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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
NASIK DISTRICT

1962-63 AND 1963-64



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF NASIK DISTRICT
1962-63 & 1963-64
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1962-63 & 1964-65
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 The district is situated partly in Tapi basin and partly in the upper Godavari basin.

1.2 Though the natural boundaries of the Nasik District are not marked, the geographical boundaries of the district are well defined in the adjacent districts. On the North-West it is bounded by the Dangs and Surat District; on the North by Dhulia and on the North-East and East by Jalgaon district. To the East and South-East lies Aurangabad district, to the South Ahmadnagar district and to the North-East lies the District of Thana. The district is thus entirely landlocked.

1.3 For administrative set up, the district is at present divided in (11) talukas and two mahals. The area, number of inhabited villages, number of towns, 1961 population Census and the position in the district by percentage of area and population of each taluka and mahal are as below:

Table No.1.

Taluka	Name of Head quarter	Area in Sq. miles.	No. of inhabited villages.	No. of towns.	1961 PERCENTAGE	
					Popn.	Area Popn.
1) Baglan	Satana	628.5	152	1	153,470	10.5 8.3
2) Malegaon	Malegaon	754.2	139	2	313,008	12.5-16.9
3) Surgana	Surgana	316.4	158	-	58,247	5.3 3.1
4) Kalwan	Kalwan	431.0	159	-	99,593	7.2 5.4
5) Peint(Mahal)	Peint	241.0	149	-	68,425	5.7 3.7
6) Dindori	Dindori	496.01	122	-	112,110	6.2 6.0
7) Chandor	Chandor	369.8	102	1	96,931	6.1 5.2
8) Nandgaon	Nandgaon	430.7	80	2	121,211	7.2 6.5
9) Nasik	Nasik	524.5	129	8	327,281	8.7 17.6
10) Niphad	Niphad	417.4	119	1	154,000	6.9 8.4
11) Yeola	Yeola	408.7	117	1	103,226	6.8 5.8
12) Igatpuri	Igatpuri	377.3	125	1	113,251	6.3 6.1
13) Sinnar	Sinnar	516.6	101	1	133,403	8.6 7.2
DIST. TOTAL		6,013.0	1,652	15	1,855,246	100 100

With a view to promote development of democratic institutions and to secure greater measure of participation by the people in Development Plans and in Local and Governmental affairs by

decentralization of powers and functions the Zilla Parishad and (13) Panchayat Samities have been established in the district in the district in the year 1962. The areas under the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samities correspond to the district and taluka boundries respectively except in case of Municipal towns and Cantonment Boards which are not covered by them. Three towns viz. Lasalgaon, Chandor and Ravalgaon which do not have municipal Committees but which are treated as towns in the 1961 census, are however included under the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities concerned. Manmad-non-municipal area which is included in the Manmad Municipal town in 1961 census is however covered by the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad covers 98.4 percent of the area and 76.06 percent of the total population of the district. The population covered includes entire rural population and 0.23 percent of Urban population of the district in 1961. The number of villages number of non-municipal towns and population included under the Zilla Parishad and each Panchayat Samities are shown in the table given below:

Table No.2

Zilla Parishad and Panchayat samities.	Head quarters	Area in sq.miles	No. of inhabi- ted vi- lages.	No. of Non-Muni- cipal towns.	Popula- tion. (1961)
ZILLA PARISHAD	Nasik	5,931.6	1952	3	14,98,476
Panchayat Samiti.					
1) Baglan	Satana	623.3	152	-	1,40,964
2) Malegaon	Malegaon	750.2	139	1	1,91,600
3) Surgana	Surgana	316.4	158	-	1,21,600 58,247
4) Kalwan	Kalwan	431.0	159	-	50,593
5) Peint	Peint	341.8	149	-	3,425
6) Dindori	Dindori	496.1	122	-	1,2,100
7) Chandor	Chandor	369.8	102	1	95,931
8) Nandgaon	Nandgaon	410.0	80	-	1,315
9) Nasik	Nasik	483.6	129	-	1,44,155
10) Niphad	Niphad	417.4	119	1	1,34,990
11) Yeola	Yeola	406.1	117	-	32,287
12) Igatpuri	Igatpuri	373.3	125	-	1,28,248
13) Sinnar	Sinnar	512.6	101	-	1,16,311

The figure includes Manmad (non-municipal) area, which together with Manmad town is treated as one town in 1961 Census

Zilla Parishad and Pan.Samities	Head quarters.	% area (7)	% population (8)
<u>NASIK ZILLA PARISHAD</u>		<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
1) Baglan	Satana	10.5	10.00
2) Malegaon	Malegaon	12.6	13.00
3) Surgana	Surgana	5.3	4.00
4) Kalwan	Kalwan	7.3	7.00
5) Peint	Peint	5.8	5.00
6) Dindori	Dindori	8.4	8.00
7) Chandor	Chandor	6.2	6.00
8) Nandgaon	Nandgaon	6.9	6.00
9) Nasik	Nasik	8.2	10.00
10) Niphad	Niphad	7.00	11.00
11) Yeola	Yeola	6.8	5.00
12) Igatpuri	Igatpuri	6.3	7.90
13) Sinnar	Sinnar	8.7	8.00

The figure includes Manmad (non-municipal) area, which together with Manmad town is treated as one town in 1961 Census.

1.3 In addition to this there is one T.D. block canvased out of the original C.D. block, i.e. Baglan. Block Baglan block is divided into 2 parts Baglan part-I Baglan part-II. Further w.e.f. 2-10-63 T.D. Mulher is covered out of original C.D. Baglan part-I and this also includes 1 village from Baglan part-II. The M.P. has inaugurated Peint Mahal w.e.f. from 1-4-57, which covered only 100 villages in Peint Mahal and remaining 49 villages were grouped into new N.E.S. blocks Harsul with H.C. at Harsul. Later the M.D.P. Peint was converted into normal T.D. block and as also Harsul block after its completion of 5 years in stage I period was converted into normal T.D. block w.e.f. 1-4-63 Surgana block was inaugurated on 1-4-58 as stage I block. Later it was converted into T.D. block w.e.f. 2-10-63.

1.4 Area

The district with the area of 6013.0 sq. miles and population of 18,55,246 lies between 19° 33' and 20° 53' North latitude and 73° 16' and 75° 6' East longitude. In terms of area and population the district makes 5.08 per cent and 4.64 per cent of state, respectively.

1.5 Hills, River-system soil.

The main system of hills is the Sahyadri and its off-shoots. The main Sahyadrian range runs from north to south on the western

portion of the district.

From the main Sahyadrian range, three prominent spurs stretch out to the east.

In the extreme north, the Selbari range approximately form the boundary between Nasik and Dhulia district.

The Satmala or Ajanta range runs right across the district. It differs from the rest of the mountains in the north by the number and shape of its peaks, and by the absence of flat summits. It acts as a watershed between Girna and its tributaries draining towards the Tapi on one hand and the Godavari and its tributaries on the other.

A low range separates Dindori taluka from Nasik taluka.

The range that stretches eastwards from the Sahyadri, south of Igapuri, is on the whole the most rocky and precipitous in the district. It contains the highest summits one of which, the Kalsubai, reaches an elevation of about 5,400 feet. Some of these ranges are flat topped and regular in height and slope, others are conical and irregular.

b) River system

Godavari and Girna are the two chief rivers of the district. The other important rivers are Vaitarna, Darna, Masum and Kadva.

The Godavari rises at Bramhagiri in the Sahyadri ranges near Trimbak and drains, Nasik and Niphad talukas for about sixty miles. At a distance of about 12 miles from its source, a huge earthen dam has been built at Gangapur for storage and irrigation.

During its course many small streams meet the Godavari, the important amongst them are Kadave, Darna and Nasardi. Many dams have been built on these tributaries for storage and diversion canals for irrigation.

The ^{Girna} rises at the west of the district north of the Satmala ranges near Hatied village in Surgana mahal and flows through Kalwan and Malegaon talukas till it passes, through Jalgaon district from where it turns north to meet Tapi. The course of the Girna within the district is 90 miles. Many small streams rising in Kalwan, Baglan and Dindori talukas feed it, the prominent among them are Aram, Mosam, Panjan Maniad.

c) Soils

There are four kinds of soils in the district; black (kali) Red (mal), red and black (koral) and light brown (barad).

Except in the uplands, black soil is found mostly in the plain country near the beds of rivers such as Girna and Mosam. It is often deep and very rich and yields excellent rabi crops of wheat and gram. Red soil which is stiffer and shallower, is found chiefly on hill slopes plateaus and yields good rainy season crops. Red and black (koral) found occasionally in hilly tracts and yields gram, lentils and other cold weather crops. Light brown (barad) the lightest of all the soils, is found on hilly lands, is often strewn with boulder and mixed with lime boulders. It never gives more than a light crop and yields nothing at all when the rainfall is scanty.

The eastern part of Malegaon taluka and other talukas of Nandgaon and Chandor also have poor soils. The Godavari and Kadava river valleys have deep black soils.

1.7

Climate, temperature and rain fall.

The climate of Nasik district can broadly be differentiated into three districts seasons.

- 1) Monsoon from middle of June to end of September.
- 2) Winter from October to middle of March.
- 3) and Summer from middle of March to the middle of June. Except for the western slopes of Sahyadries the district generally experiences salubrious climate. The summer months are moderately hot and the temperature varies from 36° c to 43° c and becomes unbearable. Although the days are hot the nights are cold and pleasant. The rainy season is comparatively cooler with sporadic rains distributed over the four months of Monsoon. The major fall is however during the the months of July and August but at no time it is very heavy. Continuous downpour is almost unknown. After a short spell of hot weather during the month of October, the short Winter season begins and becomes fairly severe during the months of December and January. During this period temperature generally remains between 29° c to 10° c and occasionally going it is still down even to 5° c. In some parts the temperature even lowers down to the freezing point but such occurrence is rare. The Winter season continues till middle of March when it imperceptibly merges with the Summer weather.

The climate of the Western parts particularly the below ghat area of Peint and Surgana Mahals is different from the rest of the district. The rainy season which begins from early June continues till middle of October and heavy down-pour is generally experienced during July, August and September. The dampness and moisture makes the climate unhealthy. The Winter is also fairly severe some of these ranges are flat topped and regular in height and slope others are conical.

experienced during July, August and September, The dampness and moisture makes the climate unhealthy. The Winter is also fairly severe but generally of a short duration and hot season almost begins from the middle of February. The summer months are very sultry and on account of high humidity becomes unbearable though the rising temperature is almost insignificant and days and nights are equally unbearable.

In the district the major part of the rainfall is precipitated from June to October under the influence of South West Monsoon. The distribution of the rainfall is affected by the presence of Sahydri Range, which runs from North to South in the weastern part of the district. As a result the rainfall is on the heavier side in the extreme ~~Wester~~ Western portion of the district and it gradually declines as we go from West to East. The following table provides the statistics regarding distribution of average rainfall in the various talukas of the district.

Table No.3

Name of Taluka	Rainfall			
	Rainfall normal (M.M.)	1962 (M.M.)	1963 (M.M.)	1964 (M.M.)
1	2	3	4	5
<u>I Western Part</u>				
Surgana	2016.76	1837	1610	1788
Peint	2453.64	3590	1862	2211
Igatpuri	3712.71	3283	3233	2533
<u>II Central Part</u>				
Nasik	507.23	561	591	576
Kalwan	741.17	-	473	530
Baglan	498.60	500	361	325
Dindori	788.92	814	711	-
Chandor	654.05	640	-	725
<u>III Eastern Part</u>				
Sinnar	567.69	589	624	560
Niphad	567.69	345	421	484
Malegaon	536.95	368	553	639
Yeola	550.41	604	534	620
Nandgaon	566.92	641	850	640

It will thus be seen that the rainfall is the heaviest in the western part comprising of Surgana, Peint and Igatpuri and it ranges from (79.40)" M.M. to (146.17)" M.M. among the talukas of the District, Igatpuri is the recipient of highest rainfall with an average of (146.17)" M.M. per annum. From agriculture point of view, the rain in this part lose much of their economic value due to the rugged terrain on account of which profitable agriculture cannot thrive. Continuous downpour of rainfall in this region also makes certain areas of this part inaccessible and isolated from the rest of the district during rainy season. Heavy rainfall in the part also favour the growth of forest. The rainfall in the Central part ranges from (19.97)" and (31.06)" and is more helpful to agriculture.

The rainfall in the Eastern part is very moderate and ranges from 21.14 to 22.35". The distribution of rainfall in this part is particularly uneven and scanty. On account of uncertainty of rains the areas with richer type of soil has to depend on irrigation.

CHAPTER II
POPULATION

2.1 General features and growth/variation.

The population of the district accordingly to 1961 census is 18,55,246 and is spread over an area of 6013 sq. miles i.e. 309 per cent per sq. mile.

It is observed that the population of this district which was 826310 (including that of Surgana Mahal) in 1901 has increased to 18,55,246 in the year 1961. Thus during the past 60 years the population has increased by about 125 per cent. For studying the nature of this growth it is interesting to review the growth of population during various decades since 1901. The table below shows the variation in the population of Nasik district.

Table No.1

Year (1)	Population (2)	Decade variation (3)	Rate of variation. (4)
1901	823,080	-	-
1911	915,698	+ 92,618	+ 11.25
1921	845,783	- 69,915	- 7.64
1931	1009,533	+163,890	+ 19.87
1941	1127,597	+118,014	+ 11.69
1951	1429,916	+302,319	+ 26.81
1961	1855,246	+425,330	+ 29.75

The district population had increased by 11.25 per cent in the decade 1901-11. During the decade 1911-21 the severe influenza epidemic took a heavy toll of life and the population decreased by 7.64 per cent. But during the next decade 1921-31 condition improved and it resulted into increase in the population by 14.37 per cent. In the decade 1931-41 the population increased at a lower rate than that of 1921-31. In the next decade 1941-51, it recorded a very high-growth rate of 26.81 per cent. Nasik was one of the eight districts in the old Bombay State, which had recorded increase of population of over 25 per cent during the decade 1941-51.

The population of the district during the last decade 1951-61 increased at a still higher rate of 29.75 per cent. The very high rate growth in 1951-61 is due

to growth of two cities viz. Nasik and Malegaon. Malegaon has recorded a spectacular rise in population and has acquired the status of a city in the decade. The high rate of population should also be the result of control of epidemics and other deceases.

The 1951-61 decades variation for the district and each of the taluka is as follow:

Table No.2

Percentage variation 1951-61	
<u>Nasik District</u>	+ 29.75
1) Baglan taluka	+ 27.91
2) Malegaon	+ 48.81
3) Surgana	+ 32.91
4) Kalwan	+ 32.78
5) Peint Mahal	+ 32.06
6) Dindori taluka	+ 28.26
7) Chandor	+ 27.88
8) Nandgaon	+ 27.41
9) Nasik	+ 28.81
10) Niphad	+ 24.26
11) Yeola	+ 16.91
12) Igatpuri	+ 17.77
13) Sinnar	+ 24.37

The net percentage increase since 1901, 1921 and 1951 for the district and the State has been as follow:

Table No.3

	Nasik District	Maharashtra State
1901-61	125.40	103.97
1921-1961	119.31	89.71
1951-61	29.75	23.60

2.2

Density

The densities of population for Maharashtra State, Nasik district and its talukas for 1951 and 1961 are shown in the following table:

Table No.4

Maharashtra	Density per sq.mile		Percentage of Dist.pöpopulation in 1961.
	1951	1961	
Nasik District	238	309	100.0
1) Baglan	191	244	8.27
2) Malegaon	279	415	15.87
3) Surgana	139	184	3.14
4) Kalwan	174	231	5.37
5) Peint	152	200	5.69
6) Dindori	176	206	6.04
7) Chandor	205	292	5.22
8) Nandgaon	221	281	6.53
9) Nasik	484	624	11.64
10) Yeola	216	252	5.57
11) Niphad	299	371	8.36
12) Igatpuri	255	300	7.11
13) Sinnar	203	258	6.19

The density of population in the district has increased sharply from 141 persons per sq. mile in 1921 to 309 persons per sq.mile in 1961. The district density has, however, always been lower than the State average. Talukewise densities accordingly to 1961 population are shown in table 4. Highest density of 624 is recorded in Nasik taluka while lowest density of 184, in Surgana Mahal. Out of 13 talukas of the district, density of six talukas is less than 300. In general density in the Eastern part of the district is more than the Western hilly tract. Better communication facilities, richer agricultural tracts undoubtedly provide better living conditions in the Eastern part. This fact is fully represented in Nasik, Malegaon and Niphad talukas, where densities recorded are as high as 624, 415 and 371 respectively.

2.3 Rural/Urban population

Rural population

The rate of variation of the rural population have never followed any trend. It is seen that the urban population did not increase only at the expense of rural population in all the decades. The rural population recorded higher rates of growth than those of the urban population in the decades 1901-11,

1921-31 and 1951-61. The percentage of rural population decreased since 1911 both for district and the State till 1951. It has increased for the district during the slump years of 1930. A steep fall in the percentage of rural population in the District in 1951 was due to the addition of fourteen new towns to the urban area in that year. In 1961 the percentage has shown opposite trend only due to the declassification of 10 towns, where population is now included in the rural population of the district.

This can easily be seen from the table given below

Table No.5

Year	Nasik district		Maharashtra State	
	Rate of variation in rural population.	Percentage of rural population to total population	Rate of variation in rural population	Percentage of rural population to total population.
1	2	3	4	5
1) 1901	+ 12.35	88.26	-	83.41
2) 1911	+ 12.35	89.14	+ 12.68	84.87
3) 1921	- 13.05	83.94	- 6.77	81.50
4) 1931	+ 21.81	85.65	+ 14.77	81.40
5) 1941	+ 10.05	84.50	+ 8.54	78.89
6) 1951	+ 11.38	74.13	+ 7.72	71.25
7) 1961	+ 30.22	74.40	+ 24.51	71.78

In the table given below i.e. table No.6, the area, number of inhabited villages, total population, average population per village and the number of villages per 100 sq.miles are shown for State/district/ and each taluka separately.

Table No.6

State/district/ taluka	Area in sq.miles rural	No.of inha- bited villa- ges,	Rural popula- tion,	Average popula- tion per inhabi- ted vi- llages	No.of in- habited vi- llage per 100 sq.miles of rural popula- tion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra State	115736.3	35851	28391157	792	31
Nasik District	5890.2	1652	1380264	836	28
1) Baglan taluka	623.3	151	140964	927	24

Contd...

Table No.6 Contd..

1	2	3	4	5	6
2) Malegaon taluka	744.9	139	181202	1304	19
3) Surgana Mahal	316.4	158	58247	369	50
4) Kalwan taluka	431.0	159	99592	626	37
5) Peint Mahal	341.8	149	68425	459	44
6) Dindori taluka	496.1	122	112110	919	25
7) Chandor "	355.5	101	89734	880	29
8) Nandgaon "	403.6	80	76634	958	20
9) Nasik "	470.6	129	106891	829	27
10) Niphad "	415.0	119	149618	1257	29
11) Yeola "	406.1	117	82287	703	29
12) Igatpuri "	373.3	125	98248	786	33
13) Sinnar "	512.6	101	116311	1152	20

Average population per village in 1961 is 836 in the district against 792 in the State. The average village in the district is thus moderately larger than the average village in the State. Within the district the average population for village varies from 369 in Surgana mahal to 1304 in Malegaon taluka. The number of villages per 100 sq.miles is 28 in the district against 31 in Maharashtra. Within the district this number varies from 19 in Malegaon taluka to 50 in Surgana mahal. In the Western hilly zone consisting of Surgana and Peint mahals and Kalwan taluka, the villages are smaller but situated close to each other. In the remaining talukas the villages are comparatively larger but situated away from each other.

It may be added that the above discussion is based on villages with their administrative boundaries and does not take into account the existence of wadies, padas, or hamlets within those boundaries.

Urban population

Within the district, there is great variation in the percentage of urban population from taluka to taluka. The extent of the urbanisation in respect of all the talukas of the Eastern part is considerably more than the Western hilly part of the District. Nasik, Malegaon, Nandgaon are the talukas of the Eastern part where the percentage of urban population is as high as 67.35, 42.11 and 33.97 respectively. The Nasik taluka has the highest percentage of urban population. This may be attributed

to the fact that thickly populated Nasik city is situated in this taluka. The percentage of urban population in Malegaon taluka is also rapidly increasing because of its industrially developed Malegaon town. Population of Malegaon town alone has increased from 55,022 to 1,21,406 during the decade 1951-61, percentage increase being as high as 120.6 percent.

Accordingly to 1961, there are 15 towns in the district. There are six talukas having one town each and two talukas with two towns each. All the remaining five towns are situated in Nasik taluka alone. Number of talukas where no town is located is four in this district. The towns which have also grown very vast in the last decade are Marwad, Nandgaon, Ravalgaon, Igatpuri which had shown an increase of 72.5 per cent and in the earlier decade only by 6.4 percent. The population of Yeola town has actually gone down by 1.59 percent.

The number of towns, rate of decade variation in urban population and the percentage of urban population to total population can easily be seen from the table given below:

Year	Nasik district			Maharashtra State.		
	No. of town	Rate of variation in urban Popn.	Percentage of urban Popn. to total Popn.	No. of town	Rate of variation in urban Popn.	Percentage of urban popn to total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1) 1901	10	-	11.74	219	-	16.59
2) 1911	10	+ 2.97	10.86	232	+0.99	15.13
3) 1921	9	+36.57	16.06	238	+18.72	18.50
4) 1931	10	+ 6.61	14.35	258	+15.54	18.60
5) 1941	10	+21.47	15.60	266	+27.11	21.11
6) 1951	24	+110.26	25.87	383	+62.42	28.75
7) 1961	15	+ 28.39	25.60	266	+21.32	28.22

Detailed classification of towns according to different size groups of population is given in table No.8.

Table No.8

Sr.No.	Size group of population.	Number of towns	Population covered.	Percentage of total urban population.
1	2	3	4	5
	Nasik District	16	474993	100.00
1	Less than 5000	1	4814	1.01
2	5000 to 9999	4	27746	5.85
3	10,000 to 19999	5	62025	14.33
4	20,000 to 99999	4	121886	25.65
5	1,00,000 and above	2	222512	53.16

2.4 Sex Ratio

The following have been the sex ratio (number of females to 1000 male population) for the district and the state since 1901 for total, rural and urban areas separately:-

Table No.9

Year	Nasik district			Maharashtra State		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	974	977	953	978	1002	866
1911	984	985	973	966	1000	8796
1921	960	973	895	950	994	776
1931	963	969	928	947	987	790
1941	953	965	894	949	990	810
1951	956	974	907	941	1000	807
1961	946	971	874	936	995	801

Since, 1901 the sex ratio of population of the district varied between 946 and 984 while that of Maharashtra State varied between 936 and 978. For all the decades except that of 1901 the district has recorded a higher sex ratio than that of the State. The district sex ratio has been nearest to equality in 1911. The rural sex ratio of the district has always been lower and the urban sex ratio has been constantly lower than the corresponding average for the State. The rural urban difference in the sex ratio of the district indicates migration of males from rural areas to urban areas within and inside the district. The rural-urban difference have been continuously widening since 1901.

The sex ratio for different age groups of population for the district, total, rural and urban areas can be seen from the table given below:

Table No. 10

Age groups	Total	Rural	Urban
1) 0-14	957	962	944
2) 15-34	965	1027	822
3) 35-59	876	901	801
4) 60+	1024	1023	1027
5) All ages	946	971	874

In the above table it is seen that only for the age group 60+, the sex ratio is higher than equality both for rural and urban areas. Rural sex ratio is higher than the corresponding urban sex ratio in all the other age-group sex ratio is the lowest for age-group 35-59 both for rural and urban areas. The high rural sex ratio in age group 15-34 indicated the migration of males to urban areas either for work or higher education.

The sex ratio for each taluka in the district or total, rural and urban areas separately are as follows:

Table No. 11

	Total	Rural	Urban
Nasik District	946	971	874
1) Baglan taluka	976	983	901
2) Malegaon "	936	966	896
3) Surgana mahal	932	932	-
4) Kalwan taluka	966	966	-
5) Peint mahal	944	944	-
6) Dindori taluka	984	984	-
7) Chandor "	962	967	806
8) Nandgaon "	942	960	910
9) Nasik "	874	964	833
10) Niphad "	973	976	891
11) Yeola "	973	969	990
12) Igatpuri "	979	989	914
13) Sinnar "	992	995	973

Within the district the sex ratio varies from 874 in Nasik taluka to 992 in Sinnar taluka. Sinnar taluka alone has a sex ratio some what near equaling. Except for Yeola taluka the rural sex ratio is higher in all the talukas than the urban sex ratio. The 100 urban sex ratio in Nasik taluka is due to the inclusion of Nasik-city in that taluka.

2.5 Economic classification of workers.

The basis of classification followed in 1961 in different from that of followed in 1951. The population of 1951 census was classified as belonging to the Agril. classes and non-Agril classes while at 1961, it is broadly classified as workers and non-workers. Workers are further classified into nine sub-groups according to type of work. The same are represented in the following tables i.e. table 12 and 13.

Table No.12

Classification	Maharashtra			Nasik district		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1) Cultivation	46.11	40.69	54.79	53.76	58.76	60.84
2) Agril. labour	23.80	18.12	32.90	19.78	15.56	25.75
3) Mining, quarrying, Live stock, Fore- stry, Fishing etc.	2.16	2.97	0.86	1.87	2.28	1.28
4) Manufactures other than house- hold industry	6.88	10.22	1.54	6.81	8.98	3.74
5) Household industry	4.19	4.80	3.74	3.99	4.37	3.45
6) Construction	1.24	1.69	0.53	1.27	1.78	0.56
7) Trade and Commerce	4.52	6.61	1.17	3.18	4.75	0.96
8) Transport, Storage, & communication	2.36	3.65	0.29	1.69	2.79	0.14
9) Other services	8.54	11.25	4.18	7.65	10.73	3.28
10) Total workers	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the table above figures of the State for the different types of classification are given for comparison that with the district and in the table 13, the same is represented talukawise.

Table No.13

State/ District/ Taluka.	Classification									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mahara- shtra.	46.11	23.80	2.64	4.39	6.88	1.24	4.52	2.36	8.54	100.00
Nasik District	53.76	19.78	1.87	3.99	6.81	1.27	3.18	1.69	7.65	100.00
Baglan taluka	57.71	26.91	3.49	3.82	1.07	0.51	1.84	0.29	4.16	100.00
Malegaon taluka	36.19	20.60	1.33	7.78	21.91	1.62	4.17	0.88	5.48	100.00
Surgana mahal	75.30	18.48	2.28	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.88	0.04	2.15	100.00
Kalwan taluka	57.07	20.84	3.04	2.83	0.87	0.38	1.43	0.24	3.50	100.00
Peint mahal	66.69	27.29	1.46	0.77	0.70	0.13	0.96	0.07	1.93	100.00
Dindori taluka	64.68	26.19	2.12	2.56	0.23	0.27	1.16	0.11	2.63	100.00
Chandor taluka	63.50	21.34	2.15	4.16	0.94	1.84	1.39	0.73	3.95	100.00
Nandgaon taluka	43.58	20.50	1.93	3.64	5.13	3.46	4.39	7.82	9.55	100.00
Nasik taluka	30.73	10.90	1.64	3.34	12.29	2.75	8.06	3.80	26.49	100.00
Niphad taluka	56.35	27.16	1.44	3.73	1.82	0.69	2.51	1.03	5.77	100.00
Yeola taluka	59.30	18.79	1.50	7.43	3.66	0.55	2.85	0.79	5.13	100.00
Igatpur taluka	73.51	11.44	1.57	0.87	1.53	1.39	1.92	4.40	3.37	100.00
Sinnar taluka	66.35	14.53	1.37	3.86	7.18	0.44	1.77	0.35	4.15	100.00

Within the district the proportion of cultivators varies from 30.73 percent in Nasik taluka to 75.30 percent in Surgana mahal. The proportions are actually lower in talukas (Nasik, Malegaon and Nand Nandgaon) having larger urban population. The proportion of agricultural laborers are higher even in the rice-growing western talukas of the district. That proportion is significantly very low in Igatpuri taluka and it may be due to the differences between the land-holding patterns between that taluka on the one side and Peint, Surgana mahals on the other. Niphad and Dindori talukas also have very high proportion of agricultural labourers partly because of intensive cultivation and Sugarcane or garden crops requiring more labour than other crops. The proportion of category "Manufacturing Industry" is very high (21.95 percent) in Malegaon taluka.

It is because of the large number of workers engaged in textile industry at Malegaon taluka ~~taluka~~ and Sugar factories nearby. It is significant that Malegaon taluka alone has as much as 50 percent of total workers engaged in category "Manufacturing Industry" in the district.

2.6 Non-Workers

The distribution of non-workers by eight broad categories is shown in the table No.14, given ~~annexure~~ below:

Table No.14.

District	Age group.	Total non-working population.		Full time students or children attending school		Persons engaged only in household duties.		
		Person	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	Total	941189	41894	528141	144098	64870	1262	157626
	0-14	712622	367037	345585	120958	60974	456	18762
	15-34	118573	31614	86959	23106	3887	265	79997
	35-59	60956	5873	55083	21	307	172	46253
	60+	48237	13094	35143	-	-	369	12601
	Age not stated	801	430	371	13	2	-	13
Rural	Total	632281	292486	339795	90449	33796	689	75461
	0-14	521185	268512	252433	81032	33263	336	13670
	15-34	44770	12581	32189	9605	532	139	29768
	35-59	30839	2286	28553	4	1	80	22889
	60 +	34964	8587	26377	-	-	134	9132
	Age not stated	563	320	243	8	-	-	2
Urban	Total	308908	125562	183346	53449	31074	573	82165
	0-14	191477	98325	93152	39926	27711	120	5092
	15-34	73803	19033	54770	13501	3355	126	50229
	35-59	30117	3587	26530	17	6	92	23364
	60+	13273	4507	8766	-	-	235	3469
	Age not stated	238	110	128	5	2	-	11

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Table No.14 contd..

District	Age group	Dependents, infants and children not attending schools and persons permanently disabled.		Retired,rentiers, persons living on agril.non-agril. royalty, rent of other persons of independents means.		Beggars, Vagrants etc. women with- out indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of assistance.	
		Male 10	Female 11	Male 12	Female 13	Male 14	Female 15
1	2						
District Total	Total	261339	298445	3472	1123	1400	759
	0-14	245256	265736	8	-	93	71
	15-34	2661	2685	25	18	385	215
	35-59	2861	8116	111	345	644	297
	60 +	9996	21556	2327	759	277	185
	Age not stated.	415	352	1	1	-	1
Rural	Total	198381	229440	822	572	580	429
	0-14	187057	205400	8	-	62	62
	15-34	1633	1715	7	8	190	135
	35-59	1678	5375	144	150	217	123
	60 +	7701	16712	613	413	111	109
	Age not stated.	312	238	-	1	-	-
Urban	Total	62758	69005	2650	551	820	340
	0-14	58199	60339	-	-	31	9
	15-34	978	970	18	10	196	80
	35-59	1183	2741	917	195	427	174
	60 +	2295	4844	1724	346	166	76
	Age not stated.	103	114	1	-	-	1

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Table No.14 contd...

District	Age group	Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institution,		Persons seeking employment for the first time.		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
District Total		1765	106	2715	96	2197	106
Total	0-14	101	29	108	7	57	6
	15-34	1195	34	2468	80	1558	43
	35-59	428	27	127	8	509	30
	60 +	41	15	12	-	72	27
	Age not stated	-	1	-	1	1	-
Rural	Total	139	54	773	19	453	23
	0-14	64	27	101	6	52	5
	15-34	54	11	640	10	313	10
	35-59	15	9	29	2	69	4
	60 +	6	6	3	-	19	5
	Age not stated	-	1	-	1	-	-
Urban	Total	1626	52	1942	77	1444	82
	0-14	37	2	7	1	5	1
	15-34	1141	23	1828	70	1245	33
	35-59	413	18	98	6	440	26
	60 +	35	9	9	-	53	22
	Age not stated	-	-	-	-	1	-

Comtd.

There is marked difference in the distribution pattern for non-worker among male and females 34.47 percent out of male non-workers are full time students while the corresponding proportion for females is only 12.40 %. The reason is that 30.13 percent females who are engaged in household duties are also included in non-workers. There are rural urban differences in the proportion of dependents. Other categories of non-workers together have 2.76 percent for male and 0.42 percent for female.

Persons unemployed

The distribution of persons unemployed in urban Rural areas by age groupwise and educational statewise can easily be determined from the tables given on next page.

Contd....

Table No.15.

Persons unemployed aged 15, and above, by sex and Broad age-groups, in Urban areas.

URBAN

1	Total unemployment		Seeking employment for the first time/Age groups.														
	2	3	Total		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35 +		M. F.	Age not stated	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Dist.	3831	3674	157	1935	76	838	29	770	26	178	12	42	3	107	6	-	-
Urban																	
Total																	

18	Total		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work/Age groups.													
	19	20	15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		60+		M. F.	Age not stated
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Dist.	1739	81	433	9	417	12	395	12	274	11	166	15	53	22	1	-
Urban																
Total																

Contd...

Table No.15 Contd.

Persons unemployed aged 15 and above, by sex and educational level
in Rural Area.RURAL

	Unemployed by Educational levels								
	Total unemployment			Illiterate			Literate (without educational level)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
District Rural Total	1105	1073	32	224	202	22	147	144	3
1. Baglan	69	69	-	14	14	-	-	-	-
2. Malegaon	134	122	12	41	39	12	10	10	-
3. Surgana	12	12	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
4. Kalwan	66	61	5	14	11	3	8	7	1
5. Peint	28	27	1	14	13	1	14	14	-
6. Dindori	98	94	4	22	22	-	9	7	2
7. Chandor	57	54	3	14	11	3	4	4	-
8. Nandgaon	76	76	-	12	12	-	12	12	-
9. Nasik	157	155	2	20	19	1	35	35	-
10. Yeola	46	46	-	12	12	-	5	5	-
11. Niphad	195	192	3	11	10	1	27	27	-
12. Igatpuri	96	96	-	31	31	-	19	19	-
13. Sinnar	71	69	2	15	14	1	4	4	-

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next page.

Table No.15 Contd.

	Primary of Senior Basic			Matriculation and above		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	10	11	12	13	14	15
District	581	575	6	153	152	1
Rural Total						
1. Baglan	47	47	-	8	8	-
2. Malegaon	63	63	-	20	20	-
3. Sargana	7	7	-	1	1	-
4. Kalwan	33	32	1	11	11	-
5. Peint	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Dindori	51	49	2	16	16	-
7. Chador	33	33	-	6	6	-
8. Nandgaon	41	42	-	11	11	-
9. Nasik	89	88	1	13	13	-
10. Niphad	110	109	1	47	46	1
ii. Yeola	24	24	-	5	5	-
12. Igatpuri	39	39	-	7	7	-
13. Sinnar	44	43	1	8	8	-

2.7 Literacy

The definition of literacy adopted in the 1961 census is the same as that of 1951 census - viz., ability to read and write a simple letter from any language. The literacy rates for the district are a little lower than the state average. It is because of the large population of scheduled tribes which makes about one fourth of the total population. Percentage proportion of the total population for males and females are shown in the table given below: Table No. 16.

State/ District/ Taluka	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	29.82	42.04	16.76	21.46	33.51	9.34	51.07	61.62	37.90
Nasik District	26.89	39.36	13.71	20.30	32.24	8.02	46.02	59.01	32.19
Baglan	25.19	37.48	12.59	23.30	35.41	10.96	46.44	59.79	31.62
Malegaon	29.06	42.01	15.23	23.48	36.98	9.80	36.71	49.06	22.99
Surgana	8.08	13.37	2.41	8.08	13.37	2.41	-	-	-
Kalwan	20.11	30.01	9.85	20.11	30.02	9.85	-	-	-
Peint	8.83	14.40	2.93	9.83	14.40	2.93	-	-	-
Dindori	20.49	32.46	8.33	20.49	32.46	8.33	-	-	-
Chandor	22.50	35.41	9.08	20.42	33.21	7.19	48.46	61.82	33.60
Nandgaon	29.60	42.91	15.46	21.41	31.24	8.05	43.68	57.45	28.56
Nasik	41.83	55.04	26.70	20.04	32.65	6.96	52.49	65.18	37.05
Niphad	28.22	43.12	12.90	27.41	42.32	12.13	50.78	64.45	35.44
Yeola	25.90	39.60	11.82	21.24	34.94	7.10	44.14	56.04	30.10
Igatpuri	17.93	28.08	7.55	13.51	23.15	3.76	46.88	59.18	33.42
Sinnar	22.59	36.53	8.53	19.96	33.83	6.02	40.46	54.13	25.80

The literacy rates are the highest near about Nasik City. Within the district Nasik taluka has the highest literacy for total, male and females. This is due to its very large urban populations. Niphad taluka has the highest literacy for rural areas, both for males and females. For urban areas Nasik taluka naturally has the highest literacy both for males and females. Malegaon taluka also has a very

large urban population and its literacy rates for urban areas are also quite high next to Nasik.

The percentages of literates by age group and Sex for the district total, rural, urban areas are as shown in the table given below:

Table No.17

1	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	F.	Person	Male	F.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All ages	26,89	39.36	13,71	20,30	32,24	8,02	46,02	59.01	31.18
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	34,52	43.68	24,75	28,41	38,89	17,26	52,65	57.76	47.14
15-34	37,71	56.84	17,90	27,99	47,03	9,45	62,86	79.64	42.44
35-59	23,93	39.16	6,53	16,79	29,83	2,31	46,48	67.01	20.72
60+	15,76	29.35	2,49	10,84	21,32	0,60	32,74	57.12	9.00

In the table given below total literates in each taluka of the district are shown with the percentage to the total population.

Table No.18

Sr.No.	Taluka/District	Population 1961	No. of literates	Percentage to total popn.
1.	Baglan	1,53,470	38,653	25.19
2.	Malegaon	3,13,008	90,970	29.07
3.	Surgana	582	4,709	8.88
4.	Kalwan	99,593	20,005	20.10
5.	Peint	68,425	6,004	8.63
6.	Dindori	1,12,110	22,973	20.49
7.	Chandor	96,931	21,814	22.51
8.	Nandgaon	1,21,211	35,879	29.61
9.	Nasik	3,27,281	1,36,898	41.83
10.	Niphad	1,54,990	43,741	28.16
11.	Yeola	1,03,326	26,764	25.91
12.	Igatpuri	1,13,251	20,305	16.09
13.	Sinnar	1,33,403	30,131	22.60
	Nasik District	16,55,246	4,98,906	26.89

2.8 Age group and marital status

The entire population has been classified into five ~~xxx~~ years age groups and the population in 0-4 and 5-9 groups have been treated as never married and no further classification by marital status can be shown. From the table given below, it may be ascertained whether proportion in various marital status groups have changed since the last census and whether any trend is observed in age of marriage.

Table No.19

Age group	Total Rural Urban	Total population			Marital status. Never married	
		Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	Total	18,55,246	9,53,531	9,01,735	5,07,338	3,79,058
	Rural	13,60,264	7,00,137	6,80,127	3,58,372	2,76,410
	Urban	4,74,982	2,53,568	2,11,588	1,48,966	1,02,648
0-9	Total	5,77,837	2,91,408	2,86,429	2,91,408	2,86,429
	Rural	4,36,053	2,19,304	2,16,749	2,19,304	2,14,749
	Urban	1,41,784	72,104	69,680	72,104	69,680
10-14	Total	2,08,676	1,10,450	98,226	1,07,441	76,223
	Rural	1,54,183	81,586	72,597	19,037	52,998
	Urban	54,493	28,864	25,629	28,404	23,225
15-19	Total	1,55,445	80,270	75,368	62,448	12,694
	Rural	1,12,013	55,618	56,469	40,874	5,322
	Urban	43,432	24,659	18,899	21,574	7,372
20-24	Total	1,60,445	78,127	62,318	27,608	2,083
	Rural	1,12,013	51,550	60,463	12,998	659
	Urban	48,432	26,577	21,855	14,610	1,434
25-29	Total	1,58,916	80,924	77,992	8,795	532
	Rural	1,17,213	59,079	58,134	8,186	199
	Urban	41,703	21,845	19,858	5,609	333
30-34	Total	1,26,687	65,832	59,855	3,272	217
	Rural	92,600	47,822	44,778	916	83
	Urban	34,087	19,010	15,077	2,356	134

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35-39	Total	1,08,936	58,054	50,882	1,911	122
	Rural	81,757	42,761	38,999	535	42
	Urban	27,179	15,293	11,886	1,376	80
40-44	Total	85,222	44,234	40,988	1,340	94
	Rural	63,107	31,978	31,129	333	48
	Urban	22,115	12,256	9,859	1,007	46
45-49	Total	78,483	42,380	36,103	868	60
	Rural	61,065	32,703	28,382	279	20
	Urban	17,398	9,677	7,721	589	40
50-54	Total	59,717	31,896	27,821	693	65
	Rural	45,055	23,856	21,199	188	25
	Urban	11,662	8,040	6,622	505	40
55+	Total	1,33,769	68,452	65,347	1,124	188
	Rural	1,04,508	53,528	50,980	405	37
	Urban	29,261	14,924	14,369	719	151
Age not stated	Total	883	497	386	430	351
	Rural	603	352	251	317	238
	Urban	280	145	135	113	113

Age-group	Total Rural Urban	Marital Status						Unspecified	
		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated.		M.	F.
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All ages	Total	4,18,363	4,28,835	23,608	88,003	3,771	5,555	451	264
	Rural	3,21,522	3,32,635	17,252	66,948	2,850	4,004	141	130
	Urban	96,841	96,200	6,356	21,055	921	1,551	310	134
0-9	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	Total	2,863	21,624	11	144	10	168	125	67
	Rural	2,508	19,299	10	126	8	142	23	32
	Urban	355	2,325	1	18	2	26	102	35

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Table No. Contd.

		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15-19	Total	17,457	61,350	135	432	171	850	66	42
	Rural	14,468	50,124	109	340	149	652	18	25
	Urban	2,989	11,226	26	92	22	198	48	17
20-24	Total	49,344	78,098	547	957	589	1,141	39	39
	Rural	37,705	58,278	388	714	449	807	10	15
	Urban	11,639	19,820	159	243	140	334	29	24
25-29	Total	70,227	74,674	1,027	1,782	849	971	26	30
	Rural	54,525	55,931	704	1,326	655	684	9	14
	Urban	15,702	18,743	323	456	144	287	17	16
30-34	Total	60,788	55,901	1,110	2,996	623	721	39	10
	Rural	45,656	42,030	772	2,145	460	516	18	4
	Urban	16,132	13,871	338	851	163	205	21	6
35-39	Total	40,953	34,952	952	3,607	332	387	16	
	Rural	40,953	34,952	952	3,607	323	387	16	8
	Urban	13,367	10,432	445	1,206	113	157	22	11
	Total	54,320	45,384	1,340	4,813	445	544	38	19
40-44	Total	40,777	33,119	1,775	7,316	315	392	21	7
	Rural	30,127	25,510	1,280	5,290	225	271	13	7
	Urban	10,650	7,669	495	2,026	90	118	14	5
45-49	Total	38,959	25,604	2,274	10,124	257	301	22	14
	Rural	30,523	20,505	1,707	7,627	189	228	5	5
	Urban	8,436	5,099	567	2,497	68	73	17	9
50-54	Total	28,228	15,396	2,784	12,158	174	191	17	11
	Rural	21,579	12,133	1,950	8,907	135	128	4	6
	Urban	6,649	3,263	834	3,251	39	63	13	5
55 +	Total	54,341	17,596	12,603	47,219	337	200	47	22
	Rural	43,549	13,863	9,405	28,865	248	200	21	12
	Urban	10,842	3,733	3,198	18,414	89	100	26	10
Age not Stated	Total	59	29	2	2	1	1	5	3
	Rural	29	10	2	1	-	-	4	2
Urban	30	19	-	1	1	1	1	1	1

The percentages of population for broad age-groups classified by marital status are shown in the table given below compared to that of 1951 Census.

Table No.20

Year	Age group	Total	Marital status							
			Never married		Married		Widow		Diverced or Separated	
			Male	Femal	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	0,14	100,00	98,35	88,01	1,62	11,61	0,03	0,17	-	0,01
	15,34	100,00	2,78	4,71	69,56	91,39	1,39	3,52	0,27	0,38
1951	135,54	100,00	1,81	1,06	91,29	69,53	6,67	29,25	0,23	0,16
	55+	100,00	1,29	0,73	76,06	21,33	22,46	78,42	0,19	0,12
	All	100,00	49,71	38,19	46,83	49,61	3,31	12,03	0,15	0,17
ages										
	0,14	100,00	99,28	94,34	0,72	5,62	--	0,04	--	0,04
	15,34	100,00	39,28	5,26	64,97	91,40	0,922	0,08	0,73	1,25
1961	35,54	100,00	2,73	0,22	91,97	76,77	4,63	22,09	0,67	0,92
	55+	100,00	1,64	0,29	79,44	26,94	18,43	72,37	0,40	0,40
	All	100,00	53,23	42,05	42,40	47,57	2,49	9,36	0,39	0,62

During the 1951-61 decades the proportion of never married had increased both for males and females, while that of widowed has decreased. The proportion of diverced or separated showed an increase but it is hardly of any numerical significance. All these changes contributed in lowring the proportion of marriage of the total population may be seen from the marital status distribution by age group shown above. The proportion of never married in age-group 0-14 and 15-34 has increased both for males and females in the last decade.

2.9 Size of composition of household.

The percentage distribution of population of sample household by relationship for the district shown below:

Table No.21.

-: 31 :-

	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Heads of households	32.91	3.11	32.72	2.88	33.51	3.89
2. Spouses of head of households	0.10	30.58	0.09	30.58	0.14	30.58
3. Married sons.	8.83	--	9.75	--	5.84	--
4. Other unmarried relations.	4.96	16.50	5.15	17.72	4.35	12.35
5. Never married widows or divorced relation.	51.21	49.57	50.21	48.62	54.44	52.79
6. Unrelated persons.	1.99	0.24	2.08	0.20	1.72	0.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

32.91 percent of the male are heads of households as against 3.11 percent for females. Married sons are 8.83 percent of the total males. 51.21 percent males and 49.57 percent females which incidentally form the largest group are never married, widowed or divorced relations. Proportion of the unrelated persons is 1.00 percent for males and only 0.24 percent for females. 30.58 percent females are spouses of heads of households. High proportion of females in other married relations includes the daughter-in-law and daughters or sisters of the head. The heads of the households have a higher proportion in urban areas and their spouses have ~~same~~ equal proportion in rural and urban areas. The proportion of married sons is less in urban areas. It may indicate that the joint family is being replaced by the biological family more in urban areas. Unrelated females have a higher proportion in rural areas.

The table given on the next page shows the distribution of sample households by the type of their composition.

Contd..on next page.

2.10 Housing.

During the Census of 1961, it was revealed that there are 4,63,566 houses (census) in the district, of which 68.8 per cent of all the houses are used as dwellings, 14.4 per cent as cattle sheds, etc. 8.4 per cent were vacant at the time of census and the remaining are used as shops, workshops or factories, schools, etc.

The density of residential houses per square mile in the district has increased along with the density of population per square mile from 37.5 in 1951 to 54.6 in 1961. The number of persons per residential household, however, decreased from 6.34 in 1951 to 5.60 in 1961. This may indicate an increased mobility of population from rural to urban areas as well as a tendency towards smaller families in urban areas.

Classified by 'owned' and 'rented' categories, 73 per cent of the dwellings in the district are owned and 27 per cent are rented. The proportion of owned in the rural areas is higher (87 per cent) and very much lower (31 per cent) in the urban areas. Even this low proportion of 31 per cent for the urban areas in the district is slightly higher than the average of 30 per cent for all urban areas of Maharashtra.

Out of the various materials used for walls, mud appears to be predominant in the district with a proportion of 26.6 per cent. Its proportions in the talukas of Nandgaon, Nasik, Niphad, Igatpuri and Sinnar are a little lower and nil in Surgana and ~~Basik~~ mahals. The difference is made up by grass, leaves, reeds of bamboo, etc. in the case of two mahals, burnt bricks in Nasik and Niphad talukas and stone in the remaining talukas. Mud is not used as much in urban areas as in rural area. Its proportion is only 6.2 per cent in the urban areas against 33.2 per cent in rural areas. Burnt bricks are used next to mud in the district. They appear to be predominant in urban areas with a proportion of 58.2 per cent. Stone is used in 11.4 percent dwellings in urban areas and 20.1 percent dwelling in rural areas while grass, leaves, reeds, etc. are common in 19.4 percent dwellings in rural as against only 4.9 percent in urban areas.

Out of the materials, of roof, tiles are predominant in the district with a proportion of 32.9 percent. Tiled roofs are however, more common in rural areas. Their proportion in the rural areas

is 34.9 percent as against 6.7 percent in the urban areas. In rural areas along with the tiled roofs, roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, etc., are also common and have a proportion of 26.5 percent. Tiled roofs have higher proportion in Surgana, Kalwan, Peint, Dindori, Nasik and Igatpuri talukas. Towards the east they are gradually replaced by concrete and stone slabs of grass, leaves or flat earthen roofs on wooden beams or rafters. The distribution corresponds more or less to the pattern of annual rainfall in the district. Corrugated iron and zinc sheets appear to be more in use in urban areas with 34.6 percent. They are less common in rural areas and make only 6.6 percent.

Classified by the number of rooms occupied 62.2 percent of households are occupying one-rooms dwellings and 26.7 percent are occupying two-rooms dwellings. Households occupying larger number of rooms are more in urban than in rural areas. Average number of persons per room is 3.53 for total, 3.70 for rural and 3.06 for urban areas.

Slum Areas: In this district there are only two highly urbanised centers viz. Nasik and Malegaon, where there are slum areas, Generally the slum areas found in thickly populated and commercially important urban centers. At Nasik and Malegaon there are 34 slum areas, out of which 30 areas are in Malegaon with 5000 families and 4 slums in Nasik with 1050 families. The total slum population in Nasik District has been estimated to be 30250 out of which 25,000 was in Malegaon and 5250 in Nasik municipal areas. It is known that hygienic conditions in these slums are miserably bad and they are the origin of many diseases and social evils. In order to bring out all side development of these urban areas it is necessary to provide the better housing, conditions with drainage, water supply etc. in the slum areas. Government has therefore undertaken a scheme of slums areas in the III Five Year Plan with the plan provision of Rs.6.94 lakhs.

Generally the Backward class comprises of scheduled casts and scheduled tribes.

1) Scheduled Castes

Actually, 24 castes are notified as scheduled castes in the District but only 16 are reported in the 1961 census. The talukawise distribution of the total scheduled castes is given in the below:

Table No. 23.

Sr. No.:	Taluka	Total population of taluka.	Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of total population of each taluka.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Baglan	153450	4409	2.87
2	Chandor	96431	4007	4.18
3	Dindori	112110	1970	1.75
4	Igatpuri	113251	4070	3.59
5	Kalwan	99593	2962	2.97
6	Malegaon	313008	11777	3.76
7	Nandgaon	121211	5994	4.94
8	Nasik	327281	12908	3.94
9	Niphad	154990	9669	6.24
10	Peint	68425	2448	2.89
11	Sinnar	133403	4396	3.30
12	Surgana	58247	554	0.94
13	Yeola	103326	4701	4.55
	District total	1855246	67845	3.67

The percentage of scheduled castes in rural areas and urban areas is as given below:

All scheduled castes	percentage in rural area	Percentage in urban area
	72.31	27.69

The comparative position of the scheduled castes population in 1951 and 1961 within the district is shown below:

All scheduled castes	Total area	Rural area	Urban area
1951	9.52	9.37	9.95
1961	3.66	3.55	3.96

The reduction of the proportion from 9.52 to 3.66 is the result of large number of persons from Mahar caste returning their religion in 1961 census as Buddhist or Nav-Buddha. The combined population of the scheduled castes and Budhists makes nearly 10 percent of the district population in 1961.

Literacy

Both the males and females of the schduled caste appear to have come out of their traditional backwardness in education as far as this district is concerned. They seem to be taking full advantage of the educational facilities and concessions available to them in the district and the gap between their litaracy rates and the district average literacy rates is considerably reduced below. It is significant that the differences in literacy levels of the general population and the scheduled caste population are wider in urban areas than those in rural areas.

Table No.24.

Sr. No.	Scheduled caste	Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	District average	20.30	32.24	8.02	46.02	59.01	31.19
2.	Scheduled Caste	18.39	30.44	6.01	28.82	43.29	12.85

Economic activities

The industrial classification of the persons at work and not at work for the district for the scheduled castes is as follows:

Table NO.25.

	Percentage of worders in catagaries			
	Cultivation	Agriculture Labour	All other Activities.	Non-workers
1. District average	26.49	9.75	13.03	50.73
2. Scheduled Caste	13.35	9.79	22.40	54.46

The proportion of workers for the scheduled castes is less than that of the district. The proportion in cultivation is very low, compared to that of the district; the proportion of agricultural labourers is almost all the same. The proportion in non-agricultural categories is, however, higher compared to the district. This is due to the association of scheduled castes with certain services.

Scheduled tribes.

Actually 21 tribe are notified as scheduled tribes but only 19 are reported in the district in 1961. The talukawise distribution of the total sub-tribes is given in the table below:

Table No.26

Sr. No.	District taluka	Total population of each taluka	Scheduled tribes population of each taluka	Percentage of scheduled tribes in total population.
1	2	3	4	5
	District	18,55,246	4,53,707	24.45
1.	Baglan	1,53,450	44,755	29.16
2.	Chandor	96,931	14,352	14.80
3.	Dindori	1,12,110	56,654	50.53
4.	Igatpuri	1,13,251	45,637	40.30
5.	Kalwan	99,593	58,403	58.64
6.	Malegaon	3,13,008	28,936	9.24
7.	Nandgaon	1,21,211	11,329	9.35
8.	Nasik	3,27,281	46,390	14.17
9.	Niphad	1,54,990	22,829	14.73
10.	Peint	68,425	60,185	87.96
11.	Sinnar	1,33,403	11,712	8.78
12.	Surgana	58,247	55,452	95.20
13.	Yeola	1,03,326	7,073	6.84

The percentage of scheduled tribes to the total population in rural areas and urban areas is given below:

All scheduled tribes	Percentage in	
	Rural	Urban
1951	20.97	4.95
1961	31.74	3.29

Contd...

The comparative position of the scheduled tribes population in 1951 and 1961 within the district is shown below.

Table No.26

All scheduled tribes.	Percentage to total population		
	Total area	Rural area	Urban area.
1	2	3	4
The scheduled tribes			
1951	16.83	20.97	4.95
1961	24.45	31.74	3.29

The scheduled tribes population has increased from 2.40 lakhs in 1951 to 4.54 in 1961 or by 88.58 percent over the total population of 1951. It now makes nearly one-fourth of the total district population and nearly one-third of the total district population in rural areas. This is the third largest proportion among all the district in Maharashtra.

The abnormal growth in the scheduled tribes population is due partly to (i) faster natural growth and partly to (ii) better enumeration of tribes in 1961 census and (iii) koknas had been left out of tribal count in 1931 and earlier censuses. In 1961 their population is 1.33 lakhs in Nasik district alone.

Literacy.

The percentage of literacy for the district population for all the scheduled tribes in rural and urban areas is given below:

Table No.27

Sr.No.	Rural			Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. District average	20.30	32.24	8.02	46.02	59.01	31.19	
2. All scheduled tribes.	6.78	11.87	1.49	17.54	28.43	6.46	

The scheduled tribes as a group are much behind in literacy than the general population and even than the scheduled castes in the district. Thakur, Varli, Kathodi appear to be the most depressed among the major scheduled tribes.

Table No.28

Sr. No.	Percentage of workers in catagories.		Non-workers.	
	Cultivation (2)	Agriculture labour. (3)	All other activities (4)	(5)
1. District average	26.49	9.75	13.03	50.73
2. All scheduled tribes	31.79	21.48	5.73	41.00

The proportion of workers among the scheduled tribes is higher than that of the general population. The proportion of workers both the cultivation and agricultural labourers are much higher than the district averages. This is due to the predominance of agriculture and the association of non-tribal persons with non-agricultural activities in the tribal areas.

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the main industry in Nasik district. Its economy is therefore mainly based on agriculture and almost all the economic activities are centred round this industry. About 74 percent of the working population of the district is engaged in agriculture. Other trades like transport services processing of agricultural produce are also directly or indirectly related to agriculture. Agriculture therefore forms the pivot of economic life in the district.

Before describing the details of major crops, area under them and other land utilization particulars it would be worthwhile to introduce the relief of the district, its soil, and rainfall.

3.1. INTRODUCTION.

The shape of Nasik district is roughly circular. It lies between 19°33' and 20°53' North latitudes and 73°16' and 75°6' East longitudes. Its relief is marked by ranges of Sahyandri running from north to south in the western portion. Some of the ranges stretch eastward but not very far from the main north-south ranges. From the mountains western portion of the district land extends sloping plain which has sparse hills. On the basis of this relief the district can be divided into three district zones 1) Western hilly zone which consists of Surgana and Peint mahals and Western portion of Baglan, Kalwan, Dindori, Nasik and Igatpuri talukas, 2) Central zone which consists of eastern parts of Igatpuri, Nasik, Dindori, Kalwan and Baglan talukas and western parts of Sinnar and Niphad talukas and 3) Eastern zone which consists of Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon talukas and eastern parts of Sinnar and Niphad talukas.

Season, Rainfall and Soil

There are three distinct seasons in the district, Summer from February to middle of June, rainy season from middle of June to the end of September and Winter from October to end of January. A spell of hot weather however prevails during October.

The relief of the district influences the rainfall and soil conditions. The monsoon winds carrying moisture

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deposit much of its water in the western zone where it meets first the rugged mountains. The western zone therefore gets sufficient rain. The central zone which comes next to the hilly tract, in the north east course of monsoon winds, receives moderate rain and the eastern zone receives scanty rain. The scarcity or akin scarcity conditions are therefore common in the eastern zone. However all the main rivers which rise in western hilly tract flow towards east and provide water for irrigation in the eastern and central zones. The soil round the bed of important rivers Girna, Mosam, Kadva, Godavari and Darna in the central and western zones is fertile. These two zones are therefore comparatively richer in agriculture than the western zone.

The comparative description of rainfall and soil conditions in these zones is given below:

Western Zone	Central zone	Eastern zone.
1) Heavy rainfall about 75 inches.	Moderate rainfall annual average at different places ranging from 40 to 18 inches.	Scanty rainfall usually deficient. Scarcity conditions take place where irrigation water is not available.
2) Hot weather full of moisture. Short winters. Forests thrive in most of the places. The hilly tract renders agriculture difficult and only on flat, portion and terraces crops like paddy and nagli are grown. Hot moisturous climate favours the growth of paddy which is the important staple food of this zone.	Equitable climate fairly severe winters. Scattered forest areas. Soil fertile in low flat plains otherwise rock and with murum. Gradual change in colour from brownish red to black.	Hot weather in Summer. All seasons dry. During rainy season also the moisture is not abundant in the atmosphere during sunny rainy days. Black fertile soil rich in nitrogenous compounds favourable for cotton and oil-seeds. Where irrigation water is available cash crops like sugarcane, cotton etc. are extensively grown which makes this zone agriculturally rich. Vagaries of monsoon determines the prospects of the crop and hence the zone is subject to drought.

3.2 Land Utilization

The disposal of land in the district is shown below:

	In '00 areas.	
1) Total geographical area	38,659	
2) Forest	8,429	i.e. 22%
3) Land not available for cultivation.	4,214	i.e. 11%
4) Permanent pastures and other grazing land.	913	i.e. 2%
5) Land under miscellaneous tree groves not included in area sown	34	Less than 1%
6) Culturable waste	1,187	3%
7) Total uncultivated land excluding fallow land i.e. (4)+(5)+(6)	2,134	5%
8) Fallow lands	1,363	3%
9) Areas sown (net)	22,510	59%

It will be seen from above that 59% of the total area in the district is cultivated for crops excluding the groves and about 3% of the culturable land is left without cultivation.

The following tables shows the proportion of inhabitants and the tillable land (net):

	Figures in '00 for. (i) and (ii)	
i) Population in the district (1961 Census)	18552	
ii) Total (net) tillable land (excluding culturable waste) and including fallow lands.	2134 <u>1363</u> 3497	tillable land fallow land.
Inhabitants per acre of tillable land as shown above.	5	
Tillable area in acres per inhabitant.	0.2	

This shows that there were 5 inhabitants per acre of net tillable area in the district.

3.5 Cropping Pattern

The areas under different crops on the basis of 1962-63 figures are shown below:

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Area in '00 areas</u>
Rice	985
Wheat	2445
Bajri	8480
Kharif jowar	388
Rabi jowar	1823
Total jowar	2211
Ragi	1130
Total cereals	15593
Tur	165
Gram	620
Total pulses	2199
Total Food Grains	17792
Cotton	432
Groundnut	1542
Rape, Mustard etc.	33
Sesamm	20
Sugar cane	280

In percentage of area under food grains to the gross cropped area is roughly 74.

The soil and seasonal conditions in this district are quite favourable to the growth of ^{bajri} and about 84800 acres i.e. about 35% of gross cropped area is cultivated under Bajri crop.

Rice, Wheat, Ragi and Jowar are also important crops in district.

Comparing the cropping pattern in the district for the few previous years it will be seen that the area under cash crops of cotton and sugarcane has noticeably increased. The following figures reveal the increasing trend of area under these crops.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area in '00 acres</u>	
53-54	267	130
60-61	282	294
61-62	417	258
62-63	432	280

It may be pointed out that the increasing trend in the area under two crops has had to some extent, affect on the area under, ~~the~~ and hence on the production of cereals in the district.

3.4 Principal Crops.

The principal crops in the district are rice, wheat, jowar, bajri, nagli, pulses like tur gram, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut.

Rice and nagli are grown mostly in the western zone and to a small extent in the central zone.

Bajri, wheat and jowar are grown in the Central and Eastern zones. Niphad taluka is famous for its wheat and accounts largely for the production of wheat in this district.

Cotton and sugarcane are grown in the Central and Eastern zones. The black soils of Malegaon and Baglan talukas with hot dry weather is most suitable for cotton.

Where irrigation water is available, sugarcane is grown. The well irrigation is most common in Baglan and Malegaon talukas and sugarcane is grown in these talukas.

3.5 Irrigation

The area under irrigation has steadily increased during the past years as more and more irrigational facilities were provided under the five year plans. The following figures show the steady increase in the year under irrigation.

Year	Area in '00 areas.	
	Net	Gross
53-54	890	1203
56-57	984	1475
60-61	1084	1553
61-62	1098	1586

With the construction of Gangapur Dam and number of minor irrigation works, construction of new wells and repairs old wells, more and more area has been brought under irrigation.

The sourcewise area irrigated is given below:

Source	Area in '00 (net) area
Govt. Canals	412
Private Canals	5
Tanks	-
Wells	680
Others	1
	<hr/> 1098 (net)

It will be seen that about 37.45% and 61.81% of the total irrigated area in the district receives water from the Govt. Canals and wells respectively. The well irrigation plays an important part in agriculture in this district.

3.6 Production of crops

The outturn of principal crops in the district is shown below:

Crops	Outturn in '00 tons.
Rice	335
Wheat	417
Bajri	1387
Jowar	513
Ragi	471
Total cereals	3188
Tur	47
Gram	98
Total cereals	362
Total foodgrains	3548

The population of the district as per 1961 census is 18,55,246: the number of persons per one ton of foodgrain produced is roughly 5.

The production of non-food crops is given below:

Crop	Production
Cotton	183 '00 bales
Groundnut	496 '00 tons
Sugarcane	667 '00 tons

This shows that this district accounts appreciably for the production of sugarcane and to some extent for cotton and groundnut. The comparative figures of production in the district, Bombay Division and the State are given below:

Crop	Outturn in		
	Nasik Divn.	Bombay Divn.	Maharashtra State.
Sugarcane ('00 tons)	667	821	9952
Groundnut '00 tons	496	1895	7178
Cotton '00 Bales	183	2890	12769

With the provision of more and more irrigation facilities, the area under sugarcane is likely to increase in future.

3.7 Land Holdings.

Our country is predominantly agricultural and the distribution of holdings mainly determines the economic disparity of holdings with different sizes.

Size of holdings.	% of families in the group.
1) Less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	17.8
2) Less than 5 acres but above $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	12.0
3) Less than 10 acres but above 5 acres	20.7
4) Less than 25 acres but above 10 acres	35.2
5) More than 25 acres.	14.3

It will thus be seen 29.8 percent families falling in the first two groups must be economically poor and 20.7 percent must be just able to maintain themselves. 35.2 percent families must be just above those of 3rd group and be in a comparatively better position. And lastly 14.3 percent of the families must be well-to-do and enjoying economic stability.

It may be pointed out that in order to foster balanced economic development the distribution of sizes of holdings must be as even as possible. The Government will have to pay special attention to this factor in achieving socialist aims in future.

3.8 Area per agricultural worker, per pair of bullock per plough.

The total workers (as defined in 1961 census) in the District during 1961 were 9,14,057 out of which 66% were engaged in agriculture either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Out of 6,00,227 cultivators and agricultural labourers, 4,19,432 were cultivators and 1,80,795 agricultural labourers.

The average area (net) per agricultural worker (either as cultivator or labourer) is roughly 4 acres.

The average grass tilled areas per pair of bullock and per plough is roughly 3.33 and 14.8 acres respectively.

3.9 Agricultural Wages.

The agricultural labourers form about 33% of the total

agricultural workers in the District and the rate at which these labourers are paid determines the economic standard of about 33 % labourers and their dependents.

The wage rate for the agricultural labourer during the year 1963 was Rs. 1½ both for men and women and this reflects on the standard of living of such labourers and their dependents. It may be pointed out that those labourers are not employed all the year round but only seasonally and have to work elsewhere in off-seasons. During rainy season the agricultural labourers are in great demand and sometimes agricultural operations cannot be carried out for want of labourers.

In some parts of the district especially in backward tract the wages are also paid in kind i.e. bread and dal or partly in kind and partly in cash.

The employment of agricultural labourers in scarcity hit areas especially in Sinnar, Yeola, Chandor, Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas assumes great importance as the labourers in these areas have no other means of livelihood. The Government has therefore given priority to plan schemes of bunding in these areas which can provide employment to such hard hit labourers. The construction of bunds in the field under Soil Conservation Programme has been taken up by Government on large scale in Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Chandor, Niphad and Sinnar talukas in the district. However this remedy of making such employment available is purely temporary. The problem of employment of such labourers and small cultivators can be solved steadily with the increasing of irrigational facilities in the district.

CHAPTER IV

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Livestock is vitally concerned with agricultural economy in this country. Most of the agricultural operations from ploughing to marketing are done with the help of livestock. Moreover livestock is also a provision of milk, meat, leather and wool. The importance of livestock in the economy of our country which is predominantly agricultural need not be stressed. It would therefore be interesting to know number of cattle, poultry and their increase or decrease during the 5 years 1956 to 1961 in Nasik district, and also per capita number of milch cattle in Nasik district, and also per capita number with reference to the State figures and similar other information.

CATTLE

4.1. Bullocks:

The total number of cattle in Nasik district during 1956 and 1961 were 7,28,279 and 8,12,873 respectively showing an increase of 84,594, i.e. 11.66 percent. The corresponding increase in the Maharashtra State was 8.83 per cent. Out of total cattle males and females are shown below:

Year	Males	Females	Total
1956	420792	307487	728279
1961	466869	346004	812873

Out of the total number of cattle in 1961 viz. 8,12,873, 7,91,905 were in rural area and 20,968 were in urban area which is quite evident from the fact that agriculture is main source of livelihood and that cattle are extensively used for agricultural operations.

The further distribution of males and females over and below 3 years is as under:

Year	Males		Females	
	Over 3 yrs.	below 3 yrs.	Over 3 yrs.	Below 3 yrs.
1956	322182	98610	216042	91445
1961	367154	99715	251021	94983

Out of the total males in 1961 i.e. 466869, * 363295 were used for work. Out of these bullocks used for work i.e. out of 363295, 9694 were used for breeding and work both. The total number of bulls used for breeding only in Nasik district during 1961 was 744.

It will be seen that out of the total number of males: (466869) 363295 i.e. 77.8% of the total males were used for work. The total gross cropped area in this district (as in 1961) was 2397346 so that the average number of cattle used per acre of gross cropped area is roughly 0.15 or in other words there were 6.67 acres of gross cropped area per bullock used for work. The gross cropped areas in Bombay division and the Maharashtra State during 1961 were 8622500 and ~~56~~ 46512500 acres and the total bullocks used for work in Bombay Division and the Maharashtra State during 1961 were 1617421 and 6370628 i.e. average number of tilled gross acres per bullock put to use in Bombay Division and the Maharashtra State was 5.34 and 7.3 respectively.

These figures, as a glance will be as follows:

	Average number of acres tilled (gross) per bullock put to use.
Nasik District	6.67
Bombay Division	5.34
Maharashtra State	7.3

The total number of bulls used for breeding in Nasik District during 1961 were 10438, out of which 3339 were in Chandor taluka. This figure (3339) was higher in the district and the lowest number (17) of breeding bulls was in Dindori taluka. The total number of bulls used for breeding in Bombay Division and Maharashtra State during 1961 were 75077 and 293448. The total numbers of bulls used for breeding only during 1956 in Nasik district, Bombay Division and Maharashtra State were 2188, 10849 and 49193. This shows that the number of breeding bulls has tremendously increased during the five years 1956 to 1961.

The total number of cows kept for breeding and for milk production during 1956 ^{to} and 1961 were respectively 215021 and 249121 for Nasik district, 960723 and 1058789 for Bombay Division, and 4287302 and 4584592 for Maharashtra State. The average number of breeding cows (including those in milk) per breeding bull for the district, Division and the State comes to as shown on the next page.

Year	Average number of breeding cows (including those in milk) per breeding bull.		
	Nasik District.	Bombay Division	Maharashtra State
1956	98	88	87
1961	24	14	16

This shows that the number of breeding bulls has increased considerably during the five years 1956 to 1961.

The total numbers of cows in milk as in 1956 and 1961 were as shown below:

Year	Cows in milk		
	Nasik Dist.	Bombay Division	Maharashtra State.
1956	91952	399879	1764478
1961	71377	327270	1631237

This shows that the number of cows in milk has decreased in the District, Division and also in the State. The production of cow milk which is already quite meagre and terribly insufficient to meet the demand has also decreased during these five years.

The total population in Nasik district as per 1961 census was 1855244 and average number of persons per milch cow in Nasik District was 26. The corresponding figures for the Bombay Division and Maharashtra State were 42 and 24.

4.2 BUFFALOES

The total number of buffaloes in Nasik district during 1961 was 95072. The increase over the 1956 figure was to the extent of 3.29% in Nasik district.

The corresponding increase in Bombay Division and Maharashtra State was 6.47 and 13.43% respectively. This shows that the increase in Nasik District during the five years 1956 to 1961 was much less than that in Bombay Division and Maharashtra State.

The distribution of males and females in Nasik district during 1956 to 1961 was as shown below:

Year	BUFFALOES		
	Males	Females	Total
1956	25862	66179	93041
1961	25800	69272	95072

Out of the total buffaloes in Nasik district during 1961 (i.e. 95072) there were 15736 buffaloes in Malegaon taluka which was the highest in the district. Next to Malegaon taluka, come Nasik, Baglan and Igatpuri talukas where there were 10657, 9209 and 9153 buffaloes respectively. In Peint Mahal, there were only 3871 buffaloes during 1961 which was the lowest in the district. Similarly in Yeola and Surgana talukas there were only 3876 and 4177 buffaloes respectively.

The distribution of males and females in each taluka during 1961 is shown below:

Name of the taluka/ Mahal	Buffaloes		
	Males	Females	Total
Baglan	2123	7086	9209
Chandor	1168	4563	5731
Dindori	3355	4713	8068
Igatpuri	3319	5834	9153
Kalwan	1587	4847	6434
Malegaon	2247	13489	15736
Nandgaon	1150	7026	8176
Nasik	1886	8771	10657
Niphad	757	4058	4815
Peint	3185	686	3871
Sinnar	843	4326	5169
Surgana	3592	585	4177
Yeola	588	3288	3876
Dist. Total	25800	69272	95072
Urban	848	7193	8041
Rural	21952	62079	84031

The proportion of females to Males is much higher in Malegaon, Nasik and Niphad talukas. It shows that the consumption of buffaloes milk is higher in these talukas than that in the rest. There are more urbanised areas in Nasik and Malegaon talukas and the buffaloes milk is much in demand in the towns. The neighbouring the number of females will be more than males in each talukas. In the case of Niphad taluka, there are two big villages viz. Pimpalgaon(B) and Niphad and one town viz. Lasalgaon. The neighbouring villages serve the demand of buffaloes-milk in this taluka and hence the ratio of females to males is greater than that in other talukas which are wholly or partly rural. This ratio is much reduced in case of predominantly rural talukas viz. Peint, Surgana, Kalwan and Dindori.

MILK from Cattle .

Buffaloes milk is the important item of food. The total

The total number of buffaloes in milk during 1961 was 20788 and during 1956 there were 23483 buffaloes in milk in Nasik District showing reduction to the extent of about 12%. It is already well known that the production of milk in our country is quite insufficient and this reduction to the extent of 12% in the number of buffaloes in milk during the five years period from 1956 to 1961 must have had adverse effect on the supply of milk. In spite of efforts made to improve the dairy industry by advancing loans and propagating better dairy methods, there had been no improvement in the supply of milk in the District. The annual yield of a buffalo and cow is taken at 300 and 150 litres respectively. The following table shows the population of cattle in milk (i.e. wet animals) production of milk per day and also production of milk per head per day. The quantity of milk turned to butter, ghee and sweets and exported outside district is not excluded from the total quantity for calculating per capita per day production.

Taluka	Population (1961 census)	Cattle in Milk produced milk 1961 per day census		litres	Milk produced per head per day. M.ltrs.
		Buffaloe	Cow		
Baglan	153470	1627	4740	2873	19
Chandor	96931	1308	4758	3031	31
Dindori	112110	1243	5500	3282	29
Igatpuri	113251	1831	5565	3792	33
Kalwan	99593	1118	3994	2561	26
Malegaon	313008	3869	8207	6552	21
Nandgaon	121211	2204	4895	3823	31
Nasik	327281	3816	9275	6950	21
Niphad	154990	1267	7244	4019	26
Peint	68425	175	3557	1606	23
Sinnar	133403	1279	6796	3844	29
Surgana	58247	124	2546	1148	20
Yeola	103326	877	4300	2488	24
Total	1855246	20738	71377	45969	25

This shows that the milk production per head per day is terribly low in the district. Comparing this within district, Igatpuri taluka stands first with 33 milli liter per day per head. Next to Igatpuri come Chandor (31) Nandgaon (31) Dindori

(27), Sinnar (29), Kalwan (26), Niphad (26), Yeola (24), Malegaon (31), Nasik (21), Sargana (20) and Baglan (19): Baglan and Sargana stand lowest in the rank. The milk consumed for tea, sweetmeats and turned to curd and exported outside district is not taken into account. If this quantity is deducted the average milk production per head per day will fall to about one-half or even one-third in urban areas.

Comparing average milk production per head per day of the district with that of the Bombay Division and Maharashtra State, it is 2 milli liters more than that of Bombay Division and 9 milli liters less than that of the State.

Total Bovine.

The total bovine population (1961) (i.e. cattle and buffaloes) in the district was 8,57,713 out of which rural population was 8,43,406 and urban population 14,307. The main bulk of bovine population is in the rural area. The figures of population of the district, Bombay Division and Maharashtra State during 1956 and 1961 are shown below:

Year	Bovine population		
	Nasik district	Bombay Divn.	Maharashtra State
1956	820320	4003180	16831106
1961	857713	4375933	17814589

It will be seen from above that the bovine population has increased in the district, Bombay Division and also in the State.

Meat from cattle (Beef)

Besides milk, cattle provide meat. Here in India consumption of cattle meat (beef) is forbidden by religion and hence beef do not form food for the majority of people. Beef is eaten by a small section of the Christian and Muslum Communities. The Hindus strictly abstain from eating beef.

Hide, Bone and Horn.

Buffaloé and cow hide are the raw materials for manufacturing (foodwear) and other leather products like belts, washers, bags etc. Tanning of the raw hide is the important industry in the country and availability of cattle in the country must have had its effect on this important industry. It would be interesting to see how much

hide cattle and buffaloes are provided in district, Division and also in the State. The total bovine young stock and over 3 years in the district, Bombay Division and State are shown below

	Nasik District		Bombay Division		Maharashtra State	
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Cattle	Buffaloes	Cattle	Buffaloes
Young Stock	194698	29393	897848	210042	4193621	1094959
Over 3 years,	618175	65679	2114765	553278	11133954	1992055
Total ..	812873	95072	3612613	763320	15327575	3087014

Taking the death rate of young stock at 40 per cent and that of mature cattle at 12 per cent, about 89660 hides of the young and 82052 hides of mature animals may be available each year in the district. A buffalo hide weighs on an average about 24 lbs. and a cow hide about 15 lbs. The rough proportion of cattle to buffalo in the district is 8 to 1 i.e. for each 100 bovine, there were 89 of kine and 11 of buffalo kind in this district. The average weight of hides of cattle and buffalo together may be taken as $\frac{1}{9} (8.15) + (24) \frac{1}{9}$ i.e. 16 lbs. for mature animals and 6 lbs. for young stock. The total quantity of hide will be 12286210 lbs. i.e. about 58,54,000 kg. or 5854 metric tonnes. Allowing 35% for wastage, the available hide will be about 38 metric tonnes. It will be one fifth of the total hide available in Bombay Division and one twentieth of that in the State. The per capita hide available per year in the District will be 3.21 kg.

Bone.

As discussed above, bones of about 89660 young cattle and of about 82050 mature cattle must be produced. Taking the average weight of bones of a young cattle 25 lbs. or 12.5 kg. and that of mature cattle 50 lbs or 25 kg. the total quantity of bone produced in a year must be approximately 3172 metric tonnes. However not all of this quantity must be available as some might not be collected and allowed to lie in the field.

Bones are used for manufacture of phosphorus and also as fertilizers. There is one Bone Factory at Manmad in this District.

Horn.

Horn is not used so much now a days; plastic products have so come in that articles made from horn are seldom seen in the market.

Sheep and Goats.

The total numbers of sheep and goats in each taluka of the District are given in the following table

Taluka	Sheep		Goats	
	upto 1 year	Total	upto 1 year	Total
Baglan	5876	31064	15747	49613
Chandor	1963	9478	6148	21613
Dindori	403	1163	6933	203886
Igatputi	845	6279	2373	9668
Kalwan	2648	13336	8755	33320
Malegaon	2326	9636	7531	26688
Malegaon	8840	41859	16930	52004
Nasik	222	1089	7110	24755
Niphad	308	2191	6748	24980
Peint	--	--	5528	15154
Sinnar	3496	12400	9578	34620
Surgana	37	138	2573	11396
Yeola	845	6279	7536	25293
Dist.Total	27082	132420	100675	349390

The total number of sheep (41859) in Malegaon Taluka is the highest in the district. Next to it comes Baglan Taluka where there were 31084 sheep. There were very few sheep in Surgana Taluka and absolutely nil in Peint Taluka.

The total number of sheep in the district was 132410 during 1961 showing a decrease of 6509 over the 1956 figures viz. 138999. Sheep provide sheep-mutton, hide and wool and the decrease in the number of sheep during the period of five years from 1956 to 1961 must have resulted in loss to the country.

Goats are more in number than sheep and widely used for various purposes, viz. milk, goatmutton and goat skin. The total number of goats in the district during 1961 was 349390 out of which 52004 were in Malegaon Taluka, 34620 in Sinnar and 11396 in Kalwan Talukas. The minimum number of goats are in Igatpuri Taluka.

The total number of goats in the district during 1956 was 352881. This shows that the number of goats decreased

during the five years (1956 to 1961) by 3.91.

The total number of goats and sheep together during 1961 was 431900 so that average number of goats and sheep together per person during 1961 was 0.26 i.e. for every four persons there is one animal of this group (goat and sheep).

Goat milk is consumed to very small degree and mostly in villages. Goat meat is however consumed widely and is the important item of non-vegetarian.

Horses and Ponies:

Horses are not used for agricultural operations in our country and are mostly used for conveyance. There were 5689 horses and ponies in the district during 1961, out of which 5174 were in the rural area and 515 in the urban area. In Malegaon taluka there were 811 horses and ponies which was the highest in the district. Then comes Baglan taluka with 806 horses and ponies. In Igatpuri, Peint, and Surgana talukas there were few horses and ponies viz. 53, 62 and 60 respectively.

The total number of horses and ponies in the district during 1956 was 9657 showing the decrease of 3968 over 1956 figure i.e. to the extent of 41% roughly during the five years period.

Donkeys

The total number of donkeys in the district during 1961 was 3348 and during 1956, 2859 showing an increase to the extent of 18%.

The donkeys are used for carrying loads of stones, earth, curum etc. and are mostly used by Vadaris who are employed on constructional works.

Donkey is the most cheap beast of burden and the nomadic people like Lamans, etc. have at least one or two donkeys with them.

Camels:

There were no camels in the district as per 1961 census.

Pigs:

There were 16732 pigs during 1961 in the district out of which 7249 were in Dindori taluka alone which was the highest in the rank among talukas. The minimum number of pigs were in Surgana and Peint Mahals viz. 35 and 32 respectively.

During 1956 there were only, 12584 pigs in the District showing an increase during the five years 1956 to 1961 to the extent of about 33 percent.

Pigs are the most neglected animals and are reared by a few people. In other countries pigs are reared on a systematic line and processing of pork (meat of pigs) and its export forms an important industry. However in our country pigs are the most neglected animals which feed on rubbish and is allowed to grow in the most dirty and unhygienic conditions.

It is said that if pigs are reared scientifically on a large scale the pork which will be available there-from will provide food for many non-vegetarians in our country.

Poultry

Fowls:

In these days of food scarcity development of good quality fowls for meat and eggs which contains great food value has assumed growing importance and has found its due place in the five year plans. Development of poultry was rather neglected prior to independence but now it is encouraged in all possible ways. The total fowls in the district during 1961 were 368189 out of which 174247 were hens, 32888 cocks and 161064 chickens. The total number of fowls during 1956 in the district were 296659.

There was thus increase in the number of fowls to the extent of 23% during 5 years from 1956 to 1961.

Eggs:

Eggs of fowl form the important item of food and is costly for common man in general. The price of a medium size egg varies from 20 to 25 naye paises. Out of the total hens not all hens lay eggs. Assuming that 25 percent of the total number of hens have passed the egg yielding period and are due for slaughtering there could be roughly 130500 egg yielding hens. The main bulk of fowls belong to Dashi variety and very few fowls of improved variety (white leg Horn and Rhode Island Red), are found. The average number of eggs laid per year by a Dashi hen is 110. The total number of eggs laid during a year in the district may be estimated to be 14335000. The per capita per day production of eggs in the district will be 0.02 i.e. for each 100 persons only 2 eggs are produced per day. It must be noted

that the eggs used for hatching, and those exported outside district and which become rotten are not deducted from the total eggs produced. If this quantity is deducted, the average will still fall though to a small degree. It will be seen that the per capita per day production of eggs in the district is terribly low.

Improved varieties:

Out of the total 368189 fowls, only 6891 i.e. about 1.8 % belonged to improved variety. In spite of efforts made in the five year plan schemes to replace Deshi variety by improved variety, there was practically no progress as is revealed from the above figures.

Improved kind of hens yield better quality of eggs and also possess more yielding capacity than the Desh ones.

Ducks:

Ducks are also kept for meat and eggs which are regarded as costly items of food just as that of fowls.

There were 4949 ducks during 1961 and 3398 during 1956 in the district showing an increase of about 16 % percent during the period of five years from 1956 to 1961.

Ducks require river, lake or pond and can be better kept (reared) where there are perennial rivers, lakes or ponds. Besides, this, they also require to be guarded against dogs, cats and even vultures. Hence in country side and in the forest where is no human habitation there are no ducks found even though there might be perennial rivers, lakes and ponds. It is therefore natural that ducks will be found more in urban areas than in rural areas. Out of the total 4949 ducks, 2922 were in urban areas and 2027 in rural areas.

Comparing the number of ducks among talukas, Malegaon taluka stands first in the rank where were 1789 ducks (out of 4949 in the district). Next to Malegaon taluka come Nasik (940), Baglan (879) and Nadgaon (366) talukas. The lowest in the rank was Surgana where there were only 5 ducks during 1961. The other talukas where there were very few ducks are Peint, Dindori, Chandor and Yeola.

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Dairy societies and their activities:

Schemes of organising co-operative societies among persons dependent on agriculture for supplying milk to the nearby urban centres especially those where Govt. Milk Supply Scheme is operating have been undertaken in the third five year plan. These milk supplying or feeder societies were also given subsidy towards expenditure on equipments and managerial cost. The object behind such schemes was not only to provide a subsidiary means of livelihood to the cultivators residing in the villages around big urban centres but also to ensure supply of milk to the Govt. Milk Schemes operating in the district. With this end in view, 27 such primary milk societies were organised by the end of 1961-62 with a membership of 916. By the end of the 1963/64 there were 31 milk societies with a membership of about 1512 and a working capital of Rs.247550/-. The average daily milk supply through these co-operative milk societies was 2115 liters of buffalo milk and 575 liters of cow milk by the end of 1963-64. The total price paid to these societies upto end of 1963/64 (progressive) was about Rs.12 lakhs. Loans have also been sanctioned to these societies. An amount of Rs.2 lakhs has been distributed as loan for purchase of cattle.

There is one co-operative milk supply union to which 21 such milk societies ("feeder societies") were affiliated during 1963-64.

It may be mentioned that inspite of these efforts made to ensure supply of milk to Nasik where Govt. milk supply scheme is operating, the results are not so satisfactory and the plan target of procurement of 11800 liters per day still falls short by about 9000 liters.

Town milk supply scheme.

As stated above there is town milk supply scheme operating at Nasik. The scheme envisages procurement of milk, pasturing it and supplying it in sealed bottles to Nasik and Nasik Road. The revised outlay of the scheme is Rs.14 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs.698800/- has been spent upto end of 1963-64 i.e. upto 31-3-64. The whole expenditure is incurred on construction of milk plant.

The procurement of milk is stated to be very low as compared to the target laid down by the dairy development department

The reason put forth are 1) increase in the cost of milk in the cost of milk in the local market and 2) high purchase price of cattle feeds fodder and milch animals. Another reason put forth is that the producers get the same price in the town for adulterated milk and obviously this affords supply of milk to the Government milk scheme.

Slaughter houses:

There were 14 slaughter houses in the district during 1963/64. The names of the towns having such slaughter houses are given below:

Name of town/city	No. of slaughter houses for.		Total no. of slaughter houses.
	Beef	Mutton	
1	2	3	4
Nasik	1	1	2
Malegaon	1	2	3
Igatpuri	1	1	2
Manmad	1	1	2
Yeola	1	1	2
Nandgaon	1	1	2
Bhagur	-	1	1
	6	8	14

These are the recognised slaughter houses. Besides these, there are a number of places both in rural and urban areas where animals are slaughter and mutton sold.

Veterinary Facilities:

There were 12 veterinary dispensaries and 1 veterinary hospital at the end of the year 1963/64. The 12 dispensaries were under Zilla Parishad and 1 Hospital under Govt. authorities. In addition to these dispensaries, there were also 33 veterinary Aid centres located at different places to serve the needs of villages far away from the main dispensary. Out of these 33 veterinary aid centers, 14 were operated from Block funds and 19 from district funds.

The main object of the veterinary activities is to see 1) that the condition of the animals is well maintained by treating the affected cattles and taking preventive

measures against cattle diseases in the affected areas and
 2) that a good quality breed is spread by replacing the low quality
~~breeds~~ animals by various measures such as 1) Distribution of
 pedigree bulls, birds, etc. and 2) ~~Arti~~ Artificial Insemination
 of cattle.

During the year 1963/64, 276 outbreaks were reported as
 against 347 during the year 1962/63. As a result of these out-
 breaks, 773 and 660 animals died during the year 1963/64 and
 1962/63 respectively inspite of preventive and curative measures
 taken by the veterinary staff.

Out of the various outbreaks, the Black Quarter took a
 heavy toll of 324 during 63/64 and 211 during 1962/63. The list
 of major outbreaks is shown below:

Sr. No.	Name of disease	Year 62/63 No. of deaths..	Year 63/64 No. of deaths
1	2	3	4
1	Black Quarter	211	324
2	H.S.(Cattle).	173	196
3	H.S.(Sheep and goat).	31	121
4	Ranikhet.	17	56
5	Rindar Pest	57	12
6	Other (miner)	171	64
Total		660	773

The number of vaccinations done in clean and affected
 villages during the tow years 62/63 and 63/64 as a preventive
 measures against these outbreaks are shown below.

Year	<u>No. of vaccinations done in.</u>	
	Affected villages	Clean villages
1962-63	72774	180052
1963-64	74180	231851

It has already been stated that without proper livest-
 ock agricultural operations cannot be efficiently carried out.
 The avallability of good and adequate number of cattle in the

country has therefore direct impact on the agricultural operations. Govt. has therefore included the schemes of strengthening veterinary institutions and thus improving the quality of cattle in the five year plan schemes. According to the original outlay, construction of one veterinary polyclinic in each district was contemplated in the third five year plan. But later due to paucity of funds it was decided to construct only one polyclinic in each district. The polyclinic for Bombay Division proposed in the plan scheme is to be located in Nasik district. The plans and estimates were reported to be under consideration for technical sanction by the end of 1963-64.

Another scheme of establishing supplementary cattle breeding centres and organisations of Breeding Societies has also been undertaken in the third five year plan. The financial outlay for the District is Rs.38000/-. No expenditure has however been reported upto 63-64. The target of the scheme is anticipated to be completed during the remaining period of the third plan.

District premium bull scheme for improving the breed of cattle has also been undertaken in the third plan. The outlay of this scheme is Rs.20000/-, out of which an amount of Rs.13962/- only has been spent upto end of 1963-64. Out of this amount viz. Rs.13962/- Rs.11962 have been spent for locating 6 Premium Bulls at various places in the District and Rs.2000/- have been spent for arranging cattle shows. 30 premium bulls were located by the end of 63-64 under this scheme in this district.

In order to develop poultry industry, Govt. has also undertaken a scheme envisaging an outlay of Rs.6.77 lakhs. Under this scheme, the poultry development centre at Vani is continued and loans to approved poultry students are advanced. The expenditure incurred for continuance i.e. maintenance of the poultry centre upto the end of 63-64 was Rs.13252/- and the amount of loans advanced was Rs.3000/-. The number of loanees receiving the loans under the above scheme were five.

It will be seen from above that the veterinary activities are receiving attention from Government and it is hoped that by the end of fourth plan period all the villages will get maximum possible facilities and the quality of the cattle would be improved, thus helping the cultivators in increasing agriculture efficiency, and

thus in growing more food.

Agricultural Implements:

Ploughs : There were 161951 ploughs during 1961 in the District out of which 137566 were wooden and 24385 iron. The talukawise distribution of ploughs in the District is shown below:

Taluka	Wooden ploughs	Iron ploughs
Baglan	15490	3282
Chandor	8159	2804
Dindori	11813	598
Igatpuri	12780	291
Kalwan	12402	1356
Malegaon	16872	4699
Nandgaon	6767	2683
Nasik	13099	548
Niphad	9020	2736
Peint	9039	6
Sinnar	9325	2713
Surgana	8059	21
Yeola	4741	2650
Total	137566	24385

Since iron ploughs have been very useful for deep and medium black soil, there are more iron ploughs in Malegaon, Baglan Chandor, Yeola, Niphad and Nandgaon talukas. In the hilly tracts Peint, Surgana, Western parts of Dindori and Nasik talukas, Igatpuri, there are mostly wooden ploughs, and very few iron ploughs. Among talukas, Malegaon stands first having 21571 ploughs and Yeola taluka stands lowest in the rank with 7291 ploughs.

There were 151917 ploughs in the District during 1956 showing an increase during the five years 1956 to 1961 to the extent of about 6.67 percent. The total number of iron ploughs during 1956 was only 516 which increased to 24385 during five years 1956 to 1961. This shows that iron ploughs are becoming more and more popular in the District.

The total gross cropped area during 1961 was 2397346 and total of number of ploughs during the same year was 161951. The gross acreage tilled per plough in the District was roughly 14.8.

Carts

Bullock-cart (or simple cart) is the most common vehicle used by agriculturists. The total number of carts in the district during 1956 and 1961 were 64473 and 70315 respectively showing an increase of about 9 percent during five years.

Out of the total carts viz. 70315, 68592 were in rural area and 1723 in urban area.

Due to flat nature of the country and comparatively large sized villages there are more carts in the eastern part of the district than in the western part where the tract is hilly and with deep terrains. There were few carts in Surgana and Peint talukas viz. 922 and 463 respectively, as compared to 11,593, 8725, 6248 and 4921 carts respectively in Malegaon, Baglan, Sinnar and Chandor talukas.

Sugar-cane crushers.

Sugar-cane crushers are worked by power and also by bullocks in the district. Out of the total 1334 crushers 351 were driven by power and 983 by bullocks. There were 394 crushers driven by power and 875 by bullocks in the district during 1956. It will be seen from this that the number of power-crushers decreased by 100 during the five years period 1956 to 1961.

Malegaon is predominantly sugar-cane growing taluka in the district and had therefore maximum number of crushers viz. 266 out of total 1334 in the district. Sugar-cane is not grown in the western part of the district and hence there were no crushers in Peint Mahal and there were only 3 in Surgana Mahal.

Oil Engines.

Oil engines and pumps are used for irrigation especially for well-irrigation.

There were 6349 oil engines in the district during 1961. Their number rose from 1956 to 1961 to the extent of about 200 percent. Government has had undertaken various schemes from popularising oil pumps for increasing agricultural production. The total number of oil pumps distributed during the period (61-62 to 63/64) under plan scheme is 809 and expenditure incurred thereon is to the tune of about Rs.36800/-. The number of oil engines for irrigation purposes is rapidly increasing in these days. The applications of oil engines and pumps for irrigation

purposes has rendered significant contribution to the increasing of agricultural production. Now-a-days electrical energy is also being supplied by Maharashtra State electrical Board to the agriculturists for irrigation purposes.

48 villages in Niphad taluka, 8 villages in Sinnar taluka, 1 village in Dindori taluka and 1 village in Chandor taluka have been electrified by the Board under their programme of rural electrification. The Board also supplies electricity for agricultural purpose in these electrified villages. When the coverage of rural electrification in the district will be complete, the oil engines will be replaced by electrical motors.

Persian Rahats.

Persian Rahats are also used for irrigation purposes in the district mostly in Malegaon, Chandor and Niphad talukas. Out of the total persian Rahats viz. 1095, 299 were in Malegaon taluka, 774 in Chandor taluka, and 82 in Niphad taluka.

Tractors:

Tractors can be used in a large estate or in a compact area on co-operative basis. The average holdings in our country is quite small and not sufficiently large so as to enable the average cultivator to employ tractor.

According to 1961 census there were 56 tractors in the district, out of which 17 were Government owned and 39 private.

F O R E S T

Area under Forest

The total area under forest in District during the year 1962-63 was 842908 which accounts for about 21.82 percent of the total geographical area. The talukawise distribution of area under forest during 1962-63 is shown below:

S.No. (1)	Name of taluka (2)	Area under Forest. (3)
1.	Baglan	118759
2.	Chandor	23904
3.	Dindori	53369
4.	Igatpuri	53853
5.	Kalwan	97188
6.	Malegaon	98285
7.	Nandgaon	65252

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Sr.No. (1)	Name of taluka (2)	Area under Forest. (3)
8.	Nasik	43952
9.	Niphad	2796
10.	Peint	114160
11.	Sinnar	34925
12.	Surgana	109760
13.	Yeola	26705
Dist. Total		842908

Broadly speaking western region of the district has more forest areas than the eastern region. Climatic conditions in both these regions differ widely and are mainly responsible for the broad differentiation of forest occurring in eastern and western regions. Between the eastern and western zones there is a middle zone which partly partakes the characteristics of eastern and western regions. There are thus three district zones of forest area. The western zone comparatively abound more in the forest than the eastern as is seen from the fact that Peint and Surgana has a forest area of 223920 acres. The western parts of Dindori, Igatpuri, Nasik and Kalwan talukas have also comparatively more forest area than their eastern parts. The district features of the forest in these zones are briefly described below:

Forest in Western Region.	Forest in middle Region	Forest in Eastern Region.
Rich type of forests producing high quality of teak timber, Desi duous tending towards moisture type. Thick and continuous.	Dry deciduous type with comparatively low quality of forests. These forests lack continuity and appear scattered in small bits due to exposed rocks.	The forests in this regions are characterised by scrubby growth. The forest areas are mostly barren and at many places devoid of vegetation. On the whole forests present a bare aspect in this region. More thorny due to insufficient moisture.

Area under forest according to forest Division.

The maintenance and preservation of forest is entrusted to Forest Department. For the sake of administration Nasik Dist.

is divided into two forest Divisions, East and West, each manned by an officer designated as Divisional Forest Officer with Range Forest Officers under each of them.

The divisionwise breakup of the forest area in the district is shown below:

Year 1962-63	East Divn.	West Divn.	Total
Reserved	19112	234496	753608
Protected	4469	56176	60645
Unclassed	16996	-	16996
	540577	290672	831249 *

(* Note:- As the boundaries of the District are not exactly coterminous with those of the divisions, there is a difference in the District total and total of Divisions.)

Important Forest Produce:

Forest provide timber and is a good source of income for Government. The forest coupes are sold to contractors and then thereafter are kept intact (protected i.e. not cut) for a period of 30 years.

The value of forest produce during the three years 1961/62, 1962/63 and 1963/64 is shown below:

Year	Value of forest produce (removed and utilised)		
	East Divn.	West Divn.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	2065615	4772621	6838236
1962-63	864735	3541028	4405763
1963-64	1632863	5891391	7524254

Grazing Facilities wild life if any.

Nature has itself maintained the balance by creating various types of animals in the world. Presence of animals in the forest is necessary if the forest is to be preserved. Really speaking forest is the natural abode for the wild life without which the forest present a gloomy aspect. The excreta of animals and birds and careasses of animals increases the fertility of the soil. The birds eat the fruits and carry the seeds to far off places and deposit them through their excreta and thus help the forest preserve the-spe

the species of vegetation. There are millions of insects especially in the thick and swampy forests: the birds and lizards eat them and thus diminish their number. The insects multiply in a great number and if the birds are slaughtered by hunting, the insects will grow in great number and may wipe out the crops and cause a serious problem to mankind. The reptiles too, play an important role in maintaining the balance. The rabbits, hares, mice are found in great number in the field. The serpents feed upon them and thus keep their number down, doing a great favour to man. People regard serpents as their enemies because they bite and are fatal to man but at the same time forget the favour they are doing to them. If the rabbits, hares and mice multiply they will play havoc and will ruin all the crops, thus posing a danger to man's very survival. The grass lands especially in the semi desert and semi tropical regions provide natural abodes for both herbivorous animals like deer, elephant antelopes, wild cattle, sheep, boars etc. and carnivorous animals like lions, tigers, panthers, jungle cats, wolves, foxes etc. The lions, tigers, feed by hunting these herbivorous animals and if the tigers and lions are killed in hunting games the number of boars, and wild cattle may increase and the crops may be invaded by them. And inversely if the herbivorous animals like deer antelopes etc. are killed either for hunting or for meat, tigers, lions, foxes, wolves may turn to village cattle and hunt them or if they do not get anything to eat, may starve and thus perish. Unfortunately man has killed many wild life both lions, tigers and also deers, boars in great number and deprived the forest of the wild life.

During the course of centuries as the civilisation advanced forests were cut down and land cleared for cultivation, trees cut for timber and coal, beautiful animals like deers, antelopes killed by hunters in their games, lions and tigers were also hunted as they killed village cattle. Many types of species of animals and plants might have been exterminated during the course of years. There were many deers in the district but at present, we do not see a single deer grazing round about in the country side. It is regrettable that this gracefully beautiful animal has been so ...

exterminated simply for hunting and slaughtering. Many types of beautiful birds like peacock were also hunted and killed thus reducing their number to a great extent. The imbalance created in nature has adversely affected the forest which do not yield much as before thus depriving the nation of its great wealth.

Some of the wild life found in this district are described below:

1) Tigers

The tigers are found in the thick forests and western Nasik Division i.e. Western portion of Nasik, Igatpuri, Dindori and Kalwan talukas and in Peint and Surgana Mahals. It looks graceful and is famous for its agility in pouncing upon the animals under hunt. It is very cunning and difficult to be hunted. That is why the chase of a tiger has been an interesting game through centuries. The cases of a hunters being killed by the hunted tigers are quite common.

Its colour is orange-yellow with blackish belts. The length of mature tiger is 9 to 10 feet and that of a tigress 8 to 9 feet. The average weight of a tiger is 200 kg. and that of a tigress 175 kg. It possesses great strength and can easily tear off a cattle by its first hit of paws.

2) Deers:

Deers are found in interior jungles of eastern portion of Nasik. It looks very beautiful. The horns of a mature male deer ~~has no horns like male deer~~ present a very graceful appearance. The female deer has no horns like male deer. The height of male deer is about 2 feet and that of a female deer is still less than this. It has strong limbs and can run at fast speed. Nature has given it strong limbs to run at great speed and thus escape death from the hunting tigers. Its colour is shining faint brown and is in tune with that of the shrubs.

3) Birds:

Various types of birds mostly found in this District are jungle hen, ducks, pea-cock, pigeon, parrot, salunki, cuckoo, wood-pecker, jungle sparrow, hawk etc. They have got special characteristics of their own e.g. pigeon fly at a very high speed, garlick birds, like parrots speak some few words, cuckoos sing in

their sweet tone, peacocks dance and present a graceful fanlike spread of their tail feathers, hawk is famous for its keen eyesight and swift in lifting a serpent or other prey.

Nasik district has about 21.32 percent of its total geographical area under forest and has much wild life. It is necessary to preserve it as it forms great wealth of the forest and as discussed above its imbalance may cause serious concern to the life of man.

F I S H E R I E S

Fish is an important item of food and its food value is universally accepted. Nasik district is completely land-locked and the fishery activities are confined to rivers, tanks and streams. The output of fish from rivers tanks and streams is very small and consumption of fish comparatively less than that in the coastal districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. A little quantity of fresh fish is also imported from Bombay to Nasik. The cost of fish both imported and locally available from rivers and tanks is rather too much and best quality fresh fish is generally consumed by the rich and low quality fish by the poor.

The quantity of river fish caught and sold is more than that from the tanks. The main rivers in the district are (1) Godavari 2) Darna, 3) Kadva, 4) Girna and 5) Mosam. Most of the fish caught in the district is from these rivers. The names of the common varieties of fish caught are "Male" Maral" Vam" etc. Crabs are also caught and consumed like fish.

As there are no storing and preserving facilities in the district much quantity of fish not sold might be going rotten. The loss due to this might be of much magnitude especially in places away from urban centres.

Improvement of inland fisheries by storing of tanks with fingerlings has been undertaken by Government under Third Five Year Plan. It was proposed to stock tanks with about 2 lakhs of fingerlings. Out of which 50000 fingerlings have been supplied upto the end of 63/64. Another measure taken to improve fisheries in the district was the supply of nylon and cotton twine on subsidy basis. However the response from the village panchayats and fishermen to these

activities has been stated to be not so encouraging. Other schemes of preservation and marketing of fish were introduced in the district but for lack of proper response are stated to be not operative. Development of fisheries on co-operative basis has also been attempted in the plan programme but there was no response from the fishermen, and the grants, under this scheme have remained unutilised.

Two nurseries of fisheries are also proposed to be started in the district under third plan. However the work of starting only one fishery near Gangapur was in progress by the end of 1963/64.

On the whole there is immense scope for development of inland fisheries in the district and it is hoped that if all the resources are utilised, this industry will thrive in this district.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRY, MINING AND ELECTRICITY.

5.1 Industrialisation has been the basic necessity of modern civilisation. By industrialisation we mean efficiency in production of goods, better products at lower costs etc. Availability of raw material and ma-power, the technical knowhow and other amenities like transport and marketing facilities etc. form a core of industrialisation. The district of Nasik ranks second in the division and 7th in State ignoring of course Greater Bombay.

5.2 There were in all 308 registered factories employing nearly ~~2023~~ 20380 workers during 1963. Among the number of workers employed the maximum number (viz. 8288) is taken away by Bidi Making Industry and Sugarcane. The lowest proportion comes from paper and steel industries. Among all the industries Bidi Making and Weaving are the predominant industries in the district. The variation in the number of Registered factories and workers in those factories is shown below:

Year	Factories	Employment.
1961	315	18128
1962	302	19364
1963	308	20380

It will be seen from above that the number of factory workers has increased respectively by 2252 and 1016 from 1961 to 1962 and 1962 to 1963.

Among the talukas Nasik and Nandgaon talukas are the most industrially developed, while Surgana and Peint are the least.

The distribution of workers according to major industries in the registered factories during the year 1963 is shown below:

Name of industry	Total numbers employed.	% of the total workers
1) Textile	1233	6.05 %
2) Fur Mading	1315	6.45 %
3) Edible Oil Industry	505	2.48 %
4) Bidi Manufacturing Industry	6973	34.22 %
5) Other Industries	10354	50.80 %
Total	20380	100 %

The above table shows that 34.22% of the total workers in the registered factories are engaged in Bidi making industry. Bidi making industry thrives mostly in Nasik and Sinnar Talukas in the district. There are many women workers employed in Bidi making industry as the work of making Bidis from the dried leaves and from tobacco does not involve manual labour.

Textile industry has flourished in Malegaon taluka where there are many powerlooms. The handloom industry has been supersided by powerloom industry during the last decade. Yeola was the important handloom centre in this district. But due to powerloom the important centre of textile industry of Nasik district has shifted from Yeola to Malegaon where there are many powerlooms. The estimated number of powerlooms at Malegaon is 14000. Very few of the powerloom textile factories come under Factory Act and hence the percentage of workers as shown in the above table comes to only 6.05. The textile industry is rapidly expanding at Malegaon and the number of powerlooms may increase still more in future.

5.3 Production

The production figures of important goods in the district are shown below:

1. Cotton

The black fertile soil of Malegaon and Baglan talukas is most suitable for cotton and obviously cotton is grown in great quantity in these two talukas. The textile industry could therefore flourish at Malegaon.

The total cloth produced during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was respectively 1,23,111, 1,32,475, and 1,45,210 thousand metres respectively. The average production per person in the district during 1963-64 was 78 metres.

2. Sugar

Sugarcane is grown in the irrigated areas of Malegaon Baglan and Niphad and to some extent in other talukas. There are also 3 sugar factories at Ravalgaon, Dabhadi and Kasbo Sukene in Niphad taluka. The quantity of sugar produced in these factories during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 is shown below:

Year	Quantity in '000 tons.
1961-62	3,12,434
1962-63	3,93,876
1963-64	2,43,070

The production figures show an upward trend from 1961-62 to 1962-63 and downward trend from 1962-63 to 1963-64.

It may be pointed out that not all the sugarcane that is grown in the district is sent to the sugar factories. A substantial quantity of sugarcane is utilized for manufacturing Gur which an important subsidiary industry to Agriculture. Gur which is the crude form of sugar is consumed in great quantity in the district. Large quantities of Gur are also imported from other districts in the State.

3. Soap

Soap manufacturing industry has been going on at Nasik since long. It was however only recently that it grew to a considerable extent. The quantity of soap manufactured from 1961-62 to 1962-63 is shown below:

Year	Quantity of soap in tons.
1961-62	1321
1962-63	1390
1963-64	1330

Besides consumption of soap manufactured by big factories like Liver Brothers, Swastic, etc. locally manufactured soap is also consumed to a great extent in the district. Some of the locally manufactured soap is also exported to neighbouring districts.

It may be pointed out that the quality of the locally manufactured soap is not upto the mark and cannot stand in competition with the soap of standard companies.

4. Other articles.

The production figures for some other articles are shown below:

Item	Production during 63-64.
1) P.R. Medicines	658 litres.
2) Cosanetic and toilet preparations	1520 kg.
3) Spirituous Medicinal preparations.	56051 litres
4) Denatured spirituous preparations.	21653 Gallons.
5) Neera	28456 Gallons.

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It may be added that with inception of Industrial Estate at Satpur, near Nasik, the industrial production in the district may increase in future.. After completion of the Industrial Estate i.e. after all the proposed units start working. Nasik will be one of the important centres of industrial production.

5.4 Industrial Estate.

The industrial estate at Nasik is the first of the three to be established during the Third Plan. Nasik is the appropriate place for industrial estate because it has assured water supply from Gangapur Dam, transport facilities by road, by rail and adequate electricity supply from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Besides these facilities, there is an Industrial Technical Institute to fetch apprentice to the industries, and other amenities, like Civil and T.B. hospita, number of colleges, etc. The climate of Nasik is also pleasant almost throughout the year. The Government of Maharashtra has selected an area of 1600 acres just outside the Municipal limits on Trimbak Road. Out of these 50 acres of land had been taken up for development in the first phase. In the first phase 34 member units will participate and they are as under:

Type	No. of units.
1) Engineering industries	11
2) Timber based industries	5
3) Agricultural based industries	7
4) Pharmaceutical and Chemical industries	2
5) Printing & publications	4
6) Miscellaneous industries	5
Total	<u>34</u>

Out of ~~the~~ 34 member units only 24 have come up with definite schemes and their work is in progress. Out of remaining 10 only 4 units have responded to the notices and have shown readiness to give definite schemes shortly.

In the second phase 92 units will be set up. The initial capital investment will be made available as follows. The Government of Maharashtra will contribute 20% of share capital of the estate i.e. construction cost of sheds in the allotted plots, 20% of the cost will be born by member unit and remaining upto 60% will be advanced by Life Insurance Corporation of India

as a loan to be repayable in 13 equal annual instalments. Government has sanctioned Rs.3.25 lakhs as matching contribution towards share capital and the Life Insurance Corporation of India has sanctioned on loan of Rs.9.76 lakhs at the rate of 8% per annum.

5.5 Large and small industries.

The security press of Government of India is a single largest factory situated at Nasik Road. It employs about 6000 workers. This is the only kind of press in the whole of Maharashtra State. Government of India has also a separate printing press at Gandhinagar near Nasik city. Among the large sized industries the three sugar factories located at Ravalgaon, Dabhadi and Niphad.

Weaving industry has flourished at Malegaon, Yeola and some parts of Baglan taluka. Weaving at Malegaon is famous throughout Maharashtra for its sarees while Yeola is famous for silk and brocade products. Some wool weaving is also undertaken in parts of Baglan and Kalwan talukas.

Bidi making is the second cottage industry which has centralized in Sinnar and Nasik taluka. Although the raw material required viz. tobacco is imported from Nipani taluka of Belgaon district, the technical knowhow and the skill are of superlative quality.

The handloom products of Malegaon and the typically blended Sinnar Bidi are exported on a large scale.

Among the less important industries are the gurmaking, oil crushing industries.

5.6 The industrial cooperatives (by types) functioning during the year 1961-62 to 1963-64 are shown below:

Type of cooperatives	Year		
	61-62	62-63	63-64
Industrial processing societies.	22	22	22
Weavers societies	48	52	52
Other industrial societies.	83	85	86

The total number of industrial cooperatives have increased by 153 in 1961-62 to 160 in 1963-64.

The membership and the share capital of these societies are shown below:

	Position as on 30-6-64.			
	Members		Share capital (in rupees)	
	Total No.	Per socie- ty	Total No.	Per capital (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
1) Industrial processing societies.	587	27	56225	2556
2) Weavers Societies	6637	128	276174	5311
3) Other industrial Societies.	3631	42	957564	11134
Total	10855	68	1289963	8062

The industrial cooperatives are skill in their formative stage and will grow and expand their activities in future.

5.7 Mining and quarrying.

There are no mines in the District. However quarrying of stone is carried on in the District at various places.

5.8 Progress of Electric Supply Companies.

There were very few Electric Supply Companies in this District previously. There were five private concerns and one municipal power house during 1961. But later with the introduction of Maharashtra State Electricity Board, they expanded rapidly and by the end of 1963-64 many villages have also been brought under Electric Supply. In some villages the electric power is also used for agricultural purposes. With the expansion of industries and urbanisation the electric power will be in great demand and the supplying concerns will have to meet the growing demand in future.

5.9 Villages and towns electrified.

The number of villages and towns electrified in each taluka are shown below:

Name of taluka	1961-62		1963-64	
	Villages	Towns	Villages	Towns.
1. Baglan	-	-	-	-
2. Chandor	-	-	1	1
3. Dindori	-	-	1	-
4. Igatpuri	-	1	-	1
5. Kalwan	-	-	-	-
6. Malegaon	-	2	-	2
7. Mandgaon	-	2	-	2
8. Nasik	-	5	22	5
9. Niphad	-	-	22	1
10. Peint	-	-	-	-
11. Sinnar	-	1	2	1
12. Surgana	-	-	-	-
13. Yeola	-	1	-	1
Total	-	12	26	14

By the end of 63-64 whole of urban population in the district except that of Satana has been covered by the electric supply. In addition to this the population of 26 villages (including 22 in Niphad taluka) was also covered under electric supply.

5.10 Generation and Distribution of Electric Power.

The total power generated and purchased by the Electrical Companies in the district is given below:

Year	Kilowatts in lakhs		
	Generated	Purchased	Total
1961-62	222.91	4.34	227.25
1962-63	223.12	4.38	227.50
1963-64	229.87	8.61	238.48

The activities of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board started growing during 63-64 and hence the electrical energy purchased has increased from 4.28 lakhs of Kwh. in 62-63 to 8.61 kilowatts lakhs of KWh in 1963-64.

The total electrical energy generated and purchased during 63-64 was 238.48 lakh KWh. The average per person in the district is 12.8 KWh. per year.

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The consumption of electric energy for various purposes and the percentage to the total energy consumed is shown below:

Type of consumption	Position for 63-64	
	Consumption in lakhs KWH.	% to the total consumption
Domestic consumption	45.4	23.1
Commercial light and xxx small power	33.04	16.8
Industrial consumption	104.33	53.1
Public lighting	9.33	4.7
Other purposes	4.50	2.3
Total	196.60	100.0

This shows that nearly half of the total consumption is done for industrial purposes and only a quarter for domestic purposes, and the remaining one quarter for other purposes.

With inception of Industrial Estate at Nasik and plan schemes of developing industries and electrification programme for villages the consumption will increase rapidly in future.

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CHAPTER VI
C O O P E R A T I O N

Cooperative movement in Masik district has shown remarkable progress during the last decade and the first three years of this current decade. This is mainly due to the initiative taken by Government in promoting various cooperatives and giving them all sorts of assistance. In the present social democratic set up the cooperative movement has assumed significant importance. Efforts have also been made to organise and promote cooperative farming institutions since last few years. It is hoped that with the present rate of progress in the cooperative movement it will be transform the economics life in the district to a considerable extent.

6.1 Growth in the Cooperative institutions.

There were 694 cooperative institutions during the year 1950-51. This number increased to 725 in 1955-56 and to 1171 in 1960-61. The following table shows the percentage increase in the number of cooperatives.

Year	Number of Cooperatives	% increase over 1951 figures.
1951	694	-
1956	725	4.46
1961	1171	68.73
1962	1495	115.41
1963	1557	124.35
1964	1597	130.11

It will be seen from above that there was rapid growth in the number of cooperatives during the second five year plan period and steady growth for the year 1961 to 1964.

The increase in the total number of societies is due to the increase in the agricultural credit societies, industrial processing and other industrial cooperatives and daily societies. The scope of agricultural credit societies has also increased to multipurpose and service cooperative societies.

The activities of the cooperatives has also increased during the last years. The following table shows the average

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number of members and share capital per society for the years ending 30th June 62, 63 and 64.

Year ending	Number of Cooperatives	Members		Share Capital	
		Total No.	Per Society No.	Total Rs. lakhs.	Per Society
1962	1495	175439	117	303.1	0.20
1963	1557	199205	128	350.0	0.22
1964	1597	235716	148	395.8	0.25

This shows that the average number of members and average share capital has not increased considerably. It may be added that except in agricultural credit primaries, the cooperative movement is still in its infant stage and has considerable scope for development in the next years to come.

6.2 District Central Cooperative Bank.

The District Central Cooperative Bank was established at Nasik during the year 1955. Its activities increased considerably with the increase in the number of Agricultural Credit Primaries. It is the Central Financing Agency for agricultural credit societies and supplies finance to them. It has opened up many branches at various places in the district.

The Zilla Parishad also carries on its financial transactions through the Central Cooperative Bank and its activities have therefore increased considerably since 1962.

The Bank advances short and medium term loans. The long term loans are generally advanced through Land Mortgage Bank.

The position of the Bank for each year from 60-61 to 63-64 is shown below:

Item	Year ending 30th June				% increase of 64 figures over 61 figures
	61	62	63	64	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of members.	3118	3791	3931	4050	29.89
Paid up share capital Rs. in lakhs.	42.04	52.49	60.26	65.98	56.95
Reserve and other funds Rs. lakhs.	2.86	5.17	8.54	12.79	347.20

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Deposits Rs. lakhs.	188.3	223.00	256.30	324.15	71.14
Working capital Rs. lakhs.	402.01	443.87	657.06	627.83	56.17
Loan advanced Rs. lakhs.	269.66	356.43	453.62	494.54	83.39
Loan outstanding Rs. lakhs.	264.00	227.88	289.44	361.90	37.08

The above table shows the steady progress of the Bank. It would however be worthwhile to see the position of the Bank with reference to the recoveries effected during the year 60-61 and 1963-64, which is the true yardstick of the efficiency of a cooperative credit institution.

Year ending	Number of members	Over dues Rs. lakhs	Overdues per member P.
30th June 61	3118	15.66	562.24
30th June 64	4050	42.16	1040.98

The above table shows that the overdues per member has increased only two times from the year 1961 to 1964. It can therefore be said that even though the activities of the Bank has increased considerably its efficiency has not kept pace with the increasing responsibilities.

6.3 District Land Development Bank.

The Nasik District Central Cooperative Land Development or Land Mortgage Bank was established during the year 1935. Even though it was established 20 years ago it was only during the first five ~~plan~~ year plan period 51- to 56 that its activities grew to a large extent and later i.e. during the second and third plan period, the activities still grew to a considerable extent.

The bank caters to the needs of the agriculturists in respect of long term finance for various purposes of land development.

The position of the Bank for the years 1960-61 to 1963-64 is shown on the next page.

Item	Year			
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
Number of members	3352	8372	21797	42619
Share Capital Rs. lakhs.	1.08	1.92	6.33	15.85
Working capital Rs. lakhs.	18.29	31.88	77.72	156.89
Loan advanced Rs. lakhs.	7.55	17.49	51.38	82.22
Amount outstanding Rs. lakhs.	15.97	21.00	79.85	152.93
Reserve and other funds Rs. lakhs.	0.75	0.85	1.28	2.79

The activities of the Bank have increased steadily from the year 60-61 to 63-64 as is from the following table,

Year	Number of members	Working capital	
		Total Rs. lakhs.	Average per member Rs.
1	2	3	4
1961	3352	18.29	546
1962	8372	31.88	381
1963	217792	77.72	357
1964	42619	156.89	368
% increase of 1964 + 1171 figure over 1961 figure.		+757	- 32.6

It is also revealed from the above table that the increase in the working capital has not kept pace with the increase in the number of members. The position of the Bank during the year 1964 was not better than that in 1961 even though its membership and working capital increased considerably.

6.4 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

The crux of the cooperative movement is at least at present lies with the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

The total no. Agricultural Credit Societies in the District were 475, 914, 952, 973 and 975 during the years 1951, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 respectively. The number of societies has nearly double during the 10 years 1951 to 1961 and steadily increased from 914 in 1961 to 975 in 1964.

The talukawise distribution of the Agricultural Credit Societies as on 30th June 1964 is shown below:

Name of taluka	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies as on 30th June 1964.
Baglan	104
Chandor	69
Dindori	65
Igatpuri	51
Kalwan	69
Malegaon	134
Nandgaon	54
Nasik	79
Niphad	98
Peint	47
Sinner	98
Surgana	37
Yeola	70
District Total	975

The maximum number of Agricultural Credit Societies are in Malegaon taluka and next to it stand in order Baglan, Niphad and Nasik talukas and the lowest number of societies is in Surgana Mahal (37). In Peint, Igatpuri and Nandgaon talukas also were 47, 51 and 54 societies. Amongst the talukas the progress of Agricultural Credit Societies has received appreciable momentum in Malegaon and Baglan talukas.

The position of each taluka for various items of Agricultural Credit Societies as shown below:

Name of taluka	Position as on 30th June 1964.				
	Average No. of members per Socy.	Average share capital per Socy.	Average working capital per Socy.	Loan advance per member	Loan outstanding per member
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baglan	118	23352	122436	704	781

	2	3	4	5	6
Chandor	126	19083	58211	288	322
Dindori	133	9469	31421	157	165
Igatpuri	147	6888	30980	114	131
Kalwan	82	8869	44246	372	193
Malegaon	104	23581	177155	744	815
Nandgaon	115	12101	50712	217	306
Nasik	122	13090	40116	213	211
Niphad	125	20235	85296	489	473
Peint	122	4019	13699	38	61
Sinnar	112	16735	61765	256	423
Surgana	93	2915	12819	75	80
Yeola	88	14099	44366	453	421
District Total	113	15454	64475	379	402

It will seen from above that even though the average number of members per society is highest in Igatpuri taluka, its share capital and working capital per society is much less than those of other talukas. Not only the membership but the financial impecations too, should determine ranking of talukas. And these 13 talukas if placed in four ranks in order on the basis of the above data, would stand as under:

1st Rank	Baglan, Malegaon and Niphad.
2nd Rank	Sinnar, Yeola, Kalwan and Chandor
3rd Rank	Nasik, Igatpuri and Dindori and Nandgaon.
4th Rank	Surgana and Peint.

Baglan, Malegaon and Niphad talukas are agriculturally richer than the rest of the talukas and obviously stand first in the rank. High quality wheat is grown in Niphad taluka and cotton and sugar-cane are grown in the fertile black soil of Baglan and Malegaon talukas. These talukas which are agriculturally rich have obviously faired well in fostering the progress of the Agricultural Credit Primaries.

6.5 Other Societies.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.

Following types non-agricultural Credit Societies were functioning in the district during the period ending 30-6-64.

- 1) Urban Banks

- 2) Urban Credit Societies.
- 3) Salary Earners' Societies.
- 4) Factory Workers' Societies.

The total number of such non-agricultural Credit Societies functioning during the periods ending 30th June 62, 63 and 64 was 81, 88, and 92 respectively. The important statistics for these societies is shown below:

	61-62	62-63	63-64
Average number of members per society.	251	245	250
Average share capital per society Rs.	62100	63935	53969
Amount of loan advanced per member Rs.	1159	1684	2664

The above table shows the steady progress to these societies from the year 62 to 64. It also further reveals that the average amount of loan advanced per member in case on non-agricultural credit societies is much more than that in the case of agricultural credit societies.

6.6 Milk Supply Union and Dairy Societies.

With the introduction of Town Milk Supply Scheme Cooperative Milk Supply Union and Dairy Societies have assumed much significance. These societies have been given financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy so that the business of supply of milk to the town milk supply scheme may be carried on in the cooperative sector. There were 32, 32 and 37 such cooperatives with membership 2086, 2327 and 2327 and share capitals of Rs.29817, 45895 and 93352 respectively during the years 1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64.

6.7 Other Societies.

The other types of societies which need be mentioned, are shown below:

	Number of societies as on 30th June.		
	62	63	64
1) Consumer's Cooperative Societies.	29	31	37
2) Housing Societies	92	100	108
3) Weavers' Societies	48	52	52
4) Other industrial Societies.	83	85	86
5) Industrial Processing Socy.	22	22	22
6) Cooperative Farming Socy.	20	31	45

A steady progress is the growth of these societies has been observed during the three years 1961-62 to 1963-64. These societies have much scope to develop and expand their activities. It is hoped that they will grow and develop in future rapidly. Government has also given attention to such type of societies and introduced various schemes of organising and developing such societies. There is a special administrative staff for supervision of industrial cooperatives in the administrative machinery of the Cooperative Department.

6.8 Cooperative Industrial Estate:

One Cooperative Industrial Estate has been established at Satpur village near Nasik on Nasik Trimbak Road. Various types of agriculture based and other industries have been proposed to be started in the Estate.

There were 24 industrial units functioning during 1963-64 in the Estate and 102 more are proposed to be started in future. (The detailed information of the Industrial Estate at Nasik is given in the chapter No. V on "Industries, Mining and Electricity.")

6.9 Regulated Markets.

The prospect of agricultural industry depends on the marketing of agricultural produce. The regulation of marketing is therefore one of the important aspects in predominately agricultural country. Government has enacted special laws for marketing in the State. The market yards were established at various places in the district so as to enable the cultivators to sell their agricultural produce without involving much transport charges. The agricultural produce market committees have also been constituted to look after the work of marketing. Government has also introduced schemes of providing grading facilities under Third Five Plan programme.

There were 7 agricultural produce market committees in the district during the year 63-64. The list of Agricultural Produce Market Committees functioning during the year 63-64 is given below:

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Sri.No.	Name of Agricultural Produce Committee.	Commodities Transacted		Whether regulated or not.
		Primary (3)	Secondary (4)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	A.P.M.C. Malegaon	a) Groundnut shelled and unshelled b) Cotton ginned and unginned. c) Oil seeds d) Pulses e) Jowar and Bajri and rice. f) Cattle g) Sheep h) Onion (Malegaon is a primary market)	Nil	Yes
2.	A.P.M.C. Yeola	a) Groundnut b) Onion c) Gur d) Pulses and gram e) Oil seeds f) Cattle, sheep and goat.	Nil	Yes
3.	A.P.M.C. Satana	a) Cotton b) Groundnut c) Jaggery d) Onion, potato sweet carrot e) Chillies f) Oilseeds g) Wheat, bajri h) Methi, watana etc.	Nil	Yes
There Sub-market yards at Deola, Kalwan and Jampur				
4.	A.P.M.C. Nasik	a) Onion b) Potato c) Groundnut d) Sweet potatoes	a) Vari, Ragi b) Gram c) Other Pulses. d) Rice, Wheat, Jowar, bajri e) Chillies.	Yes

The list of market under A.P.M.C. Nasik is given below,

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Sr.No.	Name of agricultural produce committee.	Commodities transected.		Whether regulated or not.
		Primary (3)	Secondary (4)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	1) Trimbak	Vary, ragi etc.	-	Yes
	2) Girnare			
	3) Deolali	Onion, tur, gur,	-	Yes
	4) Bhagur	Groundnut, rice, pulses etc.	-	Yes
	5) Dindori	Vari, ragi, pulses - rice, paddy, groundnut, chillies etc.	-	Yes
	6) Vari	-do-	-	Yes
	7) Nanashi	Vary, ragi, paddy, udid, nigerseed	-	No
	8) Peint	Vari, ragi, paddy, nigerseed, udid.	-	No
	9) Karanjali Peint Mahai	-do-		No
	10) Harsul	Vari, ragi, nigerseed, paddy.	-	No
	11) Surgana	Vari, ragi, nigerseed, paddy	-	No
5.	A.P.M.C. Sinnar	Jowar, bajri, wheat etc. Pulses, onion, potatos, corander, chillies	-	Yes
6.	A.P.M.C. Basalgaon	Groundnut, onion	-	Yes
	1) Pimpalgaon B. Sub-yard	Gur, tur, mug, math, saflower.	-	Yes
	2) Sub-yard Saikhede	Linseeds, wheat, bajri, jowar, gram	-	Yes
	3) Sub-yard Ozar	Methi, kulthi, ral, til, chillies, tamarind, castor-seed, cotton.	-	Yes
	4) Sub-yard Palkhed	Chillies	-	Yes
	5) Sub-yard Chandor	Bajri, pulses	-	Yes
	6) Sub yard Niphad	Chillies, wheat, pulses, etc.	-	Yes
7.	A.P.M.C. Nandgaon	Groundnut, Cotton, mug, bajri, jowar, wheat, onion.	-	Yes

CHAPTER VII

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The programme under "Medical and Public Health" in the district comprises of providing increased medical facilities prevention and control of epidemics and diseases, provision of urban and rural water supply facilities and increased facilities for medical health training. The agencies that contribute to medical and public health facilities in the district are the State Government, Local Self Government and Private Practitioners. In the foregoing paragraphs are described various medical public health facilities provided for in Nasik district during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

7.1 Medical Facilities.

During 1961, 62 and 63 there were 4 Government Hospitals, out of which 3 are located at Nasik and one at Kalwan. Out of these 4 hospitals, the Civil Hospital at Nasik is the biggest and is meant for the whole district. There were also 25 dispensaries spread over the district during 1961, 1962 and 1963. There were 14 maternity homes (excluding private) in the district during 1961, 1962 and 16 during 1963.

The total number of doctors and nurses working in the public hospitals and allopathic dispensaries during the year 1961, 1962 and 1963 are shown below.

Calendar Year	No. of doctors	No. of nurses including midwives.
1961	52	117
1962	53	212
1963	58	233

Most of these doctors and nurses were working at Nasik. Out of 58 doctors and 233 nurses during 1963, 21 doctors and 153 nurses were working in Nasik taluka alone. The remaining 37 doctors and 80 nurses were spread over the whole district excluding Nasik taluka.

The average number of persons per doctor during 1963 was 31990 and average number of persons per nurse/midwife during 1963, 1962. This shows the average is too high i.e. one doctor and one nurse has to serve quite a good number of people. This indicates that provision for doctors and nurses should be made to cope up with the expansion of medical facilities.

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The total number of beds in the district during 1963 is 678 out of which 429 were general beds and 249 maternity beds. The talukawise distribution of the number of beds and the average number of indoor patients treated per bed are shown below:

Taluka	No. of beds	Average No. of indoor patients treated per head (in round numbers)
Baglan	18	49
Chandor	18	9
Dindori	22	5
Igatpuri	11	18
Kalwan	29	38
Malegaon	48	97
Nandgaon	45	13
Nasik	366	35
Niphad	38	9
Peint	11	6
Sinnar	44	36
Surgana	8	4
Yeola	20	39
Total	678	34

It will be seen from above table that in the talukas of Malegaon, Baglan, Yeola, Nasik, Kalwan and Sinnar the average number of indoor patients treated per bed were relatively high, which indicates the requirement of more provision of beds in the dispensaries in these areas. It may also be further deduced from the above table that the number of persons availing of medical facilities in the backward areas Peint, Surgana, Chandor, Dindori, talukas is quite less than that in Malegaon, Baglan, Sinnar, Yeola and Nasik talukas. This indicates the necessity of making propaganda in these talukas viz. Surgana, Peint, Dindori and Chandor for inducing the people to avail of the medical facilities to the maximum possible extent.

The total number of patients treated in public hospitals and allopathic dispensaries during the years 1961-62 and 1963 are shown below:

Year	Patients treated	
	Indoor	Outdoor
1961	20552	275860
1962	17573	356901
1963	23187	423776

The number of indoor patients treated had decreased from 20552 in 1961 to 17573 in 1962 and increased from 17573

during 1962 to 23187 in 1963. The number of outdoor patients treated however showed a steady increase from the year 1961 to 1963. It will be seen from this that the outdoor medical facilities were extended to the people more than the indoor medical facilities.

7.2 Progress of Primary Health Centres.

Primary health centres are started at the rate of one per each Block of C.B. A. size as one of the Community Development activities. The total number of Primary Health Centres in the district increased as more and more talukas were covered under Community Development Programme. There were only 8 Primary Health Centres during 1961 in the district which increased to 9 in 1962 and 14 in 1963.

The activities of a Primary Health Centre are manifold. Besides providing curative medical facilities, these centres are also to run Maternity and Child Welfare centre, family planning centre, and two S.M.P. centres, and to carry on propaganda for extension of health services in the area served by it. Normally a Primary Health Centre has one doctor, and 4 nurses and it is equipped with 4 maternity beds, 2 or 3 general beds, and other dispensary equipments.

Some of the important activities carried out by the Primary Health Centres in Nasik district during the year 1963 are shown below:

Total No. of Primary Health Centres in 1963	Patients treated		Deliveries conducted.	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Centre	Home
14	178	101523	958	1711

Out of 178 indoor patients treated 83 were males, 67 females and 28 children and out of the 101523 outdoor patients treated 33547 were males, 30852 females and 37024 children.

As stated above starting of Primary Health Centres is one of the activities of the C.D. programme and is financed by provision from the Plan resources. The district provision under third plan scheme of primary health centres is Rs.1.99 lakhs. Out of which an amount of Rs.66575/- had been spent during the first three years of the plan ending 31-3-64. By the end of 1965-66 whole of the rural population is expected to be covered by the Primary Health Centres.

7.3 Progress of Leprosy Centres.

The problem of lepers and leprosy patients, has been taken up with more seriousness than ever before. Government has undertaken in the third plan programme a scheme of eradicating and preventing the spread of leprosy. This scheme envisages expansion of leprosy control measures like 1) granting grant-in-aid to the voluntary institutions, for rehabilitation of leprosy patients 2) Construction of huts for isolation of leprosy patients 3) Establishment of Regional Leprosy offices etc.

The plan provision made for leprosy control scheme is Rs.6 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.15206/- had been spent upto 31-3-64 in Nasik district.

It is hoped that with the expansion of such measures leprosy will be eradicated steadily. However it may be mentioned that this disease has been deep-rooted in this country through centuries and complete eradication of leprosy seems to be not possible unless intensive drive is taken to prevent its spread by all possible means.

7.4 Recent epidemics and steps taken.

Two epidemics of cholera and small pox broke out in the district during the period from 1961 to 1963. The yearwise numbers of attacks and deaths in the district are given below:

Year	<u>Cholera</u>		<u>Small pox</u>	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths.
1961	14	2	1159	158
1962	-	-	379	49
1963	622	154	1560	235

The cases of cholera reported during 1963 were of sporadic nature of out of only 14 cases, 2 cases were fatal. However immediate preventive measures of inoculation were taken and during the year 1961, 112507 persons were inoculated.

No isolation hospitals were opened as the epidemic was under control and there were no further cases of attacks during the year 1961. As a result of the preventive measures taken at the appropriate time, there were no cases of attacks during the year 1962. However as a precautionary measure, 31159 anti-cholera inoculations were given on the river side villages during the year 1962. But the epidemic of cholera again broke

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out more intensively in Igatpuri, Nandegao, Niphad and Nasik talukas during the years 1963. Mass inoculation and other preventive measures of disinfections of water etc. were undertaken to control the spread of the disease, 491560 persons were inoculated during the year 1963. Isolation hospitals at 6 places were opened as there was a large number of cases. The total number of attacks was 622 out of which 154 cases were fatal. It is said that this type of cholera was more deadly than the usual type.

Small Pox

The epidemic of small pox broke out during each year 1961, 1962 and 1963 on rather large scale. There were 4159, 379 and 1560 attacks during the three years 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively, out of which deaths occurred in 15849 and 235 cases. Preventive measures were taken in each year from 61 to 63 in order to control the further spread of this disease.

The areas first affected were Nasik, Hiphad and Peint talukas and then it was spread to the whole of the district. As a result of large scale spread of this disease, 5 extra vaccinations were appointed during the year 1963. The total number of vaccinations done this period are shown below:-

Year	Primary Vaccinations	Re-vaccinations
1961	73719	431769
1962	65399	322900
1963	45160	445139

As the result of these two epidemics, which have threatened the District, the Collector, Nasik had to impose temporary small pox and cholera regulations under Epidemic and Disease Act 1898 and to declare the affected areas as threatened areas and appoint concern Mamlatdars as controlling officers for augmenting the preventive measures.

7.5. Malaria Eradication.

Malaria control measures were already undertaken long back i.e. in 1952, 53 in the state. This programme was further intensified by starting Malaria Eradication Programme, which formed one of the important schemes in the Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.20.10 lakhs earmarked for Nasik District.

The programme of eradication of malaria envisages spraying of houses with DDT and maintainance of Malaria Surveillance units. The expenditure incurred over this scheme in this District from 1961-62 to 63-64 is Rs.1618844 and the anticipated expenditure during the remaining two years of the third plan viz. 1964-65 and 1965-66 is about Rs.4 lakhs.

The hygienic conditions both in rural and urban areas are not good in quite a number of villages and towns. The stagnant water especially by the side of well, water taps and open drainages give rise to many types of bacteria, mosquitoes, flies etc. This scheme is primarily intended to prevent the production of malaria. D.D.T. however dissolved in water therefore survived in all such places. In Nasik District over 35 lakhs of houses were targeted for spraying during the third plan out of which 32 lakhs of houses were sprayed during the first three years of the plan viz. 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64. Besides spraying of houses, detection of fever cases, collection and examination of slides are also undertaken in the Malaria Eradication Programme. The physical achievements made by surveillance units from 61-62 to 63-64 in Nasik District are shown below:

a) Total No. of fever cases detected.	5.49 lakhs.
b) Total No. of slides collected.	4.16 lakhs.
c) Total No. of slides examined.	4.16 lakhs.

Under Passive Surveillance.

a) Total No. of slides collected.	0.36 lakhs.
b) Total No. of slides examined.	0.36 lakhs.

As result of anti-malaria measures, the incidence of this disease has been considerably reduced and this scheme has achieved spectacular success. The plan provision for this scheme has therefore been increased to the extent of 66 percent. The case positivity taken at the state level according to official statistics, was 31 in 10,000 cases in 1961 and in has been reduced to 6 in 63-64. If the tempo of the programme is maintained in such a vigorous way, malaria will be completely wiped out in the next few years except in thick forests and tracts.

7.6 B.C.G. Vaccination and other T.B. control measures.

It is well known that the incidence of T.B. is quite common. According to official statistics the incidence to tuberculosis

in the state is 1.8 per cent. This is the most harmful disease and slowly acts on the human body and finally becomes fatal. Government has taken various steps to reduce this incidence. The brief description of the measures taken for prevention and control of tuberculosis in Nasik District are described below.

Out of the 4 Government hospitals in Nasik district T.B. Hospital at Nasik is recently started to provide modern treatment for curing T.B. patients. The total number of beds provided in this T.B. clinic was 12 during 1963 which was quite small as compared to the requirement. With such incidence of T.B. more T.B. clinics will be required to fight with this most harmful disease. It will be seen from the following table that the number of patients treated for T.B. has not been appreciably reduced during the period from 1950-51 to 1963-64.

Year	Total No. of T.B. patients treated in Nasik District.
1950-51	6098
1955-56	4986
1960-61	6538
1961-62	5726
1962-63	4696
1963-64	4120

The population of the district is 1855246 as per 1961 census and taking T.B. incidence rate at 1.8 percent, the estimated number of persons with T.B. might be about 33400. If all these persons are to be provided with medical care the provision of only one T.B. clinic will be quite insufficient. The percentage of T.B. patients treated to the total number of persons suffering from T.B. during 1960-61 is only about 19. This shows that out of each 100 persons suffering from T.B. 81 persons do not get medical treatment in the public hospitals or dispensaries. This indicates that more provision for extending medical relief.....

to persons with T.B. should be made in order to control the further spread of this disease.

Another measure taken by Government to control the spread of T.B. is the B.C.G. scheme. The outlay of this scheme for Nasik District is earmarked at Rs. 1.15 lakhs. This scheme envisages vaccination and re-vaccination of B.C.G. About 13000 vaccinations have been done during the three years 1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64 in Nasik district.

It may be added that the climate of Nasik is quite good and T.B. sanatoriums can be established at Nasik. There are however few T.B. sanatoriums at Nasik. Besides providing medical treatment all ways of natural cure should also be resorted to. Provision for establishment of T.B. sanatoriums with adequate capacity at Nasik should therefore be made as one of the measures to control the disease.

7.7 Family Blanning.

Family planning programme has been undertaken with a view to checking the growth of population. The death rate has declined from 20 to 14 per 1000 persons due to various public health measures and improvement in environmental hygiene. As against this, the birth rate is about 37 per 1000 persons. This results in the great demographic gap, swelling the population at an alarming rate of about 30 percent during the period of 10 years, and causing several socio-economic problems and also wiping out economic gains of planned development. This state of affairs necessitates all types measures to put a curb on the uncontrolled growth of population. The family planning campaign has therefore been launched as one of the third five year plan schemes. The measures taken in this direction in Nasik district are briefly described below.

Two kinds of activities are carried on under this campaign; one is the population and extensive use of contraceptives and another is the sterilisation of males and females. In order to achieve the first object, Government has started family planning centres, with free facilities of advice in matters of family planning and free distribution of contraceptives. One family planning officer has also been appointed in the district to make wide propoganda for making this scheme a success. Free literature on family planning is distributed through Block Agenciesto the Village Panchayats and the people

are convinced of the necessity of controlling the growth rate of population and thus induced to avail of the facilities for their own good and also for the whole nation.

One family planning centre is functioning at the Civil Hospital Nasik and small units of Family Planning clinics are also working in the Primary Health Centres.

Another important activity is the sterilisation of males through vasectomy camps. During the three years ending 31-3-64 1875 vesectomy operations have been performed. The anticipated achievement for the remaining two years of the plan 64-65 and 65-66 is about 8000. However it is said that the response from the public is much poorer than expected. This shows that more provision for extensive propaganda should be made to induce the people to resort to 'Family Planning' methods and thus help the nation check the growth of population.

7.8 Births, Deaths according to causes, sex.

The total number of births registered in the district during 1961, 1962 and 1963 are shown below:

Year	Total number of births registered.
1961	62952
1962	65747
1963	72395

The annual increase during ~~1961~~ 1961-62 is respectively 2795 and 66648. The birth rate i.e. number of births per 1000 persons as in 1961 was 33.93.

The following table gives the birth rate in each taluka on the basis of 1961 figures.

Name of taluka	Birth rate (figures as per 1961 census)
Baglan	41
Chandor	40
Dindori	20
Igatpuri	33
Kalwan	38
Malegaon	34
Nandgaon	34
Nasik	30
Niphad	34
Peint	35
Sinnar	36
Surgana	34
Yeola	40

The birth rate varied from 20 in Dindori to 44 in Baglan talukas.

The total number of public maternity homes in the District during 1961, 1962 and 1963 was 12, 15 and 17 with capacity of 141, 165 and 188 beds respectively. The total average number of births registered per bed during 1961, 1962 and 1963 was 44, 398 and 385 which shows that the number of beds in the public maternity homes is inadequate and provision to provide to more beds, should be made. The existing maternity homes should therefore be strengthened by increasing their bed capacity and more maternity homes should be started at various places in the interior of the talukas.

The total number of deaths registered in Nasik District during 1961, 1962 and 1963 was 29220, 30440 and 31228 respectively out of which 4556, 5580 and 7051 were infant deaths.

The death rate and infant mortality rate per 1000 births in each taluka are shown below:

Name of taluka	Death rate deaths per 1000 persons	Infant mortality deaths per 1000 births
[figures based on 1961 figures]		
Baglan	46	220
Chandor	25	237
Dindori	7	250
Igatpuri	13	229
Kalwan	11	220
Malegaon	18	318
Nandgaon	14	222
Nasik	48	325
Niphad	13	181
Peint	13	233
Sinnar	25	200
Surgana	11	232
Yeola	16	249

The death rate and infant mortality in the district during 1961 was 15 and 263 respectively.

The death rate recorded for Malegaon and Nasik was 18 which was highest and for Dindori taluka it was 7, the lowest in all the talukas. The infant mortality rate recorded for Nasik taluka was 325 which is the highest in all the talukas.

Next to Nasik comes Malegaon taluka with 318 as the infant mortality rate. The lowest infant mortality rate recorded was in Niphad taluka viz. 181.

From the above table it is seen that out of 1000 births, 263 babies die in the infant stage and only 737 babies survive. This indicates lack of proper medical treatment for infants. There is also much dearth of children specialists. Special provision for appointment of children specialists in the Primary Health Centres should be made, and proper medical care for children should be given, so that the infant mortality rate may be reduced.

Deaths according to various causes.

Various causes due to which deaths occurring during 1961, 1962 and 1963 are given below:

Cause	Total No. of deaths due to		
	1961	1962	1963
1. Cholera	12	8	91
2. Small pox	149	76	333
3. Plague	-	-	-
4. Fevers	8635	13096	8860
5. Respiratory diseases	3761	4495	3689
6. Dysentery and Diarrhoea	1425	1357	1460
7. Injuries	361	347	225
8. T.B.	235	194	318
9. Other causes	12642	10873	16252

It is seen from the above table that out of the total deaths 32, 43 and 29% were due to fevers during 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively. This shows that medical care for a number of cases might not be readily available or that proper care is not given to the patients suffering from fever. The deaths due to small pox are recorded as 149, 76 and 333 respectively for 1961, 1962 and 1963 which indicates that the number of deaths due to small pox has increased fourfold during the year 1962 to 1963. Adequate preventive measure should be taken on a more intensive scale than before so that this number is reduced in future.

The deaths due to diseases of chronic type viz. respiratory during 1961, 1962 and 1963 were 3761, 4495 and 3689 i.e. 14, 15 and 12% respectively. This shows that out

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of 100 deaths 14 persons died of respiratory diseases like T.B. asthma bronchitis etc., during 1961. The respiratory diseases require long and careful treatment of the patients and special provision for the treatment of the patients and special provision for the patients with respiratory diseases should be made.

There were very few cases of cholera which turned fatal during 1961 and 1962. However there were 91 deaths due to cholera which broke out in Nasik and Igatpuri talukas during 1963.

7.9 Town water supply and towns without adequate water supply:

There were 14 municipal towns in the district and almost all of them face scarcity of drinking water. Since the towns have a large population as compared to villages, small schemes of constructing wells do not serve this purpose, only large scale piped water supply works should be undertaken to provide adequate water for the people. In the following paragraphs are described water supply in each town and measures suggested by some of the municipalities to provide adequate water supply.

1) Nasik City.

The Nasik city receives water from the river Godavari which flows through it. The water is pumped out from the river at above one mile upstream from the city and supplies it to the city through pipes, which measures about 151950 feet. The total quantity of water consumed daily in the city is about 32 lakh gallons. The Municipality has provided 225 public water taps for the people. However the water supply is not adequate and moreover during rainy season it becomes turbid. The water is not filtered before it is supplied to the city and the Municipality has proposed a scheme for providing filtered water supply. The distributaries bring much silt to the River especially in the rainy season and water supply through pipes is quite turbid and not fit for drinking purposes. This unfiltered water may also be the cause of various diseases and epidemics observed in the city. After successful completion of this scheme, the city people will get pure drinking water in all seasons of the year.

2) Nasik Road Deolali town.

The municipality receives water from the nearby Government water supply of the India Security Press Nasik Road.

The water is filtered and quite pure. The total quantity of water consumed daily in the town excluding the water consumed by the India Security Press colony is about 110000 gallons. The municipality has provided 50 water taps for the public. This quantity of water is quite insufficient for the town and there is acute scarcity of drinking water in the town.

3) Bhagur town.

There is no piped water supply in the town and the people fetch water from the wells.

The water supply at Bhagur is also said to be not adequate.

4) Nandgaon town.

There is no piped water supply in this town and ~~well~~ well water is used for drinking purposes. The wells go dry during April to June period and the people experience acute scarcity of water during that period.

5) Yeola town.

The people in this town receive water from the piped water supply. The length of the pipe line is 31440 feet and the average daily consumption of water is 84200 gallons. However the water supplied is very inadequate and the people have to fetch water from the wells. The wells go dry during summer and the water supply is also steadily reduced due to shortage of water from the main source. An acute scarcity of drinking water is therefore felt by the people in the town during summer.

The municipality has therefore proposed a scheme of providing water from the Godavari left Bank level. The rough cost of the scheme in its various stages have also been estimated by the concerned authorities of the Public Health Engineering Department according to which the estimated cost may be about Rs.14.35 lakhs in first stage and Rs.9.25 lakhs in second stage.

6) Manmad town.

The scarcity of drinking water is a long-standing and very acute problem for the town. The present water supply is quite inadequate. The daily consumption of water through piped water supply is only 110000 gallons. There are only 177 water taps installed for the public and the water also is not available for much time. In order to remove

the scarcity of drinking water supply permanently the municipality had a proposed a scheme of storing water in an artificially created tank on the river Panzan at 2½ miles upstream at Waghdardi village. The cost of the scheme according to competent technical authorities may be about Rs.33 lakhs in its first stage. The work has been taken up and after completion will remove the scarcity of water to a great extent.

7. Igatpuri town.

There is no piped water supply in the town. The central Railway supplies water to the cisterns and is then supplied to the people through taps. The water supply is also not adequate. The people have to fetch water from the wells. But there are only few wells in the town and they go dry during summer.

8. Trimbak town.

There is a piped water supply at Trimbak. The length of the pipe line is 5000 feet and the average daily consumption of water is 35000 gallons. There are also 176 public water taps in the town. The water supply at trimbak is said to be adequate. It is famous place of pilgrimage and thousands of pilgrims visit this place. It is therefore necessary to provide more public water taps for the pilgrims.

9. Sinnar town.

The municipality has provided a piped water supply for the town. The length of the pipe line is 42,598 feet and average daily consumption of water is about 1,20,000 gallons. There are also 31 public water stands with 100 taps. However the present water supply is not adequate throughout the year.

The Municipality has proposed a scheme of providing water to the Gaothan area of the town which is on a level and which does not receive water due to low pressure by constructing a special reservoir for distribution of water to that area of the town. The proposal is said to be under consideration of the Government.

10. Satana town.

There is no piped water supply in this town. The people use well-water. There are 500 private wells and 6 public wells in the town.

11. Malegaon City.

There is piped water supply provided by the Municipality. The length of the pipe line is 1,13,000 feet and the average daily consumption is 16 lakhs of gallons out of which 13 lakhs of gallons are consumed for domestic purpose and 3 lakhs of gallons

for industrial purpose.

It will be seen from the above description that the scarcity of drinking water is a burning problem for urban areas of the District and in order to solve it Government will have to make adequate provision for the supply schemes to be undertaken in the fourth five year plan.

7.10 Village water supply and villages without adequate water supply.

In most of the villages well is the source of water for drinking purposes. The water in the well does not last all the year round and where water is taken out in thickly populated areas. Water during April to June period is very little and scarcity of water is felt in such areas very acutely. Government have therefore introduced various village water supply schemes through different agencies. Construction of new drinking water wells and renovation of old wells has been undertaken on grant in aid basis in the Local Development and Community Development Programme. Besides this special village water supply scheme have also been undertaken. In Masik district one village water supply scheme has been undertaken at Ghoti with an outlay of Rs.1.86 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs.1.46 lakhs has been spent during the three years 1961-62 to 1963-64. After completion of this scheme, the problem of drinking water supply will be solved to some extent in the village. Taking into consideration quite a large number of thickly populated villages in the district, more provision of piped water supply schemes should be made.

There are 1652 villages in the district with about 735 hamlets and out of this 321 villages with 295 hamlets are without any drinking water supply and 563 villages with 171 hamlets have inadequate water supply and the remaining villages viz. 768 with 269 hamlets (i.e. is about 48 % only) have adequate water supply. This figures ~~should~~ shows that half the number of villages in the district are experiencing scarcity of water and this can be solved only by undertaking large scale schemes of providing drinking water supply to each village.

...

It may be mentioned that without proper hygienic water supply the health of the people will deteriorate and various public health measures would be fruitless. The unhygienic water contain many types of germs and bacteria which are harmful to our health and if no measures are taken to provide pure drinking water supply various epidemics may break out at any time causing serious concern and wiping out the effects of other planned schemes of improving health of the people. In view of this the urgency and need for the provision of pure water supply need not be emphasised.

It is hoped that this problem will be given more attention in the fourth plan and the grand target of providing adequate and pure drinking water supply to each village and town will be achieved by the end of 1970-71.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

Extensive educational facilities have been provided in the five year plans as a result of which percentage of literacy in the District, number of school-going children and educational institutions have increased rapidly during last decade. The agencies that are responsible for extension of educational facilities are State Government, Local Bodies (Zilla Parishad) and many private educational institutions. In the following paragraphs is described the progress of education in the District during the last few years.

8.1 Literacy in the District

The literacy in the District has increased noticeably in the past two decades. One of the factors mainly responsible for this is the compulsory primary education introduced by State Government.

The percentage of literacy for total population and also for males and females separately are given below:

Year	Percentage of literacy		
	Total persons	Males	Females
1941	15.57	25.07	5.70
1951	21.40	33.20	9.10
1961	26.89	39.36	13.71

It will be seen from above that the percentage in literacy both for males and females have increased with a total effective rise in literacy to the extent of 72.70 percent in the ~~twenty~~^{ten} years 1951 to 1961.

The western part of the District is mainly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, the literacy among whom is much less, thereby reducing the position of the District in the State to the lower ranks. The comparative position of the District in Bombay Division and the State with its rank is given below:

	Percentage of literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females
State of Maharashtra	29.82	42.04	16.76
Bombay Division	37.75	49.61	24.41
Nasik District	26.89	39.36	13.71

It may be pointed out that the percentages of literacy in Bombay Division are inclusive of that in Greater Bombay.

The ranking in literacy percentage in Bombay Division excluding Greater Bombay is fourth, with Jalgaon standing first, Thana second, Ratnagiri third, Dhulia fifth, and Kolaba sixth.

Among Taluaks the literacy percentage in Nasik Taluka is highest in the District with Nandgaon, Malegaon and Niphad standing in order and the percentage of literacy in Surgana Mahal is lowest in the District. The percentages of literacy with order of ranking for each Taluka are given below:

	Name of Taluka	Ranking	Percentage literacy for total persons.
	1	2	3
1	Nasik	1	41.83
2	Nandgaon	2	29.60
3	Malegaon	3	29.06
4	Niphad	4	28.22
5	Yeola	5	25.90
6	Baglan	6	25.19

Name of Taluka	Ranking	Percentage of literacy for total persons
1	2	3
7 Sinnar	7	22.59
8 Chandor	8	22.50
9 Dindori	9	20.49
10 Kalwan	10	20.11
11 Igatpuri	11	17.93
12 Peint	12	8.83
13 Surgana	13	8.08
<u>District</u>	-	26.89

The western portion of Dindori, Kalwan and Igatpuri Talukas and whole of Peint and Surgana Mahals are predominantly tribal and the standard of literacy there is very low.

The following table shows the percentage of literacy among females for each Taluka in the District.

Literacy Percentage in Females

Name of Taluka	Order in ranking	Literacy Percentage
1	2	3
Nasik	1	26.70
Nandgaon	2	15.46
Malegaon	3	15.23
Niphad	4	12.90
Baglan	5	12.59
Yeola	6	11.82
Kalwan	7	9.85
Chandor	8	9.08
Sinnar	9	8.53
Dindori	10	8.33
Igatpuri	11	7.55
Peint	12	2.93
Surgana	13	2.41
<u>District</u>	-	13.73

The literacy percentage in Nasik, Malegaon and other Talukas having towns (both for total persons and for females) is due to their having comparatively highly urbanised centres. It would therefore be proper to see the percentage of literacy among females in exclusively rural areas

It would therefore be proper to see the percentage of literacy among females in exclusively rural areas in each Taluka of the District.

The following table shows the talukawise percentage of literacy among females in exclusively rural areas.

Name of Taluka	Ranking	Percentage of literacy.
Niphad	1	12.13
Baglan	2	10.98
Kalwan	3	9.85
Malegaon	4	9.80
Dindori	5	8.33
Nandgaon	6	8.05
Chandor	7	7.10
Yeola	8	7.10
Nasik	9	6.96
Sinnar	10	6.02
Igatpuri	11	3.76
Peint	12	2.93
Surgana	13	2.41
<u>District</u>	-	8.02

In the field of education among women, Niphad, Baglan, Kalwan and Malegaon Talukas have comparatively progressed better than the rest of the Talukas. Igatpuri, Peint and Surgana have very poor percentages viz. 3.76, 2.93 and 2.41 respectively.

It would also be interesting to see how the literacy percentages by age-groups are distributed in the District. The following table shows the literacy percentage by age-groups in the District.

Age-group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -14	34.52	43.68	24.75	28.41	38.89	17.26	52.65	57.76	47.14
15 -34	37.71	56.84	17.90	27.99	47.03	9.45	62.86	79.64	42.44
35 -59	23.93	39.16	6.53	16.79	29.83	2.31	46.48	67.09	20.74
60 +	15.76	29.35	2.49	10.84	21.32	0.60	32.74	57.12	9.00
All ages	26.89	39.36	13.71	20.30	32.24	8.02	46.02	59.01	31.19

It will be seen from the above table that the literacy percentage among males is highest in the age-group 15-34 and that among females is highest in the age-group 5-14. This shows that the literacy drive among females has been undertaken recently and that it is due to compulsory primary education.

8.2. Primary Education

There has been rapid growth in the number of primary institutions since 1951. The total numbers of primary institutions in the District for the following years are given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total number of primary institutions.</u>
1951	1359
1956	1545
1961	1805
1962	1700
1963	1727
1964	1745

The ~~number~~ number of primary institutions in the District has increased from 1359 in 1951 to 1745 in 1964 i.e. to the extent of about 28.4 per cent during the 13 years 1951 to 1964.

The talukawise distribution of primary institutions and the pupils as on 31st March 62 and 64 in the District is shown below:-

Taluka	Number of primary institutions.	Number of pupils			
		Boys	Girls	Total	
Baglan	61/62	155	14849	9501	24350
	63/64	156	15488	9406	24894
Chandor	61/62	124	7545	4163	11708
	63/64	127	7577	4151	11728
Dindori	61/62	129	7502	4361	11863
	63/64	132	7630	4353	11983
Igat-puri	61/62	133	6857	3434	10291
	63/64	136	7092	3409	10501
Kalwan	61/62	142	7250	4493	11743
	63/64	149	7419	4448	11867
Male-gaon	61/62	196 * 24809	22 * 15609		40418
	63/64	200	27107	15390	42497
Nand-gaon	61/62	99	11038	9404	20442

Taluka	Number of primary institutions	Number of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Nandgaon 61/62	99	11038	9404	20442
63/64	101	11677	9334	21011
Nasik 61/62	224	23307	10319	33626
63/64	228	24705	10377	34982
Niphad 61/62	144	14183	9548	23731
63/64	150	14548	9439	23987
Peint 61/62	89	3054	1954	5008
63/64	89	3094	1929	5023
Sinnar 61/62	97	11072	6570	17642
63/64	103	11293	6552	17845
Surgana 61/62	75	2817	1275	4092
63/64	80	2857	1267	4124
Yeola 61/62	93	8137	4919	13056
63/64	94	8138	4908	13046
District 61/62	1700	142420	85550	227970
Total 63/64	1745	148625	84863	233488

Nasik Taluka has maximum number of primary institutions in the District and next to it are Malegaon and Baglan Talukas. The ~~maximum~~ ^{minimum} number of institutions are in Surgana Mahal.

The total estimated population of the District in 1964 was 19,41,000 and the average population served by a primary school during 1964 was 1112. The corresponding average during 1961 was 1135.

The total number of pupils in the District during 1961/62 and 1963/64 were 2,27,970 and 2,33,488 respectively and the average number of pupils per primary school during 1964 was 134. The corresponding average during 1961 was ~~134~~ 134.

The total number of teachers in the District during 1963/64 were 5974 out of which 4564 were men-teachers and 1410 women-teachers. The total number of teachers during the year 1963/64 was 5154 i.e. 86.3 percent were trained. The corresponding percentage for men and women teachers during the same years were 87.00 and 83.70 respectively. The average number of teachers per primary school and the average number of pupils per teachers during 1960-61 and 1963-64 are given below.

Average number of teachers per primary school.

3.1

3.4

Average number of pupils per teacher.

43

39

This shows that the District has achieved steady progress in extending educational facilities during the year 1960-61 to 1963-64.

Basic Schools

Out of the total number of 1745 primary institutions during 1963-64, 212 were basic schools and out of the 212 basic schools 141 were senior basic schools, 47 junior basic schools, and 24 single teacher basic schools. The particulars of basic schools with percentage to the total number of schools during 63-64 are given below:-

Position as on 31-3-64

	Total Number	Enrolment		
		Total	Boys	Girls
1/- Basic schools	212	60615	41891	18724
2/- All primary schools	1745	233438	148625	84813
3/- % of (1) to (2)	12.15	25.96	28.19	22.08

This shows that the percentage of girls in basic schools is much less than that for Boys.

Compulsory Primary Education

Government has introduced compulsory primary education for all children in the specified age-group. This has, as seen in the increase in the percentage of ~~literacy~~ literacy under para 8.1 for the past years, contributed much to the cause of making every person in the age-group 5-55 literate.

Gram Shikshan Mohim

One of the third five year plan schemes under General Education (GE-5) has been undertaken to implement the scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim. The villages taken up in the Gram-Shikshan Mohim are made 100 per cent literate. A 'Gram Gaurav Ceremony' is also celebrated in the village in token of having made the village 100 percent literate.

The total number of Gram Gauravas celebrated during the years 1961/62 to 1963/64 are shown below:

Year	Number of Gram Gauravas celebrated.
1961-62	11
1962-63	43
1963-64	75
Total	129

8.3 Secondary Education

The total number of secondary schools and the number of students and teachers are shown below:-

Year	Total number of secondary schools.	Number of teachers	Boys	Girls	Total students
31st March of					
1951	38	513	8868	1439	10307
1956	46	414	10401	2257	12658
1961	82	1157	24042	7006	31048
1964	119	1161	38297	*	50259
			* 38297		11962

This shows that there had been a rapid growth in the secondary education during the 13 years 1951 to 1964. The percentage increase in the number of secondary institutions during 13 years 1951 to 1964 is 213. It would however be proper to see the average number of teachers and average number of students per teacher and also average ~~number~~ population served by a ~~primary~~ secondary school during the above years, so that the nature of progress can be judged more realistically.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>YEARS</u>		
	1951	1961	1964
Average number of teachers per school.	13.5	14.1	15.6
Average number of students per teacher	20.1	26.8	27
Average population served by a secondary school.	37630	22620	16310

This indicates that even though the total number of secondary schools has increased to meet the growing demand from the year 1951 to 1964, the increase in the ~~number~~ number of teachers has not kept pace with the increasing number of students. There must have been dearth of teachers

in the secondary schools during this period.

The talukawise distribution of secondary schools with number of students and teachers is given below:

Name of Taluka	Number of secondary schools		Number of teachers		Number of students	
	31st March 1961	1964	31st March 1961	1964	31st March 1961	1964
Baglan	7	12	65	162	1830	3783
Chandor	1	6	23	71	630	2006
Dindori	3	4	29	65	718	1664
Igatpuri	2	3	37	52	867	1482
Kalvan	4	5	31	66	842	1688
Malegaon	14	21	155	268	3894	7194
Nandgaon	6	9	96	135	2701	3640
Nasik	29	36	546	650	13982	**
					**	19019
Niphad	9	10	94	157	3123	4498
Peint	1	3	3	12	55	208
Sinnar	4	6	40	70	1197	3501
Surgana	1	1	2	5	3238	121
Yeola	1	3	34	52	1071	1456
Total	82	119	1157	1765	31048	***
					***	50259

There has been increase in the number of secondary institutions in each Taluka of the District except Surgana Mahal during the years 1-4-61 to 31-3-64. The number of students and teachers has also increased during the above period in each Taluka. The percentage increase in the number of institutions, students and teachers which took place during the period 1-4-61 to 31-3-64 is given below:-

<u>Iten</u>	Percentage increase from 1960-61 to 1963-64
Number of secondary institutions	45
Number of teachers	52.55
Number of students	61.86

This indicates that the increase in the number of teachers was more than that of secondary schools but less than that in the number of students. Provision of

More teachers should therefore be made to meet the demand on account of increasing number of students.

Number of students per 1000 primary students. / secondary

Even though the educational facilities have been extended so widely in the primary and secondary schools, it is necessary to see whether the expansion of facilities in the primary and secondary education in the District was balanced or not. The following table indicates that the progress of secondary education has been going on from 1951 on an increasing scale and that more primary students turned out are getting enrolled in the secondary schools that before. The increase in the average from 1951 to 1964 has been considerable as compared to that from ~~1951~~ 1951 to 1961.

	<u>YEARS</u>		
	31st March...		
	1951	1961	1964
Total number of primary students	130659	216901	233438
Total number of secondary students	10307	31048	50259
Average number of secondary students per 1000 primary students.	79	143	215

With increasing propaganða in education this average may assume still more increasing trend in future thereby necessitating the provision of more secondary schools. This aspect will be requiring special attention in the schemes regarding education facilities in future five year plans.

Special Facilities for Backward Class Students

Among various facilities extended to Backward Class students, the scheme of Educational Facilities to the Backward Class Students (Scheme No. BCV-1) with an outlay of Rs 45.06 lakhs deserves special mention. The purpose of the scheme is to extend facilities in education to Backward Class Students in the form of scholarship (other than post-matric) and hostel accommodation. Out of the total plan provision of Rs 45.06 lakhs an amount of Rs 1,81,982 has been spent during the first three years of the plan ending 31-3-64 and 2755 students have been benefitted under this scheme during the

this period.

8.4 Higher Education

The progress in higher education has been remarkable in the District during the past few years. The following table shows that the number of institutions have risen from 1 to 4 from 1951 to 1964, i.e. there must have been growing demand for establishment of higher educational institutions in the District during this period. With expansion of facilities in secondary education, the number of colleges will also have to be increased to bear the pressure of enrolment in future.

	YEARS		
	1951	1961	1964
Number of institutions	1	3	4
Number of students	603	2749	2241
Number of teachers	24	51	110

The above higher educational institutions were imparting instructions in Arts, Sciences, and Commerce. Out of the four institutions 3 are in Nasik and one in Malegaon Taluka.

8.5 Special Education

The following type of institutions of special education were functioning during the year 1963-64.

Type of Institutions	Number	Students
1	2	3
1/- Industrial Training Institute	1 (Govt.)	263
2/- Technical Centres	2 (Govt.) 7 (Non-Govt.) Attached courses.	445
3/- Industrial and Technical	2 (Non-Govt.)	64
4/- Arts and Crafts	2 (")	214
5/- Agricultural schools	1 (Non-Govt.)	115
6/- Workshop and Training Centres for Soil Conservation	1 (Govt.)	116

Type of institutions	Number	Students
1	2	3
7/- Commerce Institutions (G C C. and D.)	1 (Non-Govt)	288
8/- Institutions for Nursing and Mid-wifery.	1 (Govt.)	107
9/- Institutions for Ayurvedic course	1 (Non-Govt)	116
10/- Institution for Music and singing	1 (Non-Govt)	95
11/- Institution for fine Arts.	1 (Non-Govt.)	20

Out of these very few institutions are really contributing to the extension of special (technical) education in the District. Among them are Govt. Technical Schools one at Nasik and another at Malegaon and other Industrial Training Institute at Nasik.

A scheme of extending technical facilities has also been taken up in the third five year plan with an outlay of Rs 8.45 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred under this scheme upto the end of 63-64 is Rs 2.45 lakhs and its intake capacity has been increased to 248 during the same period.

8.6 Villages without schools

The total number of villages without school as per 1961 census in the District was 229 with population 54,877.

The percentage of villages without schools to the total number of villages without schools according to population ranges are given below:-

Population Range	Total number of villages without schools	Percentage of villages without schools to the number of villages without schools
Upto 500	207	90.39
501 to 999	16	6.99
1000 to 1999	5	2.18
2000 to 4999	1	0.44
5000 and above	nil	-
	229	100.00

With the expansion of educational facilities under plan programme, the number of villages without schools will be reduced and each village will have a primary school. The percentage

of population without the benefit of primary educational facilities to the total population in the District is 13.86.

Comparing this with 1951 figures, the percentage of villages without schools to the total number of villages has been reduced considerably during the last decade, as is seen from the following table.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>
1/- Total villages	1653	1652
2/- Villages without schools	425	229
3/- % of (2) to (1)	25.7	13.86

The percentage of villages without schools to the total number of villages in the District has from 25.7 in 1951 to 13.86 in 1961. This will still be reduced with the extension of educational facilities in the various plan schemes in future.

CHAPTER IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The transportation policy of the Govt. is to provide communication facilities to satisfy the needs of traffic within and among District and also among States. With this end in view inaccessible places have been brought under communication or near the centres connected to another places. The existing roads have been upgraded and many other facilities of communications have been provided for. The system of transport and communications has a direct effect on the agricultural, industrial and commercial activities of the State. The necessity of improving it need not be emphasised.

Various transport and communication facilities available in Nasik District are briefly described below:

9.1 Road Mileage

The total road mileage in the District from 1950-51 to 1963-64 are shown below:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Road Mileage</u>
1950-51	977
1955-56	1303
1960-61	1426
1961-62	1526
1962-63	1616
1963-64	1669

It will be seen from the above table that the road mileage has increased steadily from 977 in 1951 to 1669 in 1964. During the first plan period i.e. from 50-51 to 55-56 the road mileage has increased to the extent of about 35 percent and then steadily increased during the second plan period to the extent of about 9 percent and during the years 60-61, 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 to the extent of about 17 percent.

The classification of roads according to its surfaces as on 31-3-62, 31-3-63 and 31-3-64 is shown below:-

Surface Type	Road mileage as on		
	Road mileage as on		
	31-3-62	31-3-63	31-3-64
1/- Cement Concrete	64	64	64
2/- Black topped surface	185	211	274
3/- Water Bound Macadam	606	631	618
4/- Granular Material	358	358	358
5/- Natural Soil Motorable	313	342	345
6/- Natural Soil Non-motorable	-	10	10
TOTAL	1526	1616	1669

From the analysis of the above table it is seen that there was no increase in the road mileage under cement concrete during the years 61-62 to 63-64. There was no increase in the road mileage in the category 'Granular Material' and a very small increase in the category 'Natural Soil Motorable Roads'. The road mileage under 'Water Bound Macadam' increased from 606 to 636 during the period from 61-62 to 62-63 and decreased from 631 to 618 during the period from 62-63 to 63-64. The road mileage with black topped surface however increased considerably from 185 to 274 during the period from 61-62 to 63-64.

The classification of roads according to national highways, state highways, major district roads, other district roads and village roads is given below:-

Classification:	Road mileage as on		
	31-3-62	31-3-63	61-3-64
1	2	3	4
1/- National highways	150	150	150

Classification	Road mileage as on		
	31-3-62	31-3-63	31-3-64
1	2	3	4
2/- State Highways	294	338	357
3/- Major District Roads	543	593	593
4/- Other District Roads	323	318	351
5/- Village Roads	216	217	218
Total	1526	1616	1669

The Bombay-Agra Road which is a national highway runs through Nasik District ~~xxxx~~ across 115 miles in South ~~to~~ to North-east direction and enters into Daulia District. It connects Igatpuri, Nasik, Chandor, and Malegaon. The Railway passes through Igatpuri, Nasik-Road, Niphad, Manmad, Nandgaon, and Yeola towns and covers only the eastern region of the District. The road traffic in Central and northern regions of the District ~~is~~ is therefore comparatively more than that in the eastern region.

There is also one important National highway viz. Nasik to Poona which connects Nasik and Sinnar in Nasik District and further passes into Ahmednagar District via Sangamner.

Out of the total mileage of 1669 as on 31-3-64, 461 miles were under the control of the Building and Communications Deptt and 1208 miles under the Zilla Parishad, Nasik. Except some few miles of State highways, all the roads classified as National and State highways are maintained by the Building and Communications Deptt, and Major and Other District Roads, Village Roads are vested in the Zilla Parishad, Nasik.

9.2 Road distance and other allied statistics.

The total length of the various roads as on 31-3-64 was 1669 in the District serving a total population of 18.55 lakhs, the average road distance per lakh of population in the District being about 90 miles and the average road distance per square mile of the total geographical area in the District about a little more than 2 furlongs. This shows that quite a number of villages are still not connected by roads

in the District, and a large portion of the rural population especially in the Western hilly tracts remain isolated from the main urban centres. The number of villages which are away from the main roads in each taluka are shown below:-

Name of Taluka	Number of villages (excluding uninhabited)	Number of villages	
		On the main road.	Away from the main road.
Baglan	152	64	88
Chandor	102	29	73
Dindori	122	18	104
Igatpuri	125	33	92
Kalwan	159	24	135
Malegaon	139	71	68
Nandgaon	80	43	37
Nasik	129	44	85
Niphad	119	35	84
Peint	149	51	98
Sinnar	101	44	57
Surgana	158	37	121
Yeola	117	35	82

From the analysis of the above table it will be seen that the proportion of villages far away from the main roads is more in the Western part of the District which is mostly hilly than the Central and Eastern parts. The communication facilities especially in the hilly tracts of Surgana, Peint, Dindori, Kalwan and Igatpuri Talukas are quite poor as compared to other Talukas. This has far reaching effects on the economic and social conditions of the people in such tracts. The economic as well as educational backwardness of the people in the interior parts of the District is mainly due to, among other reasons, lack of proper and adequate communication facilities in that area. Adequate provision for extending communication facilities to all villages in the interior parts of the District should therefore be made first in order to foster economic and social development of the people in the interior parts.

Two plan schemes were therefore undertaken under the third five year plan. The object of the first scheme, envisaging an outlay of Rs 44.86 lakhs is to construct new District Roads. An

amount of Rs 15,12,566 has been spent on this scheme upto the period ending 31-3-64, and 86 miles of new roads, out of the targeted 126 miles, have been constructed during the period ending 31-3-64. The object of the second scheme is to construct 166 miles of village roads in the District. The plan outlay of this scheme is 7.90 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs 64,950/- has been spent during the three years ending 31-3-64.

Besides these, many other cross drainage works have also been undertaken in the plan schemes. A diversion to the Borbay-Agra Road near Nasik has also been opened during the year 63-64 to reduce the traffic pressure on the road passing through the city. A new bridge has also ~~been~~ constructed across the River / been Godavari near Nasik City for this purpose.

9.3 Railways

The main line of the Central Railways starting from Bombay in the direction of North-east towards Bhusawal, Delhi and Nagpur passes through the District over a length of 110 miles, from Igatpuri towards Nandgaon, touching Deolali, Nasik-Road, Niphad, Lasalgaon and Mannad towns. Igatpuri, Nasik-Road, Lasalgaon, and Mannad are important Railway Stations on this Route. Mannad is an important Railway ~~Station~~ Junction. A single broad gauge line connects Mannad through Yeola Taluka of Nasik District, Kopergaon, Ahmednagar, Visapur in Ahmednagar District and then it further passes to Dhond and Poona in Poona District. Another ~~high~~ single meter-gauge line also connects Mannad through Godavari Valley Region to Aurangabad and further still eastwards towards Secunderabad in Andhra Pradesh.

The total mileage of the Railways in the District is nearly 160 miles or about 257 kilometers. Out of the total mileage, broad ~~line~~ gauge line consists of ¹³³ ~~22~~ miles or 213 kilometers and meter gauge line consists of 27 miles or 44 kilometers. The average distance between two stations in the District is about 7 miles.

9.4 Water Transport, Inland Water Ways, Coastal Traffic etc.

There are no inland water ways in the District. Nasik District being completely land-locked, there is no

coastal traffic in the District.

9.5 Airways

There was no civil aerodrome in this District as on 31-3-64. It is however said that Nasik is a prospective place for constructing a civil aerodrome. Accordingly Govt. has already undertaken the work of constructing an aerodrome at a place at a distance of about 3 miles from Nasik on the Nasik to Nasik-Road Road.

9.6 State Transport, Route Kilometerages, Number of Buses, passengers, earnings etc.

The net work of State-Transport Routes has rapidly spread during the past decade. The central and eastern portions of the District which are mostly plain and has little rainfall ranging from 15" to 40" have comparatively more routes than the western portion which is hilly and has heavy rainfall. The road traffic has considerably increased in the central, eastern and northern parts of the District.

According to the Official statistics of the State Transport Corporation, there were 200, 202, 226 State Transport Routes during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 respectively in Nasik Division which comprises of Nasik District and parts of Ahmednagar District.

State Transport statistics for the years 61-62, 62-63, and 63-64 pertaining to Nasik Division is shown below:-

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
1/- Number of routes	200	202	226
2/- Route mileage (miles)	6144	6368	6714
3/- Average Route Distance (in miles)	30.00	30.70	31.10
4/- Average service mileage per day (miles)	19929	21060	24366
5/- Number of vehicles on road per day.	169	172	190
6/- Average daily earnings ^{Rs.}	34988	36610	44050
7/- Average earnings per Rs. vehicle per day	203	210	223
8/- Number of passengers travelled per day.	48752	52632	62288

It is seen from the above statistics that the passenger traffic by the State Transport Corporation is steadily increasing each year. The average number of passengers travelled per day was 48752, 52632, and 62,288 during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 respectively and the average number of vehicles on road per day was 169, 172, and 190 for the above three years, so that each vehicle carried on an average 288, 306 and 328 passengers daily during the three years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 respectively. This shows that the pressure of traffic on each vehicle is steadily increasing and more provision of vehicles should be made to carry on the traffic efficiently. The increase in the number of vehicles is not proportionate to the increase in the passenger traffic.

9.7 Motor Vehicles

The total number of vehicles in Nasik Sub-division which comprises of Nasik, Dhulia and Jalgaon Districts was 5085, 6336, and 6601 during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963, out of which there were 1109, 1596, and 1617 motor vehicles, 1307, 1361, and 1667 motor cabs, 214, 259 and 265 taxi-cabs, 1852, 2033, 2137 public carriers during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively.

There were no auto-rickshaws in the Sub-division during the year 1961 and ~~there~~ there were only 1 and 3 autorickshaws during the year 1962 and 1963 respectively.

During these days of increasing traffic of passengers, the taxi-cabs plying passengers have to bear the pressure of heavy traffic especially during the peak periods like annual fairs, marriage seasons etc.

9.8 Post and Telegraph

There were 305, 327 and 357 Post Offices in the District during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. The average number of persons per post Office was about 5 to 6 thousands.

The total number of post-men was 171, 170 and 172 during the three years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64. The average population per post-man in the District is about 10 to 11 ~~thousands~~ thousands, which shows that the provision for more post-men should be made. Most of the post-men are in urban areas and the average if calculated

~~exclusively for rural population will be still more than this.~~
The number of post offices and post men in the rural area should therefore be increased to meet the need of all the villages and to cover the whole population.

The total number of radio-licences issued during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 was 11136, 14395 and 16655 respectively. This shows that the number of radio-licences has increased from 11,136 to 16655 during the years ~~1961-62~~ 61-62 to 63-64 i.e. to the extent of about 50 %. The average population per receiver-set during 1961-62 was 222 which has decreased to 111 during the year 1963-64. This reflects on the increased standard of living of the people.

There were 30 35 and 35 Telegraph Offices in the District during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, and ~~1963-64~~ respectively. The pressure on telegraph lines has been ever increasing in these days and provision for 5 more Telegraph Offices had to be made during the period 1961-62 to 1962-63,

Most of the Telegraph Offices are situated in urban areas and only few in the rural areas.

There were 5, 7 and 10 Telephone Offices in the District, with connections for 754, 827 and 1093 telephones during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. There was more demand from the public for installing telephones and in order to fulfil the same the number of Telephone Offices which were 5 during 1961-62 had to be increased to 10 during 1963-64 i.e. the capacity has almost been doubled. It is ~~said~~ said that there is still more demand from the public and the present capacity is not adequate to fulfil the same. Provision for increasing the capacity should therefore be made in future.

CHAPTER X

Local Self Government

10.1 Introduction

Formation and establishment of local bodies for public administration is the basic necessity of social democracy. They represent the general characteristics of administrations at the lowest levels and are the pillar of the State Govt. All sided development of local bodies which are small units of local Govt. (or sometimes called self-Govt.) and the gradual expansion of the scope of the activities of

such local bodies (Local Self Governments) has therefore been ~~regard~~ regarded as the primary step towards the achievement of social democracy, Govt. has therefore taken steps to cover the entire State under Village ~~Panchayats~~ Panchayats and by the end of 1959-60, all the area in the District was covered under the Village Panchayats. The responsibilities of these local bodies have also been increased during the last years, Implementation of some development programmes has also been entrusted to such local bodies. Meanwhile after the legislation of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act 1962, new local bodies viz. Panchayat Samitis at the Block level and Zilla Parishad at the District level have come into existence since 1-5-62 (1st May 1962). The already existing local bodies viz. District Local Board and the District School Board and some part of the State Sector Administration have also been amalgamated into the Zilla Parishad.

The list of local bodies existing in the District during the year 1963-64 is given below:-

- 1/- Village Panchayat (at the village level)
- 2/- Panchayat Samiti (at the Block/Taluka level)
- 3/- Zilla Parishad (at the District level)
- 4/- Municipalities

The general features of these bodies are described below with reference to their position for the years 61-62 to 63-64.

10.2 Village Panchayats

There were 709 village panchayats in the District by the end of 1963-64. The gradual growth in the number of village panchayats from 61-62 to 63-64 is given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of village panchayats</u>
1961-62	661
1962-63	689
1963-64	709

The number increased due to the splitting up of Group Village Panchayats into independent Village Panchayats.

The average population covered under a village panchayat in each Taluka is shown below:-

Name of Taluka	Number of village panchayats	Population covered by village panchayats:	
		Total	Average per V.P.
1/- Baglan	61	1,40,968	2311
2/- Chandor	44	96,931	2203
3/- Dindori	61	1,12,110	1838
4/- Igatpuri	64	98,248	1535
5/- Kalwan	40	99,593	2489
6/- Malegaon	82	1,91,600	2337
7/- Nandgaon	45	76,634	1703
8/- Nasik	58	1,06,891	1843
9/- Niphad	78	1,54,990	1987
10/- Peint	41	68,425	1689
11/- Sinnar	58	1,16,311	2005
12/- Surgana	31	58,247	1879
13/- Yeola	46	82,287	1789
	709	14,03,235	1980

The average is maximum for Kalwan Taluka and minimum for Igatpuri Taluka. The District average is 1980 and the classification of each Taluka above and below this average is shown below:-

Above District Average in order			Below District Average in order		
Taluka	Rank	Actual Average	Taluka	Rank	Actual Average
Kalwan	1	2489	Surgana	7	1879
Malegaon	2	2337	Nasik	8	1843
Baglan	3	2311	Dindori	9	1838
Chandor	4	2203	Yeola	10	1789
Sinnar	5	2005	Nandgaon	11	1703
Niphad	6	1987	Peint	12	1689
			Igatpuri	13	1535

Nyaya Panchayats

established

112 Nyaya panchayats were also established by the end of 1963-64. However, they were not functioning as on 31-3-64.

Finance

Income The main sources of income for the village panchayats are shown below:-

1/- Grants from Land Revenue Collection (fixed percentage), from Govt. for developmental activities, from Zilla Parishad.

2/- Taxes and fees.

The talukawise receipts of the Village Panchayats according to classification of heads is shown below:-

Position for 1963-64

Name of Taluka	Grants	Contribution, fine etc.	Taxes and fees.	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Baglan	485167	122631	213850	821648
Chander	157598	19951	179689	357238
Dindori	191168	82629	161972	435769
Igatpuri	190101	143743	132716	466560
Kalwan	116687	65410	125044	307141
Malegaon	261983	239684	381257	882924
Nandgaon	184763	73486	144774	402423
Nasik	220984	54164	201040	476188
Niphad	302310	68374	517398	888082
Peint	307098	44080	48448	399626
Sinnar	183637	10595	168166	362398
Surgana	42293	34759	65345	142397
Yeola	217430	41209	94623	353262
Total	2861219	1000715	2433722	6295656

The self raised resources for the village panchayats come from taxes and fees. It would therefore be necessary to see how much amount an average panchayat in the District can raise by way of taxes and fees. The following statistics showing the general picture of a village panchayats would give an idea as to what extent it gets income from taxes and fees.

Position for 63-64

1/- Total receipts	Rs	62,95,656
Average per V.P.	Rs	8,879.62
Average per person	Rs	4.49
2/- Receipts due to taxes and fees	Rs	24,33,722
Percentage to the total receipts.	%	38.7
Average per V.P.	Rs	3,432.61
Average per person	Rs	1.73

This shows that only 38.7 percent of the total income come from the receipts due to taxes and fees and that the average receipt due to taxes and fees per village panchayat is only Rs 3432.61, the incidence per person being Rs ~~173~~ only 1.73 only.

The above statistics also show that the total income is roughly two and a half times that of the receipts due to taxes and fees.

Since the financial resources of an average village panchayat are not enough to undertake works involving heavy expenditure, it always depends on Govt. and other funds for taking up constructional works. Most of the constructional works carried out by the village panchayats are therefore done only after receipt of Grant-in-Aid from C.D. Blocks or from other Govt. Agencies.

Expenditure

The talukawise distribution of expenditure of the village panchayats for the year 63-64 is given below:-

Name of Taluka	Expenditure		% of col.3 to col.2
	Total	On administration.	
1	2	3	4
Baglan	622365	174197	27.99
Chandor	366314	71840	19.61
Dindori	323748	87295	26.96
Igatpuri	312789	44336	14.17
Kalwan	244567	76679	31.35
Malegaon	629191	206897	32.88

Name of Taluka	Expenditure		% of col.3 to col.2
	Total	On administration	
1	2	3	4
Nandgaon	299195	52020	17.39
Nasik	399644	110312	27.60
Niphad	812501	164603	20.26
Peint	704988	42802	6.07
Sinnar	305699	71357	23.34
Surgana	101815	21618	21.23
Yeola	305425	44133	14.45
District	5428241	1168089	21.52

Figs. in Rs.

It will be seen from above, that nearly 21.52 percent of the total expenditure is incurred on administration.

The average expenditure per village panchayat and per capita expenditure are shown below:-

Total expenditure	Rs	54,28,241.00
Average per V.P.	Rs	7,656.19
Per capita expenditure	Rs	3.87

This shows that only an amount of Rs. 7656 is spent annually by a village panchayat.

It is necessary that the financial resources of the village panchayats must increase so that it can spend on works of public welfare and achieve the grand goal of economic prosperity for the rural people.

The village panchayats like municipalities have also various responsibilities as public body. Some of the important works and duties of the village panchayats are listed below:-

- 1/- Providing of sanitary facilities.
- 2/- Street lighting
- 3/- Maintenance of works in charge of V.P.s

Besides these, there are many activities of administrative, ~~xxxx~~ educational and cultural nature to be carried out by the Village Panchayats.

A few of the activities of the Village Panchayats in Nasik District are described below:-

Sanitary facilities

The total number of scavengers employed by the village panchayats during 63-64 was 246, out of which 139 were males and 107 females. The average number of scavengers per village panchayat is 0.35 i.e. on an average one scavenger for 3 village panchayats. This shows that the rubbish and other waste material including cowdung etc. may remain unremoved in the rural areas and may be the cause of serious epidemic and thus endanger the life in villages. It is therefore necessary that adequate provision for scavengers should be made in future.

The total number of latrines in the villages is shown below:-

Total number of latrines	1421
Average per V.P.	2

Water Supply

The wells form the main source of drinking water supply in villages. There were 2142 drinking water wells as on 31-3-64. The average population per drinking water well is 65.

It may be pointed out that the wells go dry during summer and there is acute scarcity of drinking water in some villages in the District especially in Peint, Surgana, Nandgaon, Yeola, and Qgatpuri Talukas.

General

The village panchayats function under the guidance and supervision of the Block Development Officers. The secretaries of the village panchayats are also appointed by the Zilla Parishad and are borne on the establishment of the Zilla Parishad.

10.3 Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis

With democratic decentralisation of powers, Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis have been constituted since 1962. There are 13 Panchayat Samitis under the Zilla Parishad of Nasik District. The jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad and of Panchayat Samitis working under it extend to the whole of the District ~~except~~ excluding municipal towns and cantonment boards. It covers 98.4 percent of the total area and 76.06 percent of the total District population.

The position of each panchayat samiti is given

below:

	Name of Head Quarter	Area in sq. miles.	Number of inhabi- ted villag- es.	Number of non- mun. towns	Popu- lation as per 61 census
1	2	3	4	5	6
Zilla Parishad	Nasik	5931.6	1652	3	1448476
1/- Baglan P.S.	Satana	623.3	152	-	140964
2/- Chandor P.S.	Chandnor	369.8	102	1	96931
3/- Dindori P.S.	Dindori	496.1	122	-	112110
4/- Iagt- puri P.S.	Igatpuri	373.3	125	-	98248
5/- Kalwan P.S.	Kalwan	431.0	159	-	99593
6/- Male- gaon P.S.	Malegaon	750.2	139	1	191600
7/- Nandga- eon P.S.	Nandgaon	410.0	80	-	84615
	(including Manmad-non-municipal)				
8/- Nasik P.S.	Nasik	483.6	129	-	143155
9/- Niphad P.S.	Niphad	417.4	119	1	154990
10/- Peint P.S.	Peint	381 341.8	149	-	68425
11/- Sinnar P.S.	Sinnar	512.6	101	-	116311
12/- Surg- ana P.S.	Surg- ana	316.4	158	-	58247
13/- Yeola P.S.	Yeola	406.1	117	-	82287

P.S. = Panchayat Samiti.

Constitution:-

Panchayat Samiti

A Panchayat Samiti is constituted as shown below:-

All the elected and co-opted councillors from the area covered by the Panchayat Samiti. ^{form a P.S.} Chairman of Purchase and Sale Union in the area is an associate member of the Samiti. A Chairman of a cooperative society is also a co-opted member of the Samiti. The Sar Panchas are also elected at the rate of two in each electoral division. The term of Office of the councillors is five years.

Zilla Parishad

The Zilla Parishad is constituted as under:-

- a) 54 directly elected councillors including one reserved for Scheduled Castes and 18 for Scheduled Tribes.
- b) The elected councillors co-opt one woman member.
- c) 5 associate councillors from amongst the Chairmen of the federal cooperative societies.
- d) The elected chairmen of all the Panchayat Samiti are ex-officio councillors.

Administration

The Zilla Parishad has various (District level) Depts under the supervision of a Class I or II Officers. The Chief Executive Officer of I.A.S. Cadre work as the executive authority of the Zilla Parishad. The Block Development Officers work as secretaries to the Panchayat Samitis/is the Block level executive authority directly/and under the administrative control of the Chief Executive Officer. The Block level Extension Officers, Gramsevak and other related staff work under the Block Development Officer.

Income and Expenditure

The income and expenditure figures of the Zilla Parishad for 1963-64 are shown below:-

<u>Income Side</u>	<u>Position for the year</u> <u>1963-64</u> Figs. in Rs.
Opening Balance.	29,23,629
Revenue Receipt	223,00,389
Loans and Advances	183,43,325
Deposits and Advances	23,57,607
Remittance Section	135,08,114
Total (excluding opening balance)	565,09,435
Total (including opening balance)	594,33,064.

Expenditure Side

Closing Balance	30,58,841
Revenue expenditure	231,84,863
Loans and Advances	182,48,560
Deposits and Advances	14,52,686
Remittance Section	135,08,114
Total excluding closing balance	563,94,223
Total including closing balance	594,33064

The Zilla Parishad ~~can levy taxes in~~ various forms. Some of those are shown below:-

- 1/- Local Cess
- 2/- Professional Tax
- 3/- Water Tax, Pilgrim Tax etc.

The Govt. also gives grants to the Zilla Parishad.

It will thus be seen that the Revenue Receipts during the year 63-64 forms only 39.36 percent of the total Receipts during the year 63-64. The Revenue Receipts during the previous year 62-63 was less. However, the Zilla Parishad has raised the cess on land revenue to 50 paise for every rupee of Land Revenue from 63-64 in order to increase its income. It may levy more taxes or increase the existing taxes so as to meet the expenditure in future.

The statistics showing income and expenditure per capita is shown below:-

	Total	Per Capita
Income including all receipts and excluding opening balance.	Rs 565,09,435	39.01
Expenditure (all heads) excluding closing balance	Rs 563,94,223	38.93

The functions and role of the Zilla Parishad

The Zilla Parishad carries on its local administration through following following sections or branches.

- 1/-General Administration.
- 2/-Agriculture

~~3/- Education~~

- 4/- Works
- 5/- Public Health
- 6/- Animal Husbandry
- 7/- Social Welfare
- 8/- Cooperation and Industries
- 9/- Finance

There is a Class I Office for Agriculture, Education, Works, and Finance Deptts of the Zilla Parishad. The other Deptts or Sections are placed under a Class II Officers.

Besides carrying on regular Zilla Parishad activities, the plan schemes under various heads of development are also executed by the Zilla Parishad. There are at present about 53 plan schemes under execution in the local sector.

The Zilla Parishad with the Panchayat Samitis under it is a huge administrative machinery and is regarded as a responsible executive unit at the District level. All matters of public administration and also some developmental schemes except those relating to law, order, judicial and quasi-judicial subjects are placed under it. Its formation has therefore been looked upon as a historic step in the way towards democratic decentralisation. The general out-turn and efficiency of this huge body will play a substantial role in furthering the cause of public welfare. It is therefore absolutely necessary that in the long run the Zilla Parishad becomes an ideal, efficient and responsible body.

10.4 Municipalities

There are 11 municipalities in the District out of which 2 are borough municipalities. They cover 22 percent of the total population of the District. The population of each municipality and its percentage to the population of all the municipalities in the District is shown below:-

Name of municipality	Year of establishment.	Population as per 61 Census	
		Total	%
1/- Trimbak	1854	4814	1.18
2/- Yeola	1858	27039	5.17
3/- Sinnar	1860	17092	4.20

Name of municipality	Year of establishment	Population as per 61	
		Total	%
4/- Malegaon (Borough)	1863	121408	29.85
5/- Nasik (Borough)	1864	131103	32.23
6/- Igatpuri	1868	15003	3.69
7/- Nandgaon	1920	13026	3.20
8/- Bhagur	1926	7196	1.77
9/- Manmad	1928	23570	5.79
10/- Nasik-Road	1952	40013	9.84
11/- Satana	1954	12506	3.08
Total		406770	100.00

The above table shows that nearly 62.1 percent of the total municipal population (excluding that of Deolali Cantonment) is covered by Nasik and Malegaon Municipalities and the remaining 37.9 percent is distributed among the remaining 9 municipalities. Out of these 9 municipalities, Nasik-Road-Deolali, Manmad and Yeola are bigger in size and cover 20.80 percent of the total population.

In addition to the ~~above~~ above 11 municipalities, there is a Cantonment Board at Deolali, which covers ~~to~~ 2.01 percent of the ~~total~~ total District population.

Income and Expenditure

The income for the municipalities is derived by levying taxes of various types. The following table shows the per capita receipts due to taxes during the year 63-64.

Name of municipality.	Receipts due to			Total
	Taxes	Realisation under special Act.	Rent, Fees, etc.	
1/- Igatpuri	126632	1356	27122	155110
2/- Nasik	2481776	4347	452749	2938872
3/- Manmad	435960	1309	70478	507747

Name of municipality	Receipts due to			Total
	Taxes	Realisation under Special Act.	Rent, Fees, etc.	
4/- Satana	161258	576	38460	200294
5/- Malegaon	3084527	501	248447	3333475
6/- Yeola	284492	3662	407241	695395
7/- Manmad Nandgaon	162938	-	24976	187914
8/- Trimbak	98878	562	16146	115586
9/- Sinnar	195787	4770	14768	215325
10/- Nasik Road- Deolali	546787	2307	83342	632436
11/- Bhagur	55490	-	21428	76918
Total	7634525	19390	1405157	9059072

The receipts due to taxes, ~~is~~ fees, realisation under Special Act are the main source of income for the municipalities and it would be ~~with~~ worthwhile to see the per capita receipt of the taxes, fees shown above in each municipality. The following table shows the per capita receipt for each municipality.

Name of Municipality	Per capita receipt due to taxes, fees, realisation under Special Act.
	Rs.
Trimbak	24
Yeola	33
Sinnar	12
Malegaon	27
Nasik	22
Igatpuri	10
Nandgaon	14
Bhagur	11
Manmad	21
Nasik-Road	16
Satana	16

The per capita is highest in the case of Yeola Municipality and next to it stand Malegaon, Trimbak, Nasik and Manmad in order. The high per capita figure for Trimbak

municipality is due to the fact that it is a place of pilgrimage and thousands of pilgrims visit Trimbak every year and the municipality gets a considerable amount of pilgrim tax. Malegaon and Nasik are the biggest municipalities in the District and obviously rank higher in per capita figures. The lowest per capita figures is observed in the case of Igatpuri Municipality and just next to it in higher order stand Bhagur, Sinnar, Nandgaon, Nasik Road, and Satana.

The above figures of income in the municipalities relate only to the receipt due to taxes, realisation under Special Act, and Rent and Fees etc. These are self raised resources of the municipalities. However, the total income of the municipalities includes grants, deposits, advances etc. These figures of total income along with total expenditure are shown below for each municipality. Per capita figures both for income and expenditure are also shown in the table.

Name of municipality	Population as per 61 Census.	Income (total) excluding O.B.	Expenditure (total) excluding C.B.
1	2	3	4
		Rs	Rs
1/- Igatpuri	15003	2,18,715 (14.55)	2,17,898 (14.52)
2/- Nasik	131103	49,42,798 (37.70)	44,66,097 (34.06)
3/- Manmad	23570	8,99,311 (38.15)	10,06,957 (42.72)
4/- Satana	12506	2,77,829 (22.21)	2,60,757 (20.85)
5/- Melgaon	121408	57,48,610 (47.34)	54,78,783 (45.12)
6/- Yeola	21039	8,32,755 (39.58)	6,91,681 (32.81)
7/- Nandgaon	13026	3,50,405 (26.90)	4,14,383 (31.81)
8/- Trimbak	4814	2,12,940 (44.23)	2,15,858 (44.83)
9/- Sinnar	17092	3,12,447 (18.28)	3,12,816 (18.30)

Name of municipality	Population as per 61 Census.	Income (total) excluding O.B.	Expenditure (total) excluding C.B.
1	2	3	4
10/- Nasik Road	40013	10,87,212 (27.17)	11,14,393 (27.85)
11/- Bhagur	7196	1,24,392 (17.28)	1,73,624 (24.12)
TOTAL....	406770	150,07,414 (36.89)	143,53,247 (35.28)

(The per capita figures are given in brackets)
O.B. = Opening Balance. C.B. = Closing Balance.

The highest per capita income and expenditure are in Malegaon Municipality, and the lowest per capita income and expenditure are in Igatpuri Municipality. The high per capita income in the case of Trimbak Municipality is due to its pilgrim tax. Nasik is, like Malegaon commercially and industrially important centre and obviously the per capita figures of Nasik Municipality are high. Manmad and Yeola are also important centres in the District and the per capita figures for these municipalities are also quite high.

The classification of expenditure in each municipality is shown below with their percentages to the total expenditure.

Position for 63-64
Figs in Rs.

Name of municipality	General Administration and collection of tax.	Public Security	Public Health and Amenities	General Education.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
1/- Igatpuri	36488	12007	119208	18199	31996
% to the total.	16.8	5.5	54.7	8.4	14.6
2/- Nasik	468161	188057	1560518	954748	1294613
% to the Total	10.5	4.2	34.9	21.4	29.0
3/- Manmad.	105813	30367	529284	110163	231330
% to the total	10.5	3.0	52.5	11.0	23.0

Name of municipality	General Administration & collection of tax.	Public Security	Public Health and Amenities	General Education.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
4/- Satana % to the total	56305 21.6	13663 5.2	73691 28.2	17540 6.8	99558 38.2
5/- Malegaon % to the total	350779 6.5	141575 2.5	3207112 58.5	795799 14.5	983,518 18.0
6/- Yeola % to the total	4,04 104977 15.1	27131 4.0	203733 29.4	17824 3.6	338016 48.9
7/- Nandgaon % to the total	67731 16.3	16632 4.0	89462 21.6	21944 5.3	218614 52.8
8/- Trimbak % to the total	9485 4.4	32482 15.0	28456 13.2	4676 2.2	140559 65.2
9/- Sinnar % to the total	111777 35.7	13463 4.3	97346 31.1	14706 4.8	75524 24.1
10/- Nasik-Road % to the total	125111 11.0	20265 1.8	536270 48.2	96558 8.8	336189 30.2
11/- Bhagur % to the total	26823 15.4	6270 3.6	40620 23.4	8769 5.1	91142 52.5
Total % to the total	1463450 10.2	501912 3.5	6485900 45.2	2060926 14.3	3841059 26.8

It will be seen that the proportion of expenditure on General Administration to the total expenditure in the case of small municipalities is more than that of bigger municipalities. Trimbak is however, an exception to this. The maximum percentage is observed in the case of Sinnar Municipality. The percentage in the case of Satana Municipality which is also small in size is 21.6. The percentage in the case of Malegaon Municipality which is the biggest in the District is only 6.5.

It is also observed from the above table that the percentage of expenditure on public health and other amenities is highest in the case of Malegaon Municipality. The other municipalities having higher percentages in

order are Igatpuri, Manmad and Nasik Road.

Taking into consideration all the municipalities together, it can be said that about 10 percent of the total expenditure is done on administration, 45.2 percent on public health and amenities, and 14.3 percent on general education.

The above table shows that the following municipalities spend more on matters other than 1) General Administration, ²⁾ Public Security, 3) Public Health and Amenities/ 2) and 4) General Education.

1/- Trimbak	65.2 %
2/-	
2/- Nandgaon	52.8 %
3/- Bhagur	52.5 %
4/- Yeola	48.9 %

The minimum percentage under this head 'Others' is observed in the case of Igatpuri which is 14.6 and as just next to it in higher order is Malegaon having 18.0/percentage to the total expenditure. These municipalities comparatively spend more on the first four heads together than the remaining municipalities.

The municipalities play an important role in promoting the welfare of urban population by providing various amenities like water supply drainage, street lighting, education, roads etc. The various amenities and general information of each municipality are described below:-

(a) Medical and Public Health

Name of municipality.	Number of hospitals (mun.)	Number of dispensaries (mun.)	Number of maternity homes (mun.)
1/- Igatpuri	-	1	1
2/- Nasik	1	5 2 Allopathic 3 Ayurvedic	2
3/- Manmad	-	1	1
4/- Satana	-	-	-
5/- Malegaon	1	2	-
6/- Yeola	-	1	1
7/- Nandgaon	-	1	-
8/- Trimbak	-	1	-
9/- Sinnar	-	1	1
10/- Nasik Road	-	1	1
11/- Bhagur	-	1	1

Except in the case of Nasik and Malegaon Municipalities, there is no municipal hospital.

Each municipality except Satana has provided municipal dispensaries. The maximum number of municipal dispensaries are observed in the case of Nasik Municipality.

Out of 11 municipalities, only 6 municipalities have maternity homes.

Municipalities are also responsible for keeping the towns clean and providing all sanitary amenities. The sanitary amenities provided in each municipality are shown below:-

Position as on 31-12-63

Name of Municipality.	Length of drainage		Public latrines	Public urinals	Sanitary Staff	
	Open	Under-ground			Sanitary Inspectors, or San. Inspectors	Scavengers, Sweepers, and others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Igatpuri	Feet	Feet	No.	No.	No.	No.
Igatpuri	13575	-	10	7	2	54
Nasik	5000	46000	570	204	9	34
Manmad	33261	-	139	21	9	99
Satana	30141	-	120	17	2	32
Malegaon	267576	-	1030	34	22	667
Yeola	39393	-	9	13	1	73
Nandgaon	11900	-	95	30	3	29
Trimbak	3000	-	72	24	1	20
Sinnar	42240	-	19	34	1	39
Nasik Road	26896	30594	93	33	3	229
Bhagur	13147	-	5	4	1	18

Underground drainage is most essential from point of view of general hygiene. However except in the case of Nasik and Nasik Road Municipalities, there are no underground drainages. There are open gutter as well in Nasik and Nasik Road Municipalities. Since it is the basic necessity for public hygiene, the municipalities will have to provide with underground drainages in future.

The average population per public latrine and urinal in all the municipalities in the District are is shown below:-

Total number of public latrines.	2162
Average population per public latrine	188
Total number of public urinals	421
Average population per public urinal	966

The total number of scavengers, sweepers, and similar staff in all the municipalities in the District as on 31-12-63 was 1698 and the average population served by each worker (scavenger, sweeper, etc.) was 239 during the year 1963.

(b) General Education - s

The number of educational institutions in each municipality is shown below:- / are

Position for the year 63-64

Name of Municipality	Primary		Secondary	
	Municipal	Others	Municipal	Others
Igatpuri	-	10	-	2
Nasik	43	14	-	17
Mannad	-	11	-	4
Satnana	-	6	-	2
Malegaon	43	9	1	7
Yeola	-	13	-	1
Nandgaon	-	2	-	2
Trimbak	-	1	-	1
Sinnar	-	6	-	2
Nasik Road	-	16	-	7
Bhagur	-	4	-	1

Except in the case of Nasik and Malegaon Municipalities, the primary institutions in all other cases are all owned by other bodies.

The total number of primary institutions in all the municipalities in the District was 184 and the average population per primary school was 2210.

Other Amenities

Besides the above amenities, the municipalities provide street lighting, gardens etc. Roads in the municipal areas are also constructed by the municipalities.

In some municipalities Shop Act has also been made applicable for regulation of Shoppes Shops.

General

There has been a gradual growth in the number of municipalities and their activities have also been extended in various fields during the past years. They will have to bear more responsibilities in future when the general standard of living will be higher than that at present. It is therefore necessary that these local bodies should be properly supervised so that they turn out to be efficient local self governing units in future.

CHAPTER XI

PLAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(A) Third Five Year Plan

Five year plans have been launched by Government for economic and social development of the country. The first five year plan was started from 1951 to 1956 and second from 1956 to 1961. The third five year plan was started from 1-4-61 and will be over by 31-3-1966. In the following paragraphs is described briefly the salient features of the District level plan schemes implemented in Nasik District during the first three years of the plan viz. 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

The total outlay of the District level plan schemes undertaken in Nasik District is Rs 631.42 lakhs, out of which Rs 299.68 lakhs i.e. 47.5 % were allotted for the schemes under Agricultural Programmes, Rs 168.8 lakhs i.e. 26.75 % for the schemes under Co-operation and Community Development, Rs 95.69 lakhs i.e. 15.1 % for schemes under Social Services and the remaining amount of Rs 67.25 lakhs i.e. about 10.65 % for other heads of development.

The headwise allocation of the District schemes taken up in the third five year plan are show below:-

<u>Major head of development</u>	<u>Plan Allocation</u> Rs in lakhs.	<u>Percentage to the total</u> allocation of District level schemes.
I Agricultural Programmes	299.68	47.46
II Coöperation and C.D.	168.80	26.73
III Indutry and Mining	9.49	1.50
IV Transport and Comm-unications	57.76	9.15
V Social Services	95.69	15.16
Grand Total	631.42	100.00

It will thus bee seen that only about half of the plan allocation was earmarked for agriculture, one fourth for Cooperation and Community Devekopment and the remain- ing one fourth for schemes in other heads of development.

As a result of the legislation of Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act 1962 with effect from 1-5-62 some of the schemes of the third five year plan have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad under local sector and the rest retained under State sector. The detailed break-up of the allocation under State and Local Sectors is given below:-

Head of Development	State Sector		Local Sector	
	Scheme No.	Allocat- ion. Rs lakhs	Scheme No.	Allocat- ion. Rs lakhs.
1	2	3	4	5
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES.	(a) <u>Agricultural Production</u>			
	Agr-25	4.00	Agr-21	0.23
	Agr-26	1.72	Agr-24	1.97
	Agr-27	0.04	Agr-31	1.82
	Agr-36	8.75	Agr-32	1.61
			Agr-33	3.60
			Agr-34	2.31
		14.51		12.44
		Total for	(a) 26.95	

Head of Development	State Sector		Local Sector	
	Scheme No.	Allocation Rs lakhs	Scheme No.	Allocation Rs lakhs.
1	2	3	4	5

(b) Land Development

Land-1	1.66	-	-
	1.66		

Total for (b) 1.66

(c) Soil Conservation

Cons-1	133.90	-	-
Cons-3	37.32	-	-
Cons-A	0.05	-	-

171.27

Total for (c) 171.27

(d) Minor Irrigation

Min-1	19.76	Min-7	19.80
Min-2	10.52	-	-
Min-6	6.16	-	-
	36.44		19.80

Total for (d) 56.24

(e) Animal Husbandry

-	-	Ah-2	1.23
		Ah-7	0.38
		Ah-8	0.70
			2.31

Total for (e) 2.31

The scheme number Ah-1 under State Sector has been taken up on Divisional level.

(f) Dairy Development

Mlk-1	14.00	-	-
Mlk-3	3.08	-	-
Mlk-11	3.60	-	-
	20.68		

Total for (f) 20.68

(g) Forest

For-2	0.56	For-1	0.18
For-3	0.30	=	=
For-7	6.29	=	=

Head of Development	State Sector		Local Sector	
	Scheme No.	Allocation.	Scheme No.	Allocation.
	Rs lakhs		Rs lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5
<u>(g) Forest .. Continued</u>				
For-8	1.07	-	-	-
For-12	4.48	-	-	-
	12.70			0.18
	Total for (g)		12.88	
<u>(h) Fisheries</u>				
Fsh-2	0.18	-	-	-
Fsh-7	0.26	-	-	-
Fsh-10	0.08	-	-	-
Fsh-23	0.27	-	-	-
Fsh-24	0.30	-	-	-
	1.09	-	-	-
	Total for (h)		1.09	
<u>(i) Warehousing and Marketing</u>				
Wm-1	5.82	-	-	-
Wm-5	0.78	-	-	-
	6.60	-	-	-
	Total for (i)		6.60	
<u>Total for Agricultural programmes</u>	264.95		34.73	
	Total for Agricultural Programmes = 299.68			

COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT(a) Cooperation

Cop-1	8.30	-	-
Cop-3	8.03	-	-
Cop-9	0.20	-	-
Cop-11	1.10	-	-
Cop-12	1.74	-	-
	19.37		

Total for (a) 19.37

(b) Community Development

CD-9	0.95	Gd-1	146.75
		Gd-3	1.73
	0.95		148.48
	Total for (b)		149.43

Head of Development	--State Sector		Local Sector	
	Scheme No.	Allocation Rs lakhs	Scheme No.	Allocation Rs lakhs
	1	2	3	4

Total for Cooperation and Community Development.

₹ 20.32 148.48

Total for Coop. and C.D.
= 168.80

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Ssi-11	2.11	-	-
Ssi-12	7.38	-	-
	9.49		

Total for Small Scale Industries
= 9.49.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

		Tc-6	5.00
		Tc-10	44.86
		Tc-12	7.90
			57.76

Total for Road Development
= 57.76.

SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) General Education

Ge-21	4.35	Ge-1	17.90
-	-	Ge-4	7.22
-	-	Ge-6	3.46
-	-	Ge-8	0.61
-	-	Ge-18	0.01
	4.35		29.20

Total for (a) 33.55

(b) Medical and Nursing

Med-1	2.60	-	-
Med-5	0.70	-	-
	3.30		

Total for (b) 3.30

(c) Public Health

Ph-2	20.10	Ph-1	1.99
Ph-4	1.15	Ph-7	2.75
Ph-8	4.16		
	25.41		4.74

Total for (c) 30.15.

Head of Development	State Sector		Local Sector	
	Scheme No.	Allocation Rs lakhs	Scheme No.	Allocation Rs lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
	<u>(d) Water Supply and Drainage</u>			
	-	-	Ws-5	1.09
	-	-	Ws-6	1.86
				2.95
	Total for (d) 2.95			
	<u>(e) Housing</u>			
	Hsg-2	2.35	Hgg-4	7.01
	Hsg-5	0.22	-	-
	Hsg-7	6.94	-	-
		9.51		7.01
	Total for (e) 16.52			
	<u>(f) Social Welfare</u>			
	Sw-11	0.76	-	-
		0.76		-
	Total for (f) 0.76.			
	<u>(g) Labour and Labour Welfare</u>			
	Lab-1	8.45	-	-
	Lab-5	0.01	-	-
		8.46		-
	Total for (g) 8.46			
Total for Social Services		51.79		43.90
	Total for Social Services = 95.69			
Total for all heads		346.79	346.55	284.87
	Grant Total for all heads = 631.42.			

It will thus be seen that nearly 55 percent of the total plan allocation of the District level plan schemes falls under State Sector and the remaining 45 percent falls under Local Sector.

It may be pointed out that the Divisional Level Schemes have not been included in the above statement. Some of the Divisional Level Schemes have also been transferred to the Local Sector and the total plan allocation under Local Sector would be more than that shown above i.e. more than Rs 284.87 lakhs. The above break-up of Rs State and Local Sector Allocations relates to the District Level Schemes only.

The expenditure incurred/each head of development during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 under the District Level Plan Schemes is shown below:-

Plan Provision Rs & lakhs	Expenditure incurred during the years :			Total Rs	
	1961-62 Rs	1962-63 Rs	1963-64 Rs		
1	2	3	4	5	
I AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES					
(a) Agricultural production.					
State Sector	14.51	150000	200000	203260	555260
Local Sector	12.44	75975	70014	229783	375772
Total	26.95	225975	270014	435043	
(b) Land Development					
State Sector	1.66	6000	6246	35892	48138
Local Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.66	6000	6246	35892	48138
(c) Soil Conservation					
State Sector	171.27	5125000	4208000	5389911	14722911
Local Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Total	171.27	5125000	4208000	5389911	14722911
(d) Minor Irrigation					
State Sector	36.44	1024700	1261300	1577700	3863700
Local Sector	19.80	50000	53000	32000	135000
Total	56.24	1074700	1314300	1609700	3998700
(e) Animal Husbandry					
State Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Local Sector	2.31	11342	4688	13491	29521
Total	2.31	11342	4688	13491	29521

Plan Provision Rs in lakhs	Expenditure incurred during the			Total
	years			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
	Rs	Rs	-	Rs
1	2	3	4	5
(f) Dairy Development				
State Sector				
20.68	261350	27300	698350	987000
Local Sector	-	-	-	-
Total 20.68	261350	27300	698350	987000
(g) Forest				
State Sector				
12.70	19220	114357	116820	250397
Local Sector				
0.18	-	-	780	780
Total 12.88	18220	114357	117600	251177
(h) Fisheries				
State Sector				
1.09	760	722	1000	2482
Local Sector	-	-	-	-
Total 1.09	760	722	1000	2482
(i) Warehousing and Marketing				
State Sector				
6.60	135000	26893	123242	285235
Local Sector	-	-	-	-
Total 6.60	135000	26893	123242	285235
Total for I				
State Sector				
264.95	6722030	5844818	8148175	20715023
Local Sector				
34.73	137317	127702	276054	541073
Total 299.68	68,59347	5972520	8424229	21256096
II COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
(a) Cooperation				
State Sector				
19.37	292072	350263	688496	1330831
Local Sector	-	-	-	-
Total 19.37	292072	350263	688496	1330831
(b) Community Development				
State Sector				
0.95	-	70750	-	70750
Local Sector				
148.48	3024393	801095	1999134	5824622
Total 149.43	3024393	871845	1999134	5824622

Plan Provision Rs in lakhs	Expenditure incurred during the years:			Total Rs
	1961-62 Rs	1962-63 Rs	1963-64 Rs	
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Total for II</u>				
State Sector				
20.32	292072	421013	688496	1401581
Local Sector				
148.48	3024393	801095	1999134	5824622
<u>Total</u>	<u>168.80</u>	<u>3316465</u>	<u>1222108</u>	<u>2687630</u>
<u>III Small Scale Industries</u>				
State Sector				
9.49	90763	84416	78571	253750
Local Sector				
-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>9.49</u>	<u>90763</u>	<u>84416</u>	<u>253750</u>
<u>IV Road Development</u>				
State Sector				
* (Included in local sector)				
* 50000		58000	-	108000
Local Sector				
57.76	701914	168840	288000	1158754
<u>Total</u>	<u>57.76</u>	<u>751914</u>	<u>226840</u>	<u>288000</u>
<u>V SOCIAL SERVICES</u>				
<u>(a) General Education</u>				
State Sector				
4.35	-	-	-	-
Local Sector				
29.20	244221	200000	570802	1015023
<u>Total</u>	<u>33.55</u>	<u>244221</u>	<u>200000</u>	<u>570802</u>
<u>(b) Medical and Nursing</u>				
State Sector				
3.30	22000	10100	57500	89600
Local Sector				
-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>3.30</u>	<u>22000</u>	<u>10100</u>	<u>57500</u>
<u>(c) Public Health</u>				
State Sector				
25.41	455737	582629	1844354	2882720
Local Sector				
4.74	458	1000	31010	32468
<u>Total</u>	<u>30.15</u>	<u>456195</u>	<u>583629</u>	<u>1875364</u>

701914
570802
251114

Plan Provision Rs in lakhs.	Expenditure incurred during the years:			Total Rs
	1961-62 Rs	1962-63 Rs	1963-64 Rs	
1	2	2	3	4
<u>(d) Water Supply and Drainage</u>				
State Sector				
-	-	-	-	-
Local Sector				
2.95	35250	44193	9559	89002
<u>Total 2.95</u>	<u>35250</u>	<u>44193</u>	<u>9559</u>	<u>89002</u>
<u>(e) Housing</u>				
State Sector				
9.51	1600	-	3622	5222
Local Sector				
7.01	50000	57664	137659	245314
<u>Total 16.52</u>	<u>51600</u>	<u>57664</u>	<u>141272</u>	<u>250536</u>
<u>(f) Social Welfare</u> E = <u>Estimated.</u> ** 200000 E				
State Sector				
0.76	50000 E	50000 E	100000 E	250000 **
Local Sector				
-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total 0.76</u>	<u>50000</u>	<u>50000</u>	<u>100000</u>	<u>200000</u>
<u>(g) Labour and Labour Welfare</u> E = <u>Estimated.</u>				
State Sector				
8.46	-	100000 E	125476 E	225476
Local Sector				
-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total 8.46</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100000</u>	<u>125476</u>	<u>225476</u>
<u>Total for V</u>				
State Sector				
51.79	529337	742729	2130952	3403018
Local Sector				
43.90	329929	302857	749021	1381807
<u>Total 95.69</u>	<u>859266</u>	<u>1045586</u>	<u>2879973</u>	<u>4784825</u>
<u>Total from I to V</u>				
State Sector				
346.55	7684202	7150976	11046194	25881372
Local Sector				
284.87	4193553	1400494	3312209	8906256
<u>Total 631.42</u>	<u>11877755</u>	<u>8551470</u>	<u>14358403</u>	<u>34787628</u>

It will be seen from above that out of the plan provision of Rs 631.42 lakhs, an amount of Rs 347,87,628 i.e. 55.09 percent has been spent during the first three years of the plan period. The break-up of expenditure into

State and Local Sectors with percentage to the plan provision is shown below:-

	<u>State Sector</u>	<u>Local Sector</u>
Plan Provision Rs in lakhs. 1961-66	346.55	287.87
Expenditure Rs 1961-64	258,81,372	89,06,256
Percentage	74.68	31.26

This shows that the percentage of expenditure under local sector is much less than that in the State Sector. The schemes in the State Sector involving huge expenditure are listed below:

- 1/- Bunding and Terracing Schemes under Soil Conservation.
- 2/- Minor Irrigation Schemes for wells, pumping sets, and bandharas.
- 3/- Schemes under Dairy Development.
- 4/- Schemes under Cooperation.
- 5/- Malaria Eradication Scheme under Public Health Programme.

The schemes under Local Sector involving huge expenditure are also listed below:-

- 1/- Schemes for Agricultural Development.
- 2/- Community Development Schemes..
- 3/- General Education Schemes
- 4/- Schemes under Housing.

The further break-up of expenditure incurred during the first 3 years according to major heads of development is also given below:

Major Head of Development.	Plan Provision Rs in lakhs 1961-66.	Expenditure 1961-64 Rs	Percentage
I Agricultural Programmes	299.68	21256096	70.93
II Cooperation and S.D.	168.80	7226203	42.81
III Small Scale Industries	9.49	253750	26.73
IV Road Development	57.76	1266754	21.93
V Social Services	95.69	4784825	50.00
Total	631.42	34787628	55.09

It will be seen that the progress of expenditure under Agricultural Programmes had been more than that in other heads of development.

The total plan provision for five years is Rs 631.42 lakhs, so that the per capita outlay on the basis of 1961 Census figure is Rs 34 only. It may be pointed out that the Divisional and State Level Schemes have not been taken into account in working out the per capita outlay for the District. The expenditure incurred during the first three years ending 31-3-64 under District Level Plan Schemes per person in the District is Rs 18.75 only.

A brief review of the progress of the District Level Plan Schemes under each head of development during the first three years 61-64 is given below:-

I. Agricultural Programmes.

(a) Agricultural Production

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 26.95 lakhs, an amount of Rs 9,31,032 has been spent during the three years 61-64, the expenditure under State and Local Sectors being Rs 5,55,260 and Rs 3,75,772 respectively.

The physical achievements for this period of 3 years are shown below:-

State Sector

Schemes for improvement of Cotton, Sugar-cane and Oilseeds and for increasing the per/acre yield of these crops and scheme of vegetable development were undertaken under State Sector. The physical achievements during the first three years 61-64 are as under:-

Item	Unit	Target for the plan period	Achievement 61-64
1	2	3	4
<u>(a) Cotton</u>			
1) Seed distribution	Quintals	2500	1940
2) Area covered	Acres	4000	35310
3) Bales pressed	No.	8500	8520
<u>(b) Sugarcane</u>			
1) Seed distribution	Quintals	70000	16000
2) Area covered	Acres	23000	19000

Item	Unit	Target for the plan period	Achievement 61-64.
1	2	3	4
(c) <u>Oilseeds</u>			
1) Area covered	Acres	41500	23765
2) Soil Conservation in Ground-nut area	"	12800	-
3) Castor Planting	"	8500	2035
4) Diversion of Bajri	"	45000	2560

The Vegetable Development Scheme was introduced from the year 63-64. The seeds and seedlings of improved variety are distributed under this scheme so as to enable the cultivators to grow vegetables of better variety and in greater quantity. The area covered under distribution of such seeds and seedlings of improved variety of vegetables upto end of 63-64 was 1200 acres. The plan target for this scheme is 5000 acres.

Seedfarms were also started in the District during the first and the second five year plans. However, the number of seed farms in the District by the end of second five year plan were not adequate and provision of two seed farms in the District was made in the third five year plan. Accordingly the seed farms were started during the period 61-64, one in Surgana Block and another in Harsul Block.

Local Sector

The physical achievements of the schemes under local sector are given below:-

Item	Unit	Plan Target	Achievement from 1961 to 1964.
New Plantation under horticulture	Acres	1000	81
Rejuvenation	"	4000	1047
Side grafting	"	500	623
Bor Budding	"	500	515
Production of Compost manure	Tons	73000	203624
Green manuring	Acres	4000	760

Item	Unit	Plan target	Achievement from 1961 to 1964.
Intensive cultivation of selected			
selected crops	Acres	80000	106000
Paddy nurseries	No.	300	300
Distribution of dry farming sets	No.	790	351
Area covered under improved agronomic practices	Acres	460000	740000

Intensive cultivation of food crops has been undertaken to concentrate on selected crops in some selected areas. Almost all the paddy growing part of the District in the Western Zone has been covered under Intensive Cultivation Scheme.

Another scheme of supplying dry farming sets in Rabi Jowar areas has also been included in the plan programme under this. The financial assistance on subsidy basis is given to cultivators for purchase of iron ploughs and dry farming sets under this scheme. The eastern portion of the District where Rabi Jowar is grown is mostly benefitted by this scheme.

(b) Land Development

State Sector

Cultivation in a compact Block is more economical than in fragmented patches. Government has therefore undertaken special programme for consolidation and prevention of fragmentation of land in the first and second five year plans. Later, the programme was continued under third plan also. 140 villages and an area of 248138 acres have been covered by the end of 1963-64 as against the plan target of 186 villages and 279000 acres. One of the difficulties encountered in implementing this scheme is that the Record of Rights is not made upto date in many villages which makes the work of consolidation difficult and causes delay in its execution.

(c) Soil Conservation.

State Sector

An expenditure of Rs 14722911 has been incurred upto end of 63-64 against the plan provision of Rs 171.27 lakhs. The expenditure under this minor head of development only accounts for 69.26 % of the total expenditure under (Major)

head of 'Agricultural Programmes' and 42.32 of the total expenditure under all heads of Development.

An area of 243752 acres has been bunded during the years 61-64 as against the plan target of 260000. Similarly 5877 acres of land were brought under terracing during the years 61-64 as against the plan target of 6000 acres. The progress under Soil Conservation has been spectacular and the plan provision of Rs 171.27 lakhs is likely to be increased.

(d) Minor Irrigation

State Sector

More than half of the irrigated area in the District comes under wells. Construction of new wells and repairs to old wells and distribution of pumping sets were therefore undertaken on a large scale in the District in the third five year plan.

By the end of 1963-64, 3399 were constructed against the plan target of 4400 wells. 809, out of the plan target of 2000 pumping sets were also distributed during the period 61-64. Financial assistance to cultivators in the form of loan and/or subsidy is made available to cultivators for construction and repairs of irrigation wells and for installation of pumping sets.

Besides this, small minor irrigation works projecting an irrigation potential of 5400 acres were also completed during the first three years of the plan.

(e) Animal Husbandry

Local Sector

Improvement of cattle is very important for agricultural development. Govt had therefore undertaken schemes for improving the cattle breed. Under Premium Bulls Scheme, 53 bulls were located during the first three years of the plan period. This scheme contemplates the location of 188 Premium Bulls during the whole plan period. Another scheme of establishment of Cattle Breeding Centres and Cattle Breeding Societies have also been undertaken in the third plan. One Breeding Centre at Dindori Block has been started under this scheme.

(f) Dairy Development

State Sector

(f) Dairy Development
State Sector

A Town Milk Supply Scheme for supply of pasturised milk to city dwellers at Nasik has been started under the third five year plan. A provision of Rs 14 lakhs has been made under this scheme. All this provision is to be utilised for construction of milk plants. The total expenditure by the end of 1963-64 was Rs 685900. The procurement and distribution target fixed for the plan period is 11400 litres per day. However, only 3375 litres of milk were supplied daily by the end of 63-64. One of the reasons for shortfall in the achievement is that the Cooperative Milk Union which supplies milk to the scheme is not executing its responsibilities properly. This and other procurement difficulties are the main reasons for such a shortfall in the achievement. It has been suggested that the sale of unpasturised milk in the City should be prohibited by Special Legislation so that the scheme will get adequate quantity of milk for supplying it to city dwellers. It may be pointed out that the pasturised milk in sealed bottles is in great demand in the city. The unpaturised milk sold in the city is mostly aldurated and is also sold at high price.

In order to help help the above scheme, another scheme of providing incentives to milk-producers in the villages round about the city, in the form of loan/subsidy for purchase of milrh cattle has also been undertaken. Out of the total provision of Rs 3.08 lakhs, an amount of Rs 2,86,000 has been spent during the period ending 31-3-64.

(g) Forest
State Sector

Plantation programmes were extensively undertaken in the third plan for preserving and enriching the forests. The physical achievements upto the end of 1963-74 under this head are shown below:-

Item	Unit	Plan	Achievement
		target 61-66.	61-64
1/- Plantation of valuable trees	-No-Acree	450	192
2/- Afforestation for Soil Conservation	Acres	6900	1072

Item	Unit	Plan target 61-66	Achieve- ment 61-64
3/- Development of pastures in the forest	Acres	1200	774
4/- Fencing for pastures	miles	9	3½

Forest have great potential wealth and should receive special attention. Government has therefore undertaken various schemes under third plan for its development. However, the achievements as shown above fall short of the target fixed.

(h) Fisheries

State Sector

Nasik District is completely land-locked and only inland fisheries is possible in lakes, rivers, and tanks.

Stocking of carp fry in the tanks is one of the fishery activities undertaken in the plan schemes. By the end of 63-64, 48000 carp fry were supplied to the Village Panchayats for stocking them in tanks. However the general response of the rural local bodies to this activity has not been so encouraging.

There is also another scheme of supply on subsidy basis nylon, hemp, and cotton twine to the fishermen. There has also been practically very poor response to this scheme from the fishermen.

(i) Warehousing and Marketing

State Sector

For regulation of markets, and proper supervision, Govt. has undertaken schemes for development of agricultural marketing and development of grading.

6 Market Committees were assisted with loan and 8 Market Committees with subsidy by the end of 63-64. 4 Grading units/one supervisory unit were also started during the period 61-64 for improving the grading technique in Agricultural Marketing and for effective supervision over the transactions.

II Cooperation and Community Development

State Sector

The plan outlay for Cooperation is Rs 19.37

19.37 lakhs and the expenditure incurred under the first three years is Rs 1330831.

The physical targets achieved under this head are shown below:-

Item	Unit Plan Achievement	
	61 to 66.	61 to 64
1/- Advancing of Long term credit	Rs lakhs. 232	30
2/- Share Capital to C.F.A.	" 14	8
3/- Advancing of short term credit	" 405	214
4/- Advancing of medium term credit	" 46	49
5/- Opening of new braches of Land Development Bank	No. 3, 9	24
6/- New branches of C.F.A.	No. 4	9
7/- Membership to be increased	No. 92000	20000

The achievement for short term credit was to the extent of nearly 50 percent. during the first three years, and the achievement for medium term credit has exceeded the target by the end of first three years only. However the achievement for long term credit Rs 30 lakhs is much less and falls short to a considerable extent of the plan target of Rs 232 lakhs. The increase in membership also during the first three years was only 20000 against the plan target of 96000.

9 new barches of each of Land Development Bank and Central Financing Agencies were opened up during the first three years, exceeding far beyond the plan target of 3 and 4 branches respectively. It may be pointed out that the activities of the Land Development Bank increased considerably during the first two years of the plan period because of taking over the work of advancing the loans sanctioned by Government for well irrigation under the minor irrigation programmes of the third plan. This necessitated--necessitated opening of new branches in various parts of the District. Similarly with the increasing of credit facilities through cooperative societies, new branches of Central Financing Agencies were required to be started in the District so as to enable the cooperative societies in the District to receive ~~finane~~ finance easily. The plan target of 4 barches has there-fore been far exceeded during the first three years only.

There were 9 new branches in the District by the end of 63-64.

Besides this, schemes for development of cooperative marketing and for organising and developing cooperative farming societies were also undertaken in the plan programme. 2 marketing societies were started thus fulfilling the proposed plan target of 2 during the first three years of the plan. The construction of godowns was also undertaken under these schemes. The number of Godowns started are given below:-

	Plan Target,	Achievement upto 31-3-64.
1/- Rural Godowns No.	60	14
2/- Large Godowns No.	1	2
3/- Medium Godowns No.	5	5

The achievement for rural godowns viz. 14 falls short of the plan target of 60 whereas the achievement for Large Godowns is double the plan target, and the achievement for ~~fer~~ for medium godowns has fulfilled the plan target.

Organising of Cooperative Farming Societies in Pilot as well as outside Pilot areas was also undertaken in the programme. 9 cooperative farming societies were organised in pilot area against the plan target of 10, and 14 outside the pilot areas against the plan target of 22.

(b) Community Development

Local Sector

Community Development Programme forms the important part of the Plan. There were 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ Blocks (of CPA Size) in the District by the end of 63-64.

III Small Scale Industries

State Sector

A scheme of organising hand-loom weavers' societies was undertaken in the programme. Only 3 such societies were organised during the period ending 31-3-64 against the plan target of 10. It may be pointed out that the powerloom industry has almost taken over the handloom industry and hence there is no much scope for this scheme.

IV Road Development

Local Sector

The achievement under this head are shown

below:-

1/- Construction of new roads	25½ miles of District Roads. (Plan Target 129 miles)
2/- Improvement of existing roads	31 miles
3/- Cross Drainage	17 miles
4/- Bridges	2
5/- Rural roads	86 miles (Plan Target 166 miles)
6/- Road in Sugarcane Areas	16¾ miles.

It may be pointed out that the achievement under item (6) has been made by Buildings and Communications Deptt under State Sector. There was no achievement from Local Sector under the scheme of constructing roads in the Sugarcane Areas.

V Social Services

(a) General Education

State Sector

A scheme of development and opening of technical schools has been undertaken for promoting technical education. No new technical school has been opened up during- under this scheme. However the two technical schools one at Nasik and other at Malegaon have been taken up for development under this scheme.

Local Sector

The achievements of Local Sector schemes under this head are given below:-

Item	Unit	Plan Target	Achievement upto 31-3-64.
1/- Class Rooms in the Primary School Buildings	No.	205	40
2/- Teachers benefitted under Pension Scheme	No.	3700	(The work of obtaining options from teachers was in progress by the end of 63-64.)
3/- Loanees under the scheme of scholarships.	No.	46	2
4/- Teachers benefitted under basic training programme	No.	51	-

(b) Medical and Nursing

State Sector

Completion of buildings for Cottage and District Hospitals has been undertaken under the progr-

programme of Medical and Nursing. There is one Cottage Hospital at Kalwan in this District, and construction and of few rooms and staff quarters was undertaken under this scheme. The work was nearing completion by the end of 63-64.

Starting of a Blood Bank has also been taken up in the scheme of 'Expansion of Medical Facilities in Hospitals'. The Blood Bank was started and is functioning satisfactorily.

(c) Public Health

State Sector

Eradication of malaria and of tuberculosis and extension of family planning services have been undertaken under this head. The scheme of malaria eradication programme has achieved spectacular progress and the plan provision of this scheme is likely to be increased.

The physical achievements under this head are given below:-

Item	Unit	Plan Target	Achievement upto 63-64.
1/- Houses sprayed with DDT.	lakhs	35	33 (1st round)
	"	35	32 (2nd ")
	"	0.73	0.63 (3rd round)
2/- Cases detected examined for detection of malaria	No.	Not fixed	38388
3/- Cases found positive	No.	Not fixed	1126
4/- Establishment of mobile vascetomic unit.	No.	1	1
5/- Vasectomy operations performed	No.	8000	4018

Local Sector

For development and proper functioning of Primary Health Centres a scheme regarding ' Primary Health Centres has been taken up under the Public Health Programme, with a plan provision of Rs 1.99 lakhs. An amount of Rs 32,468 has been spent during the first ~~the first~~ three years ending 31-3-64.

Another scheme of vaccination against small pox has also been taken up for eradication of small pox. The achievements during the three years ending 31-3-64 are given below:

	Target 61-66	Achievement 61-64
1/- Number of vaccinators appointed	21	85
2/- Number of vaccinations (in lakhs) etc	18.55	12.61
(d) <u>Water Supply and Drainage</u>		

For completion of spill-over works of second plan, a scheme of village well water supply has been undertaken under the plan programme. The work of 34 well works were in progress by the end of 63-64.

For supplying water to big villages, one village water supply scheme was started and was in progress by the end of 63-64.

(e) Housing

State Sector

For enabling Low Income Group people, a scheme of Low Income Group Housing Societies was included under the programme. A provision of Rs 2,35,000 has been made and out of this, an amount of Rs 1600 was spent during the period ending 31-3-64.

Another scheme of Extension of Village Gaothans and provision of house sites was undertaken. 15 villages out of the plan target of 100 villages were covered upto the period ending 31-3-64.

Local Sector

A Village Housing Project Scheme has also been included in the plan. The plan target of constructing 596 houses has been fixed. The work of providing houses under this scheme was in progress by the end of 63-64.

(f) Social Welfare

State Sector

A scheme for welfare of women and children in backward areas is included in the plan. Welfare Extension Projects are started in selected areas of Backward tracts under this scheme. Balwadis and women organisations are started and run under this scheme.

(g) Labour and Welfare Labour Welfare

For providing facilities in technical and vocational training, development of Industrial Training Institute has been taken up and a provision of Rs 8.45 lakhs has been made for the same. The expenditure inc-

incurred under this scheme during the period ending 31-3-64. was Rs 225476 and its intake capacity has been raised to 248 against the plan target of 292.

(B) Community Development

Community Development Programme has been included in the Plan as one of the schemes. However, the Block Agency created under the first and second five year plans is utilised for many other schemes-activities besides execution of CD/NES Programme.

There were 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ Blocks of CPA Size in the District by the end of 1963-64. The ~~are~~ detailed particulars of these Blocks as on 31-3-64 are given below:-

Name of Block	Block	Month and year of inauguration	Size
1/-	Kalwan	April 57	1
2/-	Dindori	October 59	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3/-	Nasik	April 60	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4/-	Igatpuri	April 61	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5/-	Nandgaon	October 61	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6/-	Yeola	April 62	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
7/-	Chandor	April 62	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
8/-	Niphad	October 62	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
9/-	Malegaon	October 55	3
10/-	Baglan	Baglan Part I May 56	$\frac{3}{4}$
		Baglan Part II October 53	1
		Mulher T.D. (carved out)	1
11/-	Peint	Peint April 57	1
		Harsul April 58	1
		(T.D. from 1-4-63)	
12/-	Surgana	Suragana April 58	1
		(T.D. from Oct.63)	
13/-	Sinnar	Sinnar April 63	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total CPA units			22 $\frac{3}{4}$

Various activities under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Reclamation, and Health and Rural Sanitation, Education, Social Education, Communication, Rural Housing and Housing for Project Staff are carried on under Community Development Programme.

A brief review of the Block activities and the strength of Block Staff is given below:-

Block Personnel

The position of staff in the Blocks in Nasik District as on 31-3-64 with percentage to the sanctioned strength was as shown below:-

Designation	Number as on 31-3-64.	% to the sanctioned strength.
B.D.O.	11	92
Gramsevak	211	98
Gramsevika	24	65
Extension Officer (Agri)	15	88
Extension Officer (A.H.)	10	77
Veterinary Doctor	1	50
E.O. (Coop)	18	90
E.O. (Ind)	10	77
E.O. (V.P)	12	100
S.E.O. (M)	7	58
S.E.O. (F)	8	66
Overseer	15	83
Medical Officer	7	58
Sanitary Inspector	7	64
Compounder	5	45
Stockmen	17	85
Lady Health Visitor	5	55
Midwife	29	76
Progress Assistant	4	30

It will be seen from above that the staff of the following category was in much startage.

1/- ~~Progre~~- Progress Assistant

2/- Compounder

The categories of staff having sortage to the extent of 50 to 75 percent are shown below:-

1/- Gramsevika, 2/- Veterinary Doctors, ~~3/-~~

3/- S.E.O.(M), 4/- S.E.O. (F), 5/- Medical Officer

6/- Sanitary Inspector, 7/- Lady Health Visitor.

Government Expenditure

The expenditure incurred by the Blocks during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 is shown below:-

Year	Expenditure incurred in C.D. Blocks (excluding committed expenditure on staff retained on old NES Pattern)	
1961-62	Figs: '000 Rs	2550
1962-63	" "	2547
1963-64	" "	2 ** ** 3722

The progress of expenditure indicates the progress of the Block and hence the Blocks are classified into A, B, and C categories on the basis of prorata expenditure. The ranges of percentages into which the Blocks are classified are shown below:-

Category	Blocks which have not completed 1st year of Stage I	Blocks which have completed 1st year of Stage I
A	50 % and above	75 % and above
B	25 to 50 %	50 to 75 %
C	Below 25 %	Below 50 %

The classification of each Stage I Block in the District as on 31-3-64 is given below:-

Name of Block	Expenditure Class and % to prorata
Dindori	B 72.7
Nasik	A 81.9
Igatpuri	B 71.1
Nandgaon	A 76.8
Yeola	C 45.5
Chandor	Not reported
Niphad	B 66.2

Physical Achievements

Activities under various sectors of Development are carried on in the Blocks. The following table shows the performance of the District as a whole. The average achievement as on 31-3-64 per Block of one GPA Pattern unit for certain items are worked out and shown in this table.

Item	Unit	Average achievement as on 31-3-64.
1/- Improved seed distributed	B Mds	16
2/- Fertilizers distributed	"	2652
3/- Compost pits dug	No.	120
4/- Pedigree Bulls supplied	No.	0.64
5/- Improved birds supplied	No.	22.8

Item	Unit	Average achievement as on 31-3-64.
6/- Animals castrated	No.	58.9
7/- Additional area irrigated	Acres	162
8/- Land reclaimed	Acres	26
9/- Area bunded	Acres	1519
10/- Primary Health Centres started	No.	0.05
11/- Soakage pits constructed	No.	13
12/- Drinking water wells constructed	No.	4.51
13/- Literacy Centres started	No.	8.28
14/- Adults made literate.	No.	820
15/- Reading Rooms and libraries started	No.	0.23
16/- Youth Clubs started	No.	0.60
17/- Farmers' Unions started	No.	-
18/- Mahila Samitis started	No.	1
19/- New Kacha roads constructed fur.		10
20/- People's contribution collected	Rs '000	12.3

As in the case of expenditure, the classification of all Blocks on the basis of Index Number worked out is also done. Such classification done for each Block in the District as on 31-3-64 is shown below:-

<u>Block</u>	<u>Gen. Index</u>	<u>Achievement Class</u>
Kalwan	140	A
Dindori	155	A Special
Nasik	157	A Special
Igatpuri	109	A
Nandgaon	159	A Special
Yeola	258	A Special
Chandor	258 149	A
Niphad	157	A Special
Malegaon	256	A Special
Baglan Part II	357	A Special
Baglan Part I	181	A Special
Peint	107	A
Harsul	77	A
Surgana	90	A.

Out of 14 Block Administrative units 8 were in A Special category and 6 in A category. There was no Block in B and C category as on 31-3-64 in the District.

CHAPTER XIIPRICES

The level prices determines the cost of living at a given place. The demand also affects the changes in prices in the case of many commodities. To check the price level perennially, a regular weekly collection of prices at District Head Quarters was introduced by the Bureau of Econ. and Statistics. The price collection was limited in scope in as much as only one shop was selected per commodity, which may not be necessarily the prevailing price throughout the city. To this end the prices were taken to be indicative and not representative in the fullest sense. This price line is continued to be observed since November 1962 when Govt. realised the urgency to hold the price line at the time of national emergency. A number of commodities (about 100) from various groups were included taken up for observation. The following paragraphs give an account of movement of prices during the year 1963, the agricultural conditions, and arrival and off-take of material goods.

The agricultural season

Rains started late in all the Districts of Bombay Division. Further the first spell of monsoon was followed by a prolonged break which caused much anxiety to cultivators. The break was followed by scanty rains which affected the Kharif crops to some extent. However, during December 1962, the rains were adequate for Rabi crops.

The delayed rains delayed the sowing more operations. The growth of crops was comparatively/satisfactory than that in other adjoining Districts of Dhulia and Jalgaon. In Rabi season also, the position was satisfactory in Nasik and Jalgaon Districts.

Area sown and crops prospects

The variations in the area sown under Paddy, Bajri, Kharif Jowar were negligible when compared to earlier years. ~~The crop of wheat~~ A slight increase in the area under wheat and pulses and a decrease in the area under ground-nut and cotton was observed.

Production

The production of rice was comparatively less, although there was increase in the production of

wheat and Bajri. The crop of paddy and cotton was slightly attacked by pests and diseases; however no damage was reported on this account. Inadequate supply of fodder was anticipated due to late monsoon, but the condition came to normal after receipt of rains in the later months. The cattle condition was normal.

Trend of prices of agricultural commodities

Cereals

The prices of rice, wheat, jowar were almost constant during the year. A slight decrease in prices was observed in February and March due to fresh arrivals. Bajra ruled firm throughout the year with slight increase towards the end of the year.

Pulses

All the pulses showed a steady trend followed by an increase during the later part of the year. In March 1963 the prices of all the pulses were slightly reduced due to fresh arrivals. The prices of Udid were however firm throughout the year.

Sugar and Gur

The prices of D grade sugar increased by 12 paises in all the fair price shop. The fluctuations in the prices of Gur were erratic and increased finally, which was due to insufficient supply and more offtake by consumers for fear of shortage later on.

Edible Oils

Upward trendⁱⁿ the prices of Vanaspati and ground-nut oil was noticed during the year. This was due to decrease in supply against constant demand.

Meat, Fish and Eggs

The prices of meat, fish and eggs were almost constant except some minor fluctuations.

Fruits and Vegetables

Among these, the prices of plantains and oranges had a rising trend throughout the year. Potatoes and onions were firm throughout the year and closed at a higher level.

Among the condiments, the prices of turmeric were almost constant throughout the year while those of dry coriander and dry chillies represented an upward trend. Although prices of kerosene increased in the middle of the year, the corresponding rise in coal and fire-wood was temp-

orary and restored to normal within 3 months.

Among clothing, Dhoti, saree, shirting, and coating represented a steady trend throughout the year. In other items like soap, pan, bidir etc. the prices were constant, while tobacco, supari, cigarettes, hair-oil recorded moderate rise.

The following table showing prices of some selected commodities will give an idea of price level during the year 1963.

Item	Variety	Unit	Price during	
			Dec. 62	Dec. 63
			Rs	Rs
Rice	Medium Surti Kolam	Kg	0.79	0.92
Wheat	Medium Yellow local	Kg	0.65	0.65
Jowar	White local	Kg.	0.50	0.47
Bajra	Local medium	Kg.	0.51	0.53
Gram	Local	Kg.	0.53	0.56
Tur	Local oiled	Kg.	0.88	1.09
Sugar	D grade	Kg.	1.12	1.25
Gur	Local medium	Kg.	0.68	1.00
Ground-nut oil	Local Mill	Kg.	2.12	2.00
Vanaspoti	Suryamukhi	Kg.	3.00	3.15
Goat meat	Local	Kg.	3.00	3.00
Fresh fish	Imported	Kg.	2.25	2.50
Dry chillies	Local whole	Kg.	2.50	2.81
Dry corander	Local	Kg.	-	1.50
Potato	Khed	Kg.	0.42	0.62
Plantains	Bhusaval	Doz.	0.31	0.37
Kerosene	Burma shell	Kg.litre	0.32	0.42
Firewood	Local	40 Kg.	3.50	3.00
Dhoti	Finlay 9 x 50	Pair	20.00	22.00
Saree	Nagpur Jari Patti	Pair		
		Single	36.00	38.00
Shirting	Binny 29" width	Metre	2.25	2.25
Coating	Binny 29" width	Metre	-	2.40
Hairoil	Swastic small	1 Bottle	1.50	1.62
Soap	501 Bar	Single	1.50	1.50
Tobacco	Kurnul	Kg.	3.25	4.75
Supari	Mangrul large	Kg.	8.00	8.25

It will be seen from the above table that on the whole the prices of many of the commodities were fairly constant but it was felt that the market had upward tendency as the months passed by.

CHAPTER XIII

....xxx MISCELLANEOUS ~~xxx~~ ...

13.1 Police and Crime Statistics

The total police force in the District during each year 1961 to 1963 is shown below:-

	1961	1962	1963
Number of superintendents	1	1	1
Number of asstt & superintendents	-	2 1	1
Number of deputy superintendents	2	2	2
Number of police inspectors	5	5	5
Number of police sub-inspectors	59	59	61
Number of head constables	395	420	438
Number of constables	1641	1643	1670

The total number of head constables has increased from 395 in 1961 to 438 in 1963 (about 11 %) and the total number of constables has increased from 1641 in 1961 to 1670 in 1963 (about 2 %). There was therefore practically no so much increase in the total police force of the District during the period from 1961 to 1963.

The average number of persons per constable as at the end of 1963 was roughly about 1110, which shows that one constable has to look after on an average for about 1110 persons.

The total number of cognizable crimes reported during the years 1961, 1962, and 1963 were 10636, 6922, and 7265 respectively, and the total number of non-cognizable crimes reported during the years 1962 and 1963 was 10918 and 12353 respectively. These are the only reported crimes; there might be many un-noticed crimes. However, taking the above number of crimes, there were during 1963 4 cognizable crimes per 1000 persons, and 7 non-cognizable crimes per 1000 persons in the District.

There were 61 police sub-inspectors during 1963 and the average numbers of cognizable and non-cognizable crimes committed and reported in that year were /per police 119 and 202. One police sub-inspector has, as seen from above sub-inspector to deal with and take action on an average 119 cognizable and

202 non-cognizable crimes in a year.

The nature of crimes committed during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 in the District are briefly described below:-

<u>Nature of crime</u>	<u>Number of crimes committed and reported</u>		
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Rioting	25	26	25
Murders	60	53	44
House breaking	353	431	426
Robbery	52	45	41
Cheating	28	32	40
Breach of trust	87	112	115

It will be seen from above that except robbery and murders, the number of crimes committed shows an increasing trend. The cases of cheating have increased from 28 in 1961 to 40 in 1963 i.e. to the extent of 43 percent. The number of breach of trust ^{has} also increased /cases of to the extent of 32 percent during the same period. The cases of housebreaking have also increased to the extent of 21 percent during the above period.

The cases of murders and robberies have, however, decreased during this period from 60 to 44 i.e. to the extent of 23.3 percent and from 52 to 41 i.e. to the extent of 21 percent respectively. The number of murders for every two lakhs of population was approximately 5 during the year 1963 and the number of cases of robbery per lakh of population was approximately 2.

The areas of Nasik, Igatpuri and Malegaon Talukas have a large proportion of crimes like murders than other talukas. Out of the total murders committed during the years 1961, 1962, and 1963 viz. 60, 53, and 44, 6, 10 and 3 murders occurred in Nasik Taluka during 1961, 1962, and 1963 respectively, 11, 9 and 7 murders occurred in Malegaon Taluka during 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively, and 9, 9 and 4 murders occurred in Igatpuri Taluka during 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively. The number of housebreaking cases during the above years in the District and in Nasik and Malegaon Talukas are shown below:-

Number of house-breaking

	<u>Number of house breaking cases</u>		
	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>
Nasik District (Total)	353	431	426
Nasik Taluka	91	143	134
Malegaon Taluka	34	68	68

There were also more cases of robbery, cheating and breach of trust in Nasik and Malegaon Talukas than elsewhere in the District in other Talukas.

	<u>Total number of cases in the District</u>		
	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>
Robbery	52	45	41
Cheating	28	32	40
Breach of trust	87	112	115

	<u>Total number of cases in Nasik and Malegaon Talukas together (out of those in the District)</u>		
	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>
Robbery	16	14	8
Cheating	28	32	27
Breach of trust	47	43	59

The numbers of cheating cases in Nandgaon Taluka were also 6, 1 and 5 during 1961, 1962, and 1963 respectively, which were more than those in other Talukas.

Three possible reasons for high proportion of crimes in Nasik and Malegaon Talukas may be :

1/-/ Comparatively high proportion of population in these two Talukas. / Comparatively

The population of Nasik and Malegaon Talukas as per 1961 census was 6.40 lakhs out of the total population 18.55 lakhs in the District.

2/- Big urban centres

There are big urban centres in these Talukas in which industrial and commercial activities are carried on a large scale.

3/- Immigration of outsiders especially refugees

The population of Malegaon City has increased abnorm-

ally during the past decade 1951 to 1961. The factor that contributed towards this is, among other things, immigration of outsiders. The element of criminal tendencies is found more in outsiders i.e. those who are not established and have immigrated with the intention of earning money for livelihood, than those who are established and are permanent residents.

The reason for high proportion of cheating cases in Nandgaon Taluka may also be, among other things, due to the fact that there are two big urban centres viz. Manmad and Nandgaon which are important Railway Stations with heavy traffic.

13.2 Judicial Statistics

The total original civil cases decided by the courts in the District were 4412, 4169, and 4596 respectively during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 and the total original criminal cases decided were 54585, 71056 and 72283 respectively during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. It is seen from this that the numbers of criminal cases decided during 62-63 and 63-64 were more than that decided during the year 61-62 by about 50 percent.

The total number^s of appellate cases decided by the courts in the District during the three years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 were 437, 632 and 684 in civil matters and 847, 786 and 639 in criminal matters.

13.3 Journals and Presses

There were 59, 66 and 75 printing presses in the District during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 respectively. The number of presses had increased from 59 to 75 during the above three years.

Total number^s of Marathi and Urdu dailies and journals issued in the District are shown below:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Marathi</u>				
	Dailies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies
61-62	1	7	1	4	2
62-63	1	7	1	4	2
63-64	1	8	1	4	2

There were only 3 Urdu weeklies issued in the District during the above three years.

There was only one/daily viz. 'gaokari' in the District during the above period. It is widely read both in urban and rural areas in the District.

13.4 Cinema and Tamashas

There were 29, 30 & 30 stationary cinema theatres during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 in the District. Besides this, there were also 5 mobile cinema theatres during the years 61-62 to 62-63. The cinema movies are the main source of entertainment tax. The receipts due to entertainment tax increased from 6.38 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs 9.36 lakhs in 1963-64 i.e. to the extent of 50 percent which shows that the cinemas have become more popular during the period from 1961-62 to 1963-64 and thus- and the audience has increased in the same proportion.

The number of stationary theatres per 2 lakhs of population in the District was about 3. Most of the theatres are located in urban areas and very very few in rural areas. This average will be more if calculated exclusively for urban areas.

Besides cinema theatres mobile tamasha parties also provide entertainment to the people both in rural and urban areas. The tamashas are generally held at the time of big annual fairs. There were no permanent tamasha theatres in the District during the period 1961 to 1963.

13.5 Fairs

There are many annual fairs held in the District. All the fairs are held on religious grounds. Some of the important fairs having congregation of 5 thousands or more are listed below:-

Taluka	Place of fair.	Name of the fair and the day on which held	Average congregation
Baglan	Nampur	Devi, held on Magh 8/15	10000
	Satana	Yeshwantrao Maharaj, held on Marga V/11	30000
Igatpuri	Taked	Mahashivaratra, held on Mahashivaratra Day	6000
	Ankai	Agasti Rishi, held on Shraavan Somvar	15000
	Bokate	Bhairavanath, held on Chaitra V/8	13000

Taluka	Place of fair	Name of fair and the day on which held	Average Congregation.
Sinnar	Maral Kh.	Khandoba, held on Magh V/I	5000
	Nandur Shingote	Renuka Devi, held on Pausa S/15	5000
Nasik	Nasik City	Ramnavami, held on Chaitra 9	50000
	Trimbak	Nivruttinath, held on Pausa V/11	50000
Malegaon	Chandanpuri	Khandoba, held on Pausa 16	10000
Niphad	Naitale	Mhasoba, held on Pausa 15	20000
	Khedlezunge	Ramnavami, held on Chaitra S/9	5000
	Vinchur	Shanishwar, held on Shivaratri Magh V/14	5000
Dindori	Kasbe Vani	Saptashringi, held on Chaitra 5	50000
	Shindwad	Chandera, held on Chaitra 15	6000
Kalwan	Kanashi	Pancha Pandava, held on Magh V/11	5000
	Saptashringi-gad.	Saptashringi, held on Ashwin S/1	50000
	Sule	Sidhyeshwar, held on Magh V/14	5000
Peint	Peint	Khandoba, held on Phalgun V/15	10000
Nandgaon	Manmad	Shiv, held on Magh V/14	5000
	Pardhadi	Shani Yatra, held on Shani Amavashya 30	50000
	Bolthan	Waghoba, held on Margh 15	10000
Chandor	Vadner	Bhairavanath, held on Chaitra S/14	25000
	Chandor	Devi, held on Navaratra	30000

The Ramnavami and Nivarutti fairs held at Nasik City and Trimbak are the biggest fairs in the District. Next to them are the Vani and Saptashringi fairs held in Dindori and Kalwan Taluka.

The passenger traffic to and from these places increases overwhelmingly and additional transport arrangement to meet the traffic pressure has to be made. It may be mentioned here that the transport arrangement made for reducing the traffic pressure is many times

inadequate and the people have to wait in long queue to get their tickets.

The local bodies like Municipalities and Village Panchayats in which the fairs are held levy pilgrim tax and get considerable revenue thereby. The rate of pilgrim tax levied by Nasik Municipality is Rs 0.25 per head and that by Trimbak Municipality Rs 0.50. per head.

At the time of annual fairs many people come from different parts of the country and adequate health and sanitary measures have to be taken. The dangers from the polluted water, flies, patients suffering from various diseases etc. to the health of the people are most common at the places of such fairs. The various types of epidemics especially cholera, generally break out from the places of fairs. The incidence of epidemics has however been reduced to some extent by various health and sanitary measures taken by the local bodies and Government.

13.6 Employment, Employment Exchange Statistics,

Employment Market Information

There is one Sub-Regional Employment Exchange at Nasik, which registers candidates for employment and suggests various types of employment to them. The total number of persons registered during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 are shown below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Registrations</u>
61-62	13616
62-63	14565
63-64	13964

The total number^s of placements during the above three years are shown below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of placements</u>
61-62	2450
62-63	2473
63-64	2507

The total numbers of persons on live register as on 31st March 62, 63, and 63 were 14492, 16997 and 14704 respectively.

The general trend in the employment position during these years is upward. There was increase in the level of employment due to the expansion of the activities of the Defence Project Divisions and due to recruitment undertaken by the Zilla Parishad, Nasik.

There was dearth of technical hand in the District both in the private and public sectors during the period from 61 to 64. The major ~~xx~~ types of technical personnel for which shortage was experienced are the following:

<u>Public Sector</u>	<u>Private Sector</u>
Draughtsman (Civil)	Social Worker (Male)
Fitter Armourer	Motor Mechanic
Engineer (Civil, Mech. & Elec.)	Fitter
Carpenter	Storekeeper
Social Worker (Female)	Electrician
Accountants.	

13.7 Financial Statistics

Banking Statistics

There were 26, 25 and 25 scheduled banks, 29, 34, and 36 provincial and district cooperative banks in the District during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 respectively.

Banking businesses was formerly carried on under private sector. However, due to encouragement given by Govt. to the cooperative activities, cooperative banks have also been opened during the recent years. District Central Cooperative Banks have been started in each District. There is a District Central Cooperative Bank at Nasik with its branches at all the important places in the District. The Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank supplies finance to the District Central Cooperative Banks which in turn supplies finance to the Agricultural Credit, Multipurpose, and Service Cooperative Societies in the District. The finance supplied by the Nasik District Central Cooperative Bank to the individual societies during 61-62 to 63-64 was of the order of about Rs 350 to 370 lakhs, and its working capital was of the order of Rs 443 to 460 lakhs.

is

One Land Mortgage Bank was also functioning in the District. Its activities were carried on a very small scale before the second five year plan. But later, ~~these this-~~ the Land Mortgage Banks were given sufficient encouragement to play their role during proper the second five year plan. Most of the ~~works~~ for Soil loans

Conservation, ~~Works~~ construction of irrigation wells and installation of pumping sets in the District are advanced through Land Mortgage Banks.

The total numbers of scheduled and cooperative banks in the District were 55, 59, and 61 during the years 61-62, 62-63, and 63-64. The average number of banks per lakh of population was about 3.

Small Savings

The gross collection of small savings during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 in the District were Rs 162, 162 and 161 lakhs respectively showing a decrease of Rs 1 lakh from the year 62-63 to 63-64. There were however much withdrawals during these three years viz. Rs 133, 146 and 142 lakhs so that the net collection for the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 was Rs 29, 16, and 19 lakhs.

The small savings investors are generally poor and middle class people who have been hard hit due to increase in prices of all commodities from the year 1962. The increase in trend in the withdrawal may possibly be due to increase in the prices.

Land Revenue

The demand of fixed Land Revenue in the District during 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 was Rs. 21.41, 21.08 and 22.93 lakhs respectively. The average demand for 63-64 per cultivator on the basis of 1961 Census figures was Rs 4.67 and the average demand per acre of net cultivated area was Rs approximately Re 1.00.

The highest ~~XXXX~~ L.R. Demand in the District is in Niphad Taluka and next to it in order comes Malegaon Taluka. The lowest L.R. Demand is recorded in the case of Surgana Mahal.

The total remission granted during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 was Rs 24214/-, 24390/- 37575/- respectively showing an increase during the year 63-64 to the extent of about 55 percent over 61-62 figures.

The total suspension allowed in the District during the ~~the~~ years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 were respectively Rs 203520, 148745, and 405555. There was also much rise in the suspension of 63-64. The amount suspended for 63-64 was double that for 61-62. Out of the amount suspended viz. 405555 during 63-64, Sinnar Taluka alone accounted for Rs 252707. The remaining amount was suspended in Niphad, Chander, ~~Yedda~~, Malegaon.

Baglan and Nandgaon Talukas.

The total collection of Land Revenue during the years ending 31st March 62, 63, and 64 was Rs 1912162, Rs 1934287, and 1846772 respectively; and the arrears during these years were Rs 658, Rs 880, and 2480 showing an increase in the amount of arrears.

Income from Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax and Excise

The receipts due to sales tax is given below

Year	Receipts
61-62	2536404
62-63	2620350
63-64	3077432

These figures show an upward trend of receipt from the year 61-62 to 63-64 which shows that the sales have also increased in the same proportion. The receipt of Sales Tax per person in the District for 63-64 was Rs 1.66.

The receipts due to Entertainment Tax during the above three years ending 31-3-62, 31-3-63 and 31-3-64 were Rs 637733, Rs 760716 and Rs 956027 respectively. There was an increase in the 63-64 figure over 61-62 figure to the extent of 50 percent.

The receipt due to excise in the District were Rs 160417, 209176, and 134622 during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 showing increase from the year 61-62 to 62-63 and 63-64- 62-63-to-63-64. decrease from 62-63 to 63-64.

Registration of documents and value transferred

The total number of documents registered has increased from ~~the year 61-62-to~~ the 61-62 figure viz. 18458 to 18368 in 62-63 and 27294 in 63-64 showing an increase to the extent of 50 percent in the year 63-64. The value of property transferred by sale was Rs 206 lakhs in 61-62, Rs 231 lakhs in 62-63 and Rs 266 lakhs in 63-64. The increase in the value of property transferred during 63-64 over that in 61-62 was only to the extent of 29 % as against 50 % increase in the number of documents registered. This shows that the average value of property transferred per document during 63-64 was much less than that during 61-62..

13.8 Life Insurance Statistics

The activities of the Life Insurance Corporation has increased during ~~past-years~~ past few years. There were 6498, 6683 and 6326 insured policies in the District during the years 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64. The average number of policies insured per 10000 persons in the District during 63-64 was 34. The amount insured during 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 was Rs 256.81, 284.05, and 281.32 lakhs respectively showing an upward trend from 61-62 to 63-64.

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.....
District Statistical Abstract
of Nasik District
1962-63 & 1963-64
.....

District Statistical Abstract

Nasik District

1962-63 & 1963-64

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DISTRICT AT A GLANCE:

1963-64.

1. Average Rainfall	1022 M.M.	19. No. of hospitals.	20
2. Minimum Temperature.	4.3 ⁰ c.	20. No. of beds.	678
3. Maximum Temperature.	41.1 ⁰ c.	21. Average daily no. of people served by each dispensary or hospital	Annual
4. Area in Sq. miles	6013 Sq.M.	1) Outdoor.	9506
Area in acres.	38.65 lakhs	ii) Indoof.	515
5. Forest area acres.	8,43 lakhs	22. Birth rate per '000	37
6. Population		23. Death rate per '000	16
i) Males--	953531	24. No. of post offices.	357
ii) Females.	901715	No. of telegraph offices	35
iii) Total... ..	1855246	25. No. of factories.	308
iv) Rural... ..	1380264	26. <u>Cattle population (in lakhs.)</u>	
v) Urban... ..	474982	1) Cattle.	8.13
7. Density of population (per Sq. miles)	309	ii) Buffaloes.	0.95
8. Present population (1964)	20.05 Lakh	27. Agriculture implements.	
9. No. of villages. (1964)		<u>Wooden</u> <u>Iron.</u>	
1) Inhabited.	1652	1) Plough.	1.38 0.24
ii) Deserted.	7	ii) Carts.	0.70
10. No. of towns.	15	28. No. of Banks.	25
11. Average population per village (1961)	1123	29. No. of Co. op. societies.	1453
12. No. of occupied Houses (1961)		30. No. of C. D. Blocks. (as on 1-4-64)	
1) Rural.	239989	i) Stage I.	8
ii) Urban.	84538	ii) Stage II.	3
13. No. of house holds. 1961		iii) Stage III.	1
1) Rural.	246690	iv) T. D. I.	6
ii) Urban.	85888	v) T. D. II	2
14. Net area sown.		31. Mileage covered by buses (S.T.)	10742 K.m.
(Acres)	22.51 lakhs	32. Mileage covered by Railway.	216 K.m.
15. Total cropped area acres.	2399029	33. Mileage covered by roads.	2671 K.m.
16. No. of schools.		34. Entertainment Tax collected in Rs.	936087
1) Primary.	1745		
ii) Secondary.	119		
iii) Higher.	4		
iv) Special.	139		
No. of pupils			
Boys.	38297		
Girls	11962		
No. of teachers.	1765		

Statement showing rainfall and raindays for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Name of the talu ka.	January				February				March								
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963					
		Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.	Rain-fall -yda- -ys.			
1.	Baglan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	-	-	
2.	Chandor.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	
3.	Dindori.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	-	-	
4.	Igatpuri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	37	
5.	Kalwan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.12	-	-	-	1	2	
6.	Malegaon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Nandgaon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	4	11	-	-	
8.	Nasik.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Niphad.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	26	
10.	Peint.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.	Sinnar.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	
12.	Surgana.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	35	
13.	Yeola.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	1	-	1	1	4	
	Dist.Total:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.12	9	19	9	20	8	110

Continued on next.

Continued Statement No.1(Rainfall).

Sr. No.	Name of Talukas.	April						May						June					
		1961	1962		1963		1961		1962		1963		1961		1962		1963		
		Rainy days	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	Rain fall	
			-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	-yda	
			-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	-ys	
			6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
1.	Baglan.	-	-	-	-	-	4	56	5	56	-	-	7	123	3	32	-	-	
2.	Chandor.	2	3	-	-	1	13	5	79	-	-	3	66	8	120	-	-	8	150
3.	Dindori.	3	6	3	6	-	-	5	72	5	73	-	-	11	161	5	16	-	-
4.	Igatpuri.	-	-	-	-	-	4	127	3	127	1	6	18	418	7	117	22	287	
5.	Kalwan.	-	-	-	-	3	26	-	-	-	2	26	-	-	1	9	11	82	
6.	Malegaon.	-	-	-	-	-	6	57	6	57	-	-	-	-	2	16	7	106	
7.	Nandgaon.	-	-	-	-	3	48	5	37	4	37	2	24	9	131	3	98	12	113
8.	Nasik.	2	44	-	-	2	24	1	24	1	29	2	5	9	123	1	10	5	71
9.	Niphad.	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	5	37	2	10	N.A.	85	1	49	6	129
10.	Peint.	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	1	13	-	-	15	476	7	114	-	236	
11.	Sinnar.	2	11	2	12	3	6	2	21	2	21	3	38	7	168	2	14	4	135
12.	Surgana.	-	-	-	-	-	3	34	3	34	1	40	9	255	3	49	12	232	
13.	Yeola.	NA	14	-	14	-	-	NA	25	-	25	1	3	NA	123	-	58	8	205
	Dist.Total.	9	78	5	32	15	128	36	645	35	504	17	219	93	2183	35	519	95	1748

Continued on next.

Continued Statement No. J (Rainfall).

Sr. No.	Name of talukas.	July						August						September					
		1961		1962		1963		1961		1962		1963		1961		1962		1963	
		Rainy days	Rain fall	Rain -yda -ys	Rain fall -ys	Rain -yda -ys	Rain fall -ys	Rainy days	Rain fall	Rain -yda -ys	Rain fall -ys	Rainy days	Rain fall	Rain -yda -ys	Rain fall -ys	Rainy days	Rain fall	Rain -yda -ys	Rain fall -ys
1.	Baglan.	16	112	12	172	18	207	4	10	6	25	-	-	9	21	8	96	-	-
2.	Chandór.	26	201	-	118	18	207	21	47	-	-	20	102	18	45	-	-	9	12
3.	Dindori.	29	340	29	178	18	207	29	102	29	124	-	-	23	70	16	234	-	-
4.	Igatpuri.	30	1862	30	1418	31	11	31	996	31	944	31	1476	30	804	19	520	22	499
5.	Kalwan.	-	-	16	137	20	83	-	-	14	58	17	83	-	-	5	172	10	48
6.	Malegaon.	-	-	12	88	11	177	4	169	11	104	9	133	5	9	11	172	9	42
7.	Nandgaon.	20	131	16	99	17	181	4	5	13	145	19	176	12	17	16	321	8	21
8.	Nasik.	25	217	21	172	13	89	22	60	17	139	22	205	19	47	7	192	8	57
9.	Niphad.	NA.	173	21	113	16	59	NA	39	13	51	16	118	NA	35	6	99	9	31
10.	Peint.	31	1671	28	732	27	645	30	615	29	449	-	949	24	474	22	519	-	228
11.	Sinnar.	27	166	22	129	17	92	14	43	14	123	15	156	8	53	8	183	6	58
12.	Surgana.	29	719	25	720	26	374	26	368	26	261	31	788	17	301	18	460	18	211
13.	Yeola.	NA	161	-	127	13	233	NA	27	-	82	14	113	NA	16	-	113	3	8
	Dist. Total.	233	5753	232	3935	182	2155	185	2481	203	2506	194	4302	165	1892	136	3081	102	221

Continued

Continued Statement No. 1 (2. initial)

	October				November				December									
	1961	1962	1963	1967	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963						
Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)	Rain (day)		
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
0	172	1	5	-	-	-	-	3	45	-	-	1	2	2	27	-	①	
3	101	-	-	5	66	2	40	-	-	3	66	-	-	-	-	3	48	②
3	57	2	0.8	-	-	1	1	5	17	-	-	-	-	5	62	-	-	③
12	174	3	17	7	95	1	2	2	20	2	5	-	-	1	70	-	-	④
-	-	1	6	5	97	-	-	3	46	3	79	-	-	3	45	-	-	⑤
3	128	1	3	5	121	1	2	3	19	4	57	-	-	3	94	-	-	⑥
7	301	2	14	6	74	1	8	3	100	-	-	-	-	2	25	-	-	⑦
3	40	2	15	4	83	1	3	3	7	2	42	-	-	4	27	-	-	⑧
NA	61	2	3	5	72	-	-	4	10	3	22	-	-	3	53	-	-	⑨
6	25	2	75	-	69	1	16	2	15	-	84	-	-	2	44	-	-	⑩
6	107	2	4	6	31	2	17	4	117	3	32	-	-	2	21	-	-	⑪
5	157	-	-	7	83	1	2	3	36	2	25	-	-	2	50	-	-	⑫
N.A.	226	-	38	4	28	NA	6	-	33	3	25	-	-	-	37	-	-	⑬
74	1519	18	180	51	821	11	98	35	469	25	438	1	2	29	555	3	13	

Continued on next.

Continued statement No.1.(Rainfall).

Sr. No.	Name of taluka	Annual					
		1961		1962		1963	
		Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall
		-s		-ys			
				15			
1.	Baglan.	51	500	41	361	-	-
2.	Chandor.	91	640	-	-	70	725
3.	Dindori.	113	814	102	711	-	-
4.	Igatpuri.	126	3383	96	3233	117	2533
5.	Kalwan.	-	-	43	473	73	530
6.	Malegaon.	22	368	49	553	45	639
7.	Nandgaon.	62	641	63	850	67	640
8.	Nasik.	85	561	56	591	58	576
9.	Niphad.	NA	395	55	421	61	484
10.	Peint.	108	3590	93	1962	-	2211
11.	Sinnar.	68	589	58	624	59	560
12.	Surgana.	90	1837	80	1610	99	1788
13.	Yeola.	NA.	604	-	534	37	620
	Dist.Total.	816	13922	736	1925	686	10861

Source:- Mamlatdars in Nasik District.

Statement No. 2.

1961

Statement showing temperature at District Head Quarter in centigrade for the year 1961-63.

Sr.No.	Month during the year.	Mean of daily maximum.			Highest.	Mean of daily minimum.			Lowest.				
		1961	1962	1963		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963.		
1.	January.	29.7	25.9	27.6	32.1	29.8	30.5	11.7	7.9	10.3	7.5	1.1	6.6
2.	February.	29.8	29.4	31.0	36.7	34.0	33.2	10.0	11.5	10.8	4.4	9.1	8.3
3.	March.	35.8	32.4	34.1	39.5	37.2	36.0	16.8	15.7	15.1	11.3	9.1	12.9
4.	April.	36.9	35.4	35.7	41.6	40.0	38.2	20.2	18.9	18.9	15.1	10.1	13.4
5.	May.	35.1	35.3	37.1	38.0	39.6	39.0	22.5	22.6	21.0	19.1	19.4	19.2
6.	June.	29.4	30.1	32.0	34.0	33.2	34.6	22.8	22.7	22.4	20.9	21.1	21.1
7.	July.	-	26.5	27.6	-	31.0	31.4	22.2	22.4	22.2	21.1	21.5	20.1
8.	August.	27.2	25.8	26.2	27.8	28.3	28.5	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.1	20.5	20.5
9.	September.	-	26.9	27.8	-	30.1	33.2	21.2	20.5	20.3	19.1	16.6	16.8
10.	October.	28.7	31.1	31.4	31.5	32.3	34.3	17.9	16.4	18.7	12.1	12.2	14.5
11.	November.	28.9	29.4	29.2	32.0	31.6	32.5	15.8	14.0	15.7	11.8	11.1	12.2
12.	December.	26.9	26.3	28.1	29.9	29.2	33.0	11.1	12.7	11.8	7.6	9.1	6.0
Annual.		25.7	29.5	31.5	28.6	40.0	39.0	17.8	17.2	17.4	11.3	1.1	14.3
											4.4		6.0

Source:- Meteorological Department.

xxxx Statement No.2.xxxx

Statement showing temperature at Malegaon station District Nasik for the year 1961-62, 62-63 & 1963-64
(In centigrade.)

Sr. No.	Month.	Mean of daily Maximum.			Lowest.			Mean of daily Minimum.			Range.		
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
		2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	January	31.8	29.8	29.9	36.0	32.5	32.8	12.4	8.8	11.4	6.7	9.4	
2	February	32.7	31.2	34.3	37.8	36.6	36.0	10.9	12.3	13.6	3.4	9.4	
3	March	38.5	35.8	36.4	41.0	40.3	38.6	17.8	17.3	17.5	11.3	13.2	
4	April	40.4	39.4	38.7	43.8	43.0	41.5	22.1	20.4	21.3	19.1	18.5	
5	May	40.5	40.8	40.0	42.5	44.8	43.5	24.0	24.6	24.5	23.0	22.3	
6	June	35.5	38.3	38.1	39.8	39.4	39.8	23.6	24.2	24.2	21.1	21.5	
7	July	33.5	31.8	32.1	32.0	37.0	34.4	22.9	23.5	23.3	20.9	21.4	
8	August	31.2	31.4	26.2	34.1	34.6	33.7	23.1	22.5	22.8	21.7	21.0	
9	September	31.1	30.9	31.6	34.3	33.2	34.0	21.7	21.5	21.8	19.4	18.0	
10	October	31.5	32.0	33.2	35.6	34.7	36.0	18.2	17.6	19.1	12.6	12.7	
11	November	31.4	31.8	31.5	33.4	33.0	33.5	16.3	15.3	16.6	11.5	13.3	
12	December	29.5	28.6	29.7	32.4	33.4	34.5	11.8	13.6	12.4	7.6	9.5	
	Annual.	36.6	33.6	33.7	43.8	44.8	43.5	18.8	18.4	19.0	3.4	7.0	

Statement No. 3.

Statement showing land utilisation in Nasik District during the year 1960-61 to 62-63.

Sr. No.	Name of Talukas.	Total geographical area			Area under forest			Barren and uncultivable lands			Land put to non agrl. use.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1962-62	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Baglan.	399390	399390	399390	118761	118759	118759	42332	42332	42332	108	108	108
2.	Chandor.	236771	236771	236771	23904	23904	23904	31485	31485	31485	100	103	103
3.	Dindori.	326959	326959	326959	53369	53369	53369	27989	27989	27989	33	33	33
4.	Igatpuri.	252285	252285	252285	53853	53853	53853	30805	30805	30805	159	156	156
5.	Kalwan.	295214	295214	295214	97188	97188	97188	35914	35914	35914	42	42	42
6.	Malopron.	478812	478805	478805	98447	98285	98285	60246	60246	63601	421	441	537
7.	Nandradh.	269938	269938	269938	65222	65222	65252	39055	39055	39055	293	293	293
8.	Nasik.	314874	314874	312982	44478	43952	43952	57858	57858	57858	802	826	799
9.	Niphad.	260015	260015	260015	2796	2796	2796	24108	24108	24108	208	208	208
10.	Peint.	230772	230772	230772	114160	114160	114160	12705	12705	12737	18	18	18
11.	Sinnar.	331151	331151	331151	34925	34925	349225	37558	37558	37558	51	51	43
12.	Surgana.	206941	206941	206941	109637	109760	109760	6130	6130	6130	9	9	9
13.	Yeola.	262012	262012	262012	26705	26705	26705	12926	12926	12926	64	64	64
	Dist. Total:	3865014	3865014	3863115	843475	842908	842908	419111	419111	422548	2310	2357	2413

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement No.3.

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	Cultivable waste			Land under trees & groves.			Permanent pastures & grazing grounds.			Current fallows.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1962-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
✓ 1.	Baglan.	17662	17662	8954	-	-	-	1717	1717	6217	5017/	6157	3839
✓ 2.	Chandor.	10279	9313	9313	-	-	-	2337	2337	4655	2663	1222	1222
✓ 3.	Dindori.	15611	15611	15611	1065	1065	-	8068	8068	3333	8361	8471	6252
4.	Igatpuri.	271	5071	271	-	-	-	17044	17044	11644	8304	5228	5500
✓ 5.	Kalwan.	21429	10129	4874	41	41	-	1843	1843	5293	1276	5232	2076
✓ 6.	Malegaon.	10791	9909	9907	-	-	-	4316	4316	6400	5255	5706	5200
✓ 7.	Nandgaon.	5659	5629	3629	-	-	-	3326	3326	4200	2008	2169	2124
8.	Nasik.	5725	13190	12795	1210	1210	1010	11010	11010	8735	14131	12129	8023
✓ 9.	Niphad.	8730	8730	8730	-	-	-	4303	4303	3903	889	1374	529
10.	Peint.	227	112	31	1109	1109	1223	14461	14461	12525	2399	2050	1796
✓ 11.	Sinnar.	5923	7525	7281	-	-	-	4446	4446	7204	1376	2693	4737
12.	Surgana.	8772	6545	3290	-	-	-	3070	3070	1909	-	170	205
✓ 13.	Yeola.	2530	8216	7520	-	-	-	15352	15352	12248	2020	2569	2008
	Dist. Total.	122265	118652	92316	3425	3425	2233	91293	91283	94906	56228	55947	44262

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement No. 3.

Sr. Name of No. taluka.	Other fallows.			Net area sown			Gross cropped area.		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
		11			12			13	
✓ 1. Baglan.	7009	5809	6342	205884	206846	212839	226574	227193	226471
✓ 2. Chandor.	4003	4025	5796	162000	163776	159677	170081	169809	171885
✓ 3. Dindori.	13632	13816	12921	198531	198537	201438	208707	212413	212383
4. Igatpuri.	9999	7394	13019	131773	131773	137029	13494	136449	139475
✓ 5. Kalwan.	6001	7243	4887	131480	137582	144940	153853	160309	158687
✓ 6. Malegaon.	5363	6164	5721	293973	293655	289152	319423	322880	311616
✓ 7. Nandgaon.	4835	2139	1700	149495	151960	152800	151826	164748	166942
8. Nasik.	18240	13577	1325	160470	161109	166585	167197	171222	177180
9. Niphad.	2994	2772	2884	215937	215674	216707	235858	227224	225679
10. Peint.	3826	5386	10125	81267	80771	78107	81300	83500	81090
✓ 11. Sinnar.	4700	6133	6167	237764	237760	233236	246155	244876	238835
12. Surgana.	2043	3997	3290	77274	77270	82348	83823	84998	82370
✓ 13. Yeola.	421	1928	6017	195094	194252	194464	211945	211581	206407
Dist. Total.	84575	80373	92100	2239942	2250965	2269422	2397346	2417292	2399029

Source:- Statistician Agricultural Department, Poona.

Statement No.4.

Statement showing Area under different crops in Nasik District during 1960-61 to 1962-63(In acres)

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	Rice			Wheat			Barley			Kharif Jawar			Rabi Jawar.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1.Surgana.	9807	10137	10251	3658	2684	2637	-	-	-	130	16	115	1781	1411	1797
	2.Peint.	14779	14903	14777	204	161	111	-	-	-	84	116	68	-	-	-
✓	3.Baglan.	2276	2100	2082	6484	8006	6771	-	-	-	2238	2912	7585	17670	10769	11099
✓	4.Yeola.	97	155	124	3360	14565	13234	-	-	-	123	276	7362	51133	43103	41593
✓	5.Kalwan.	4582	5089	5255	7610	7589	7580	-	-	-	-	-	-	27152	30384	29472
	6.Malegaon.	2545	1658	1107	9446	10120	8686	-	-	-	36726	28053	25378	9753	12905	9212
	7.Igatpuri.	33734	34511	36028	12032	10928	12177	-	-	-	-	-	-	4328	4388	4605
✓	8.Chandor.	1119	1066	1161	11055	11147	10461	-	-	-	-	-	-	7671	6981	7149
	9.Nasik.	10355	11033	11447	35048	34220	33407	-	-	-	273	99	-	13300	10239	9654
✓	10.Sinnar.	3242	3353	3354	18449	16794	16168	-	-	-	514	3766	159	21431	14575	19451
✓	11.Niphad.	2217	3054	1753	58852	53030	55793	-	-	-	-	-	-	18396	25523	19259
✓	12.Nandgaon.	465	408	364	4218	3733	5420	-	-	-	6490	5449	4421	3430	9935	4597
✓	13.Dindori.	9014	10540	10140	51470	51049	51241	-	-	-	467	-	2256	19271	24424	20136
	Dist. Total	94232	98008	97843	232186	228026	222759	-	-	-	47045	40687	47344	195376	200637	177081

Contd on next.

Contd: Statement No. 4

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	Total Jawar.			Bajra			Ragi			Maize.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
1.	1. Surgana.	1911	1427	1912	11	-	-	21290	22899	23670	247	45	64
2.	2. Peint.	84	116	68	-	-	-	28771	26627	27546	4	41	6
3.	3. Baglan.	19908	13681	18684	103646	106713	118007	4373	4999	2250	836	960	721
4.	4. Yeola.	51256	43379	48961	91140	101409	93028	-	-	104	33	104	21
5.	5. Kalwan.	27152	30384	29472	49418	4755	51389	7059	8092	7255	1118	772	827
6.	6. Malegaon.	46479	46958	34591	150798	146927	158383	2	-	-	864	863	954
7.	7. Igatpuri.	4328	4398	4605	881	129	280	24116	24222	23492	14	12	5
8.	8. Chandor.	7671	6981	7149	27991	95446	100436	50	53	71	42	31	15
9.	9. Nasik.	13573	10338	9654	23959	24648	26435	17239	16153	15547	2	4	-
10.	10. Sinnar.	22005	18341	18610	134222	139305	136188	909	928	765	13	62	11
11.	11. Niphad.	18396	25523	19259	76168	67795	80709	256	103	17	30	29	393
12.	12. Nandgaon.	9920	15324	9018	99443	99339	103735	-	-	-	99	70	54
13.	13. Dindori.	19733	24424	22442	15044	16653	20043	21657	20330	20102	342	60	22
	Dist. Total.	242421	241324	221425	835816	846799	888645	125783	124466	120819	3644	3053	3089

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement 41

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	Kodra			Other cereals			Total cereals			Tur		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		12			13			14			15		
1.	Surana	-	-	-	11174	8656	9036	48098	45848	47750	2227	2878	2130
2.	Peint.	-	-	-	10579	9152	9949	54421	51000	5157	2106	1913	2330
√3.	Baglan.	-	-	-	2345	1964	2999	142568	138423	151520	125	220	210
√4.	Yeola.	-	-	-	163	277	59	156319	159885	151531	2472	2856	2229
√5.	Kalwan.	-	-	-	1735	1773	1715	98720	101454	103493	101	239	77
√6.	Mahagan.	-	-	-	329	414	220	210487	207010	203941	419	360	359
7.	Igatpuri.	-	-	-	5019	5517	5581	30212	30317	32181	368	334	305
√8.	Chandrapur.	-	-	-	79	101	469	104007	114888	119757	666	600	675
9.	Nasik.	-	-	-	5158	5435	5038	105834	101831	101588	2296	2291	2572
√10.	Sinnar.	-	-	-	268	319	267	179108	179002	175363	2625	977	799
√11.	Niphad.	-	-	-	141	72	47	155060	153606	157961	2410	2910	2589
√12.	Nandgaon.	-	-	-	76	75	1781	114621	119509	119472	673	757	616
√13.	Dindori.	-	-	-	7379	6247	5812	124644	129363	129775	1616	1666	1817
	Dist. Total:	-	-	-	44525	40000	43029	1578607	1581676	1600609	18163	19001	16398

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement No. 4.

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	Gram			Other pulses.			Total pulses.			Total cereals & pulses.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		16			17			18			18		
1.	Surgana.	931	1618	699	6659	5717	6520	9717	10214	9349	57815	56062	56919
2.	Peint.	492	430	358	9811	10868	10562	12409	13211	13650	66830	64211	66107
3.	Baglan.	2251	2876	1609	28730	28152	26536	31216	31248	28405	173734	169676	170925
4.	Yeola.	2298	2652	2141	18093	17918	19615	22853	23426	23985	179202	173311	170516
5.	Kalwan.	5918	7026	5301	21963	21710	20064	28002	28975	25442	126726	130429	129335
6.	Malegaon.	1358	1992	1790	34855	22348	20932	23432	25300	23011	236891	232310	226382
7.	Igatpuri.	8612	9307	7778	7383	7480	7505	13862	13911	15679	97076	96028	97969
8.	Chandor.	9619	9171	6631	38721	15071	15321	20000	18133	19360	128007	123001	126377
9.	Nasik.	9833	9383	9147	5775	5639	6256	17904	16313	17975	123238	119144	113563
10.	Sinnar.	1036	2754	2586	15672	15067	13480	20233	18799	16854	199341	197000	192217
11.	Niphad.	6426	6513	5411	9119	11144	8356	17955	20567	16629	174015	171173	174590
12.	Nandgaon.	705	1357	1142	14072	14011	14011	15450	16128	13699	180071	135639	136171
13.	Dindori.	13563	10168	11395	12527	11419	11833	27705	23253	25045	152349	152616	154320
	Dist. Total:-	57442	57641	52920	191133	187165	182434	266733	262807	252352	1745345	1844483	1852961

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement No. 1.

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	Sugarcane.			Other sugar.			Total sugar.			Fruits and vegetables excluding potatoes.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
		20			21			22			23		
1.	Surgana.	8	12	13	-	-	-	8	12	13	11	5	9
2.	Peint.	5	3	3	-	-	-	5	3	3	7	2	2
3.	Baglan.	5116	4644	3340	-	-	-	5116	4644	3340	929	1131	222
4.	Yeola.	3340	2459	1713	-	-	-	3340	2459	1713	1204	1405	1709
5.	Kalwan.	1519	1349	934	-	-	-	1519	1349	934	246	1223	1495
6.	Malegaon.	2285	7828	6970	-	-	-	2285	7828	6970	1366	3045	2390
7.	Igatpur.	25	26	26	-	-	-	25	26	26	101	39	71
8.	Chandor.	2493	2206	1663	-	-	-	2493	2206	1663	3312	4023	4241
9.	Nasik.	121	93	68	-	-	-	121	93	68	5003	6674	6937
10.	Sinnar.	2070	2053	1653	-	-	-	2070	2053	1653	5221	6003	6463
11.	Niphad.	3473	3462	2451	-	-	-	3473	3462	2451	9693	11335	10354
12.	Nandgaon.	495	357	140	-	-	-	495	357	140	535	721	368
13.	Dindori.	1329	1313	1156	-	-	-	1329	1313	1156	5041	5787	5791
	Dist. Total.	29324	25810	20130	-	-	-	29324	25810	20130	34244	41957	42130

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement No. 4.

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	Potatoes			Misc. Food crops.			Condiments and spices.			Total food crops.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
		21				25			26			27	
1.	Surgana.	2	4	1	-	-	123	123	20	20	57959	56163	57022
2.	Peint.	2	-	-	-	-	-	47	64	89	66891	64280	61201
3.	Baglan.	68	146	19	14	-	-	699	674	645	180610	176266	174817
4.	Yeola.	-	3	1	-	-	-	677	569	625	181923	127747	133622
5.	Kalwan.	453	355	343	-	-	-	607	686	647	130151	134047	132294
6.	Malegaon.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1504	1701	1773	248736	244265	238604
7.	Itstauri.	101	57	70	-	-	-	39	43	44	97342	36252	99035
8.	Chander.	70	50	254	-	-	-	1589	1652	542	135476	141037	147033
9.	Masik.	630	430	300	-	400	-	451	431	464	130357	126237	127332
10.	Sinnar.	236	303	473	-	-	-	1409	1432	1335	208947	207691	202151
11.	Niphad.	82	43	143	-	-	-	2143	2947	1917	189106	192465	190455
12.	Nandgaon.	7	-	-	-	-	-	288	325	314	131396	137040	137593
13.	Dindori.	236	143	167	-	-	-	1479	1311	1186	150434	161170	163110
District Total		12432	12432	12432	12432	12432	12432	12432	12432	12432	12432	12432	12432
District Total 1962		1609	2333	-	400	-	11145	11921	10228	1022623	1926170	1927115	

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Contd: Statement No.4.

S r. No.	Name of taluka	Groundnut			Seasamum			Linsseed			Castorseed.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
		28			29			30			31		
1.	Surgana.	96	441	730	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Peint.	462	490	611	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Baglan.	30321	32344	25702	471	371	319	-	-	-	25	20	3
4.	Yeola.	15518	16651	14765	158	152	128	142	66	72	-	-	-
5.	Kalwan.	15062	17609	17220	81	113	47	362	167	162	13	-	1
6.	Malegaon.	11091	12964	37780	654	751	516	-	-	-	13	63	30
7.	Igatpuri.	2191	3125	3137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Chandrapur.	10770	13317	10170	56	33	34	8	8	47	1	-	20
9.	Nasik.	1313	2057	2312	-	-	12	27	46	31	-	-	-
10.	Sinnar.	14951	15054	16407	83	154	214	22	15	1	2	20	28
11.	Niphad.	19325	21197	21152	45	35	53	222	95	95	12	3	32
12.	Nandgaon.	22029	22229	23082	626	492	453	156	1	-	3	41	5
13.	Dindori.	1502	2453	2745	-	-	-	77	97	61	-	1	12
	Dist. Tot. 1.	179266	189935	135951	2187	2102	1913	1016	735	492	82	115	145

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement No. 1.

SR. Name of No. taluka.	Rape and Mustered.			Coconut.			Other oil seeds.			Total oil seeds.		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
	32			33			34			35		
1. Sargana.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14883	16428	16434	14979	16860	17165
2. Peint.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10604	11937	12533	11070	12428	13144
3. Baglan.	-	1	-	-	-	-	4524	3526	3252	35374	36262	29276
4. Yeola.	57	69	57	-	-	-	6626	2464	2036	22501	19402	17058
5. Kalwan.	25	21	1	-	-	-	4123	1733	5022	20571	22937	22453
6. Malegaon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44751	43762	33264
7. Itatpuri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10777	9935	10351	13271	13110	12192
8. Chandor.	25	21	21	-	-	-	202	273	1172	11162	12352	11481
9. Nasik.	9	27	19	-	-	-	5917	6093	3104	7296	5223	10514
10. Sinnar.	64	24	44	-	-	-	1207	537	423	16331	15372	17117
11. Niphad.	1431	822	785	-	-	-	1891	1451	1547	22926	23609	23744
12. Nandgaon.	30	29	26	-	-	-	178	197	106	23022	22922	23672
13. Dindori.	13	13	36	-	-	-	18477	16919	17795	20474	19497	20332
Dist. Total:	1659	1092	992	-	-	-	79516	74543	73375	263731	267611	258153

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement No 4.

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	Cotton			Other fibers			Total fibers			Tobacco		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
		36			37			38			39		
1.	Surgana.	-	-	-	5	2	2	5	2	2	-	-	-
2.	Peint.	-	-	-	11	1	1	11	1	1	-	-	-
3.	Baglan.	9315	13036	16781	46	152	49	9391	13188	10830	-	-	-
4.	Yeola.	32	112	212	136	100	127	168	212	1039	-	-	-
5.	Kalwan.	1160	1593	2019	260	190	208	1420	1783	2227	-	-	-
6.	Malegam.	16508	24573	25232	1288	180	164	17738	24751	25423	-	-	-
7.	Igatpur.	-	-	-	73	25	18	73	25	18	-	-	-
8.	Chandor.	-	9	107	204	180	180	204	139	276	-	-	-
9.	Nasik.	-	-	3	241	204	220	241	204	223	-	-	-
10.	Sinnar.	36	45	159	341	303	459	377	348	618	65	37	82
11.	Niphad.	25	23	468	514	375	401	569	398	869	-	-	-
12.	Nandgaon.	1196	2309	3267	23	49	254	1209	2353	3521	-	-	-
13.	Dindori.	-	-	14	218	171	95	248	171	110	-	-	-
	Dist. Total.	28240	41736	43083	3414	1880	2077	31554	43616	45160	65	67	82

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement No. 4.

Sr. Name of No. taluka.	Other drugs & narco- tics.			Total drugs & narcotics			Fodder crops			Misc. non food crops.		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	40			41			42			43		
1. Sargana.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10380	11964	8181	-	-	-
2. Peint.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3338	6791	1744	-	-	-
3. Baglan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1199	1177	1548	-	-	-
4. Yeola.	12	12	21	11	12	21	4339	4172	4661	-	-	-
5. Kalwan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1711	1632	1713	-	-	-
6. Malegaon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8138	9167	9122	-	-	-
7. Igatpuri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	23008	27062	27064	-	-	-
8. Chandor.	203	317	291	299	317	291	22941	14734	16754	-	-	-
9. Nasik.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29293	36558	38460	10	-	-
10. Sinnar.	27	22	38	92	109	120	20326	20826	18829	79	-	-
11. Niphad.	3	5	8	3	5	8	22954	10756	11603	-	-	-
12. Nandgaon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2199	2131	2024	-	231	132
13. Dindori.	10	37	23	10	37	28	27334	31538	28453	207	-	-
Dist. Total.	352	423	376	417	510	458	173620	179135	166966	296	210	132

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement No. 1

Sr. Name of No. taluka.	Total Non food crops			Total area under crops (gross cropped area)			Area cropped more than once			Total area of land under crops		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
	14			15			16			17		
1. Sargana.	25364	23035	25348	83023	84993	82370	6549	7728	22	77274	77270	82348
2. Peint.	14419	19220	14389	81310	83500	81090	43	2729	2993	31267	30771	78107
3. Baglan.	45934	50927	41654	226574	227193	226471	20690	20347	13632	205884	206946	212933
4. Yeola.	27022	23031	22779	211915	211581	206407	13651	17329	11913	195094	194252	174464
5. Kalwan.	23707	23352	23303	153353	160399	158697	22373	22417	13747	131490	137592	114040
6. M. Lagan.	70327	77925	72022	313423	322990	311613	25510	29225	23464	293973	293655	270152
7. Igatpuri.	31332	46197	41370	184504	196440	189465	2821	4676	2443	181773	181773	137011
8. Chander.	31305	37072	31782	170071	169909	171995	7091	3030	1116	182000	183773	150331
9. Nasik.	36040	44975	49137	167107	171222	177190	6727	10113	10935	130470	131100	166293
10. Sinnar.	37203	37125	36684	246155	244076	239935	8391	7116	5509	237734	237760	233236
11. Niphad.	46152	31759	30224	235853	227224	225679	19921	11550	8972	215937	215674	216707
12. Nandgaon.	26430	27702	29319	157326	164743	166942	9331	12798	12407	148495	151030	154535
13. Dindori.	47273	51243	49273	208707	212413	212333	10176	13376	12580	198531	198537	199003
Dist. Total:	174713	491212	470374	2397346	2417292	2399019	157404	166327	129607	2239942	2250935	2269412

Source :- Season and Crop Report.

Statement No. 5.

Statement showing production of important crops in Nasik District for the years
1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63.

(Production in '00 tons)

Sr. No.	Year.	Jawar Rabi.	Jawar kharif	Baj ri.	Rice	Wheat	Total Area ls.	Tur. Gram.	Gram.	Total pulses	Ground nut.	Sesa mum.	Sugar cane.	Toba cco	Cotton (lint) *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	1960-61	168	114	1221	353	238	2591	51	69	205	110	2	735	-	102
2.	1961-62	202	76	1011	399	3	1677	49	81	301	419	2	691	-	151
3.	1962-63	444	69	1387	335	417	3186	47	98	362	496	2	667	-	183

* in '00' bales each of 392 lbs

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

Statement No.6.

Statement showing Area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in Nasik dist.1960 to 62-63.

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	Govt. Canals.			Private Canals.			Total canals.			Tanks.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	Surgana.	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
2.	Peint.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Baglan.	6023	6023	6023	9	64	64	6032	6087	6087	-	-	-
4.	Yeola.	1169	236	236	24	5	-	1193	241	236	-	-	-
5.	Kalwan.	1534	1534	1730	114	100	100	1638	1684	1824	-	-	-
6.	Malegaon.	10030	10673	10679	-	-	41	10030	10676	10723	-	-	-
7.	Igatpuri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9
8.	Chandor.	1391	1391	1691	130	-	41	1824	1732	1735	-	-	-
9.	Nasik.	2968	3836	3953	-	-	-	2968	3836	3953	-	-	-
10.	Sinnar.	4255	4255	4255	137	-	170	4392	4255	4425	-	-	-
11.	Niphad.	9155	9355	9355	870	170	70	10025	9525	9425	-	-	-
12.	Nandgaon.	7	25	25	-	-	-	7	25	25	-	-	-
13.	Dindori.	3540	3540	3540	72	75	20	3612	3615	3620	-	-	-
	Dist.Total.	40455	41227	41544	1356	502	575	41811	41729	42119	9	9	9

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement No. 6.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka.	Tube wells.			Other wells.			Other sources			Net area irrigated.			Gross area irrigated.		
		1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-63.
1.	Surgana.	-	-	-	16	16	12	128	41	-	144	57	18	144	57	18
2.	Peint.	-	-	-	17	5	5	-	-	-	17	5	5	17	5	5
✓ 3.	Baglan.	-	-	-	4076	4176	5178	25	-	-	10133	10263	11265	16512	-	183
✓ 4.	Yeola.	-	-	-	5957	6034	6244	-	-	-	7150	6275	6480	10940	8022	8872
✓ 5.	Kalwan.	-	-	-	2902	3002	3372	-	-	-	4600	4386	5256	9465	6674	101108
✓ 6.	Malegaon.	-	-	-	10467	10014	12762	-	-	-	20527	21503	23485	30826	32336	33358
7.	Igatpuri.	-	-	-	80	128	130	-	-	-	89	137	139	80	137	139
✓ 8.	Chander.	-	-	-	6545	6875	7020	-	-	-	8368	8657	8755	11211	11607	12506
9.	Nasik.	-	-	-	6032	6240	6365	102	102	85	9102	10178	10403	12469	13745	14004
✓ 10.	Sinnar.	-	-	-	8550	8134	7126	-	-	-	12912	12389	11551	18990	16664	16650
✓ 11.	Niphad.	-	-	-	12793	13193	13390	-	-	-	22813	22713	22815	27765	29770	29169
✓ 12.	Nandgaon.	-	-	-	3730	4030	4082	-	-	-	3737	4055	4107	5004	5782	6000
13.	Dindori.	-	-	-	66219	68001	71046	255	143	85	108294	109882	113259	155265	156629	163418
Dist. Total:-		-	-	-	66219	68001	71046	255	143	85	108294	109882	113259	155265	156629	163418

Source:- Statistician Department, Maharashtra State, Poona.

Statement No. 7.

Statement showing Area irrigated under different crops in Nasik District for the year 1960-61 to 62-63.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka.	Rice			Wheat			Jawar			Baira			Other cereals		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	Surgana.	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Peint.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Banjan.	1452	1142	670	5269	5451	5453	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	202	150
4.	Yeola.	72	99	97	1754	2434	2235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Kalvan.	468	505	530	2941	2984	2980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Malogaon.	2125	1457	1038	5346	2402	1052	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	263	233
7.	Intambur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Chandor.	716	359	947	2463	2321	1943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Nasik.	724	925	925	1695	2300	2241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Sinnar.	1522	1863	1702	2157	2172	2166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Niphad.	2217	3054	1753	3352	4250	7730	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	29	30
12.	Nandgaon.	167	284	364	1788	1737	2420	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	70	54
13.	Dindori.	1011	623	1062	753	1635	1733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dist. Total:-	10504	10626	8990	31522	33692	37567	-	-	-	-	-	-	1126	1162	1097

Contd on next:-

Contd: Statement No. 7.

Sr.No.	Name of taluka.	Total Cereals.			Gram			Tur	Other cereals.			Total pulses.			
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62
			8			9		10		11		12			
1.	Suryana n	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Point.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Baglan.	6901	6795	6273	615	805	609	-	-	-	-	-	615	805	609
4.	Yeola.	1326	2533	2982	470	350	115	-	-	-	-	-	470	350	115
5.	Kalwan.	310	2139	2510	821	218	690	-	-	-	-	-	821	218	690
6.	Malegaon.	12328	10732	10533	1653	1992	710	-	-	-	-	-	1653	1992	710
7.	Indapur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Chandor.	320	3180	2190	1226	1439	498	-	-	-	-	-	1226	1439	498
9.	Nasik.	2419	3129	3066	705	750	520	-	-	-	-	-	705	750	520
10.	Sinnar.	3679	3916	3868	936	410	320	-	-	-	-	-	936	410	320
11.	Niphad.	5599	7333	9573	1426	926	810	-	-	-	-	-	1426	926	810
12.	Nandgaon.	2054	2091	2838	305	1357	693	-	-	-	-	-	305	1357	693
13.	Dindori.	1769	2258	2795	350	327	731	-	-	-	-	-	350	327	731
Dist. Total:---		43203	15486	47654	8515	9264	5806	-	-	-	-	-	8515	9264	5806

Contd: on next.

Contd: Statement No. 7.

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka.	Total food crops			Cotton			Groundnut		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
1.	Surgana.	144	57	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Peint.	17	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Baglan.	13611	14020	11774	1129	2554	5303	-	-	-
4.	Yeola.	9031	7098	7409	-	-	600	-	-	-
5.	Kulwan.	9265	7955	7269	570	687	1763	150	200	220
6.	Mulgaon.	25004	23463	21232	1236	3415	9311	-	-	-
7.	Ujani.	41	70	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Chander.	9871	9305	10454	-	9	192	1101	1074	319
9.	Nasik.	10529	11572	11922	-	-	3	150	160	130
10.	Sinnar.	16657	14147	14124	-	45	159	427	220	250
11.	Niphad.	23416	26551	25241	-	23	468	1077	1050	620
12.	Nandgaon.	1190	4888	5116	321	400	1152	-	-	-
13.	Dindori.	10204	11079	12254	-	-	14	635	619	135
	Dist. Total.	130678	131210	127001	4105	7133	10006	3540	3323	1674

Contd:- on next.

Contd: Statement No. 7.

Sr.No. Name of taluka.	Other non food crops.			Total non-food crops			Gross irrigated area.		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
		21			22			23	
1. Surgana.	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	57	18
2. Peint.	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	5
3. Baglan.	922	753	1239	2851	3307	6547	16462	11327	13321
4. Yeola.	1906	824	863	1906	824	1463	10940	8922	8872
5. Kalwan.	430	832	946	1200	1719	2929	9465	9674	10199
6. Malegaon.	3517	5157	2735	4932	8373	12076	30326	32336	32359
7. Igatpuri.	48	67	45	43	67	46	29	137	139
8. Chandor.	1234	1219	1435	2355	2302	2012	11213	11607	12506
9. Nasik.	2030	2013	2037	2240	2173	270	12469	13745	14032
10. Sinnar.	1906	2252	2117	2333	2517	1576	18990	16664	16650
11. Niphad.	3272	2146	2840	4340	3210	3923	27765	29770	29169
12. Nandgaon.	493	494	632	814	894	1784	5004	5782	6300
13. Dindori.	994	905	785	1620	1524	934	11833	12603	13139
Dist. Total:-	16892	16963	15735	24537	27419	36415	155265	158629	163415

Source:- Season and Crop report.

Statement No. 8.

Statement showing Major and Medium Irrigation projects for the year 1961-62, 62-63 & 63-64.

2. Year of start/likely to start Stage I	1948-49	1955-56	1963	1956-57
3. Stage of completion reached by 31-3-62, 31-3-63 & 31-3-64	Year	Stage I	Stage II	
(% work as % of total cost.)	61-62	105.4	83.55	57.08
	62-63	110.3	96.73	58.83
	63-64	111.00	106.61	59.59
4. Estimates of costs involved by stages.	Stage I: 32381924	Stage II: 8736200	87.23 lakhs.	1501.28 lakhs.
5. Gross area irrigated upto the latest year.	61-62	19954	1400	N.A.
	62-63	23319	573	N.A.
	63-64	22124	309	3245
6. Irrigation potential created upto	31-3-62	51500	5737	7893
	31-3-63	53500	5737	37000
	31-3-64	54400	7785	56076
7. Future irrigation potential (some idea as to the utilisation of the potential to be created in future years may be given.)	It is presumed that the total irrigation potential will be 60767 acres.		Full potential of 7785 acres is already created.	141364 acres (After creation of lake.)

Source:-Executive Engineer, Gangapur and D.I.C. III.

Statement No. 9

Statement showing yield rate per acre of important crops in Nasik District
for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

(Lbs per acre)

Sr. No.	Crop Year.	C r o p s.										Cott on.			
		Jawar Rabi	Jawar kharif	Baj ri.	Rice.	Wheat	Total cereals	Tur	Gram	Total pulses	Ground nut.		Sesa mam.	Sugar cane	Toba cco
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	1960-61	193	543	327	847	230	382	628	269	340	512	204	5600	-	143
2.	1961-62	226	418	268	912	381	379	610	315	336	497	213	5999	-	142
3.	1962-63	546	398	366	762	332	458	638	354	369	721	224	5336	-	166

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

Statement No. 10

Statement showing area under Forest in Nasik District for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 63-64.

Year	Area under forest (in acres)			Value of forest produced removed
	Reserved forest	Protected forest	Unclassed forest.	as utilised. value in Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1961-62 East Divisi-				
-on	485553	4474	42826	2065615
West Dn.	234511	56175	-	4772621
Total for District.	720064	60649	42826	6838236
1962-63 East Dn.	519114	4470	8068	864735
West Dn.	234496	56175	-	3541028
Total for District.	753610	60645	8068	4405763
1963-64 East Dn.	518823	4470	8068	1632863
West Dn.	234164	56175	-	5891391
Total for District.	752987	60645	8068	7524254

Source:- Divisional Forest Officer, East and West Division, Nasik.

Statement No.11.

Statement showing monthly average retail prices at District Head Quarter for the year 62-63.

Sr. No.	Commodity.	Variety	Unit.	Novr 1962	Decr 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb 1963	Mar. 1963	April 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Augu 1963	Sept 1963	Octr 1963	Novr 1963	Decr 1963
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
I. CEREALS....																	
1.	Rice (clean fine)	Chimansal	Kilo.	1-00	0-87	0-87	0-87	0-87	0-88	0-90	0-91	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00
2.	Rice (clean medium)	Surti Kolm	-do-	0-80	0-74	0-75	0-75	0-75	0-75	0-78	0-90	0-81	0-87	0-87	0-87	0-85	0-92
3.	Rice (clean coarse)	Varangal.	-do-	0-70	0-66	0-65	0-65	0-68	0-65	0-65	0-80	0-80	0-80	0-75	0-75	0-75	0-75
4.	Wheat (Medm)	Yellow local	-do-	0-65	0-65	0-65	0-65	0-62	0-56	0-56	0-56	0-65	0-65	0-65	0-65	0-62	0-65
5.	Wheat (coarse)	Red local	-do-	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-53	0-53	0-53	0-50	0-50
6.	Wheat flour.	-	-do-	0-62	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50
7.	Jawar White.	Local	-do-	0-50	0-50	0-53	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-44	0-44	0-47
8.	Jawar Yellow.	-	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Bajri.	Local Medm	-do-	0-50	0-50	0-47	0-47	0-47	0-47	0-48	0-50	0-47	0-47	0-44	0-44	0-44	0-53
II. PULSES:																	
10.	Gram whole.	Local	-do-	0-50	0-53	0-53	0-53	0-53	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-56
11.	Gram dal.	Local	-do-	0-62	0-58	0-58	0-58	0-58	0-58	0-62	0-62	0-62	0-62	0-60	0-60	0-60	0-66
12.	Arhardal.	Local oiled	-do-	1-00	0-88	0-83	0-81	0-81	0-90	0-96	0-96	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-01	1-06	1-09
13.	Moong dal	Local white	-do-	0-88	0-88	0-87	0-87	0-87	0-89	0-94	0-93	0-96	0-96	0-87	0-87	0-87	0-90
14.	Urid dal.	local white	-do-	1-15	1-15	1-15	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-17	1-20	1-20	1-20	1-20	1-19	1-12	1-12
15.	Masurdal.	local	-do-	0-88	0-81	0-81	0-81	0-81	0-81	0-80	0-80	0-80	0-80	0-80	0-80	0-80	0-85
III. SUGAR & GUR:																	
16.	Sugar.	'D'Grade	-do-	1-12	1-12	1-12	1-16	1-16	1-22	1-17	1-17	1-17	1-17	1-17	1-17	1-25	1-25
17.	Gur.	local Medm	-do-	0-88	0-68	0-70	0-65	0-70	0-85	0-90	1-06	1-00	1-03	1-08	1-06	1-50	1-00
IV. EDIBLE OILS:																	
18.	Groundnut oil.	Local mills	"	2-12	2-12	1-88	1-88	1-88	1-88	1-89	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-03	2-00	2-00	2-00
19.	Vanaspati dalda.	Surya.M	-do-	3-00	3-00	2-88	2-88	2-88	3-00	3-05	3-25	3-25	3-25	3-25	3-18	3-15	3-15

Contd: Statement No. 11.

Sr. No.	Commodity	Variety	Unit	Novr 1962	Decr 1962	Jan 1963	Feb 1963	Mar 1963	April 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug 1963	Sept 1963	Octr 1963	Novr 1963	Decr 1963
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.

V. MEAT, FISH & EGGS

20.	Goat meat.	Local															
		Breed.	-kilo-	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00
21.	Fresh fish.	Imported.	- do-	2-25	2-25	2-25	2-25	2-25	2-31	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-50	2-50
22.	Eggs (Hen).	L. Breed.	Dozen.	1-97	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12	2-12

VI. CONDIMENT & SPICES:

23.	Salt.	whole crystal (K)	0-100-10	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-12	0-13	0-13	0-13	0-13	0-13	0-13	0-13
24.	Turmeric.	Sanzli whole (kilo)	002-00	2-00	2-00	1-87	1-87	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
25.	Dry chillies	Local whole (Kilo)	2-50	2-50	2-32	2-70	2-75	3-00	3-25	3-25	3-50	3-50	3-50	3-50	3-50	3-50	3-00
26.	Dry coriander	Local															
		Gavrani.	-do-												1-25	1-25	1-50

VII. VEGETABLES:

27.	Potato.	Khedmashur	-do-	0-55	0-42	0-11	0-46	0-37	0-31	0-31	0-37	0-46	0-65	0-65	0-50	0-53	0-62
28.	Onion.	Local Medm.	-do-	0-25	0-25	0-28	0-31	0-31	0-25	0-31	0-25	0-25	0-25	0-25	0-25	0-31	0-28

VIII. FRUITS:

29.	Plantains.	Bhusawal.	Dozen.	0-39	0-31	0-31	0-37	0-37	0-37	0-44	0-44	0-46	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-37	0-44
30.	Oranges.		-do-	1-60	1-50	1-50	1-50	1-50	N.A.	2-00	2-25	2-25	2-25	2-50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

IX. BEVERAGES:

31.	Tea leaf.	Sapat. Mixr.	Kilo.	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00
32.	Coffee Powder	-do-	-do-	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00	7-00

X. FUEL, POWER ETC:

33.	Kerosin oil.	Burmah Shell	Ltr	0-32	0-32	0-32	0-32	0-32	0-45	0-42	0-42	0-42	0-42	0-42	0-42	0-42	0-42
34.	Charcoal	Local.	40 Kilo.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.00	7-00	7-00
35.	Match Box.	Horse.	Dozen	0-72	0-72	0-72	0-72	0-72	0-72	0-72	0-72	0-72	0-72	0-72	0-72	0-72	0-72
36.	Fire wood.	Local.	40 Kilo.	3-50	3-50	3-50	3-50	3-50	3.50	3.50	3-50	3-50	3-50	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-50

Contd: Statement No.11.

Sr. No.	Commodity	Variety	Unit	Novr 1962	Decr 1962	Jan 1963	Feb 1963	Mar 1963	Aprl 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept 1963	Octr 1963	Novr 1963	Decr 1963
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-	-15-	-16-	-17-	-18-

XI. CLOTHING...

37.	Dhoti.	Finley 9x50"	Pair.	22-00	20-00	21-00	22-00	22-00	22-00	22-00	22-00	22-00	22-00	22-00	22-00	22-00	22-00
38.	Sari.	Nagpur Jari 9x50"	Single	38-00	36-00	37-00	38-00	38-00	38-00	38-00	38-00	38-00	38-00	38-00	38-00	38-00	38-00
39.	Shirting.	Binny 29width	Mtr.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
40.	Coating.	-do-	Metre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
41.	Blouse piece.	M.F. Mill.	-do-	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	2.48	2.48	2.48

XII. UTENSILS:

42.	Brass.	Vessal.	Kilo.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
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XIII. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

43.	Sopp Bar.	501	Single	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
44.	Pan.	Local	Large	100	0-62	0-62	0-62	0-62	0-62	0-62	0-62	0-62	0-62	0-62	0-62	0-50	0-50
45.	Supari.	Mangrul.	Kilo.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.25
46.	Tobacco.	Kurnul.	-do-	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	4.75	4.75
47.	Cigarette.	Burkeley.	100	0-31	0-31	0-31	0-31	0-31	0-35	0-35	0-35	0-35	0-35	0-35	0-35	0-35	0-35
48.	Bidi.	Bhikisa.	25	0-19	0-19	0-19	0-19	0-19	0-19	0-19	0-19	0-19	0-19	0-19	0-19	0-19	0-19
49.	Hair oil.	Swastik small.	1B.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62

XIV. MEDICINE:

50.	Peniciline.	Dumex 2 lakh.		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.59	0-56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
51.	Quinine.	Mercury. 1 tab.		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Source:- District Statistical Office, H.B.R.

Statement No.12.
Statement showing Agriculture Wages in Nasik District for the year 1963.

Particulars.	Centre Kawaxxxx Dindori						Centre Dohner.							
	June	July	Augst	Sepr	Octr	Novr	Decr	June	July	Augst	Sepr	Octr	Novr	Decr.
<u>Skilled labour.</u>														
a)Carpenters.	3-00	3-00	3-50	3-50	3-25	3-50	3-50	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00	3-00
b)Blacksmith.	3-00	3-00	3-50	3-50	3-25	3-50	3-50	3-00	3-00	3-00	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
c)Fochies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2-00	2-50	2-50	2-00	2-00	2-00	2-00
<u>Field Labour.</u>														
a)Men.	1-30	1-50	1-00	1-50	1-50	2-00	1-50	1-25	1-25	1-25	1-25	1-50	1-50	1-50
b)Women.	1.25	1-25	0-87	1-25	1-25	2-00	1-50	1-25	1-25	1-25	1-25	1-50	1-50	1-50
c)Children.	1-00	1-00	0-62	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Agrl.Labour.</u>														
a)Men.	1-25	1-25	1-00	1-00	1-00	2-00	1-50	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-25	1-25	1-25
b)Women.	0-75	0-75	0-87	0-87	0-87	1-50	1-50	0-75	0-75	0-75	0-75	0-87	0-87	0-87
c)Children.	0-62	0-75	0-62	0-62	0-75	0-75	1-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Handsmen.</u>														
a)Men.	-----Nil-----													
b)Women.	-----													
c)Children.	-----													

Source:- District Statistical Office, Nasik.

Statement No.13.
Statement showing the vital statistics in Nasik District ...

Talukas	1961			1962			1963		
	No. of Births.	No. of deaths.	No. of in-fant deaths.	No. of births.	No. of dea ths.	No. of in fant deaths.	No. of births.	No. of deaths.	No. of infant deaths.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1. Baglan.	6337	2494	549	4367	2129	548	5225	2236	520
2. Chandor.	3839	1448	344	3703	1825	448	4057	1662	456
3. Dindori.	2160	824	187	3980	2259	357	3438	1963	362
4. Igatpuri.	3763	1417	324	3400	2058	479	4169	2205	340
5. Kalwan.	3783	1138	250	3425	1494	346	4119	1957	443
6. Malegaon.	10566	5484	1745	9185	5154	1318	11601	4372	1202
7. Mandasani.	4418	1637	364	4155	1708	454	5347	1787	440
8. Nasik.	9918	5871	1909	12577	4905	1273	11943	4320	1147
9. Niphad.	5250	2045	365	4255	2373	670	6600	2622	558
10. Peint.	2411	917	219	4200	1683	319	3703	2054	117
11. Sindar.	4805	1713	342	3257	2201	501	4176	2206	447
12. Surgana.	1084	638	148	3021	1148	234	3499	1592	271
13. Yeola.	4108	1624	404	3789	1701	441	4218	1953	458
Dist. Total:-	62952	27220	7156	65747	30446	7388	72395	31228	7031

Source:- Statistician, Public Health Department, Poona.

Statement No.14.

Statement showing the deaths due to important causes in Nasik District.

Causes.	1961.	1962	1963.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Cholera.	12	8	91
2. Small pox.	149	76	333
3. Plague.	-	-	-
4. Fevers.	8635	13096	8860
5. Respiratory Diseases.	3761	4495	3689
6. Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	1425	1357	1460
7. Injuries.	361	347	225
8. C. B.	235	194	318
9. Other causes.	12642	10873	16252
10. Total deaths.	27220	30446	31228

Source:-Statistician Public Health Deptt.
Poona.

Statement No. 15

Number of Factories and Average Daily number of workers in Nasik District
for the years 1961-62 and 62-63.

Y E A R	Textile		Garmaking		Edible oil industry.		Bidi Manufacturing industry.		Other industries							
	No. of factories	Average daily no. of workers in factories.	No. of factories	Average daily No. of workers in factories.	No. of factories	Average daily no. of workers in factories.	No. of factories	Average daily No. of workers in factories.	No. of factories	Average daily no. of workers in factory.						
	Submit-ting returns	Not sub- mitting returns.	es. Submit-ting returns.	Not sub- mitting returns.	Submit-ting returns.	Not sub- mitting returns.	Submit-ting returns.	Not sub- mitting returns.	Submit-ting returns.	Not sub- mitting returns.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1961	12	599	205	18	2623	559	19	400	150	62	3326	-	88	7486	2760	
1962	14	599	160	112	1440	-	19	483	111	66	2502	3589	91	9304	1176	
1963	17	966	267	107	1315	-	18	350	155	68	6451	522	98	9429	925	

Source:- Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

Statement No.16.

Statement showing the industrial production in Nasik District.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year.		
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cotton yarn (mill made).	1 lakh kg.	Nil	Nil	Nil.
2.	Cotton cloth (mill made)	1 lakh mtr.	Nil	Nil	Nil.
3.	Cotton cloth (Hand loom).	"000"mtrs.	123111	132475	145210
4.	Sugar.	"000"tonnes.	312434	393876	243070
5.	Soaps.	"000"-do-	1.321	1.390	1.333
6.	Packore tea.	Kgs.	4818	1184	1117
7.	Art silk (Fabrics)	"000 Yds.	227	Nil	Nil.
8.	P.P.Medicine.	Litres.	-	712	653
9.	Cosmetics & toilet preparations.	Kgs.	405	875	1520
10.	V.N.F.Oils.	Metric tonnes	957	805	Nil.
11.	Spirituous medicinal preparations.	litres.	59668	237376	56051
12.	Denatured spirituous preparations.	Gallons.	2224	11310	21653
13.	Neera.	Gallons.	-	29120	28456

Source:- 1) Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise.
2) Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Nasik.

Statement No. 17

Statement showing units of electrical energy generated, purchased and consumed in Nasik Dist.
for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64. (in lakh kWh)

Year	Kilo watt Hours.		Total 2 + 3	Kilo watts Hours sold to public for					Total
	Generated	Purchased		Domestic consumption	Commercial light & small power.	Industrial power.	Public light -ing.	Other purpo ses.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1961-62	222.91	4.34	227.25	87.48	32.25	88.68	8.48	4.33	166.22
1962-63	223.12	4.33	227.50	13.61	32.30	96.65	9.11	4.29	185.90
1963-64	229.87	8.61	238.48	18.10	33.04	104.33	9.33	4.50	196.60

Source:- Electrical Companies in the District.

Statement No.13.

Statement showing towns & villages electrified in Nasik Dist.

.....
 Date of elect 'Niphad' 'Chando' 'Nandga' 'Sinnar' 'Dindor' 'Igatpu' 'Malega' 'Nasik' 'Yeola..
 rification. -r. -on. -i. ri. -on.
 .-.1.-.2.-.3.-.4.-.5.-.6.-.7.-.8.-.9.-.10.-

UP TO 1.4.61...

1. September 1931									Deolali Cantt.
2. " " 1931									area. Nasik city.
3. " " 1931									Nasik Rd. Deo lali.
4. April. 1932									Yeola city.
5. " 1936		Manmad.							
6. 29-12- 1937			Sinnar.						
7. December. 1939						Igatpuri			
8. " 1940							Ravalgaon.		
9. 4th Augst 1955							Bhagur.		
10. 8th- " -1955							Malegaon.		
11. 4th Septr 1957							Dabhadi.		

During 61-62.

12. 13th April. 1961.	Chandor.
13. 13th March 62	Nandgaon.

During 62-63.

14. 6-6-1962	Lasalgaon.
15. 26-1-1963	Ranwad.
16. 26-1-1963	Pimpalgaon (B)
17. 29-1-1963	Ozar.
18. 31-1-1963	Nandurdi.
19. 31-1-1963	Vadner.

During 63-64.

20. 16-4-1963	Niphad.	
21. 1-5-1963	Sarole.	
22. 5-5-63	Vinchur.	
23. 28-5-1963.	Chandori.	
24. 28-6-1963		Jaulke.
25. 15-7-1963	Ugaon.	
26. 12-8-1963.	Kasbe Sukene.	
27. 25-9-1963	Palkhed.	
28. 26-9-1963	Lonwadi.	
29. 31-10- 63	Kumbhari.	
30. 25-11- 63	Dixi.	
31. Decr. 63	Gorthan.	
32. " 63	Ahergaon.	
33. 27-1- 64	Shirwade vani.	
34. 3-2- 64	Pimpri.	
35. 15-2- 64		Vavi.
36. 16-2- 64	Khadak-Malegaon.	
37. Feb. 64	Datyane.	
38. " " " 64		
39. " " " 64		

Statement No. 19

Statement showing the Employment Statistics in Nasik District for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Month	Number of Registrations.			Number of placements			Number on Live Register			Number of vacancies notified			Number of Employees using Exchanges		
	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64
April	860	839	1110	189	257	202	11581	13866	17181	1304	307	599	4115	144	43
May	1040	1102	1308	213	180	220	11824	13928	17013	301	244	227	42	38	48
June	1523	1503	1743	165	212	393	12482	14489	17047	303	403	396	43	37	44
July	1244	1848	1656	408	229	237	12606	15300	17648	265	171	307	35	32	46
August	1528	1158	1116	215	242	249	13265	15543	17405	226	249	397	24	33	37
September	1135	1130	1287	184	195	214	13327	15822	16761	255	280	588	32	740	45
October	1006	944	870	175	174	175	13307	15326	16506	201	234	270	28	39	39
November	861	1223	1053	145	183	207	13184	15247	16075	172	358	145	23	41	739
December	1174	1115	1107	229	188	194	13494	15611	16007	307	202	1296	31	29	39
January	1157	1201	911	215	206	161	13899	16592	15889	201	389	234	37	60	50
February	1151	1121	734	154	152	155	14190	17292	16127	218	348	324	22	47	45
March	950	1125	1039	158	255	160	14492	16997	14704	408	362	351	39	64	38
Total for the year	13616	14565	13964	2450	2473	2567	14492	16997	14704	3161	3547	4074	397	502	493

Source:- Office of the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange Officer, Nasik.

Statement No. 20

Statement showing statistics of Agricultural Credit Societies in Nasik District for the years ending
30th June 1962, 1963 and 1964

S. No.	Name of Taluka	Number of societies			Number of members			Share Capital in Rs		
		61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Baglan	109	104	104	10590	12145	12145	1644420	2021925	2428620
2	Chandor	67	69	69	7729	8700	8708	734645	870345	1316735
3	Dindori	63	65	65	7860	7999	8675	455480	539905	* 615495 * 615495
4	Igatpuri	48	51	51	7082	7500	7500	267365	316070	351280
5	Kalwan	59	69	69	4320	5546	5641	392839	498110	611955
6	Malegaon	134	134	134	12797	12797	13558	2431635	2751400	3111135
7	Nandgaon	52	53	54	4328	6028	6228	505045	591770	653440
8	Nasik	79	79	79	8921	8990	9608	769681	925775	1034130
9	Niphad	94	97	98	10968	12271	12271	1376750	1635575	1983075
10	Peint	47	47	47	5381	5732	5732	141785	170710	188915
11	Sinnar	98	98	98	9413	9500	11034	1342955	1603380	1640000
12	Surgana	37	37	37	2349	3447	3447	48826	85025	107850
13	Yeola	71	70	70	5878	6174	6174	708660	836910	986930
	<u>District Total</u>	952	973	975	97616	106829	110721	10820036	12846900	15067660

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Statement 20 continued

S. No.	Taluka	Working Capital in Rs			Loan advanced Rs			Reserve and other funds Rs		
		61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Baglan ✓	8686340	10520227	12733368	5936567	8305989	8547480	433370	504865	637265
2	Chandor ✓	3148229	3704970	4016574	2348361	2530272	2503884	113195	141280	167815
3	Dindori ✓	1702929	1390134	2042390	1394154	1555709	1359842	86574	94271	121115
4	Igatpuri	1113496	1569825	1580000	902124	1140614	854887	45443	64476	69180
5	Kalwan ✓	1962729	2619040	3052932	1446377	1836611	2101139	170776	176387	196259
6	Malegaon ✓	9850701	12440015	14894840	6997489	8666391	10091233	721054	835439	946346
7	Nandgaon ✓	2068004	2602870	2738428	1450369	1566538	1353575	212140	240342	240912
8	Nasik	2232828	3106535	3169160	1795390	2606193	2050884	131194	154088	252252
9	Niphad ✓	6383152	6733731	8359056	5029622	5055861	6001281	:	311237	384179
10	Peint	426304	546899	643874	377329	302534	218295	8879	15542	17113
11	Sinnar ✓	4917441	6000793	6052940	3565713	4014356	2829171	100804	123581	170113
12	Surgana	238676	381352	474321	155275	319372	258868	3786	4660	11045
13	Yeola ✓	2152758	3095987	3105631	1865360	2276645	2795521	123409	133307	163745
District Total		45206538	54712378	62863570	33264130	40177085	40966060	2372480	2799475	3378339

Source: Office of the District Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Nasik.

Statement No. 21

Statement showing statistics of Cooperative Societies other than Agricultural Credit, Multipurpose, and Service Cooperative Societies for the years ending 30th June 62, 63 and 64, in Nasik District

Type of society	Number of Societies						Share Capital Rs.				
	61-62			62-63			61-62		62-63		63-64
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1/- Central Financing Agency	1	1	1	3791	3932	4050	5248560	6026150	6597550		
2/- Non-agricultural Credit Societies.	81	88	92	20300	21574	22999	5030115	5626275	4965095		
(a) Urban Banks	18	18	18	2837	3093	3408	961515	1133650	1357105		
(b) Urban Credit Societies	15	16	16	933	1025	1053	80875	94650	103615		
(c) Salary Earners' Societies	43	49	51	13215	13240	14172	3520340	3787480	2871475		
(d) Factory Workers' Societies	5	5	5	3310	4216	4366	467385	610495	632900		
3/- Land Mortgage Bank	1	1	1	8372	21796	42619	192487	633492	1584734		
4/- Grain Banks	3	3	3	149	149	149	1471	1451	1468		
5/- Marketing Societies	18	21	20	7748	8363	9963	976375	976451	977003		
6/- Milk Supply Union and Societies	32	32	37	2086	2327	2327	29817	45895	93352		
7/- Joint and Collective Farming Societies	20	31	45	758	997	1480	75345	103624	121475		
8/- Lift Irrigation Societies	7	7	6	565	547	488	192212	117730	111155		
9/- Agricultural Processing Societies	6	6	5	4662	5079	6484	6293763	6655426	7400000		
10/- Industrial Processing Societies	22	22	22	585	587	587	35733	41670	56225		
11/- Forest Labourers Societies, Labour Contract Societies, and other non-agricultural credit societies.	62	68	75	4900	5745	7491	301000	330975	421425		

STATEMENT 21 continued...

Type	Number of societies.			Number of members			Share capitals.		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Consumers Co-op Societies.	29	31	37	4353	4692	8993	188329	218614	367521
13. Housing Societies.	92	100	108	3621	3878	4125	418485	473209	519564
14. Fisheries Societies.	5	5	5	218	241	241	2720	2720	2730
15. Weaver's Societies.	48	52	52	976	6766	6637	248451	275689	276174
16. Other Industrial Societies.	63	85	86	2647	3703	3631	254614	562076	957564
17. Federations and others (Including Supervising Unions)	33	29	27	12100	2400	2731	N.A.	62000	64000
Grand Total.	543	582	622	77823	92376	124995	19189607	22153447	24517035

Source:- District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Nasik.

STATEMENT 21 continued...

Type	Working Capital			Loan Advanced		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Central Finan- cial Agency.	44387310	56705858	62782739	35642899	45362000	49454000
2. Non-Agri. Cre- dit Societies.	12550518	11585336	15204759	23527135	36343525	61266032
3(a) Urban Banks.	5652206	6980927	8735507	16461961	28583347	51695277
(b) Urban Credit Societies.	147134	191900	195297	115813	143948	142214
(c) Salary Earner's Societies.	5009110	5252084	4080863	4648379	4511898	6288124
(d) Factory worker's Societies.	1742068	2157425	2193092	2300982	3149332	3140417
3. Land Mortgage Banks.	3187670	7772355	15688819	1718475	5138100	8222447
4. Grain Banks.	2216	5258	10034	1922	---	---
5. Marketing Soci- eties.	3101777	4214882	9106558	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. Milk Supply Unions and Societies.	140000	512002	1036230	----	367862	429772
7. Joint and Colle- ctive Farming Societies.	302427	333949	470159	1455	---	---

Continued on next page.

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STATEMENT 21 continued

Type	Working Capital			Loan Advanced		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8. Lift Irrigation Societies.	574726	581537	517323	---	---	---
9. Agri. Processing Societies.	28936242	282197298	34362000	---	---	---
10. Industrial Processing Societies.	356413	311524	184407	---	---	---
11. Forest Labourers Societies, Labour contract societies and other non-agril. non-credit societies (including Electric Supply and Co-operative Printing Press etc.)	3010400	3287469	4267100	---	---	---
22. Consumers Co-operative Societies.	771352	857274	2117108	---	---	---
13. Housing Societies	1386423	1907713	2777868	---	178200	381733
14. Fisheries -do-	6037	6933	6929	1464	---	---
15. Weavers -do-	2412000	3051819	3021932	---	---	---
16. Other Industrial Societies,	593662	1043914	1502052	---	---	---
17. Federations and other societies including Super- -vising Unions.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	---	---	---
Grand Total	101719173	124475121	153056017	60923350	87389687	119753984

Source: District Deputy Registrar Co-operative Societies Nasik.

STATEMENT 21 continued.....

Type	Loan Outstanding			Reserve and Other Funds		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Central Financing Agency.	22788000	28944000	36190000	516922	854463	1278939
2. Non-Agril. Credit Societies.	9730310	11043320	61266032	650899	271840	847496
XX (a) Urban Banks.	3498279	4261814	51695277	159777	95431	214962
(b) Urban Credit Societies.	96032	114008	142214	18273	11336	68750
(c) Salary earners Societies.	4497780	4709353	6288124	400713	143741	450854
(d) Factory Workers Societies.	1628219	1958145	3110417	72136	21332	112930
3. Land Mortgage Banks.	2100128	7985194	15293609	85392	128088	278593
4. Grain Banks.	1922	7271	3911	149	325	325
5. Marketing Societies.	633166	584490	1522594	1138741	1446097	1928123
6. Milk Supply Unions and Societies.	--	291281	713265	10004	10247	12656
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
7. Joint and Collective Farming Societies.	5270	5270	6475	2882	3544	14906
8. Lift Irrigation Societies.	---	---	---	47661	49820	50362
9. Agril. Processing Societies.	---	---	---	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10. Industrial Processing Societies.	---	---	37247	87287 7983	10539	11056

Continued on next page.

Statement 20 (continued.)

Type.	Loan Outstanding.			Reserve and Other Funds.		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
11. Forest Labourers Societies and Labour Contract Societies and Other Non-agri. non-credit societies including electric supply, Co-operative printing press, etc.	--	--	--	N.A.	4,03,833	1,71,600
12. Consumers Co-operative societies.	1,64,344	1,18,647	28,17,100	2,10,834	2,18,667	2,26,186
13. Housing Societies.	--	--	3,81,733	34,046	36,957	36,505
14. Fisheries Societies.	2,357	--	100	950	1,508	136
15. Weavers societies.	--	--	--	11,00,541	11,04,477	10,85,602
16. Other Industrial Societies.	--	--	--	84,567	2,34,833	2,28,001
17. Federations and other societies including Superco-ordinating Unions.	--	--	--	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Grand Total.	3,54,25,404	4,80,79,773	11,75,32,083	38,92,471	47,75,428	61,91,911

Source: District Deputy Registrar Co-Operative Societies, Kasim.

Statement No. 22.
Statement showing the list of Bazar days in the Taluka in Nasik District

Sr.No.	Name of village	Day on which bazar is held	Average Congregation	Whether also cattle market
<u>I. Baglan Taluka.</u>				
1.	Taharabad.	Saturday.	-	-
2.	Salkher.	Friday.	-	-
3.	Pimpalgaadhe.	Saturday.	-	-
4.	Jaikhede.	Friday.	-	-
5.	Asakhede.	Thursday.	-	-
6.	Nitane.	Tuesday.	-	-
7.	Nampur.	Monday.	-	-
8.	Ambasen.	Tuesday.	-	-
9.	Birgaon.	Monday.	-	-
10.	Satana (Baglan).	Saturday.	-	-
11.	Brahmangaon.	Monday.	-	-
12.	Lakhmapur.	Thursday.	-	-
13.	Thengode.	Tuesday.	-	-
14.	Lohner.	Thursday.	-	-
<u>II. Izatpuri.</u>				
1.	Vadewara.	Thursday.	-	-
2.	Alvand.	Monday.	-	-
3.	Garwad Bk.	Friday.	-	Yes.
4.	Ghoti Bk.	Saturday.	-	Yes.
5.	Khed.	Tuesday.	-	-
<u>III. Yeola.</u>				
1.	Patode.	Monday.	-	-
2.	Mukhede.	Saturday.	-	-
3.	Yeola.	Tuesday.	-	Yes.
4.	Nagde.	Tuesday.	-	-
5.	Rajapur.	Sunday.	-	-
6.	Nagaraul.	Friday.	-	-
7.	Bharam.	Saturday.	-	-
8.	Andarsul.	Thursday.	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

IV. Sinnar.

1.	Vavi.	Tuesday.	-	-
2.	Dubere.	Thursday.	-	Yes.
3.	Thangon.	Friday.	-	-
4.	Vadangali.	Wednesday.	-	-
5.	Sinnar.	Sunday.	-	-
6.	Laggur.	Monday.	-	Yes.
7.	Shaha.	Thursday.	-	-
8.	Fachare Kh.	Wednesday.	-	-
9.	Dadi Pk.	- do - (Seasonal).	-	-
10.	Nandurshingote..	Friday.	-	-

V. Nasik.

1.	Girnare.	Thursday.	-	-
2.	Deorason.	Tuesday (Seasonal).	-	-
3.	Bhagur.	Tuesday.	-	-
4.	Fimpri Sayyad.	Friday.	-	-
5.	Lakhalgaon.	Sunday.	-	-

VI. Malegaon.

1.	Vadner.	Tuesday.	-	-
2.	Tindri.	Sunday.	-	-
3.	Karanja Gavan.	Wednesday.	-	-
4.	Ravalgaon.	Sunday.	-	-
5.	Malegaon camp.	Monday.	-	-
6.	Adhar Pk.	Tuesday.	-	-
7.	Dabhad.	Wednesday.	-	-
8.	Zodge.	Thursday.	-	-
9.	Chikhal Ohol.	Tuesday.	-	-
10.	Sherul.	Sunday.	-	-
11.	Deoghhat.	Saturday.	-	-
12.	Nalwadi.	Monday.	-	-
13.	Urbardhe.	Sunday.	-	-
14.	Fatne.	Sunday.	-	-
15.	Umbarne.	Saturday.	-	-
16.	Saundane.	Wednesday.	-	-

Contd: Statement No.22.

1.-----2.-----3.-----4.-----5.-----

VI. Malegaon Condd:

17.	Sonaj.	Tuesday.	-	-
18.	Nigvan.	Monday.	-	-
19.	Malegaon.	Tuesday.	-	-

VII. Niphad.

1.	Shirwade (Vani.).	Friday.	-	-
2.	Pimpalgaon Baswant.	Sunday.	-	-
3.	Jalkhed.	Saturday.	-	-
4.	Ozar.	Tuesday.	-	-
5.	Chandori.	Sunday.	-	-
6.	Saikhede.	Thursday.	-	-
7.	Mhalsokare.	Thursday.	-	-
8.	Ugaon.	Tuesday.	-	-
9.	Niphad.	Thursday.	-	-
10.	Kasbe sukene.	Wednesday.	-	-
11.	Pandur (Madhyameshwar).	Monday.	-	-
12.	Lasalgaon.	Sunday.	-	Yes.
13.	Winchur.	Friday.	-	-
14.	Deogram.	Wednesday.	-	-
15.	Khedale Tunge.	Wednesday.	-	-

VIII. Dindori.

1.	Nanashi.	Friday.	-	-
2.	Nalwadi.	Monday.	-	-
3.	Jalkhede.	Saturday.	-	-
4.	Umrale.	N.A.	-	-
5.	Vilvande.	Tuesday.	-	-
6.	Koshimbe.	Wednesday.	-	-
7.	Kasbe (Vani).	Tuesday.	-	-
8.	Lakhamapur.	Friday.	-	-
9.	Varkhede.	Thursday.	-	-
10.	Khedgaon.	Monday.	-	-
11.	Dindori.	Sunday.	-	Yes.
12.	Janori.	Friday.	-	-

1	2	3	4
<u>IX. Chandor.</u>			
1.	Dugadi.	Monday.	-
2.	Dhodambe.	Tuesday.	-
3.	Vadali Bhol.	Thursday.	-
4.	Chandor.	Monday.	Yes.
5.	Vadner Bhairao.	Wednesday.	-
<u>X. Nandgaon.</u>			
1.	Manmad.	Sunday.	Yes.
2.	Mandwad.	Wednesday.	-
3.	Naidongari.	Monday.	-
4.	Bolthan.	Saturday.	-
5.	Jategaon.	Wednesday.	-
6.	Nandgaon.	Thursday.	Yes.
7.	Bhandwad.	Wednesday.	Yes.
<u>XI. Kalwan.</u>			
1.	Deola.	Sunday.	Yes.
2.	Nivane.	Monday.	-
3.	Fimpalgaon.	Thursday.	-
4.	Khamkhede.	do.	-
5.	Kalwan.Bk.	Wednesday.	Yes.
6.	Bej.	Saturday.	-
7.	Ophar.	Thursday.	-
8.	Kanashi.	Sunday.	-
9.	Desharane.	Saturday.	-
10.	Abbone.	Friday.	-
<u>XII. Feint.</u>			
1.	Ambe.	Wednesday.	-
2.	Feint.	Thursday.	-
3.	Karanjali.	Friday.	-
4.	Kahor.	Saturday.	-
5.	Deodongara.	Saturday.	-
6.	There.	Sunday.	-
7.	Ozar.	Tuesday.	-

Contd:-Statement No.22.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
XIII.	<u>Surgana.</u>			
1.	Surgana.	Friday.	-	-
2.	Hatgad.	Monday.	-	-
3.	Umbarthane.	Saturday.	-	-
4.	Hatrundi.	Tuesday.	-	-
5.	Barhe.	Sunday.	-	-
6.	Pangarne.	Sunday.	-	-
7.	Umbarpada Dingar.	Thursday.	-	-

Source:- All Mamlatdars in Nasik District.

Rss/-

Statement No. 23

Statement showing the number of office of Joint stock Banks, other banking office in Nasik District during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Year	Scheduled Banks	Non-scheduled Banks	Total	Provincial or District co-operative banks	Other	Total	Grand total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1961-62	26	-	26	29	-	29	55
1962-63	25	-	25	34	-	34	59
1963-64	25	-	25	36	-	36	61

Source:-Bureau of Econ.and Statistics, Bombay.

Statement No. 24.

Statement showing the information of Joint stock companies in Nasik District.

Year	Companies limited by shares.		Companies limited by guarantee & association not for profit.		Total.
	Public	Private.	Public	Private.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1961-62	9	18	1	1	29
1962-63	9	17	2	2	30
1963-64	8	17	2	2	29

Source:- Bureau of Econ. & Statistics, Bombay...

Statement No. 25.

Statement showing Insurance Statistics for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 in Nasik Dist.

Year	Particulars.	
	Number of Insurance Policies.	Amount Insured Rs.
1.	2.	3.
1961-62	6498	25681250
1962-63	6683	28404700
1963-64	6326	28132000

Source: Divisional Manager, L.I.C. Nasik Divisional Office,
Nasik.

Statement No. 20.

Statement showing small savings statistics in Nasik District for the year 1962-62,
1962-63 and 1963-64.

Years.	Items.		
	Gross collection in Rs.	Withdrawal in Rs.	Net collection in Rs.
1961-62	16233204	13314933	2918351
1962-63	16208242	14887125	1611417
1963-64	16022116	14207335	1802181

Source: Collector of Nasik.

Statement No. 26.

Statement showing receipts of excise revenue/sales tax/entertainment tax in Nasik Dist.

in Rs.

Year	Receipts of Excise Revenue.	Receipts of sales tax,	Receipts of entertainment Tax.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1961-62.	160417	2533404	637733
1962-63.	209176	2620350	760716
1963-64.	134622	3077432	936087

Source:-1.Supt. of Prohibition and Excise Nasik.
2.Sales Tax Office, Nasik.
3.Collector, Nasik.

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Statement No. 25

Statement showing Talukwise Demand, Collection and Arrears of Land Revenue..

Sr. No.	Taluka	Demand on L.R. (Fixed L.R.)	Remission	Suspension	Collect-in.	Arrears
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Baglan.	1962-62	28 178024	242	-	177782	-
	1962-63	175106	309	-	174796	-
	1963-64	177734	5348	3019	169365	-
2. Gaandor.	1961-62	130699	1473	-	129226	-
	1962-63	128429	1739	-	126390	-
	1963-64	132434	4410	14173	113850	-
3. Dindori	1961-62	184554	335	-	184218	-
	1962-63	179331	325	-	178945	-
	1963-64	185535	444	-	185091	-
4. Kalwan.	1961-62	106927	913	-	106014	-
	1962-63	105216	1191	-	104125	-
	1963-64	108316	1267	-	107549	-
5. Igatpuri	1961-62	130023	509	-	129513	-
	1962-63	783509	128843	783	128059	-
	1963-64	131269	960	-	130309	-
6. Malegaon	1961-62	291826	-	12240	279585	-
	1962-63	290958	-	10124	280834	-
	1963-64	295474	-	3313	291610	-
7. Nandgaon	1961-62	108584	531	9373	98150	-
	1962-63	107671	633	4995	102042	-
	1963-64	108614	876	3177	104560	-
8. Nasik.	1961-62	216740	11589	338	204813	-
	1962-63	213479	9833	-	203423	222
	1963-64	204674	14283	-	188880	1509
9. Niphad.	1961-62	331319	8267	21876	300518	658
	1962-63	323243	9122	15433	298636	658
	1963-64	331587	9464	67264	253867	970
10. Peint.	1961-62	45552	-	-	45552	-
	1962-63	45714	-	-	45714	-
	1963-64	45391	-	-	45891	-
11. Sihnar.	1961-62	218919	173	110173	108572	-
	1962-63	218065	317	113654	102093	-
	1963-64	359156	324	252707	403125	-
12. Surgana	1961-62	32123	-	-	32183	-
	1962-63	32204	-	-	322004	-
	1963-64	32393	5	-	32387	-
13. Yeola.	1961-62	165198	148	49018	116031	-
	1962-63	161397	173	4503	156720	-
	1963-64	161329	191	61398	100038	-
Total....	1961-62	2140554	24214	203519	1912161	658
	1962-63	2108302	24390	148744	1934287	280
	1963-64	2292382	37575	405555	1846771	2480

Source:- Collector, Nasik.

Statement No. 29.

Statement showing number of Documents Registered and Value of property transferred in Nasik Dist. during the years. 1961-62, 1962-63, & 1963-64.

Particulars.	Year.		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1. Number of Documents Registered.	18158	18368	27294
2. Value of property transferred Rs. 20587045/-		Rs. 23140289/-	26624445/-

Source:- District registrar, Nasik.

Statement No.30.

Statement showing medical facilities available in each taluka of Nasik district for the year 1961....

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	No. of Hospitals.	No. of Maternity Homes.	No. of Dispensaries.	No. of P.H. centres.	No. of Doctors.	No. of Nurses including Midwives.	No. of beds		Indoor patients treated			Out door patients treated		
								General.	Maternity.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Baglan.	-	1	2	2	9	9	8	10	8	3	1	7250	5200	11000
2.	Chandor.	-	-	1	1	5	-	5	-	84	54	31	5893	1745	2538
3.	Dindori.	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	6	81	61	53	2117	1287	3328
4.	Jeatpuri.	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	6	42	75	30	3187	2242	3795
5.	Kalvan.	1	-	-	1	3	8	10	19	225	253	235	5572	3162	4825
6.	Kaleshon.	-	1	2	3	5	13	34	14	368	1203	1071	11303	12327	15377
7.	Kadgaon.	-	2	4	-	4	2	31	10	129	190	159	7829	6720	10597
8.	Nasik.	3	3	5	-	17	69	302	60	5891	5523	2719	26000	24000	13603
9.	Paithan.	-	2	2	-	2	2	4	21	49	41	15	19127	8000	15015
10.	Point.	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	4	12	52	25	1370	4217	4203
11.	Simar.	-	3	1	-	1	3	4	36	128	752	671	1200	1600	2400
12.	Surgam.	-	-	3	1	4	5	-	1	21	9	12	4000	2100	1300
13.	Yash.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	109	103	77	7753	6089	10431
Dist. Total.		4	14	25	3	52	117	415	190	7153	8299	5100	93851	80549	92160

Source: Civil Surgeon, Nasik, Public Health Officer, Zilla Parishad, Nasik and Municipalities in Nasik district.

Statement No.30.

Statement showing medical facilities available in each taluka of Nasik district for the year 1962.

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	No. of Hospitals.	No. of Maternity Homes.	No. of Dispensaries.	No. of P.H. centres.	No. of doctors.	No. of nurses including midwives.	No. of beds			Indoor patients treated			Outdoor patients treated.		
								Gen.	Maternity	Total	Males	Females	Children.	Males	Females	Children.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	Baglan.	-	1	2	2	5	10	8	10	11	9	4	11830	9267	17907	
2.	Chandor.	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	-	78	53	54	8388	3097	5470	
3.	Dindori.	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	6	75	52	51	1757	2545	6035	
4.	Igatpuri.	-	1	1	-	1	2	4	6	54	59	50	3187	2112	4913	
5.	Kalwan.	1	-	-	-	3	9	10	19	448	431	146	6445	5195	6925	
6.	Malegam.	-	1	2	-	5	15	31	14	647	874	1303	17695	16850	24318	
7.	Nandgaon.	-	2	4	-	4	2	31	10	83	247	171	7239	5209	11597	
8.	Nasik.	3	-	-	-	-	-	302	34	1292	5514	1719	28120	25622	27096	
9.	Niphad.	-	2	2	-	2	2	4	21	44	43	9	10718	8362	16516	
10.	Point.	-	-	2	2	4	8	3	8	18	83	15	1751	4679	3409	
11.	Sinnar.	-	3	1	-	1	1	4	36	90	380	20	1200	1500	2500	
12.	Surgana.	-	-	3	1	-	5	4	4	14	10	7	3500	2130	1400	
13.	Yola.	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	33	229	20	8023	5772	12115	
Dist. Total.		4	14	25	9	53	212	417	198	5887	8024	3662	123253	93347	140301	

Source:- Civil Surgeon Nasik, Public Health Officer, Gilla Parishad, Nasik and Municipalities in Nasik District.

Statement No.30.

Statement showing Medical facilities available in each taluka of Nasik District for the year 1963.....

Sr. No. of taluka.	Name of taluka.	No. of Hospitals.	No. of Maternity Homes.	No. of Dispensaries.	No. of P.H. centres.	No. of Doctors.	No. of nurses including midwives.	No. of beds Gen. Maternity;	Indoor patients treated			Out door patients treated			
									Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Baglan.	-	1	2	2	5	10	8	10	275	584	18	11465	9012	16773
2.	Chandor.	-	1	1	1	2	8	8	10	91	64	16	7618	3168	3959
3.	Dindori.	-	1	1	1	2	5	6	16	37	22	13	16392	12586	18593
4.	Igatpuri.	-	1	1	-	1	2	5	6	50	89	67	3783	3096	6758
5.	Kalwan.	1	-	-	1	3	9	10	19	250	553	190	7212	5440	8030
6.	Malegaon.	-	1	2	3	5	15	31	14	407	1982	2256	31030	38923	31121
7.	Nandgaon.	-	2	4	1	5	6	31	14	114	295	172	9476	6724	14062
8.	Nasik.	3	3	5	-	21	153	302	164	4555	5015	3176	29320	30302	23926
9.	Nirhad.	-	3	2	-	2	2	4	34	38	304	2	10606	6820	11847
10.	Peint.	-	-	2	2	4	8	3	8	14	33	16	3508	4708	7000
11.	Sinnar.	-	3	1	1	2	5	4	40	162	751	659	1193	1722	2009
12.	Surgana.	-	-	3	1	4	5	4	4	14	10	7	4600	4100	2118
13.	Yeola.	-	-	1	1	2	5	10	10	46	385	355	5986	44270	8416
Dist. Total.		4	16	25	14	58	233	429	249	6163	10087	6937	142189	130869	157100

Source:- Civil Surgeon Nasik, Public Health Officer Zilla Parishad, Nasik and Municipalities in Nasik District.

Statement No. 31.

Statement showing talukewise figures of Primary Schools, Pupils and Teachers in
Nasik District for the year 1961-62, 62-63 & 63-64

Srd No.	Name of taluka.	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64			No. of teachers.		
		No. of primary schools	Pupils		No. of teacher-s.	No. of primary schools	Pupils		No. of primary schools	Pupils			
			Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls		Boys		Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Baglan.	155	14849	9501	160	155	11623	8466	475	153	15487	9406	563
2.	Chandor.	124	7545	4163	240	126	7469	3509	260	127	7577	4151	280
3.	Dindori.	129	7502	4361	268	131	7463	3922	280	132	7630	4353	308
4.	Inatpuri.	133	6857	3404	235	135	6792	3105	247	136	7092	3409	259
5.	Kalwan.	142	7250	4453	280	148	7115	3691	292	149	7419	4448	316
6.	Malagaon.	196	24709	15609	826	196	24094	14040	867	200	27107	15390	954
7.	Nandgaon.	99	11038	9404	410	99	10903	8920	430	101	11677	9334	430
8.	Nasik.	224	23307	10319	1197	224	22668	9996	1227	228	24705	10227	1360
9.	Niphad.	144	14183	8548	463	148	13963	8783	475	150	14548	9439	475
10.	Point.	89	3054	1954	152	89	3058	1912	165	89	3094	1929	175
11.	Sinnar.	97	11072	6570	362	103	10940	6177	357	103	11293	6552	391
12.	Surjura.	75	2817	1275	141	80	2752	1240	148	80	2857	1267	148
13.	Yeola.	93	8137	4919	310	93	8048	4889	317	94	8138	4908	315
	Dist. Total.	1700	142420	85560	5344	1727	139908	78550	5550	748	148625	84813	5974

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Source:- Parishad Educational Officer, Zilla Parishad, Nasik.

Statement No.31.

Statement showing Secondary Education.

Sr. No.	Name of taluka	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64					
		No. of institu- te.	Boys	Girls.	Teacher -s te.	No. of institu- te.	Boys	Girls.	Teachers	No. of institu- te.	Boys	Girls.	Teachers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Baglan.	11	2374	478	116	11	2995	804	149	12	2365	814	162
2.	Chandrapur.	5	1326	219	53	5	1522	280	65	6	1630	376	71
3.	Dindori.	3	964	212	40	4	1293	259	59	4	1380	291	65
4.	Igatpuri.	3	721	332	46	3	904	391	46	3	1060	422	52
5.	Kalwan.	4	1009	132	41	5	1313	245	62	5	1391	216	66
6.	Malegaon.	16	3725	884	180	18	4706	1094	216	21	5935	1259	268
7.	Nandgaon.	9	2700	628	115	9	3012	768	134	9	3062	578	135
8.	Nasik.	31	10524	4617	547	33	11812	5112	627	36	13667	5352	650
9.	Niphad.	10	3538	758	161	10	3672	830	164	10	3776	722	157
10.	Peth.	1	57	5	3	1	53	11	4	3	175	33	12
11.	Sindur.	5	1398	250	56	5	1639	337	69	6	1965	1500	70
12.	Surtan.	1	67	5	3	1	72	4	3	1	110	11	5
13.	Wadi.	1	966	258	39	1	1033	235	44	3	1174	282	52
Dist. Total	100	29368	8779	1400	106	33971	10440	1640	119	38297	11032	1761	

Source:- Statistical Department, Nasik.

Statement No. 82.

List of Highschools in Nasik District.....

A) Schools prior to 1961.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Maratha English School, Sasana
Tal: Saslan. | 2. Karmavif Vidyalaya Askhoda
Tal: Saslan. |
| 3. New English School, Witane
Tal: Saslan. | 4. Janata English School, Jaikheda
Tal: Saslan. |
| 5. S.K.S. English School, Chander
Tal: Saslan. | 6. Vikas Vidyalaya Vani Tal: Dindori
Tal: Dindori. |
| 7. S.S.P. English School, Bebla
Tal: Kalwan. | 8. Municipal High school, Malegaon
Tal: Malegaon. |
| 9. Lokmarya English School,
Sanyarashwar Tal: Malegaon. | 10. Malegaon High School, Malegaon.
Tal: Malegaon. |
| 11. A. P. E. High School, Malegaon
Tal: Malegaon. | 12. K. S. Miray Vidyalaya Malegaon.
Tal: Malegaon. |
| 13. Wampur English School, Wampur
Tal: Saslan. | 14. New English School, Taharabad
Tal: Saslan. |
| 15. Wutan English School, Prakaranga
-on, Tal: Saslan. | 15. Janata English School, Dindori
Tal: Dindori. |
| 17. S.C.S. Vidyalaya Khedgaon,
Tal: Dindori. | 18. J. G. High School, Igatpuri
Tal: Igatpuri. |
| 19. Convent High School, Igatpuri
Tal: Igatpuri. | 20. R.K.M. English School, Kalwan
Tal: Kalwan. |
| 21. Janata Vidyalaya Manur
Tal: Kalwan. | 22. Mahatma Fule High School, Bej
Tal: Kalwan. |
| 23. Z. P. Kekani High School
(Vidyalaya) Malegaon Tal: Male-
-gaon. | 24. Ravalgaon English School,
Ravalgaon, Tal: Malegaon. |
| 25. New English school, Nimgaon
Taluka Malegaon. | 26. Janata Vidyalaya Soundane
Tal: Malegaon. |
| 27. Nutan Vidya Mandir Kalwadi
Tal: Malegaon. | 28. New English School, Dabhadi
Tal: Malegaon. |
| 29. Chatrapati New English School,
Manmad Tal: Nandgaon. | 30. St. Xavier's High School, Manmad
Tal: Nandgaon. |
| 31. V. J. High School, Nandgaon
Tal: Nandgaon. | 32. Janata New English School,
Nyaydongri Tal: Nandgaon. |
| 33. National High School, Nasik city | 34. Pethe High School, Nasik city. |
| 35. Maratha High School, Nasik city. | 36. Shri. Rama Vidyalaya, Panchavati
Nasik. |
| 37. Boy's Town (Trambak Road) Nasik. | 38. P.R. Kanya Vidyalaya Nasik city. |

Contd Statement No. 35

A) Schools prior to 1951. (Contd)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 39. Sharda Mandir, Nasik city. | 40. P.E. School, Nasik Road. |
| 41. S. | 42. Janata Vidyalaya Zodge
Tal: Malegaon. |
| 41. S.C.S. Maratha High School,
Umrana Tal: Malegaon. | 44. Smt. R.B.H. Kanya Vidyalaya
Malegaon. |
| 43. New English school, Sonaj
Tal: Malegaon. | 46. New English School, Nandgaon. |
| 45. G.I.P. Indian High School,
Manmad Tal: Nandgaon. | 48. J.S. Rungtha High School, Nasik. |
| 47. Govt. Girls School, Nasik. | 50. R.P. Vidyalaya Panchayati
Nasik city. |
| 49. New High school, Nasik city. | 52. Bhonsala Military School,
Nasik (Gangapur Rd.). |
| 51. Smt. H.M.B. Sand High School,
Nasik city. | 54. Nightschool, Nasik city. |
| 53. E.I. Girls' School, Nasik. | 56. Takshashila Vidyalaya Nasik Road. |
| 55. S.J. High School, Nasik Rd. | 58. Army Children School Gam
Deolali Camp. |
| 57. Cantonment Board High School,
Deolali Camp. | 60. Nutan Trimbak Vidyalaya Trimbak. |
| 59. Barnes High School, Deolali
camp. | 62. Karmavir Vidyalaya, Vinchur.
Tal: Niphad. |
| 61. Niphad English School, Niphad. | 64. Chhatrapati Shivaji Vidyalaya
Vanasgaon, Tal: Niphad. |
| 63. Lasalgaon English School,
Lasalgaon Tal. Niphad. | 66. Nutan Vidyalaya Wavi Tal: Sinnar. |
| 65. Janata Vidyalaya Feint. | 68. St. Philomena's English School,
Nasik Rd. |
| 67. Nutan Vidya Mandir. Surgana. | 70. Dr. Gujar Subhash High School,
Deolali camp. |
| 69. Kanya Shala, Nasik Rd. | 72. Deolali High School, Deolali Camp. |
| 71. Deolali Halgrih High School,
Deolali Camp. | 74. Pimpalgaon High School, Pimpalgaon
Maswar. |
| 73. Vidya Mandir Bhagur. | 76. Sri. Mahavir High School,
Lasalgaon. |
| 75. Navin Engraji Shala, Gaur
Tal: Niphad. | 78. B.N. Sarda Vidyalaya Sinnar.
Tal: Sinnar. |
| 77. Janata English School,
Saikheda. Tal: Niphad. | 80. New English School, Wadangali
Tal: Sinnar. |
| 79. New English School, Dapur
Tal: Sinnar. | |
| 81. Janata Vidyalaya Yeola.
Tal: Yeola. | |
| 82. S.S. Janata English School
Shinde, Taluka Nasik. | |

B) School Added in 1961-62.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 83. Janata Vidyalaya Munjwad
Tal: Baglan. | 84. Mahatma Fule High School, Dugaon
Tal: Chandor |
| 85. Janata Vidyalaya Kajisangavi
Tal: Chandor. | 86. Janata Vidyalaya Ghoti. Tal:
Igatsuri. |
| 87. Jijamata Girls Highschool,
Satana. | 88. Janata Vidyalaya Lohner
Tal: Baglan. |
| 89. Janata Vidyalaya Madalibhoi
Tal: Chandor. | 90. Janata Vidyalaya Vadnerbhairao
Tal: Chandor. |
| 91. New English School, Sakore
Tal: Nandgaon. | 92. Bharat Vidyalaya Ashtane Tal:
Malegaon. |
| 93. Haji A.K. Highschool, Mannad
taluka, Nandgaon. | 94. Shri. Chhatrapati Shiwaji Vidyalaya
Bolthan Tal: Nandgaon. |
| 95. Madhyamik Vidyalaya Chandori
Tal: Niphad. | 96. Janata Vidyalaya Sinnar Taluka
Sinnar. |
| 97. Janata English School, Sukene
Tal: Niphad. | 98. Janata English School, Kandhane
Tal: Baglan. |
| 99. Night Highschool, Malegaon. | 100. K.J. Mehata Highschool, Nasik Road |

C) School added in 1962-63.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 101. Janata Vidyalaya Mehadi
Taluka:- Dindori. | 102. Janata Vidyalaya Abhona
Tal: Kalwan. |
| 103. J.A.T. Girls Highschool,
Malegaon. | 104. Seva English School, Khakurd
Taluka Malegaon. |
| 105. Children School, Artillary centre
Nasik Road. Camp. | 106. St. Patrick's Convent school,
Deolali Camp. |

D) School added in 1963-64.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 107. Head Master English School,
Andarsul, Tal:- Yeola. | 108. K.B. Hire Highschool, Dhodambe
Tal:- Chandor. |
| 109. Nutan English School, Materwadi
Taluka : Peint. | 110. Lokmanya Vidyalaya Neharu chauk
Nasik city. |
| 111. Maharashtra Vidyalaya Upnagar
Nasik Road. | 113. Janata Vidyalaya Virgaon. Taluka
Baglan. |
| 114. K.B. Hire Highschool, Girnare
Taluka Nasik. | 115. New English school, Bargaonpimpri
Tal:- Sinnar. |
| 116. Nagarsul Highschool, Nagarsul,
Taluka Yeola. | 117. Girls School, Malegaon. |
| 118. Jamhor Highschool, Malegaon
Taluka Malegaon. | 119. S.C.S. Vidyalaya Makhmalabad
Taluka:- Nasik. |

Statement No. 33

Statement showing Railway Stations and Railway routes in Nasik Dist.

Sr.No.	Name of the Route.	Whether Broadgauge/metro gauge.	Distance of the route falling in Nasik District. in Km.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Bombay Bhusawal.	Broad Gauge.	170
2.	Nanrad Kachiguda.	Metro gauge.	16
3.	Nanrad Dhond.	Broad Gauge.	30

Railway stations on each of the above routes.

Bombay Bhusawal Route.

Nanrad Kachiguda Route.

Nanrad Dhond Route.

1.	2.	3.
1. Iratruri	10. Niphad.	Nanrad (Junction).
2. Shoti.	11. Nagon.	Askri.
3. Ashwari.	12. Jasalgaon.	Nagarsul
4. Ichavit.	13. Surit.	Tarur.
5. Neolali.	14. Nanrad (Junction)	
6. Nasik Rd.	15. Hiswal.	
7. Ocha.	16. Panzan.	
8. Kherwadi.	17. Sandgaon.	
9. Kash. S. Kene.	18. Pimparkhed.	
19. Nyayadontri.		

Source:- Railway Time Table.

Statement No 34.

Statement showing Road mileage in Nasik District according to surface type and classification ~~for xxxxxxxxxx~~

(Figures in miles and furlors)

Surface type.	Classification.						Total.
	National Highways.	State Highways.	Major Roads.	Dist Roads.	Other Dist Roads.	Village Roads.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
1.Cement Concrete.							
61-62	26-0	38-1	0-1	-	-	-	64-2
62-63	26-0	38-1	0-1	-	-	-	64-2
63-64	26-0	38-1	0-1	-	-	-	64-2
2.B.T.Surface...							
61-62	123-4	15-4	53-7	6-3	-	-	185-2
62-63	123-4	36-1	51-3	0-3	-	-	211-3
63-64	124-3	98-0	51-3	0-3	-	-	274-1
3.Water Bound Macadam.							
61-62	0-7	211-1	306-3	46-4	20-5	-	605-4
62-63	0-7	254-7	306-3	46-4	22-0	-	630-5
63-64	-	211-7	306-3	77-6	22-4	-	618-4
4.Granular Materials.							
61-62	-	9-0	196-2	66-5	86-0	-	357-7
62-63	-	9-0	196-2	66-5	86-0	-	357-7
63-64	-	9-0	196-2	66-5	86-0	-	357-7
5.Natural soil moldrable							
61-62	-	-	-	204-0	109-3	-	313-7
62-63	-	-	28-4	204-0	109-3	-	341-7
63-64	-	-	28-4	206-6	109-3	-	344-4
6.Natural soil non-moldrable.							
61-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62-63	-	-	10-0	-	-	-	10-0
63-64	-	-	10-0	-	-	-	10-0
Total:-							
61-62	150-3	293-6	542-5	323-4	216-0	-	1526-2
62-63	150-3	338-1	592-5	317-4	217-3	-	1616-0
63-64	150-3	357-0	592-5	351-3	217-7	-	1659-2

Source:- Executive Engineer B and C Nasik and Parishad Executive Engineer, Nasik Parishad, Nasik.

Statement No. 35.

Statement showing the Postal Statistics in Nasik District.....

Sr.No.	Items.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No. of Post offices.	305	327	357
2.	No. of telegraph offices.	30	35	35
3.	No. of letter boxes.	852	860	872
4.	No. of postmen.	171	170	172
5.	No. of Radio licenses issued.	11136	14395.	15655.
6.	No. of telephones.	754	827	1093
7.	No. of telephones offices..	5	7	10

Source:-1 Senior Supt. of Post offices, Nasik.
 2. Divisional Engineer (Telephones)
 West Division, Bombay...

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Statement No.36...

Statement showing the number of Motor vehicles in operation in the District of Nasik for the years 1961, 1962 & 1963...

I t e m s .	Y e a r s .		
	1961	1962	1963
1. Motor cycles.	1109	1596	1617
2. Motor cabs.	1307	1361	1667
3. Taxi cabs.	214	259	265
4. Auto Rickshaws.	-	1	3
<u>5. Stage carriages.</u>			
i) Diesel Engines.	341 S.T.	408 S.T.	2 (excluding M.R.R.T.M.Vs.)
ii) Petrol Engines.	-	-	-
<u>6. Lorries.</u>			
<u> i) Private carriers.</u>			
a) Diesel Engines.	51	71	84
b) Petrol Engines.	11	11	49
<u> ii) Public carriers.</u>			
a) Diesel Engines.	1326	1599	1691
b) Petrol Engines.	523	434	443
7. Ambulance.	10	0	0
8. School buses.	8	2	6
9. Private service vehicles.	2	9	9
10. Trailors.	30	154	195
11. Tractors.	29	216	276
12. Others.	121	203	280
13. Total .	5085	6336	6601

Source:- Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Nasik.

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Statement No.37.

Statement showing the Nationalised Road Transport Statistics.

Sr.No.	Particulars.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Average daily earnings in Rs.	34988	33610	14050
2.	Earnings per bus, kilo- metres in Rs. per	107	107	111
3.	Earnings per vehicle per day in Rs.	203	210	223
4.	Average No.vehicles on road per day.	169	172	140
5.	Operating. On road. Total fleet held.	168.9 214.6	172.4 220.0	190.4 228.9
6.	Vehicle utilisation (kilometres)per vehicle per day.	100.0	109.5	205.9
7.	No. of routes.	200.00	202	226
8.	Route distance in kilo- metres)	9830.4	10188.8	10742.4
9.	Average route distance in(kilometres)	48.00	49.12	49.76
10.	Average service mileage per day (in kilometres).	31886.4	32936.0	38385.6
11.	No. of passengers trave- lled per day.	48752	52632	62228

Source:-Divisional Controller S. T. Nasik.

Statement No.38.

Statement showing Police Force and Crime Statistics in Nasik.

Year	No. of Supdt.	No. of Assist. Supdts	No. of Dy. Supdt.	No. of Inspectors	No. of Dy. & Sub-Inspectors P.S.Is.	No. of Asst. sub-Inspectors	No. of Head Constables	No. of Constables	No. of Cognizable crimes reported.	No. of non-cognizable crime reported.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1961	1	-	2	5	59	-	395	1341	10636	N.A.
1962	1	1	2	5	59	-	420	1643	6922	10918
1963	1	1	2	5	61	-	438	1670	7265	12353

Source:- District Supdt. of police, Nasik.

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Statement No. 39.

Statement showing cases decided in the court of law.....

Year.	Civil				Criminal			
	Original		Appeal		Original		Appeal	
	regular	Misc.	regular	Misc.	regular	Misc.	regular	Misc.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1961-62	3750	622	394	43	54077	608	688	188
1962-63	2633	503	506	46	70628	629	687	199
1963-64	3034	532	531	50	71937	586	449	190

Source:- District Session, S.D. e, Secid.

Statement No. 40
Statement showing the No. of Printing presses & News papers and Journals in
Nasik District.

Year	No. of Printing presses	No. of News papers and Journals published in Nasik District														
		Marathi					English					Urdu				
		Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Quarterly	Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Quarterly	Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Quarterly
1962-1962	59	1	7	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
1962-1963	66	1	7	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
1963-1964	75	1	8	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

Source:- Dist. Supdt. of Police & Collector office, Nasik.

Statement No. 47.

Statement showing statistics regarding local bodies in Masik District for the years
1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

(Figures in lakhs)

Sr.No. Items.	Village Panchayats			Municipalities			District	District	Zilla Parishad.			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Local Board.	School Board.	1961-62	*1962-63	1963-64	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Number.	661	389	709	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Opening Balance.	35.76	35.22	38.81	36.79	37.88	44.62	7.19	5.28	7.37	24.88		
3. Receipts.	34.62	39.31	63.00	128.33	156.77	118.69	28.96	65.60	227.06	564.92		
4. Closing Balance.	35.22	38.81	47.53	37.88	44.62	51.81	5.24	7.37	32.25	23.74		
5. Expenditure.	35.16	35.72	54.28	127.24	150.03	111.50	30.91	63.51	202.18	566.06		

* Income and Expdr. for the month of April, 1962 is included.

Source:-Chief Executive Officer's office, Zilla Parishad Masik and all Municipalities in the District.

Statement No. 42.

Statement showing community Development programme of Nasik District
Dist. Nasik.

COVERAGE
No. of villages, area in Sq. miles and population (1951) of blocks. as on 31st March, 64.

Sr. No.	Block	D/WES/Stage I Blocks and M.D. Projects.				P. E. S. Blocks.				
		No. of blocks	No. of villages included.	No. of towns included	Population of villages & towns (in 000')	Area in Sq. miles	No. of blocks of CPA Pattern.	No. of Villages & towns.	Populati on.	Area in Sq. miles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Belan	1	128	-	69	430	-	-	-	-
2.	Belan	0.75	34	-	51	199	-	-	-	-
3.	Mulher	1	53	-	29	192	-	-	-	-
4.	Chandor.	1.50	103	-	76	370	-	-	-	-
5.	Dindori.	1.50	122	-	87	496	-	-	-	-
6.	Marsul.	1	49	-	23	158	-	-	-	-
7.	Igatpuri.	1.50	126	-	96	377	-	-	-	-
8.	Kilwan.	1	160	-	75	431	-	-	-	-
9.	Halason.	3	142	-	154	754	-	-	-	-
10.	Halason.	1.50	81	-	95	421	-	-	-	-
11.	Nasik.	1.50	132	-	103	525	-	-	-	-
12.	Niphad.	2.50	120	-	125	386	-	-	-	-
13.	Peint.	1	100	-	184	30	-	-	-	-
14.	Sinnar *	1.50	102	-	107	517	-	-	-	-
15.	Suryana.	1	159	-	44	316	-	-	-	-
16.	Yoola.	1.50	117	-	88	408	-	-	-	-

* Only Sinnar block was in PES upto 31-3-63.

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

Statement No.42.

Statement showing Community Development Programme of Maharashtra State for the year 1961-62.
Coverage
No. of villages, area in Square miles and population (1951) of Block .
Nasik District.

Sr No.	Name of Blocks.	By C.D./P.E.S./Stage-I Blocks and M.D. Projects.....				P. E. S. Blocks.			
		No. of blocks of C.D.A patt-tern.	No. of vill-ages	Population of villages & towns in 1951	Area in Sq. miles.	No. of blocks of P. E. S. Blocks.	No. of villa-ges & town-s.	Population in 1951	Area in Sq. miles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Malegaon.	3.00	142	154	754				
2.	Kalwan.	1.00	160	75	431				
3.	Surgana.	1.00	159	44	316				
4.	Marsul.	1.00	49	23	158				
5.	Dindori.	1.50	122	87	496				
6.	Nasik.	1.50	132	103	525				
7.	Igatpuri.	1.50	126	96	377				
8.	Nandgaon.	1.50	81	95	421				
9.	Baglan Part II	0.75	34	51	199				
10.	Baglan.	1.00	128	69	430				
11.	Peint.	1.00	100	184	30				
12.	Yeola (PES Ce-ntral).					1150	117	88	408
13.	Charand.					1.50	103	76	370
14.	Niphad.					2.50	120	125	300
15.	Sinnar (PES stage)					1.50	102	107	517

Source:- Bureau of Econ. and Statistics, Bombay.

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Statement No. 43.

Statement showing Govt. expenditure under different heads of Development by all Blocks in Nasik District for the year 1961-62. (figures in '000')

Sr.No.	Head of Development.	Male	Kalwa	Surga	Harsu	Dindori	Wand	Bagla	Peint	Baglan II.		
		gaon.	-n.	-na.	-l.	-ri.	gaon.	-n.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No. of Blocks of CPA act- ern.		3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.75
A)	(i) PES (Central).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii) PES (state).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	iii) Stage I.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I			II
	iv) Stage II.											
	v) Stage III.								III			
	vi) M.D.P.									MDP.		
	vii) T.D.B.											
B)	1. Project Head Quarters.	68	58	N.R.	25	N.R.	98	64	57	12	138	12
	2. Annual Husbandry & Agrl. extension.	32	10	-	5	-	3	7	3	12	24	5
	3. Irrn. & reclamation.	2	45	-	49	-	126	100	-	2	6	25
	4. Health & rural sanita- tion.	184	37	-	7	-	3	7	-	8	105	-
	5. Education.	117	17	-	9	52	52	7	3	10	67	-
	6. Special education.	52	32	-	4	-	5	20	2	7	5	-
	7. Communication.	29	6	-	12	-	1	3	-	1	18	3
	8. Rural arts crafts & Industries.	48	22	-	14	-	7	-	-	11	48	-
	9. Housing (including Rura- -l Housing).	106	21	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	-
	10. Others (including sus- -pense etc.)	307	26	-	-	-	30	8	50	8	-	19
	TOTAL.	945	274	-	125	-	331	219	115	55	42	66
	Committed Expend.	105	38	-	48	-	-	-	-	65	-	28

Source:- Bureau of Econ. and Statistics, Bombay.

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Table No. 45.

Statement showing Government Expenditure under different Head of Department by all Blocks in the Dist. Nasik. for the year 1962-63.
(Figures in '000')

Head of Development.	Male	Kalw	Surg	Hars	Dind	Hasi	Ilat	Wand	Yeol	Chan	Wiph	Bagl	Bagl	Wein		
	gaon	-an	ana	ul.	ori.	k.	turi	gaon	-a	dor	ad.	-an	an.	t.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
<u>No. of Blocks of CPA</u>																
<u>Pattern.</u>	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.50	0.75	1.00	1.00		
A) i) P.S.(Central).																
ii) P.S.(State)																
iii) Stage I.		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I				
iv) Stage II.													II			
v) Stage III.														III		
vi) P.D.E.															MDI	
vii) T.D.E.																
B) 1) Project Head Qr.	32	50	33	32	105	95	81	80	77	55	5	8	-	-		
2) Animal Husbandry & Agriculture extension.	-	3	16	17	7	20	4	15	22	3	-	6	7	-		
3) Irrigation & reclamation.	-	-	62	25	21	66	130	142	150	113	53	33	-	82		
4) Health & Rural sanitation.	261	47	10	43	10	2	16	1	11	1	-	-	14	35		
5) Education.	67	-	3	13	13	28	10	27	70	9	16	7	16	4		
6) Social Education.	38	4	6	4	2	4	7	3	10	-	-	2	22	1		
7) Communications.	46	3	4	11	11	8	-	-	-	2	-	7	33	5		
8) Rural Arts & crafts and Industries.	11	2	-	5	20	7	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1		
9) Housing (including rural housing).	22	1	10	-	1	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		
10) Others (including suspense etc.).	255	8	7	-	-	14	17	21	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Total.	222	118	157	156	190	247	266	290	341	190	74	64	32	140		
Committed Expdr.	119	23	44	47	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	67	32		

Source: Bureau of Econ. and Statistics, Bombay..

STATEMENT NO.
Statement showing Government Expenditure under different Head of Department
by all Blocks in the District Nasik. for the year 1963-64
(Figures in '000)

Head of Department.	'Din-dori'	'Nasi-k'	'Igat-puri'	'Nand-gaon'	'Yeo-la'	'Chan-dor'	'Niph-ad'	'Sin-nar'	'Sur-gana'	'Har-sul'	'Mul-her'	'Mal-le-gaon.	'Ka-la-lan.	'Bag-lan-int.	'Pe-lan.	'Bag-lan.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<u>No. of Blocks of</u>																	
<u>GRA Pattern.</u>																	
A) i) PES (Central)																	
ii) PES (State)																	
iii) Stage I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I								
iv) Stage II												II	II	II			
v) Stage III																	III
vi) MDP																	MDP
vii) T.D.B.										T.D.	T.D.	T.D.					
B) 1) Project Head	69	61	59	102	112	28	88	9	20	79	17	17	36	6	12	-	
Quarter																	
2) Animal Husbandry & Agriculture extension.	14	7	14	5	3	17	21	16	5	20	10	1	17	-	45	-	
3) Irrigation and reclamation.	6	69	125	80	194	197	200	196	40	65	-	-	4	-	20	-	
4) Health and rural sanitation.	25	4	30	26	43	37	16	11	91	96	4	71	40	5	64	15	
5) Education.	8	22	15	50	95	9	27	7	4	13	13	12	12	14	63	15	
6) Social Education.	5	23	5	11	14	3	17	14	5	10	-	1	4	2	13	8	
7) Communications.	6	21	6	3	-	11	4	15	-	82	22	2	3	3	34	7	
8) Rural Arts Crafts & Insutries.	20	9	9	1	22	2	-	-	2	10	-	27	3	-	11	-	
9) Housing (Including Rural housing.)	2	97	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	-	5	3	-	13	-	
10) Others (Including suspense etc.)	-	14	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	7	-	7	-	
TOTAL:	155	327	295	277	483	304	373	269	170	384	66	132	129	30	282	45	
Committed Expr.	37	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	19	-	125	76	11	33	20	

E: Estimated.

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

STATEMENT NO. 44

Statement showing progress of physical achievements under selected items in all Blocks in Nasik District for the year 1961-62

Sr. No.	Particulars	'Malegaon'	'Kalwan'	'Surgana'	'Harsul'	'Dindori'	'Nasik'	'Igat- pur'	'Nandg- an'	'Baglan' Part II.	'Baglan'	'Peint'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.No. of Blocks of												
	CPA pattern.	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.00	1.00
1)	PES Central											
ii)	PES State											
iii)	Stage I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I			
iv)	Stage II									II		
v)	Stage III										III	
vi)	M.D.P.											MDP
1.	Improved seeds (exclu- ding sugarcane.B.M.2553)		3287	214	989	1388	228	687	-	504	563	388
2.	Fertiliser distribu- tion (including all chemical fertilisers, oil-cakes,manure, mix- ture, but excluding green manure seed)B.M.137508		2201	212	2704	9204	21899	6244	-	128551	44305	1124
3.	Pedigree bulls supplied No.	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
4.	Animal castrated No.435		148	72	244	337	352	174	-	145	187	481
5.	Addl. area brought (Acres)408		840	-	115	653	813	-	-	1252	1736	8
6.	Under permanent Irrp.											
7.	Area reclaimed (Acres).119		320	325	10	176	106	342	-	39	397	-
8.	Area bunded (Acres) 1571		165	750	866	1266	706	1178	-	2955	490	147
9.	Drinking water wells constd..(No.)	2	-	7	2	2	11	3	-	1	9	22
10.	Adults made literate No. 3475		-	46	336	390	1150	-	-	335	760	100
11.	Libraries & reeding rromd,started.No.	2	1	1	3	1	4	4	-	-	2	-
12.	Youth clubs std.No.	3	15	-	-	-	72	51	-	1	7	6
13.	Farmers union std. No.	6	81	97	-	-	118	54	-	-	-	3
14.	Mahila Samities std. No.	10	8	7	1	4	13	14	-	-	1	-

Contd. on next.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Malegao -n.	Kalwan.	Surgana	Harsul	Bindori	Hasil	Isatpur -i.	Wandga -on.	Baglan Part II.	Wazlan	Peint.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15.	Balwadis & Nurseries started. No.	2	2	-	2	5	1	-	W.R.	1	2	-
16.	New kacha rd. constd furlongs.	18	10	-	9	24	84	131	-	-	23	84
17.	New Pucca Rd. constd furlongs.	12	-	-	-	8	12	-	W.A.	28	23	85
18.	Existing kacha Rd. improved furlongs.	-	-	-	1	4	135	60	W.R.	-	-	-
19.	Existing pucca Rd. improved furlongs.	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	W.A.	-	80	-
20.	School Buldgs. Const-d (No).	4	2	2	-	-	3	-	W.A.	-	5	3
21.	Primary Health Centre constd. No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	(main centres & sub-centres to be shown separately).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Other dispensaries & maternity Homes constd. No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	People's contribution Rs.	121.2	37.7	4.3	13.5	27.3	51.4	5.0	-	2.0	-	19.2
24.	Total No. of all types of co-operative societies functioning as at the end of month.	202	21	53	24	85	92	51	13	61	82	38
25.	No. of members of the above societies (No).	25410	6259	4113	2839	10341	10208	7111	7021	7763	7264	3982
26.	No. of Agril. credit multipurpose societies & large size societies at the end of year (No).	126	31	35	19	64	76	12	10	35	65	28
27.	No. of members.	11236	3000	2555	2471	9393	9756	332	5000	1336	6229	3059
28.	No. of V.Ps.	71	10	31	20	61	52	10	10	20	27	21
29.	No. ov V. covered.	135	101	159	49	122	127	13	10	34	128	100

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Statement No. 44

Statement showing progress of physical achievements under selected items in all blocks in the Masik District during each year 1962-63.

Sr. I t e m s. 'Male' 'Kalwa' 'Surga' 'Lars' 'Dind' 'Masik' 'Lant' 'Bandg' 'Yeola' 'Chand' 'Kipaa' 'Sarila' 'Dusla'
 No. -a- -n -sa -ul- -ori yuri -aon -or -ad -n P- -n Peint.
 -1.-.-2.-.-3.-.-4.-.-5.-.-6.-.-7.-.-8.-.-9.-.-10.-.-11.-.-12.-.-13.-.-14.-.-15.-.-16.-

A.No. of Blocks
 of CPA.Patt-

- i) P.E.S. (Central).
- ii) P.E.S. (State).
- iii) State I.
- iv) State II.
- v) State III.
- vi) M.D.P.
- vii) T.D.P.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Improved seed (excluding sugarcane). B.Ms.	3152	2828	125	392	3101	81	503	358	2089	65	66	712	521	494		
2. Fertilizers distribution including all chemical fertilizers, oil cakes, manure mixture but excluding manure seed	128729	29927	165	2082	9400	11128	4082	7713	17851	18122	-	33317	23028	515		
3. Improved bulls registered (C.B.)	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	39	-	-	-	-	-		
4. Animal castrated	875	377	94	370	635	230	497	351	1750	649	-	30	-	332		
5. Irrigated Area brought in acres.	962	946	219	24	720	7	328	307	2125	682	-	1233	1051	54		
6. Iron reclaimed (C.B.)	102	35	351	13	107	48	193	58	-	208	-	371	101	-		
7. New bullock (C.B.)	8873	620	1006	153	1332	1210	210	6342	19054	8037	-	3411	750	116		
8. Drinking water wells constructed	39	9	3	7			11	11	42	-	-	2	13			

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
10. adults made literate No.	2893	-	691	70	1165	233	3066	752	210	1274	-	-	-	-	-
11. Libraries and reading rooms constd No.	20	-	1	-	1	-	11	25	3	20	-	1	-	-	-
12. Youth clubs started No.	5	7	8	-	1	5	22	37	22	31	-	1	3	-	-
13. Farmers union started No.	-	-	-	-	-	2	126	3	13	36	-	-	-	-	-
14. Milk societies started No.	3	-	-	-	2	8	4	11	3	5	-	1	1	-	-
15. Milk societies & nurseries constd No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. New kacha road constd. furlongs.	39	3	2	28	20	98	43	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. New pucca road constd. furlongs.	-	-	-	N.R.	16	28	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Existing kacha road improved furlongs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Existing pucca road constructed furlongs.	-	-	-	N.R.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
20. School buildings constd. No.	7	7	12	-	7	1	-	9	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
21. Primary health centres constd. No.	----- N.A. -----														
22. Other dispensaries & M.H.s. constd.	----- N.A. -----														
23. Peoples contribution in Rs.	21.2	17.5	1.5	23.3	23.2	54.3	34.5	19.9	152.1	3.0	-	1.9	32.8	1.9	-
24. Total No. of all types of Co-O. societies functioning as at the end of each year.	200	17	25	95	96	64	98	109	93	-	87	64	38	-	-

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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
25. No. of members of the above societies. No.	23830	7924	4976	3042	9091	10649	7784	7435	10927	9285	-	8097	8214	4121
26. No. of Agricultural credit co-operative societies & large size societies at the end of year.	17	2	1	2	3	2	1	6	13	-	-	6	4	1
27. No. of members of the above societies. No.														
28. No. of village panchayats functioning as at end of each year.	78	40	31	NR.	61	55	64	40	-	44	78	20	33	21
29. No. of villages covered No.	135	160	169	NR.	122	127	126	77	116	103	120	34	128	100

Source:- Bureau of Econ. & Statistics, Bombay.

Statement No. 46.

Statement showing progress of physical achievements under selected items in all blocks in the Nasik District during the year 1963-64.

Kalwa Suna Barsu Dindo Nasik Matp Wandg Yeola Chand Wiphad Sinn Male Bazlan Bagl Peint
 -n -na -l -ri -uri -son -or -ar gaon. P-II -an.

TDB

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

A.No. of Blocks
 of CPA Pattern.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
i) P.E.S. (Central)																
ii) P.E.S. (State)																
iii) Stage I.																
iv) Stage II.																
v) Stage-III.																
vi) M;D.P.																
vii) T.D.B.																
Improved seeds excluding sugar cane.	2061	256	242	1172	2062	2031	600	1536	245	1893	1180	4392	998	1377	875	
2. Fertilizers distribution including all chemical ferti- lizers, oilcakes manure, mixture but excluding green manure seed.	10076	1511	446	8814	36166	6734	15623	20038	15798	59272	37554	181019	46345	33980	2	
3. Pedigree bulls supplied. No.	-	-	-	3	4	-	11	5	-	25	-	4	-	-		
4. Animal castrated No.	388	28	254	387	70	120	1262	808	487	856	196	1167	191	225		
5. Addl. area brought Acres.	890	73	4	471	621	346	1395	1896	2900	3245	943	2270	1837	1805		
6. Under permanent irrn. Net.																
7. Area reclaimed Acres.	40	630	-	116	73	270	-	-	241	1087	75	235	1839	179		
8. Area banded, "-	932	10	200	978	346	2864	11221	17468	9681	1682	18965	8681	5471	4022	4	

Cond: Statement No. 46.

(1963-64)

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9. Drinking water wells constd. No.	2	19	22	38	14	4	32	9	2	15	12	3	2	-	26
10. Adults made literate (No.)	526	1164	3	256	1164	-	16183	60	1731	211	2911	-	351	785	-
11. Libraries & reading rooms started. No.	-	-	-	6	-	-	25	1	12	8	23	-	-	-	-
12. Youth clubs started. No.	-	5	-	2	-	-	3	-	11	10	6	5	2	-	-
13. Nos. of union started No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	107	-	-	-	-
14. Mahila samiti- started No.	-	-	1	9	1	2	15	-	16	2	3	5	5	4	-
15. Balwadis & nurseries started No.	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	3	3	1	5	2	4	-
16. New kacha road constd. Furlgs.	10	40	-	63	12	-	3	-	47	27	157	40	-	-	-
17. New pucca road constd. Furlgs.	-	-	64	-	-	-	11	45	-	3	-	16	-	-	-
18. Existing kacha road improved furlgs.	-	-	-	68	36	-	7	-	25	70	-	320	208	88	-
19. Existing pucca road improved furlgs.	-	-	-	-	9	-	48	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
20. School Buildings constd. No.	-	-	14	-	21	4	8	7	2	2	2	2	3	2	11
21. Primar. health centres constd. No.	Information not available.														
22. Others dispensa- ries M.H. constd) No.	Information not available.														

Contd: Statement 45. (1963-64)

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23. People's contribution	Rs 21.4	0.8	24.7	7.1	93.6	9.7	63.8	95.7	5.5	74.6	45.8	47.3	48.9	100.4	52.3
24. Total No. of all type co-operative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	78	27	103	98	69	605	108	95	106	114	206	66	87	42	
25. No. of members of the above societies,	6867	3569	9650	10158	8783	6090	12039	10113	13404	-	26353	8387	8305	4591	
26. No. of Agriculture credit multipurpose service & large size societies as at the end of year. No.	4	2	5	2	-	54	13	6	15	98	17	4	5	1	
27. No. of members of the above societies.															
28. No. of village P.s. functioning at the end of each year.	40	20		58	64	44	-	44	84	58	-	24	33	21	
29. No. of Villages covered.	160	49		127	126	77	-	103	120	102	-	24	128	100.	

Statement No. 45.

Talukawise figures of certain selected categories of livestock and Agricultural implements 1961.

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka	CATTLE						Total cattle	Males over 3 Yrs.	
		Used for breeding only.	Total Males	In milk	Total females over 3 -g cows years.	Total Young females stock	Used for breeding males only.		Total	
1.	Aglan.	176	37198	4740	19060	19175	17055	73428	32	970
2.	Dalegaon.	108	42614	8207	28126	28897	19291	90802	75	439
3.	Surgana.	104	14351	2546	10684	10740	11631	36722	-	3428
4.	Kalwan.	50	28984	3994	15781	15887	12713	57584	32	711
5.	Patil.	29	16799	3557	11201	11201	9638	37638	-	3033
6.	Dhori.	5	33052	5500	24244	24506	20996	78554	47	2480
7.	Chandor.	13	27283	4758	17845	17860	12688	57831	3	378
8.	Khadgaon.	52	22012	4895	18089	18251	14490	54753	54	268
9.	Nasik.	8144	31072	9275	25123	25255	21521	77848	25	706
10.	Nihad.	14	31842	7244	22393	22577	13952	68371	15	248
11.	Yeola.	34	23658	4300	14696	14731	12206	50596	17	126
12.	Itapuri.	30	26353	5565	19764	19780	14718	60851	17	2371
13.	Sinnar.	40	31936	6796	22115	22161	13799	67836	12	170
Total:-		744	367154	71377	249121	251021	194698	812873	331	15328

Contd: Statement No. 45.

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka.	BUFFALOES								
		Females over 3 years		Total Young stock	Total buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies.	Total live stock	
In milk	Total breeding cows.	Total breeding females over 3 yrs.	Total							
		12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
✓ 1.	Aglan.	1627	4908	5024	3215	9209	31084	49613	806	166224
✓ 2.	Malegaon.	3869	9085	9559	5738	15736	41859	52004	811	202653
3.	Burgana.	124	392	439	310	4177	138	11396	50	52528
✓ 4.	Kalwan.	1118	3482	3508	2215	6434	13336	33320	357	111317
5.	Teint.	175	481	497	341	3871	-	15154	62	55739
✓ 6.	Dindori.	1243	3552	3556	2032	8068	1163	20386	649	116094
✓ 7.	Chandor.	1308	3239	3242	2111	5731	9478	21613	424	96187
✓ 8.	Amnagaon.	2204	4738	4994	2914	9176	9636	26688	575	100572
9.	Dasik.	3816	6465	6374	3277	10657	1089	24755	592	117173
✓ 10.	Aghad.	1267	3019	3045	1522	4215	2191	24980	510	102895
✓ 11.	Vadla.	877	2395	2403	1347	3876	6279	25293	412	97023
12.	Latpuri.	1831	4297	4303	2479	9153	261	9668	53	80379
✓ 13.	Binnar.	1279	3093	3107	1802	5169	15896	34620	378	125813
Total:-		20738	49146	50351	29393	95072	132410	349190	5689	1415621

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Contd: Statement No. 45

Sr.No.	Name of the taluka.	Total.	Ploughs			Carts	Sugar-cane crusher	'Oil Eng -ines with pumps for irrigation purposes	'Electric pumps for irrigation purposes	Tract-ors.	Ghanis
			Poultry	Wooden	Iron.						
		21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	
1.	Baslan.	28485	15490	3282	8725	93	1072	-	3	6	
2.	Balegan.	34299	138872	4699	11593	206	1492	77	16	3	
3.	Saraga.	32237	8059	21	922	3	2	-	-	2	
4.	Kalwan.	32132	12402	1859	4383	105	387	-	-	16	
5.	Indat.	33823	9039	6	463	-	9	-	4	5	
6.	Digteri.	30573	11913	598	6168	93	269	-	-	3	
7.	Chandor.	17755	8159	2804	4921	192	410	4	-	-	
8.	Dandam.	29223	3757	2683	4209	10	263	-	-	1	
9.	Kasik.	45274	13093	548	5878	9	369	17	15	23	
10.	Chhed.	13445	9020	2734	3999	198	894	-	6	12	
11.	Yoshi.	18392	4741	2650	4582	138	610	9	11	9	
12.	Induri.	28850	12780	291	5025	32	9	-	-	7	
13.	Sinnas.	29178	9325	2713	6218	135	533	-	1	4	
Total:-		373866	137566	24385	70315	1584	7349	107	59	91	

Source:- Bureau of Statistics, Bombay.

Statement No. 1.P-1

Statement showing area and population by talukas in Nasik Dist. according to 1961 Census.

Taluka.	Area in Sq.miles.	Head Quarter Name	Population	Other urban units Name	Population	Rural	Urban	Total	1961 population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Baglan.	628.5	Satana (M)	12506	-	-	M. 71080	6580	77660	60506
						F. 69884	5926	75810	59473
						P. 140964	12506	153470	119979
2. Chandor.	369.8	Chandor (U)	7197	-	-	M. 45620	3795	49415	38637
						F. 44114	3402	47516	37161
						P. 89734	7197	96931	75798
3. Dindori.	496.1	Dindori (R)	4375	-	-	M. 56500	-	56500	41621
						F. 55610	-	55610	43194
						P. 112110	-	112110	87405
4. Igatpuri.	377.0	Igatpuri (M)	15003	-	-	M. 49400	7840	57240	48775
						F. 48848	7173	56011	47387
						P. 98248	15003	113251	96162
5. Kalwan.	431.0	Kalwan. (R)	6365	-	-	M. 50660	-	50660	38018
						F. 48933	-	48933	36987
						P. 99593	-	99593	75005
6. Malegaon.	754.2	Malegaon (M)	121408	Ravalgaon.	10398	M. 92173	69523	161696	106904
						F. 89029	62283	151312	103443
						P. 181202	131806	313008	210347
7. Nandgaon.	430.7	Nandgaon (M)	13026	Manmad (M)	23570	M. 39092	23333	62425	48441
						F. 37542	21214	58786	46692
						P. 76634	44577	121211	96133
8. Nasik.	524.5	Nasik. (M)	131103	Trimbak (M)	4814	M. 54420	120247	174667	134432
						F. 7196	100143	152614	119644
						P. 106891	220390	327281	254076
				Bhagur (M)	7196				
				Nasik Road (M)	49013				
				Deolali Cantt.	37264				

Contd:-I. P-1

Taluka.	Area in Sq.miles.	Head Quarter Name	Population	Other urban units Name	Population	Rural	Urban	Total	1951 popula-tion.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
9.Niphad.	417.4	Lasalgan	5372	-	-	M. 75724 F. 73894 P. 149618	2841 2531 5372	78565 76425 151990	62730 61999 124727
10.Peint.	311-8	Peint(R).	5372	-	-	M. 35203 F. 57997 P. 116311	8431 8431 17092	35203 66428 133403	26723 53583 107267
11.Sinnar.	516-6	Sinnar (M)	17092	-	-	M. 58314 F. 57997 P. 116311	8661 8431 17092	66975 66428 133403	53684 53583 107267
12.Surgana.	316.4	Surgana(R)	1729	-	-	M. 30152 F. 28095 P. 58247	- - -	30152 28095 58247	22816 21007 43823
13.Yeola.	408.7	Yeola (M)	21039	-	-	M. 41799 F. 40488 P. 82287	10574 10435 21039	52373 50953 103326	45050 43329 88379
Total:---	6013.0		474982		140236	M. 700137 F. 680127 P. 1380864	253394 221589 174992	953531 901715 1855246	730927 698989 1429916

Source : 1951 Census Population.

M: Municipality
N.M: Non-Municipality
U: Urban
R: Rural.

M: Males.
F. Females.
P. Persons.

Statement No. B-2
Statement showing percentage distribution of working population in Nasik District (Dist. = 100 N).

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	Total workers	As cultivators	As Agricultural labour.	In mining quarries, investment etc.	As household industry	In manufacturing other than household industry	In construction.	In trade and commerce.	In transport & communication	In other service-s.	Non worker-s.	Total population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Baglan.	74022	42719	19921	2584	2830	731	374	1362	365	3076	79448	153470
		8.09	8.69	11.02	16.70	7.76	1.27	3.21	4.68	2.36	4.40	8.44	8.27
2.	Chandor.	52957	33630	11300	1136	2205	498	273	737	384	2094	43974	96931
		5.79	6.84	6.25	6.65	6.05	0.8	8.36	2.53	2.48	3.00	4.67	100.00
3.	Dindori.	63293	40907	16564	1339	1618	144	169	736	70	1696	48867	112110
		6.92	8.33	9.16	7.81	4.44	0.23	1.45	2.53	0.45	2.45	5.19	6.04
4.	Igatpuri.	62784	45418	7068	969	636	944	859	1190	2518	2082	51467	113251
		6.86	9.24	3.91	5.67	1.47	1.52	1.38	4.09	17.57	2.98	5.47	6.10
5.	Kalwan.	54017	36230	11152	1643	1528	468	205	771	131	1882	45576	99593
		5.90	7.37	6.16	9.62	4.19	0.75	1.76	2.65	0.85	2.70	4.84	5.37
6.	Malegaon.	147592	53410	30402	197	11492	32400	2389	5864	1294	8087	165413	313008
		16.14	10.87	16.81	5.64	31.63	52.08	20.53	20.15	8.37	11.57	11.57	16.87
7.	Nandgaon.	52097	22704	10680	1008	1896	2671	1802	2286	4073	4977	69114	121211
		5.69	4.62	5.90	5.90	5.20	4.20	15.48	7.85	26.33	7.15	7.34	6.53
8.	Nasik.	129042	39652	14063	2125	4302	15832	3552	10398	4900	34181	190239	327281
		14.11	8.07	7.77	12.44	11.82	25.50	30.52	35.73	31.68	48.92	21.06	17.64
9.	Niphad.	40416	45310	21842	1161	2992	1065	556	2018	825	4640	74574	154290
		8.79	9.22	12.08	6.80	8.23	1.71	4.78	7.15	5.33	6.64	7.92	8.34
10.	Peint.	41685	27800	11374	611	321	293	56	399	28	809	26740	68425
		4.57	5.66	6.29	3.58	0.88	0.47	0.48	1.37	0.21	1.16	2.84	3.63
11.	Sinnar.	70509	46786	10245	968	2720	5060	213	1145	247	2925	62894	133103
		7.71	9.52	5.66	5.64	7.46	8.13	2.69	3.93	1.60	4.10	6.69	7.19
12.	Surgana.	34132	25701	6308	780	101	96	99	299	15	733	24115	58247
		3.73	5.23	0.915	4.56	0.28	0.15	0.85	1.03	0.1	1.05	2.56	3.14
13.	Yeola.	52558	31265	9876	790	3906	1921	290	1499	416	2695	50768	103326
		5.74	6.36	1.11	4.62	10.72	3.09	2.49	3.95	2.69	3.86	5.39	5.57
Total:-		914057	491432	180795	17081	36451	62213	11637	29104	15466	69878	941189	1855246
		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source:-1961 Census Publication.

Statement No.50, P-3

Statement showing the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in Nasik District

Sr. No.	Taluka.		Scheduled castes including of persons returned as Harijans & Others			Scheduled tribes.			% of scheduled caste & scheduled tribes.
			Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
1.	Baglan.	Total.	4409	2171	2238	44755	22462	22293	32.03
		Rural.	4095	2011	2084	43900	21956	21944	34.03
		Urban.	314	160	154	855	476	379	9.36
2.	Chandor.	Total.	4007	2080	1977	14382	7166	7164	16.94
		Rural.	3840	1915	1825	13741	6849	6892	13.33
		Urban.	367	215	152	611	339	272	13.59
3.	Dindori.	Total.	1970	1027	943	56654	28717	27937	52.29
		Rural.	1970	1027	943	56654	28717	27937	52.29
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Isatpuri.	Total.	4070	2084	1976	45637	23060	22577	43.88
		Rural.	3124	1581	1543	45286	22879	22407	49.27
		Urban.	946	513	433	351	181	170	9.65
5.	Jalgaon.	Total.	2962	1483	1479	48403	24366	23747	51.67
		Rural.	2962	1483	1479	48403	24366	23747	51.67
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Malegaon.	Total.	11777	5969	5778	28036	14519	14517	13.01
		Rural.	9034	4509	4435	26327	13306	13022	10.64
		Urban.	2743	1400	1343	2609	1214	1395	4.06
7.	Sardgaon.	Total.	5994	3147	2847	11329	5675	5654	14.29
		Rural.	3501	1812	1689	10213	5073	5134	17.90
		Urban.	2493	1335	1158	1113	596	517	6.09
8.	Nasik.	Total.	12908	5778	6130	46390	23195	22995	16.91
		Rural.	2336	1208	1128	37420	19010	17479	37.25
		Urban.	10572	5570	5002	8901	4285	4416	8.83

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Contd:Statement No.50. P-3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
9.	Wiphad.	Total.	9659	4797	4862	22829	12035	10794	20.36
		Rural.	9318	4615	4703	22598	11919	10679	21.33
		Urban.	341	182	159	231	116	115	10.64
10.	Peint.	Total.	448	237	211	60185	30979	29206	88.62
		Rural.	448	237	211	60185	30979	29206	88.62
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Sinnar.	Total.	4396	2157	2239	11712	5893	5819	12.08
		Rural.	4198	2048	2150	10918	5498	5420	13.00
		Urban.	198	109	89	794	395	399	5.81
12.	Surgana.	Total.	544	249	295	55452	28690	26762	36.14
		Rural.	544	249	295	55452	28690	26762	36.14
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Yebla.	Total.	4701	2332	2369	7073	3596	3477	11.40
		Rural.	3886	1960	1926	6867	3494	3373	13.06
		Urban.	815	372	443	206	102	104	4.85
Dist.Total:-		Total.	67845	34504	33341	453707	230965	222742	28.11
		Rural.	49056	24648	24408	438036	223061	214975	35.30
		Urban.	18789	9856	8933	15671	7904	7767	7.26

Source:- Census of India 1961 Volume X Maharashtra Part II-A
General Population tables.

Statement No. 4 P-4.

Statement showing literacy by talukas in Nasik District (1961 Census)

Name of Taluka.	No. of literate			Percentage of literacy		
	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Baglan.	Total 38653	29106	9547	25.19	37.48	12.89
	Rural. 32845	25172	7673	23.29	35.41	10.89
	Urban. 5808	3934	1874	46.44	59.78	31.63
2. Chandor.	Total. 21814	17492	4316	22.51	35.40	11.43
	Rural. 18325	15152	3172	20.42	33.20	7.80
	Urban. 3489	2346	1143	48.49	61.81	33.98
3. Dindori.	Total. 22973	18338	4634	20.49	32.46	8.27
	Rural. 22973	18338	4634	20.49	32.46	8.27
	Urban. -	-	-	-	-	-
4. Igatpuri.	Total. 20305	16074	4231	18.09	28.08	7.51
	Rural. 13271	11434	1837	13.51	23.15	3.76
	Urban. 7034	4640	2394	46.89	59.18	33.37
5. Kalwan.	Total. 20025	15206	4819	20.10	30.01	9.85
	Rural. 20025	15206	4819	20.10	30.01	9.85
	Urban. -	-	-	-	-	-
6. Malegaon.	Total. 90970	67923	23047	29.07	42.00	15.23
	Rural. 82539	63813	8726	23.17	36.68	9.90
	Urban. 48131	34110	14221	36.53	49.06	22.99
7. Nandgaon	Total. 35879	23719	9030	29.61	42.91	15.46
	Rural. 13406	12391	3022	21.41	34.22	8.05
	Urban. 19473	13405	6068	43.67	57.47	29.56
8. Nasik.	Total. 136898	96145	40753	41.83	55.04	26.70
	Rural. 21417	17767	3650	20.04	32.65	6.95
	Urban. 115481	78378	37103	52.41	65.17	37.03
9. Niphad.	Total. 43741	33879	9862	29.13	43.11	12.89
	Rural. 41013	32048	8965	27.11	53.40	12.13
	Urban. 2728	1831	897	50.79	65.96	37.97
10. Sinnar.	Total. 30131	24266	5865	22.60	36.45	8.55
	Rural. 23216	19726	3490	19.96	33.83	6.01
	Urban. 6915	4740	2175	40.49	54.71	25.85
11. Peint.	Total. 6044 5070	6044	974 5070	9748.83	8.2314.40	12.93
	Rural. 6044	5070	947	8.83	14.40	2.93
	Urban. -	-	-	-	-	-
12. Surgana.	Total. 4709	4032	677	8.08	13.37	2.40
	Rural. 4709	4032	677	8.08	13.37	2.40
	Urban. -	-	-	-	-	-
13. Yeola.	Total. 26764	20740	6024	25.91	39.60	11.82
	Rural. 17477	13603	2874	21.73	34.96	7.10
	Urban. 9287	6137	3150	44.14	58.02	30.08
Dist. Total.	Total. 198906	375266	123640	26.89	39.35	13.71
	Rural. 280260	225745	54515	20.32	32.24	8.01
	Urban. 218646	149521	69125	46.03	58.89	31.19

Source:- 1961 Census Table.