		28.18
-24	-		19.89
-25	-		13.26
-26	-		15.65
-27	-		23.30
-28	-		23.83

\*\* 'Non-mokabala' local prices of thick khaple variety

Table no. 53: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for rice, 1809-10 to 1827-28 (in seers per ruepp)

Years	Sholapur taluka		Barshi taluka					
	Pune	Kum- bhari	Pune	Ratan- jan	Pune	Tad- wale	Pune	Vairag
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812-13	18.96	13.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	16.32	16.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814-15	18.36	14.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817-18	12.24	12.15	-	-	14.70	15.78	-	-
1818-19	8.76	9.72	8.86	10.24	7.75	12.70	-	-
1819-20	-	-	7.89	8.96	-	-	7.89	13.88
1820-21	13.60	12.57	13.13	13.60	13.13	15.78	12.08	23.88
1821-22	17.68	11.45	12.37	16.32	-	-	-	-
1822-23	13.40	15.63	15.49	28.02	-	-	-	-
1823-24	-	-	18.67	15.72	15.49	27.35	-	-
1824-25	-	-	-	-	13.92	17.99	-	-
1825-26	17.86	13.30	13.33	18.23	-	-	12.34	20.73
1826-27	18.68	18.01	-	-	19.95	17.27	-	-
1827-28	35.72	14.30	14.70	18.74	14.70	25.91	14.70	30.99

Table no. 53 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, rice,  
Sholapur district)

	Karmala taluka		Madha taluka		Mohol taluka	
	Pune	Kar- mala	Pune	Madha	Pune	Mohol
209-10	-	-	-	14.91	-	-
-11	-	-	-	-	-	13.30
-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
-13	-	-	-	12.78	-	14.97
-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
-15	-	-	-	-	-	11.64
-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
-17	-	-	-	-	-	-
-18	-	-	-	-	-	-
218-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
-21	-	-	-	12.78	-	-
-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
-24	17.36	14.68	-	-	-	-
-25	-	-	-	-	-	-
-26	14.70	14.78	-	15.18	-	-
-27	-	-	-	-	-	-
-28	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 54: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for gram, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Sholapur taluka				Barshi taluka			
	Pune	Kum- bhari	Pune	Shola- pur	Pune	Barshi	Pune	Pan- gaon
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.82	34.22
1810-11	-	-	-	-	14.63	21.15	15.67	24.19
1811-12	-	-	11.88	15.25	12.29	19.61	12.15	25.17
1812-13	-	-	13.65	14.10	13.02	23.30	-	-
1813-14	13.77	20.35	-	-	13.58	20.55	14.75	27.73
1814-15	-	-	-	-	15.36	22.80	16.24	23.31
1815-16	-	-	-	-	18.38	31.57	18.69	35.31
1816-17	18.17	31.18	-	-	18.39	35.25	19.72	38.72
1817-18	-	-	-	-	14.02	20.84	14.82	17.70
1818-19	13.74	13.06	13.69	11.85	13.74	18.98	13.59	17.11
1819-20	14.10	15.24	14.36	15.15	14.12	20.47	14.20	21.83
1820-21	16.70	15.89	16.98	14.60	16.98	21.03	17.13	18.88
1821-22	21.81	25.64	21.43	26.17	21.95	42.72	20.54	38.94
1822-23	-	-	30.56	35.22	27.09	54.27	-	-
1823-24	-	-	19.19	24.89	19.19	29.96	-	-
1824-25	-	-	8.67	14.91	8.77	15.62	-	-
1825-26	19.95	22.94	17.55	22.18	17.56	25.93	-	-
1826-27	20.09	31.87	19.92	32.11	19.92	40.38	20.41	46.49
1827-28	24.03	34.57	23.91	34.05	24.03	44.69	24.02	50.36

Table no. 54 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, gram,  
Sholapur district)

	Barshi taluka		Karmala taluka		Madha taluka		Mohol taluka	
	Pune	Tad-wale	Pune	Kar-mala	Pune	Madha	Pune	Mohol
1808-09	-	-	18.46	24.47	18.55	23.27	-	-
1809-10	-	-	21.17	26.33	22.24	27.43	21.81	27.43
-11	-	-	15.21	20.01	15.21	22.59	14.02	30.06
-12	-	-	12.50	20.01	12.42	18.66	12.80	22.45
-13	-	-	12.89	21.68	13.47	18.11	13.28	33.25
-14	-	-	14.20	20.84	14.42	16.91	-	-
-15	15.27	27.62	15.60	20.90	15.61	19.42	-	-
-16	17.80	42.49	18.35	31.37	18.35	30.89	19.28	32.11
-17	18.17	40.77	19.04	34.31	18.66	34.61	17.59	34.50
-18	14.82	22.36	14.12	20.27	14.48	25.56	14.11	25.36
-19	13.49	16.61	13.69	16.74	13.16	17.04	13.38	14.96
1819-20	14.12	22.89	13.89	17.87	-	-	-	-
-21	16.49	21.04	16.70	22.33	17.06	19.17	16.85	16.63
-22	20.30	48.66	21.81	39.47	21.16	33.82	-	-
-23	25.78	69.07	29.84	51.22	31.14	51.12	25.77	39.90
-24	20.54	46.05	19.97	29.06	22.19	29.82	-	-
-25	8.59	24.29	8.67	12.68	8.77	14.91	8.90	11.64
-26	15.60	56.13	18.49	23.42	-	-	19.42	19.92
-27	19.95	51.09	19.99	35.75	19.99	29.33	19.75	27.43
-28	-	-	24.44	37.17	24.02	29.82	23.53	28.26

Table no. 54 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, gram,  
Sholapur district)

Mohol taluka		
	Pune	Tem- bhurni
30809	19.80	27.07
-10	21.81	23.14
-11	15.21	24.86
-12	12.42	20.58
-13	13.01	15.47
-14	14.26	16.79
-15	14.48	15.95
-16	18.40	22.21
-17	17.67	23.21
-18	13.78	14.92
28-19	-	-
-20	14.11	11.36
-21	15.89	17.68
-22	21.70	18.79
-23	30.56	35.57
-24	21.37	23.31
-25	8.66	11.05
-26	-	-
-27	19.99	30.02
-28	23.58	28.36

Table no. 55: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for turi, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Sholapur taluka				Barshi taluka			
	Pune	Kum- bhari	Pune	Shola- pur	Pune	Barshi	Pune	Pan- gaon
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	17.30	24.30	-	-	17.30	14.63	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	13.63	21.74	12.93	26.77
1811-12	-	-	10.70	15.56	10.72	17.53	-	-
1812-13	13.71	30.27	-	-	13.73	27.01	13.00	30.68
1813-14	-	-	-	-	16.33	27.31	-	-
1814-15	19.97	34.96	-	-	19.97	32.59	19.78	35.99
1815-16	-	-	-	-	16.58	28.98	16.82	38.65
1816-17	-	-	-	-	14.13	25.97	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-	12.68	25.69	-	-
1818-19	9.68	11.54	9.68	10.07	9.71	14.20	9.68	23.60
1819-20	11.58	18.23	12.98	17.08	12.98	18.22	12.98	16.52
1820-21	15.91	18.65	-	-	16.21	23.90	14.82	22.42
1821-22	22.11	34.63	22.11	31.95	-	-	22.11	50.74
1822-23	-	-	37.16	58.45	-	-	-	-
1823-24	15.36	31.91	-	-	15.21	32.24	-	-
1824-25	7.81	15.96	-	14.69	8.42	15.77	7.81	15.50
1825-26	18.96	31.91	19.62	32.58	18.96	32.33	-	-
1826-27	19.08	43.21	19.08	40.31	18.72	44.87	-	-
1827-28	21.26	45.87	21.00	41.26	20.23	42.50	-	-



Table no. 55 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, turi,  
Sholapur district)

	Barshi taluka						Karmala taluka	
	Pune	Ratan- jan	Pune	Tad- wale	Pune	Vairag	Pune	Kar- mala
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.41	36.00
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.92	28.47
-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.89	21.62
-12	-	-	-	-	10.37	17.63	-	-
-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.39	22.37
-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.72	21.38
-15	20.35	40.96	19.75	43.72	-	-	19.97	32.06
-16	17.75	45.29	18.47	39.45	-	-	18.47	31.50
-17	-	-	-	-	14.26	42.00	14.37	23.63
-18	13.00	35.84	-	-	-	-	12.81	25.38
-19	9.91	18.64	9.71	17.10	-	-	-	-
1819-20	11.58	20.48	12.98	19.73	12.98	18.66	15.19	16.59
-21	14.82	20.48	15.91	22.79	15.91	29.82	15.51	21.66
-22	-	-	22.11	31.56	-	-	24.53	45.28
-23	35.52	60.06	-	-	35.63	32.55	34.80	73.41
-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.21	23.25
-25	-	-	-	-	8.42	15.64	6.94	11.25
-26	18.96	37.12	-	-	19.62	48.15	19.62	30.55
-27	20.85	44.83	-	-	19.53	53.35	19.08	34.33
-28	-	-	-	-	21.00	74.97	-	-

Table no. 55 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, turi, Sholapur district)

	Madha taluka		Mohol taluka			
	Pune	Madha	Pune	Mohol	Pune	Tem- bhurni
1808-09	18.59	39.41	-	-	-	-
1809-10	18.92	43.30	-	-	17.30	39.78
-11	-	-	14.68	28.26	-	-
-12	-	-	11.03	24.94	-	-
-13	13.00	25.56	14.44	28.26	-	-
-14	16.88	25.56	16.39	31.59	-	-
-15	19.78	30.89	-	-	-	-
-16	16.82	34.08	-	-	-	-
-17	14.37	43.67	-	39.90	-	-
-18	-	-	12.68	26.60	12.68	25.42
-19	-	-	-	-	9.81	17.68
1819-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
-21	15.77	15.78	16.46	24.52	-	18.79
-22	-	-	-	-	-	-
-23	-	-	35.52	59.85	-	-
-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
-25	-	-	8.42	25.15	-	-
-26	-	-	-	-	-	-
-27	19.53	28.23	20.85	39.90	-	-
-28	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table no. 56 : Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for karale, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Sholapur taluka				Barshi taluka	
	Pune	Kum- bhari	Pune	Shola- pur	Pune	Barshi
1808-09	-	-	17.00	22.57	-	-
1809-10	24.07	30.38	-	-	22.10	26.41
1810-11	-	-	-	-	15.25	21.58
1811-12	-	-	-	-	12.98	18.38
1812-13	-	-	-	-	15.29	20.88
1813-14	-	-	-	-	12.61	17.83
1814-15	17.08	24.91	-	-	17.75	23.92
1815-16	22.49	42.53	-	-	22.47	35.78
1816-17	-	-	15.66	24.40	20.93	22.93
1817-18	17.29	23.09	16.39	20.90	16.65	22.26
1818-19	15.02	28.41	-	-	15.74	24.92
1819-20	15.36	19.44	14.84	18.26	15.09	18.82
1820-21	14.99	18.30	15.00	18.61	13.01	16.98
1821-22	14.56	20.17	16.21	21.51	14.56	22.56
1822-23	28.28	45.21	28.23	40.72	28.40	47.90
1823-24	13.89	20.90	16.28	22.03	14.69	23.74
1824-25	12.54	19.05	11.15	17.14	11.15	21.37
1825-26	18.38	27.47	16.94	23.30	18.38	26.94
1826-27	20.30	31.91	20.21	30.90	20.54	32.21
1827-28	18.85	42.55	20.20	34.97	19.99	33.15

Table no. 56 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, karale,  
Sholapur district)

Mohol taluka		
	Pune	Mohol
1808-09	-	-
1809-10	-	-
-11	-	-
-12	-	-
-13	-	-
-14	-	-
-15	17.16	19.95
-16	-	-
-17	-	-
-18	-	-
-19	-	-
1819-20	-	-
-21	-	-
-22	-	-
-23	-	-
-24	-	-
-25	-	-
-26	19.27	22.44
-27	-	-
-28	-	-

Table no. 57: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for sesame, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Sholapur taluka		Barshi taluka	
	Pune	Sholapur	Pune	Barshi
1808-09	13.16	14.80	-	-
1809-10	-	-	15.84	16.96
1810-11	-	-	12.01	13.00
1811-12	-	-	8.86	10.35
1812-13	-	-	-	-
1813-14	-	-	10.84	14.52
1814-15	-	-	-	-
1815-16	-	-	16.88	26.15
1816-17	-	-	14.32	18.43
1817-18	-	-	13.71	14.34
1818-19	-	-	-	-
1819-20	12.51	11.52	12.51	9.56
1820-21	9.27	13.42	-	-
1821-22	11.88	14.64	11.88	11.65
1822-23	21.44	29.37	-	-
1823-24	12.01	14.02	10.99	17.71
1824-25	6.94	11.35	-	-
1825-26	14.49	17.77	-	-
1826-27	15.52	19.97	15.47	20.92
1827-28	16.65	27.32	16.65	27.79

Table no. 58: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for gur, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Sholapur taluka				Barshi taluka			
	Pune	Kum- bhari	Pune	Shola- pur	Pune	Barshi	Pune	Tad- wale
1808-09	7.99	10.20	7.53	10.18	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	7.63	9.87	7.86	9.96	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	6.99	7.72	-	-
1812-13	-	-	5.88	7.36	5.50	6.18	6.02	7.65
1813-14	7.27	7.29	6.72	8.93	6.44	7.81	5.88	8.24
1814-15	6.67	9.49	7.37	9.68	7.90	10.00	-	-
1815-16	7.44	10.46	8.19	9.36	8.59	8.33	-	-
1816-17	7.08	9.50	7.53	10.46	7.09	8.68	-	-
1817-18	7.37	9.85	6.95	9.90	7.02	9.34	6.50	10.71
1818-19	6.42	7.10	6.41	6.95	6.17	7.34	6.30	7.65
1819-20	5.71	5.76	6.06	5.94	5.92	7.98	5.87	6.63
1820-21	5.32	6.19	4.58	5.32	5.16	5.88	5.31	5.36
1821-22	5.44	6.80	6.06	7.78	5.81	6.80	6.49	7.93
1822-23	-	-	8.10	10.08	8.39	10.42	8.44	9.77
1823-24	8.48	12.99	8.38	10.22	8.40	11.60	8.35	10.82
1824-25	5.96	8.64	5.89	8.13	5.89	9.30	6.09	8.63
1825-26	-	-	5.20	6.37	5.38	6.20	6.65	7.66
1826-27	5.60	6.98	5.41	7.96	5.20	7.97	5.46	7.33
1827-28	7.17	10.34	7.06	10.87	6.76	11.52	-	-

Table no. 58 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, gur, Sholapur district)

	Karmala taluka		Madha taluka		Mohol taluka	
	Pune	Kar- mala	Pune	Madha	Pune	Mohol
1808-09	7.79	8.33	-	-	-	-
1809-10	9.02	9.97	8.48	10.00	9.20	12.50
-11	7.59	8.31	7.35	8.75	-	-
-12	6.75	6.50	6.74	9.50	-	-
-13	5.77	6.66	6.02	7.25	5.30	7.63
-14	7.00	7.73	-	-	-	-
-15	6.82	8.08	8.44	7.08	-	-
-16	8.02	8.17	8.59	7.75	-	-
-17	7.19	7.17	6.22	7.75	-	-
-18	7.02	7.83	7.40	10.00	7.16	9.63
-19	6.38	6.33	6.51	7.00	-	-
1819-20	5.69	6.57	-	-	-	-
-21	5.01	5.43	4.84	5.25	5.16	6.63
-22	6.06	7.43	6.49	5.82	6.22	5.69
-23	8.39	8.83	-	-	8.44	7.50
-24	8.38	10.42	-	-	-	-
-25	5.82	6.75	-	-	-	-
-26	4.91	5.14	6.32	5.75	-	-
-27	5.41	6.08	5.63	4.44	5.46	6.09
-28	6.54	8.31	7.19	8.63	-	-

Table no. 59: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for ghee, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Pune	Kun- bhari	Pune	Shola- pur	Pune	Barshi	Pune	Pan- gaon
1808-09	1.40	1.72	1.40	1.94	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	1.97	2.33	2.09	2.32	-	-
1810-11	-	-	1.75	2.38	1.44	2.13	-	-
1811-12	-	-	1.54	1.79	1.55	1.88	-	-
1812-13	-	-	1.92	2.36	1.89	2.23	-	-
1813-14	1.65	2.22	1.63	2.21	1.58	2.08	-	-
1814-15	-	-	1.60	1.98	1.63	2.06	1.65	2.13
1815-16	1.98	2.28	2.03	2.37	1.96	2.26	1.99	2.13
1816-17	2.26	2.23	2.13	2.48	2.06	2.30	2.11	2.55
1817-18	1.47	1.82	1.53	1.71	1.46	1.77	1.47	1.59
1818-19	1.71	1.91	1.62	1.79	1.64	1.79	1.75	1.96
1819-20	-	-	2.20	3.07	2.13	2.67	1.93	2.83
1820-21	2.17	2.23	2.21	2.89	2.18	2.67	-	-
1821-22	1.72	2.09	1.86	1.77	1.91	1.95	1.91	1.97
1822-23	1.95	2.75	2.12	2.71	2.04	2.75	2.27	2.79
1823-24	2.51	2.79	2.38	2.79	2.29	2.79	2.11	3.46
1824-25	-	-	-	1.77	1.49	1.77	1.63	1.69
1825-26	-	-	2.00	1.77	2.06	1.93	1.99	1.69
1826-27	2.43	3.49	2.34	2.93	2.35	2.93	2.31	2.79
1827-28	3.17	2.26	3.19	3.43	3.10	3.50	-	-



Table no. 59 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, ghee,  
Sholapur district)

	Barshi taluka				Karmala taluka		Madha taluka	
	Pune	Ratan- jan	Pune	Tad- wale	Pune	Kar- mala	Pune	Madha
1806-09	-	-	1.77	2.55	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	1.97	2.16	1.95	2.36
-11	-	-	2.01	4.19	1.62	2.11	1.91	2.36
-12	-	-	-	-	1.51	1.59	1.49	1.76
-13	-	-	-	-	1.89	2.25	1.97	2.05
-14	-	-	-	-	1.58	2.07	1.58	2.61
-15	1.89	2.13	1.77	2.21	1.69	1.91	-	2.19
-16	1.99	2.40	2.02	3.71	1.96	2.06	1.89	2.08
-17	2.11	2.68	2.04	3.40	2.15	2.23	2.00	2.38
-18	-	-	1.45	1.59	1.47	1.83	1.45	2.08
-19	1.75	2.28	1.75	3.00	1.64	1.53	-	-
1819-20	-	-	2.23	3.78	-	-	-	-
-21	2.24	2.32	2.19	3.19	2.20	2.65	-	-
-22	1.91	2.03	1.64	2.34	2.09	1.79	1.73	2.19
-23	-	-	2.18	3.77	2.12	2.57	1.94	3.42
-24	2.59	2.93	2.29	3.95	2.29	2.63	2.18	2.27
-25	1.42	3.02	1.43	1.40	1.49	1.42	-	-
-26	2.16	2.16	2.16	3.14	2.05	1.72	2.18	1.58
-27	2.35	2.63	-	-	2.36	2.95	2.39	3.00
-28	3.14	3.49	3.06	4.07	3.10	3.59	3.10	3.29

Table no. 59 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, ghee,  
Sholapur district)

Mohol taluka		
	Pune	Tem- bhurni
1808-09	-	-
1809-10	2.09	2.22
-11	1.73	1.72
-12	1.64	1.60
-13	1.95	1.75
-14	1.65	1.75
-15	1.65	1.81
-16	2.01	2.05
-17	-	-
-18	-	-
-19	1.51	1.75
1819-20	-	-
-21	-	-
-22	1.64	1.88
-23	-	-
-24	-	-
-25	-	-
-26	2.18	1.56
-27	2.43	2.88
-28	3.06	2.50

Table no. 60: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Sholapur district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for salt, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Sholapur taluka				Barshi taluka	
	Pune	Kum- bhari	Pune	Shola- pur	Pune	Barshi
1808-09	42.57	19.44	45.03	19.08	-	-
1809-10	35.84	21.67	-	-	40.91	23.70
1810-11	-	-	-	-	39.99	20.67
1811-12	-	-	-	-	38.73	19.94
1812-13	-	-	31.28	14.98	33.51	18.85
1813-14	-	-	-	-	40.37	22.60
1814-15	-	-	-	-	43.27	24.59
1815-16	-	-	-	-	40.08	21.28
1816-17	-	-	-	-	40.65	19.24
1817-18	25.28	11.47	27.12	13.38	30.00	15.19
1818-19	-	-	36.90	16.76	38.78	18.58
1819-20	42.90	20.08	42.84	21.36	42.91	20.77
1820-21	-	-	39.94	17.70	42.50	21.32
1821-22	-	-	-	-	18.27	21.15
1822-23	-	-	38.13	18.65	26.26	16.32
1823-24	-	-	40.50	15.82	39.05	19.07
1824-25	25.11	10.46	27.49	12.22	30.62	14.10
1825-26	-	-	43.19	20.58	41.11	21.58
1826-27	46.79	23.72	41.31	24.66	41.70	27.03
1827-28	-	-	-	-	44.31	28.77

Table no. 60 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, salt,  
Sholapur district)

	Karmala taluka		Madha taluka		Mohol taluka			
	Pune	Kar- mala	Pune	Madha	Pune	Mohol	Pune	Tem- bhurni
1808-09	43.93	29.81	45.04	21.30	-	-	-	24.31
1809-10	40.12	26.82	42.57	20.24	39.96	37.41	38.06	24.31
-11	39.99	25.25	39.78	22.37	-	-	40.86	19.89
-12	40.28	23.63	-	-	-	-	37.63	19.89
-13	33.51	22.65	32.38	17.04	32.38	31.59	-	-
-14	40.64	28.83	-	-	39.25	36.16	41.75	18.24
-15	44.49	31.04	43.14	21.83	-	-	43.40	22.10
-16	38.81	27.09	36.22	21.47	-	-	29.11	22.10
-17	41.45	23.49	38.20	16.83	-	-	39.00	21.00
-18	30.00	18.28	30.67	14.65	-	-	30.67	19.48
-19	38.04	23.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819-20	42.66	25.31	42.84	16.24	-	-	43.45	22.10
-21	42.50	26.40	-	-	43.03	21.61	42.99	22.10
-22	44.84	26.51	46.14	17.04	-	-	45.25	19.89
-23	39.40	26.51	41.56	18.11	-	-	41.10	25.42
-24	39.05	24.17	-	-	-	-	41.98	21.00
-25	30.62	17.26	-	-	-	-	30.17	16.58
-26	40.49	29.24	40.20	20.77	43.19	20.78	40.66	19.89
-27	42.89	34.24	44.57	23.43	-	-	42.35	30.94
-28	43.38	33.14	-	-	-	-	45.35	32.05

(b) Ahmednagar district

(Table no.s 61 to 72)

Table no. 61: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for bajra, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Jamkhed taluka				Karde taluka			
	Pune	Jamkhed	Pune	Kharda	Pune	Narayan gavan	Pune	Pimpalgaon disa
1808-09	21.42	39.97	-	-	22.47	28.25	-	-
1809-10	16.82	21.21	-	-	17.31	20.68	-	-
1810-11	17.00	21.21	-	-	16.46	19.67	13.06	16.24
1811-12	12.59	19.02	-	-	13.62	17.15	14.05	18.65
1812-13	14.14	26.60	-	-	14.28	19.67	19.09	23.56
1813-14	-	-	-	-	18.28	21.18	19.56	27.85
1814-15	19.78	32.65	-	-	19.93	27.24	23.10	29.29
1815-16	-	-	-	-	23.09	28.25	22.10	31.02
1816-17	-	-	-	-	22.55	33.79	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-	17.00	21.86	15.65	19.19
1818-19	-	-	14.55	18.25	14.55	20.18	-	-
1819-20	-	-	-	-	11.41	18.16	14.33	16.65
1820-21	-	-	-	-	14.73	17.15	24.70	37.00
1821-22	24.32	41.10	24.71	35.81	25.22	36.32	-	-
1822-23	-	-	41.31	63.58	-	-	18.52	22.20
1823-24	-	-	15.78	26.09	15.78	22.19	-	-
1824-25	-	-	-	-	9.81	14.12	22.80	25.90
1825-26	23.58	40.16	23.39	37.95	-	-	-	-
1826-27	32.34	56.74	34.40	46.86	-	-	26.28	29.14
1827-28	23.58	45.32	24.95	55.30	-	-	-	-

Table no. 61 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, bajra, Ahmednagar district)

	Karde taluka		Korti taluka					
	Pune	Ralegan shindi	Pune	Jinti	Pune	Kore- gaon	Pune	Rashin
1808-09	-	-	21.26	31.54	21.88	27.89	-	-
1809-10	17.02	26.81	16.82	21.11	-	-	-	-
-11	16.64	21.15	16.94	21.61	16.10	25.44	17.00	22.39
-12	13.34	18.72	12.92	18.09	13.62	17.76	13.06	17.98
-13	13.86	21.32	14.05	25.48	14.05	24.36	14.19	24.34
-14	19.31	23.92	18.77	27.64	19.01	28.05	19.37	28.49
-15	19.38	29.12	19.56	28.14	19.37	27.56	19.56	29.67
-16	-	-	23.50	38.19	-	-	23.50	36.63
-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.17	36.63
-18	-	-	15.33	28.43	15.49	28.27	15.51	31.09
-19	-	-	16.75	30.15	14.55	18.82	14.84	23.40
1819-20	-	-	-	-	11.34	11.00	-	-
-21	-	-	-	-	14.32	18.16	14.53	23.66
-22	26.94	37.44	24.71	43.56	24.85	42.18	24.77	45.44
-23	40.50	62.40	39.96	72.36	39.95	40.85	41.31	38.67
-24	17.15	25.48	16.30	26.63	17.69	30.52	-	-
-25	-	-	-	-	9.53	14.30	-	-
-26	23.40	30.59	23.95	37.19	23.72	37.18	23.58	39.27
-27	31.02	45.44	-	-	32.08	52.97	32.08	41.76
-28	24.38	31.20	-	-	23.51	36.05	24.93	35.97

Table no. 62: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for jowar, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Jamkhed taluka				Karde taluka	
	Pune	Jamkhed	Pune	Kharda	Pune	Narayan gavan
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	28.25
1809-10	19.62	31.31	-	-	-	-
1810-11	16.39	24.05	-	-	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	13.84	20.18
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	-	-	25.41	35.40	-	-
1814-15	-	-	24.38	46.24	24.38	32.28
1815-16	29.68	62.62	27.91	59.25	27.91	48.42
1816-17	-	-	27.88	52.02	27.88	46.40
1817-18	-	-	-	-	16.00	24.21
1818-19	-	-	14.62	24.03	14.61	22.19
1819-20	-	-	14.05	23.97	14.05	17.15
1820-21	-	-	18.51	36.13	15.36	20.18
1821-22	-	-	31.74	57.08	-	-
1822-23	-	-	-	-	-	-
1823-24	30.25	44.21	23.28	37.95	22.72	27.24
1824-25	-	-	11.46	21.16	11.82	13.87
1825-26	29.07	59.67	29.07	51.09	-	36.32
1826-27	-	-	38.21	58.51	-	-
1827-28	28.22	51.95	28.22	50.60	-	-



Table no. 62 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, jowar, Ahmednagar district)

Years	Karde taluka				Korti taluka	
	Pune	Pimpal- gaon disa	Pune	Ralegan Shindi	Pune	Jinti
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	19.63	23.92	18.62	25.66
1810-11	16.39	22.20	17.95	25.91	17.37	27.04
1811-12	13.84	22.20	12.91	17.68	13.50	24.78
1812-13	16.60	23.13	-	-	16.60	26.82
1813-14	25.42	27.75	-	-	24.35	37.25
1814-15	26.32	35.77	-	-	25.10	40.67
1815-16	-	-	-	-	28.79	53.36
1816-17	27.88	51.18	-	-	28.14	65.33
1817-18	18.02	25.13	-	-	20.03	29.59
1818-19	14.61	19.03	14.61	20.80	14.62	23.56
1819-20	14.05	18.96	14.86	24.96	14.05	24.96
1820-21	17.19	22.97	-	-	18.11	30.90
1821-22	-	59.20	31.75	52.00	31.36	65.83
1822-23	63.72	66.60	-	-	63.72	128.24
1823-24	-	-	-	-	23.07	34.80
1824-25	10.84	12.95	10.84	14.56	-	-
1825-26	29.06	40.47	28.40	45.24	-	-
1826-27	38.20	59.20	37.02	54.08	38.21	67.43
1827-28	-	-	26.39	36.14	-	-

Table no. 62 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, lowar, Ahmednagar district)

Years	Korti taluka			
	Pune	Kore- gaon	Pune	Rashin
1808-09	-	-	-	-
1809-10	18.62	26.73	-	-
1810-11	17.37	25.34	17.37	24.81
1811-12	13.50	21.87	13.50	21.71
1812-13	17.79	26.44	16.60	26.87
1813-14	24.98	34.59	23.28	40.70
1814-15	24.05	37.20	24.05	39.71
1815-16	-	-	28.79	56.16
1816-17	27.88	57.24	28.17	67.16
1817-18	-	-	20.03	36.69
1818-19	14.62	19.08	14.62	24.42
1819-20	14.05	22.49	14.05	20.80
1820-21	18.11	25.94	-	-
1821-22	31.36	60.16	31.74	59.98
1822-23	63.72	76.32	-	-
1823-24	23.07	41.33	22.86	42.31
1824-25	11.15	17.37	-	-
1825-26	27.73	48.07	27.73	52.09
1826-27	37.02	74.22	37.02	72.90
1827-28	26.39	46.66	-	-

Table no. 63: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for wheat, 1807-08 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Jamkhed taluka				Karde taluka			
	Pune	Jamkhed	Pune	Kharda	Pune	Narayan gavan	Pune	Pimpal gaon-disa
1807-08	-	-	-	-	18.64	24.21	-	-
1808-09	14.66	23.70	-	-	14.90	23.45	-	-
1809-10	15.91	23.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	12.49	14.37	-	-
1811-12	11.98	18.43	-	-	11.22	13.87	11.49	12.72
1812-13	12.36	23.74	-	-	11.79	15.64	12.41	16.42
1813-14	13.24	19.83	12.95	19.51	13.98	18.16	13.98	14.34
1814-15	14.44	20.71	14.14	23.48	14.80	16.14	14.02	15.96
1815-16	17.00	25.76	17.06	35.40	17.00	19.67	17.31	18.15
1816-17	22.45	30.30	-	-	16.64	22.19	17.17	24.05
1817-18	-	-	15.62	19.75	15.96	18.16	15.62	20.20
1818-19	-	-	11.95	13.73	11.84	14.63	11.84	15.26
1819-20	-	-	11.18	21.27	11.20	14.37	11.18	12.72
1820-21	-	-	13.79	17.70	15.05	16.64	13.39	15.96
1821-22	22.01	34.98	23.18	35.71	-	-	22.55	32.84
1822-23	-	-	24.50	39.98	-	-	26.81	35.15
1823-24	14.93	24.87	14.75	27.83	14.94	20.18	15.57	17.81
1824-25	8.89	17.69	9.51	17.49	9.72	12.27	9.69	13.18
1825-26	17.03	29.84	16.45	28.37	16.15	20.68	17.00	21.74
1826-27	-	-	20.20	32.62	-	-	19.81	19.19
1827-28	18.92	30.95	18.92	13.43	-	-	18.05	19.89

Table no. 63 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, wheat, Ahmednagar district)

	Karde taluka		Korti taluka			
	Pune	Ralegan shindi	Pune	Kore-gaon	Pune	Rashin
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	-
-09	-	-	14.90	22.09	-	-
1809-10	-	-	15.31	22.09	-	-
-11	13.16	17.16	12.27	15.82	12.27	15.34
-12	-	-	11.56	16.21	11.35	14.93
-13	12.67	17.68	12.09	19.22	12.76	18.76
-14	12.95	16.64	13.22	18.87	13.29	18.14
-15	-	-	13.76	18.20	14.34	18.63
-16	-	-	17.00	23.85	17.06	25.18
-17	17.17	29.12	17.13	30.56	16.91	25.44
-18	16.45	16.64	15.83	23.85	16.05	28.32
-19	11.97	16.64	12.26	17.55	12.10	19.59
1819-20	-	-	10.98	14.14	11.19	12.80
-21	13.39	14.04	10.90	19.28	14.13	19.83
-22	23.68	37.09	22.94	33.74	22.84	29.19
-23	20.59	27.04	25.07	38.61	25.24	34.26
-24	14.56	21.32	15.11	23.07	15.17	21.27
-25	-	-	9.79	14.72	9.51	16.67
-26	16.57	23.14	16.72	23.44	16.59	22.98
-27	20.05	24.96	20.25	25.32	20.83	26.75
-28	-	-	18.85	27.75	18.92	27.53

Table no. 64: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for rice, 1808-09 to 1825-26 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Jamkhed taluka		Karde taluka				
	Pune	Jamkhed	Pune	Narayan gavan	Pune Nighoj	Pune	Balegan shindi
1808-09	18.38	16.62	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	14.00	13.37	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	13.42	15.15	-	-	-	-	-
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819-20	-	-	-	-	14.10	12.41	-
1820-21	-	-	-	-	14.00	10.47	-
1821-22	-	-	-	-	-	12.47	-
1822-23	-	-	-	-	19.88	25.94	-
1823-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824-25	-	-	-	-	12.50	10.97	14.56
1825-26	-	-	-	-	-	15.96	-

Table no. 65: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for gram, 1807-08 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Year	Jamkhed taluka				Karde taluka			
	Pune	Jamdhed	Pune	Kharda	Pune	Narayan gavan	Pune	Pimpalgaon-disa
1807-08	-	-	-	-	19.55	23.96	-	-
1808-09	19.62	30.30	-	-	19.72	23.71	-	-
1809-10	22.25	26.70	-	-	20.87	25.55	-	-
1810-11	13.52	20.39	-	-	14.66	18.41	-	-
1811-12	12.31	20.96	-	-	12.50	14.37	12.80	13.53
1812-13	12.98	25.09	-	-	12.73	16.64	13.22	17.11
1813-14	14.26	21.21	14.08	22.40	14.26	18.16	14.42	16.65
1814-15	15.27	22.73	-	-	15.61	18.16	15.08	16.57
1815-16	18.17	31.31	18.17	36.49	18.16	20.18	18.16	20.81
1816-17	19.71	33.33	-	-	19.22	25.09	18.39	25.21
1817-18	-	-	14.48	18.42	14.11	16.14	14.12	16.80
1818-19	-	-	13.74	21.44	13.75	16.14	13.75	16.53
1819-20	-	-	-	-	13.80	16.14	13.80	14.68
1820-21	-	-	17.09	21.68	16.69	19.17	16.48	18.04
1821-22	21.53	36.36	23.10	47.69	-	-	21.53	29.60
1822-23	-	-	29.77	60.20	30.56	38.33	30.56	38.39
1823-24	19.68	33.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824-25	23.58	45.78	8.80	15.07	-	-	8.66	11.79
1825-26	-	-	-	-	14.70	22.19	-	-
1826-27	-	-	19.99	36.97	-	-	-	-
1827-28	-	-	24.03	43.76	-	-	-	-

Table no. 65 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, gram, Ahmednagar district)

	Karde taluka		Korti taluka					
	Pune	Ralegan shindi	Pune	Jinti	Pune	Kore-gaon	Pune	Rashin
1807-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-09	-	-	19.26	22.61	19.45	26.77	-	-
1809-10	21.81	29.12	22.25	24.87	21.17	26.68	-	-
-11	-	-	16.07	21.99	15.21	24.01	15.21	18.04
-12	12.50	15.60	12.60	17.53	12.80	17.89	12.34	16.92
-13	12.67	16.64	13.20	17.92	13.65	18.02	12.66	18.25
-14	14.75	23.92	13.55	16.50	13.55	17.23	-	-
-15	-	-	15.36	18.15	16.21	19.81	16.24	14.31
-16	-	-	18.38	27.75	18.64	26.50	18.38	27.22
-17	18.66	29.12	19.71	34.17	19.43	30.92	18.39	32.05
-18	-	-	14.02	19.29	14.22	20.28	13.81	22.49
-19	13.75	16.64	13.49	16.27	13.69	17.33	13.49	17.87
1819-20	-	-	14.45	16.67	14.12	16.51	14.12	16.70
-21	-	-	17.06	21.11	17.34	19.72	-	-
-22	21.64	32.93	21.40	35.74	23.02	37.06	21.40	32.37
-23	-	-	29.85	39.53	30.56	44.29	28.01	37.08
-24	16.89	22.88	18.86	24.62	21.36	28.75	19.19	26.45
-25	-	-	8.72	10.96	8.72	13.99	8.72	11.69
-26	19.95	24.44	18.20	19.54	16.58	21.05	16.93	19.04
-27	20.08	24.70	19.72	29.21	19.92	30.47	19.95	28.95
-28	24.88	26.00	-	-	23.58	31.15	24.03	30.07

Table no. 66: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for turi, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Jamkhed taluka				Karde taluka			
	Pune	Jamkhed	Pune	Kharda	Pune	Nighoj	Pune	Pimpal gaon- disa
1808-09	20.09	33.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	21.26	34.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	12.86	21.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	10.78	22.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812-13	13.00	25.76	-	-	-	-	13.79	22.20
1813-14	15.72	23.23	16.88	29.26	-	-	-	-
1814-15	20.35	28.28	20.35	33.96	-	-	-	-
1815-16	17.64	30.30	16.59	48.05	-	-	-	-
1816-17	14.26	24.24	14.26	28.90	-	-	-	-
1817-18	-	-	12.68	26.73	-	-	-	-
1818-19	-	-	9.74	15.00	-	-	-	-
1819-20	-	-	-	-	11.58	16.96	11.58	16.65
1820-21	-	-	-	-	14.82	20.95	-	-
1821-22	-	-	26.87	51.30	20.48	30.92	-	-
1822-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1823-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824-25	-	-	-	-	6.94	11.47	-	-
1825-26	20.15	33.71	18.96	31.63	20.94	26.93	-	-
1826-27	-	-	19.53	39.14	-	-	-	-
1827-28	20.83	44.77	21.33	45.07	-	-	-	-



Table no. 66 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, turi, Ahmednagar district)

	Karde taluka		Korti taluka			
	Pune	Rale- gan shindi	Pune	Jinti	Pune	Kore- gaon
1808-09	-	-	20.41	33.88	21.56	32.86
1809-10	-	-	21.26	31.16	17.30	42.07
-11	-	-	13.52	20.77	12.86	21.40
-12	11.03	13.52	10.70	14.07	-	-
-13	-	-	14.11	19.79	13.00	22.26
-14	-	-	16.39	22.61	15.72	20.14
-15	-	-	19.97	30.98	19.75	27.56
-16	-	-	18.47	28.64	-	-
-17	14.37	24.96	14.07	16.67	-	-
-18	-	-	12.87	22.05	13.00	22.26
-19	-	-	9.78	16.41	9.84	23.12
1819-20	-	-	12.29	17.62	11.58	15.51
-21	-	-	15.91	21.78	-	-
-22	22.11	38.48	23.17	41.10	23.17	41.34
-23	34.19	57.20	-	-	35.63	68.55
-24	-	-	15.36	64.32	15.21	28.22
-25	-	-	9.02	24.12	9.02	25.52
-26	-	-	20.01	24.37	18.96	27.55
-27	19.08	26.67	19.08	29.70	20.85	26.68
-28	-	-	-	-	21.33	24.36

Table no. 67: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for karale, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Jamkhed taluka				Korti taluka			
	Pune	Jamkhed	Pune	Kharda	Pune	Kore- gaon	Pune	Rashin gaon
1808-09	16.24	24.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	12.98	23.23	-	-	14.01	18.02	-	-
1812-13	12.68	20.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	13.34	17.17	12.13	23.12	13.34	20.67	-	-
1814-15	-	-	17.08	26.20	-	-	17.00	21.37
1815-16	-	-	21.15	36.13	-	-	-	-
1816-17	-	-	22.29	41.91	17.66	32.07	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-	15.90	21.20	17.29	26.14
1818-19	-	-	14.50	23.12	15.44	24.12	16.94	27.22
1819-20	-	-	15.11	22.40	15.02	23.59	-	-
1820-21	-	-	14.99	20.95	13.01	17.71	-	-
1821-22	-	-	16.88	28.90	13.25	24.12	15.60	26.46
1822-23	-	-	28.47	43.35	28.34	45.40	-	-
1823-24	-	-	14.69	27.74	13.90	25.45	15.18	23.94
1824-25	-	-	11.20	22.63	-	-	-	-
1825-26	15.72	28.74	17.49	27.94	15.95	25.23	17.49	27.35
1826-27	-	-	20.31	34.00	-	-	20.30	43.81
1827-28	20.83	35.37	20.20	37.29	20.69	28.71	19.85	27.00

Table no. 68: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for sesame, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Jamkhed taluka		Karde taluka		Korti taluka	
	Pune	Jamkhed	Pune	Ralegan shindi	Pune	Koregaon
1808-09	11.40	21.91	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	8.83	10.60
1812-13	11.34	16.16	-	-	11.22	19.08
1813-14	11.27	18.69	-	-	10.35	15.37
1814-15	13.47	13.13	-	-	13.97	14.84
1815-16	-	-	-	-	16.77	18.02
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-	10.00	16.96
1818-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819-20	-	-	12.51	14.56	12.51	12.21*
1820-21	-	-	-	-	9.27	12.19
1821-22	9.74	13.89	-	-	10.51	14.31
1822-23	-	-	-	-	21.18	22.26
1823-24	-	-	-	-	10.48	15.66
1824-25	-	-	6.94	8.32	6.94	9.57
1825-26	-	-	-	-	15.42	17.40
1826-27	-	-	-	-	15.47	19.72
1827-28	17.06	23.21	-	-	15.84	23.20

\* Rashin 'mokabala' price

Table no. 69: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for edible oil, 1810-11 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Karde taluka				
Years	Pune	Nighoj	Pune	Ralegan shindi
1810-11	-	-	4.95	4.28
1811-12	-	-	-	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-
1813-14	-	-	-	-
1814-15	-	-	4.77	4.75
1815-16	-	-	-	-
1816-17	-	-	4.26	4.75
1817-18	-	-	4.13	4.87
1818-19	-	-	4.12	4.75
1819-20	3.52	6.69	3.73	5.05
1820-21	3.39	4.24	3.41	4.75
1821-22	4.58	5.04	4.09	11.40
1822-23	-	-	7.47	8.85
1823-24	5.06	5.41	5.03	6.89
1824-25	3.23	4.44	-	-
1825-26	3.90	5.35	3.82	4.97
1826-27	-	-	5.44	5.34
1827-28	-	-	5.79	7.13

Table no. 70 : Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for gur, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Jamkhed taluka				Karde taluka			
	Pune	Jamkhed	Pune	Kharda	Pune	Narayan gavan	Pune	Nighoj
1808-09	7.62	9.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	-	9.50	-	-
1810-11	7.06	8.00	-	-	7.63	6.00	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	6.74	6.00	-	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	8.59	8.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.88	7.06
1820-21	-	-	4.84	4.67	-	-	5.07	6.25
1821-22	-	-	5.83	7.19	-	-	6.23	8.00
1822-23	-	-	8.44	8.35	-	-	8.69	14.50
1823-24	-	-	8.20	11.92	-	-	8.42	13.38
1824-25	-	-	5.53	8.25	-	-	5.82	8.58
1825-26	-	-	4.98	6.00	-	-	5.62	7.50
1826-27	-	-	5.34	6.00	-	-	-	-
1827-28	-	-	6.17	8.09	-	-	-	-

Table no. 70 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, gur, Ahmednagar district)

	Karde taluka		Korti taluka					
	Pune	Pimgal- gaon- disa	Pune	Jinti	Pune	Korè- gaon	Pune	Rashin gaon
1808-09	-	-	7.86	6.50	7.58	5.87	-	-
1809-10	-	-	9.02	9.41	5.39	11.63	-	-
-11	-	8.56	-	-	7.06	7.93	7.59	7.61
-12	-	-	6.75	6.11	6.76	5.85	6.66	6.44
-13	-	-	6.02	5.94	6.02	6.50	5.69	5.89
-14	5.88	7.38	7.00	6.71	6.44	6.94	6.24	6.74
-15	8.44	10.88	8.72	6.50	6.82	9.36	7.59	7.63
-16	-	-	8.19	7.89	8.53	8.16	8.16	7.78
-17	6.66	8.25	7.22	7.02	7.54	6.88	7.35	8.02
-18	6.50	8.00	7.02	8.30	6.83	8.69	6.78	7.26
-19	5.65	7.06	6.20	6.72	6.20	7.44	6.09	6.07
1819-20	5.69	6.59	5.84	6.40	5.92	7.05	5.96	6.39
-21	5.32	7.38	4.95	6.18	5.01	6.35	5.31	6.91
-22	6.49	9.29	6.00	7.02	6.06	8.09	5.75	6.71
-23	8.93	14.13	-	-	8.39	9.78	8.14	8.91
-24	8.06	11.75	8.27	10.47	8.26	12.86	8.00	10.03
-25	-	-	-	-	5.82	7.33	5.82	7.91
-26	-	-	5.38	5.06	4.83	6.67	5.20	6.46
-27	-	-	-	-	5.60	8.98	5.23	5.87
-28	-	-	6.68	6.66	6.76	8.24	6.73	10.23

Table no. 71: Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for ghee, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Jamkhed taluka				Karde taluka			
	Pune	Jamkhed	Pune	Kharda	Pune	Narayan gavan	Pune	Pimpal gaon-disa
1808-09	1.60	2.00	-	-	1.52	2.14	-	-
1809-10	2.09	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810-11	1.44	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	1.66	2.40	-	-	1.62	1.43	1.64	2.19
1812-13	1.95	2.18	-	-	-	-	1.96	2.50
1813-14	1.65	2.12	1.65	2.30	1.44	2.49	1.65	2.50
1814-15	1.63	2.00	1.69	2.30	-	-	1.89	2.50
1815-16	1.99	2.27	-	-	-	-	2.01	2.50
1816-17	-	-	1.89	2.88	1.89	2.14	2.00	2.91
1817-18	-	-	-	-	1.47	2.14	1.46	1.88
1818-19	-	-	1.67	1.44	1.63	1.43	1.64	1.88
1819-20	-	-	1.93	3.06	2.24	2.14	2.23	2.81
1820-21	-	-	-	-	2.17	2.49	2.24	2.81
1821-22	-	-	1.55	2.69	2.46	1.78	1.73	2.19
1822-23	-	-	2.10	2.89	1.93	2.40	2.10	2.97
1823-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.51	3.28
1824-25	-	-	1.43	1.96	-	-	-	-
1825-26	2.16	2.48	2.15	1.79	-	-	2.15	2.50
1826-27	-	-	2.36	3.18	-	2.85	2.34	3.13
1827-28	-	-	3.14	4.12	-	-	2.98	3.75

Table no. 71 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, ghee,  
Ahmednagar district)

Karde taluka  
-----  
Pune Ralgean  
shindi

1808-09	-	-
1809-10	1.95	0.95
-11	1.73	2.38
-12	1.49	1.56
-13	1.96	2.15
-14	1.65	2.08
-15	1.55	1.93
-16	1.99	2.38
-17	1.89	2.38
-18	1.45	2.08
-19	-	1.93
1819-20	2.24	2.38
-21	-	-
-22	1.91	2.03
-23	2.10	2.60
-24	2.18	2.54
-25	-	1.81
-26	2.18	2.08
-27	2.43	2.67
-28	3.17	3.56



Table no. 72 : Average yearly 'mokabala' prices in different market towns in Ahmednagar district compared with corresponding prices in Pune city market for salt, 1808-09 to 1827-28 (in seers per rupee)

Years	Jamkhed taluka		Karde taluka			
	Pune	Kharda	Pune	Nighoj	Pune	Ralegan shindi
1808-09	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809-10	-	-	-	-	39.96	24.96
1810-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812-13	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814-15	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815-16	43.93	27.95	-	-	-	-
1816-17	-	-	-	-	41.47	31.20
1817-18	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819-20	42.41	23.12	42.87	31.92	-	-
1820-21	41.01	24.57	-	-	43.03	34.32
1821-22	44.01	24.57	-	-	-	-
1822-23	-	-	-	-	-	37.44
1823-24	38.76	23.72	-	-	38.76	24.96
1824-25	30.62	16.34	30.43	23.94	-	-
1825-26	40.10	26.87	-	-	-	-
1826-27	42.97	30.35	-	-	43.20	35.36
1827-28	44.03	32.86	-	-	-	-

Table no. 72 contd... (Yearly 'mokabala' prices, salt,  
Ahmednagar district)

Korti taluka

	Pune	Jinti	Pune	Kore- gaon	Pune	Rashin
180809	42.44	30.37	43.93	28.62	-	-
1809-10	39.25	25.91	-	-	-	-
-11	40.30	27.64	39.73	27.56	38.88	26.52
-12	38.75	23.87	-	-	39.12	24.30
-13	-	-	34.00	23.85	33.86	20.10
-14	41.75	24.62	41.25	28.26	43.26	28.49
-15	43.40	30.65	-	-	43.14	27.98
-16	43.73	25.71	-	-	43.67	27.35
-17	39.00	27.10	41.46	27.76	39.94	20.23
-18	30.00	21.17	27.88	16.43	25.81	19.46
-19	38.92	21.78	38.85	22.00	38.85	23.40
1819-20	43.18	23.93	43.18	23.91	42.35	28.57
-21	-	-	38.23	27.56	-	-
-22	-	-	44.04	25.38	44.86	25.44
-23	-	-	42.11	29.07	39.54	25.41
-24	43.08	27.52	39.30	25.64	38.36	26.45
-25	25.35	16.08	30.62	18.42	26.76	17.54
-26	42.97	26.88	40.81	30.43	41.11	26.95
-27	46.79	31.90	44.11	33.64	41.67	34.36
-28	-	-	43.43	33.91	43.72	32.92

## E

Wages

(Table no.s 73-75)

In this section are presented: (i) a representative wage structure, (ii) wages of farm workers, and (iii) wages of balutedars, that is, village servants. As wages hardly changed during the period 1805 to 1830, no time series have been prepared.

Sources: A large number of different Rumals from various sections in the Pune Archives like Paimash Daftar, Prant Ajmas Pune, Ghadni, have been used. Some relevant data is also taken from works, like, Selections from the Satara Raja's and the Peshwas' Diaries, ed. by G.C. Vad (Pune, 1905-1913).

Table no. 73

Representative wage structure of 124 occupations  
in Pune region in c. 1805-1830 A.D.

Summary of income-groups and types of occupations  
covered

I,	Rs. 1000 and above per month:
1.	Army chief
II	Rs. 300 to Rs. 999 per month:
2-5.	Mamlatdar Chief Judge etc.
III	Rs. 100 to Rs. 299 per month:
6-8.	Army Lieutenant English writer etc.
IV	Rs. 50 to Rs. 99 per month:
9-12.	European surgeon Maratha fort officer etc.
V	Rs. 30 to Rs. 49 per month:
13-18.	Chief clerk Kotwal of Pune etc.
VI	Rs. 10 to Rs. 29 per month:
19-56.	Revenue clerk Temple clerk Carpenter Tailor Havaldar Overseer etc.
VII	Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per month:
57-92.	Brahman cook Clerk Store-keeper Soldier Domestic servant Water carrier etc.
VIII	Below Rs. 5 per month:
93-124.	Sweeper Gardener Watchman Hired labourer Boy servant Cattle grazer etc.

Table no. 73: Representative wage structure of 124 occupations in Pune region in c. 1805-1830 A.D.

(Sources: A. Published: 1) Selections from the Satara Raja's and the Peshwas' Diaries, ed. by G.C. Vad (Pune, 1905-1913); 2) Quarterly of the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal 65:1-4 1986-87; 3) Green, H. The Deccan ryots and their land tenure (Bombay, 1852)

B. Unpublished: 1) Pune Archives, Prant Ajmas Pune: Rumal no.s 7, 46-49, 51, 65, 66, 441, 569, 576, 578, 581; 2) Pune Archives, Ghadni: Rumal no. 607 (Kothrud temple papers); 3) Bombay Archives, Revenue Dept: Vol. 154 of 1826)

(The wages were paid on different period-bases such as daily, monthly and yearly, for different occupations. Some were also casual employees. Some received adiseri, or corn-allowance, in cash or kind. All the wage figures given below are computed in terms of rupees on monthly basis. The wages given here do not include traditional perquisites prevalent in the 19th century society, like bakka, maan paan, poast, etc.)

Mode of payment as in the original: Y = Yearly M = Monthly D = Daily C = Casual

Occupation	Computed monthly wage (in Rs.)	Mode of Payment as in the original (in Rs.)	Remarks
<b>I <u>Rs. 1000 and above per month:</u></b>			
1. European Chief of the Army	2000.00	M 2000	
<b>II <u>Rs. 300 to Rs. 999 per month:</u></b>			
2. Mamlatdar	500.00	M 500	
3. Chief Judge (under Maratha administration)	500.00	M 500	
4. European Army Captain	300.00	M 300	

Table no. 73 contd... (Wage structure, Pune region, c 1805-1830)

Occupation	Computed monthly wage (in Rs.)	Mode of payment as in the original (in Rs.)	Remarks
5. Head Native Revenue Officer (Duftardar)	250.00	. M 250	
III <u>Rs. 100 to Rs. 299 per month:</u>			
6. European Army lieutenant	150.00	M 150	
7. English writer	100.00	M 100	
8. Munshee (A Persian Secretary)	100.00	M 100	
IV <u>Rs. 50 to Rs. 99 per month:</u>			
9. European Surgeon	65.00	M 65	
10. Indian Commander in the British Army	60.00	M 60	
11. English writer	50.00	M 50	
12. Maratha Fort Officer (Killedar)	50.00	M 50	
V <u>Rs. 30 to Rs. 49 per month:</u>			
13. Police Superintendent of Pune city (Kotwal)	41.67	Y 500	
14. Chief Clerk (Awwal Karkun)	41.67	Y 500	
15. Subhedar in the British Army	40.00	M 40	
16. Native Doctor	40.00	M 40	

1/2

Table no. 73 contd... (Wage structure, Pune region, c 1805-1830)

Occupation	Computed monthly wage (in Rs.)	Mode of payment as in the original (in Rs.)	Remarks
17. Clerk in the British Army (Karkun)	30.00	M 30	
18. Brahman ('Aashrit' - for performing religious rites etc.)	30.00	D 1	
VI <u>Rs. 10 to Rs. 29 per month:</u>			
19. Police Superintendent of a small town (under Maratha administration)	25.00	M 25	
20. Presiding Officer in the District Civil Court (Amin)	25.00	Y 300	
Clerk I			
21. Revenue clerk	25.00	M 25	
22. Temple clerk	25.00	Y 300	
Clerk II			
23. Clerk in charge of public free boarding (Annachhatra)	20.83	Y 250	
Clerk III			
24. Revenue clerk	20.00	M 20	
Clerk IV			
25. Temple clerk	15.00	M 15	
Clerk V			
26. Clerk under Kamavisdar	12.50	Y 150	
27. Temple clerk	12.50	Y 150	

Table no. 73 contd... (Wage structure, Pune region, c 1805-1830)

Occupation	Computed monthly wage (in Rs.)	Mode of payment as in the original (in Rs.)	Remarks
Clerk VI			
28. Clerk under Kotwal	10.42	Y 125	
29. Treasury clerk (Potnis)	10.42	Y 125	
Clerk VII			
30. Temple clerk	10.00	M 10	
31. Brahman ('Aashrit) I	25.00	M 25	
32. " " II	20.00	M 20	
33. " " III	15.00	D 0.50	
34. Records clerk (Majmudar)	24.17	Y 290	
35. District Revenue Administrator (Diwan)	22.92	Y 275	
36. Jamatdar	20.00	M 20	
37. Accountant (Phadnis)	16.67	Y 200	
38. Carpenter I	15.00	M 15	
39. " II	12.00	M 12	
40. " III	10.00	M 10	
41. Bricklayer I	15.00	M 15	
42. " II	12.00	M 12	
43. " III	10.00	M 10	



Table no. 73 contd... (Wage structure, Pune region, c 1805-1830)

Occupation	Computed monthly wage (in rupees)	Mode of payment as in the original (in Rs.)	Remarks
44. Stone-cutter	15.00	M 15	
45. Tailor	15.00	M 15	
46. Hired Pony with a driver	15.00	M 15	
47. Hired Cart with a driver	15.00	M 15	
48. Temple Singer (Surnachi)	15.00	M 15	
49. Accounts clerk (Dufturdar)	12.50	Y 150	
50. Apprentice Brahman (Shagird)	12.50	M 12.50	
51. Non-commissioned officer in the British Army (Havaladar)	12.00	M 12	
52. Head palanquin bearer (Bhoi)	12.00	M 12	
53. Brahman for fetching 10,000 leaves of 'Bel' tree everyday	12.00	M 12	(In addition, for purchasing a white kambal, got Rs. 2, and another Rs. 2 for a khadi sack and a rumal)
54. Overseer (Naik)	10.00	M 10	
55. Brahman Temple Watchman	10.00	M 10	
56. Temple Drum-beater (Nagarchi)	10.00	M 10	

Table no. 73 contd... (Wage structure, Pune region, c 1805-1830)

Occupation	Computed monthly wage (in Rs.)	Mode of payment as in the original (in Rs.)	Remarks
VII <u>Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per month:</u>			
57. Brahman Cook I	9.00	M 9	
58. " II	8.00	M 8	
59. " III	7.50	M 7.50	
60. " IV	7.00	M 7	
61. Brahman temple priest	8.33	Y 100	
62. Clerk I (under Kamavisdar)	8.33	Y 100	
63. II (Asst. clerk in public free boarding)	6.00	M 6	
64. III (Writer)	5.00	M 5	
65. Naik in the British Army	8.00	M 8	
66. Drum-beater in the British Army (Tamburchi)	8.00	M 8	
67. Flute-player in the British Army	8.00	M 8	
68. Cavalry-man (in the Maratha Army)	8.00	M 8	
69. Store-keeper on the fort	8.00	M 8	
70. Palanquin bearer (Bhoi) I	8.00	M 8	
71. " " II	6.00	M 6	
72. Apprentice under Carpenter	7.50	M 7.50	
73. Temple Singer (Surnachi) I	7.00	M 7	
74. " (Gavai) II	6.25	Y 75	

Table no. 73 contd... (Wage structure, Pune region, c 1805-1830)

Occupation	Computed monthly wage (in rupees)	Mode of payment as in the original (in rupees)	Remarks
75. Indian Soldier in the British Army	6.00	M 6	
76. Peon in the British Revenue Dept.	6.00	M 6	
77. Hired Bullock with a driver	6.00	M 6	
78. Kitchen helper (Khatpati) I	6.00	M 6	
79. " " II	5.00	M 5	
80. Maratha Foot-soldier I (Pyada)	6.00	Y 72*	
81. " " II (working with cavalry, Shibandi)	5.00	Y 60*	
82. Royal canopy-bearer (Aftagirya)	5.50	Y 66	
83. Messenger in the British Army (Jasud, Halkara)	5.00	M 5	
84. Torch-bearer in the British Revenue Dept. (Mashalchi)	5.00	M 5	
85. Navyman (Khalashi in the Maratha Army)	5.00	M 5	
86. Temple Gurav	5.00	M 5**	
87. Temple Drum-beater (Nagarchi)	5.00	Y 60	
88. Hour-striker (Ghadyalchi)	5.00	M 5	
89. Domestic Servant (Kamathi)	5.00	M 5**	
90. Porter to bring plantain leaves in public free boarding	5.00	M 5	

Table no. 73 contd... (Wage structure, Pune region, c 1805-1830)

Occupation	Computed monthly wage (in rupees)	Mode of payment as in the original (in Rs.)	Remarks
91. Scavenger (Bhanggi or Halalkhor)	5.00	M 5**	
92. Water-carrier (Pankya)	5.00	M 5	(In addition, got Rs. 1.25 for purchasing two kambals in the rainy season)
VIII <u>Below Rs. 5 per month:</u>			
93. Sweeper and cleaner in the temple I	4.50	M 4.50*	
94. " II	4.00	M 4*	
95. Gardener	4.50	M 4.50*	
96. Porter to carry provision from Pune to Kothrud	4.50	M 4.50	
Foot-soldier (Pyada)			
97. Watchman in free public boarding I	4.25	M 4.25	
98. " II	4.00	M 4	
99. " III	3.50	M 3.50	
100. " IV	3.25	M 3.25	
101. " V	3.00	M 3	
102. Water-bearer (Bhisti)	4.00	M 4	
Torch-bearer (Mashalchi)			
103. in the British Army; under the Kamavisdar etc. I	4.00	M 4	
104. in the temple II	3.25	M 3.25	

Table no. 73 contd... (Wage structure, Pune region, c 1805-1830)

Occupation	Computed monthly wage (in rupees)	Mode of payment as in the original (in Rs.)	Remarks
105. Cook	4.00	M 4	
106. Kitchen helper (Khatpati)	4.00	M 4	
107. Trumpet blower (Karnekari)	4.00	M 4	
108. Guard of a meadow (Kurnya)	4.00	M 4	
109. Palanquin-bearer (Bhoi)	4.00	M 4	
110. Domestic Servant (Kamathi)	3.88	Rs. 7.75 every two months	
111. Hired labourer	3.75	C Re. 0.13 per day	
112. Domestic Female Servant I	3.50	M 3.50	
113. " " " II	2.00	Y 24	
114. Domestic Female Slave (Kunbin)	3.00	M 3	
115. Arms Attendant (Khasbardar)	3.44	Rs. 6.88 every two months	
116. Cymbals-player (Zanji)	3.00	M 3	
117. Boy servant	3.00	M 3	
118. Helper at free public boarding I	3.00	M 3	
119. " " " II	2.00	M 2	
120. Attendant for issuing corn to stable (Dānekari)	2.50	Rs. 5 every two months	

Table no. 73 contd... (Wage structure, Pune region, c 1805-1830)

Occupation	Computed monthly wage (in rupees)	Mode of payment as in the original (in Rs.)	Remarks
121. Camel-driver (Saarwaan)	2.50	Rs. 5 every two months	
122. Horse-boy	2.00	M 2	
123. Tambourine-beater (Dafgar)	1.50	M 1.50	
124. Cattle-grazer	0.75	Y 9	(In addition, received 32 seers of corn per month)

\* Paid for eleven months (Akarmashi) only

\*\* Re. 0.50 per month was cut on account of (i) Akarmashi, and (ii) Surnisi

Table no. 74: Wages of farm workers in Pune and Sholapur (1830-31 A.D.)

Here, two acres of irrigated land in Sholapur region and a plot of 54 acres of dry land in Pune region are considered. The sources are Paimash Rupal Numbers 134 and 165, respectively. Amounts expressed in rupees denote Ankushi Rupees. (In the case of adult male, adult female, and child male full-timers, the value of annual subsistence - needs received by them at the average prices of respective goods during 1808-09 to 1827-28 A.D. are taken into account)

No.	Work	Payment as per original	Payment per month (worked out)	Explanation	Remarks	Region
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Adult male full-timer		Rs. 3.31	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foodgrains received: Food consumption of the male adult: Jowar/Bajra - 1 seer per day Pulses - 2 seers per month Salt - 1 seer (capacity) per month Chillies - 1/2 seer (weight) per month</li> <li>Component of interest on pre-harvest investment if any</li> <li>Cash payment for clothing, etc. (Rs. 20 per annum)</li> </ol>	<p>Farm consumption was eliminated from consideration in the original, since it did not represent actual money payment. We have made adjustment for the same</p> <p>The full-timer worked on 340 days in a year. Thirteen days were previously fixed holidays; and twelve days of casual leave was allowed. Bullocks worked on 250 days.</p>	Pune

Table no. 74 contd... (Wages of farm workers, Pune and Sholapur)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Adult male full-timer (Senior)		Rs. 2.96	1. Foodgrains received: Jowar - 1 seer per day Pulses - 3 seers per month Salt - 1.59 seers (standard weight) per month Retail Re. 0.91 per year 2. Component of interest on pre-harvest investment if any 3. Cash payment for clothing, etc. (Rs. 18.28 per annum)			Sholapur
3. Adult male full-timer (Junior)		Rs. 2.58	Cash payment for the Junior was Rs. 13.71 per annum		The wage of the junior worker differed with respect to the component of cash payment only	Sholapur
4. Adult female full-timer		Rs. 1.96	1. Food consumption was reckoned as three-fourth of that of the male adult 2. Component of interest on pre-harvest investment if any 3. Cash payment for clothing, etc. Rs. 8.75 per annum		The female adult got 2 sarees, 4 cholkhan, 1 kamble, 1 pasodi, 1 footwear, and Re. 0.50 extra out of Rs. 8.75	Pune

...



Table no. 74 contd... (Wages of farm workers, Pune and Sholapur)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Child male full-timer		Rs. 2.23	1. Food consumption was reckoned as three-fourth of that of the male adult			Pune
			2. Component of interest on pre-harvest investment if any			
			3. Cash payment of clothing, etc. (Rs. 12 per annum)			
6. Casual worker engaged in weeding etc.	Annas 1.50 Ankushi per day	Rs. 2.81			Females and males were paid on par in this case	Sholapur
7. Casual worker plucking chillies	Anna one Ankushi per day	Rs. 1.88			Only females were engaged	Sholapur
8. Adult female harvesting jowar	Per day 2.25 seers of jowar	Rs. 2.70	Cutting 150 sheaves a day			Pune
9. Adult female harvesting bajra	Per day 2 seers of bajra	Rs. 3.00	Cutting 200 sheaves a day			Pune

Table no. 74 contd... (Wages of farm workers, Pune and Sholapur)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
10.	Workers engaged in sugar-cane processing with lesser skills including helpers to skilled workers	Annas 2 Belapuri per day	Rs. 3.43		Sugar-cane pluckers, skinners, carriers, cutters, etc.	Sholapur
11.	Workers engaged in sugar-cane processing with higher skills	Annas 4 Belapuri per day	Rs. 6.85		Gur expert and crushing mill operator	Sholapur
12.	Owner of the sugar-cane crusher	Annas 4 Belapuri per day	Rs. 3.43	Rs. 6.85		Sholapur
13.	Owner of the boiling pot making gur	Annas 8 Belapuri per day	Rs. 13.71			Sholapur

Table no. 75: Baluta shares in the farm produce of Kasba Khed in Pune Subha in 1829 A.D. according to the ranking order of the balutedars

(Source: Paimash Rumal no. 102)

I Sugarcane baluta per one kache (small) bigha, or 0.43 acre

Ranking order	No.	Balutedar	No. of sugarcanes recd. every day during the operation of Gural, i.e. gur boiling	Weight of gur recd. on the third day of gur boiling seers	Weight of gur recd. at the end of gur boiling seers	Weight of total gur received seers	Any specific function at Gural	
First	1.	Carpenter	10	1.25	6.00	7.25	Round-the-clock duty; looking after and adjusting the crusher	
	2.	Washerman	10	1.25	6.00	7.25		
	3.	Coboler	10	1.25	6.00	7.25		
	4.	Mahar	10	1.25	6.00	7.25		
Second	5.	Blacksmith	5	0.75	4.00	4.75	In the case the gur remains liquid, the potter gets every 21st small pot full of the liquid.  Mang provides leather components of the crusher	
	6.	Potter	5	0.75	4.00	4.75		
	7.	Barber	5	0.75	4.00	4.75		
	8.	Mang	5	0.50	3.00	3.50		
Third	9.	Brahman	2.50	0.25	2.50	2.75	Gurav has to propitiate Ganapati idol everyday	
	10.	Gurav	2.50	0.13	2.75	2.88		
	11.	Mulana	2.50	0.25	2.50	2.75		
	12.	Koli	5	0.25	2.50	2.75		
						Total	57.88	

Table no.75 contd... (Baluta shares in the farm produce of Kasba Khed)

IIA Baluta on dry farms per one pake (large) bigha, or one acre: Bajra (Columns 1 to 13) and Jowar (Column 14)

Ranking order	No.	Balutedar	Number of households mentioned	Number of unthrashed sheaves received	Total no. of unthrashed sheaves grown	Proportion of grains received at the final time	Quantity of grain reced. at the time of sowing (Biwad)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							seers
First	1.	Carpenter	2	125	4000	1/32	2
	2.	Washerman	1	100	4000	1/40	-
	3.	Cobbler	2	125	4000	1/32	-
	4.	Mahar	24 workers: 3 ranks among Mahars them- selves	225 (i.e. 100+75+ 50)	4000	1/27	-
Second	5.	Blacksmith	1	60	4000	1/67	1
	6.	Potter	1	50	4000	1/80	-
	7.	Barber	2	60	4000	1/67	-
	8.	Mang	2	50	4000	1/80	1
Third	9.	Brahman	1	30	4000	1/133	-
	10.	Gurav	1	30	4000	1/133	-
	11.	Mulana	1	30	4000	1/133	-
	12.	Koli	1	30	4000	1/133	-

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Table no. 75 contd... (Baluta shares in the farm produce of Kasba Khed, IIA: baluta on dry farms)

Quantity of grain recd. at the time of grain formation (Nimbur)	Quantity of grain recd. at the time of binding sheaves	Quantity of grain recd. at the final time	Residual grains received	Any other component received	Average quantity of jowar received	Remarks
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	
2	6	40	2	-	36	Carpenter
-	-	32	-	-	26	Washerman
1	-	40	2	-	36	Cobbler
-	31 (10+10+11)	96	6 (including jowar)	50	96	The three sections among mahars are mentioned as Mahar, Mahetar and Yeskar.
1	6	20	3	-	26	Blacksmith
1	6	18	-	1	22	Potter
1	6	20	-	-	26	Barber
1	6	18	-	-	22	Mang
1	3	12	-	-	16	Brahman
1	3	12	-	-	16	Gurav
1	3	12	-	-	16	Mulana
1	3	12	-	-	18	'Koli' says that he gets slightly more than the preceding three parties.

The share of the secondary crop grown along with the principal one, e.g. Turi, Matki, Gram, Udid etc. is shown as varying between 1/80 and 1/48 even for the balutedars of the first rank each except Mahars. Mahars got somewhat higher share. The share of the second rank turned out to be between 1/160 and 1/72 each. The parties in the third rank claimed about 1/240th part of the produce each.

Thus, the share of these crops (pulses and other occasional grains) claimed by balutedars was much smaller than that in the case of crops like bajra and jowar.

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Table no. 75 contd... (Baluta shares in the farm produce of Kasba Khed)

IIB Baluta on dry farms per one pake (large) bigha, or one acre: Secondary crops

Ranking order	No.	Balutedars	Secondary crop on a large bigha of dry land		
			Turi	Matki	Sarmandi Gram
			seers	seers	seers
First	1.	Carpenter	2	3	6
	2.	Washerman	2	2.50	5
	3.	Cobbler	2	3	6
	4.	Mahar	8	8	-
-----					
	5.	Blacksmith	2	2	5
	6.	Potter	1.50	1.50	4
	7.	Barber	1.50	1.50	4
	8.	Mang	1.50	1.50	4
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	9.	Brahman	1	1	2
	10.	Gurav	1	1	2
	11.	Mulana	1	1	2
	12.	Koli	1	1	2

Table no. 75 contd... (Baluta shares in the farm produce of Kasba Khed)

III Baluta on irrigated farms per one pake (large) bigha or one acre

Ranking order	No.	Balutedars	Crops raised on a pake bigha of irrigated land							
			Groundnut (weight)	Bajra	Khapla Wheat	Tusa Gram	Chillies (weight)	Brinjal (weight)	Rala	Onion (weight)
			seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers
First	1.	Carpenter	25	48	-	48	150	150	48	200
	2.	Washerman	20	40	40	-	125	125	40	160
	3.	Cobbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.	Mahar	50	40	20	-	75	37.50	-	200
Second	5.	Blacksmith	20	36	36	-	100	100	36	160
	6.	Potter	17	30	28	-	90	90	28	120
	7.	Barber	17	30	28	-	90	90	28	120
	8.	Mang	17	30	28	-	90	90	28	120
Third	9.	Brahman	10	16	16	-	35	35	16	20
	10.	Gurav	10	16	16	-	35	35	16	20
	11.	Mulana	10	16	16	-	35	35	16	20
	12.	KKoli	10	16	16	-	35	35	16	20

Crops grown on irrigated land getting water from a stream are given as groundnut, bajra, khapla wheat, tusa gram, chillies, brinjal and onion. The shares for bajra and onion are relatively higher as usual. Balutedars of the first and second rank are shown as getting the crops under 3 to 5 square sticks of land under groundnut whereas those in the third did not have this privilege; they got specified quantities.