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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT

1958-59



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
D H U L I A D I S T R I C T

(1958-59)

Bureau of Economics and Statistics,
Government of Maharashtra,

-: B O M B A Y :-

-; DISTRICT D H U A L I A AT A GLANCE ;4*
(1958-59)

Sr. No. :	Item	Figure
1)	Average Rainfall	29.75"
2)	Area (Sq. Miles)	5163.2
3)	Forest Area (Sq. Miles)	2188.06
4)	<u>Population (1951)</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	1060278
	i) Males	538226
	ii) Females	522052
	iii) Rural	864807
	iv) Urban	195471
5)	Density of Population per Sq.Miles	205
6)	Present Population in lakhs (Estimated)	12.87
7)	Number of Villages	1352
8)	Number of Towns	12
9)	Average Population per Village	640
10)	<u>Number of Houses (1951)</u>	171098
	i) Rural	143694
	ii) Urban	27404
11)	<u>Number of Households (1951)</u>	190103
	i) Rural	152576
	ii) Urban	37527
12)	Net area sown	17319
13)	Total Cropped area	19641
14)	<u>Number of Schools</u>	1256
	i) Primary	1202
	ii) Secondary	36
	iii) Others	18
	1) No. of Boys	99894
	ii) No. of Girls	42975
	iii) No. of Teachers	4221
15)	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries	11 +
	i) No. of Beds	122
16)	Average daily number of people served by each hospital or dispensary	33
17)	No. of Factories	130

Sr. No.	Item	Figure
18)	<u>Cattle Population (1956)</u>	
	i) Cattle	475576
	ii) Buffaloes	74146
19)	<u>Agricultural implements</u>	
	i) Ploughs	78349
20)	<u>Number of Community Blocks</u>	7
	i) I Stage (includes 1 M.P.)	5
	ii) II Stage	1
	iii) Others (Preextension)	1
21)	<u>Mileage covered by buses</u>	742
	i) Government	742
	ii) Private	Nil
22)	Birth Rate	40
	Death Rate	23

* Items 1 to 11 and 18 to 20 refer to present District Dhulia, while the rest of the items refer to the Old-District West-Khandesh.

+ 1 Civil Hospital and 10 Allopathic Dispansaries.

SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW

A N D

-: DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT :-

-: C O N T E N T S :-

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PART I

SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
DHULIA DISTRICT
(1958-59)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW *

1) Physical Features

1. The District of Dhulia lying between 20-21' and 22-2' North latitude and 73-35' and 75-17' East Longitude is situated in the North Eastern part of Maharashtra State. Administratively it is bounded on the North by Madhya Pradesh, on the west by the Gujarat State, on the South by the District of Nasik and on the East by the District of East Khandesh.
2. The area of the District is 5168.2 square miles, covering 1364 towns and villages with a total population of 1060278, according to the 1951 census. The District is divided into nine Talukas and One Mahal, viz. 1) Dhulia 2) Shirpur 3) Sindkheda 4) Nandurbar 5) Sakri 6) Shahada 7) Nawapur 8) Taloda 9) Akhalkuwa and 10) Akarani Mahal. Akarani Mahal and the Talukas of Nawapur and Akhalkuwa are classified as scheduled areas under the constitution.
3. Stretching nearly 54 miles along the Tapti and parts of Surat and Bharoch, districts and varying in breadth from 32 miles to 76 miles, the District forms an upland basin, the most northerly section of the Deccan Plateau.
4. An upland basin, draining into the Tapti with a gentle westerly slope, this district includes most varied tracts of country, wild hill and forest, rich garden and grove stretches of green plain, and low rolling rocky hills. From East to west, parallel with the Tapti are three well-marked belts of the country, in the middle the rich Tapti Valley, in the North the high and wild Satpudas and in the South-West and South, bare ridges and rich wellwatered valleys flanked by the Sahyadri ranges.
5. The Tapti banks are high and bare, and the land on both sides is seamed by tributary rivers and streams. Now and again from the North, spurs of the Satpuras Stretch close to the river bank, and on the South rise some low hill ranges of Sahyadri. With these exceptions, the long central plain is an unbroken stretch of deep alluvial soil. On both sides of the river cultivation is wide-spread. Towns and villages are relatively better-off. The Tapti plain of Shirpur, Shahada, Taloda, Nandurbar and Sindkheda Talukas is rich. Shahada is one of the richest black-soil plains in the whole District. This region is inhabited more by Shahu-gujars and Rajput-Patils.
6. Satpuras: North of Tapti the whole length of the rich alluvial plain is bounded by the steep southern face of the Satpuras, a belt of mountain land from twenty to thirty miles broad. There are high mountain peaks in its ranges rising from 3,000 to 1,800 feet. The grandest hill of the range is Toramal in Akarani Mahal which rises upto a height of 3318 feet. This was once a seat of the rulers of Mandu and consists of a long narrow table land about 16 square miles in area. Lately it is being developed as a Hill-Station. The Satpuda ranges are full of forests inhabited by wild life and Adivasis. They cover the hilly part of Akhalkuwa, Taloda, Shahada and Shirpur Taluka and the whole of Akarani Mahal.
7. Sahyadri: South of the rich Tapti valley, the country is more varied than either in the centre or in the North. In the East, drained by the Bori, wide stony, thorny plains rise in low broad topped basaltic ridges, or sink in rich valleys studded with fruit gardens and prosperous villages. West of the Bori, the land as it draws nearer the Sahyadris, grows wilder and more picturesque. Ranges of quaintly cut out hills separated by the well-watered valley of the Panjhara,

* Geographical Area of the District & Talukas, Population statistics of the District & Talukas and Live-Stock Statistics of the same only refer to present District Dhulia. All other statistics refers to the old District West Khandesh.

the Kan and the Borai, stretch far East across the District. The extreme west of these Sahyadri ranges is wild and hilly, thick with forests. This part is inhabited by wild beasts and Adivasis, while the rich valleys and plain stretching East are populated by the Ahiranis. The region comprises of Nawapur, Sakri and Dhulia Talukas, and the non-Tapti parts of Nandurbar and Sindkheda Talukas.

Rivers

8. There is only one Major river, a few minor rivers and many rivers of no consequence in the district. The Major river is Tapti. As pointed out earlier its course in the district runs to 54 miles. The water-level of this river, however, being too low as compared to its banks, the river cannot be used for minor irrigation. The important contribution of this river to this district, is the silt that it deposits on either side of its banks, especially during floods. This has resulted into changing the area of Shirour and Sindkheda, Shahada and Nandurbar, Talukas, flanking this river, into the grainary of this District. The minor rivers are Panzara, Kan, Bori, Borai, and Gomai. Of these Panzara, Kan and Gomai are having a considerable net-work of minor irrigation works. Most of these are kacha bandharas. They are mainly fair weather friends supplying water for irrigation during monsoon months and one or two months more. The bandharas are unable to supply water in the dry months when crops need water most.

Climate

9. Climate of this district is not temperate, temperature soaring high upto 114°F. in the summer months of April and May, while falling as low as 40°F. to 44°F. in the winter months of December and January. The daily variation in day and night temperatures, too, is of the order of 25°F. to 30°F. As far as humidity is concerned this district is dry. However, in case of rain-fall this district has got a unique position. It is bounded on the west and part of its south by the Sahyadri ranges while in the north it is bounded by the Satpuras. Hence, even though this District does not get abundant rains (as it comes in the watershed of the Sahyadri) it gets assured rains rather unevenly spread over 3 to 5 months.

Season

10. Summer and winter are the two seasons in this district. The summer months are mid-March to mid-October while the winter months are mid-October to mid-March. The summer months are interrupted by rains for a short period. The number of rainy days, in this district, is about 30 days, spread over about three and a half months- late June to early October. However, on such days in these months when there are no rains the season is purely summer.

Rainfall

11. The rainfall in the district (for the year 1958-59) was 29.75" spread over an average of 30 days, the rainy months being late June to early October. There were local rains in May and scanty rains in November, too. Details of rain fall are shown in Table No. 1. In the year 1958-59 the rainfall was heavy in Nawapur Taluka.

12. Following are the figures of total rainfall for each taluka during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

	1957-58	1958-59		1957-58	1958-59
1-Akkalkuwa	35-33	45-14	6-Sakri	18-90	28-20
2-Akarani	25-18	46-40	7-Shahada	24-49	32-66
3-Dhulia	23-14	36-70	8-Sindkheda	17-45	29-00
4-Nandurbar	29-34	30-41	9-Shirpur	19-86	49-07
5-Nawapur	34-83	60-29	10-Taloda	31-99	24-29

Administrative Set Up.

13. The district is sub-divided, administratively, into three sub-divisions, nine Talukas and one Mahal. The Table below details the administrative set up.

District Dhulia.

Name of the Sub-Division	Name of Taluka/Mahal.	Taluka/H.Q.	Area in Sq.Miles.	No. towns & villages.	Population.
Akarani	Akarani	Dhadgaon	232.0	153	22517
Dhulia	Dhulia	Dhulia	751.6	150(1)	230609
	Sakri	Sakri	926.2	153(1)	131519
	Shirpur	Shirpur	756(0)	119(2)	100347
	Sindkheda	Sindkheda	494.3	139(3)	142469
Nandurbar	Akkalkuwa	Akkalkuwa	632.9	160	42976
	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	424.7	128(2)	117958
	Nawapur	Nawapur	355.1	90(1)	81336
	Shahada	Shahada	446.6	182(1)	134552
	Taloda	Taloda	143.8	88(1)	56004
District	Dhulia		5163.2	1352(12)	1060278

*Figures in bracket indicate the number of towns in Taluka/Mahal.
 @ Figures refer to present District Dhulia.

:- P O P U L A T I O N :-

Growth:-

14. The population of the district according to the 1951 census was 1060278 i.e. 3.3 percent of the total population of Maharashtra State. This shows an increase of 25.4 over that of 1941 census population which in turn was higher by 18.2 percent over the 1931 census population. The population of this district has increased by 136.2 percent during 1901-1951. The rate of increase of urban population has been slightly more in the preceding decades, as compared to the rate of increase of rural population. In the decade 1941-1951 the former was 31.1 percent while the latter was 24.1 percent. In the decade 1931-41 they were 25.5 percent and 16.8 percent respectively. In the fifty years (1901-51) they were 149.0 percent and 133.8 percent respectively.

Density:-

15. The District has an area of 5163.2 sq.miles (according to the Survey of India), i.e. 4.4 percent of the area of the Maharashtra State, while its percentage share of population is smaller (3.3 percent) with the result that the general density of population of the district (205) is lower than that of the State (270). The density of the urban population of the district

in 1951 was 1671. The density of rural population was (171). Such low density of rural population is largely due to the extensive area (33 percent) of this district, covered by forests, which are very thinly populated. This district is one of the most thinly populated districts of Bombay Division. The density per sq. mile of population of Bombay Division is 411, and that of the adjoining districts of Nasik and Jalgaon is 237 and 322 respectively.

Rural /Urban Distribution :-

16. Hardly 18.4 percent of the population of this district lives in urban areas. Comparing this with the similar percentage of Maharashtra State (28.8) can be seen that this district is predominantly rural in character. Development of urban area is mainly conditioned by either trade or industry, or administrative functions or communications facilities. The communication facilities being rather poor in this district, and there being no large industries worth the name in this district, the impact of urbanization is not forceful in it.

17. The rural population (864807) which formed 81.6 percent of the total population of the district is scattered over 1352 villages. Average population of a villages of this district was, in 1951, thus 643. That of an average villages of a Maharashtra State, too, was 640 in that year. The villages of this district are, however, essentially smaller in size. About 57.0 percent of the villages had population less than 500 in 1951, about 25.1 percent of villages had population between 500-1000, about 13.4 percent of the villages had population between 1,000 -2,000, while the remaining 4.5 villages had population of 2,000 or above. Akkalkuwa Taluka and Akarani Mahal, the two administrative units which are essentially backward in development and through which the ranges of Satpura traverse, however account for a sizeable percentage (37.2) of the smaller sized villages (with population less than 500).

18. A place which had a population of 5,000 or more and exhibited urban characteristics was declared as an urban locality in 1951 census. However, two towns of this district, according to 1951 census, had population less than 5,000 and were essentially rural in character. Their inclusion in the list of towns inflated the number of towns, without inflating the urban population to similar extent. As a result the 12 urban places in this district range in population from 4162 to 76,880, their mean population being 15,456, much lower than the mean urban population 24703 in Maharashtra State.

19. There was no town with a population more than 100,000 in this district. One town viz. Dhulia had population between 50,000 to 100,000. Its population accounted for 39.3 percent of the urban population of the District. One town viz. Nandurbar had population between 20,000 to 50,000, accounting for 15.4 percent of the urban population. Four towns viz. Shirpur, Taloda, Dondaicha and Shahada, had population between 10,000 and 20,000 thus accounting for 25.5 percent of the urban population. Four towns viz. Sinckheda, Nawapur, Thalner and Pimpalner had population between 5,000 and 10,000 accounting amongst themselves for 15.2 of the urban population. Two towns viz. Betawad and Ranala had population less than 5,000 each thus accounting for 4.6 percent of the urban population.

Livelihood Pattern :-

20. The basis of classification of population, at the 1951 census, was economic. The population was classified as belonging to the agricultural classes and the non-agricultural classes. The essentially agrarian characteristic of this district can be gauged from the fact that not only a very large proportion (81.6 percent) of population is rural, but

also a very large proportion of population (76.09) is dependent upon agriculture. The proportion of agricultural population, in Maharashtra-State, is 63.9 percent.

21. The Table below gives the percentage distribution of population of this district in the eight main livelihood classes :-

<u>Livelihood Pattern in District</u>			
Livelihood Classes	: General : population	: Rural : population	: Urban : population.
1	2	3	4
<u>All Classes.</u>	10,60,278 (100)	8,64,807 (100)	1,95,471 (100)
<u>Agricultural Classes:-</u>	8,06,817 (76.09)	7,64,382 (88.39)	42,435 (22.73)
I) Owner Cultivators	5,61,189 (52.93)	5,36,540 (62.16)	23,649 (12.98)
II) Tenant Cultivators	32,293 (3.04)	29,396 (3.39)	2,897 (1.48)
III) Agricultural Labourers.	2,07,411 (19.55)	1,93,673 (22.39)	13,739 (6.28)
IV) Land Lords	6,124 (0.57)	3,974 (0.45)	2,150 (1.99)
<u>Non-Agricultural Classes.</u>	2,53,461 (23.91)	1,00,425 (11.61)	1,53,036 (77.27)
I) Non-Agricultural Production.	80,866 (7.63)	37,486 (4.34)	43,380 (22.19)
II) Commerce	50,197 (4.73)	15,578 (1.80)	34,619 (17.71)
III) Transport	6,794 (0.64)	1,633 (0.19)	5,161 (1.63)
IV) Other services and others.	1,15,604 (10.91)	45,728 (5.28)	69,876 (35.74)

*Figures in bracket are percentage to total.
The Agricultural Population :-

22. 94.8 percent of the agricultural population of this district hailed from rural areas, the remaining 5.2 percent being from urban areas. 69.6 percent of the agricultural population was cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents, 25.7 percent was agricultural labourers and their dependents, 4.0 percent was cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents, and 0.7 percent was 'non-cultivating' owners of land, agricultural rents receivers and their dependents. Thus, it appears that 'owner cultivators' was the predominant class amongst agriculturists, the land-less agricultural labour following them. Even then the percentage (25.7%) of the latter class is fairly high and will be of great significance while facing the problem of settling them in some permanent fruitful occupation. The remaining two agricultural classes account for quite meagre proportions.

23. The composition of the class of 'non-cultivating' owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents is rather peculiar. It is the only class in which females out-number males; again it is the only class in which the proportion of self-supporting females is fairly high as compared to the similar proportions for any other class.

The non-Agricultural Population :-

24. Hardly 23.9 percent of the population of this district is dependent upon activities other than agriculture, the proportion of non-agricultural population for Maharashtra State being as high as 36.6 percent. 63.7 percent of the non-agriculturists hailed from urban areas, while 36.3 percent hailed from rural areas. Even though more than 35 percent of the non-agricultural population hailed from rural areas, they amount for more than one tenth of the rural population. It can thus be seen that the importance of non-agricultural population in the rural economy has been quite meagre. The non-agricultural population in urban areas accounted for a very high percentage (77.3) percent of the urban population.

25. 31.6 percent of non-agricultural population earned their livelihood from production other than cultivation, 19.7 percent from commerce, only 2.5 percent from transport while as high as 46.2 percent from other services and miscellaneous sources. It can thus be seen that the largest proportion of non-agricultural population was accounted by 'other services and miscellaneous sources' a class which does not necessarily 'produce' anything 'materially'.

26. 53.8 percent of the population dependent upon 'production other than cultivation' hailed from urban areas while 46.2 percent came from rural areas. Thus a large percent of these people is spread over vast rural areas, thereby complicating more the problems of making concerted efforts to uplift them.

27. The following table gives the distribution of self-supporting persons as employers, employees and independent workers in industries and services. It reveals that for the district, as a whole 54.5 percent of them are independent workers, 35.7 percent are employees while only 9.8 percent are employers. The very large proportion of independent workers is a pointer to the small (or even cottage) scale on which the enterprises are run. The same is generally true for the rural as well as urban areas.

Self-supporting persons in Industries and Services in District Dhulia.

Population	: District	: Rural	: Urban
Percentage of	:	:	:
Employers	9.8	7.0	11.6
Employees	35.7	30.2	39.6
Independent Workers	54.5	62.8	48.8

Dependency Pattern :-

28. An analysis of the dependency pattern of the District reveals that 24.9 percent of the population was 'self-supporting' 17.9 percent was 'earning dependent' and 57.2 percent was 'non-earning dependent'. It is thus seen that 42.8 percent of the population was economically active.

29. The main difference in the dependency pattern of the agricultural classes as against non-agricultural classes was that whereas 20.6 percent of the population from agricultural classes was earning dependents only. 8.6 percent of the population from non-agricultural classes was earning dependents. The high proportion of earning dependents in agricultural population may firstly be due to the fact that females and children help in a long way in agricultural operations than in the non-agricultural ones and secondly due to that fact that whenever members of a family are working in the family enterprise (the way in which agriculture is run in this district) only, the general tendency is to show the head of the household only a self-supporting person and others as earning or non-earning dependents, depending upon whether they work or not. It also shows that 44.3 percent of the agricultural population is economically active while 35.7 percent of the non-agricultural population is economically active.

30. Table below gives the dependency pattern under each of the eight livelihood classes:-

Dependency Pattern in District Dhulia:-

Nature of Dependency	O			
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning Dependents	Earning Dependents	
Livelihood classes				
	1.	2.	3.	4.
All Classes	24.9	57.2	17.9	
Total Agricultural Classes	24.2	55.0	20.0	
I) Owner cultivators	23.7	57.7	18.6	
II) Tenant cultivators	22.7	55.9	21.4	
III) Cultivating labourers	25.9	47.6	26.4	
IV) Non-cultivating Landlords and Rent receivers.	26.6	63.4	10.0	
Total Non-Agricultural Class.	27.1	64.3	8.6	
V) Production other than cultivation.	27.3	62.6	10.1	
VI) Commerce	27.0	67.5	5.5	
VII) Transport	29.0	64.1	6.9	
VIII) Other services and Miscellaneous sources.	26.9	64.1	9.0	

Self-supporting persons:-

31. 24.2 percent of the population in agricultural classes and 27.1 percent of the population in non-agricultural classes were returned as self-supporting. The highest percentage (27.3) of self-supporting persons was, found in the class 'Production other than Agriculture'. In the agricultural classes the percentage of males returned as self-supporting was 41.4 while that amongst the non-agricultural classes was 46.4. The corresponding percentages in respect of females were 6.8 and 6.1 respectively.

Non-earning dependents :-

32. 55.0 percent of the agricultural population and 64.3 percent of the non-agricultural population was found to be non-earning dependents. The high percentage of non-earning dependents in non-agricultural classes is largely due to a very high percentage (82.8) of females from those classes being returned as non-earning dependents, probably due to the nature of work in non-agricultural pursuits where females may be unsuitable.

33. The highest percentage (63.4) of non-earning dependents amongst agricultural classes was found in the class 'non-cultivating land lords and rent-receivers' while that (67.5) amongst non-agricultural classes was found in the class 'commerce'. The class of people engaged in commerce being relatively well-to-do it is possible that that class could bear a much high proportion of non-earning dependents. The percentage of male non-earning dependents was 47.1 both in agricultural and non-agricultural classes; that of the females was however, 63.2 and 82.8 respectively in those classes.

Earning dependents :-

34. The agricultural classes had a higher percentage (20.8) of earning dependents as compared to the one (8.6) in non-agricultural classes. This may probably be due to the nature of work in these two categories. Certain types of jobs in agriculture being neither of a skilled nor of a hazardous nature, females could perform them, with the result that as high as 30.0 percent of females in agricultural classes were returned as earning dependents as compared to the small percentage (11.1) of female earning-dependents in non-agricultural classes.

35. The lowest percentage (10.0) of earning dependents in agricultural classes was found in the class "non-cultivating, land-lords and rent-receivers" while that (5.5) amongst the non-agricultural classes was found in the class "commerce". The highest percentage (26.4) of earning dependents in agricultural classes was found in the class 'Cultivating labourers' while that (10.1) among the non-agricultural classes was found in the 'production other than agricultural class'.

Size and composition of family house-hold :-

36. The average size of House-hold for this district was 5.5 persons comprising of 2.8 males and 2.7 females. Size of the house-hold in rural areas was 5.7 while that in urban areas was 5.2. The average number of males and females in rural household was 2.8 for both while that in an urban household was 2.7 and 2.5 respectively. Even though an average household in the district was of medium size (i.e. having persons between 4 to 6) only 46.0 percent of the households were small in size (i.e. with 3 members or less) 19.6 percent of the households were large in size (i.e. with 7 to 9 members) and 8.9 percent of the households were very large in size (i.e. with 10 or more members).

37. An analysis of household members exclusive of servants and acquainted persons reveals that heads of households accounted for about 18 percent of the household members while their wives accounted for about 16 percent of the same. Considering that polygamy was prevalent in this region, a smaller percentage of wives of the heads of the households than that of the heads of the households can be explained away by the fact that generally the eldest male member of the family is termed as head of the household, and that it is quite likely that such old male heads of the house-holds were widowed. The sons of the heads of the

house-holds accounted for about 23 percent of the household members while the daughters accounted for about 13 percent of the same. The lower percentages of daughters is probably due to the fact that they normally leave their father's house immediately upon their marriages and hence cease to be a member of their father's household. The sons on the other hand continue to live with their father and hence their larger percentage. They are also joined by their wives thus swelling the number of other females. As such similar situation does not exist in the case of males it is found that percentage (about 10 of other male relations is much lower than that (about 15) of other female relations.

Civil conditions :-

38. The 1951 census collected data on civil conditions, too. It is presented very briefly after studying a 4 percent sample of the households and rather elaborately on studying an approximately 10 percent systematic sample of the individual slips. Both the studies reveal rather conflicting results. The 4 percent sample indicated that there were 104 married females per 100 married males, while the 10 percent sample indicated that there were 97 married females per 100 married males. The former result is obviously correct considering that polygamy was practised till a few years back.

39. About 47 percent of the total population of this district was unmarried, about 43 percent was married and about 7 percent was either divorced or widowed. Corresponding percentages for rural areas were about 47,46 and 7 respectively and those for urban areas were about 43,47 and 8 respectively. Of the total males of this district about 51 percent were married about 43 percent unmarried and about 3 percent either divorced or widowed. Corresponding percentages for all the females of this district were about 43,46 and 11 respectively. About 2 percent of the widowed or divorced persons were divorced and the rest were widowed. The above percentages indicate that re-marriage of either widowed or divorced females is not quite prevalent in this district.

40. An analysis of the data on civil conditions reveals that 92 percent of the population between the ages 5 to 14 was unmarried, slightly less than 8 percent was married and a very negligible percentage was either widowed or divorced. It also revealed that those within the ages 5 to 14 and married formed nearly 2 percent of the sample population. It thus indicates that child-marriage was not quite extinct from this district. Of the total males in this age-group more than 2 percent males were married, the similar percentage for females was about 13. It, thus, is clear that child marriage of females is practised on a scale that cannot be termed as small.

41. Hardly 11 percent of the sample population with ages 15 and over was unmarried, about 77 percent was married and about 12 percent was either widowed or divorced. 90 percent of the unmarried of this age-group were of the ages 15 to 25 while the rest were with ages 25 and above. About 80 percent of the males with age 15 and above were married, about 15 percent unmarried and about 5 percent either widowed or divorced. The similar percentages for females of this age-groups were about 72,7 and 21 respectively.

The table below gives the above data in a nut-shell.

Civil Conditions in District Dhulia.

Population :	All Age-groups :			Age 5-14 :			Age 15 & above		
Civil Con- ditions.	Per- sons:	Males:	Fema- les :	Per- sons:	Ma- les :	Fema- les :	Per- sons:	Males:	Females.
Un-married	47	51	43	92	98	87	11	15	7
Married.	46	46	46	8	2	13	17	80	72
Widowed or divorced	7	3	11	---Negligible---			12	5	21

Sex-Ratio s :

42. There were 970 females to 1,000 males in this district as a whole. In the past few censuses, too, the number of females per 1,000 males has been found to be less, It was 980, 978, 975, 970 and 969 respectively in 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941 censuses.

43. In rural areas of the district the number of females per 1,000 males was 976 while in urban areas it was 942. It thus appears that males were migrating to urban areas for their livelihood, leaving the females behind.

44. The number of females per 1,000 males in agricultural population of this district was 986 while that in the non-agricultural population was 903. It thus appears that males (in rural areas) from agricultural classes migrated to urban areas for non-agricultural occupations.

Backward Classes :

45. A considerable proportion (45.1 percent) of the population of this district comprises of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The data on other backward (non-scheduled) classes not being available the exact proportion of backward classes in this district cannot be gauged. However, it can be said that at least 50 percent of the population of this district is from backward classes.

46. The population of scheduled tribes of this district out-numbers that of scheduled castes overwhelmingly. 87.4 percent of the total populations of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is that of scheduled tribes, remaining 12.6 percent being that of scheduled castes.

47. The large majority of these people lived in rural areas, accounting for, amongst themselves 51.5 percent of the rural population of this district. Their urban counterpart accounted for 13.9 percent of the urban population of this district. 80.8 percent of the scheduled caste people lived in rural areas while 19.2 percent in urban areas. Similarly percentages for scheduled tribes are 96.8 and 3.2 respectively. It can thus be seen that any programme to uplift them has to be essentially rural in character and spread over vast regions.

48. 72.6 percent of the population of scheduled tribes was concentrated in Nandurbar, Nawapur, Akkalkuwa, Shahada, and Taloda Talukas and Akarani-Mahal of this district while the remaining 27.4 percent of them were spread over Dhulia, Sakri, Sindkheda and Shirpur Talukas. Considering the backward character of the region and large concentration of scheduled tribes Nawapur and Akkalkuwa Talukas and Akarani-Mahal are declared as scheduled areas.

Literacy:-

49. The census definition of literacy was ability to read and write a simple letter in any language. The percentage of literacy in this district, according to this definition was 19.2.(1,92,174 persons). The percentage of literates in Urban areas, however, was 38.5(i.e.69,682 persons) while that in rural areas was 15.2 (1,22,492 persons). Better facilities for learning in urban areas and growing consciousness amongst the urban folk may be the reasons of wide-spread literacy in urban areas.

50. It is found that amongst the males of this district the percentage of literacy was 30.6 (1,53,181 males) while that amongst the females was only 7.4 (i.e.38,993 females). Such low percentage for females is an indicator of the indifference of masses towards the education of females.

51. Age-group-wise the picture of literacy is much heartening. 12.2 percent of those within the age-group 5-9 were literate, 35.2 percent of those within the age-group 10-14 were literates while 22.2 percent of those with ages 15 and above were literates. It thus can be seen that more and more persons of the school-going age are literate.

52. It was found that of the total population deriving its livelihood from non-agricultural occupations 33.5 percent was literate while the similar percentage for agricultural population was only 13.4. Thus there appears to be more consciousness, in this respect, in the non-agricultural classes, than in the agricultural ones.

53. The following table depicts the position of literacy in this district in brief :-

Percentage of Literacy in District Dhulia.

	:Persons:	Males	: Females
Rural Areas	15.2	25.6	4.6
Urban Area	38.5	54.2	21.6
Agricultural Classes	13.4	24.9	4.89
Non-agricultural Classes	33.5	47.8	17.6
Between Ages 5-9	12.2	17.0	7.4
Between Ages 10-14	35.2	47.6	21.0
With Ages 15 & above	22.2	37.8	6.4
District	19.2	30.6	7.4

54. AGRICULTURE :- *
 Land-Holdings-Classification of holding according to size in Dhulia
 (Area in Acres)

Size of Holdings.	Land Holdings		Area owned.	
	Number	Percentage total	Acres	Percentage total
Upto 2.50 acres	12855	11.10	19193	1.10
Exceeding 2.50 but not 5	16742	14.37	65441	3.75
-do- 5	16267	14.03	103219	5.83
-do- 7.50	23403	20.14	239043	13.73
-do- 12.50	16240	13.91	242334	13.92
-do- 17.50	13493	11.62	283635	16.29
-do- 25	8359	7.23	246907	14.19
-do- 35	5024	4.30	208149	11.95
-do- 50	3151	2.75	107573	11.92
-do- 100	643	0.52	125660	7.22
Total	1,16,182	100.00	1,74,11,54	100.00

Detailed classification of land-Holding according to size is shown in Table No.

* All the statistics refer to Old District West Khandesh.

55. According to the census of Agricultural holdings held in 1952.53 there were 116182 holdings in district of Dhulia the area owned being 1741154 acres. Thus average area owned per holding came to 14.9 acres or about 15 acres. Table above reveals that 11.10 percent of the total holdings in the district were in size upto 2.50 acres and the area owned in this class was 1.10 percent of total area owned 14.37 percent of the holding were in size exceeding 2.50 acres but not 5 acres and the area owned by their class was 3.75 percent of the total area owned. Of the two upper classes of holdings 2.75 percent were of size exceeding 50 acres but not exceeding 100 acres, owning 11.92 percent of the area and 0.52 percent of the holdings were of the size exceeding 100 acres and owning 7.22 percent of the area. It is thus seen that a very large percentage of holdings were pretty small in size owning small percentage of land while very few holdings were considerably large in size owning most of the land.

Soil:-

56. Five different types of soil viz. deep black-soil, deep black soil with lesser depth, medium black soil, light-type soil and very light or murmad soil is found in the District. Of the total area under cultivation hardly 12 percent is under deep black soil, 22 percent is under deep black soil with lesser depth, 18 percent under medium black soil, 20 percent under light type soil and 28 percent under murmad soil. It is thus seen that more than two-thirds soil is of quality medium or low.

57. As has already been pointed out the seasons in this district are mainly Summer and Winter, with the Monsoon rains interrupting the summer for a short period. The rains, too, in this district, though assured, are not abundant. Also they are unevenly spread over the different tracts. As has been described elsewhere, the net area under irrigation in this district is hardly 5 percent of the net cropped area.

58. A large number of small holdings, coupled with medium or low quality of soil and total reliance on rains have conditioned the agriculture of this district to a very large extent.

Land -Utilisation :-

59. The following table shows the cultivated and uncultivated land in the district. The cultivated land consists of net cropped area and fallows. The uncultivated land comprises of lands classed as culturable waste, forests and other lands which are not available for cultivation.

Land Utilisation in the District during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Category of Land	Area in acres		Percent of total land.	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
1) Total area (cultivated plus uncultivated).	3979998	3979998	100.00	100.00
2) Cultivated land	1863523	1807657	45.55	45.42
a) Net area sown	1726254	1730920	43.37	43.49
b) Fallows	87269	66737	2.18	1.93
3) Uncultivated land	2166475	2172341	54.45	54.58
a) Culturable Waste	86237	85632	2.18	2.15
b) Forests	1394211	1400357	35.03	35.19
c) Others not available for cultivation.	686027	686352	17.24	17.24

60. The area under cultivation formed 45.55 percent and 45.42 percent of the total geographical area of the district, in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, respectively. Forest accounted for 35.03 percent and 35.19 percent in 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively. Culturable waste contributed nearly 2.18 percent and 2.15 percent in those years respectively, while land not available for cultivation was 17.24 percent in those years. As is quite natural, during the two immediate years the land utilisation did not show any changes.

Irrigation :-

61. The percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown increased from 5.17 to 5.19 in those years. This extremely low percentage of irrigated area makes agricultural operations dependent upon monsoon. Hence double cropping is practically not in existence in this district. More than 60 percent of the irrigated area is irrigated by well-irrigation, the rest being by other sources.

62. The cropwise distribution of the irrigated area in the district during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 is given below.

Contd.

Crop	Cropwise area irrigated:		Cropwise irrigated area	
	as percentage of total irrigated area.		as percentage of total area under the crop.	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Rice	4,346 (4.5)	4,433 (4.7)	5.2	5.4
Wheat	31,621 (32.4)	34,570 (37.0)	31.0	32.5
Jowar.	1,336 (1.4)	1,416 (1.5)	0.3	0.3
Other food-grains.	2,346 (2.5)	1,849 (1.9)	0.3	0.3
Sugar cane.	4,816 (4.9)	3,812 (4.1)	97.5	100.0
Chillies.	26,026 (26.8)	25,951 (27.8)	90.0	98.4
Cotton	539 (0.6)	736 (0.8)	0.3	0.4
Other crops.	26,077 (26.9)	22,513 (23.2)	3.8	5.1
Total crops.	97,474 (100.0)	87,147 (100.0)	5.2	5.2

* Figures in bracket are percentages to total.

63. It can thus be seen that barring sugarcane and Chillies where the area irrigated is nearly 100 percent a sizeable proportion of the area., under wheat only is irrigated. For all other crops the percentage of irrigation is either meagre or negligible. About 40 percent to 45 percent of the area irrigated is under food grains the rest being under non-food grains.

Crop Pattern:-

64 Irrigation facilities being quite meagre in this district the cropping pattern has been mainly determined by the climate, rainfall and soil only. Consequently such crops as necessarily have to be irrigated for better produce are not grown on a large scale. The table below gives the cropwise details of sown area for 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Area under different crops in Dist.Dhulia.
in 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Crops.	Cropwise area as percentage of gross of cropped area.	
	1957-58	1958-59
Rice	84,884 (4.39)	82,733 (4.21)
Wheat	1,01,886 (5.27)	1,06,416 (5.42)
Jawar.	4,30,920 (22.32)	4,64,894 (23.67)
Bajara.	3,50,936 (18.17)	3,43,502 (17.49)
Gram.	36,629 (1.84)	29,439 (1.49)
Other food-crop.	3,57,699 (18.55)	3,52,051 (17.95)
<u>Total food crop.</u>	<u>13,62,954 (70.54)</u>	<u>13,79,035 (70.23)</u>
Cotton.	2,00,735 (10.39)	1,88,962 (9.62)
Groundnut.	3,17,108 (16.42)	3,50,993 (17.87)
Seasamum.	22,510 (1.16)	19,120 (0.97)
Other non-food crops.	28,311 (1.49)	25,501 (1.31)
<u>Total non food crops.</u>	<u>5,68,664 (29.46)</u>	<u>5,84,576 (29.77)</u>
<u>Total food-crops and Non-Food crops.</u>	<u>(100)</u>	<u>(100)</u>
Gross area sown in acres.	19,30,769	19,63,611.

* Figures in bracket are percentages to total.

65. It can thus be seen that more than 70 percent of the gross cropped area was put under food-crops in those two years while the non-food-crops claimed less than 30 percent area. Amongst the food-crops food-grains were overwhelmingly grown, they claiming about 97 percent of the area under food-crops the rest being under non-food grains. Amongst non-food-crops edible oils were the most prominent claiming 60.25 percent and 64.33 percent, of the area under non-food crops, in 1957-58, and 1958-59 respectively. Fibers, non-edible oils and others followed suit, the area accounted for by them being 36.12 percent and 33.09 percent, 1.38 percent and 1.09 percent, 1.75 percent and 1.49 percent respectively in 1957-58 and 1958-59 of the total area under non-food-crops.

66. The most extensively grown crop was Jowar which claimed nearly one-fourth of the gross cropped area. The next was Bajara which accounted for about 18 percent of the same, Groundnut followed suit with nearly equal area as under Bajara. Cotton was claiming about one-tenth of the gross cropped area. Other prominent crops were wheat, rice, horse-gram black-gram and sesamum the area accounted for by them ranging from about 5 percent for ^{Wheat} to about 1 percent for sesamum. Chillies, too, are in important crop of this district, the area under it being 1.4 percent and 1.3 percent in those years.

The Table below gives the relative importance of various major crops in the Taluka of this District.

..... 10

Relative Importance of Various important crops in Dist. Dhulia during the year 58-59. (in percentages)

Taluka.	Jewar	Bajari	Groundnut	Cotton	Wheat	Rice	Chillies	Gross cropped area.
Akkalkuwa	<u>22077</u> 30 (5)	<u>381</u> 1 (-)	<u>2337</u> 3 (-)	<u>14203</u> 19 (7)	<u>2571</u> 3 (2)	<u>13056</u> 18 (16)	<u>115</u> - (-)	73702 100 (-)
Akarani-Mahal.	<u>18039</u> 35 (4)	<u>7819</u> 16 (2)	<u>611</u> 1 (-)	- - (-)	<u>53</u> - (-)	<u>2072</u> 4 (3)	<u>241</u> - (-)	48069 100 (-)
Dhulia.	<u>64802</u> 21 (14)	<u>10294</u> 33 (29)	<u>78738</u> 25 (22)	<u>25962</u> 8 (14)	<u>9618</u> 3 (9)	<u>1024</u> - (1)	<u>1790</u> - (7)	311485 100 (-)
Nandurbar.	<u>77317</u> 29 (16)	<u>30657</u> 12 (8)	<u>50030</u> 19 (14)	<u>6760</u> 3 (4)	<u>24863</u> 9 (23)	<u>7681</u> 3 (9)	<u>9733</u> 4 (38)	262208 100 (-)
Nawapur.	<u>32875</u> 18 (7)	<u>395</u> - (-)	<u>5831</u> 3 (2)	<u>31076</u> 17 (16)	<u>2124</u> 1 (2)	<u>37873</u> 21 (43)	<u>275</u> - (1)	179832 100 (-)
Sakri.	<u>35188</u> 10 (8)	<u>133810</u> 34 (33)	<u>62568</u> 19 (18)	<u>8263</u> 2 (4)	<u>10311</u> 3 (10)	<u>11569</u> 3 (14)	<u>1784</u> - (4)	337824 100 (-)
Shahada.	<u>72102</u> 32 (15)	<u>7994</u> 4 (2)	<u>40800</u> 18 (12)	<u>27730</u> 12 (15)	<u>25509</u> 11 (24)	<u>3197</u> 1 (4)	<u>5616</u> - (21)	223884 100 (-)
Sindkheda.	<u>59850</u> 21 (13)	<u>60382</u> 22 (18)	<u>69722</u> 25 (19)	<u>33587</u> 12 (18)	<u>13518</u> 5 (13)	<u>300</u> - (-)	<u>4758</u> 2 (18)	277867 100 (-)
Shirpur.	<u>43902</u> 28 (9)	<u>18813</u> 12 (5)	<u>26219</u> 24 (8)	<u>37322</u> 24 (19)	<u>5393</u> 3 (5)	<u>622</u> - (-)	<u>403</u> - (2)	157790 100 (-)
Taloda.	<u>38738</u> 42 (8)	<u>337</u> - (-)	<u>14137</u> 15 (4)	<u>4312</u> 5 (2)	<u>12456</u> 14 (12)	<u>53344</u> 6 (6)	<u>1647</u> - (6)	91425 100 (-)
District.	<u>464894</u> - (100)	<u>343502</u> - (100)	<u>350993</u> - (100)	<u>193730</u> - (100)	<u>106416</u> - (100)	<u>82733</u> - (100)	<u>26362</u> - (100)	1963611 - (100)

Note : i) The totals of percentages in brackets may not add up hundred due to rounding.
ii) Percentages outside the brackets show the relative importance of the crop (as far as area under them is concerned) in a particular Taluka.

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67. Jowar was an uniformly wide-spread crop in all the talukas of the District, the acreage under jowar ranging from 10 percent of the gross-cropped area in Sakri Taluka to 42 percent of the gross-cropped area in Taloda Taluka. Of the cropped area under Jowar (in the District) minimum (4 percent) was found in Akarani-Mahal while maximum (16) percent was found in Nandurbar Taluka.

68. Bajara was a widely grown crop in Dhulia and Sakri Talukas (33 percent and 32 percent of the gross cropped area of the Talukas respectively) while it was not at all important in the cases of Akkalkuwa (1 percent), Nawapur (less than one percent), Taloda (less than 1 percent) Talukas. Of the gross cropped area under Bajara (in the District) 33 percent was claimed by Sakri Taluka alone while it was less than one percent in Akkalkuwa, Nawapur and Taloda Talukas.

69. Ground-nut claimed very meagre shares of gross cropped area (3 percent, 1 percent and 3 percent) of Akkalkuwa Taluka, Akarani-Mahal and Nawapur Taluka, while in other talukas, it claimed from 15 percent (Taloda Taluka) to 25 percent (Dhulia and Sinkheda Talukas). 22 percent of the cropped area under this crop (In the District) was in Dhulia Taluka, while it was less than one percent in case of Akkalkuwa Taluka and Akarani-Mahal and only about 2 percent in case of Nawapur Taluka.

70. Like groundnut, cotton, too, was not grown on a uniform scale in all the Talukas. It claimed zero percent of the gross cropped area in Akarani-Mahal, only about 2 percent in Sakri Taluka while as much as 24 percent in Shirpur Taluka. Of the total cropped area under cotton, (in this district) 19 percent and 18 percent was claimed by Shirpur and Sinkheda Talukas while 4 percent or below by Sakri, Nandurbar and Taloda Talukas and Akarani-Mahal.

71. Wheat was not one of the widely grown crops of the District. It claimed less than 9 percent of gross cropped area of 8 Talukas ranging from less than one percent in Akarani Mahal to about 9 percent Nandurbar Taluka. Only in case of Shahada and Taloda Talukas the percentage was 11 and 14 respectively. Of the total cropped area under wheat (in this district) 24 percent and 23 percent of it was claimed by Shahada and Nandurbar Talukas, while Shirpur, Nawapur and Akkalkuwa Talukas and Akarani-Mahal claimed less than 5 percent.

72. The picture for rice, too, was rather similar to that for wheat. It was grown on a large scale only in Nawapur and Akkalkuwa Talukas (21 percent and 18 percent of the gross cropped areas of the Talukas) while on a small-scale in other 8 Talukas (6 percent or below of the gross cropped area of those Talukas). 46 percent of the total cropped area under rice in this district was claimed by Nawapur Taluka, 16 percent by Akkalkuwa Taluka and 16 percent by Sakri Taluka. The rest was accounted for by the remaining 7 Talukas, Sinkheda and Shirpur Talukas claiming less than one percent each.

73. Speaking from the point of area coverage, chillies, an important crop of this district, is not a major crop. In as many as 7 Talukas the area claimed by chillies is less than 1 percent of the gross cropped area of those Talukas. The highest percentage (4) is found in Nandurbar Taluka. Of the total area under chillies in this district 38 percent was claimed by Nandurbar Taluka, 21 percent by Shahada Taluka, 18 percent by Sinkheda Taluka and the rest by the remaining 7 Talukas.

*Live-Stock :-

74. According to 1953 census of Live-stock the total number of Live-stock in this district was 8,34,968 of which 4,75,578 were Bulls, Cows and Young Stock while, He-buffaloes, She-Buffaloes and Lamb-stock were 74,146. The remaining were shepp, goats, Donkeys, Horses, Pigs etc. Of the nine Talukas and one Mahal of this District the largest number (207369) of Live-stock was found in Sakri Taluka followed by Dhulia Taluka (147500). The lowest number of Live-stock was found in Akkalkuwa Taluka (32852) preceded by Akarani-Mahal(35,855). The number of ploughs, according to this census, in this District was 78,349, the largest number being found in Sakri Taluka (21146) while the lowest number being found in Taloda Taluka(2156). The gross cultivated area of this District, in 1958-59, being 19,83,611 acres, the ratio of working bull to that of area comes to 8.89 acres per working bull while that of ploughs to that of area comes to 25.06 acres per plough.

* Statistics of Live-stock refers to present District Dhulia.

Forests:-

75. A very large area of this District (35 percent of the total area) is under forests and therefore it has become necessary to have two forest divisions in the District, one for the forests to the North of Tapti and other for the forests to the South of Tapti. Of the total area under forests 66 percent is to the North of Tapti while 34 percent is to the South of Tapti. Of the total area under forest the highest (37 percent) is claimed by Akarani-Mahal while the lowest (1 percent) is claimed by Sindkheda Taluka.

76. Area under forests in 1958-59.

Taluka	:Area Under: :Forest :(in Acres):	Percentage to : the total area : Under Forest	:Percentage to the : total area of the : Taluka.
Akkalkuwa	40768	3	9
Akarani	517832	37	27
Dhulia	110383	8	22
Nandurbar	57926	4	17
Nawapur	86164	6	22
Sakri	205317	15	33
Shahada	75015	5	24
Shirpur	222855	16	58
Sindkheda	15313	1	5
Taloda	68731	5	42
District:-	1400357	100	35

77. More than 60 different types of trees are found in the forests of both the Divisions. The trees, important from the point of forest economy are Sag, Sisu, Bii, Khair, Tiwas, Sahad etc. while those important from the point of their abundance are Salai, Anjan, Kalal, Dhawada etc. Along with these trees different kinds of Shrubs and climbers are found in the District Dhulia.

Co-operation: - *

78. Co-operative societies, the significant institutions geared to develop the rural economy (both agricultural as well as non-agricultural), had increased in number in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The following table gives in brief their progress during those two years.

* All the Statistics refer to Old District West Khandesh.

Co-operative societies in District Dhulia.

Type	: No. of		: No. of		: Working Capital (000-Rs.)	
	: societies.		: Members.		: 1957-58;	: 1958-59.
	1957-58.	1958-59.	1957-58.	1958-59.		
1) Primary Agricultural credit societies.	672	692	48610	55627	12997.2	16862.3
2) Primary Agricultural Non-credit societies.	114	119	13579	13283	2879.9	3461.7
3) Primary non-Agricultural credit societies.	24	24	9645	9752	4795.3	5195.3
4) Primary non-Agricultural Non-credit societies.	130	157	12500	13306	2570.2	3411.0

79. Thus the total number of Co-operative societies increased from 940 in 1957-58 to 992 in 1958-59. The primary agricultural credit and multipurpose societies were the most important followed by the primary non-agricultural non-credit societies.

The Agricultural Credit and Multipurpose societies.

80. Agriculture being the most important economic activity in the district it is but natural that societies catering to the needs of agriculturists should get prime importance in the district. As indicated earlier the number of Primary Agricultural credit societies increased from 672 in 1957-58 to 692 in 1958-59. The average membership per society was 72 in 1957-58, it was 84 in 1958-59. The average working capital per society was Rs.19.3 thousand in 1957-58, and Rs. 24.2 thousand in 1958-59. The average working capital per member was Rs.0.26 thousand in 1957-58 while it increased to Rs.0.30 thousand in 1958-59. An average society of this type had advanced loans of Rs. 12.4 thousand in 1957-58 and Rs. 19.9 thousand in 1958-59, loans repaid to it amounted to Rs.12.4 thousand in 1957-58 and Rs.15.4 thousand in 1958-59 while the loans outstanding with it were Rs.17.3 thousand in 1957-58 and Rs. 20.9 thousand in 1958-59.

81. As far as Primary Agricultural Non-credit societies are concerned their number was 114 in 1957-58 and 119 in 1958-59. Their average membership was 119 and 112 respectively in those years. Their average working capital was Rs. 25262 and Rs.29089 respectively in those years.

82. The number of Primary non-agricultural credit societies in the district remained at 24 in both years. Their average membership was 401 and 406 respectively in those years. Their average working capital in those years was Rs. 199804 and Rs. 216470 respectively in those years. Loans advanced by an average society of this type in those years amounted to Rs. 159220 and Rs. 173762 respectively while loans repaid were Rs.153553 and Rs.167633. Loans outstanding per society amounted to Rs.1,11,145 and Rs.1,22,295 respectively in those years.

83. The number of Primary Non-agricultural Non-credit societies in the district was 130 and 157 in 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively. Their average membership was 96 and 84 respectively in those years, while their working capital per society was Rs. 12078 and Rs.21726 respectively in those years.

84. Looking to the membership of primary agricultural societies (credit as well as non-credit) it is found that about 51.8 percent of the agricultural population was brought under the co-operative fold in 1958-59, the third year of the Second Five Year Plan.

85. There was one Central Bank at Dhulia. 113 individuals and 644 societies were members of this bank during the year 1957-58. The membership increased to 115 individuals and 709 societies in the next year. The other details were as follows:-

	1957-58	1958-59
1) Working Capital(000-Rs.)	11,878	15,859
2) Loans Advanced (000-Rs.)	7,467	16,868
3) Loans Repaid (000-Rs.)	1,408	14,274
4) Loans out-standing(000-Rs.)	6,194	8,752.

Also there was one Land-Mortgage Bank at Dhulia. Details were as follows:-

	June, 1958	June, 1959.
1) Membership	10,871	13888
2) Working capital(000-Rs.)	2,907	3832
3) Loan advanced (000-Rs.)	228	954
4) Loans repaid (000-Rs.)	186	209
5) Loans out-standing(000-Rs.)	2448	3194

*Industries:-

86. Dhulia, Sakri, Sindkheda, and Shahada are the important industrial centres in the District. The organised industries of the District include Gur Factories, Cotton Ginning and Baling, Oil-Mills, Textiles and Engineering works. The total number of registered factories in the district during 1958-59 was 130 and these offered employment to 3184 persons daily. Of the 130 factories in this district 37 were located in Dhulia Taluka, 25 in Sakri Taluka, 18 in Shahada Taluka, 16 in Sindkheda Taluka, 16 in Nandurbar Taluka, 9 in Nawapur Talukas, 7 in Shirpur Taluka and 2 in Taloda Taluka. There were no factories in Akkalkuwa Taluka and Akarani Mahal. But for Dhulia Taluka, the factories from all other Talukas were either of Cotton Ginning and Baling, Gur Manufacture or Oil and Dal Mills, while in Dhulia Taluka, in addition to the above types of factories there was one cotton Mill, one printing publishing industry and one Electric Power House at Dhulia.

* All the Statistics refer to Old District West Khandesh.

*Joint Stock Companies :-

87. There were 13 joint stock companies in Dhulia District on 31.3-1959. 6 were private and 7 were public companies. The total authorised capital for private companies, was Rs.16,25,000 while the paid-up capital amounted to Rs.5,72,000. The corresponding figures for the public companies were Rs.63,00,000 and Rs. 33,18,189 respectively. The average authorised capital per company was Rs. 6,09,615.

* All the Statistics refer to Old District West Khandesh.

**Education:-

88. The educational facilities available during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 are given below:-

Institutions.	Year	No. of : Institu- : tions.	No. of pupils		Total
			: Males	: Females	
1) Arts Colleges	1957-58	1	354	45	399
	1958-59	1	493	55	548
2) High Schools	1957-58	21	7415	1239	8654
	1958-59	24	8539	1470	10039
3) Middle Schools	1957-58	9	451	29	480
	1958-59	12	879	58	937
4) Primary Schools	1957-58	1110	96508	46236	142744
	1958-59				
5) Special Schools	1957-58	22	1038	185	1223
	1958-59	18	733	163	896

89. The only arts and science college at Dhulia started functioning in June, 1956. In the year 1958-59 it was running degree classes in Arts and Science. There was an increase of 149 in the number of students in years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

90. The number of secondary schools during 1957-58 was 21; it increased to 24 in 1958-59. There were 9 and 12 middle schools in the District in those years respectively. The average number of students per secondary schools was 304 in 1957-58 and 305 in 1958-59. In absolute terms the number of students increased by 1842 in 1958-59.

91. As regards primary education facilities were provided in all the villages with population 400 and above. 129 Villages with population below 400 had no primary schools in 1958-59. Akarani Mahal and Akkalkuwa Taluka had 67 and 39 villages respectively without schools. However, these are the two backward tracts wherein there are many very small villages. The number of students in 1958-59 was 142744. The girl students formed 32.4 percent of the student body in primary schools.

92. There were in all 1110 primary schools in the district in 1958-59. The following table gives the distribution of schools in the Talukas of this District.

** All the Statistics refer to Old District West Khandesh.

Primary Schools in District Dhulia in 1958-59.

Taluka	:No. of : :Schools:	No. of Students			:Percentage of :Females students :to total students
		: Males	: Females	: Total	
1) Dhulia	162	21600	12318	33918	36.3
2) Nandurbar	135	11863	6064	17927	33.8
3) Nawapur	115	7480	2731	10211	26.7
4) Sakri	150	13176	6750	19926	33.8
5) Shahada	123	10050	4599	14649	31.5
6) Shirpur	80	8633	3605	12238	29.5
7) Sindkheda	105	12643	5938	18581	31.7
8) Taloda & Akarani	130	6691	2912	9603	30.2
9) Akkalkuwa	110	4372	1319	5691	23.2
District:- 1110		96508	46236	142744	32.4

93. It can thus be seen that the highest number of schools was in Dhulia Taluka while the lowest number of schools was in Shirpur Taluka. As regards female education it can be seen that the highest percentage of females students to total student body was found in Dhulia Taluka while the lowest was found in Akkalkuwa Taluka.

94. As regards special schools their number as well as enrollment in them declined during the two years under reference by 4 and * 327 respectively.

* :- Medical and Public Health :-

95. There was 1 Civil Hospital and 10 Allopathic dispensaries in the District in 1958-59. The number of doctors was 16 while that of nurses and midwives was 28. The number of beds in the hospital was 122 out of which 76 were for males, 40 for females and 6 for children. Of the 122 beds, 70 were located in Dhulia only while the the remaining 52 were dispersed over the District.

96. The total number of indoor patients in the District was 3868 of which 1397 (36%) were males, 1516 (39%) were females and 955 (25%) were children. The total number out-door patients in these hospitals and dispensaries was 129,285 in that year of which 54,911 (42%) were males, 31,919 (25%) females and 42,455 (33%) children.

97. The estimated population of the District in that year was 12.87 lakhs. Thus there was 1 doctor in the district for every 82,000 population, and 1 nurse or midwife for every 47,000 population; and 1 bed in the hospital or dispensary for 11,000 population.

* Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

*vital Statistics.

98. The total of number of registered births in the district in 1958 were 52810 (or 40 per 1000 persons) and deaths registered were 30244 (or 23 per 1000 persons). Estimated population of the District in that year was 12,04,000. Registered infant deaths in that year were 6687 or 22% of the total deaths. Of the 52810 children born in that year 27213 (or 521 per 1000 children born) were male children while 25597 (or 479 per 1000 children born) were female children.

99. Infant mortality in the district in 1958 was 1266 infants died per 1000 children born. It was the lowest (74) in Nawapur Taluka and the highest (161) in Taloda Taluka. The following table gives a comparative picture of infant mortality in the district.

Taluka	:Registered No. : :of children : :born.	:Registered No. : :of Infant dea- : :ths.	: Infant deaths : : per 1000 child : : Born.
Akkalkuwa	2348	196	83
Akarani	983	131	133
Dhulia	9896	1082	109
Nandurbar	7267	1008	138
Nawapur	4647	346	74
Sakri	6877	860	125
Shahada	6065	915	151
Shirpur	4684	572	122
Sindkheda	6568	1019	155
Taloda	3475	558	161
District	52810	6687	126

* Statistics pertain to Old District West Khandesh.

Talukawise Birth-Rate and Death-Rate (1958)

Taluka	: Birth Rate (per 1000)	: Death Rate (per 1000)
Akkalkuwa	40	24
Akarani	44	26
Dhulia	43	23
Nandurbar	49	29
Nawapur	47	22
Sakri	52	29
Shahada	45	27
Shirpur	47	26
Sindkheda	46	29
Taloda	44	30
District.	46.8	26

(The above birth and death-rates have been calculated on the basis of the actual 1951 Census Population of the Talukas and not the estimated 1958 population).

100. During 1958 Sakri Taluka had highest birth rate. It was 52 per thousand persons, while the lowest birth rate of 40 was for Akkalkuwa Taluka. The highest death rate of 30 per thousand persons had been observed for Taloda Taluka. It was 29 (Second highest) for Nandurbar, Sakri and Sindkheda. Nawapur had the lowest death rate of 22 per thousand persons. The corresponding figures of birth rate and death rate for the district were 46 and 26 per 1000 respectively, on the basis of 1951 census population. As pointed out earlier, for the estimated population of 1958, they were 40 and 23 per 1000 respectively.

* Electricity and Water supply :-

101. In 1958-59, Dhulia, Nandurbar, and Shirpur were the three places which were electrified and piped water supply too, was available to these three places only. This district is particularly backward in this respect. In the same year of the two adjoining Districts of this District, District Nasik had 8 towns and 1 villages electrified, while District Jalgaon had 15 towns and 3 villages electrified.

* Transport :-

102. Railway:- There are two Railway Systems running through this district, one being Central Railway and the other being Western Railway. Both the systems are broadgauge. A small section of the Chalisgaon-Dhulia Branch line of Central Railway terminates in this District. Its railway route mileage in 1958-59 was 19.79. It served Dhulia Taluka of this district only. A much larger section of the Surat Busaval Branch line of Western Railway runs through this district. Its railway route mileage in 1958-59 was 94.75. It entered this district in Sindkheda Taluka in the east, passed through Nandurbar Taluka and through Nawapur Taluka into Surat District on the west.

103. Nationalised Road Transport :- There were in all 5 depots of State Transport located in this district in 1958-59. They were (1) Dhulia (2) Sakri (3) Nandurbar (4) Shahada (5) Shirpur. Average number of scheduled vehicles on road in that year was 61, average daily mileage operated was 7182 and average number of passengers carried was 18091. Road surface operated (lying within the Jurisdiction of the district) as on 31.3.1959 was 715 miles.

* Statistics pertain to Old District West Khandesh.

Community Development :-

104. This significant movement designed with a view to imbibing into the people the idea of self-help and to bringing about an overall development of smaller units, was started in this district as early as October, 1953. As on 31-3-1959 there was one Stage II Block at Shahada (C.P.A. Pattern One), four Stage I Blocks one each at Sakri (C.P.A. Pattern Two), Shahada (C.P.A. Pattern One), Akkalkuwa (C.P.A. Pattern One) and Taloda (C.P.A. Pattern One), and one Multipurpose Development Project at Akarani. There was also one Pre-extension Block at Nawapur. The paragraphs below outline the progress of the Blocks at Shahada (State II) and Sakri, Shahada, Akkalkuwa and Taloda (All Stage I).

105. The number of villages covered by the Stage II, Stage I and Multipurpose Block was 736 (i.e. 54.4 percent of the total number of villages in the District.) The population covered by these Blocks was 377,122 (i.e. 35.6 percent of the total population of the District). The Table below shows the Block-wise number of villages and towns and their population according to 1951 Census.

Contd.

Community Development Movement in District Dhulia
as on 31-3-1959.

Name of the Block	No. of Blocks of CPA: Pattern.	Stage of the Block	Series of the Block	No. of villages covered.	No. of Towns covered.	Population covered (1951 Census)
Shahada	1	II	Oct.1953	72	1	59939
Sakri	2	I	Oct.1955	153	1	131510
Shahada	1	I	Oct.1956	110	-	64176
Akkalkuwa	1	I	Apr.1957	160	-	42976
Taloda	1	I	Apr.1958	88	1	56004
Akrani Block.	Multipurpose Block.		Apr.1957	153	-	22517

106. The progress expenditure inclusive of committed expenditure of the 5 Blocks viz. Shahada (St.II), Sakri, Shahada, Akkalkuwa and Taloda (All St.I), upto 31-3-1959 was Rs.3,240 thousand. It was composed of Rs.749 thousand on Project Head-Quarter, Rs.91 thousand on Agricultural extension and Animal Husbandry, Rs.1,243 thousand on Irrigation and Reclamation, Rs.245 thousand on Health and Rural Sanitation, Rs.501 thousand on Education, Rs.168 thousand on Social Education, Rs.177 thousand on Communication, Rs.160 thousand on Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries, Rs.21 thousand on Housing and Rs.65 thousand on others. The Share of the above five Block in the total expenditure of Rs.3240 thousand was as follows:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Block	Type of Block	No. of Block of C.P.A. Pattern.	Progressive expenditure upto 31-3-1959 (Rs.in '000')
1	Shahada	II	1	1,281
2	Sakri	I	2	1,164
3	Shahada	I	1	369
4	Akkalkuwa	I	1	252
5	Taloda	I	1	174
District Total:-			6	3,240

107. Scope of the Community Development movement is very wide and it encompasses almost all aspects of the economy of a small compact community. The following Table shows the physical achievements of five Block viz. Shahada (II), Sakri, Shahada (I), Akkalkuwa and Taloda since inauguration of the Block and during 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Shahada (St.II) :C.P.A.Pattern I	Sakri(St.I) :C.P.A.Pattern I	Shahada(St.I) :C.P.A.Pattern I	Akkalkuwa (St.I) :C.P.A.Pattern I	Taloda(St.I) :C.P.A.Pattern I					
			:During :1958-59 :on :(Oct.53):	:Since in: :1958-59 :augurati- :on :(Oct.53):	:During :1958-59 :Since in: :augura- :tion :(Oct.55):	:During :1958-59 :Since in: :augura- :tion :(Oct.56):	:During :1958-59 :Since in: :augura- :tion :(Apr.57):					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Compost pits dug	No.	268	4675	1827	4741	319	1090	507	951	794	794
2	Fertilisers distributed	B.Mds.	7070	60755	25749	52278	5208	5629	24	155	4715	4715
3	Improved seed distd.	No.	4521	13980	1225	3296	2491	14992	668	971	5960	5960
4	Breeding & A.I.Centres	"	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-
5	Bulls castrated	"	8	853	263	532	-	90	56	133	47	47
6	Pedigree bulls supplied	"	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
7	Pedigree birds supplied	"	-	428	265	498	-	-	100	200	65	65
8	Area reclaimed & bunded	Acres	-	164	2359	6772	-	-	2	2	1595	1595
9	Additional area brought under irrigation.	"	215	6178	810	2168	499	-	107	305	413	413
10	Soakage pits constd.	No.	29	3439	635	1103	51	2005	13	17	-	-
11	Latrines constructed.	Yards	-	28	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Drains constructed	"	2100	4860	642	5577	-	2397	-	-	-	-
13	Drinking Water wells constructed.	No.	2	16	2	34	-	-	4	9	-	-
14	Drinking Water Wells renovated	"	-	12	-	8	-	-	-	5	-	-

1	2	Unit	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
:	:	3	Shahada-II	Sakri(St.I)	Shahada-I	Akkalkuwa	Taloda					
15	School converted into Basic types	No.	-	-	10	21	-	-	-	-	6	6
16	School building constd.	"	-	28	15	44	8	11	2	2	-	-
17	Adults made literate	"	66	535	211	573	41	109	400	684	49	49
18	Kacha road constd.	Fur.	-	90	88	288	-	241	58	124	-	-
19	No. of persons trained in training-cum-production centres (Nasoc plus Refreshers)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	No. of Members of Agri. Credit, N.P. Societies as at the end of	"	2412 as on 31-3-59	2412 as on 31-3-60	8802 as on 31-3-60	8302 as on 31-3-59	2815 as on 31-3-59	2815 as on 31-3-60	1557 as on 31-3-59	1558 as on 31-3-60	1922 as on 31-3-59	1922 as on 31-3-60
21	No. of members of other society	"	2564 as on 31-3-59	2564 as on 31-3-60	1179 as on 31-3-60	1179 as on 31-3-59	705 as on 31-3-60	705 as on 31-3-60	54 as on 31-3-59	54 as on 31-3-60	187 as on 31-3-59	187 as on 31-3-60
22	No. of villages covered by village panchayat	"	65 as on 31-3-59	65 as on 31-3-60	154 as on 31-3-59	154 as on 31-3-60	73 as on 31-3-60	73 as on 31-3-60	146 as on 31-3-59	146 as on 31-3-60	125 as on 31-3-59	125 as on 31-3-60
23	Mahila Samiti started	"	-	4	2	18	-	-	1	2	-	-
24	Youth clubs started	"	3	35	13	13	4	80	2	5	10	10
25	People's contribution	"	29.4	817.9	136.3	491.6	31.2	78.9	8.1	26.1	12.9	12.9

Economically Backward Areas:-

108. Extensive areas of this district are economically back-ward. That more than 35 percent of the area of this district is under forests and that more than 15 percent of the population of this district is of either scheduled castes or scheduled tribes speak for themselves. Considering the essentially backward characteristics of certain areas of this district the President, under the Constitution, had already declared whole of Nawapur Taluka, Akarani-Mahal and Akkalkuwa Taluka as scheduled areas. The total area of this tract is more than 1300 Sq.miles and nearly 90 percent of the population of this tract is of scheduled tribes.

109. In addition to these areas there are large tracts in this district which, too, are economically backward, more or less on the lines of the tracts pointed out above. They are 1) whole of Taloda Taluka, 2) Western part of Nandurbar Taluka, 3) Western and Northern parts of Sakri Taluka, 4) Northern part of Shahada Taluka and 5) Northern part of Shirpur Taluka. The area of these tracts is more than 1100 Sq.miles and there are more than 350 villages in these tracts. More than 75 percent of the population of these tracts is tribal. (The list of villages which are essentially backward but are not included in the scheduled areas is given in the Statistical Abstract Part of this issue).

100. Akarani Mahal, Akkalkuwa Taluka, Taloda Taluka, and Northern parts of Shahada and Shirpur Talukas are situated in the Satpuras, while Nawapur Taluka, Western part of Nandurbar Taluka and Western and Northern part of Sakri Taluka are situated in the ranges of Sahyadri. The villages are scattered and are on the slopes of mountain ranges. The population within the villages, too, is scattered. This has aggravated the problems transport, communication, education and health. The economy of the people there is very primitive and is wedded to the forests in that area.

P A R T I I

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF

D H H L I A D I S T R I C T

(1958-59)

Table No. :- 1

Statement showing the average monthly rainfall in the District ~~Dsh-Khalisa~~ during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. (Rainfall in inches and cents.)

Taluka	Year	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Total
1) Dhulia	1957-58	-	-	1-27	7-64	3-59	5-94	3-90	-	0-80	-	-	-	23-14
	1958-59	-	0-08	6-18	7-33	11-37	2-48	3-59	5-29	0-03	0-44	-	-	36-70
2) Akarani	1957-58	1-00	-	5-24	8-69	7-98	2-41	0-02	0-02	-	-	-	-	25-18
	1958-59	0-48	0-20	3-82	16-42	8-19	10-77	4-31	1-72	-	-	-	-	46-40
3) Akkalkuwa	1957-58	-	0-21	8-92	13-03	10-59	2-51	0-07	-	-	-	-	-	35-33
	1958-59	-	-	1-99	15-14	11-41	15-11	1-27	0-22	-	-	-	-	45-14
4) Taloda	1957-58	0-13	0-25	2-61	9-57	9-45	7-47	2-05	0-07	0-07	-	0-02	0-30	31-99
	1958-59	0-13	0-25	2-60	15-12	7-30	7-31	0-56	0-15	0-07	-	-	-	34-29
5) Sakri	1957-58	0-30	1-50	9-30	1-20	2-40	3-30	0-50	0-30	-	-	-	-	18-90
	1958-59	2-10	1-50	10-80	6-90	4-20	1-50	1-20	-	-	-	-	-	28-20
6) Shirpur	1957-58	-	0-40	6-16	4-50	5-65	2-74	0-49	0-04	-	-	-	0-26	19-88
	1958-59	1-78	1-77	3-47	11-00	19-32	7-26	1-54	2-03	-	0-15	-	-	49-07
7) Nandurbar	1957-58	-	0-84	7-61	8-99	5-55	5-56	0-61	0-11	-	0-05	-	0-02	29-34
	1958-59	1-77	-	1-08	13-56	4-62	8-56	0-82	-	-	-	-	-	30-41
8) Nawapur	1957-58	-	0-12	9-75	11-45	10-11	1-80	1-55	0-10	-	-	-	-	34-88
	1958-59	1-26	0-18	9-26	23-39	14-62	8-08	2-75	0-75	-	-	-	-	60-29
9) Shahada	1957-58	0-27	0-64	6-76	6-47	7-09	2-35	0-76	-	-	0-09	-	0-06	24-49
	1958-59	0-71	0-06	2-20	20-67	6-40	6-12	2-21	0-29	-	-	-	-	38-66
10) Sindkhoda	1957-58	-	-	8-23	3-58	3-17	1-45	0-96	0-06	-	-	-	-	17-45
	1958-59	1-12	-	4-26	7-06	8-55	3-43	1-88	2-50	-	0-20	-	-	29-00

Source:- Mamlatdars of different Talukas.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Present District Dhulia.

Statement showing Area and Population by Talukas in Dhulia District (1951 Census)

Name of Taluka	Akkalkuwa	Akarani	Dhulia	Nandurbar	Nawapur	Sakri	Shahada	Shirpur	Sindkheda	Taloda
Area in Sq. miles	632.9	232.0	751.6	424.7	355.1	926.2	446.6	756.0	494.3	143.8
Head Quarter	Akkalkuwa	Dhadgaon	Dhulia	Nandurbar	Nawapur	Sakri	Shahada	Shirpur	Sindkheda	Taloda
Population of H.Q.	2131	208	76880	30144	8988	3632	10437	16332	9289	12091
Other towns name Population	-	-	-	Ranala 4152	-	Pimpalner 5670	-	Thalner 5785	Betawad 4783	Taloda -
Name Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dondaicha 10920	-
Total Population of Taluka	: Male 22063 : Female 20903 : Total 42966	: Male 11477 : Female 11040 : Total 22517	: Male 117503 : Female 113101 : Total 230609	: Male 59891 : Female 58067 : Total 117958	: Male 41435 : Female 39901 : Total 81336	: Male 66798 : Female 64712 : Total 131510	: Male 67650 : Female 66902 : Total 134552	: Male 50855 : Female 49492 : Total 100347	: Male 7033 : Female 70136 : Total 142469	: Male 28206 : Female 27798 : Total 56004
Urban	: Male - : Female - : Total -	: Male - : Female - : Total -	: Male 39951 : Female 36929 : Total 76880	: Male 17556 : Female 16740 : Total 34296	: Male 4614 : Female 4374 : Total 8988	: Male 2893 : Female 2777 : Total 5670	: Male 5391 : Female 5046 : Total 10437	: Male 11234 : Female 10383 : Total 22177	: Male 12790 : Female 12202 : Total 24992	: Male 6195 : Female 5896 : Total 12091
Rural	: Male 22063 : Female 20903 : Total 42966	: Male 14477 : Female 11040 : Total 22517	: Male 77557 : Female 76172 : Total 153729	: Male 42335 : Female 41327 : Total 83662	: Male 36821 : Female 35527 : Total 72348	: Male 63905 : Female 61935 : Total 125840	: Male 62259 : Female 61856 : Total 124115	: Male 39621 : Female 38609 : Total 78230	: Male 59543 : Female 57934 : Total 17447	: Male 22011 : Female 21902 : Total 43913

Source:- Dhulia District Census Hand-Book (1951-Census)

Note :- Statistics pertains to Present District Dhulia.

Statement showing population according to livelihood classes in District Dhulia (1951 Census).

Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes	TOTAL		
	Total	Males	Females
I <u>All Classes</u>	1060278	538226	522052
II <u>Agricultural Classes</u>	806817	406155	400662
i) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	561189	282014	279175
ii) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents	32293	16787	15506
iii) Cultivating labourers and their dependents	207411	104521	102890
iv) Non-cultivating owners of land agricultural rent receivers and their dependents	6124	2833	3291
III <u>Non-Agricultural Classes</u>	253461	132071	121390
i) Production other than cultivations	80866	42487	38379
ii) Commerce	50197	26086	24111
iii) Transport	6794	3700	3094
iv) Other services and misc. sources	115604	59798	55806

Table No. Continued

Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes	RURAL			URBAN		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
I <u>All Classes</u>	864807	437602	427205	195471	100624	94847
II <u>Agri. Classes</u>	764382	384586	379796	42435	21569	20866
i)	537540	269963	267577	23649	12051	11598
ii)	29396	15346	14050	2897	1441	1456
iii)	193673	97477	96195	13739	7044	6695
iv)	3974	1800	2174	2150	1033	1117
III <u>Non-Agril. Cl.</u>	100425	53016	47409	153036	79055	73981
i)	37486	19918	17568	43380	22569	20811
ii)	15578	8221	7357	34619	17865	16754
iii)	1633	911	722	5161	2789	2272
iv)	45728	23966	21762	69876	35832	34044

Source :- Dhulia District Census Hand-Book (1951)
 Note :- Statistics pertains to Present Dist. Dhulia.

Talukawise Classes
 Statement showing/distribution of Population according to different livelihood/in Dhulia Dist. (1951-Census)

Name of the Taluka		Cultivators			Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	Non-cultivating owners of land and their dependents.	Persons who derive their principal livelihood from				Grand Total
		of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	of land wholly and mainly un-owned and their dependents.	labourers and their dependents.			Agril. rent receivers and their dependents.	Production	Commerce	Transport	
1) Akkalkuwa	Rural	35004	1551	2447	149	1556	882	4	1383	42926	
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	35004	1551	2447	149	1556	882	4	1383	42926	
2) Akarani	Rural	21202	110	270	-	489	24	-	422	2517	
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	21202	110	270	-	489	24	-	422	2517	
3) Dhulia	Rural	94842	2143	27151	905	10132	5617	454	12485	153729	
	Urban	2876	501	1029	395	24770	12075	2394	32840	76880	
	Total	97718	2644	28180	1300	34902	17692	2848	45325	230609	
4) Nandurbar	Rural	50391	3690	22253	377	2405	835	147	3564	83662	
	Urban	4372	405	1197	597	5862	8138	1089	12636	34296	
	Total	54763	4095	23450	974	8268	8973	1236	16200	117958	
5) Nawapur	Rural	47695	4031	14098	19	3080	834	269	2322	72348	
	Urban	650	91	194	97	1836	2478	253	3389	8988	
	Total	48345	4122	14292	116	4916	3312	522	5711	81336	

Continued

Talukawise
Statement showing/distribution of Population according to different livelihood/Classes in Dhulia Dist. (1951-Census)

Name of the Taluka		Cultivators		Cultivating labourers & their dependents.	Non-cultivating owners of land & Agri. rent receivers and their dependents.	Persons who derive their principal livelihood from				Grand Total
		wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	wholly and mainly un-owned their dependents.			Productive	Commerce	Transport	Other & Misc. sources	
6) Sakri	Rural	82617	4916	20158	982	6021	2181	119	8846	125840
	Urban	1658	99	1006	138	1008	790	16	955	5670
	Total	84275	5015	21164	1120	7029	2971	135	9701	131510
7) Shahada	Rural	63220	3405	44214	373	3913	1576	66	7343	124115
	Urban	620	138	591	115	1835	1773	233	5122	110437
	Total	63840	3543	44805	488	5748	3354	304	12470	134552
8) Shirpur	Rural	44612	4385	23705	332	2645	799	16	1736	78230
	Urban	5353	369	2584	318	3240	3543	322	6338	22117
	Total	49965	4754	26289	650	5885	4342	333	8074	100347
9) Sindkheda	Rural	72588	2046	25801	727	5737	2461	552	6565	117477
	Urban	6083	613	4872	349	2743	4112	414	5806	24992
	Total	28671	2659	30673	1076	8480	6573	966	12371	142469
10) Taloda	Rural	24169	3119	13575	110	1508	369	6	1057	43913
	Urban	2037	681	2266	141	1086	1705	435	2740	12091
	Total	26206	3800	15841	251	2594	2074	441	3797	56004

Source:- Dhulia District Census Hand-Book (1951-Census)
Note :- Statistics pertains to Present District Dhulia.

Composition of Households

Tract	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Sample House- holds	Heads of households and their wives		Sons of heads of Househol- ds	Daughter of heads House- holds	Other males of relations of House- holds	Other females relatio of head of H.H.
			Males	Females				
Total	202490	9498	7009	6633	9426	7248	4187	6207
Rural	164963	6003	5650	5375	7713	5968	3441	5266
Urban	47527	1495	1359	1258	1713	1280	746	1031
<u>Rural Areas of ..</u>								
Dhulia and Sakri	50462	1866	1755	1644	2352	1777	1073	1667
Shirpur and Sindkheda	35442	1329	1216	1140	1593	1154	768	1305
Nandurbar and Nawapur	34709	1253	1205	1184	1764	1430	712	932
Shahada, Taloda, Akarani and Akkalkuwa	44350	1555	1474	1407	2004	1607	888	1362
<u>Urban Areas of ..</u>								
Dhulia, Sakri, Shirpur and Sindkheda	24856	1000	918	857	1129	842	448	685
Nandurbar, Nawapur, Shahada and Taloda	12671	495	441	401	584	438	262	346

Source:- Dhulia District Census Hand-Book (1951-Census)

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Livelihood Classes by Educational Standard

Educational Standard	Total		I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.		II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.		III Cultivating labourers and their dependents		IV Non-cultivators owner of land agricultural receivers and their dependents		
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1) Town Population											
i-Literate	206084	164629	41455	87367	18156	3552	523	15051	1758	1458	667
ii-Educated	13234	11337	1897	3036	187	115	9	190	9	168	43
2) Rural Population											
i-Literate	141275	118323	22952	81572	15929	2942	344	13254	1475	866	273
ii-Educated	4555	4181	274	2149	100	60	2	121	3	48	5
3) Urban Population											
i-Literate	64809	46306	18503	5795	2227	610	179	1797	283	592	392
ii-Educated	8679	7056	1623	887	87	55	7	78	6	122	38

Continued

Livelihood Classes by Educational Standard

Non-Agricultural Classes								
Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from :-								
Educational Standard	V Production other than cultivation		VI Commerce		VII Transport		VIII Other service and miscellaneous sources	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1) Town Population								
i-Literate	16689	4399	16108	5849	1780	497	22624	9611
ii-Educated	1068	144	969	175	159	32	5621	1296
2) Rural Population								
i-Literate	6882	1138	4640	1288	316	73	7851	2432
ii-Educated	147	7	93	8	20	2	1629	147
3) Urban Population								
i-Literate	9807	3256	11468	4561	1464	424	14773	7179
ii-Educated	897	137	876	167	139	30	3972	1151

Source:- Dhulia District Census Hand-Book (1951-Census)

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Size of Households

Tract	:Total No. of Households	:Total No. of sample Households	: Small		: Medium		: Large		: Very large	
			: 3 members or less	: Numbers	: 4-6 Members	: Persons	: 7-9 Members	: Numbers	: 10 Members or above	: Persons
Total ...	202490	7498	1911	4640	3450	16827	1471	11707	666	7281
Rural ...	164963	6003	1512	3527	2722	13627	1206	9749	533	6728
Urban ...	37527	1495	399	1113	728	3200	265	1958	103	1153
<u>Rural Areas of</u>										
Dhulia and Sakri	50462	1866	510	1155	841	4270	340	2840	175	2090
Shirpur and Sindkheda	35442	1329	363	834	577	2864	253	2020	136	1588
Nandurbar and Nawapur Shahada, Taloda, Akarani, and Akkalkuwa	34709	1253	273	655	582	2941	302	2420	96	1211
	44350	1555	366	883	722	3552	311	2469	156	1839
<u>Urban Areas of</u>										
Dhulia, Sakri, Shirpur, and Sindkheda	24856	1000	268	753	484	2146	179	1297	69	756
Nandurbar, Nawapur, Shahada and Taloda	12671	495	131	360	244	1054	86	661	34	397

Source:- District (Dhulia) Census Hand-Book (1951-Census).

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

AGE AND LITERACY

	Age 0-4				Age 5-14			
	Total		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	8477	8397	16425	15379	5279	2106	11146	13273
Rural	7221	7121	13705	12973	3630	1310	10075	11663
Urban	1256	1276	2720	2406	1649	796	1071	1610

Continued

	Age 15-24						Age 55 and above					
	Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	29526	28686	11510	2030	18016	26656	3278	3643	859	36	2414	3607
Rural	24048	23750	8053	845	15995	22905	2747	2977	560	11	2187	2966
Urban	5478	4936	3457	1185	2021	3751	526	666	2999	25	227	641

Source:- Dhulia Dist. Census Hand-Book 1951.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.West - Khandesh District

Tract	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	65342	32591	32751	451751	227788	223963
Rural	52781	26129	26653	437073	220396	216677
Urban	12561	6462	6098	14678	7392	7286
<u>Rural areas of -</u>						
Dhulia and Sakri	16209	8094	8115	76811	38703	38108
Shirpur and Sindkheda	14199	7108	7097	40489	20334	20155
Nandurbar and Nawapur	5941	3009	2932	148892	74820	74072
Akarani, Akkalkuwa, Shahada and Taloda	16432	7923	8509	170881	86539	84342
<u>Urban areas of -</u>						
Dhulia, Sakri, Shirpur and Sindkheda	9474	4956	4518	6585	3371	3214
Nandurbar, Nawapur, Shahada and Taloda	3087	1507	1580	8093	4021	4072

Source:- District Census Hand-Book (1951)

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

District Crop-Calander

Taluka : Akkalkuwa: Akarani : Dhulia : Nandurbar Nawapur : Sakri : Shahada : Shirpur : Sindkheda: Taloda : W.Khandesh											
Major Crop : -: Harvest Period :-											
Bajari	-	Middle of October	End of September	First week of Oct.	-	2nd week of Oct.	1st week of Oct.	1st week of Oct.	2nd week of Oct.	-	End of Sept. to Middle of Oct.
Groundnut	-	-	1st week of Oct.	1st week of Oct.	Middle of Oct.	Middle of Oct.	October	October	Middle of Oct.	-	Month of October.
Kh.Jowar	-	1st week of Nov.	Middle of Nov.	Middle of Nov.	Middle of Nov.	Middle of Nov.	November	Middle of Nov.	Middle of Nov.	-	Middle of Nov. to end of Nov.
Cotton	Dec. to Feb.	-	Oct. to February	Oct. to January	December to Feb.	October to Feb.	October to Feb.	October to Feb.	October to February	-	October to Feb.
Paddy	October	-	-	-	October	October	October	-	-	October	October to February
R.Jowar	February	-	End of Feb.	End of Feb.	End of Feb.	February	February	Middle of February	February	February	February
Wheat	February	-	Middle of Feb.	February	February	End of February	End of February	Middle of February	Middle of February	February	Month of February.

Source:- District Agricultural Officer, Dhulia.

Classification of Holdings according to size in Dhulia District.

Size of holdings	No. of Holdings	Area owned
Upto 1 acre	3278	1881
Exceeding 1 but not 2.50	9577	17312
Exceeding 2.50 but not 5	16742	65441
Exceeding 5 but not 7.50	16267	103219
Exceeding 7.50 but not 10	12623	113917
Exceeding 10 but not 12.50	10780	125126
Exceeding 12.50 but not 15	9167	127599
Exceeding 15 but not 17.50	7073	114735
Exceeding 17.50 but not 20	5778	108335
Exceeding 20 but not 25	7720	175300
Exceeding 25 but not 30	4958	135663
Exceeding 30 but not 35	3401	111244
Exceeding 35 but not 40	2294	86287
Exceeding 40 but not 45	1506	63833
Exceeding 45 but not 50	1224	58029
Exceeding 50 but not 60	1364	74275
Exceeding 60 but not 75	1082	73441
Exceeding 75 but not 100	705	59857
Exceeding 100 but not 150	422	50334
Exceeding 150 but not 200	102	12459
Exceeding 200 but not 300	72	17196
Exceeding 300 but not 500	27	10413
Exceeding 500 but not 1000	14	9623
Exceeding 1000 ...	6	20635
Total:-	116182	1741154

Source:- Census of Land-Holdings

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Classification of area in each Taluka of West-Khandesh District in 1957-58 and 1958-59 (Area in Acres)

	: Year :	A'kuwa:	Akarani:	Dhulia :	N'bar :	Nawapur:	Sakri :	Shahad:	Shirpur:	S'kheda:	Taloda:	Total for
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Distrcit
1) Total Geographi- cal Area	1957-58 1958-59	481214 481214	592477 592477	491307 491307	343007 343007	391984 391984	603247 603247	307885 307885	381847 381847	322755 322755	164275 164275	3979998 3979998
2) Area under forest	1957-58 1958-59	40768 40768	517843 517832	110383 110383	57926 57926	86164 86164	205317 205317	75015 75015	222855 222855	15316 15316	62624 68781	1394211 1400357
3) Barren and uncul- tural land	1957-58 1958-59	363431 359779	19536 21151	41608 41608	20002 20002	7580 7607	- -	12256 12256	8727 3726	17735 16004	4576 4576	495451 491713
4) Land put to non- agril. uses	1957-58 1958-59	- -	- -	5397 5397	113 133	752 752	12475 12475	83 83	8998 8998	24515 221	18 22	52371 20031
5) Culturable waste	1957-58 1958-59	1450 1455	4188 4433	20976 20976	2519 2519	5270 5148	25740 25740	14212 13619	4508 4508	1127 1127	6217 6107	86237 85632
6) Land under misc. tree-crops & grooves	1957-58 58-59	- -	- -	428 428	169 169	52 67	- -	- -	- -	1 1	164 -	814 665
7) Permanent pastures & other grazing land	1957-58 58-59	- -	- 2461	10950 10950	17778 17778	15162 15162	58282 58282	9720 9720	3063 3063	20671 48474	1765 -	137391 165893
8) Current fallows	1957-58 1958-59	2424 1465	1876 2966	3631 3630	3776 12438	320 420	3726 1888	3595 5133	3920 785	5989 4225	2150 1037	31307 33992
9) Other fallows	1957-58 1958-59	5218 5206	2264 172	13219 8538	3688 3471	7511 5316	14559 10309	2818 1595	240 3373	4947 4245	11508 520	55962 42745
10) Net area sown	1957-58 1958-59	67893 72541	46770 43456	284715 289398	237126 228571	169173 171348	283148 289236	190186 190459	129536 129538	132454 233142	35253 83232	1726254 1730920
11) Gross cropped area	1957-58 1958-59	69027 73702	46856 48069	314070 311485	256991 262208	177458 179862	331326 337824	216093 223384	152069 157790	267131 277867	99848 91425	1930769 1963611

Source :- Dist. Inspector of Land Records, Dhulia.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Table No.:- 13

Area irrigated by sources in each Taluka of West-Khandesh District in 1957-58 & 58-59

(Area in Acres)

	: Year	: A'kuwa	: Akarani	: Dhulia	: N'bar	: Nawapur	: Sak ri	: Shirpur	: S'kheda	: Taloda	: Shahada	: Total for District
Government Canals	1957-58	-	-	10015	3491	488	10129	-	1369	-	3322	28814
	1958-59	-	-	9688	3968	488	10129	-	1455	-	3170	28898
Private Canals	1957-58	-	-	620	287	-	-	-	450	-	950	2307
	1958-59	-	-	620	287	-	-	-	450	-	950	2307
Tanks	1957-58	-	-	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	383
	1958-59	-	-	1452	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	1835
Wells	1957-58	104	-	6440	21588	420	4603	833	10060	4133	9520	57714
	1958-59	117	-	6454	21588	420	4603	833	11235	4166	9395	58814
Other sources	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	-	30
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	-	30
Net area irrigated	1957-58	104	-	17075	25749	908	14732	833	11887	4188	13772	89248
	1958-59	117	-	18217	26226	908	14732	833	13148	4188	13575	91884
Gross area irrigated	1957-58	119	-	17635	26448	908	19437	927	11887	4786	15327	87474
	1958-59	150	-	18822	26925	966	20974	927	13148	4188	15270	101370

Source:- Dist. Inspector of Land Records, Dhulia.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Area of FOOD-CROPS irrigated in each Taluka of West-Khandesh District in 1957-58 & 58-59

(Area in Acres)

		: Year :	A'Kuwa :	Akarani :	Dhulia :	N'bar :	Nawapur :	Sakri :	Shahada :	Shirpur :	S'kheda :	Taloda :	Total for
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Dis trict
1)	Rice	1957-58	-	-	1131	35	53	2248	680	59	164	9	4346
		1958-59	-	-	1024	16	11	2416	631	59	198	33	4433
2)	Wheat	1957-58	41	-	9120	5327	566	5208	4602	189	4981	1557	31621
		1958-59	43	-	9618	6632	449	6191	4775	199	5765	798	34570
3)	Jawar	1957-58	-	-	1230	49	-	-	-	-	-	57	1336
		1958-59	-	-	1309	79	-	-	-	-	-	28	1416
4)	Bajari	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5)	Maize	1957-58	-	-	148	-	-	16	2	-	7	-	173
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	-	1	11
6)	Gram	1957-58	-	-	960	4	-	852	173	-	134	-	2173
		1958-59	-	-	315	31	-	825	172	71	102	322	1838
7)	Other pulses	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8)	Sugar Cane	1957-58	10	-	767	151	25	2962	612	24	92	173	4816
		1958-59	3	-	767	214	27	1933	647	15	77	129	3812
9)	Chillies	1957-58	-	-	2395	9606	-	2554	5466	453	5552	-	26026
		1958-59	115	-	1790	9733	105	1784	5616	403	4758	1647	25951
10)	Miscellaneous Food-Crops	1957-58	12	-	973	3567	207	3107	1724	181	356	535	10712
		1958-59	11	-	128	12911	-	-	-	52	2000	-	15102
11)	Total Food- Crops.	1957-58	119	-	17635	26448	908	19437	15327	927	11887	4786	97474
		1958-59	172	-	14951	29616	592	13296	11845	803	12900	2972	87147

SPK/- Source:- D.I.L.R. Dhulia. Note:- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Area of NON-FOOD-CROPS irrigated in each Taluka of West-Khandesh District in 1957-58 and 1958-59.

	: Year	: A'lwara	: Akaran	: Dhulia	: N'bar	: Nawapur	: Sakri	: Shahada	: Shirpura	: S'kheda	: Taloda	: Total for District
1) Cotton	1957-58	-	-	539	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	539
	1958-59	-	-	724	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	736
2) Groundnut	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Tobacco	1957-58	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Fodder Crops	1957-58	-	-	368	275	16	34	575	21	112	92	1500
	1958-59	-	-	1357	362	12	102	502	33	132	80	2568
5) Miscellaneous non-food crops	1957-58	-	-	-	4788	47	2456	1483	-	433	2312	11513
	1958-59	-	-	1135	-	119	483	1165	-	-	5	2962
6) Total Non-food Crops	1957-58	-	-	911	5065	57	2490	2068	25	551	2405	13562
	1958-59	-	-	3266	362	131	590	1679	33	132	85	6278
7) Total area under irrigated crops (Non-Food & Food-Crops.)	1957-58	119	-	17635	26448	908	19437	15327	927	11887	4786	97474
	1958-59	171	-	18217	19978	723	13886	13515	836	13032	3057	93415

Source:- District Inspector of Land Records, Dhulia.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Area under FOOD-CROPS in each Taluka of West-Khandesh District in 1957-58 and 1958-59.

	Year	A'kuwa	Akarani	Dhulia	N'bar	Nawapur	Sakri	Shahada	Shirpur	S'kheda	Taloda	Total for District
Cereals												
1) Rice	1957-58	13932	1624	1131	7897	39452	11799	2512	777	336	5424	84884
	1958-59	13056	2072	1024	7681	37878	11569	3197	622	300	5334	82733
2) Wheat	1957-58	22901	50	9120	25838	1950	8575	26146	5222	112907	13787	101886
	1958-59	53	2571	9618	14863	2124	10311	25509	5393	13518	12456	106416
3) Jawar Kharif	1957-58	3818	17902	43260	9383	1787	25999	2575	13490	15215	593	134022
	1958-59	4824	17951	47083	11199	2003	29487	3535	13986	18560	994	149622
4) Jawar Rabbi	1957-58	14722	9	5014	67210	28245	5268	74790	24098	34333	38609	296898
	1958-59	17253	88	17719	66118	30876	5701	68567	29916	41290	37744	315272
5) Jawar Total	1957-58	13540	17911	48874	76593	30032	31267	77365	37588	53548	39202	430920
	1958-59	22077	18039	64802	77317	32875	35188	72102	43902	59850	34738	464994
6) Bajari	1957-58	290	8212	104275	30500	533	116453	9101	19156	62168	148	350936
	1958-59	381	7819	102914	30657	395	113810	7994	18813	60382	337	343502
7) Barley	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Maize	1957-58	1345	3248	148	491	1180	2235	500	314	38	268	9767
	1958-59	11059	33527	98	362	1543	2564	521	331	59	274	10338
9) Raji	1957-58	21	-	-	-	2657	16218	-	13	-	-	18909
	1958-59	70	-	1	110	2767	16845	-	-	-	-	19793
10) Kodra	1957-58	2130	20	-	772	14455	853	32	-	-	304	118566
	1958-59	2685	340	-	725	13429	722	-	-	-	386	18237
11) Other Cereals	1957-58	3449	8369	213	8475	944	17253	515	134	139	8152	46738
	1958-59	6854	9228	203	2928	17121	17168	415	187	183	889	55186
12) Total Cereals	1957-58	44738	39454	163761	148336	105658	204653	116203	63204	127526	67089	1081222
	1958-59	48753	41078	178660	144643	118146	208177	109738	69248	134292	58414	1101149

Continued.....)

Area under FOOD-CROPS in each Taluka of West-Khandesh District in 1957-58 and 1958-59.

	: Year :	A'kuwa:	Akarani:	Dhulia :	N'bar :	Nawapur:	Sakri :	Shahada:	Shirpur:	S'kheda:	Taloda :	Total for
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:District
<u>Pulses</u>												
13) Gram	1957-58	1617	1746	960	7154	4638	4704	7710	1522	2062	4516	26629
	1958-59	835	1858	1076	4973	2310	5064	5879	1752	2514	3178	29439
14) Val	1957-58	-	-	18	-	38	-	21	3	39	-	119
	1958-59	-	-	74	-	124	122	6	2	73	-	401
15) Tur	1957-58	2849	786	365	4731	5691	298	3091	534	679	4513	23537
	1958-59	2879	662	357	4371	6129	212	3243	453	2071	3594	23971
16) Mug	1957-58	22	1	2295	11568	866	1071	4547	10675	11239	747	43031
	1958-59	57	11	1342	11090	1044	964	7288	9436	9573	768	41573
17) Math	1957-58	3	-	5226	2593	4	3029	913	1472	3050	136	16426
	1958-59	6	-	4949	2451	16	2795	900	1137	3028	121	15403
18) Udid	1957-58	426	1748	844	15750	9585	4589	11141	2267	1050	2176	49576
	1958-59	81	1173	775	18005	13896	5341	15268	2177	1297	2951	61690
19) O-ther Pulses	1957-58	156	1364	16495	1025	1537	36348	1234	4534	9062	97	70750
	1958-59	391	977	12017	24275	1881	33196	1017	2442	9817	95	69146
20) Total Pulses	1957-58	5073	5645	26202	42821	22730	50039	28657	19535	27181	12185	240068
	1958-59	4654	5145	20590	47060	25400	47694	33601	17399	28373	10707	140623

Continued

SPK/-

Area under FOOD-CROPS in each Taluka of West-Khandesh District in 1957-58 and 1958-59.

	: Year	: A'kuwa:	Akarani:	Dhulia:	N'bar	:Nawapur:	Sakri	:Shahada:	Shirpur:	S'kheda	Taloda:	Total for
	::	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:District
21) Sugar Cane	1957-58	14	-	517	175	32	2587	513	31	73	106	4133
	1958-59	3	-	767	214	27	1933	647	15	77	129	3812
22) Other Sugar	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	72	95
	1958-59	-	-	-	8	6	-	17	-	-	70	101
23) Total Sugar	1957-58	10	-	767	299	37	2965	627	24	92	217	5038
	1958-59	3	-	767	222	33	1933	664	15	77	199	3913
24) Potatoes	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25) Chillies	1957-58	72	159	2396	9606	280	2554	6283	453	-	1675	23482
	1958-59	115	241	1790	9333	275	1784	5616	403	4753	1647	26362
26) Fruits and Vegetables	1957-58	13	125	1407	915	252	414	1461	256	1052	468	6363
	1958-59	32	102	1005	858	333	417	1260	281	859	421	5568
27) Condiments and Species	1957-58	173	149	2463	9667	286	2829	6397	464	-	1838	24196
	1958-59	115	241	2292	9760	277	1837	5714	415	4806	2325	27782
28) Misc. Food- Crops	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29) Total Food- Crops.	1957-58	49906	45383	194532	201977	128957	260783	153236	83553	161440	82338	1362954
	1958-59	53557	46566	203314	202543	134189	260058	150977	87358	168407	72066	1379035

Source:- Dist. Inspector of Land Records, Dhulia.

Note - Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Area under NON-FOOD-CROPS in each Taluka of West-Khandesh District in 1957-58 & 1958-59

	Year	A'kuwa	Akarani	Dhulia	N'bar	N'pur	Sakri	Shahada	Shirpur	S'kheda	Taloda	Total for District	
1)	Groundnut	1957-58 1958-59	1815 2337	337 611	86700 78738	41512 50030	4812 5831	54595 62568	28358 40800	23042 26219	65707 69722	10230 14137	317108 350973
2)	Sesamum	1957-58 1958-59	230 -	222 -	2486 -	1458 866	779 842	732 559	3379 2162	7416 6450	5442 5458	363 265	22510 19120
3)	Castor-seed	1957-58 1958-59	2046 1568	7 6	31 25	208 137	1401 1326	34 17	161 114	24 15	118 74	193 194	4511 3473
4)	Linseed	1957-58 1958-59	- -	- -	32 13	245 142	- -	- -	462 225	39 26	200 409	319 223	1297 1048
5)	Coconut	1957-58 1958-59	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6)	Rape	1957-58 1958-59	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7)	Mustard	1957-58 1958-59	- -	- -	- -	36 46	- -	- 27	10 3	- -	9 4	8 30	63 119
8)	Mutton	1957-58 1958-59	13810 14203	- -	29634 25962	9745 6760	33820 31076	9238 8263	28640 27730	37748 37332	33910 33463	5190 4173	200735 188962
9)	Other fibres	1957-58 1958-59	247 387	246 199	72 73	330 67	1883 2195	130 117	386 355	134 193	134 124	95 139	3657 3054
10)	Total Fibres	1957-58 1958-59	14057 14590	246 199	29706 26759	10075 7005	35703 33271	9368 8380	29026 28097	37882 37530	34044 33587	5285 4312	205382 193730

Continued

Table No. :- 17

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Area under NON-FOOD-CROPS in each Taluka of West-Khandesh District in 1957-58 and 1958-59.

	: Year	: A'kuwa	: Akarani	: Dhulia	: N'bar	: Nawapur	: Sakri	: Shahada	: Shirpur	: S'kheda	: Taloda	: Total for District
11) Tobacco	1957-58	-	41	4	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	54
	1958-59	-	43	-	9	-	-	5	-	-	-	57
12) Other drugs & narcotics	1957-58	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	1958-59	50	-	-	586	-	-	27	-	-	-	663
13) Total drugs & narcotics	1957-58	1	54	4	1007	-	-	52	8	1	733	1830
	1958-59	50	43	-	595	-	-	32	-	-	-	720
14) Fodder	1957-58	4	109	413	314	5131	44	978	64	118	93	7268
	1958-59	22	12	447	534	3803	358	8761	61	189	144	6331
15) Miscellaneous Non-food Crops	1957-58	54	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	204
	1958-59	-	-	19	-	-	550	53	120	22	-	764
16) Total non-Food-Crops	1957-58	19121	1473	119538	45914	48501	70543	62857	68516	105691	17510	568664
	1958-59	20145	2503	108171	59665	45673	77766	72407	70432	109455	19359	584576
17) Total area under Food and Non-Food Crops.	1957-58	69027	46856	314070	256891	177458	331326	216093	152069	267131	99848	1930769
	1958-59	73702	48069	311485	262208	179862	337824	223384	157790	277862	91425	1963611

SPK /-

Source:- District Inspector of Land Records, Dhulia.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

LIVE-STOCK (Dist. DHULIA)

Category	A'kuwa	Aka-rani	Dhulia	N'bar	Nawapur	Sakri	Shahada	Shirpur	S'kheda	Taloda	Dist. Total
1) Working Bulls	10680	11499	35102	21524	22172	43008	22747	17605	24381	12009	220727
2) Total Bulls	10776	11670	35642	21912	22791	43723	23402	18101	24750	12070	224837
3) Cows (in milk)	2709	1776	8679	3695	3551	9983	4316	5874	4862	1533	46483
4) Total cows	6506	7436	20338	12177	12412	30295	13020	12655	13847	5914	134600
5) Youngstock	5462	3977	17275	11593	10325	23002	14396	13280	11061	5818	116139
6) <u>Total Cattle</u>	22744	23083	73255	45682	45528	97020	50818	43986	49658	23802	475576
7) Working He-Bufferaloes	198	148	57	202	208	1861	54	69	165	113	2977
8) Total He-Bufferaloes	99	234	235	243	203	1968	117	128	233	128	3637
9) She-Bufferaloes (in milk)	608	348	5536	1904	966	2551	2534	2006	2036	635	19124
10) Total She-Bufferaloes	1297	1383	10121	4501	2590	5924	5523	4416	4843	1504	42102
11) Young-stock	1986	931	6602	3171	1743	4116	3727	2588	2637	856	28357
12) <u>Total Bufferaloes</u>	3382	2548	16958	7915	4635	12008	9367	7132	7713	2488	74146
13) Total live-stock	32852	35855	147500	80056	63341	207369	86128	76536	951145	36476	834933
14) Ploughs	5810	2618	15470	10194	10434	21146	12260	7087	11174	2156	78349

Source:- 1956 Live-stock Census.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Present District Dhulia.

Co-operationPrimary Agricultural Credit Societies in District West-Khandesh

Item	Year	Dhulia	Sakri	Nawapur	Shirpur	S'kheda	Shahada	N'bar	Taloda	A'kuwa	Atarani	Dist.Total
1) No. of Societies	1957-58	110	86	40	66	118	99	78	49	17	9	672
	1958-59	111	86	48	66	112	104	74	54	26	11	694
2) No. of Societies/ Members	1957-58	10677	8887	2695	4661	8523	5259	4026	2011	1385	486	48610
	1958-59	29499	9053	2574	5267	9757	6217	4527	2357	2334	1149	55627
3) Working Capital (000-Rs.)	1957-58	2543	2092	335	1405	2885	1859	1124	622	128	4	12997
	1958-59	3073	2698	437	1952	3855	2464	1381	710	176	108	16862
4) Loans Advanced (000-Rs.)	1957-58	1512	1507	104	1179	2230	1441	869	416	49	9	4347
	1958-59	2268	2132	261	1616	3357	2162	1224	581	103	94	13797
5) Loans Repaid (000-Rs.)	1957-58	1352	1377	85	1061	1955	1375	766	363	24	+2	8358
	1958-59	1694	1757	215	1221	2601	1662	1009	513	70	25	10765
6) Loans outstanding (000-Rs.)	1957-58	2212	1782	329	1224	2652	1713	1026	587	86	9	11618
	1958-59	2717	2183	368	1596	3351	2155	1242	656	118	77	14464

Source:- Asstt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dhulia.

SPK/-

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in Dist. West-Khandesh.

Item	Year	Dhulia	Sakri	Nawapur	Shirpur	S'kheda	Shahada	N'bar	Taloda	A'kuwa	Akarani	Dist. Tot
1) No. of Societies	1957-58	18	9	-	9	12	39	17	10	-	-	114
	1958-59	23	8	1	13	12	39	15	10	1	-	119
2) Individual Societies/Members	1957-58 Societies	128	54	-	68	73	42	43	31	-	-	Societies 411
	1958-59 Societies	169	54	15	68	87	42	52	34	15	-	538
	1957-58 Members	2651	849	-	1920	1930	3349	1892	1079	-	-	Members 13579
	1958-59 Members	2604	233	69	1853	2321	3658	1291	1147	107	-	13263
3) Working Capital (000- Rs.)	1957-58	609	101	-	168	522	888	183	400	-	-	2860
	1958-59	770	136	2	250	690	1075	178	350	3	-	3498
4) Loans Advanced (000- Rs.)	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
	1958-59	3	-	-	1	+ 0	1	2	-	-	-	7
5) Loans repaid (000-Rs.)	1957-58	8	-	-	+ 0	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
	1958-59	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	7
6) Loans outstanding (000- Rs.)	1957-58	5	-	-	32	57	3	-	-	-	-	18
	1958-59	6	-	-	3	6	+0	2	-	-	-	18

* Less than one

Source :- Asstt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dhulia.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

CO-OPERATIONPrimary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in Dist. West-Khandesh.

Item	Year	Dhulia	Sakri	Nawapur	Shirpur	S'khed	Shahada	N'bar	Taloda	A'kuwa	Akarani	Dist. Total
1) No. of Societies	1957-58	11	2	-	2	2	3	3	1	-	-	24
	1958-59	11	2	-	2	2	3	3	1	-	-	24
2) Individual societies and members	1957-58	8135	117	-	503	137	248	465	40	-	-	9645
	1958-59	8310	114	-	413	155	254	467	39	-	-	9752
3) Working Capital (000-Rs.)	1957-58	3372	33	-	732	216	304	124	15	-	-	4795
	1958-59	3586	33	-	772	358	309	126	13	-	-	5195
4) Loans advanced (000-Rs.)	1957-58	2114	14	-	1234	83	253	99	25	-	-	3821
	1958-59	1780	13	-	1702	452	236	83	25	-	-	4290
5) Loans repaid (000-Rs.)	1957-58	2015	22	-	1216	68	245	94	25	-	-	3685
	1958-59	1734	12	-	1578	352	231	90	27	-	-	4023
6) Loans outstanding (000-Rs.)	1957-58	2041	33	-	318	26	149	88	13	-	-	2668
	1958-59	2179	34	-	443	29	158	82	11	-	-	2935

Source:- Asstt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dhulia.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Primary Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in Dist. West-Khandesh.

Item	Year	Dhulia	Sakri	Nawapur	Shirpur	s'khed	Shahada	N'bar	Taloda	A'kuwa	Akarani	Dist. Total
1) No. of Societies	1957-58	42	8	13	19	7	14	17	4	3	3	130
	1958-59	45	9	13	24	8	16	19	7	5	11	157
2) No. of Individual Societies/Members	Societies											
	1957-58	181	90	34	73	131	122	89	70	-	-	790
	1958-59	262	95	33	71	112	122	21	51	18	11	846
	Members											
1957-58	4633	1026	2613	918	164	1154	1274	221	199	293	12500	
1958-59	4856	655	2662	1191	322	1210	1367	270	212	591	13308	
3) Working Capital	1957-58	1086	58	840	109	78	161	145	36	21	36	2570
	1958-59	1509	61	1101	130	182	185	161	37	21	25	3411
4) Loans advanced	1957-58	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Loans Repaid	1957-58	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	1958-59	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
6) Loans Outstanding	1957-58	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
	1958-59	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62

Source:- Asstt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dhulia.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

CO-OPERATION

Item	Central Bank		Land Mortgage Bank	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
1) Memberships	113/644	113/749	10871	13888
2) Working Capital (000-Rs.)	11878	15859	2807	2832
3) Loans Advanced (000-Rs.)	7464	16868	283	954
4) Loans repaid (000-Rs.)	1408	14274	186	209
5) Loans outstanding(000-Rs.)	6194	8752	2448	3194

Source:- Asstt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dhulia.
 Note :- Statistics pertains to Present District Dhulia.

:-: Industrial Statistics :-

Taluka-wise Distribution of Factories and Workers in West-Khandesh District for the year 1958.

Industry	Dhulia		Nandurbar		Nawapur		Sakri		Shahada		Shindkhe		Shirpur		Taloda		District	
	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	E
Govt. and Local Fund Factories	2	140	1	17	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	177
Processes allied to Agriculture																		
i- Cotton Ginning and Baling	14	750	6	575	6	520	1	40	8	570	6	365	6	300	1	71	48	3191
i- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Food except beverage</u>																		
i- Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii- Gur	8	250	-	-	-	-	23	451	9	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	855
ii- Others - Oil-Mills	10	875	6	236	-	-	1	100	1	9	10	425	1	65	1	15	30	1725
- Dal-Mills	-	-	3	85	2	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	167
<u>Textiles</u>																		
i- Cotton Mills	1	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2000
ii- Others - Wood and core except furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing & Publishing Ind.	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
<u>Chemicals & Chemical Productions</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Non-Metallic Mineral Productions</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Electricity, Gas, and Steam</u>	1	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	59
<u>Miscellaneous Industries</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Grand Total:-</u>	37	4084	16	913	9	622	25	591	18	733	16	790	7	365	2	86	130	8184

Source:- Junior Inspector of Factories, Dhulia.

Note:- There are no Factories in Akkalkuwa Taluka and Akarani-Mahal. + No. of Factories * Employment

:- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Primary Schools in District Dhulia in 1958-59.

Taluka	No. of students	Number of Students			Percentage of Females students to total students.
		Males	Females	Total	
1) Akkalkuwa	110	4372	1319	5691	23.2
2) Dhulia	162	21600	12318	33918	36.3
3) Nandurbar	135	11863	6064	17927	33.8
4) Nawapur	115	7480	2731	10211	26.7
5) Sakri	150	13176	6750	19926	33.8
6) Shahada	124	10050	4599	14649	31.5
7) Shirpur	80	8633	3605	12238	29.5
8) Shindkheda	105	12643	5938	18581	31.7
9) Taloda and Akarani	130	6691	2912	9603	30.2
District:-	1110	96508	46236	142744	32.4

Source:- Administrative Officer, District School Board, Dhulia.

Note :- Statistics pertains Old-District West-Khandesh.

:- EDUCATION :-

Number of Recognised Institutions in West-Khandesh District and Number of Pupils attending the Institutions and number of Teachers working during the years :- 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Taluka/Mahal	Year	High-Schools			Middle-Schools			Special-Schools					
		No. of Institutions	Pupils		Teachers	No. of Institutions	Pupils		Teachers	No. of Institutions	Pupils		Teachers
			Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	
1) Dhulia	1957-58	3	3479	735	150	3	153	9	8	21	1023	185	138
	1958-59	10	3314	814	170	4	389	37	20	18	733	163	105
2) Sakri	1957-58	2	514	33	19	2	119	7	7	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	3	737	53	28	1	56	1	3	-	-	-	-
3) Nagapur	1957-58	2	403	74	21	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	1
	1958-59	2	446	103	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Nandurbar	1957-58	2	387	213	40	1	54	11	4	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	2	961	247	45	2	80	10	6	-	-	-	-
5) Sindkheda	1957-58	3	314	43	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	3	935	48	35	1	96	5	5	-	-	-	-
6) Shirpur	1957-58	1	546	51	20	2	88	-	6	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	1	671	90	28	3	196	-	10	-	-	-	-

Continued

SPK/-

-: EDUCATION :-

Number of Recognised Insitutions in West-Khandesh District and number of Pupils attending the Insitutions and number of Teachers working during the years :- 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Taluka/Mahal	Year	High-Schools					Middle-Schools					Special-Schools		
		No. of : Institu- : tions	Pupils		Teacher	No. of : Institu- : tions	Pupils		Teacher	No. of : Institu- : tions	Pupils		Teacher	
			Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls		
7) Shahada	1957-58	2	476	40	23	1	32	-	2	2	-	-	-	
	1958-59	2	619	61	24	1	62	5	3	-	-	-	-	
8) Taloda	1957-58	1	291	45	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1958-59	1	336	54	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9) Akkalkuwa	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10) Akarani	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grand Total-1957-58		21	7415	1239	317	9	451	29	23	22	1038	185	139	
1958-59		24	8569	1470	368	12	879	58	47	18	733	163	105	

Source:- Educational Inspector, Dhulia.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Statement showing the number of towns and villages with and without schools in West-Khandesh District for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

I-tem	: Year	: Dhulia	: Sakri	: S'kheda	: Shirpur	: Shahada	: N'bar	: Nawapur	: Taloda	: A'kuwa	: Akarani	: Dist. Tot
No. of Towns and Villages with Schools.	1957-58	151	152	140	113	182	154	118	124	156	83	1373
	1958-59	151	154	140	113	183	154	119	126	158	86	1384
No. of Towns and villages without schools.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1000 and above.</u>												
900 to 1000	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 to 900	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 to 800	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 to 700	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 to 600	1957-58	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400 to 500	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Below 400	1957-58	-	2	2	8	-	2	6	8	41	70	139
	1958-59	-	-	2	8	-	2	5	6	45	67	129

Source:- Administrative Officer, Dist. School Board, Dhulia.
Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

Medical Facilities available in District Dhulia in the year 1958-59.

Item	A'kuwa	Akarani	Dhulia	N'bar	Nawapur	Sakri	Shahada	Shirpur	S'kheda	Taloda	Dist.Total
1) No. of Hospitals	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2) Maternity Homes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3) No. of Dispensaries	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	10
4) No. of Rural Health Centres P.H.U.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5) No. of Doctors	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
6) No. of Nurses (including Midwives)	1	1	14	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	28
7) No. of Beds - Males	1	1	46	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	76
- Females	1	1	18	8	1	1	1	6	1	2	40
- Children	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
8) Indoor patients treated											
- Males	10	22	1067	77	59	46	17	40	40	20	1398
- Females	2	5	694	371	42	12	221	150	17	2	1516
- Children	1	1	372	310	16	2	208	34	9	2	955
9) Out-door patients treated											
- Males	2021	1463	23437	6842	4746	2568	3145	4044	3473	3172	54911
- Females	893	988	13415	4689	2562	993	2512	2705	1794	1368	31919
- Children	7723	1222	11351	8649	3888	2105	4053	3445	2735	3284	48455

Source:- Civil Surgeon, Dhulia.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

VITAL STATISTICS, of 1958 West-Khandesh District

		A'kuwa	Akarani	Dhulia	N'bar	Nawapur	Sakri	Shahada	Shirpur	S'kheda	Taloda	Dist. Tot.
Births	Males	1184	502	5153	3827	2395	3479	3071	2451	3380	1771	27213
	Females	1164	481	4743	3440	2252	3398	2994	2233	3118	1704	25597
Deaths	Males	726	329	2614	2173	1092	1953	1888	1287	2052	1174	15288
	Females	652	255	2608	2093	1077	1839	1751	1348	2081	1252	14956
Infant Deaths		196	131	1082	1008	346	860	915	572	1019	558	6687

Source:- Director, of Public Health, Poona-1.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old-District West-Khandesh.

STATE TRANSPORT DHULIA

1958-59

Sr. No.	Depot	Average No. of scheduled vehicles on road	Average daily mileage operated	Average no. of passengers carried per day	Earnings per effective bus mile (in N.P.)	Remark
1	Dhulia	22	2871	6278	163=93	
2	Sakri	8	905	2420	155=72	
3	Nandurbar	10	1026	3105	180=28	
4	Shahada	11	1093	3252	170=69	
5	Shirpur	10	1287	3036	169=35	
Total		61	7182	18091	166=94	

1) Road surface operated (lying in the jurisdiction of the District) as on 31-3-1959 :- 715 Miles.

Source:- Statistician, State Transport, Dhulia.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Old District West-Khandesh.

Units of Electrical Energy generated and Consumed in Dhulia District during
year 1958.

Centre	Kilo Watt		Kilo Watt Hours Sold To Public					Total
	Hours Genera- ted	ted	Domstic con- sumption	Commercial light and small Power	Industrial Power	Public Lighting	Other Purposes	
1) Dhulia	2793840	734906	69547	1068240	105731	361971	2340395	
2) Nandurbar	465110	121332	249556	8373	42819	Nil	422080	
3) Shirpur	277043	105815	6910	55478	31337	37173	236713	
District:-	3535993	962053	326013	1132091	179887	399144	29991888	

Source:- Electricity Supply Companys of Dhulia, Shirpur and Nandurbar.

Note :- Statistics pertains to Present District Dhulia.

Cinema Statistics of theatres in District West-Khandesh during 1958-59.

Name of Taluka	No. of theatres : touring talkies	No. of theatres :	Average daily : attendance	Average no. of : shows per day : per theatre	Entertainment : tax paid : (In Rs.)	Staff employe : at the theatre : (including : Manager)
1) Akarani	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Akalkuwa	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Dhulia	6	3	1978	2	50609	47
4) Nandurbar	3	1	720	2	18413	11
5) Nawapur	1	-	-	-	-	Not supplied
6) Sakri	-	-	-	-	-	-do-
7) Shahada	2	-	-	-	-	-do-
8) Shirpur	2	2	900	2	9140	24
9) Sindkheda	1	-	-	-	-	-
10) Taloda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Touring Talkies in the District	8	3	1165	2	7584	44
Total for Dist.:-	23	9	4563	2	85746	126

Source:- Manager of Theatres, in the District. Note :- Statistics pertain to Present Dist. Dhulia.

List of villages as backward as the villages in the
Scheduled Areas

<u>Taluka</u>	<u>Name of Villages</u>		
<u>Sakri</u>	1) Amakhel	2) Balhane	3) Basar
	4) Khondgaon	5) Bodgaon	6) Bopkhel
	7) Brahmanwel	8) Burudkhe	9) Chikse
	10) Chorwad	11) Chaupale	12) Dahiwel
	13) Dangshirvade	14) Dapur	15) Degaon
	16) Deshshirvade	17) Dhaner	18) Dhamandhar
	19) Dhongade	20) Domkani	21) Ghodade
	22) Isarde	23) Jambhore	24) Jamkhel
	25) Jamki	26) Jebapur	27) Jirapur
	28) Kadyale	29) Kaksad	30) K.Chhadvel
	31) Khandbara	32) Khatyal	33) Kalambe
	34) Khargaon	35) Khudane	36) Kirwade
	37) Kokangaon	38) K orde	39) Kudashi
	40) Kuruskwade	41) Lagadvalal	42) Lakhale
	43) Machmal	44) Maindane	45) Malgaon
	46) Mandane	47) Manjari	48) Mapalgaon
	49) Mhasadi Pr. Pimpalner	50) Mohane	51) Pankheda
	52) Pangan	53) Pargaon	54) Pimpalner
	55) Pimpalgaon	56) Raikot	57) Rohon
	58) Rohod	59) Saltek	60) Samode
	61) Shelbari	62) Shelwad	63) Shewage
	64) Shiv	65) Shirsole	66) Surpan
	67) Sutare	68) Tembhare Pr.Warse	69) Umarpada
	70) Umbhare	71) Umbarti	72) Walve
	73) Wardadi	74) Warsa	75) Warsus
	76) Waskhedi	77) Virkhel	78) Vitave
	79) Amode (Lonkhede)	80) Raitel	81) Amali

Continued

<u>Taluka</u>	<u>Name of Villages</u>		
<u>Nandurbar</u>	1) Dhanora	2) Arditara	3) Vasalai
	4) Mangrul	5) Pimplod T.Dhanora	6) Natwad
	7) Loy	8) Karanjale	9) Patharai
	10) Dhamdai	11) Warul	12) Karajkupe
	13) Adchhh	14) Chaupale	15) Kothare Digar
	16) Akrale	17) Vadvavre	18) Velawad
	19) Vadachhi	20) Bhangada	21) Fhrkesf
	22) Girasgaon	23) Karankhede	24) Narayanpur
	25) Umarde Bk.	26) Fulsare	27) Kothali Kd.
	28) Kothade	29) Pawale	30) Umaj
	31) Vadzakan	32) Jalakhe	33) Ranala Kd.
	34) Nimboni	35) Shirwade	36) Kawithe
	37) Jambholi	38) Dhulwad	39) Bhavati
	40) Vyahur	41) Sanjare	42) Khamgaon
	43) Tokartale	44) Nagsar	45) Biladi
	46) Virchak	47) Vaghale	48) Khairale
	49) Vasdare	50) Nandarkhe	51) Ashte
	52) Borale	53) Chakale	54) Nalve Bk.
	55) Thanepada	56) Sundarde	57) Nalve Kd.
	58) Velwad.		

Taloda

All the villages in the Taluka

Shahada

1) Vadgaon	2) Jawade T.Haveli	3) Titri
4) Jam	5) Wagharde	6) Ozarti
7) Chikhali Kd.	8) Bhortek	9) Ukhalsheb
10) Shrikhed	11) Kochare	12) Biladi T.Haveli
13) Bahirpur	14) Mubarakpur	15) Tawalai
16) Khed Digar	17) Sulatnpur	18) Anoda
19) Virpur	20) Akaspur	21) Chirde
22) Dara	23) Kusumwade	24) Islampur
25) Fattepur	26) Talwade	27) Malkani
28) Nandya	29) Thengche	30) Wadi

Continued...

<u>Taluka</u>	<u>Name of village</u>			
<u>Shahada</u>	31) Velawad	32) Ambapur	33) Ghanor	
	34) K-ha-rgaon	35) Adgaon	36) Kudhawad	
	37) Kanadi T.Haveli	38) Lachhore	39) Shirud T.Haveli	
	40) Bhote	41) Pimplod	42) Anakwade	
	43) Pimpari	44) Sulwade	45) Padalde Kd.	
	46) Navalpur	47) Chandaili	48) Godipur	
	49) Kavalith	50) Savkhede	51) Sonwal T.Haveli	
	52) Tuki	53) Lohare	54) Karjot	
	55) Tembhal	56) Holgunjari	57) Snsu	
	58) Kuranj	59) Kalmadi T.H.	60) Umarti	
	61) Padalde	62) Aurangpur	63) Bandigavhan	
	64) Chikhali Digar.			
	<u>Shirpur</u>	1) Jalod	2) Khairkumbhi	3) Umarda
		4) Durbalya	5) New Boradi	6) Wakwad
7) Pana-khed		8) Mohide	9) Kakadmal	
10) Dondwade		11) Malapur	12) Chilare	
13) Hirakhed		14) Lakadya Hanuman	15) Fattepur	
16) B-or-pani		17) Godhaddeo	18) Kodid	
19) Budaki		20) Malaktar	21) Mukhed	
22) Joyte Ukhalwad		23) Nandarde	24) Vargadi	
25) Wasardi		26) Chandse	27) Rohini	
28) Bhoite		29) Kambale	30) Pr. Ambe	
31) Hingao		32) Wadali Kd.	33) Sangvi	
34) Palsaner		35) Khedle	36) Hadakhed	
37) Sule		38) Fattepur	39) Asli	
40) Godi		41) Sower	42) Khamakhede	
43) Borki		44) Khamadaban.	45) Khorya	
46) Kalashyapam.				

Source:- Collector, Dhulia.