



**Intensive Educational
District Development Project
Jalgaon**

[Maharashtra State]

PRELIMINARY REPORT

by

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**Govt. of Maharashtra
Education Department**

March 1971.

INTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

JALGAON

(Maharashtra)

^A
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JALGAON.

E D E C A T I O N - D E P A R T M E N T

GOVT. OF M A H A R A S H T R A March 1971.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N .

Immediately after the publication of the report of the Education Commission (1964-66) the Government of Maharashtra issued a White Paper to invite discussions on various issues concerning education at all levels. For more than a year the White Paper was discussed with great interest all over the State. It had evinced interest from outside the Maharashtra State also. Taking into consideration the views expressed by legislators, social workers, educationists, teachers at all levels, and all those who were interested in education, the Government of Maharashtra issued their Policy Statement regarding the Reconstruction of Education in the Maharashtra State in February 1970. Since then and even before that the State Government have taken a number of steps in modernising education in the State as a follow-up of the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66). The establishment of the Intensive Educational District Development Project for Jalgaon district with the help of the Government of India is one of such steps.

The idea of setting up of Intensive Educational District Development Projects to study the educational problems was given effect first at Bellary, Mysore State in June 1970. Dr. S. N. Saraf, Director, Bureau of Pilot Projects, Adult Education & Statistics, Ministry of Education, Government of India has prepared a preliminary report on Bellary district

It was expected that the Project Officers of the other Intensive Educational District Development Projects, should also prepare a similar report in respect of their respective district. This preliminary report gives an idea about Jalgaon district as it is to-day and also spells out the educational needs of the district on the basis of the information available. Part I of the report defines its content, organisation, evaluation and financing. As the objectives of the Jalgaon Project are broadly the same as those of the Bellary project certain material from Dr. S. N. Saraf's report have been quoted verbatim here. Part II of the report contains maps, statistical tables and certain other information.

I would like to express my gratitude to the authorities of the various departments of the Government of Maharashtra and the Jalgaon Zilla Parishad who have helped me in compiling this report.

G. M. Bomblay,
Project Officer,
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SECTION - I

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT.

1) The Government of Maharashtra in collaboration with the Government of India has started the Intensive Educational District Development Project at Jalgaon (Maharashtra) in August'1970. This is one of the four such projects launched in the country. The other three are :-

- 1) Bellary(Mysore State)
- 2) Darbhanga.....(Bihar State)
- 3) Sangrur(Punjab State)

The Jalgaon Project was inaugurated by Dr " K R " Rao Union Minister for Education & Youth Services. New Delhi. under the Presidentship of Shri Madhukarrao Chaudhari, Minister for Education, Maharashtra State on September, 20, 1970 at Jalgaon.

2/- The general objectives of the Intensive Educational District Development Projects have been defined by the Union Minister for Education in his speech he gave while inaugurating the Bellary Project on June 3rd, 1970. They are as follows :--

- a) To identify and try out concrete programmes for linking up the educational structure in the District with its overall economic and social development, with special reference to employment, productivity & social justice.

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- b) To start an experiment in the vocational
tion of education imparted in the dist
in its elementary schools and high sc
- c) To start experiments in dealing with the
problems of wastage and stagnation in
the lag in girls' Education, the handicap
faced in the education of scheduled cast
~~tribes~~ tribes and other backward commun
of continuing education for school drop
and of liquidating adult illiteracy.
- d) To experiment with the ways and means for
attaining these objectives with minimum
additional financial inputs while making
maximum use of existing facilities and
mobilising public co-operation and support
for the different items in the programme.
The project should provide an adequate
Educational base for Intensive Educational
District Development ~~xxx~~ & social betterment.

3/- ~~xxxxxx~~ This preliminary report relates to Jalgaon
District/which has been selected for intensive educational
development. The Annexure in Part II ^{of} ~~the~~ Report gives,
brief, the ^{current} position about demographic data and an idea about
the trends of development in Jalgaon District as a result of
the development plans to be implemented during the
Five Year Plan. Demographic ~~and~~ socio-economic details have
been given in ~~the~~ tables 1 to 28 in Part II.

4/- A review of the existing economic position in Jalgaon district as explained in the Annexure and Tables 1 to 28 shows that the economy of the district is mainly agricultural. 69.4% of the total area was under agriculture in the year 1967-68. Intensified ^{efforts} are made towards raising the per acre yield of different crops by adopting modern methods of agriculture. In the year 1967-68, out of the total areas shown, more than one third was under the intensive agricultural area programme. There is a marked rise in the area cultivated for producing bananas, oranges, bajra, and cotton. The per acre yield has also shown a definite rise in the case of jawar, gram, sugarcane and cotton. The area under irrigation has increased from 92,000 acres as in 1959-60 to 1.34 lakh acres in 1967-68. During the period of ten years from 1956 to 1966 we find a marked departure in agricultural practices by way of modernisation. The wooden ploughs have given place to iron ones in most of the cases. The oil engine irrigation pumps have increased in number from 2656 to 10,829 and these operated ^{by} electricity from 83 to 2577. As many as 264 tractors were used in 1966 as against 38 in 1956. Minerals are almost absent in this district. The number of factories is increasing in this district and it is hoped that a number of agro-based industries will be develop in the near future. This will help raising the per capita income of the people in the district.

5/- Electrification is a major agent of change in the Socio-economic life of the people. Modernisation has taken place with the steep rise in the consumption of electric energy from 4,160 to 40,925 K.V.Hs. in 1968 As against 14 villages in 1959-60 as many as 529 villages have been electrified in 1967-68.

Contd...4/-

~~Progress~~

In 1955 the use of electricity in the agricultural process was almost unknown. Today more than 30,000 K.W.Hs. are consumed for this purpose. In 1967-68 the Industrial plants consumed 5,941 K.W.Hs. as against the meagre amount of 922 K.W.Hs. in 1955. With the increase in the consumption of electricity the district will face a number of emerging occupations for which trained manpower will be necessary.

6/- The trend of modernisation in the fields of agriculture and industry is laying greater and greater demands on the use of science and technology. This, in turn demands skilled personnel to meet the needs of the production and use of different kinds of tools and their maintenance. The education of the district will have to be geared to these emerging needs. An attempt will be made to relate the development of education with the economic and social growth of the district and the country as a whole.

9/-

the .
 For education last decade has really
 been a decade of expansion. Although the increase in the
 number of primary schools from 1519 in 1960-61 to 1657 in
 1968-69 is not very much the enrolment in them, has shown a
 definite growth . It has grown from ~~20x~~ 2.41 lakhs to
 3.47 lakhs. In respect of Secondary schools, the growth is
 well defined . They have grown from 48 to 185 and in 1970-71
 they are 205. The enrolment in these secondary schools has
 almost doubled during the period. The State of Maharashtra
 follows a seven years pattern of primary education. In the
~~xxxxxxx~~ year 1970. There is a secondary school for
 every eight primary schools and ~~xxx~~ for every 2.5 full -
 fledged primary schools i.e. middle schools . The expansion
 is very rapid but it has affected the Standards adversely.
 The Results of the secondary school certificate examination speak
 of the following standards and the wastage very eloquently.
 The rapid ~~xxxxxxx~~ expansion has tried to satisfy the
 peoples hunger for education but at the same time has created
 a number of problems. The buildings are inadequate to meet the
 demands of expansion. The system has failed to create a sense
 of social service and respect for manual labour among the
 youth. The lack of vocationalisation of education has
 created a big gulf between the world of work and the world of
 education. There is a marked mis-match between the educated
 people seeking employment and the occupations emerging out of
 the developmental activities. The non student youth also
 do not find any suitable programmes from meeting their
 educational needs and enriching their social and cultural
 life. Programmes like functional literacy have begun
 demanding out immediate attention.

SECTION II.Educational Development -Review of ProjectsIX & Programmes.

7/- Tables 29 to 55 give important data about the educational developments in Jalgaon District. It is evident that the number of institutions has grown from 1,563 in 1960-61 to 1,848 in 1968-69, the enrolment has grown from 2.74 lakhs to 4.23 lakhs. The number of school teachers has grown from 6,636 to 11,398, the direct expenditure has increased from Rs.89.17 lakhs to Rs.3.44 lakhs during the above mentioned period. In 1966-67 in all 790 Students were on the roll of the Polytechnic and the Industrial Training Institute in the district. The number rose to 939 in 1968-69.

8/- 34 % of the total population was literate in 1961, the females being 18 % only. The percentage of literacy in the rural area was 30.5 % totally and it was only 14.5 % among females. In the urban areas 30 % females were literates* as against 60.7 % males. In 1951 the total literacy percentage was 28.2 % and it was 9.2 % among females. In the urban areas 39.3 % persons were literate the females being 9.2 % . In the rural areas 39.3 % were literate, the females being only 21.3 % . The raise in the percentage of literacy from 1951-1961 has been as ~~xxxx~~ slow as ^{5.8} ~~5.3~~ % . However, the rate of raise of literacy in the females is slightly higher, i.e. 6.2 % . During the last decade strenuous efforts were made to eradicate illiteracy by launching the Gram ~~Shiksha~~ Shikshan Mohim. It is hoped that the percentage of literacy will show a steep rise in the 1971 Census Statistics.

Cont.....6/-

10/- Comprehensive education plan - in a comprehensive for the educational development of the district, a suggestive list of programmes which could be taken up for implementation is indicated below.

- i) Education of selected number of children in pre primary schools.
- ii) extending education for all children in the age group 6-14 through the provision of additional schooling facilities and by plugging wastage and stagnation introduction of continuation classes, education of girls and of the children of schedule caste and tribes.
- iii) Introduction of work work experience.
- iv) vocationalisation of education at the school stage with a view to making education employment-oriented for middle level jobs.
- v) Pre service and in-service training programmes for teachers.
- vi) provision of higher education, general and non-professional in relation to the requirement of the district economy,
- vii) literacy and education of the adults in the age group 15-44 its initial phase and functional literacy,
- viii) Introduction of programmes of national social service, National Sports organisation in selected institutions

- ix) organisation of youth activities directly beneficial to the community and of welfare programmes directly beneficial to the youth.
- x) development of a few selected institutions for talented students
- xi) organisation of library services, and
- xii) improvement of standards of education at all levels through the provision of additional physical facilities and adequate teaching staff of the requisite level.

Organising programmes, covering all the above ~~xxx~~ areas would involve large financial commitments. To drive maximum output with minimum input it will be necessary to try pilot projects in this areas in different part of the country so that approaches, the preparation, the processes ⁱⁿ implementing programmes and their results could be studied under controlled conditions. The information thus gained would be disseminated to the rest of the country to launch the programmes with greater facility and benefit. Jalgaon district along with the other three districts will serve a laboratory for this purpose.

11/-

It has to be recognised that all the programmes need not be launched at once and the same time in the project area.

A scheme of priorities based on the close study of local conditions will have to be drawn carefully and a strategy will have to be laid down so that we could derive maximum benefits from the limited inputs of given resources. The Intensive Educational District Development Project will have to schedule programmes carefully in the light of the potentials available not only with the educational department but with the other departments also. To begin with, less ambitious but more practical plans will be taken up. The scope of activities will be enlarged at a later stage so that the experience of planning and implementation is at hand to avoid major pitfalls.

12/-

The coverage of population under Pilot
Programmes.

Any programme of education, training and extension to be effective, will have to cover the following categories of persons.

- 1) Students who are enrolled in various stages of education.
- 2) Persons upto the age group of 18 or so who have dropped out of school at various levels and are engaged in farming and allied occupations and non-farming vocations, and ..
- 3) Persons, of the age group 14-45 who have not attended schools and are illiterate and are working on farms, factories and other occupations.

Contd...../-

The educational system will have to be so remodelled that all these categories of persons in Jalgaon district get requisite education and training.

13/- SURVEYS & STUDIES. In order to formulate educational Development programmes on sound lines, which can meet the requirements* of the district in the light of the three broad population categories indicated in Para 12, it would be necessary to take up the ~~xxxx~~ following two types of surveys and studies. In fact the findings of these surveys should be available before the programmes are formulated and implemented.

- 1) Survey of the extent to which areas or communities within the district are served with the facilities for various levels of education, including collection of information about oversized and undersized classes, classwise enrolment, details of stock, enrolments of girls and of children of schedule caste/class by class and institution by institution preparation of a fairly rough inventory of the needs of each institutions and survey of the local sources available ~~xxx~~ for building up supporting/improving the proposed ~~xxxx~~ structure of education and training.
- & tribes.

2) Survey of the type conducted by the Maharashtra Government in respect of the Osmanabad District indicates the positions of shortage and surplus categories of personnel, emerging, developing and dying occupations, the current occupational status of the persons who have either dropped out of schools in some class or have not gone to schools at all, and their needs for occupational education and training.

14/

Pending the finalisation of these two comprehensive surveys, some of the important programmes of development, for which necessary preliminary work may be initiated urgently, are discussed in the following paras. The programmes as mentioned in para 12 have been designed for three groups of persons in the district.

15/ I-Educational Programmes for School Going Children

The programmes of expansion of schooling facilities, qualitative improvement of education and vocationalisation of education are very much interlinked. An attempt has been made to identify a few selected programmes which are immediately relevant to the social and economic development of Jalgaon District.

Contd...12/-

16/- EXPANSION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:-

Provision of universal primary education for children upto the age of 14 is one of the important Constitutional Directives.

74.01% of the children belonging to the 6 to 14 years age-group were on the rolls of primary schools in Jalgaon District on 31.3.1970. Only 33.5% of the 11 to 14 years age-group were attending classes VI to VIII in the year 1968-69. It is suggested that the percentage of students enrolled in classes I to VII may be raised to 100 in 1978-79 i.e. the end of Fifth Plan.

17) The target set out to achieve the constitutional Directive means that the enrolment in the primary schools should be raised from 3.53 lakhs in 1970 to 5.60 lakhs in 1978-79. This means an additional enrolment of 2.07 lakh students and a provision of about 5200 teachers additionally. The problems of the enrolment of girls is more acute.

18/- The major tasks involved in achieving the targets would be :-

- a) Reducing wastage and stagnation,
- b) enrolling girls in the age group 6-14 in large numbers.
- c) Providing schooling facilities for a large number of children in the age group 11-14,
- d) extending educational facilities for the children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

22/- Education of Scheduled Castes :-

According to 1961 Census the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes was 1.60 lakhs or 9.05 per cent of the total population of the district.

The scheduled tribes were 98 thousand in number. In the year 1969-70 75% of the age-group from the scheduled castes and tribes (32,375) were on the rolls of primary schools. This shows that there are about 11,000 children to be brought to schools yet. The number of pupils belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes hearing in the secondary schools and institutions of higher ~~xxxxxxx~~ education was only 3,919 and 130 only.

23/- There is an Ashram School at Pal with enrolment of 70 students belonging to the scheduled tribes. This is a residential primary school. There are some hostels run by the voluntary agencies for the benefit of the students belonging to scheduled castes and tribes.

24/- The lag in the progress of education among the scheduled castes and tribes is a matter of concern. The efficiency of different methods in promoting education among these sections of the community should be tested by implementing suitable programmes for them in certain areas. It has been decided to ~~xxxxxxx~~ initiate programmes in this connection in Farola taluka. The results of the pilot programme will be of great use in showing a way in solving this nation-wide problem.

The ~~Rajawadpurika~~ project will also find in what ways the programmes for the pupils belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes can be linked up with the programmes of the Social Welfare Department.

25/- The experience gained through the pilot projects will help in the proper formulation of programmes for achieving the constitutional Directive in respect of primary education all over the country.

26/- Secondary Education:-

In the year 1968-69 there were 38,000 students on roll in standards IX to XI. They formed 28.2% of the population of the age group 14-17. This goes to say that there are still 71.8% of this age group outside the schools. Out of these only 1577 could avail of the technical education available in the district in its technical schools and the Industrial Training Institute. There are 205 secondary schools in the district. The Second Educational survey has suggested that this district should have 263 secondary schools totally.

Quality Programmes.

27/- Intensive Coaching of Weaker Students:-

The percentage of passes at the various public examinations is a very important index of showing the effectiveness of the education system. It should be noted that this district is very deficient in this respect because the results of the S.S.C. Examination have always remained below the general average of the Divisional Board.

1966

In March 1966 it was 34.76% as against 43.03%. In March 1967 it was 39.42% as against 47.56%. In March 1968 51.57% candidates were declared successful as against 53.95%. In March 1969 only 48.16% were declared pass in the district whereas for the Board it was 56.53%. In March 1970 only 41.8% candidates from this district were declared pass as against 49.6% totally. The district was always placed almost at the bottom during this period. It is believed, that a programme of coaching the students of the standard XI of a few High schools in the subjects in which they are deficient on experimental basis will surely help in improving the situation. The results of these schools may be watched.

23/ Social Facilities for Talented Students.

The Jalgaon Zilla Parishad has already taken steps in this direction. It has provided a Vidya Niketan (Public School) out of its own funds for the talented children coming from the rural areas of the district. This year there are only standards V and VI and 70 students are on their rolls. The school will have to be up-graded gradually. A hostel building with a capacity of at least 180 seats will have to be provided. The school laboratory and Library will have to be equipped adequately. The annual intake capacity is of 30 students which may be maintained. The admission is given on the basis of a special entrance test conducted by the Bureau of Government Examination of the State Directorate of Education. For most of the students tuition, board and lodge are free, either in full or in part.

29/- Teacher Education:-

The trained element is very high among the primary teachers teaching standards I to IV and also V to VII. The percentage of trained secondary teachers in 1970-71 is 79.6%. Out of the 2592 secondary teachers 528 are yet to be trained. There are two Colleges of Education in this district and the training of secondary teachers places no serious problems. However, there are still some undergraduate teachers teaching in the secondary schools; Upgradation of the qualifications of these teachers is a problem which should receive immediate attention.

30/- In-Service Education Programmes for Teachers :

The problems of under qualified teachers demands, for immediate attention. Moreover the academic knowledge gained and the pedagogical training received by those who are adequately qualified also falls short due to the day to day developments in the field of science, technology and the society. It is necessary to arrange for the continuous in service education of the primary and secondary school teachers and this can best be done if the training colleges are strengthened. The training institutions in the district will be of great ~~of great~~ help ~~in this regard.~~ The expert guidance and ~~help~~ the help of the staff of the State Institute of Education and of other special institutions for science Education and for English Teaching are also indispensable. The Regional College of Education, Bhopal may also be approached for help.

31/- School Complex and Institutional Planning.

These are the programmes of significant importance which do not involve much financial commitments. At the outset, a limited number of school complexes may be established with a view to study the processes in the scheme. Later on, the scheme can be extended, to other areas of the district. It is proposed to implement the ~~prgm~~ programmes of primary Education in Parola Taluka through this scheme, About seven schools complexes will be established. Similarly the idea of institutional planning can be tried by it to say about five institutions first. The experience gained would be of help in applying the concept to a larger number of institutions later. It is expected that all the institutions in the district are covered under the scheme.

32/- Work Experience & Vocationalisation

Agricultural Courses

Schools can achieve greater impact on agriculture by making available the knowledge of modern science and technology to the pupils. Out of these pupils only the progressive farmers of tomorrow will rise. This can be done by introducing "Work Experience" in the agricultural process as a part of the school ~~prgm~~ curriculum. "The agricultural course in work experience should prepare the students to operate with improved methods their family farms start their own modern enterprises in such fields as poultry fruits, vegetable production, and fruit preservation, operate nurseries for fruit trees or farms to produce certified seeds, operate hatcheries for selling chicks, produce and distribute mixed seeds, , operate tractors and other farm

machinery, work as agents in the distribution of fertiliser, pesticides and machinery, work in co-operatives or private firms engaged in agro-industries and farm services". "Work Experience" is going to be introduced as a part of the secondary education curriculum in the Maharashtra State in 1972. It already forms a part of the curriculum for primary schools.

23/- It would be desirable to introduce the programme of "Work Experience" in agriculture in about ¹⁰ 100 schools in Jalgaon district which have requisite facilities of land, irrigation and trained staff. The institutions in close proximity to the agricultural demonstration farms or seed multiplication farms should be given priority to facilitate expert guidance. The number of schools can be increased gradually when the results of the first experiment for a couple of years become available.

24/- Non-agricultural Vocations and Trades.

Revolution in agriculture in Jalgaon district has led towards the opening of new avenues in industry. With the increase in the supply of electricity, new industries are springing up. The industrial sector will require a number of skilled personnel of different types. These emerging occupations can be identified by carrying an intensive occupational survey of the district. The programmes in 'work experience' in the schools will also have to be tuned to the requirements of the developing industrial sector in the district. This programme in the primary schools will consist of simple ~~lessons~~ lessons in handicrafts like gardening, clay-modelling, bamboo & cane work, fishery, poultry, basketry, woodwork, homecraft, etc.

(21)

In the secondary schools new spheres like technology, electrical and mechanical engineering, electronics etc. can be included. This is a new programme for the schools. The Syllabus, approach, methods of teaching, requisite equipment, tools of evaluation are some of the problems which shall have to be studied carefully by launching the programme in a limited number of schools first. The cooperation of the industrial plants can be sought for the purpose. The experience and enterprise of those who are associated with the occupational Education and Training Wing of the Maharashtra State Institute of Education, will be valuable in launching the programme in the district. The Wing has done considerable work in the field of "Work Experience" through their action research programmes in a number of schools spread all over the State.

5/ Vocational Courses for the S.S.C. Pass Students.

The occupational survey will define the needs of training in a number of vocations belonging to different areas such as large and small scale industries, weaving and other medical or para medical fields, banking, cooperative societies, commerce, etc. These courses may require preparation upto S.C.C. for admission. Certificates and diplomas can be awarded upon the successful completion of these courses. These courses can be run full time for those who want to enter these areas for the first time and part time for those who are already working in them.

Contd..22/-

36/x II. Programmes of Continuation Education for Schools

Drop outs.

36/- Terminal Vocational Courses in Agriculture

The number of drop outs in the district would be very large. They might have adopted occupations mainly in Agriculture. Some of them might be working in other fields also. For those engaged in agricultural occupations a systematic course will have to be of terminal nature. Facilities available with the schools with work experience programme in agriculture may be ~~xxxxxxx~~ utilised to train these drop outs. Those who aspire may be provided with the facilities for improving their educational qualifications also. These courses preferably in the evenings so that these dropouts may continue with their vocations.

37/- Terminal Courses in Non-agricultural Fields

The drop outs working in the non agricultural fields also will be benefited if systematic training is made available to them in their vocations on part time basis. These courses can be run in the technical High Schools and the Industrial Training Institute and certificates and diplomas may be awarded when the courses are completed successfully. But the number of technical institutions in the district are far few to serve the increasing demands. Therefore, these courses should be conducted in the secondary schools where programmes in work experience in non-agricultural fields are run. This will ensure the full utilisation of the technical facilities developed in these schools. These drop outs may also be helped in acquiring additional educational qualifications also if they so desire.

Contd. 23/-

38/- Agro-industrial Courses.

Due to the intensification of efforts in agriculture in the district new occupations are emerging in the industries connected with this field. Mechanization of agriculture has resulted in the increased use of tractors irrigation pumps, sugarcane crushers and other modern farm equipment in the district. The number of Irrigation pumps in 1956 was 2739. out of these only 83 were electrically operated. In 1966 the number ~~of~~ has increased to 13,406 and out of these 2577 were operated electrically, Day by day more and more electrically operated pumps are being added. The number of tractors has increased from 38 to 264. Industries for processing agricultural produce are also coming up. These agri-industries will need a good number of mechanics and skilled personnel. Training courses for these personnel and for those who like to join these occupations will be of great benefit. These courses may be run with the help of employers and the technical institutions like the polytechnic the Industrial Training Institute ~~XXXXXXXX~~ and the Technical schools. An agricultural polytechnic will have to be established for this purpose.

39/- Part-time and Continuation Education Courses.

Out of the drop-outs engaged in agricultural and factory occupations a sizeable number may aspire to improve their academic qualifications. These aspirations should be honoured. Continuation courses in general education may be started part time basis for these people. This could be done with the help of the existing institutions for general education.

III-Programmes for Youth & Adults.

49/- Short term Courses for Farmers.

The economy of Jalgaon district is mainly agricultural. The farmers in the age group 14-26 form an important part of the population of the district. This section of the population, important from the production point of view, should not be neglected if the economy of the district is to be developed to the extent of its potentialities. According to the 1961 Census, out of the 8,13, lakh workers 42.5% were cultivators and 36.4% were agricultural labourers. Only 21.1% of the workers were engaged in other industries like the manufacturing industry, trade and commerce, transport and other service. It would be necessary to increase the competence of those who work on farms. Following measures may be taken in this regard :-

- a) Organise extension programmes in agriculture with the help of the agricultural institutions and the Agriculture Department, working in the district. Help of the Mahatma Phule Agriculture University may also be sought in the matter.
- b) Cover the adult farmers under the farmers Education and Functional Literacy Programme jointly sponsored by the Ministries of Education, Agriculture & Information and Broadcasting.

Adult Literacy :-

In 1951 only 23.2% of the population was literate. There was a slow increase among the literates and in 1961 they formed only 34% of the population. Most of them were males and that too belonging to the urban or semi urban areas largely. The number of illiterate males and females was 4.57 lakhs and 7.08 lakhs respectively. Due to the strenuous efforts put to eradicate illiteracy through the Gram Shikshan Mohim, a mass literacy campaign, it is hoped that a very large number of illiterates have been made able to read and write. Due to the increase in the population the problems of literacy is becoming severe. The problems of those who have relapsed into illiteracy is still severe. Greater effort will have to be made to enable the people retain their newly gained literacy by establishing a large number of village libraries and social education centres all over the district. About 1400 centres will have to be established for this purpose. The literacy will have to be made more functional.

42/-

Rural Youth Centres :-

The non-students youth forms a large bulk of the population of Jalgaon district. In the absence of proper guidance and effective recreational facilities a large number of these rural youth drift towards the urban areas making the situation regards employment from bad worse. These youth can be retained in rural areas with benefit if the prospective agro industrial centres are set up and recreational facilities are adequately provided in the rural areas.

Contd.

Arrangements for the pre-and in service training of these youth also should be made adequately. Youth centres may be set up on the campuses of the existing educational institutions, where facilities should be provided for an open-air auditorium and an open air gymnasium, Akhada and playing various games and sports. Arrangements could be made at these centres for rendering assistance in teaching occupational skills to both male and female youths, Folk-dances, Community singing and indigenous games will receive special attention at these centres. They may stage good plays also. Different Departments may collaborate in this endeavour.

43/- Summary of Programmes :

The following programmes are suggested to be taken up for all the three categories of persons, in a phased manner, in few institutions, as a part of the Intensive Educational District Development Project, Jalgaon.

I. Programmes for students enrolled, in Educational Institutions :-

- i) Pilot Projects in wastage & Stagnation, education of girls and education of scheduled castes and tribes.
- ii) Intensive teaching of weaker and talented students of secondary schools.
- iii) In-service education programmes for teachers.
- iv) Pilot Projects in School-Complex and Institutional planning
- v) Work Experience in selected institutions.
- vi) Small and long duration courses leading to certificates or diploma qualifications on full or part time basis in various occupations belonging to different industries, agricultural and others for those who have complemented their secondary education.

II. Programmes of Continuation Education & Vocational Training for School Drop-outs

- i) Terminal vocational programmes of varying duration through part time and other courses.
- ii) Short ter training courses for young farmers in the age group 14-45 in agricultural polytechnic and other semilar ihstitutions for upgrading their skills.
- iii) Short. ter courses in various non-agricultural vocations and trades, for upgrading on skills of these who have entered employment.
- iv.) Part time and Continuation Education at primary and secondary stages.

III. Programmes for the Youth and Adults. :

- 1) Farmers Education and Functional Literacy Programmes.
- ii) A few Rural Youth Centres.

SECTION III.

~~Organization~~
Organisation, Education and Financing.

44) Economic and educational development of a district can not be achieved by isolating the one from the other. For achieving an all sided development of Jalgaon District a number of Government Departments will have to collaborate in a well integrated manner while carrying out the programmes proposed in the project. Extra-ordinary organisational and administrative measures will have to be adopted to carry out the programmes visualized in the project.

45/- District Level :- A project Advisory Committee has been appointed at the district Level under the chairmanship of the President of the Jalgaon Zilla Parishad. Different developmental departments come together under a Zilla Parishad in the Maharashtra State and so it is very easy to ensure an integrated approach in solving developmental problems of a district. The chairman, Education Committee of the Zilla Parishad, a few Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Parliament returned from the district are on the Committee. The Collector of the district, the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad and the district heads of development departments and a few other officers have been put together on the Committee to ensure proper collaboration in carrying out the project programmes. The Project Officer is the member-Secretary of the Committee.

46/- The Project Officer at the district level.

The Primary responsibility of implementing the programmes under the project is with the State Education Department. An officer of the status of the Deputy Director of Education has been appointed as the Project Officer. He will be free from the day to day administrative. The personnel of the Education Department of the Zilla Parishad is expected to work in close cooperation with the Project Officer.

47/- Supporting Staff of the Project Officer.

The supporting staff for the Project Officer will be the specialists in the following fields.

- 1) Curriculum development and materials preparation.
- 2) Training and orientation of teachers, supervisory administrative and key personnel.
- 3) Occupational Education and Training.
- 4) Evaluation Research and Dissemination.
- 5) Planning administration and implementation.

At present there is a Programme Officer, a Statistical Assistant and Three Secretarial hands attached to the Project Office.

48/- All the project personnel should be retained for the entire period of the Pilot Programme if they prove capable of and efficiently carrying out their assignments.

49/ Mobility A-

One or two vehicles, along with facilities for maintenance, will have to be provided to permit the Project staff to supervise and carry out the programmes in the talukas and institutions selected.

50/- State Level :

A top level co-ordination Committee has been appointed in the form of a State Level Committee for Occupational Education and Training and for Intensive Educational District Development Project under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Education, State of Maharashtra. The President Osmanabad Zilla Parishad, where the O.E.T. Programme has been launched, and the President, Jalgaon Zilla Parishad along with a few top level social workers and educationists are the members of the Committee. Planning and Manpower wings of the State Finance Department have also been collaborated on the Committee. The Project Staff, Occupational Education and Training wing of the State Institute of Education wing and of the Intensive Educational District Development Project, Jalgaon, also are the members of the Committee. The Director, Bureau of Planning and Co-ordination, Government of India, Ministry of Education represents the Central Government. A Deputy Secretary from the State Education Department is the Member Secretary. The Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council is a permanent invitee to the meetings of the Committee.

51/- Central Level :-

At the Centre, there will be a Central Co-ordination Committee headed by the Union Minister of Education, and Youth Services with representatives from State Government concerned which will provide guidance and policy directive. A unit, to be headed by the Chief Project Officer of the requisite status, may provide the secretariate to the Central Co-ordination Committee. This unit could be located in the N.C.E.R.T. The Central units through specially designated working groups, assists in the selection of institutions etc. in the district, preparation of preliminary estimates of an programme, preparation of preliminary survey schedules, necessary instructions for their use, preparation of workbooks and guides for staff workers at all levels, planning and expediting provision of resource materials of the programmes and development of training plans for all types of personnel, involved in the Project.

52/- EVALUATION OF PILOT PROJECTS.

In order to measure the effectiveness of the project, it would be desirable to carry out a continuous analysis and evaluation, by a competent organisation, of the performance of the projects in relation to its objectives. As experience is gained during the operations and as additional data become available, it is expected that there may be need to revise and modify the project plan. The plan will have to be reviewed periodically, at least annually by the Project staff and others concerned and revised as necessary.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES.

This preliminary report indicates some high priority programmes which will be taken up in the first phase of the Intensive Education-3 District Development Project in Jalgaon District. These proposals may be revised or modified basing upon the experience gained even during the period of the project. Only tentative estimates of financial requirements can be given of a programme like this. The table below indicates the financial requirements of items like staff Surveys, training and orientation and the programmes to be implemented like work experience and vocationalisation and other pilot projects.

Tentative Estimates of financial Requirements.

		Rs. in Lakhs.				
S. No.	Items.	1970 71	1971 72	1972 73	1973 74	1970 74
1)	Staff Technical & administrative.	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.25	4.40
2)	Surveys.	0.75	0.25	---	---	---
3)	Training & - Orientation	0.35	0.55	0.20	0.20	1.10
4)	Work Experience & vocational.	---	3.00	3.00	3.00	9.00
5)	Pilot Projects in the field of waste & Stagnation girls Education & adult literacy etc.	0.15	2.35	2.50	3.00	8.00
6)	Teacher Education & other improvement programmes.	---	2.30	1.00	1.00	4.30
		2.25	9.30	7.30	3.45	27.80

Roughly, the requirements of the Project during the four years, may be between Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs.

Contd....33/-

54/- It has assumed that the salaries of the staff working in the ~~various~~ institutions, which will be covered under the various progress of the projects, will continue to be paid by the existing authorities. The financial requirements have been worked out only in regard to additional services, equipment and other promotional activities, which are directly connected with the project and which will have to be financed under the head Education. These are a few programmes like agricultural extension, agricultural polytechnic, extension in the facilities of the Polytechnic, the Industrial Training Institute and the technical schools which will have to be met from the resources of the respective departments. That is why interdepartmental co-ordination at the State and district level is very important.

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ANNEXURE.ANNEXURE
DEMOGRAPHIC, PHYSIC & GEOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC
POSITION & TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT.

1) Jalgaon district is a part of the Maharashtra State. It is divided into 13 Talukas. The Jalgaon Zilla Parishad is responsible for the development of the rural area. There are 13 Development Blocks known as Panchayat Samitis, each coinciding with the area of the tahsil except the urban areas. There are 1435 inhabited villages and 13 urban centres in the district. The total population of the district according to the Census of 1961 is 17.65 lakhs. The estimated population of the district as it stands today is more than 21 lakhs. Out of the 17.65 lakhs population, the rural population amounted to 13.68 lakhs. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form 9.06 percent of the total population. In 1960-61 the number of educational institutions was 1562 with an enrolment of 2.74 lakhs and 6,838 teachers with a total direct expenditure of Rs. 89.17 lakhs on education. In the year 1968-69 the population of the district was estimated to 20.47 lakhs. There were 1848 institutions with an enrolment of 4.23 lakhs with 11,398 teachers and a total direct expenditure of Rs. 344 lakhs on education.

According to 1961 Census, the total population of Jalgaon district was 17.65 lakhs 3.97 lakhs (22.21%) in urban areas and 13.68 lakhs (77.79%) in rural area.

The total area of Jalgaon district is 4,377 Sq. Kms, 142.3 Km.

~~3.1/-~~ The urban area is 3.48 lakhs (0.08%) and 4,273.7 Km (96.76%) in the rural area. The number of workers in 1961/lakhs. of these 3.48 lakhs (42.6%) were cultivators and 2.96 lakhs (36.4%) agricultural labourers. Thus 79.0% of the population were engaged in agriculture.

3/- The total geographical area of Jalgaon district is 28.76 lakhs acres. In 1958-59 the cropped area was 19.63 lakhs acres 69.0%. The rest was under forests, permanent pastures and grazing land etc. The barren and cultivable and non-cultivable wast land accounted for 4.05 lakhs acres. In 1967-68 the total cropped area was 19.97 lakh acres (69.4%).

4/- The area under different crops during the years 1960-61 and 1967-68, does not show much variation except in a few cases. There is a slight increase in the area under Bajra, Tur and Cotton. The area under oranges has increased considerably due to the facilities for export whereas the area under Sugarcane has decreased. The average yield of principal crops per acre has increased in the case of Bajara, Jawar, Gram, Sugarcane, and Cotton.

5/- In the year 1967-68 the total area under intensive agricultural zone programme was 6.97 lakhs area s under the high yielding variety programme it was 193.91 lakh acres.

6/- The signs of modernisation in agricultural practices are quite obvious. The number of wooden ploughs is decreasing with the increase in the iron ploughs used. The number of Sugarcane crushers, both power and bull operated, has increased. Greater use of electricity is evident from the increase in the use of electricity operated irrigation pumps from 83 in 1956 to 2,577 in 1958.

(28) 3)

Nevertheless, the number of oil engines irrigation pumps also has increased from 2,656 to 10,829. 264 tractors were used as ~~xxxxx~~ against only 36. There is an inclination for adding tractors to the farms among the progressive farmers.

8/- The consumption of electricity is also a good indicator of modernisation. In 1955 only 41.00 lakhs Kwh. of electricity was consumed. In 1968-69 this rose to 409.25 lakhs Kwhs. Out of this 72.0% was utilised for agricultural purposes. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has a rich programmed of energizing the irrigation pumps during the Fourth Plan.

8/- The total number of inhabited villages in Jalgaon district is 1,435. In the year 1967-68 539 (37.57%) villages were electrified. The percentage varies from taluka to taluka, the leading talukas being Raver, Yawal and Bhusawal and the most backward ones are Parola, Chopada, and Jalgaon.

9/- The area under forest in the district ~~was 13.8% in 1955-56~~ in 1967-68 ~~it was 13.8%~~ the total area of the district. In 1955-56 it was ~~xxxxx~~ 13.8%. The forest produce has increased from Rs.3.04 lakhs in 1961-62 Rs.6.82 lakhs in 1967-68.

10/- There were 1158 active Societies in Jalgaon, in 1955-56. The number rose to 1585 in 1967-68. The number of primary agricultural credit societies, non-agricultural credit societies, marketing societies, farming societies, co-operative ~~xxxx~~ consumers societies, labour contract societies, housing societies and forest labours societies, have increased with their increasing membership.

Contd.... 27/2 38

Appendix I.

Perspective plan for the development of Jalgaon District.

The Government of Maharashtra has launched on a new experiment of planning at the local level i.e. the district level. The plan for ^{Jalgaon} the district was prepared in 1969. The officials as well as the non-officials working at the district level and below collaborated in preparing the plan. ^{It.} The plan spells out the aspirations of the people.

Agriculture :-

Following measures have been suggested.

- i) Irrigation facilities will have to be increased by launching upon certain minor irrigation projects and well sinking programmes. Electricity could be used to energise irrigation pumps. The proposals include a number of irrigation projects spread all over the district.
- ii) Agricultural operations could be made more economic and effective by the use of mechanical implements like tractors, spray dusters, trollies etc.
- iii) Measures to safeguard the crop from pest could be taken on a larger scale.
- iv) Chemical fertilizers could be used on a larger scale.
- 15 v) This district produces bananas in a large number, i.e. more than 50% of the land under bananas in the State of Maharashtra is in Jalgaon District. Measures to provide all weather roads in the banana producing areas, trucks to the Banana Sale Societies, cold storage in harbours exporting bananas will improve the economy of the district. These have been included in the Plan.

Animal Husbandry :-

The proposals include the following projects :-

- i) Providing clinics for animals.
- ii) Milk Schemes.
- iii) Artificial insemination of animals.
- iv) Cattle breeding farms.
- v) Sheep breeding farms.

Public Health and PH Hygiene:-

- i) There are 17 allopathic dispensaries in the district. It is proposed to open 19 more such dispensaries.
- ii) There is a proposal for opening an additional Public Health Centre each in six talukas taking into consideration their huge population.
- iii) Measures to immunize children against different epidemics have also been proposed.
- iv) There is a proposal to attach a T.B. Clinic to each of the Public Health Centres.
- v) School Health Scheme including measures like annual medical examination of pupils, immunisation against different diseases etc. has also been proposed.
- vi) There are a number of water supply schemes proposed to provide drinking water to good number of villages.

Education :-

- i) Within the fifteen years period the enrolment in the primary schools will be about six lakhs. Programmes of providing schoolrooms and playgrounds will have to be taken on a large scale.
- ii) About 150 schools will be converted into Agriculture Basic schools.
- iii) The number of Secondary Schools will be anywhere near 300. During the Perspective Plan period, agriculture is proposed to be introduced in about a third of these schools.

- iv) Measures to provide playgrounds to all the secondary schools and gymnasias to about fifty schools are proposed. It is proposed to provide a stadium to each of the talukas of the district.
- v) Establishment of a vocational Guidance Bureau at the District place has been proposed.
- vi) Proposals regarding higher education include the opening of at least an arts, science and commerce college in each of the talukas, establishment of a university at the district place, opening of a college of Agriculture and an Engineering College and facilities for education in Allopathic and Aurvedic medicine, veterernery science etc.
- vii) Proposals in technical education include the increase in the facilities at the existing technical institutions, opening of a polytechnic for ladies, doubling the number of Industrial Training Institutes and provision of training in the trades relating to agriculture and agro-based industries.
- viii) There are 480 village libraries and 31 town libraries in the district. It is proposed to establish a library at every place with a population of 1,000 or more within the next 15 years.
- ix) It is also proposed to open 75 cultural centres in the district.
- x) There is a proposal to open 75 hostels for girl students within the next 15 years.

Roads :-

During the coming 15 years, the road length in the district would be about 3500 Kms. The new roads would be constructed under various schemes. There are schemes for building bridges and or causeways on these roads. Schemes for asphaltting certain roads also have been included.

Irrigation :-

There are proposals for building percolation tanks to cover 15,000 acres, 70 lift irrigation schemes will also be taken up. Measures to irrigate about 1.20 lakhs ~~area~~ ^{acres} of land under agriculture are also planned.

Co-operative Movement :-

- i) There are 875 co-operative societies serving the needs of the farmers of the district. During the coming 15 years 150 more societies will be established to meet the increasing demands due to the improvement of agriculture. About 11 godowns of different sizes will also be constructed during the above period.
- ii) There are only 194 Milk Producing Societies in the district. About 800 such societies will have to be established during the next 15 years. Arrangements for transportation of milk and for its cold storage at a number of centres are also contemplated. Processing of milk products is also in view.
- iii) At present there are only 10 co-operative irrigation societies. This number will be enhanced to 29 during the coming 15 years. This action would bring a large area of land under sugarcane and Cotton.
- iv) The proposals include a number of schemes for establishing or developing agro-based industries such as, establishment of ~~factories~~, use of banana fibre for making ropes, use of sugarcane chaff for producing paper, fruit canning etc. Schemes for establishing plants to produce agricultural ~~implements~~ implements, surgical cotton, cattle feed, fertilizers etc. are also include in the plan.
- v) It is contemplated that the District Co-operative Bank would advance loans to meet of 12.5 crores tune the needs of the farmers.

Social Welfare :-

A number of schemes for the amelioration of the backward classes have been proposed. These include schemes in agriculture, housing, education, health, industries etc.

APPENDIX II

Weekly Distribution of Periods between various Subjects in Different Standards of Schools.

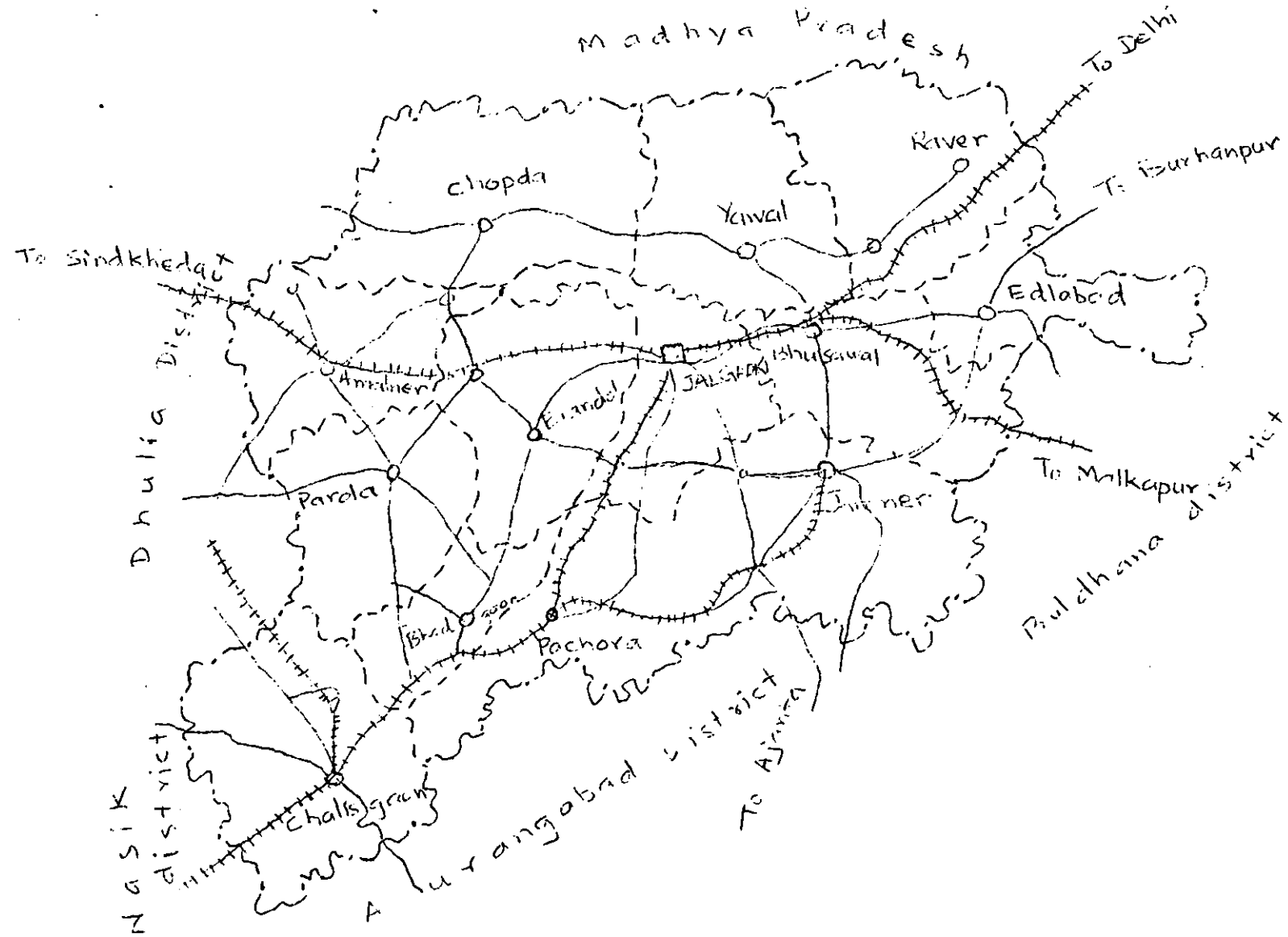
Sl. No.	Subject	Standards.										
		I.	II	III	IV	V.	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8	9	10	11.	12.	13
1)	Community Living or Social & Cul- tural Activities.	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..
2)	Mother Tongue.	10	10	9	9	8	7	7	6	5	5	7
3)	Hindi.	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	5	4	4	4
4)	English	..	..	..	..	7	7	7	8	8	8	11
5)	Mathematics	10	10	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	5
6)	Craft, Art, & Music.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	3	3	..
7)	General Science.	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
8)	Geography.	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	..
9)	History, Civics & Administration	..	..	2	2	3	3	3				

Contd...

Sl. No.	Subjects	Standards.										
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
10)	Physical Education.	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	..
11)	Individual .. Guidance & Supervised Study,	5	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12)	Optional Subject/ (or Sanskrit)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2
13)	Sanskrit.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
14)	Physics & Chemistry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
		42	42	42	42	45	45	45	45	45	45	45

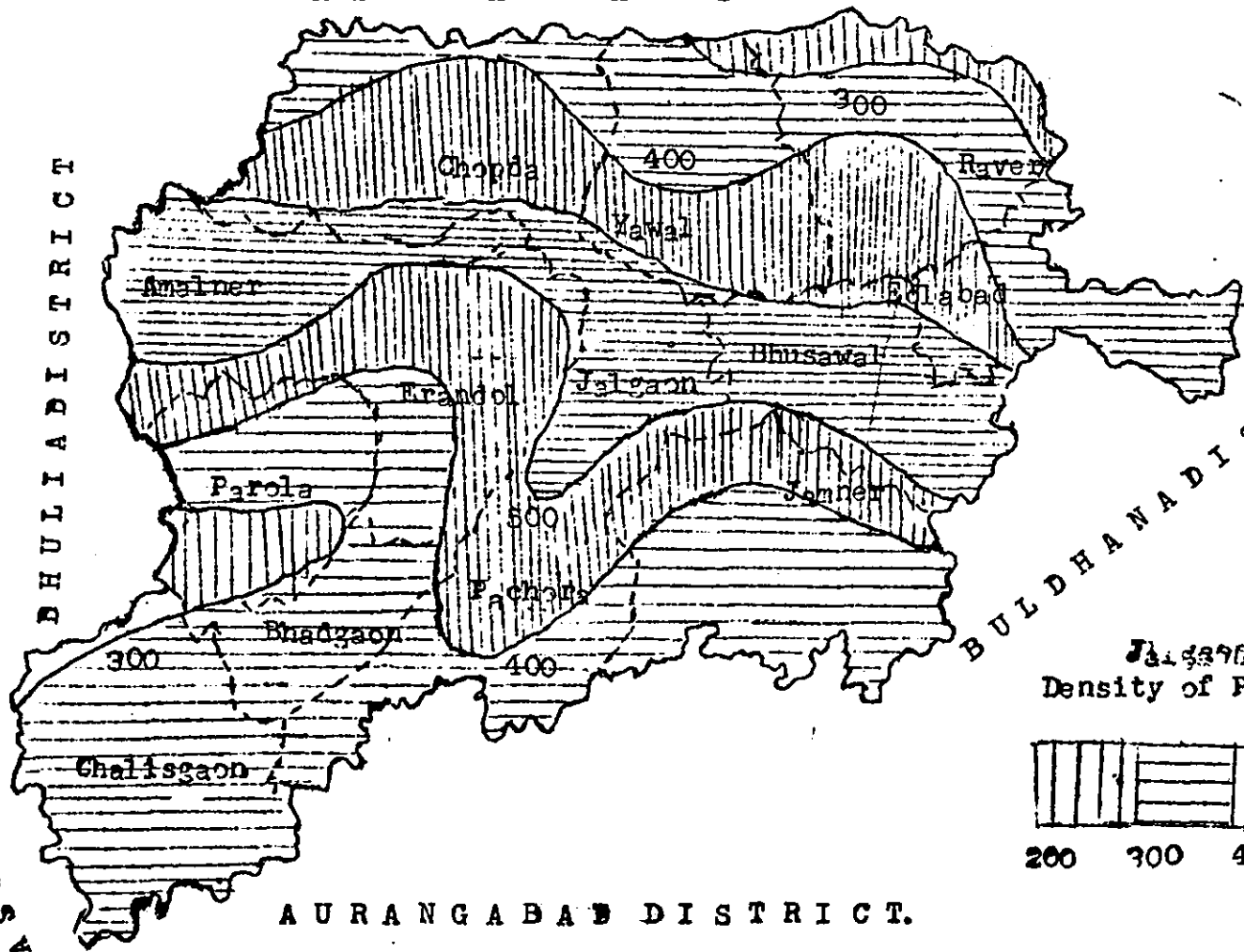
Note :- Every period is of about 40 minute's duration.

JALGAON DISTRICT



MADHYA PRADESH

(47)

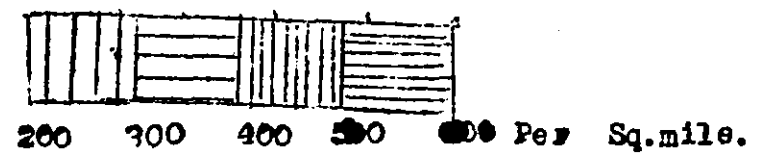


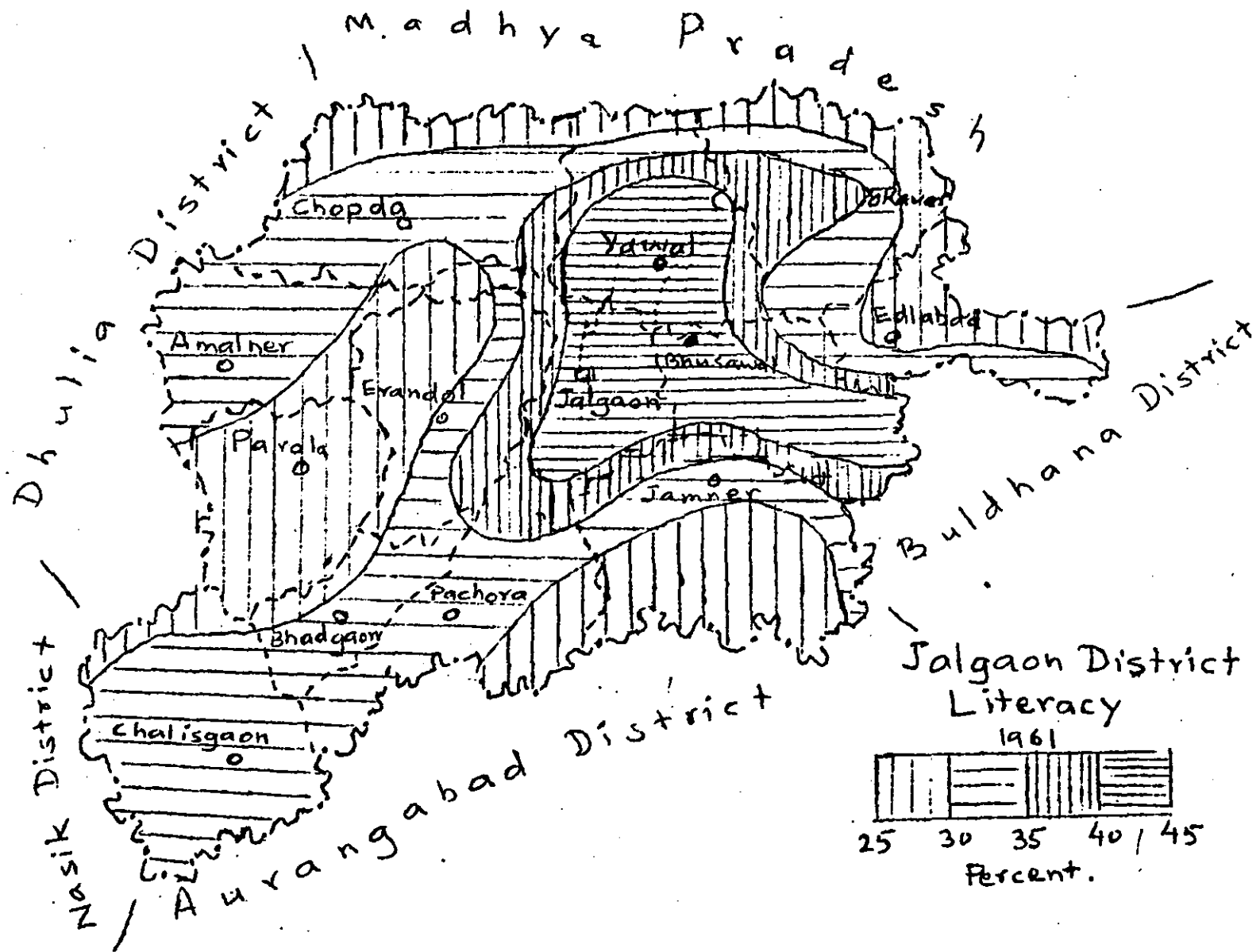
BHULI DISTRICT

BULDHANA DISTRICT

AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

Jagan District
Density of Population 1961





Statement 1. (51)

Area and Rural -Urban Centres

Sl. No.	Taluka	Area in (Sq. Km.)	Population 1961.	Population Density per Sq. Km. 1961.	No. of Inhabited villages.	No. of urban areas.	Estimated Population.		
							1969	1974	1979
1)	Chopada.	760.4	128,707	169.3	103	1	1,49,292	1,32,162	1,75,042
2)	Yawal.	954.4	138,483	145.1	84	2	1,52,530	1,72,510	1,83,337
3)	Raver.	935.8	141,504	151.2	112	2	1,64,140	1,78,290	1,81,945
4)	Analner	840.5	1,63,244	134.2	156	1	1,80,312	2,05,632	2,32,012
5)	Erandol.	954.4	150,949	158.2	152	2	1,74,113	1,89,126	2,05,291
6)	Jalgaon.	827.9	1,91,085	230.8	80	1	2,21,776	2,40,787	2,59,876
7)	Bhusawal.	850.8	1,89,658	222.9	102	2	2,20,052	2,39,042	2,57,935
8)	Edliabad Mahal	646.2	62,840	97.2	79	..	72,338	79,128	85,455
9)	Parola Taluka	759.3	87,600	115.1	107	1	1,01,616	11,0376	11,9336
									11,9336

Contd. 52/-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8	8.	9.	9.	10.
10)	Bhadgaon Mahal	508.9	65,098	127.9	60	--	85,516	82,026	88,533		
11)	Pachora.	799.3	1,25,780	157.4	117	4	1,45,928	1,58,508	1,71,061		
12)	Janner Taluka	1349.7	1,52,203	112.8	145	--	1,76,552	1,91,772	2,06,936		
13)	Chalisgaon Tal.	1192.5	1,67,896	140.8	128	1.	1,94,764	2,11,554	2,28,339		
Total Jalgaon District.		11,375.2	17,65,047	155.2	1,435	14	20,48,472	22,22,912	24,00,168		

--000000--

Dahale/

TABLE No.2 (53)

Variation in Population since 1901 in Jalgaon District.

Year	Population.	Decade Variation.	Rate of variation.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1901.	9,54,077	..	..
1911	10,28,126	+ 74,049	+ 7.76
1921	10,59,356	+ 41,530	+ 4.04
1931	11,98,260	+ 1,28,604	+ 12.02
1941	13,20,074	+ 1,21,814	+ 10.17
1951	14,71,351	+ 1,51,277	+ 11.45
1961	17,35,047	+ 2,93,696	+ 19.96

T A B L E No. 3

(54)

Taluka-wise estimate of population upto 1974.

Sr.No.	Taluka	1931 As per Census	1939.	1971	1974.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1)	Chopada	1,28,707	1,49,292	* 1,54,440	1,32,132
2)	Yawal.	1,38,433	1,52,360	1,36,200	1,74,510
3)	Raver	1,41,504	1,64,140	1,39,800	1,78,290
4)	Amalner	1,63,244	1,89,312	1,95,840	2,05,632
5)	Erandol.	1,50,949	1,74,116	1,89,120	1,89,126
6)	Jalgaon	1,91,085	2,21,373	2,29,320	2,40,786
7)	Bhusawal	1,89,658	2,20,052	2,27,640	2,39,042
8)	Edlabad	62,840	72,848	75,360	79,128
9)	Parola	77,600	1,01,616	1,05,120	1,10,376
10)	Pachora.	1,25,780	1,45,928	1,50,960	1,58,508
11)	Jamner	1,52,203	1,76,552	1,82,340	1,91,772
12)	Chalisgaon.	1,67,893	1,94,764	2,01,480	2,11,554
3)	Chodgaon	65,098	75,516	78,120	82,026
Jalgaon District :-		1,755,047	20,48,472	21,17,040	23,22,912

TABLE No. 4.
Taluka-wise Population Males and Females and Rural & Urban (1961 Census)

District/Taluka	Urban.			Rural.			Total Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total.
1) Jalgaon Dist.	206,877	190,344	397,221	695,124	672,702	13,67,826	902,001	863,046	1,735,047
2) Chopada	13,440	13,020	26,430	51,635	50,612	1,02,247	65,075	63,632	128,707
3) Yawal.	15,272	14,523	29,795	55,248	53,440	1,08,688	70,520	67,983	138,483
3*) Raver	13,625	12,687	26,312	58,449	56,743	1,15,192	72,074	69,436 68,480	141,504
4) Amalner	24,553	22,410	46,963	58,248 58,833	57,448	1,16,281	83, 67,386	79,858	153,244
5) Erandol	19,231	19,159	38,359	58,280 57,359	55,200	1,12,559	76,590	74,359	150,949
6) Jalgaon.	42,505	37,845	80,351	56,259	54,475	1,10,734	88,765	92,320	191,085
7) Bhusawal.	41,786	37,335	79,121	54,114 56,423	51,067 54,114	98,209 110,537	91,449 98,209	89, 91,449	189,658

Sl.	District/Taluka	Urban			Rural			Total Population.		
		Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total.
8)	Edlabad	--	--	--	31,769	31,071	62,840	31,769	31,071	62,840
9)	Parola	8,872	8,339	17,211	35,927	34,462	70,389	44,799	42,801	87,600
10)	Etadgaon.	--	--	--	33,018	32,080	65,098	33,018	32,080	65,098
11)	Pachora	9,557	8,781	18,338	54,806	52,636	107,442	64,363	61,417	125,780
12)	Janne	--	--	--	77,377	74,826	152,203	77,377	74,826	152,203
13)	Chalisgaon.	18,035	16,245	34,280	38,021	65,595	103,616	86,056	81,840	167,896

TABLE No. 5 Area of the talukas of
Jalgaon district in Square Kms.

Sl. No.	Taluka	Area in Sq. Kms.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1)	Chopada.	61	699	760
2)	Yawal	50	904	954
3)	Raver	39	896	935
4)	Amalner	48	792	840
5)	Erandol	80	874	954
6)	Jalgaon	17	810	827
7)	Bhusawal,	17	833	850
8)	Edlabad	..	646	646
9)	Parola	12	742	754
10)	Bhadgaon	4.	508	508
11)	Pachora	19	780	799
12)	Janher	..	1349	1349
13)	Chalisgaon	29	1163	1192
Total :-		373	11,002	11,375

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TABLE No-5

Number of villages in different talukas 1961 Census.

Sl. No.	District/Taluka	No. of villages			No. of towns	Total Population	Density per Sq. Mile.
		In-habited	Unhabited	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1)	Jalgaon District,	1,435	43	1,478	14	1,765,047	402
2)	Chopada Taluka.	106	12	118	1	128,707	439
3)	Yawal Taluka	84	9	93	2	138,483	376
4)	Raver. "	112	11	123	2	141,504	392
4)	Anelner "	156	5	161	1	163,244	503
5)	Erandol. "	152	2	154	2	180,949	410
6)	Jalgaon. "	43	1	90	1	191,085	598
7)	Bhusawal "	102	2	104	2	189,658	577

Continued on 59

(59)

Table No. 6.

	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
8)	Edilabad	79	6	85		62,840	252
9)	Parola Taluka	107	1	108	1	87,600	301
10)	Bhadgaon "	60		60		65,098	331
11)	Pachora "	117	2	119	1	125,780	407
12)	Janner "	145	3	148		152,203	292
13)	Ghalisgaon "	126		126	1	167,896	265

(60)

TABLE : 7 Classification of inhabited villages according to various population slabs(1961 Census)

S.N.	Village with population	Number	Population		
			Males	Females	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
i)	Less than 200	205	11,949	11,487	22,436
ii)	200-499	379	66,723	65,267	1,31,990
iii)	500-999	428	1,55,781	1,52,319	3,08,100
iv)	1000-4999	270	1,89,395	1,83,907	3,73,302
v)	5000-9999	121	1,72,896	1,72,059	3,50,955
vi)	10000-49999	17	61,232	57,855	1,19,177
vii)	50000 & above	5	31,091	29,785	60,876
Total:-		1438	6,95,124	6,72,702	1,367,826

(61)

(61)

TABLE: 8. Break-up of Population Sex-wise and according to workers and non-workers and urban and rural classification.

(1961 Census)

Sr. No.	Population of the District	Classification	Males	Females	Total.
1)	Urban Population	i) Workers	100,394	31,433	1,31,827
		ii) Non-workers	106,483	1,58,911	2,65,394
		iii) Total	206,877	1,90,344	3,97,221
		Percentage of workers.	48.04	16.51	32.28
2)	Rural Population	i) Workers	333,234	2,98,202	6,31,546
		ii) Non-workers	311,840	3,74,440	6,86,280
		iii) Total	695,124	6,72,702	1367,826
		Percentage of workers.	55.14	44.34	49.74
3)	Total Population	i) Workers	433,678	3,29,695	8,13,373
		ii) Non-workers	418,322	5,33,351	9,51,674
		iii) Total	932,001	8,62,046	17,65,047
		Percentage of workers	51.59	50.43	41.01

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(62)

TABLE 9

Livelihood Classes - Males & Females . 1961 Census .

S.L. No.	Livelihood Classification	Males	Females	total
1		2	3	4
1)	Cultivators	198,168	147,854	346,022
2)	Agricultural Labourers	1,39,019	156,808	295,827
3)	Mining Quarrying, livestock Forestry, hunting & allied activities	8,079	2,178	10,257
4)	Household industry	25,445	8,942	34,387
5)	Manufacturing industry	18,915	1,380	20,295
6)	Construction	8,229	1,859	10,088

Continued on ...

(63)

Table :- No. 9

S. No.	1.	2.	3.	4.
7)	Trade & Commerce	25,711	2,751	284,62
8)	Transport.	17,909	335	18,244
9)	Other Service	42,203	7,588	49,791
	Total Workers	483,678	329,695	813,373
	Total Non -Workers	418,323	533,451	951,674
	Total Population	902,001	863,146	1,765,047

TABLE No. 10.

(64)

Livelihood classes - Urban and Rural (1961 Census)

Sr.No.	Livelihood Classes	Urban		Rural		Urban and Rural	
		Total	P.C.	Total	P.C.	Total	P.C.
1)	Cultivators	19,777	14.5	326,245	48.2	346,022	42.5
2)	Agricultural Labourers	21,086	15.6	274,741	40.6	295,827	36.4
3)	Mining-quarrying Live Stock etc.	1,505	1.1	8,752	1.3	10,257	1.3
4)	Household industry	10,978	8.1	23,415	3.5	34,393	4.2
5)	Manufacturing industry	14,450	10.6	5,845	0.8	20,295	2.5
6)	Construction	7,219	5.5	2,359	0.4	10,023	1.2
7)	Trade and Commerce	17,859	13.1	10,602	1.6	28,462	3.5
8)	Transport	15,143	11.1	3,101	0.5	18,244	2.3
9)	Other Services	23,166	20.7	21,625	3.1	44,791	6.1
10)	Total (1-9) Total workers	1,36,177	100	6,77,136	100	8,13,373	100
11)	Total Non-workers	2,51,044	--	6,90,630	--	9,51,674	--
12)	Total Population	3,97,221	--	1,367,826	--	1,765,047	--

TABLE No. 11.

Classification of area and land utilisation.

(in Hundred acres)

Sr. No.	Classification.	1958 - 1959		1967 - 1968	
		Area	P.C. to Total	Area	P.C. to Total.
1.)	Total area	23,763	100	23,762	100
2.)	Geographical area (village papers)	23,763	100	23,762	100
3.)	Area under permanent pastures and grazing lands	2,317	8.1	1,650	5.7
4.)	Area under forests	3,984	13.8	4,321	15.0
5.)	Net area sown	19,835	69.0	19,972	69.4
6.)	Total fallow land	425	1.5	647	2.2
	i) Current fallows	135	0.5	410	1.4
	ii) Other fallows	290	1.0	237	0.9
7.)	Cultivable waste land	297	1.0	340	1.2
8.)	Area under miscellaneous and grows.	11	0.0	155	0.5
9.)	Total area not available for cultivation	1,894	6.0	1,876	5.8
	i) Un-cultivable waste land	1,867	5.5	1,647	5.7
	ii) Under non-agricultural uses	27	0.1	35	0.1

TABLE No. 13.

Area under different crops.

Area, 3000 (Hundred acres)

Sr. No.	Name of Crop	1960-61	1961-62	1967-68.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1)	Paddy	162	156	163
2)	Jawar Kharif	3,799	3,935	3,465
3)	Jawar Rabi	862	773	520
4)	Bajara	1,876	2,215	2,236
5)	Wheat	777	323	696
6)	Tur	256	273	234
7)	Gram	116	75	138
8)	Moong	1,370	1,42	1,167
9)	Urid	3,003	3,	2,394
10)	Cotton	5,046	5,	3,205
11)	Sugar cane	67		13
12)	Groundnut	2,553	1,261	1,049
13)	Bananas	304	467	426
14)	Oranges	16	13	48

(67)

TABLE No. 13 i-

Taluka-wise break-up of area under different crops (1966-67)- (Area in Hectares)

Sl. No.	Taluka/ Crop	Rice	Wheat	Jawar Kharif.	Jawar Rabi.	Bajara Bajara	Black Bran	Sugarcane	Banana	Cotton	Groundnut.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1)	Chopada.	238	1,115	7,744	7,938	5,704	7,339	25	324	24,755	2,150
2)	Yawal.	452	2,662	10,946	450	1,715	9,679	66	4,937	15,463	4,933
3)	Raver	499	4,574	11,119	12	376	7,685	51	6,880	8,571	2,471
4)	Amalner	315	4,454	9,052	9,110	10,402	8,075	45	283	17,688	5,081
5)	Erandol	729	3,883	16,232	6,333	7,274	13,049	29	971	17,802	3,095
6)	Jalgaon.	547	2,410	11,281	1,830	2,155	12,004	69	647	18,130	2,344
7)	Bhusawal.	496	1,479	14,177	12	1,559	12,038	18	567	20,762	2,901
8)	Edlabad.	107	829	7,692	8	373	5,651	13	607	17,789	810
9)	Parola.	32	1,861	11,886	879	9,511	8,654	38	607	10,460	5,301
10)	Bhadgaon	387	907	6,565	1,972	6,588	5,073	61	647	8,358	1,647
11)	Pachora.	869	1,338	13,463	2,494	9,386	10,188	49	850	16,566	3,347
12)	Jamner.	747	1,851	25,124	80	3,751	24,686	14	1,052	22,447	6,420
13)	Chalisgaon.	510	5,637	15,432	176	30,775	8,930	250	526	6,489	10,737
Total :-		6,281	33,400	1,60,713	31,295	89,679	1,32,051	730	18,898	2,05,270	51,243.

(68)

TABLE No. 14

Production of Principal Crops.

1955-56 and 1966-67 (in Metric tons)				
Sl. No.	Crop.	1955-56	1966-67	1956-67 different.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1)	Rice.	3,658	3,861	+ 203
2)	Wheat	17,069	21,438	+ 4,369
3)	Gram Jawar.	25,189	1,39,192	+ 51,003
4)	Bajara	24,994	16,154	- 8,840
5)	Gram	1,930	508	- 1,422
6)	Sugarcane(Gur)	2,337	4,267	+ 1,930
7)	Cotton(in terms of- bales)(each bale- 392 Lb.)	75,500	1,14,100	+ 38,600
8)	Ground nut.	92,293	12,294	- 79,999

(6)

TABLE No.15.

Average yield of Principal Crops.
(Kilograms per Acre)

S.N.	Crops	1955-56	1967-68
1.	2.	3.	4.
1)	Rice.	275	168
2)	Bajri	111	149
3)	Kharif Jawar	249	423
4)	Rabi Jawar	176	271
5)	Wheat	235	208
6)	Gram	125	158
7)	Tur	344	305
8)	Sugar Cane.	1798	2451
9)	Cotton (Lint)	20	42
10)	Ground nut-	373	258

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Table No 16 Area Under Intensive Agricultural Area Programme 1967-68

Area sown (hundred acres)

S.No.	Taluka	Jawar.		Bajra	Wheat	total.
		Khariif	Rabi			
1)	1	2	3	4	5	6
1)	Copada.	194	166	143	47	550
2)	Yawal	226	4	49	60	339
3)	Raver	232	2	9	91	334
4)	Amalner	202	180	240	47	669
5)	Erandol	313	98	194	129	734
6)	Jalgaon	260	10	59	64	393
7)	Bhusawal	312	2	46	36	396

Continued on 71..

(7)

Table No.16

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
8)	Edlabad	186	1	13	12	212
9)	Perola	250	7	252	44	553
10)	Bhadraon.	134	17	182	60	393
11)	Pachora.	300	31	433	27	591
12)	Jannar	532	1	83	29	645
13)	Chalisraon.	323	1	782	50	1156
Gross Total for Distt:-		3464	520	2285	696	6965

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(72)

TABLE No. 17.

1963-69

Area under High-Yielding Hybrid variety Programme 1963-69 (Acres area in 100 acres)

Name of Tahsil	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Jawar	12308	3883	3886	3899	1783	5849	8288	6100	3407	4533	5309	12000	8241	95,540	
Bajari	7560	1263	194	7522	9682	3143	2220	800	8627	9092	8266	2500	32696	93,565	
Maize	--	216	19	--	117	211	22	--	8	50	--	100	141	904	
Wheat	--	5749	300	420	6044	--	2398	150	2857	9000	3339	--	647	3,0904	

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(73)
TABLE : 18.

Growth in the number of agricultural implements.

S.No.	Implements	1956	1961	1966.
1)	<u>Plow :-</u>			
	i) Wooden	50,348	46,975	45,710
	ii) Iron	15,664	20,094	21,377
2)	<u>Carts:-</u>	83,419	86,686	94,649
3)	<u>Sugarcane Crusher :-</u>			
z	I) By Power	79	258	214
	ii) By bullocks	55	132	816
4)	Oil engines (Irrg.) Pump.	2656	6416	18829
5)	Electric (Irrg.) Pump.	83	292	2577
6)	Tractors.	38	59	264
7)	<u>Ghanis:-</u>			
	i) 5 Seers and more	183	205	60
	ii) Less than 5 Seers.	144	72	50

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(74)

T A B L E : N o . 1 9 .

Net area irrigated under various sources (1967-68)

(In Hundred acres)

S.No.	Sources.	1969-60	1967-68
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Government Canals.	44	100
2.	Private Canals.	--	--
3.	Tanks.	--	--
4.	Wells.	873	1,238
5.	Other Sources.	5	2
6.	Total net irrigated area.	923	1,340
7.	Total Gross irrigated area.	1,009	1,744
8.	Area under Co-operative lift irrigation.	325	194
		Total: 3,179	4,618.

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(75)

TABLE No. 20Consumption of Electricity 1955-68.

Sr. No.	Consumers.	(In 1,000 K.W Hours.)			
		1955	Percentage to total	1968-69.	Percentage to total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1)	Domestic Consumption.	1571	37.8	5155	12.6
12)	Public lighting.	476	11.4		
2)	Commercial	595	14.3	--	--
4)	Light and small power Industrial Power.	922	22.2	5941	14.5
5)	Other purpose.	596	14.3	--	--
6)*	For. Agricultural use	--	--	29829	72.8.
Total energy sold to :- ultimate consumers.		4160	100-00	40925	100.00

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Table No. 2

(76)

Increased in the number of villages electrified.

Sr.No.	Taluka	Upto 1959-60	Upto the end 1967-68	Total in Habited villages	Percentage villages electrified
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1)	Chopada.	--	17	106	16.03
2)	Yawal	--	56	84	66.67
3)	Raver	--	95	112	84.82
4)	Amalner	--	44	156	21.80
5)	Erandol	1-	37	152	24.34
6)	Jalgaon	6	18	89	20.22
7)	Bhusawal.	1	66	102	64.71
8)	Edlebad.	2	43	79	54.44
9)	Patola	1	9	107	8.41
10)	Bhadgaon	--	27	60	45.00
11)	Pachora.	--	54	117	46.15
12)	Janner	--	38	145	26.20
13)	Chalisgaon.	3	45	146	30.79
Total :-				1435	37.57

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(77)
TABLE 22.

IRRIGATION PUMP SETS USED IN 1966.

Sl. No.	Taluka	Oil Engines with irrigation pumps.	Electrical pumps for irrigation.	Total	Percentage to total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1)	Chopada	592	20	612	4.55
2)	Yawal	1,732	440	2,172	16.13
3)	Raver	1,170	881	2,051	15.29
4)	Amalner	933	17	955	7.16
5)	Erandol.	938	98	1,036	8.13
6)	Jalgaon	437	181	618	4.55
7)	Bhusawal	503	449	957	7.16
8)	Edlabad.	139	248	437	3.23
9)	Parola	657	2	659	7.16
10)	Bhadgaon	424	4	428	3.20
11)	Pachora	795	89	884	6.56
12)	Jamner	1,038	47	1,135	8.50
13)	Chalisgaon.	1,311	101	1,412	10.51
Total:-		10,829	2,577	13,406	100

78)

T A B L E No:-23 (2)

FOREST PRODUCTION. (In Rs.)

Sr.No.	Forest Produce	1961-62	1967-68.
1)	Bamboos.	64,498	12,595
2)	Grass Grass & Fodder	1,69,319	2,61,700
3)	Ordinary Gum.	27,448	42,002
4)	Temburni Leaves.	16,319	15,600
5)	Other M.F.P.	27,390	N.A.
6)	Timber.	N.A.	2,63,461
7)	Fire Wood and Charcoal.	N.A.	88,129
8)	Rosha Grass.	N.A.	6480
9)	Kadd-Gum.	--	30,000
Total Value :-		3,04,974	6,82,165

T A B L E :-24.

Growth of Co-operative Societies.

S. N.	Type of Society.	Number		Member-ship.	
		1955-56	1967-68	1955-56	1967-68.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1)	District Central Bank.	1	1	3887	4487
2)	Primary Agril. Credit Societies.	863	875	76163	142634
3)	Non-Agril Credit Societies	50	70	21865	37000
4)	L. D. Banks	2	1	3135	24154
5)	Marketing Societies.	34	51		39199
6)	Farming Societies.	8	84		2478
7)	L. I. Societies.	6	10		334
8)	C. F. Societies	99 66	99	4794	26253
9)	Engine Protection Societies.	--	14		1050
10)	Cattle breeding Societies.	1	4		263
11)	Better Living Societies.	1	2		93
12)	T. D. A.	12	1		132
13)	Fisheries Societies.	1	5		353
14)	Better Farming Societies	4	5		688
15)	Dairy Societies.	--	99		2807
16)	Coop Cons. Stores.	15	38	13710	197040
				8206	

(Contd.....2/)

Table No.: 24

80)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
17)	Weavers Societies.	20	22			3431 2110
18)	Labour Contract Societies	3	21	8226		1108
19)	Forest Labouress. Societies	4	14			1746
20)	Other Industrial.	25	72			16651
21)	Housing Societies.	15	60			1997
22)	Education Societies.	10	09	8226		2832
23)	Federal Societies.	16	20			1191
24)	Agri Processing Societies		7			564
25)	District Central Bank	1	1			663
26)	Transport Societies.	--	1			12
27)	Industrial Estate.	--	2			209
28)	Grain Societies.	---	1			34
		1158	1585			

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(71)

TABLE No. 23

Reserves, Deposits and Loan Advances by Co-operative Societies (Figures in Rs.)

No.		Reserves & Other Funds.		Deposits		Loans advances	
		1955-56	1967-68	1956-56	1967-68	1955-56	1967-68
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1)	District Central Bank	24,83,035	61,86,000	2,45,00,153	7,32,61,000	1,70,03,350	12,39,00,000
2)	Agril Credit Societies.	38,49,269	97,55,000	5,92,838	6,23,000	1,53,54,172	4,03,65,000
3)	Non-Agril. Credit Societies.	13,46,279	31,99,000	1,04,93,279	4,54,000	N.A.	6,27,15,000
4)	Land Development Bank.	46,542	9,38,000	18,057	1,57,53,000	1,02,900	1,63,00,000
5)	Marketing Societies.		94755	---	91,30,000	---	---
6)	Farming Societies.	22,88,311	5288	---	---	---	---
7)	Lift Irrigation Societies.		48266	---	---	---	---
8)	Crop Protection Societies.		3,80,620	5,51,877	3,706	---	---
9)	Engine Protection Societies.		20,298	---	---	---	---

Continued on ...?/

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
10)	Cattle Breeding Societies.	2288311	2506	--	--	--	--
11)	Dairy Societies.		94000	--	--	--	--
12)	Better Living Stys.		3003	--	--	--	--
13)	TDA		18330	--	--	--	--
14)	Fisheries Societies.		20726	--	--	--	--
15)	Better Farming Societies.		2586	--	--	--	--
16)	Co-op. Sarka Stores		176,194	--	--	--	--
17)	Weavers Societies.		413,080	--	--	--	--
18)	Labour Contract Societies.		11,421	--	--	--	--
19)	Forest Labourers Societies.		51,122	--	--	--	--
20)	Other I dl. Stys.	1014742	161,781	7,73,175	--	--	--
21)	Housing Societies.		45,283	--	--	--	--
22)	Education Societies.		18,15,300	--	--	--	--

Contd.

83)

T. A. B. L. E No. 25 Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
23)	Federal Societies.	10,14,742	33	--	--	--	--
24)	Agril Processing Sty		75,000	--	--	--	--
25)	D.C.B.		--	--	--	--	--
26)	Transport Societies.		36	--	--	--	--
27)	Indl. Estates.		1000	--	--	--	--
28)	Grain Depots.		34	--	--	--	--

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84)

84

T A B L E No: 26.

Production of Mineral Produce in Jalgaon District.

(Average for two years 1966-67/67-68)

S.N.	Name of Mineral.	Output (Tonnes)
1)	Building Stone.	15809
2)	Gravel	394
3)	Murum	204
4)	Bricks earth	4643
5)	Ordinary Clay	722
6)	Sand	4422
7)	Lime Stone.	376
8)	Road Metal	7036

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(85)
T A B L E No. 5

Average daily number of workers employed in manufacturing industries in Jalgaon District.

Sr.No.	Type of Industry.	1967		1968	
		No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1)	Gin & Press	75	3258	64	3103
2)	Manufacture of Dairy Products	1	11	1	10
3)	Manufacture of grain Mills products	4	54	5	96
4)	Manufacture of Bakery products	2	11	1	8
5)	Sugar Factories refineries	131	175	83	209
6)	Manufacture of Sugar Confectionary Coca & Chocolate.	1	9	2	10
7)	Manufacture Misc. food preparation	53	2036	59	1752
8)	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries.	1	7	1	8
9)	Tabacco Manufacture	9	228	9	238
10)	Spinning, Weaving Finishing of textiles.	5	4725	5	4451
11)	Cardage Rope & etc industries	1	5	1	8
12)	Manuf. of textile not elsewhere classified	1	16	1	15
13)	Manufacture of Furniture & Fixture	2	--	--	--
14)	Pulp, Paper & Paper B Mills	3	155	3	133
15)	Printing & Bookbinding etc.	3	17	2	8
16)	Manufacture of Leather product except xxxx fool wears other wearing appareal	1	4	1	--
17)	Manuf. of Mis. Chemical products.	5	171	6	285

Contd.

(86)

TABLE No.27 Continue.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
18)	Manufacture of Sturctural & Clay products	2.	55	3	72
19)	Manufacture of non matallic mineral products not elswhere classified.	55	16	4	18
20)	Ferrous	4	70	3	88
21)	Manufacture of machinery (except electrical machinery)	1	--	2	12
22)	Manufacture of repairs of rail road equipment.	2	133	2	122
23)	Repair at motor vehicle (Cycle)	8	210	6	242
24)	Manufacture of Industries not elsewhere classified.	4	67	5	73
25)	Electrical light power	7	425	8	432
26)	Water Supply stations.	1	16	3	51
Total :-		335	11874	278	11,444

Note :- Information pertaining to the year 1962 is given in the following table 1961.

The number of Small size and Large size factories in 1961 and worker employees.-(1961)

S. No.	I T E M	Factories			Workers		
		Large size	Small size	Total	Large size	Small size	Total
2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1)	Cotton Ginning & baling	53 (74.7)	31 (20.4)	84 (37.7)	6313 (51.4)	591 (30.6)	7774 (47.7)
2)	Spinning Weaving & finishing of cotton.	2 (2.8)	--	2 (0.8)	3983 (30.0)	--	3983 (24.7)
3)	Manufacturing of Edible Oils.	4 (5.6)	25 (16.5)	29 (13.0)	499 (2.8)	470 (16.4)	977 (6.0)
4)	Manufacturing of Hydrogenated Oil.	2 (2.8)	2 (0.1)	3 (1.3)	505 (2.8)	30 (1.1)	535 (3.2)
5)	Gur making	--	53 (24.8)	53 (23.8)	--	586 (20.1)	586 (3.6)
6)	Others	10 (14.1)	42 (27.6)	52 (23.3)	1454 (11.0)	926 (31.8)	2380 (14.7)
Total :-		71 (100)	152 (100)	223 (100)	13254 (100)	2911 (100)	16165 (100)

N O T E :- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Table No. 28.

Growth in the number of Motor-Vehicles in Jalgaon
as on 31th March' 1961 and 1966.

S. No.	Type of Vehicles.	31.3.1961	31.3.1966.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Motor Vehicles (Cycles)	150	566
2.	Motor Cars.	282	604
3.	Taxi Cars	12	25
4.	Auto Rickshaws.	Nil.	Nil.
5.	<u>Stage Carriages:-</u>		
	I) Diesel Engines.	120	147
	ii) Petrol Engines.	3	3
6.	<u>Lorries:-</u>		
	i) <u>Private Carriages</u>		
	a) Diesel Engines	39	31
	b) Petrol Engine.	10	180
7)	II) <u>Public Carriages:-</u>		
	a) Diesel Engines	221	400
	b) Petrol Engines	138	150
7)	Ambulances	1	2
8)	School Buses	Nil	1
9)	Private Service Vehicles.	Nil	Nil.
10)	Trailors.	62	100
11)	Tractors	57	100
12)	Others.	58	64
	Total:	1153	2,303

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Table No. 9. (Contd.)

General Summary of Educational Institutions, Pupils, Teachers expenditure for Jalgaon District.

S.N.	Item	1960-61			1965-66			1968-69		
		Jalgaon.	Maharashtra	3 as % of 4	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	6 as % of 7	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	9 as % of 10
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1	<u>Institutions:-</u>									
	i) Primary	1519	24594	4.39	1608	41781	4.84	1657	4058	3.77
	ii) Secondary	42	984	4.26	154	4032	3.82	185	4777	3.88
	iii) Higher	2	191	1.04	0	382	1.2	6	419	1.44
	iv) Total	1563						1848		
2)	<u>Enrolment:-</u>									
	i) Primary	2,43,673	4178024	2.74	2,17,413	5324914	5.74	347204	6045358	5.75
	ii) Secondary	31,912	1150662	2.11	54,642	1500287	3.64	69120	181177	3.80
	iii) Higher	1,788	104984	1.70	1,998	187579	1.07	22038 6332	288038	2.19
	iv) Total	2,74,313						432146		
3)	<u>Teachers:-</u>									
	i) Primary.	5482	111672	4.86	7522	152611	4.92	8376	174471	5.08
	ii) Secondary	1154	35022	3.29	2032	57426	3.55	2522 2522	69448	3.07
	iii) Higher	N.A	N.A.			N.A.				
	iv) Total	6636						11198		

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
4) Expenditure per head of population:-										
1) Primary.		4.37	5.16	----	6.00	5.85	--	9.61	8.97	--
11) Secondary		.40	.47	----	3.19	4.07	--	5.60	6.61	--
111) Higher		.32	1.72	----	0.60	2.35	----	1.17	4.10	----
5) Total Direct Expenditure :-										
1) Primary.	76,68,000	1595,59000	4.80	1,20,34000	262486000			20302000	423920000	4.79
11) Secondary	7,01,000	14737000	4.75	63,85000	182651000	4.79		113000	308823000	3.82
111) Higher	5,48,000	53311000	1.02	106608000		3.48		2299000	198674000	1.19
Total	89,17,000			1037000		1.02		34419000		
6) Percentage of expenditure source-wise										
a) Govt. Funds.										
1) Primary.	81.07	96.37	--	89.59	74.28	--		90.57	75.19	--
11) Secondary	74.04	58.79	--	66.11	60.67	--		73.67	71.87	--
111) Higher	45.90	48.97	--	49.72	49.71	--		27.84	51.22	--

(91)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
7) B) LOCAL BODIES FUNDS.										
i) Primary	18.92	8.3	3.63	--	5.99	5.63	22.5	6.70	4.16	--
ii) Secondary	25.4	41.21	--	20.20	26.84	--	17.42	24.85	--	--
iii) Higher	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8) C) Fees & other Sources :-										
i) Primary.	---	---	---	4.42	20.09	---	2.73	20.65	---	---
ii) Secondary	00.56	--	---	13.69	12.84	---	08.91	3.28	---	---
iii) Higher	45.10	51.03	---	50.28	59.29	---	72.16	48.78	---	---

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TABLE No. 30

Number of Recognised Institutions by Type of Education in Jalgaon District.

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka.	Pre-Primary		Primary		Secondary		Higher Education					
		1960-61	1969-70	60-61	69-70	60-61	69-70	General Art's Com. & Science	Prove - ssional & Tech nical.	60-61	69-70	Special Schools.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1)	Chopda	N.A.	1	94	105	4	15	..	1	..	..	N.A.	1
2)	Yawal.	N.A.	4	90	107	11	23	..	1	..	..	N.A.	1
3)	Raver	N.A.	5	114	130	17	18	..	..	..	2	N.A.	..
4)	Amalner	N.A.	..	134	121	7	15	1	1	..	..	N.A.	..
5)	Erandol.	N.A.	1	136	142	4	15	..	..	..	..	N.A.	..
6)	Jalgaon	N.A.	9	123	110	16	24	1	1	..	6	"	2
7)	Bhusawal.	N.A.	..	121	139	12	21	..	1	..	..	"	2
3)	Edlabad....	N.A.	1	68	85	1	5	..	..	..	..	"	..

Contd...

(93)

1)	2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14
9)	Parola	N.A.	..	91	101	2.	7	..	..	..	..	N.A.	..
10)	Bhadgaon	N.A.	..	60	66	2	11	..	..	..	..	"	..
11)	Fachora.	N.A.	3 3	113	134	4	13	..	1	..	..	"	1.
12)	Jamner	N.A.	1	145	173	7	12	--	,	..	..	"	1
13)	Chalisgaon.	N.A.	4	145	169	2	27	..	1	..	..	"	1
District		N.A.	1,433 29	1,533 1,499	1,538	36	206	2	7	--	8	N.A.	9.

(94)

Table No.31.

Co-operative Position about expansion Jalgaon District,
Maharashtra State and India,

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Particulars.	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Enrolment (in lakhs)			
a) <u>Classes I-V.</u>			
India	350.00	497.20	559.28
%	(62.4)	(75.6)	(78.00)
Maharashtra	39.48	47.2	56.1
%	(74.2)	(88.6)	(88.7)
Jalgaon.	2.15	2.51	3.06
%	(90.6)	(111.7)	(103.6)
b) <u>Classes VI-VIII.</u>			
India.	127.05	103.46	127.17
%	(22.5)	(30.3)	(34.00)
Maharashtra.	7.48	12.2	14.6
%	(29.4)	(39.3)	(43.6)
Jalgaon.	0.39	0.52	0.50
%	(34.7)	(44.7)	(33.5)
c) <u>Classes IX to XI.</u>			
India.	28.87	43.8	65.94
%	(10.6)	(15.7)	(19.00)
Maharashtra	4.39	6.15	7.82
%	(14.6)	(21.8)	(25.6)
Jalgaon.	0.18	0.30	0.38
%	(17.2)	(25.00)	(28.2)
d) <u>University Stage:</u>			
India.	10.95	13.25	20.92
%	(2.3)	(2.4)	(3.6)
Maharashtra.	0.1	1.88	2.33
%	(2.0)	(4.00)	(5.9)
Jalgaon.	0.02	0.02	0.06
%	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.23)

(Figures within brackets indicate percentage to the population in the corresponding age group)

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TABLE No. 32Percentage of Enrolment in Classes I-V of Primary Schools to Population in the age group 6-11.
.....

Year	Population (6-11) age groups			Enrolment I-V Classes			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1960-61	150,302	139,915	290,217	1,31,336	33,533	2,15,239	87.67	59.50	74.15
1961-62	165,300	163,900	319,200	1,49,035	1,12,627	2,61,712	90.14	79.66	81.93
1966-67	171,300	159,600	330,900	1,79,993	1,22,540	3,02,533	105.03	76.75	91.41
1968-69	174,300	162,400	336,700	1,31,867	1,24,191	3,06,058	104.36	76.43	90.33
1973-74*	139,400	1,76,400	363,800	1,89,400	1,70,800	3,60,200	100	96.83	99.01
* 1978-79	204,400	1,90,400	394,900	2,04,400	1,90,400	3,94,800	100	100	

* Proposed.

TABLE No.33.

Percentage of Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII to population in the age group 11-14.

Year	Population (11-14) age group			Enrolment VI-VIII Classes			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2.	3.		5.		7.	8.	9.	10.
1960-61	62,028	50,667	112,695	30,732	2,722	33,454	49.35	17.26	34.95
1965-66	68,200	65,700	133,900	43,005	16,378	59,383	63.00	29.44	47.94
1967-68	71,000	58,000	129,000	53,433	20,130	73,563	63.59	42.10	45.60
1968-69.	72,000	59,000	131,000	50,473	19,626	70,099	70.24	33.33	53.63
1973-74 *	73,000	64,000	137,000	69,000	27,000	96,000	88.46	42.18	67.61
1978-79 *	84,000	69,000	1,53,000	84,000	36,000	1,20,000	100.00	52.17	78.43

Proposed *

TABLE No.34 .

Percentage of Enrolment in Standards I-VIII to Population in age group 6-14.

Y E A R	Population in 6-14 age group.			* Enrolment in standards I-VIII.			Percentage.		
	Boys	Girl	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1960-61	2,12,330	1,90,532	40,2912	1,62,512	92,115	2,54,628	76.54	49.37	63.19
1965-66	2,33,500	2,09,600	4,63,100	1,92,090	1,29,002	3,21,095	82.26	61.54	60.34
1967-68	2,42,300	2,17,600	4,59,900	2,28,481	1,42,670	3,71,151	94.30	65.58	83.78
1968-69	2,46,300	2,21,400	4,67,700	2,32,340	1,43,817	3,76,157	94.32	65.00	80.44
1973-74 *	2,67,400	2,38,400	5,05,800	2,58,400	1,97,800	4,56,200	96.64	82.92	90.19
1978-79.	2,33,400	2,59,400	5,47,800	2,88,400	2,26,400	5,14,800	100.00	87.28	93.98.

TABLE N 35.

Percentage of Enrolment in classes I-V to Population in 6-11 age group, 69-70 (Talukawise)

SN.	Name of Taluka.	Population 6-11 age-group		Enrolment I-V			Percentage			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1)	Chopda	10,000	9800	19,800	9967	6909	16,876	99.7	70.6	85.2
2)	Yawal	10,800	10300	21,100	10400	7814	18,214	100.2	76.3	88.3
3)	Raver	10,900	10500	21,400	11596	8446	20,042	100.4	82.1	91.2
4)	Amalner	13,200	12,300	25,500	8806	6329	15,135	66.7	51.6	59.2
5)	Brandol.	11,800	11,400	23,200	11628	8037	19,665	99.2	70.5	84.9
6)	Jalgaon	15,200	14,200	29,400	8654	6463	15117	57.1	45.6	51.6
7)	Bhusawal	14,700	14,000	28,700	16447	12770	29217	109.9	91.1	100.7
8)	Edlabad.	4,900	5,200	10,100	4415	2807	7222	90.6	54.2	71.9
9)	Farola	6,900	6,600	13,500	6888	4687	11575	100.2	71.4	82.4
10)	Bhadgaon	5,100	4,900	10,000	5457	3856	9313	107.7	78.5	93.3
11)	Fachora.	9,900	8,400	18,300	10331	7370	17701	104.7	87.5	96.8
12)	Janner	11,900	11,400	23,300	11,796	7755	19551	99.3	68.21	84.1
13)	Chalisgaon	14,000	12,600	26,600	11,974	8738	20712	85.4	69.6	77.9
Total :		139,300	131359	270,711	1,28,349	91,351	219,700	92.0	69.6	81.2

* Figures pertaining to Municipal area and excluded.

Table No. 26

10.

Percentage of enrolment in Classes VI-VII to Population in the age group 11-13, 1969-70 (Talukawise)

Sl. No.	Taluka	Population in (11-13) Age group-			Enrolment in VI-VII Classes			Percentage.		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1)	Chopda	3900	3,800	7,700	951	481	1432	24.8	12.8	18.9
2)	Yawal	4200	4,000	8,200	1256	1029	2285	30.2	25.6	28.0
3)	Raver	4252	4,086	8,338	1433	815	2248	33.7	19.9	27.0
4)	Amalner	5000	4,700	9,700	741	305	1046	15.00	6.5	10.4
5)	Erandol.	4500	4,300	8,800	814	441	1255	18.1	10.3	11.4
6)	Jalgaon.	5800	5,500	11,300	917	445	1362	15.7	8.2	12.1
7)	Bhusawal.	5800	5400	11300	898	534	1432	15.5	9.9	12.8
8)	Edlbad.	1900	1800	3700	359	117	476	19.2	6.4	12.8
9)	Parola	2700	2500	5200	616	289	905	23.3	11.4	17.5
10)	Bhadgaon.	2000	1900	3900	639	239	878	32.8	12.6	22.9
11)	Jajhara.	4350	3600	7400	1066	423	1489	23.1	11.7	20.1
12)	Jamner	4600	4300	8900	1040	1040	1444	22.8	9.4	16.3
13)	Chalisgaon	5100	50700	104300	1308	364	1672	25.7	7.5	16.9
	Total	53,600	50700	104300	12038	5886	17924	22.6	11.6	17.2

Figures pertaining to Municipal area are excluded

T A B L E No. (100)

Rate of Retention in Standards I to V in Jalgaon District.

Year.	Enrolment.														
	I			II			III			IV			V		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1963-64	47496	39232	86728	33339	25377	58716	23209	16430	44639	23743	12054	35797	19344	3531	23425
1964-65	53331	44767	93598	34135 (71.9)	23831 (60.7)	57966 (66.8)	27305	17194	45009	26972	15199	42171	13612	9574	33136
1965-66	49789	42039	91828	36771 (68.3)	25459 (56.9)	62230 (68.1)	32004 (61.5)	19031 (48.1)	51091 (53.9)	27337	15271	43108	22634	10721	33405
1966-67	52348	44891	97239	34577 (75.9)	26640 (62.8)	64217 (69.9)	32143 (59.7)	19279 (43.1)	51427 (52.2)	23725 (60.4)	15634 (39.3)	44359 (61.1)	23605	11776	35331
1967-68	54611	46010	100621	38441 (73.4)	27405 (61.00)	65846 (67.7)	32342 (64.3)	19349 (46.0)	51591 (56.2)	29311 (54.5)	16601 (32.6)	45912 (61.6)	24401 (51.4)	12332 (59.9)	36733 (42.3)
1968-69	56002	47375	103377	38623 (70.7)	26837 (53.4)	65460 (65.1)	32755 (62.6)	20326 (45.3)	53081 (54.6)	29936 (60.1)	16396 (40.2)	46332 (51.0)	24546 (45.6)	12727 (23.7)	37273 (38.8)

N O T E :- Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of enrolment to corresponding feeding enrolment in Standard

TABLE No. 38.

Rate of Retention in Standards VI to XI.

Y E A R	VI			VII			VIII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1963-64	15,864	6,151	22,015	12,378	4,672	17,050	30,497	2,710	13,207
1964-65	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66	16,942	7,220	24,162	13,787	5,614	19,401	12,276 (77.36)	3,544 (56.45)	15,820 (71.22)
1967-68	18,514	8,375	26,889	14,439 (85.74)	6,103 (85.72)	20,542 (85.71)	12,868 ()	4,040 ()	16,906 ()
1968-69	19,077	9,044	28,121	15,735 (84.41)	6,710 (79.76)	22,445 (83.0)	13,671 (41.60)	4,376 (61.11)	18,047 (74.35)

Contd.....

T A B L E No. 39.

Percentage of Enrolment in Standard IX to XI to Population in 14-17 age-group.

Y E A R	Population 14-17 age-group			Enrolment in Standards IX to XI.			Percentage.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1960-61	55,500	55,500	1,11,000	15,420	2,475	17,895	27.8	4.5	16.1
1966-66	61,000	61,000	1,22,000	24,788	6,069	30,857	40.7	10.0	25.3
1967-68	63,300	63,300	1,26,600	28,206	7,916	35,825	44.5	12.5	28.3
1968-69	64,400	1,28,800	1,93,200	30,042	8,692	38,734	46.6	13.5	30.7

NOTE : Standard XI is the terminal class of Secondary course.

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T A B L E No. 41.

Secondary School Certificate Examination Results.

Sl. No.	Year	Appeared	Passed	Pass percentage.	Total percentage of the Board.	Rank in the Divisional Board (Total 13 district).
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1)	March 1966	10,852	3,772	34.76	43.03	13
2)	March 1967	10,357	4,082	39.42	46.06	12
3)	March 1968	10,754	5,546	51.57	53.95	5
4)	March 1969	12,441	5,990	48.16	56.53	13
5)	March 1970	12,914	5,403	41.80	49.60	12

TABLE No. 42.

Expansion of Enrolment at the University Stage
(Arts, Science & Commerce Faculties)

Y E A R	Male	Female	Total.
1960-61	1,656	132	1,783
1965-66	3,418	4,36	3,854
1967-68	3,535	5,37	4,122

Teachers by Types - Men, Women and Percentage Trained in Jalgaon District.

S. N.	Type	Numbers			Percentage trained.			Numbers			Percentage trained.			Numbers			Percentage trained.		
		M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	1) Pre-Primary schools.	3	97	40	65.7	48.6	50.0	2	52	54	100	67.5	64.8	3	75	78	2	68	70
	2) Primary schools.	1160	112	1272	79.5	75.9	79.2	1170	123	1293	82.0	56.9	79.6	466	2104	1638	9142	80.23	89.16
	3) Secondary schools.	1029	125	1154	69.7	48.8	67.4	1915	217	2032	77.8	75.1	77.5	1922	226	2166	79.3	77.4	79.1
Total :-		2,192	274	2,466				2,937	392					4,407	10,366	1,939			

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T A B L E No. 47.

Distribution of Teachers in Elementary Sections according to their qualifications
(1968-69)

Category	F. S. C.		Intermediate, S. S. C.		Graduates		Others		All Categories.	
	Trd	Untrd	Trd	Untrd	Trd	Untrd.	Trd	Untrd.	Trd.	Untrd.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1) Lower Primary Section :-										
Men	2,112	233	1,766	114	38	--	--	--	3,916	349
Women	547	126	382	99	12	--	--	--	941	225
Total.	2,659	359	2,148	213	50	--	--	--	5,857	572
2) Uper Primary Section :-										
Men	785	33	1,721	19	31	--	--	--	2,537	52
Women	171	16	281	33	6	--	--	--	458	49
Total.	956	49	2,002	52	37	--	--	--	2,995	101
3) Men	2,897	266	3,487	133	69	--	--	--	6,661	399
Women	718	142	663	132	18	--	--	--	1,399	2,74
Total.	3,615	408	4,150	265	87	--	--	--	7,852	673

(107)

TABLE No. 50

Table literate by Taluka (Urban and Rural) (1961 Census)

S.No.	Taluka	Urban Literate			Rural Literate			Total Literate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1)	Chopada	7,442	2,867	10,309	2,444	6,170	29,614	30,587	9,037	39,724
2)	Yawal	9,151	4,211	13,362	20,375	12,672	42,547	39,026	16,883	55,909
3)	Paver.	8,276	3,555	11,831	20,552	10,062	39,314	37,828	13,517	51,445
4)	Sanlner	14,583	3,092	20,675	25,411	7,556	32,967	39,994	13,648	53,662
5)	Erandol.	10,770	4,423	15,193	25,565	6,464	31,029	35,325	10,887	46,222
6)	Jalgaon.	28,329	4,435	32,764	27,918	9,353	37,271	55,277	23,738	80,045
7)	Bhusawal.	25,437	13,689	40,126	28,589	9,714	38,303	55,026	23,403	78,429
8)	Edlabad	---	---	---	13,561	3,548	17,109	13,561	3,548	17,109
9)	Mahal.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9)	Papola	4,529	1,730	6,259	13,983	3,543	17,526	13,512	5,273	23,785
10)	Bhadgaon Mahal	---	---	---	15,245	4,725	19,970	15,245	4,725	19,970
11)	Pachora	5,350	2,252	7,602	25,131	6,963	32,094	30,331	9,220	39,701
12)	Janner	---	---	---	32,365	8,417	41,782	32,365	8,417	41,782
13)	Chalisgaon.	10,841	4,986	15,827	23,706	8,043	36,752	23,547	13,035	52,581
Total for Jalgaon Distt.		12,5,519	1,73,759	31,9,345	92,240	4,16,535	1,44,823	1,45,430	5,90,344	

Table 51. Literate by Educational Standards. (1961 Census.)

S. N.	Educational Standard	URBAN		Rural		Total .	
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Literates without Education as level.	7,547	41.15	2,34,671	56.32	3,10,218	51.68
2.	Primary	9,534	49.86	1,75,805	42.21	2,67,339	44.32
3.	Matriculation & above	1,086	7.67	9109	1.47	20,195	3.36
4.	Technical Diploma	441	0.24	---	---	441	0.07
5.	Non Technical Diploma	192	0.10	---	---	192	0.03
		441	0.24	---	---	441	0.07
6.	University Degrees	1122	0.61	---	---	1122	0.19
7.	Technical Degrees Engineering, Medicine Agriculture Veterinary Medicine Dairying technology, Teaching others	837	0.45	---	---	837	0.14
		18,3759	100.00	4,16,585	100.00	6,00,344	100.00

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T A B L E No: 52.

Literacy among workers. (1961 Census)

Sr.No.	Area	Total Population of workers.	Literate workers.	4 as % age of 3
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1)	Rural Areas	13,67,826	951241	69.6
2)	Exx Urban areas.	39,7221	233162	53.7
	Total :-	1765047	1164703	69.9

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TABLE No. 53 (110)
 Illiteracy Among workers by Industrial ~~Class~~ Classification, (1961 Census)

S.No.	Category	Illiterate	Literate	Total.	3 as percentage of 5
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1)	Cultivator	5,451	4,534	542	73.05
2)	Agricultural Labour	2,36,426	38,715	2,75,141	85.92
3)	Mining, Quarrying etc.	7,869	1,492	9,361	84.07
4)	Household Industry	37,667	7,858	28,565	69.10
5)	Manufacturing and other house holds.	6055	5,817	11,872	51.02
6)	Construction	5767	2,119	7,886	73.11
7)	Trade and Commerce	7177	6,443	13,620	52.69.
8)	Transport, Storage and Consumption.	4903	3,410	7,713	55.78
9)	Other Services.	15,582	8,659	24041	64.80
Total:-		49,5,817	1,46,199	642016	77.23

(111)

TABLE No: 54

Growth of Literacy in Jalgaon 1951-61

	Percentage of Literacy		
	1951 Census	1961 Census	% Inc rise in 10 Years
Total Populations	28.2	34.0	5.8
Males	43.8	49.3	5.5
Females.	11.8	18.0	6.2
Rural Areas	24.9	30.5	5.6
Males.	40.1	45.9	5.8
Females.	9.2	14.5	5.3
Urban Areas	39.3	45.3	7.0
Males.	56.1	60.7	4.6
Females.	21.3	30.6	9.3

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TABLE No. 55.

(17-)

Population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes on Percentage to total population (1961 Census)

S. N.	Taluka	Population at district.	Scheduled castes population.	Scheduled tribes population.	Total Scheduled castes & Scheduled tribe.	6 as per centage to total.	Percentage of S. C. S. T. total population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1)	Chopda taluka	1,23,707	3,182	10,812	13,494	8.06	10.49
2)	Yawal	1,33,483	2,510	19,396	12,906	8.06	9.31
3)	Raver	1,45,504	2,671	9,535	12,256	7.66	8.69
4)	Amalner	1,63,244	5,904	11,202	17,105	10.44	10.43
5)	Erandol	1,50,949	5,524	10,103	15,633	9.77	10.34
6)	Jalgaon.	1,91,086	5,202	43,66	10,063	6.25	5.29
7)	Bhusawal.	1,39,658	6,543	4,064	10,607	6.62	5.59
8)	Edlabad.	62,848	1,899	2098	3,997	2.46	6.21
9)	Tarola	87,600	2,814	7,567	10,331	6.43	11.37
10)	Tachora.	1,25,780	5,650	5,992	10,642	6.65	8.27
11)	Jamner	1,52,203	3,960	7,074	12,034	7.52	7.33
12)	Bhadgaon.	65,098	3,970	4,714	8,684	5.43	13.26
13)	Chalisgaon.	1,67,896	11,490	10,792	22,232	13.33	13.23
Jalgaon Dist : Total:-		17,65,047	61,819	98,710	1,60,029	100	9.05.