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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
AKOLA DISTRICT

1958-59



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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Socio-Economic Review
and
District Statistical Abstract
of
Akola District
1958-59

With Best Compliments From:
THE DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER,
A K O L A .

Bureau of Economics and Statistics,
Government of Bombay,
BOMBAY.

AKOLA DISTRICT.

Part I : Socio - Economic Review .

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Physical Features	1
2. Climate temperature, rainfall etc.	1
3. General Administration	3
4. Population	4
5. Backward Classes	9
6. Literacy	10
7. Forests Second Five Year Plan Schemes pertaining to forest department, Wild life preservation etc.,	12 11
8. Agriculture Land utilization, Agricultural Crops Distribution of improved seeds, manures and fertilizers, Compost Schemes, Propoganda and Publicity Land tenures; Live Stock .	19 14
9. Irrigation Major, medium and minor project	22 21
10. Industries and Employment	23 22
11. Mineral Products	25 25
12. Education Primary, Secondary Basic Education Compulsory Education, Expenditure, Secondary Schools and Colleges, Professional and technical Education Social Education.	26 25
13. Medical and Public Health:	35 33
Medical facilities, diseases and remedies, Vital Statistics, death rates, birth rates etc.	
14. Transport and Communications:	39 37
15. Cooperation: Agricultural Credit and Thrift Credit Societies, Non-Agricultural Credit Societies, factory workers Societies, Marketing and Supply, Simple Commodity Society, Housing Societies, Cooperative Consumers Movement.	44 40
16. Local Self Government:	52 49
Municipal Committees, Janapad Sabhas, Gram Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats.	
17. Community Development Projects	58 53
18. Price Statistics	64 56
 <u>Part II. District Statistical Abstract Statements</u>	
<u>Statement No.</u>	
1. Statement showing monthly temperatures	60 57
2. Rainy days, Rainfall etc.,	63 58
3. Area and Population	64 59

<u>Statement No.</u>	<u>Page</u>
4. Distribution of population according to ... livelihood classes:	65 60
5. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ... Population.	66 61
6. Literacy	67 63
7. Land Utilization	68 64
8. Rural Credit	69 65
9. Area irrigated by different sources	70 66
10. Area irrigated under different crops	... 67A 67
11. Area under different crops	... 68 72
12. Yield per acre	... 74 80
13. Area and Out-turn of Principal Crops	... 75 84
14. Famines	... 76 82
15. Educational Statistics	... 77 83
16. Medical Facilities	... 79 85
17. Vital Statistics	... 80 86
18. Railway Mileage	... 81 87
19. Road Mileage	... 82 88
20. Postal Statistics	... 83 89
<u>CO-OPERATION STATISTICS:</u>	
21. Banking Unions, Central Banks	... 84 90
22. Land Mortgage Banks	... 85 91
23. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	... 86 92
24. Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	... 87 93
25. Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies	... 88 94
26. Primary Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies	... 89 95
27. Employment Statistics	... 90 96
28. Rest Houses and Circuit Houses	... 91 97

AKOLA DISTRICT

A Socio - Economic Review

Physical Features:

1. Akola district is centrally located in Vidarbha and a great part of it is fertile plain country. It lies between latitudes $21^{\circ}16'$ N and $19^{\circ}51'$ S and longitudes $77^{\circ}44'$ E and $76^{\circ}38'$ W. It occupies an area of 4091 square miles, of which rural and urban area accounts for 4075 and 16 square miles respectively. Akola district is fourth in regard to size and fifth in population among the Districts of Vidarbha. The percentage of area of Akola district to that of the total area of Vidarbha region is 11.09 while the percentage of population of Akola district to that of the Vidarbha region works out to 12.50. The total population of the district forms 1.97 per cent of the total population of the State while the area of the district forms 2.67 per cent of the total area of the State.

2. The district is bounded on the north by the Melghat taluk of Amravati district, on the east are the Daryapur, Amravati and Chandur taluks of Amravati district and Darwha and Pusad taluks of Yeotmal district. Parbhani district of Marathawada lies to the south while Buldana district forms the western boundary.

3. The chief river of the district is Purna river which flows all the year round but is not navigable. It rises in the Amravati district and flows due west across Akola into Buldana district. The chief tributaries of river Purna on the south bank are the Pedhi, Uma, Katepurna, Lonar, Morna, Nirguna and Man. The only other river of any importance in the district is Penganga. It maintains its current throughout the year. It has several tributaries but they hold sufficient water for about four months only, in the year.

4. A belt of alluvial soil is traceable across the northern half of the district and the soil in the south is also largely alluvial, although a bed of trap is also found to exist along with the alluvial soil. In fact trap constantly appears through the soil in most other parts of the district as well.

Climate:

5. Being far away from the sea Akola suffers from the extremes of climate. The weather of the district is invariably hot by day and some what tolerable and pleasant during nights. In fact, the

heat is considerable during day time even in cold weather and intense in hot weather but sufficiently cool breeze often prevails at night, as such the climate in the district is not altogether unhealthy.

6. The temperature of Akola often heads the daily list in Western India during the first half of the hot weather. The highest temperature for May in some years, had been 48.85°C but 47.2°C had been recorded for many successive years in the past. The mean maximum and the mean minimum temperatures in Centigrades for the months of January, May, July and November for the years 1954 to 1958 in respect of Akola centre are shown below:

		January	May	July	November
1954.	Mean Maximum	29.35	43.50	31.50	31.25
	Mean Minimum	12.00	29.00	24.00	13.50
1955	Mean Maximum	30.00	42.00	32.00	30.00
	Mean Minimum	15.00	28.70	24.00	13.00
1956	Mean Maximum	30.00	40.50	30.00	28.50
	Mean Minimum	15.00	27.50	23.50	17.00
1957	Mean Maximum	31.00	41.90	31.80	N. A.
	Mean Minimum	14.10	27.10	24.20	N. A.
1958	Mean Maximum	34.50	42.80	31.60	31.40
	Mean Minimum	14.50	29.50	24.10	10.20

Source : Meteorological Department, Nagpur.

7. The monsoons are traditionally expected to break in the earlier part of June every year and last upto the end of September. Rain during the rest of the year is scanty and of little importance and utility. The rainfall in the district is not heavy and the average rainfall of the district during the triennium ending 1958-59 is only 28.8". The rainfall registered at each station in the district during the triennium ending 1958-59 is presented below:

Rain Gauge-Station.	Taluka	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1. Akola (Farm)	Akola	33.22	24.05	24.49
2. Akola (M.H.)	Akola	15.41	24.49	24.89
3. Akot	Akot	9.92	20.39	22.93
4. Telhara	Akot	32.50	17.83	20.57
5. Balapur	Balapur	26.55	20.65	27.33
6. Patur	Balapur	36.19	24.38	28.76
7. Mangrulpir	M'pir	32.71	30.30	38.04
8. Murtizapur	M'pur	34.96	27.74	27.12
9. Karanja	M'pur	36.22	17.50	43.76
10. Washim	Washim	39.11	30.09	41.66
11. Risod	Washim	32.64	30.03	31.34
12. Shirpur	Washim	39.67	18.25	43.06
Average for the District		31.59	23.81	31.16

Source : Collector, Akola.

General Administration :

8. For administrative convenience, the district which comprises 1477 villages and 10 towns has been divided into six taluks and each taluk corresponds to a revenue sub-division. The district is further divided into 30 revenue circles. The talukwise figures of the number of villages and towns, urban and rural areas and population are given below:

Taluk.	Number of Villages	Number of Towns	Area in Sq. Miles			Population		
			Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Akola	292	2	733	6	739	132,096	94,760	226,856
Akot	237	2	548	2	550	116,274	30,730	147,004
Balapur	162	2	529	1	530	98,372	20,707	119,079
Mangrulpir	200	1	616	-	616	102,214	7,822	110,036
Murtizapur	266	2	608	2	610	106,783	37,450	144,233
Washim	320	1	1041	5	1046	185,023	18,763	203,786
District Total:	1477	10	4075	16	4091	740,762	210232	950,994

9. Source of Census of India, 1951. Washim taluk is thus the largest in respect of area while Akola in respect of population. Mangrulpir taluk is less populated than those of Akot and Balapur taluks although it has greater area when compared to those of the two taluks.

10. Akola town is the head quarter of the district and the Collector is the head of the district. He is also the District Magistrate, District Registrar, and Chairman of the District Development Board. He is assisted by one Assistant Collector and 15 Deputy Collectors in his day to day administration. Of these, the senior-most is appointed as the Personal Assistant to the Collector. Each Sub-Division is placed in charge of a Deputy Collector who is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Janpad Sabha in his Sub-Division. The Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions are further assisted by a Tahsildar and two to three Naib Tahsildars depending upon the volume and extent of work in the day to day administration. There are 30 Revenue Inspectors and 589 Patwaries functioning in the district.

11. There are other offices of the Government at the district head quarters for facilitating coordination and smooth working of Government Machinery. The following are the principal divisional and district offices located at the district head quarters besides the office of the Collector.

1. Office of the Executive Engineer (Roads & Buildings), Public Works Department,
2. Office of the Executive Engineer (Irrigation Project Division)
3. Office of the Divisional Superintendent of Education West Berar Division,
4. Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, West Berar Division,
5. Office of the District And Sessions Judge,
6. Office of the Divisional Commandant, Home Guards,
7. Office of the District Superintendent of Police,
8. Office of the Civil Surgeon,
9. Office of the District Public Health Officer,
10. Office of the District Inspector of Schools,
11. Office of the District Inspectress of Schools,
12. Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer,
13. Office of the District Statistical Officer,
14. Office of the District Agricultural Officer,
15. Office of the District Excise Officer,
16. Office of the District Welfare Officer,
17. Office of the District Employment Officer,
18. Office of the District Publicity Officer,
19. Office of the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies,
20. Office of the Assistant Director of Small Industries and Assistant Registrar of Industrial Cooperatives,
21. Office of the Sales Tax Officer,
22. Office of the Inspector of Factories,
23. Office of the Commandant, Home Guards
24. Superintendent, District Jail,
25. Office of the Marketing Inspector,
26. Office of the Malaria Medical Officer, and
27. Office of the Divisional Soil Conservator, Akola.

Population:

12. Akola district like all other districts in Berar, for all practical purposes is a land of peasant proprietors. A close - community feeling is generally prevalent at all times between the different classes of people. The District is really a land of small villages and in the absence of numerous large towns and important industries evenly distributed, the nature of population has become essentially agricultural. The bulk of the population of the district is either engaged directly in agriculture or is indirectly dependant on the land for means of subsistence.

13. The population of the district according to the 1951 Census is 950,994 which is 1.97 per cent of the total population of the Bombay State. The male population according to the same

source is 485,119 or 51.02 per cent of the total population of the district while females number 465,875. The percentage of female population to that of the total population is 48.98. The number of females per 1000 males works out to 960. The rural and urban population (1951 Census) is 740,762 and 210,232 respectively and the urban/rural ratio is 22.78. The percentage of rural population to the total population of the district works out to 77.8 while that of urban population comes to 22.2. The percentage of rural population to the total population of Bombay State is 0.43 and the percentage of urban population to the total population of Bombay State is 1.54.

14. The density of population in the district according to the 1951 Census works out to 232 as against 222 in 1941. By density of population we mean the number of persons dwelling upon a unit area of land and the unit adopted in all cases is invariably a square mile. This however should not imply that the persons within this unit area are uniformly distributed over it, it all depends upon the natural features of the district, the type of soil, the rainfall, the climate and all these factors may be expected to have their effect upon the density of population. Although the rainfall is insufficient in the district, the rich black cotton soil productive of both cash and food crops, provides maintenance for a large population. In fact it is this factor which accounts for such a high density of population in the district. The density of population in the district is much higher than that of Vidarbha region which is only 206 persons per square mile.

15. In the table below is presented the talukwise area and population of the district, rural and urban, average density of population.

Area and Population in Akola District.

Name of taluk	Area in Square Miles			Population			Average Density per Sq. Mile.
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
Akola	739	733	6	226,856	132,096	94,760	307
Akot	550	548	2	147,004	116,274	30,730	267
Balapur	530	529	1	119,079	98,372	20,707	225
Mangrulpir	616	616	-	110,036	102,214	7,822	179
Murtizapur	610	608	2	144,233	106,783	37,450	236
Washim	1046	1041	5	203,786	185,023	18,763	195
District	4091	4075	16	950,994	740,762	210,232	232
Total:							

Source : Census of India, 1951.

16. The ratio of the density of population in rural area in Akola and Amravati district is 182:162 while that of Akola and Buldana works out to 182:194. The density ratio of population in urban area in Akola and Amravati district is 11340:11966. The ratio of density per square mile of total population in Akola and Amravati district is 232:222 while that of Akola and Buldana district works out to 232:232. The density of population in Akola and Akot taluks is much higher than those of other taluks in the district while it is the lowest in Mangrulpir taluk.

17. The table below gives the total number of villages and towns, male and female population in each taluk:

Villages and Towns and Population in the district

Name of Taluk	Number of Villages.	Number of Towns.	Population		Ratio of males to females.
			Male	Female	
Akola	292	2	116,873	109,983	117 : 110
Akot	237	2	75,213	71,791	75 : 72
Balapur	162	2	60,336	58,743	60 : 59
Mangrulpir	200	1	56,770	53,266	57, : 53
Murtizapur	266	2	74,147	70,086	74 : 70
Washim	320	1	101,780	102,006	1 : 1
District Total:	1,477	10	485,119	465,075	485 : 466

Source : Census of India, 1951.

18. It may be observed here that the female population in Washim taluk is slightly more than that of male population and the ratio of males to females works out to 1 : 1. The ratio of males to females in Akola district is 485 : 466 while it is 526 : 505 and 439 : 430 in Amravati and Buldana districts respectively. The number of females per 1000 males in the district works out to 960 while in Amravati and Buldana districts it is 958 and 981 per 1000 males respectively. The number of females per 1000 males in the districts of Chanda, Wardha, Nagpur and Yeotmal comes to 997, 983, 956 and 989 respectively.

19. A census of population of the district had been taken on six occasions during the last 50 years. The population figures during that period has been presented below in tabular form:-

7

Variation in Population during Fifty Years.

Year	Population			Percentage increase of decrease in population during the decade ending.
	Persons	Males	Females	
1901	752,066	382,070	369,996	-
1911	786,042	399,504	386,538	+ 4.5
1921	794,847	405,923	388,924	+ 1.1
1931	876,362	448,896	427,466	+ 13.0
1941	907,742	463,948	443,794	+ 3.6
1951	950,994	485,119	465,875	+ 4.7

Source : Census of India, 1951.

20. The net increase in population in the district during the last 50 years has been 198,928 of which the males account for 103,049 while females number 95,879. The percentage of increase thus works out to 26.4 for Akola district while the percentage increase in Amravati and Buldana districts during the same period works out to 27.7 and 40.7 respectively. The ratio of males to females in the district during the decades ending 1941 and 1951 is 46:44 and 48:46 respectively. The ratio of males to females in the adjoining districts of Amravati and Buldana works out to 53:51 and 44:43 respectively. The ratio of males to females in urban areas works out to 110:101 while the same ratio in rural areas of the district comes to 376:365. In comparison, the ratio of males to females in the urban areas of Amravati and Buldana works out to 15:14 and 74:69 respectively. The ratio of males to females in rural areas of these two districts comes to 38:37 and 36:5:36.2 respectively.

21. The following table sums up the distribution of population according to their livelihood categories in the district.

Distribution of Population according to Livelihood categories

Category.	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population.
<u>A. Agricultural Classes</u>			
1. Cultivators, Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	693,892	637,931	55,961
2. Non-cultivating owners of land, Agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	25,062	20,792	4,270
Total:	718,954	658,723	60,231 (Contd)

Category.	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population
<u>B. Non-Agricultural Classes.</u>			
3. Production other than cultivation.	72,409	29,595	42,814
4. Commerce	60,593	15,801	44,792
5. Transport	14,463	1,597	12,866
6. Other Services & Misc.	84,575	35,046	49,529
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,32,040</u>	<u>82,029</u>	<u>1,50,011</u>

Source : Census of India, 1951.

22. According to the Census of India, 1951, 75.5 per cent of the population is from the agricultural classes. Out of the 75.5 per cent of the agricultural population, 29.85 per cent of them are cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents; 6.95 per cent of them are cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents; 36.1 per cent of them are cultivating labourers and their dependents while 2.6 of them are non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents. The rural area claims 69.3 per cent of the agricultural classes while 6.2 per cent of the agriculturists come from the urban areas. In comparison, Buldana has higher percentage of agricultural classes which is 77.3 while Amravati district has less and that is 72.49. The percentage of non-agricultural classes in the district works out to 24.5. Of the four classes comprising non-agricultural classes, production other than cultivation accounts for 7.6 per cent of the total population of the district while for the same category for the adjoining districts of Amravati and Buldana the respective percentages are 9.90 and 6.7. Persons engaged in commerce form 6.4 per cent and those engaged in transport and other miscellaneous services form 1.6 and 8.9 per cent, respectively. On a further analysis, it may be observed that 15.92 per cent of the population comprising non-agricultural classes belongs to urban area. Of the 15.92 per cent of non-agricultural classes inhabiting the urban areas, 4.5 per cent are engaged in production other than cultivation; 4.8 per cent of them are engaged in commerce while 1.4 per cent and 5.22 per cent of them are engaged in transport and other services, respectively.

23. The table below indicates the percentage distribution of population according to the earning status. An analysis of the table in question indicates that the highest percentage of self-supporting (19.8) earning dependents (19.8) and non-earning

dependents (29.2) are from the rural region of the agricultural classes while the corresponding percentages in respect of the same category for the urban area are 1.7, 0.9 and 3.8 respectively. These percentages are higher in Akola than in Amravati and works out to 18.18, 18.26 and 27.23 respectively.

Percentage distribution of Population
according to earning Status

Category	Self-Supporting	Earning Dependents	Non-earning Dependents
A. Agricultural:			
Rural	188,897 (19.8%)	189,130 (19.8%)	277,696 (29.2%)
Urban	15,794 (1.7%)	8,759 (0.9%)	35,678 (3.8%)
B. Non-Agricultural			
Rural	25,071 (2.7%)	16,931 (1.8%)	40,037 (4.2%)
Urban	41,630 (4.4%)	8,829 (0.9%)	99,542 (10.5%)

Source : Census of India, 1951.

24. Marathi is the common language of the people in the district. 78.8 per cent of the people are marathi speaking. Marathi is also the principal language of the adjoining districts of Amravati and Buldana. The percentage of marathi speaking people in these districts is 77.93 and 83.00 respectively. The other languages spoken in the district in order of importance are urdu, 9.9 per cent of the total population (94,101), Hindi is spoken by about 30,856 persons or 3.2 per cent of the total population. Banjari is spoken by 28,425 persons or 2.9 per cent of the total population while Marwari and Sindhi claim a following of 19,809 persons or 2.3 per cent of the population. The people who speak other minor languages forms 2.9 per cent of the total population. The percentage distribution of population according to the languages spoken is presented below in a tabular form:

Language	Males	Per centage	Females	Per centage	Total	Per centage
Marathi	382,155	40.2	368,010	38.6	750,165	78.8
Urdu	48,409	5.1	45,692	4.8	94,101	9.9
Hindi	16,604	1.7	14,252	1.5	30,856	3.2
Banjari	13,500	1.4	14,925	1.5	28,425	2.9
Marwari	8,770	0.9	8,347	0.9	17,117	1.8
Sindhi	2,534	0.2	2,158	0.3	2,692	0.5
Others	13,147	1.48	12,757	1.42	25,904	2.0

Source : Census of India, 1951.

Literacy:

25. The data pertinent to literacy in India has been collected, sorted and compiled in the Indian Census Reports commencing with the year 1891, when the whole population was classified into : 1) Learning, 2) Literate and 3) Illiterate. The classification of the population into these three categories was somehow felt unsuitable. From the year 1901, it was decided to group the whole population into two main compartments of i) Literate ii) Illiterate. The census reports of the year defined a literate person as one who had passed the primary education or an equivalent standard. This definition had its own drawbacks. Because a person who had lapsed into illiteracy after completing his education, as is the case with the majority of the rural people was also returned as literate. So to avoid such ambiguities, it was decided in 1911 to define literate person as one who has the ability to write a simple letter and read a similar one. This definition holds good till today and includes the finest intellectuals in the country as well as any on the streets who can sign and read his name. The table below indicates the percentage of literate population in Akola district.

Percentage of Literate Population in Akola district
1951.

Category	Rural	Percentage to the total population of the district.	Urban	Percentage to the total population of the district.	Total	Percentage to the total population of the district.
Males	121,682	32.4	51,483	46.9	173,165	35.7
Females	21,350	5.9	20,681	29.4	42,031	9.0
Total:	143,032	19.3	72,164	34.3	215,196	22.6

Source : Census of India, 1951.

Percentage of Literate Population in Vidarbha Region

District	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Amravati	37.9	13.2	25.8	20.8	39.2
2. Nagpur	34.6	13.0	24.0	12.6	37.0
3. Akola	35.7	9.0	22.6	19.3	34.0
4. Buldana	33.1	7.3	20.4	17.1	36.7
5. Wardha	30.0	8.5	19.4	14.3	36.3
6. Bhandara	26.2	2.9	14.5	12.6	35.6
7. Yotmal	21.8	4.7	13.3	10.4	34.4
8. Chanda	19.2	2.5	10.9	8.2	36.0

Source : Census of India, 1951.

26. The comparative percentages of literates among the districts of Vidarbha indicate the place and rank of Akola in the field of literacy. Akola occupies third place among the districts of Vidarbha in the field of literacy according to the Census of India, 1951. Akola occupied the same place of pride even amongst the 22 districts of the former Madhya Pradesh. Among the literate males and rural population it stands second in Vidarbha in this field. These percentages have been arrived at on the basis of the census figures of 1951 but during the past seven years a number of various factors have contributed towards the acceleration of pace in the domain of literacy. Therefore, the percentage of literacy in the district as else-where in the country is bound to be considerably higher today than what it was in 1950-51.

Forests:

27. Forests have great value in the economy of a country. They play prominent role in the enhancement of the national income of a country. They are sources of valuable products. The most important among the forest produces are; timber, fuel, fodder, bamboos, hide and horns, honey, wax etc.

28. Forests have a moderating influence on the extremes (very hot summers and very cold winters) of climate and are responsible for bringing regular rains. They help the conservation of soil which is other-wise eroded by rainwater and streams.

29. The forests occurring in Akola district are poor in density and growth. This is on account of the fact that the rainfall in the district is very low - between 25" to 40" - and most of the soil under the forest is hilly and rocky. The forest area is diminishing with time and it is high time that adequate measures for the preservation of forests and afforestation are undertaken.

30. The forests in Akola district are of the deciduous type (trees shedding their leaves in the winter-end) which is a peculiarity of the forests in the nonscon areas. Most of the forest area in the district is covered with teak trees of class four quality. The common associates of teak are Dhawra, Salai, Mawai and Anjan. In the plain areas are seen patches of Babul trees which are a very good source of fuel.

31. Out of the total area of 788.40 square miles in charge of the forest department in the west Berar division a total area of 745 square miles was under the sanctioned working plans and schemes, at the commencement of the year. The table below gives the forest area as it stood on the 1st April 1958 under the charge of the forest department, West Berar Division.

Area in Square Miles .

Class of Forest.	Area on the 1st April 58	Added during the year (afforestation etc.)	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 59.
Reserved	744.00	-	-	744.00
Protected	44.40	-	-	44.40
Leased	-	-	-	-
Unclassed	-	-	-	-

Source: Divisional Forest Officer, W.B.Dn.

32. The total forest area in Akola district is 318.7 square miles. This has remained the same for the last four years and is 7.79% of the total area of the district. The chief sources of forest revenue are timber, fuel, bamboos, fodder, etc. Of these, timber and fuel are major forest products. The total revenue derived from the sale of timber below 24" in girth and fuel, to the agriculturists is as under:

	Cubic feet	Rs.
Timber below 24"	33,665	33,203/-
Fuel	97,762	12,457/-

33. No sandal wood compartments were worked during the year under report. Minor forest produce : The value of minor forest produce except grazing (removed from Government forest) is compared in the following table.

Kind of produce	1957-58 Rs.	1958-59 Rs.	Difference
1. Bamboos	18944/-	14987/-	-3957/-
2. Fodder grass and grass leases.	37899/-	40529/-	+2630/-
3. Thatching grass	447/-	-	= 447/-
4. Rusa-grass	4755/-	-	-4755/-
5. Gum	1810/-	2549/-	+ 739/-
6. Hide and Horns	620/-	786/-	+ 166/-
7. Minerals	2214/-	1983/-	- 251/-
8. Miscellaneous	8747/-	8922/-	+ 175/-
9. Tendoo leaves	1500/-	3200/-	+1700/-
10. Honey and Wax	100/-	90/-	- 10/-
11. Commutation fee	26/-	21/-	- 5/-
Total:	77062/-	73067/-	-3995/-

Source : Divisional Forest Officer, W.B.Dn. Akola.

34. No rusa grass areas could be auctioned this year due to slump in rusa oil market. Total grazing revenue obtained this year is Rs. 1,93,905/- against Rs.1,80,062/- during the last year.

35. The revenue and expenditure of the year under report compared with those of the previous year and the average of the past three years are shown in the following table.

Year	Revenue Rs.	Expenditure: conservancy and works.	10 forests Establish- ment.	65-CA. II, b.	Total Expdt. or defe- cit,	Surplus Rs.
1957-58	849678/-	Normal 165953 D.S. 5525	241336/- 2900/-	nil	415714/-	+433964
1958-59	838538/-	Normal 192341 D.S. 10002	262240/- 15357/-	24533/-	5044731/-	+334065
Average	677549/-		147009 212282/-	-	359291/-	-

36. Percentage of surplus to revenue for the year 1957-58 is 51.2 and that for the year 1958-59 is 39.9. The revenue during the year decreased by Rs.11140/- from Rs.849678/- to Rs.838538/-. The expenditure of the year recorded an increase of Rs.88759/- over those of the previous year. The increase in expenditure under normal is attributed to departmental working of more coupes to agriculturists, high rates of wages, more expenditure on repairs to quarters and rest houses and expenditure on uniforms.

37. The analysis of revenue and expenditure shows that, of the total receipts, 60.06% comprises revenue from major forest produce, 32.79% from minor forest produce and 7.15 per cent from other sources. Similarly 45.19 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on extension, constitution, improvement and exploitation and the remaining 54.81 per cent on administration, executive and protective charges.

38. Second Five Year Plan Schemes: The following schemes were under implementation in the West Berar Division during 1958-59 under the Second Five Year Plan:

1. Scheme of extending regular plantation of Teak and Semal: The object of this scheme is to undertake regular plantations in rich mixed forest patches to replace interior species with more valuable timber yielding trees. Under this scheme an area of 36 acres was to be planted during the year under report. The work has been carried out at a total cost of Rs.4806/- of which Rs.2700/- were spent on plantation and Rs.2106/- on staff.

2. Scheme for Survey and Demarcation of private and other demarcated forests: An area of 43.4 square miles was completed under this scheme during 1957-58 and an expenditure of Rs.1033/- was incurred during that year of which Rs.320.00 were spent on

demarcation and Rs.713.00 on the pay and allowances of the staff.

3. Rehabilitation - Revision of working Plans:

The scheme aims at the revision of working plans for (i) Akola forest and (ii) Buldana Sub-Division Forests in this division and combining them into one plan. An expenditure of Rs.14643.00 was incurred during the year.

4. Afforestation and Catchment Areas:

As per this scheme an area of 25 acres has been prepared for plantation during 1959-60 at a cost of Rs.4131.00.

5. Scheme for providing Housing Accommodation:

The scheme aims at constructing quarters for the forest sub-ordinates. One quarter for Range Assistants at Washim and 10 quarters for forest guards were completed during the year at a cost of Rs.24,533.00.

6. Training of Clerks:

Under the scheme two junior clerks were trained during the year. The total cost of training amounted to Rs.746.00.

39. Wild Life Preservation : No meeting of the Bombay State wild life advisory board was held in this division during the year under report. Preservation of wild life week was celebrated from 1st to 7th October 1958. Essay competition and lectures on the importance of preservation of wild life were arranged in almost all the educational institutions in Akola and Buldana districts. The notable feature of this year's celebration is that more people including students of schools and colleges were made aware of the importance of preservation of wild life and the forest, and the response was fairly good.

Agriculture:

40. India is mainly an Agricultural Country. About 80% of the population of India is engaged in Agriculture or undertakings pertaining to Agriculture. According to the Census of India 1951, out of a total population of 950,994 of the Akola district 718,954 persons are from the Agricultural Classes. The percentage of the people in the Agriculture Class is 75.5%.

41. The soil of the district is mainly the black cotton soil and is most suitable for the cultivation of Cotton, Jowar, Ground-Nut Lin-Seed etc.

42. Land Utilization: The economy of the country is deep rooted in Agriculture as already stated. The total areas under crops during the year under review is 1918764 acres or about 73.0 per cent of the total Geographical Area of the District. The classification of the total area of the district according to the major

heads of land utilization for the triennium ending 1958-59 is presented below in the tabular form :

Land utilization in Akola District (Area in Acres)

Category	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1. Area under forests	216862	216501	216501
2. Barren land	95390	96848	96848
3. Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses.	83799	83341	83341
4. Cultivable Waste	17853	17850	16782
5. Permanent pastures and Grazing Grounds.	152000	151337	147106
6. Land under tree crops and Groves.	1845	1974	1534
7. Current fallows	31949	33320	29231
8. Other fallows	131430	120729	113094
9. Net area sown	1878275	1887300	1904959
10. Area sown more than once	13484	15533	13805
11. Gross area sown	1891759	1902833	1918764
Total Geographical Area:	2609403	2609400	2609396

Source : Collector, Akola.

43. At the outset it may be pointed out that the total geographical area according to village papers seems to be changing from year to year and the difference is very small, while the land under tree crops and groves, permanent pastures and grazing grounds is on the decrease during the triennium under report. The net area sown and the area sown more than once has been steadily increasing. The net area sown represents the actual geographical area under the crops, orchards, pastures etc. The percentage increase in net area sown during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 over the year 1955-56 was 0.47 and 0.95 respectively. The percentage of net area sown to the total geographical area in the district during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 work out to 71.7, 71.9, 72.3 and 73.01 respectively indicating that this ratio is substantially increasing every year. The percentage of area under forest to the total geographical area during the triennium under reference comes to be 8.3, 8.5, and 8.7 respectively. The area under forest for the year 1958-59 is greater than that of the previous two years. The corresponding percentage in respect of a) barren land are 3.65, 3.70 and 3.20 respectively and b) cultivable waste are 0.68, 0.64 and 0.68 respectively. The percentage of current and other fallows, combined to the total geographical area during the period under

review works out to be 6.25, 5.9 and 5.4 respectively. This is on the decrease as it should be.

44. Agricultural Crops: The study of land utilization is important in order to obtain a complete idea of the economic use of land. Jowar is an important crop amongst the food crops with an annual acreage of about 590323 acres on the average during the triennium under report and the percentage of area under Jowar to the total area under crops works out to be about 32 per cent. Under non-food crops, cotton rules supreme with an annual acreage of about 783627 acres on an average during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59. This comes to about 40% of the total area under crops. Wheat comes next in order of importance amongst the food crops and accounts for about 121460 acres (average acreage of three years) or about 6% of the gross area sown while ground-nut is next in order of importance among the non-food crops and accounts for about 89901 acres or 5% of the gross area sown during the triennium under report. The following table gives the crop-wise data for the triennium ending 1958-59 and their percentages to the gross area under cultivation.

Crop pattern in Akola District during the years 56-57 to 58-59						
Crop	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Area	% to total cropped area	Area	% to total cropped area	Area	% to total cropped area
1. Rice	16447	0.86	17968	0.94	18083	0.94
2. Wheat	119271	6.30	123825	6.50	122284	6.37
3. Jowar	585462	30.94	583559	30.70	601949	31.37
4. Bajra	15622	0.82	14546	0.76	13673	0.71
5. Gram	29233	1.54	29782	1.50	30327	1.59
6. Tur	75540	3.99	74498	3.90	76828	4.00
7. Mung	23171	1.20	22600	1.10	23794	1.24
Total food crops:	959548	50.60	966826	50.80	987369	51.46
8. Ground Nut.	140230	7.20	108943	5.70	111015	5.26
9. Sesamum	7203	0.38	7057	0.37	7645	0.39
10. Linseed	21153	1.10	20308	1.01	20580	1.09
Total Oil Seeds:	137499	7.20	140273	7.30	142805	7.55
11. Cotton	786205	41.50	788188	41.40	781502	41.31
12. Sugar-cane	349	-	416	-	416	-
Total Non-food crops:	932211	49.40	936007	49.20	931395	49.23
Total Crops:	1891759	100.00	1902833	100.00	1918764	100.00

Source : Collector, Akola.

45. Crops can be broadly divided into two categories namely food crops and cash crops. Food crops include, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, pulses etc., while cash crops include cotton, sugar-cane and oilseeds. Although the district is suited for both food and cash crops, cultivators give preference to cash crops and specially cotton as it is the only crop which holds the place of pride as a principal crop of export.

46. The area under the cotton crop is kept at the maximum owing to the great boom in the cotton trade and consequent rise in prices of cotton in recent years. Cotton predominates also in the adjoining districts of Buldana and Amravati. Jowar as stated earlier is by far the most important staple food of the people living not only in this district but also in the adjoining districts of Buldana and Amravati.

47. The crops of cotton and jowar account for three ^{fourth} ~~fourth~~ of the total cropped area. The area under rice and wheat although small is steadily increasing, as is evident from the figures presented in the table shown above. The area under gram and moong indicates a downward trend while the area under tur showed a slight decline during the year under report. The area under groundnut was the highest among the oilseeds during the year 1956-57 while linseed stands second in order of importance amongst the oil seeds. Although the area under sesamum was 8,219 acres in the year 1956-57, it came down to 7,057 acres during the year 1957-58 and rose to 7,645 during the year under report.

48. It may be observed that almost all the principal crops are grown in the district, thus ensuring regional self-sufficiency. There is ample scope for greater exploitation of agricultural resources in the district, provided more irrigation facilities are provided, use of better manures and seeds is encouraged and made available, better and modern methods of cultivation are introduced so that more land could be brought under the plough.

49. The following is a brief account of the crop conditions, distribution of fertilizers etc., and other activities pertaining to agriculture carried in the district during the year under report.

50. Dahiya disease was noticed on the Deshi cotton and control measures were advocated. Aphid attack on groundnut was a menace in many places of the district. Curative recommendations were made to cultivators to control the attack. Jowar was affected by stem borers but the attack was not of much intensity.

51. The late rains were inadequate and groundnut crop suffered much due to the want of sufficient moisture. In some cases the

seed setting of jowar was adversely affected. On very light soils ears could not emerge in jowar.

52. In Rabi season the crop of wheat was quite fair. Rain in the last week of November 1958 was very beneficial to wheat crop. There were sporadic instances of caterpillar attack on groundnut and linseed in Akola and Murtizapur blocks. Necessary plant protection arrangements were undertaken.

53. Distribution of Improved Seeds: The seed distribution was done as given below. There is a rising demand for the improved seeds from the cultivators.

Name of the seed	Variety (Strain)	Quantity distributed in			Area covered. <i>acres</i>
		Kh.	Md.	Sr.	
Cotton	i. B.0394	36	20	24	NA
	ii. 197/3	48	24	20	NA
	iii. H.420	53	15	00	NA
Groundnut	AK -12-24		1120	00	NA
	-		175	00	NA
Wheat	Hy65		91	00	NA
Jowar	<i>Local</i>		166	06	2212
Tur	<i>do</i>		2650	00	450
Mung	<i>do</i>		250	00	25

Source: District Agricultural Officer, Akola.

54. Distribution of Manures and Fertilizers: The following quantities of fertilizers have been distributed during the year 1958-59 on cash and on taccavi.

Type of the Fertilizer	Distribution on		Total
	Cash	Taccavi	
Amn. Sulphate	453-5-3-19	771-0-3-3	1224-6-2-22
Urea	42-5-0-2½	35-5-0-2½	77-10-0-24
Amn. Sulphate Nitrate.	54-14-3-1½	37-2-1-7	91-17-0-9½
Super Phosphate	133-13-2-24	94-3-0-0	227-16-2-24

Source : District Agricultural Officer, Akola.

55. Compost Schemes and their Utility:

1) Town Compost: There are seven municipal committees in this district to whom the work of town composting is entrusted. An allotment of Rs.13,513/- was provided for the purpose. The following table gives the quantity of compost prepared, quantity distributed, area covered etc.

Name of the Centre.	Compost Prepared (Mds.)	Quantily distributed (Mds.)	Area covered	Additional yield obtained per acre.
1. Akola	2575	3187	637	6 B. Mds.
2. Akot	313	757	151	-do-
3. Balapur	57	122	24	-do-
4. Telhara	96	106	21	-do-
5. Murtizapur	355	340	68	-do-
6. Karanja	693	1005	201	-do-
7. Washim	475	106	21	-do-
Total:	4766	5624	923	

Source : District Agricultural Officer, Akola.

2) Rural Compost: During the year 718 villages in the district had taken part in preparing rural compost. 2096 new compost pits were dug. Including the old pits the total number of compost pits is 6731 as detailed below:

No. of villages	No. of pits dug during the year	No. of old pits.	No. of pits filled during the Year		Quantity of manure prepared.
			New	Old	
718	2096	4635	730	2999	18656

Area covered was 3731 acres and the additional yield obtained in tons was 932.

56. Propaganda and Publicity including shows:

A district Agricultural and cattle show was organized at Kinkhed in Akot Block from 9th to 11th March 1959, under the auspices of the District Development Board, Akola. The farmers day was observed at Government farm Washim. During the year 133 demonstrations were arranged and 74815 cultivators attended them. In all 111 demonstration centres were organized on cultivators' fields. (Improved agricultural practices, use of plant protection equipment and chemicals, fertilizers applications, green manuring chowfuli showing, poultry development and irrigated cropping patterns are some of the major activities carried out by these centres).

Agricultural Holdings:

57. A study of agricultural holding is of great significance because it indicates the soundness of the farmer's economy. The following table gives the agricultural holdings according to size the area occupied and the percentage to the total during the year 1954-55.

Classification of Agricultural Holdings
according to size:1954-55.

Size of holdings in acres	No. of holdings	Percentage to the total	Area Occupied	% to the total
0- 5	72,066	48.7%	169,909	8.7
5- 10	30,926	20.9%	223,024	11.4
10- 20	22,457	15.18	318,241	16.3
20- 30	8,900	6.01	217,022	11.17
30- 40	4,447	3.00	154,094	7.81
40- 50	2,523	1.75	113,159	5.8
50- 75	3,193	2.1	192,336	9.8
75-100	1,269	0.86	110,898	5.7
100-1000	2,189	1.5	441,865	22.6
1000 & above	7	-	13,724	0.72
Total:	147,977	100.00	1,954,272	100.00

Source : Collector, Akola.

58. It is seen from the above table that the percentage of population holding land less than 10 acres is 69.6 while the area occupied by them is 20.1 per cent. The percentage of population holding land between 10 to 100 acres is 28.92 while the percentage of area hold by them is 56.58. The number of persons holding land between 100 to 1000 acres is 2189 while the land occupied by them is 22.6 per cent of the total occupied area. The number of persons holding land more than 1000 acres is 7 and the percentage of land occupied by them comes to 0.72.

Live-Stock:

59. Live stock is of immense utility in the district particularly because of the non-mechanisation of cultivation. The table below presents the existing picture of live stock in the district during the years 1956-57 to 1958-59.

Category	Years		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1. Bulls and Bullocks	282932	221524	221355
2. Cows	188544	188265	187797

(Contd...21)

1.	2.	3.	4.
3. Young Stock	147799	148779	148432
4. He Buffaloes	7081	4823	5667
5. She Buffaloes	49639	50466	56580
6. Young Stock	25274	28001	27920
Total Cattle:	701269	641858	647751
7. Sheep	7418	8552	11710
8. Goats	122956	130786	132494
9. Horses & Ponies	5301	5464	5321
10. Donkeys	3634	3311	3462
11. Pigs	4348	4494	3920
Total:	143657	151608	154905
Grand Total:	844926	795466	802656

Source : Collector, Akola.

60. The figures in the table indicate that the live stock during the year 1956-57 was maximum and then it decreased during the year 1957-58 and again increased to 802656. The live-stock was highest during the year 1955-56 being 910,522 and the percentage increase works out to 32.0 over 1951 census figures.

Irrigation:

61. For successful agriculture, irrigation is indispensable particularly in the regions where the mean annual rainfall is less than 40 inches. In India the agriculturist mainly depend on the Monsoons and the most unsatisfactory feature of the monsoons is their liability to failure or serious deficiency. Under the circumstances when the rainfall is scanty and insufficient the provision of greater irrigation facilities is an absolute necessity in the district.

62. The sources of irrigation are canals, tanks, tube wells and surface percolation works. Of these canal irrigation is very important and is essentially a state enterprise whereas irrigation through tanks, tube wells etc., is managed by either individuals or corporate bodies. The canals which draw their water supply from the rivers or from the artificial storages are of three kinds - Inundation canals, perennial canals and storage canals. Of these the most important ones are the perennial and the storage canals for they are dependable in times of emergency.

63. Rainfall during the year under report was below average in this district. There are only two existing irrigation tanks in this district viz. tank at Risod and tank at Haral in Washim Taluk, where from water for irrigation has been taken for Rabi crops and vegetables only. Both these tanks received sufficient

water in the rainy season. Water was demanded for an irrigation of an area of 123 acres - 07 Gunthas during the year 1958-59 under the tank at Risod. Similarly there was a demand of water for an irrigation of 88 acres - 2 Gunthas under the tank at Haral during the year under report.

64. The general condition of crops was satisfactory during the year under review. The total area irrigated on works for which neither capital nor revenue account are kept amounted to 211 acres 9 Gunthas for the year 1958-59, compared to 166 acres 26 Gunthas, the average of past three years.

65. The following is the list of works under progress in the irrigation department in the Akola district.

1. Major Projects: Surveys and Investigation of Katepurna project in Akola Taluka of Akola District.

2. Medium Projects: Surveys and Investigation of Kektumbra alias - Ekburji Tank Project in Washim Taluka of Akola District.

3. Minor works: i) Surveys and Investigation of Pimprikhurd Tank in Mangrulpir Taluka, ii) Surveys and Investigation of Kutasa Tank in Akot Taluka.

Construction of 1. Warud tank in Mangrulpir Taluq and of 2. Improvements and Repairs to Rishi tank at Karanja in Murtizapur Taluq.

66. The surveys of Katepurna river project and Ekburji tank project were in progress. Katepurna project is a major irrigation project with a probable irrigation potentiality of 24,000 acres, the estimated cost of this project is Rs. 2,23,19,900/-. The Ekburji project is expected to irrigate an area of 7500 acres and the estimated expenditure for the project is Rs. 42.91 lacs.

67. The following table gives the proposed irrigation works during the Third Five Year Plan.

Sr.No.	Project	Estimated Cost (in Rs.)	Area to be irrigated (in acres)
1.	Phulwadi tank.	8.4 lakhs.	1000
2.	Pimpri-Khurd tank.	8.4 lakhs.	6000
3.	Uma River Project.	36.0 lakhs.	10000

68. Industries and Employment:

Industries are the backbone of all advanced countries today. The standard of living in a particular country depends largely on the industrial development in that country.

69. A number of textile mills, ginning and pressing factories oil mills and a big hydrogenated oil mill are located in the district. These factories employ some thousands of labourers every

month. However, the statistics of employment in these factories is not available. The following table gives the list of factories in the district during the year 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Nature of the Industry	No.of factories.
1.	Ginning & Pressing	74
2.	Dal Mills	2
3.	Confectionery	1
4.	Oil Mills	25
5.	Hydrogenated Industry	1
6.	Textile	1
7.	Saw Mills	4
8.	Printing Presses	6
9.	Burmah Shell	1
10.	Bricks and Tiles	1
11.	General Engineering	3
12.	Bidi factory	1
13.	Soap factory	1
Total:		121

70. *Source - Inspector of factories, Akola.* Factories covered under the serial numbers 6 and 8 are removed from the register of the factories as the machinery equipment from the factory has been removed.

71. The highest number of labourers engaged in this district is found in cotton ginning and pressing factories.

72. The man power engaged in these industries is not available. Hence we rely on the 1951 census figures which serves our purpose all the same to illustrate roughly the labour finding gainful employment in these industries in the district. The tables below give (1) the distribution of these industries (2) the employment in textile establishments (3) employment in non-textile establishments.

Distribution of Small Scale Industrial Establishments
for census tracts in Akola district.

Taluk	Total No. of Establishments	No. of Non-Textile Establishments.	No. of Textile Establishments	No. of Hand looms in textile establishments.
1. Akola (Rural)	470	452	18	18
2. Akot (Rural)	16	2	14	-
3. Balapur (Rural)	22	-	22	28
4. Mangrulpir (Rural)	105	68	37	37
5. Murtizapur (Rural)	606	576	30	3
6. Washim (Rural)	339	276	63	72
7. Akola District Non-city urban"	1238	572	666	998
Total:	2796	1946	850	1156

Source : Census of India, 1951.

Employment in Textile Establishments for census tracts in Akola District.

Taluk	Total No. of Establishments	Total	Total number of persons engaged.	
			Males	Females
Akola (Rural)	18	47	26	21
Akot (Rural)	14	41	20	21
Balapur (Rural)	22	89	51	38
Mangrulpir (Rural)	37	85	43	42
Murtizapur (Rural)	30	92	60	32
Washim (Rural)	63	1048	647	401
Akola District non-city urban	666	2287	1070	1217
District Total:	848	4089	1917	1772

Source : Census of India, 1951.

Employment in Non-Textile Establishment for census tracts in Akola District

Taluk	Total No. of Establishments	Total	Total No. of persons engaged.	
			Male	Female
Akola (Rural)	452	1016	742	274
Akot (Rural)	2	2	2	-
Balapur (Rural)	-	-	-	-
Mangrulpir (Rural)	68	171	109	62
Murtizapur (Rural)	576	1195	924	271
Washim (Rural)	276	528	386	142
Akola District Non-city urban	572	1496	1226	270
District Total:	1946	4408	3389	1019

Source : Census of India, 1951.

73. It may be observed from the tables mentioned above that the non-textile establishments are more than the textile establishments in the total small scale establishments in the district, according to the Census of India 1951. The percentage of non-textile establishments and textile establishments to the total small scale industrial establishments (1951) works out to 69.6 and 30.4 respectively. The percentage of males to females to the total number of persons engaged in the small scale industrial establishments (1951) in the textile establishments works out to 46.6 and 53.4 respectively. The percentage of males and females to the total number of persons engaged in non-textile establishments works out to 76.8 and 23.2 per cent respectively.

The percentage of workers in factories (1957) and in small scale industries (1951) to the total population of the district (1951) comes to 1.97.

Mineral Products:

74. The district is not known to have any mineral wealth, except an unworked iron-ore in the hills south of Murtizapur taluk.

Education:

75. For the progress of a country it is necessary that its people should be educated. In India about 80% of the people are grouping in the darkness and gloom of illiteracy. Government of India are taking necessary steps to educate its people to free them from the dungeon of illiteracy. New schemes for promoting education are being implemented and much progress has been achieved towards this end. Government of India are also promoting women's education. It is also giving right opportunity to its citizens to increase their extra-curricular activities. Youth clubs, women's clubs etc., have been started in different villages with this view point. Physical and military education is also being properly attended to and recently. Shri Balasaheb Desai, the Education minister of Maharashtra has announced that the N.C.C. training will be made compulsory to all the college going students. This is quite a desirable step because the country today needs that its youths are physically fit and are given proper military education.

76. Government of Maharashtra is also giving free education to the members of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and also to the economically backward students viz. students whose guardians have their annual emoluments less than Rs.1200/-.

77. Thus after independence both the central and the state Governments have earnestly endeavoured to bring education to the teeming millions of this country.

78. Primary Education: Primary Education is mainly the concern of local authorities like Janapad Sabha and Municipal Committees. Janapad Sabhas run schools in rural areas and Municipal Committees run schools in urban areas. The district Inspectorate acts as a technical adviser to the local authorities and exercise control on its administration.

79. Most of the primary schools in the district impart instructions to both boys and girls. The number of schools imparting instruction exclusively for girls is very small as compared to the number of schools having co-education.

80. Following is the number of primary schools in the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Type of Management	No. of primary schools		Diffe- rence.
		1957-58	1958-59	
1.	Government	7	7	nil
2.	Janapad Sabhas	884	986	102
3.	Municipal Committees	57	58	1
4.	Private Bodies	7	8	1

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Akola.

81. It is evident from the above statement that during the year under report the total number of primary schools in this district has increased by 104. 102 new primary schools were opened by Janapad Sabhas, One by Municipal Committees and one by private bodies. The percentage increase is 10.9.

82. Consequent to the rise in the number of primary schools the enrolment therein has also gone up. The management-wise rise in the enrolment is as given in the following table.

Sr. No.	Type of management.	Number of students				Diffe- rence	
		1957-58		1958-59			
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Government	1877	466	1826	463	51	3
2.	Janapad Sabhas	48896	17567	34419	21520	5523	3953
3.	Municipal Committees.	12323	2309	12789	2665	466	256
4.	Private Bodies	486	168	582	179	96	11
Total:		63582	20510	69616	24827	5834	4217

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Akola.

83. During the year under report the enrolment in Government Schools has gone down by 54 i.e. 51 boys and 3 girls. In the case of Janapad Schools the enrolment has increased by 9476 i.e. 5523 boys and 3953 girls. The municipal schools exhibit a rise in the enrolment by 722 (466 boys and 256 girls).

84. The rise in the enrolment and number of schools clearly shows that efforts of popularizing education by the inspectorate and local authorities have been effective.

85. Compulsory Education: Compulsory education is in force in four towns having 21 institutions in urban areas and 34 villages having 46 institutions in rural areas. It relates only to the boys under the age group 6-14. Girls are excluded from compulsory edu-

cation. The following figures will give a clear picture of the state and progress of compulsory education in this district.

Area.	No. of boys under compulsion.	Action taken against non-enrolment.	Action taken against non-attendance.
Urban	4715	25	60
Rural	4702	45	104

86. In both rural and urban areas action taken against non-attendance is higher than that is taken against non-enrolment. It clearly shows that guardians are not reluctant to enrol their wards in schools but they cannot help them attend schools regularly due to financial reasons. The following table gives the number of teachers trained and untrained in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Teachers	Year		Increase.
	1957-58	1958-59	
Trained	1530	1588	58
Untrained	1594	2055	461
Total:	3124	3643	519

87. Percentage of trained teachers was 48.9% in 1957-58, and the same during the year under report is 43.6%. The fall in the percentage is slight which is due to rise in the number of untrained teachers during the year under report.

88. The total expenditure on primary education was Rs. 3673876/- during the year 1957-58 and Rs. 435432/- during the year 1958-59. Thus it has risen by Rs. 680451/- and this rise can be attributed to i) the rise in the number of schools and ii) the rise in the number of teachers.

89. School buildings and equipments: In the year 1957-58 the number of owned buildings was 613, rented 195 and the rent fee 475 and in the year 1958-59 the same was 631, 186 and 588 respectively. The figures if compared will show that the number of owned buildings has gone up by 18 and that of rented buildings has gone up by 113.

90. Thus it will be seen that quite a large number of schools do not have buildings of their own. These schools, therefore, are required to meet either in temples, chawdies or in rented buildings. That is not quite satisfactory but will have to be continued for want of adequate financial resources.

Basic Education

91. There are 60 basic schools in this district including 6 basic schools run by State Government. Spinning, Weaving and Agriculture, Gardening are the main basic crafts in these schools. Besides there are three Vidya Mandirs in the district under private management.

92. The total enrolment in all the senior basic schools (viz. the upper primary schools teaching from standard I to VII basic syllabus followed upto the IV standard only), during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is as given under:

Year	Enrolment			Harijan			Aboriginals		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1957-58	6181	1789	7970	1224	174	1398	181	37	218
1958-59	6569	2015	8584	658	315	973	138	82	220

93. The enrolments of boys and girls have gone up by 388 and 226 respectively as compared to the previous year.

94. The total enrolment in all the Junior Basic Schools (viz. the lower primary schools teaching from standard I to IV with basic syllabus followed in all the standards) is as follows:

Year	Enrolment			Harijan			Aboriginals		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1957-58	2441	722	3163	430	80	510	48	5	53
1958-59	2541	849	3390	345	120	482	88	28	116

95. No ordinary school was converted into the basic during the year under report. The enrolment of boys and girls increased by 100 and 127 respectively as compared to previous year.

Year	Teachers		
	Trained	Untrained	Total
1957-58	264	177	441
1958-59	290	187	477

96. In the year 1957-58 the percentage of trained to the untrained teachers was 67% while in the year under report it is 64.5%. The following is the comparative statement of expenditure incurred on Basic Schools during the year under report and the previous year.

Year	Govt. funds	Janapad funds	Fees	Other Sources	Total
1957-58	330613/-	80735/-	222/-	48/-	411618/-
1958-59	319483/-	82940/-	18321/-	101/-	420845/-

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Akola.

97. In the year 1957-58 total cost per pupil was Rs.36.97 only and cost to Government per pupil was 29.70 only, while during the year under report total cost per pupil came to Rs.55.15 and cost to the Government per pupil to Rs.25.90.

Basic Training Colleges and Schools:

98. There are two basic primary training colleges in the district one imparting instruction through Marathi Medium and the other through Urdu Medium. Spinning and Weaving is the main craft in these training colleges. In all the schools spinning has been introduced as a basic craft. Articles produced by these schools could not compete with the other commodities of similar type in the market and their sale was not very encouraging.

Secondary Schools:

99. Unlike primary education responsibility of education at the secondary stage is mainly borne by the public bodies, specially formed for this purpose. Secondary schools are run in accordance with the rules framed by the Government and the Board of Secondary Education.

100. High Schools for boys are inspected by the Divisional Superintendent of Education while the Indian English Middle Schools are inspected by the District Inspector of Schools.

101. The following statement shows the number of schools under different managements.

Sr. No.	Management	1957-58			1958-59		
		H.S.	I.E.M.S.	Total	H.S.	I.E.M.S.	Total
1.	Government	3	5	8	4	5	9
2.	Municipal	2	-	2	2	1	3
3.	Janapad	3	3	6	3	3	6
4.	Aided	22	6	28	22	6	28
5.	Un-Aided	-	-	-	-	1	1
6.	Un-Recognised	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		30	14	44	31	16	47

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Akola.

102. The total number of Secondary Institutions has increased by 3. The enrolment at secondary stage is as under:

(Contd... 30...)

Sr. No.	Management	1957-58			1958-59		
		H.S.	I.E.M.S.	Total	H.S.	I.E.M.S.	Total
1.	Government	1647	1365	3012	1913	1538	3451
2.	Municipal	1258	-	1258	1248	83	1331
3.	Janapad	395	292	687	485	324	809
4.	Aided	11392	861	12253	10833	933	11768
5.	Un-Aided	-	-	-	-	109	109
6.	Un-Recognized	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		14692	2518	17210	14481	2987	17458

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Akola.

103. There is a slight increase in the enrolment by 248. The number of girl students included above was 2005 as against 2100 of the previous year.

104. Scheduled castes aboriginals and displaced students are availing themselves of educational facilities as shown below.

Year	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Displaced Students.
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
<u>1957-58</u>							
H.S.	1119	83	1202	72	7	79	118
I.E.M.S.	232	26	258	13	-	13	30
Total	1351	109	1360	85	7	92	148
<u>1958-59</u>							
H.S.	1146	41	1187	105	7	112	79
I.E.M.S.	271	27	298	26	-	26	52
Total:	1417	68	1485	131	7	138	131

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Akola.

105. The following statement shows the number of trained and untrained teachers in all kinds of secondary schools.

Year	No. of teacher	Trained	Untrained	% of trained teachers
1957-58	765	311	454	40.7%
1958-59	798	344	454	43.1%

106. The percentage of trained teachers has slightly gone up. More than half the number of teachers are untrained and indicates a need for more facilities of training. The percentage of untrained teachers is greater in non-Government schools than in Government schools.

107. Expenditure: The task of educating citizens is an important function of a welfare state and this task entails an appreciable amount of expenditure. The following table gives the expenditure incurred on the propagation of secondary education in the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Management	1957-58			1958-59		
	H.S.	I.E.M.S.	Total	H.S.	I.E.M.S.	Total
1. Government	257527/-	110650/-	368177/-	371948/-	116290/-	488238/-
2. Municipal	79327/-	-	79327/-	93935/-	6476/-	100411/-
3. Janapad	34543/-	24253/-	58796/-	46481/-	25725/-	72206/-
4. Aided	915912/-	59069/-	974981/-	949474/-	75629/-	1025105/-
5. Un-Aided	-	-	-	-	6100/-	6100/-
Total:	1287309/-	193972/-	1481281/-	1461838/-	230220/-	1692058/-

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Akola.

108. The following statement shows the amount of stipends and scholarships awarded during the year under report.

Stipends and Scholarships Awarded to -	1957-58			1958-59		
	H.S.	I.E.M.S.	Total	H.S.	I.E.M.S.	Total
1. Government	15205	5456	20661	36755	6027	42782
2. Municipal	1980	-	1980	4560	-	4560
3. Janapad	460	1672	2132	422	1656	2078
4. Private	27203	2111	29314	34062	2539	36601
Total:	44848	9239	54087	75799	10222	86021

109. Stipends and scholarships are awarded by the Divisional Superintendent of Education on "Poverty-cum-merit basis". It was only in Government schools that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people used to receive free education, but from the year 1955-56, this facility has been extended to Non-Government schools also.

110. State Government has been making efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the backward classes. 15% of the seats in Government schools are reserved for the students of scheduled castes and 10% for those of the scheduled tribes. In addition to this, concession in tuition fees has been made available to .

1. Children of Government Servants, 2. Children of the Servants of local bodies, 3. Children of teachers in recognized schools, 4. Children of landless labourers, 5. Children of political sufferers, 6. Agriculturists possessing land below 20 acres,

7. Children of patwaris and 8. Children below 14 years.

111. This has enabled guardians with limited means to continue education of their wards.

112. The medium of instruction in all High Schools is the regional language Marathi. In some high schools the medium of instruction is Hindi and Urdu. Teaching of Hindi, the National Language has been receiving due attention and it is a welcome feature that the pupils and the teachers have taken themselves enthusiastically to this subject.

Training Schools and Colleges:

113. During the year under report there were three Government Basic Training Colleges in Akola district and a post graduate Government B.T.College at Akola. The following table shows the strength of students in the above institutions during the year under report.

Government Basic Training Colleges

Students out put.	1958.			1959.		
	Washim	Akola	Balapur	Washim	Akola	Balapur
Students	119	301	74	129	304	87
No. appeared	119	187	74	129	171	89
No. passed	119	161	74	129	150	59
Expenditure:	52212	161163	52288	44856	148488	49818

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Akola.

Government B.T.College, Akola.

	1957-58	1958-59
Students	64	63
Out put	64	62
Expenditure	Rs. 111049/-	Rs. 107854/-

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Akola.

Professional and Technical Education:

114. There are only two local schools which impart technical education to school going boys: They are 1) The Government Vocational High School, Akola and 2) Government Aided Industrial School attached to Tilak Rashtriya Shala, Akola. Smithy, Carpentry, Tailoring, Weaving etc, are the different vocational courses that are taught in these schools. The number of students enrolled in these institutions during the sessions 1957-58 and 1958-59 was respectively 155 and 197.

Social Education:

115. Social Education has been entrusted to the Education Department from 1-10-1958. Social education classes in this district are managed by two departments of State Government viz. the Education Department and C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks. Both these departments bear the expenditure on remuneration of teachers conducting social education classes and contingencies. Primary school teachers are generally in charge of these classes who are paid a monthly remuneration of Rs.10/- each and contingent expenses not exceeding Rs.5/- p.m. per class. Generally 15 to 25 adults are enrolled in one class and care is taken to see that enrolment does not fall below ten in any case.

116. In C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks extension officers in general and social education, organizers in particular, try to establish community centres, which hold cultural programmes for the entertainment of the villagers. In these programmes evils of illiteracy are explained to the villagers and they are encouraged to join adult classes functioning in their villages.

117. During the social education drive the enrolment of the classes was 479 males and 114 females. At the end of the drive 301 males and 46 females were made literate.

118. Opening of the Social Education classes is much easier than the maintenance of the regular attendance in them. It is very difficult to convince the villagers the fact that any illiterate adult could be made literate within a few months when they see that a primary student takes full four years to be able to read and write.

119. In spite of these the social education work in the district is making steady progress.

Medical and Public Health:

120. For the prosperity of a country it is necessary that its people should be healthy. Government of India and the State Government are striving hard to promote public health and provide increased medical facilities and health services to the citizens on a wide scale. Besides the Government, the principal local bodies which promote public health are Municipal Corporations, Town Municipalities and Janapad Sabhas. But they cannot provide adequate medical facilities to the public because of their meagre financial resources.

121. The public health activities in the district are organised as follows:

1. Community Development Blocks.
2. Health Assistants - One for each Tahsil.
3. Hospital and Dispensaries under medical section and Janapad Sabhas.
4. Health organizations in Municipal town.
5. Vaccination staff under Janapad Sabhas.
6. Voluntary organization: District Red Cross Society.

122. So far six primary health centres have been fully established and qualified under UNICEF aid. During this year two primary Health Centres one at Manora and the other at Apatapa were established in addition to the previous four in existence. These centres were adequately staffed.

123. One more family planning centre was established and is attached to primary health centre Manora, making the total of 2 as per target in the plan period.

124. Mobile hospital unit with head quarters at Akola and jurisdiction over Vidarbha has been established.

125. Malaria Eradication Programme commenced under separate National Malaria Unit Organization in the District under Medical Officer I/C National Malaria Unit, Akola. Leprosy Centre and treatment work was under Civil Surgeon, Akola with the instruction that the work was likely to be transferred to the District Health Officer, Akola.

126. The following table gives the Statistical data pertaining to medical and public health in the district during the quarter-nnium ending 1958.

----- Medical and Public Health in Akola District -----

Category	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. No. of Hospitals	12	12	12	12
2. No. of Dispensaries	11	11	12	12
3. No. of Rural Health Centres	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1
4. No. of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries	16	16	17	17
5. Total No. of Doctors				
i. Rural	12	7	12	12
ii. Urban	15	22	21	21
6. No. of Nurses	17	17	22	22
7. Total No. of Beds				
i. Males	138	182	192	208
ii. Females	215	168	138	138
8. Total No. of indoor patients treated.	9002	5372	19892	9121
i. Males	2700	3207	8862	3916
ii. Females	3897	1386	1524	5205
iii. Children	2405	779	9506	-
9. No. of outdoor patients treated.	393759	420339	559942	328397
i. Males	157196	164494	227294	194093
ii. Females	83601	88396	119370	134304
iii. children	152962	167449	210278	N.A.

Source : Civil Surgeon, Akola.

127. The figures indicate that there is no appreciable change in the number of Dispensaries, Hospitals etc., during the four years under report in the above table. A rural health centre has been installed at Washim during 1958-59 and is the only centre of the kind in the entire district. A statement showing the Talu-ka wise figures of the above thirteen items is given at the end.

Diseases and Remedies:

128. Small pox: It was prevalent in epidemic form affecting 182 villages with 1422 attacks and 175 deaths. Mass vaccination campaign was launched in the month of October 1958. The total number of primary vaccinations performed was 34288 and revaccination number was 164778.

129. Influenza: As compared to the last year the disease was of less severity.

130. Cholera: There was a severe epidemic of cholera in the district during the year under report. There were 584 attacks and 189 deaths in the district during 1958. The number of persons inoculated was 250078.

131. The main factors that are responsible for the out-break of epidemics are i) the deplorable and unhygienic conditions that prevail in almost all the towns and villages and ii) lack of initiative in the people to obtain preventive measures.

132. In the following table is given the Vital Statistics for the quarternium ending 1958.

Sr.No.	Item	1956	1957	1958	1959
1.	No. of births registered.	47013	37140	43258	45014
2.	No. of deaths registered.	22176	26114	29743	20775
3.	No. of infant deaths registered.	5493	2422	7993	3753
4.	Birth rate per thousand of population.	49.44	23.22	47.69	45.00
5.	Death rate per thousand of population.	39.05	26.1	31.29	20.80
6.	Infant Mortality: (per thousand live births)	N.A.	N.A.	784.93	83.52

Source : District Public Health Officer, Akola.

133. The above table indicates that the birth rate of 1958 and 1959 does not differ appreciably from the birth rate of 1956. The birth rate for the year 1957 is abnormally low viz. 23.22 per thousand of population. The death rate for the year 1959 is the lowest viz. 20.80, of the four years under report. The death rate of 1956 is the highest of the four years being 39.05.

134. The statement below compares the deaths by different causes in the Akola district during the years 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958.

CAUSE OF DEATH	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Cholera.	-	4	481	272
2. Small pox.	46	302	909	2159
3. Fevers.	7496	7036	8981	9705
4. Dysentery and Diorrhoea.	2998	2655	3307	4150
5. Respiratory diseases.	1972	2291	2450	3620
6. Injuries.	133	260	128	118
7. Other causes.	11171	9702	9308	9936
Total Deaths from all causes.	23816	22176	25564	29960

Source : District Health Officer, Akola.

135. From the above table it is clear that the total number of deaths is increasing every year. Of the four years viz. 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958 the last year recorded the maximum number of deaths viz. 29960.

136. The statement below shows the number of deaths in Akola district during the years 1957 and 1958, in different age groups.

Category	1957		1958	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. Upto one week	1280	160	1291	796
2. Over one week & below one month.	860	122	968	742
3. Over one month but below six months.	1629	205	1545	749
4. Over six months but below twelve months	1476	166	1167	735
5. Over one year and under five years.	6488	842	4979	1010
6. Over five years & under ten years	1403	280	2743	411
7. Over ten years & under 20 years	1423	356	1800	542
8. Over 20 years & under 30 years	1484	227	1338	417
9. Over 30 years and under 40 years.	1102	290	904	392

(Contd... 37 ...)

1	2	3	4	5
10. Over 40 years and under 50 years.	1193	255	708	390
11. Over 50 years and under 60 years.	1380	283	1234	423
12. Sixty years & above	2424	431	3737	632

Source : District Public Health Officer, Akola.

137. From the above table it is clear that the number of deaths in rural areas is greater than the number of deaths in urban areas for all the age-groups. This is on account of two reasons namely i) that the population of rural areas is greater than that of the urban areas and ii) the inadequate medical facilities available in rural areas.

Transport and Communications:

138. A well developed system of transport of varibus types viz., road, rail, water and air are vital to the economic development and social progress of a country. A country devoid of such transport and communications is a handicap and it is detrimental to the economic development and social progress of that country. An illustration will amplify the truth of this statement: Agricultural and other marketable commodities of a particular region and especially perishable goods cannot be transported in the absence of a well-integrated and perfect transport system to a place where they are in greater demand and where they can fetch a better price at the same time. In times of scarcity and famine, food and other essential goods cannot be rushed to the affected regions with the result heavy damage is caused to both life and property. Modern improvements in communications and transportation have no doubt brought economic and social revolution in the western countries and the same revolution is taking place today in the East and particularly in this country.

139. Road and rail transport are only possible in this district and they are the only means of transport available and feasible in this district. Water transport in the area could only be visualised in a dream since the rivers in the district are not only seasonal to a large extent but also unsuitable for navigational purposes. Air transport is next to impossible for another few decades to come, although it is desirable for the sake of business convenience. This is because the interest of cotton trade in the district might serve better, if Akola being situated in the centre of cotton belt is linked up with cities like Bombay and

Ahmedabad in the State.

140. Akola district unlike some districts in Vidarbha has comparatively good communications since the beginning of the century. The Nagpur branch of the Central Railway which was opened for traffic in 1866 runs from east to west across the district. The town of Akola is on the line besides Murtizapur and four other villages. Balapur is connected with Paras Railway Station by a metalled road six miles in length. A narrow gauge line runs from Murtizapur linking Anjangaon and Achalpur in Amravati District on one hand and Yeotmal in Yeotmal District on the other. Akot in the north is connected with Akola by a metalled road 28 miles in length. Mangrulpir lies on a road which runs north east from Washim to Karanja and thence north to Murtizapur. It is 25 miles from Washim to Mangrulpir, 17 miles more to Karanja and 20 miles from Karanja to Murtizapur.

141. Roads good for traffic are to be found throughout the district. The present Khandwa Hingoli Railway line under construction is another special feature of development projects in the sphere of communications in the district. Road transport has not been nationalised in Vidarbha as is the case in the former Bombay State. A number of transport companies operate several routes in the district.

A comparative statement showing the number of automobiles in operation in the districts of Akola, Amravati and Buldana is presented below.

Class of Vehicle.	1956			1957		
	Akola	Amra- vati.	Buldana	Akola:Amra- vati	Bulda na.	
1. Motor cycles.	71	172	37	80	116	42
2. Motor cars .	558	759	204	609	777	217
3. Taxi cabs includ- ing auto rickshaws, & contract carriages	70	63	62	71	66	70
4. Stage carriages, (Diesel & Others)	216	326	137	232	352	145
5. Lorries (Private & Public Carriers)	339	400	132	371	418	136
6. Ambulance.	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. School Buses.	1	1	-	1	1	-
8. Others.	162	435	57	174	434	46
Total:	1416	2155	630	1539	2165	657

Source : Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Amravati.

142. The Public Works Department of the Government is in charge of the construction of new roads and maintenance of all existing roads. The following table gives the total milage in the district for the years 1955-56 to 1958-59.

Road Mileage in Akola District.

(in miles

Type of Road.	Road - Mileage			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
A. Metalled				
(Block Topped and Water-bound)				
1. National Highway	70.12	70.12	70.12	70.12
2. P.W.D. Roads	242.0	361.94	366.43	393.24
B. Non-Metalled				
Public Works Deptt. Roads	1.10	2.21	2.21	2.22
Total:	313.22	434.27	438.76	465.58

Source : Executive Engineer, Public Works
Department, Akola.

143. The National High Way runs through the district for about 70.12 miles connecting Balapur, Akola, Murtizapur and Karanja. The Public works Department Roads are classified as follows: State High Ways, 64.57 miles in length; major district roads 209.66 miles in length; other district roads 103.47 miles in length; village roads 17.76 miles in length. The total cost of maintenance of these roads during the year 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 543,260. The cost of maintenance per-mile thus worked out to Rs. 1237.5. The Public Works Department reported that 32 per cent of this expenditure is incurred on current repairs while 68 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on special repairs. The road mileage per square mile area of the district works out to .1138 during the year under review.

Posts and Telegraphs:

144. The postal and telegraphic systems in India as is elsewhere ensures in large measure safe and speedy delivery of letters, messages and articles throughout the length and breadth of the country. Distance has been conquered with the invention and introduction of telegraph and telephone systems. Both have proved their incalculable service and value in the present world. In short, these two systems have become indispensable. What follows now is comparative account of posts and telegraphs in Akola District for the year 1955-56 to 1958-59.

Posts and Telegraphs in Akola District.

Particulars.	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1. No. of Post Offices.	194	208	218	218
2. No. of Postmen.	75	75	82	85

(Contd...40...)

Particulars.	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
3. No. of Extra-Departmental Agents.	130	122	136	149
4. No. of Letter boxes.	482	519	536	546
5. No. of Telegraph Offices.	1	1	1	1
6. No. of Posts & Telegraph Offices (combined)	19	22	21	21
7. No. of Radio licences issued.	2157	1530	3750	3414
8. No. of Villages without Post Offices:	1285	1270	1258	1245

Source: Superintendent of Post Offices, West Berar Division, Akola.

145. The table above indicates that there were 194 post offices in Akola district during the year 1955-56. There has been all round progress in all sections of the department. The percentage increase in the number of post offices during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 over the year 1955-56 comes to 7.2 and 12.3 respectively. The corresponding increase in the number of postmen works out to 13.33 during the year under review. The corresponding increase in other branches of posts and telegraph departments during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 is as follows: Letter Boxes 8.3, 11.2, and 13.3 Radio Licences 19.0, 73.8 and 58%. The post offices in Akola have issued during the year 57-58. 12,140, National Savings Certificates amounting to Rs.2,166,093 while the post offices in Buldana issued 3923 certificates amounting to Rs.716,612. National Savings Certificates valued at Rupees 1,358,405 were sold during the same year by the post offices in Amravati District.

Co-operation:

146. History: The chief characteristic of the economy of India is its dire poverty of the rural population. The cultivators of India in general often borrow funds from money lenders at exorbitant rates of interest and unable to repay it in their life time with the result that the debt passes on to his successors. This makes his life very sad and melancholy.

147. It was this horrid plight of the cultivators of India that necessitated the appointment of a committee by the Government of India to consider the question of establishment of Agricultural credit banks. The British Government resolved to minimize the chronic indebtedness of the cultivator and improve the depressing rural economy. The launching of the cooperative movement in

the year 1904 was the result of the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Government of India in the year 1901. The cooperative credit societies act was passed in the year 1904 and the passing of this act formed the corner stone on which the vast superstructure of cooperation is being built today. This act enabled the State Government to appoint Registrars of Cooperative Societies. The primary duty of these officers is to register the societies formed under this act. The responsibility of getting the accounts of such societies audited by officers of his department rested primarily with the various registrars of cooperative societies in their respective states. The growth of cooperative societies in India was considered accelerated from the year 1910 onwards.

148. In the following years cooperative movement witnessed a rapid expansion and diversification as well. A perusal of our National Plan indicates that cooperation has been accorded a very significant role in our National Plans. By the end of the year 1965, it is estimated to have in its fold 80.1 million people or 21 per cent of the population.

149. In spite of all this the observation made by Sir Malcolm Darling, a consultant under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan is worth studying. " Sir Malcolm Darling after a study of several projects in several states has come to the conclusion that the rural credit condition in India were far from satisfactory. He also expressed that the rural credit survey undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India has one major defect. It presumed that conditions all over the country were the same and that the same remedies or stimulants will be able to give an impetus to self help in all the villages irrespective of the type of serial organizations and the degree of cooperation practiced in other spheres of social life. Following is an account of cooperation activities in the district during the year 1958-59.

Central Co-operative Banks:

150. The Akola Co-operative Central Bank limited is the only Co-operative Bank in operation in the district. It has the whole district under its jurisdiction and covers the whole of the Akola district. The Bank has already opened pay offices at each of the Tahsil places and it is hoped that the bank will open pay offices at each of the Block, Headquarters in the near future. The existing pay offices will soon be converted into full fledged branches of the Central Bank Akola.

151. The number of individual members of the Bank remained at 1272 while the number of members of societies increased from 855 to 862 during the year under report.

152. The following statement compares the position of the Bank during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Particulars.	1957-58	1958-59
1. No. of Banks	1	1
2. No. of Members		
i. Individuals	1272	1272
ii. Societies	855	862
3. Paid up share capital	1555517	1911902
4. Reserve and other funds	978854	1100701
5. Deposits :		
i. Individuals	1609581	1897515
ii. Societies	1878765	1888000
6. Borrowings :		
i. Vidarbha Coop. Bank	-	7706908
ii. Reserve Bank of India	5232004	8409667
iii. Working Capital	11646457	14213736
iv. Cash in hand.	223259	194258
v. Cash in Bank	1683439	505718
7. Investments :		
i. Government Securities	224705	225206
ii. Trustees Securities	668832	827990
iii. Other Securities	50000	50000
iv. Percentage of Cash in hand to deposits.	24.2%	18.49%
8. Loans Advanced :		
i. Individuals	262800	107711
ii. Societies	5085906	6900797
9. Recoveries :		
i. Individuals	253656	162403
ii. Societies	8478723	1238572
10. Percentage of loans outstanding to deposits:	250.0%	30.18%
11. Percentage of loans outstanding to working capital.	75%	110.76%
12. Over-dues.	2009153	4761404
13. Cost of management	136498	132087
14. Profits.	124745	220961

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

153. The paid up share capital increased from Rs.1555517/- to Rs.1925071/-. The reserve and other funds of the Bank increased from Rs.978834/- to Rs.1100701/-. The deposits of all types increa-

sed from Rs.3488346/- to Rs.3806636/-. The working capital increased from Rs.11646457/- to Rs.14213736/-. The loans outstanding on account of borrowing from the Reserve Bank and the Vidarbha Co-operative Bank showed an increase from Rs.5232004/- to Rs.16116575/-. The total outstanding loans against the societies increased during the year under report from Rs.8478723/- to Rs.12387572/-. No fresh advancing was done during the current year as the scheme of individual financing for short-term was stopped. The advances made during the year were larger than these of the previous year. The total advances increased from Rs.8577741/- to Rs.10824156/-. The increase in overdues is mainly due to the failure of crops.

154. The cash held by the bank in hand amounted to Rs.194258/- at the end of the year under report. The total borrowing of the Bank by way of deposits and loans amounted to Rs.19902090/- as against Rs.3720350/- for the last year. During the year under report an amount of Rs.8409667/- was borrowed by way of Reserve Bank loan through the Vidarbha Cooperative Bank as against Rs.11286345/- of the last year. The net profit earned by the bank during the year was Rs.220961/- as against Rs.12745/- of the previous year.

155. The Bank is steadily expanding its credit business and is getting popular with the cultivators. The performance in respect of medium term loans by the Bank is not satisfactory.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks:

156. The Akola Land Mortgage Bank limited Akola is the only Bank in this district having its jurisdiction over the entire district. The following account indicates the financial position of the bank. The total membership increased from 2152 to 2333 during the year under report. Out of the total membership, 613 members are enrolled as "A" class borrowing members, while 47 persons have been enrolled as non-borrowing members and 1673 as "B" class members. The paid up share capital increased from Rs.27660/- to Rs.29168/-. Out of the total paid up share capital contributed by the borrowing members and non-borrowing members respectively as against Rs.21415/- and Rs.6245/- of the previous year. The share capital of non-borrowing members includes the shares of Rs.850/- purchased and held by the Bank.

157. During the year under report the Bank entertained 28 loan applications amounting to Rs.59920/- as against 57 loan applications of Rs.154300/- during the previous year. The Vidarbha Cooperative Bank as Apex Land Mortgage Bank sanctioned 43 loan applications for Rs.94550/- as against 41 applications for Rs.113650/- in the last year. During the year under report this bank actually disbursed loans of Rs.81900/- to 34 applications as against

40 applications of Rs.112650/- during the previous year. The institution has not become popular with Agriculturists because of delays caused by lengthy procedure of sanctioning loans.

158. As regards the recovery of principle and interest, it may be stated that out of the total demand of Rs.86436/- as principle and Rs.48388 as interest the amount of Rs.75994/- as principle and Rs.49080/- as interest was recovered during the previous year. An amount of Rs.41499/- represented as advance repayments of instalments towards the principle.

159. The corresponding figures of the previous year was 302. The percentage of recovery to demand during the year under report worked out at 75% as against 78% of the previous year. The total loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs.650620/- as against Rs.668950/- of the previous year. The amount of overdues stood at Rs.33565/- as against Rs.81468/- of previous year.

160. Though the amount of overdues has been increased as compared with the previous year the position is alarming and calls for some drastic action particularly in the matter of recovery under section 10 and 14 of the act.

161. The Bank earned a net profit of Rs.15091/- as against Rs.12705/- of the previous year.

Agricultural Credit, and Thrift & Credit Societies:

*162. The statement given below indicates the working of above societies including Multipurpose Societies and Gram Vikas Sabhas in the Akola District during the years 1958-59.

Particulars.	1957-58	1958-59
1. No.of Societies	820	819
2. No.of Members	43534	51211
3. Share Capital	1006154	1554819
4. Reserved & Other funds	780185	1002587
5. Members deposits	1673255	1613819
6. Non-members deposits	4511	3016
7. Loans outstanding	8429988	12305216
8. Other outside borrowings	15000	15000
9. Working Capital	11969686	16575333

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

163. The cooperative movement in rural areas of this district is expanding satisfactorily. It is gratifying to note that it has covered 97% of the villages and 78% of the cultivating population

in the cooperative field. All the villages and the agricultural population will be brought under the cooperative fold by the end of March 1960. The district has been selected as a pilot district for intensive development of cooperative movement and therefore, the target of cent per cent coverage of agricultural population and villages has already been fixed.

Multipurpose Societies:

164. The number of multipurpose societies of the district stood at 16 as on 30-6-1959. The working of these societies can be seen from the following table.

Particulars.	1957-58	1958-59
1. No. of Societies	14	16
2. No. of villages covered	53	74
3. No. of Members	3605	6186
4. Share capital	171110	299917
5. Reserve & Other funds	52719	89142
6. Deposits:		
i. Members	109944	141296
ii. Non-Members	1500	5
7. Working Capital	1076250	1850288
8. Loan Advanced	814022	1028272
9. Total Loans Outstanding	814022	1418971
10. Overdues	166315	595286
11. Value of domestic requirement distributed.	-	20190

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

165. These 16 multipurpose societies termed as large societies were formed by the process of amalgamation of small size societies. At present these large size societies cater to the needs of their members. Some of the societies are doing the non-credit business also but have not so far undertaken the marketing activities.

166. Non-Agricultural Credit Societies:

i) Urban Credit Societies and Banks: During the year under report the number of non-agricultural credit societies increased by 3 bringing the total number of societies to 18. The following figures will indicate the working of these societies.

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59
1. No. of Societies	15	18
2. No. of Members	950	2290

(Contd..46..)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59
3. Owned funds	37906	74799
4. Deposits	24380	278335
5. Loans due from members	87084	265393
6. Working Capital	94036	444775
7. Profits	+3999	+481361

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

ii. Factory Workers Societies:

167. The following statements indicates the position relating to the working of these societies during the last two years.

Particulars.	1957-58	1958-59
1. No. of Societies	2	2
2. No. of members	1283	1229
3. Deposit from members	252187	250453
4. Reserve & other funds	43332	38069
5. Working Capital	304663	320144
6. Share Capital	5026	4718
7. Subscription from members	225385	333913
8. Loans made during the year	297344	224782
9. Loans outstanding at close of the year	140131	156672
10. Over-dues	-	-
11. Percentage of overdues to total outstanding	-	-
12. Usual rate of tending	9%	9%
13. Usual rate of dividend	6.25%	6.25%

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

168. The primary function of these societies was to provide credit to their members. A comparison of the figures for 1957-58 and 1958-59 indicates that the business of the society is on the decline.

169. The reason is that the cash balance kept with the mill management as the treasurer of Sawatram Ramprasad Mill is not given to society on demand and therefore, it naturally affected the loaning operations of the society.

Marketing and Supply:

170. Purchase and Sale Society: All the Tahsil Agricultural Associations in Vidarbha region have been converted into purchase

and sale societies. The number of such societies continued to be six in this district covering the area of operation over all the six Taluqs of this district.

171. These purchase and sale societies continued to deal in the distribution of iron and steel, fertilizer, improved seeds etc. The Akola Taluq purchase and sale society is advancing loans to members on pledge of goods with a view to linking of credit with marketing. Akola purchase and sale society was granted loan for the construction of medium size godowns. The following table compares the work done by the societies during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Particulars.	1957-58	1958-59
1. No. of Societies	6	6
2. No. of members:		
i. Individuals	3456	3498
ii. Societies	23	14
3. Paid share capital	155278	187360
4. Reserve and other funds	199154	218073
5. Other borrowings	38780	20000
6. Working capital	443297	502393
7. Value of stock sold	2014727	1569332
8. Profit loss	+66424	+25943
		- 325

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

172. Important activities of these purchase and sale societies are distribution of chemicals, fertilizers, pumping sets, improved seeds, insecticides, iron and steel and other Agricultural Implements. All the purchase and sale societies are doing the business of fertilizers as agents of marketing society. The Akola Association did the business of cotton pooling.

173. As per recommendation of rural credit survey report under the scheme of integrated scheme of rural credit, the Government has contributed towards the share capital of all these purchase and sale societies except Murtizapur. The proposal for this society has been submitted in the subsequent year. As already stated earlier Akola district has been selected as pilot district and hence 30% of the produce of its members must be handled by cooperatives. With this in view these institutions are expected to open adats shops and start cotton pool business.

Single Commodity Society :

174. Cotton: There is no society in this district which exclusively deals in any single commodity. During the year under report Akola purchase and sale society pooled cotton of the value of

Rs.4323/- as against Rs.722811/- of the previous year.

Seed Supply and Measure Supply Societies:

175. All the six purchase and sale societies distribute all types of chemical fertilizers. During the year under report different types of chemical fertilizers of the value of Rs.66678/- were distributed either on taccavi or against cash. An amount of Rs.13963/- was earned by way of commission.

Housing Societies:

176. During the year under report the number of cooperative housing societies in this district increased from 13 to 14, the following table indicates the working of these societies for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Particulars.	1957-58	1958-59
1. No. of Societies	13	14
2. No. of members	745	762
3. Share capital	64385	75266
4. Government Loans (Housing Boards)	367507	526055
5. Other borrowings	52203	41908
6. Reserve & Other funds	11822	41908
7. Working capital	537927	726742
8. No. of tenements completed	56	12
9. No. of tenements under completion.	8	5

177. The above figures will show the all round progress made by the Housing Societies during the year. The reserve and other funds of the societies increased from Rs.11822/- to Rs.41908/-.

Cooperative Consumer's Movement:

178. 1. Cooperative Stores: The following statement will indicate the cooperative consumer's movement of the district during the year under report.

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59
1. No. of Societies	23	23
2. No. of members	3701	3733
3. Working capital	111958	132784
4. Total sales	191103	264899
5. Total purchases	91304	245306
6. Cost of management	11364	12083
7. Net profit	2165	6707
8. Loss	5074	3841

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

179. During the year under report the number of societies was constant. The membership increased from 3701 to 3733. Meanwhile the consumer's movement got a set back after decontrol, but now, the position of these societies is improving steadily.

180. In addition to these societies there are a number of other such societies functioning in the district. They are machinery and implement supply societies, cooperative crop production societies, federation of consumers societies, Educational societies, Transport Societies, Hous Reconstruction Societies, etc.

181. The above paragraphs will show that considerable progress has been achieved in the agricultural credit sector during the year under report. The membership of agricultural credit societies have shown phenomenal rise which the loans advanced have greatly increased. Only 47 villages remained to be covered by agricultural credit and large sized societies. The lending rates have also been reduced.

182. As regards non-credit societies the large sized M.P. Societies and the purchase and sale unions have done less credit activities on a greater scale. No headway has been made towards handling of agricultural produce by linking credit with marketing.

Local Self-Government:

183. Municipal Corporations, Town Municipalities, District Local Boards, Janpad Sabhas, Notified Area Committees and Gram Panchayats constitute the important units of Local Self Government in this country. The fundamental aim of these organisations is to enable the people to run local affairs, without undue interference by the Government in a democratic and responsible way. They, therefore, not only represent genuine self-rule but may be used as fields for democratic training.

184. The functions and powers of all municipalities are well defined in municipal laws. The chief obligation and function of the municipality or corporation etc; is to provide primary and normal amenities to its citizens which include the provision of free and compulsory education, medical relief, sanitation, conservancy, drainage, water supply, street lighting and public works such as play grounds and parks. They also attend to the preventive aspect of public health and maintain health centres. Corporations and some larger Municipalities even provide and maintain health centres. Corporations and some larger Municipalities even provide and maintain health centres where antinatal, prenatal and child care are attempted.

185. The numerous items of amenities mentioned above entail a huge amount of expenditure on the part of these local bodies.

These organisations require funds to finance many schemes of local importance. The municipalities derive their revenue from sanitary and conservancy tax, octroi and terminal taxes, rents and licence fee on various market places, slaughter houses, hotels, boarding and lodging houses, rent on land and public buildings, cycle registration fee and so on. In addition to these, the local bodies receive grants-in-aid and at times loans from Government in specific cases requiring huge capital for implementation of water supply and drainage schemes etc.

186. There are at present 9 municipalities in Akola district as against 14 in Amravati and an equal number of them in Buldana. These municipalities cover a total population of 205,078 which constitute 21.5 per cent of the total population of the district. Out of these 9 municipal towns, 3 have population ranging from 5000 to 10,000 another 3 with population ranging from 10,000 to 20,000, 2 of them with population ranging from 20,000 to 50,000 and there is only one municipal town having a population ranging between 50,000 to 100,000. It may be mentioned here that there is only a Village Sanitation Panchayat in Mangrulpir; it is because the town is predominantly rural. Places like Telhara, Patur and Karanja although rural in character have municipalities because they happened to be of some importance in the district.

187. The following is an account of revenue and expenditure of municipalities on Akola district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Name of Municipality.	Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Savings
1	2	3	4	5
1. Akola	1957-58	1957079.00	1799635.00	157444.00
	1958-59	4829496.74	2535870.19	48294967.00
2. Akot	1957-58	363324.00	307681.00	55643.00
	1958-59	454070.30	374445.54	79624.76
3. Balapur	1957-58	165397.00	162611.00	2786.00
	1958-58	185359.57	183050.63	2308.94
4. Karanja	1957-58	521833.00	472487.00	49346.00
	1958-59	524121.00	516354.00	7767.00
5. Mangrulpir (V.S.P.)	1957-58	21806.00	21277.00	529.00
	1958-59	21805.79	21276.82	528.97
6. Murtizapur	1957-58	372754.00	350565.00	22209.00
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7. Patur	1957-58	42526.00	32978.00	9550.00
	1958-59	373535.57	363877.30	9658.27

(Contd..51...)

1	2	3	4	5
8. Telhara	1957-58	114789.00	108944.00	5845.00
	1958-59	120573.13	106133.25	14459.88
9. Washim	1957-58	342636.00	359062.00	8544.00
	1958-59	365981.94	361449.81	4532.13
Total	1957-58	3927116.00	3615218.00	311898.00
	1958-59	6874944.04	4462457.54	2412486.50

Janpad Sabhas:

188. There are in all six Janpad Sabhas in the district. They are located at Akola, Akot, Balapur, Mangrulpir, Murtizapur and Washim. Every taluk has one Janpad Sabha. A Chief Executive Officer of the rank of a Deputy Collector is placed incharge of a Janpad Sabha. He is responsible for the efficient working and proper functioning of the Janpad Sabha. The following table gives the Receipts and Expenditures of Janpad Sabhas in Akola district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Name of the Janpad Sabha.	Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Savings
1. Akola	1957-58	987420.00	694280.00	293140.00
	1958-59	1194053.00	911183.00	282870.00
2. Akot	1957-58	1253152.00	994226.00	258926.00
	1958-59	1263883.00	957020.00	306863.00
3. Balapur	1957-58	740218.00	592672.00	145546.00
	1958-59	715699.04	506405.13	206818.42
4. Mangrulpir	1957-58	586373.00	523833.00	62540.00
	1958-59	606464.00	55324.00	52840.00
5. Murtizapur	1957-58	1028012.00	716220.00	311792.00
	1958-59	999109.00	783899.00	215210.00
6. Washim	1957-58	828033.00	692185.00	135849.00
	1958-59	822337.24	691581.41	130755.73
Total:	1957-58	5423415.00	4213415.00	1209793.00
	1958-59	5601345.28	4403712.54	1095357.15

189. The total receipts of all the Janpad Sabhas in the district during the year under review amounted to Rs. 5601345.28 as against Rs. 5423415.00 of the previous year. The expenditure of all the Janpad Sabhas in the district during the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 4403712.54 as against Rs. 4213415.00 during the previous year. Similarly the savings amounted to Rs. 1095357.15 during the year under report as against Rs. 1209793.00 during the year 1957-58. The percentage of expenditure to revenue works out to be 78.8% as against 79.3 in the last year.

Gram Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats:

190. These are the smallest of the local self Government institutions and have their jurisdiction over the rural areas. There are in all 505 village panchayats functioning in the villages of the Akola district and the number of villages covered by these village panchayats is 512. The number of village panchayats during the year 1957-58 was 478 and they covered 464 villages.

191. The following table gives the number of village panchayats, the number of villages covered, the population of the villages covered, the percentages of villages and population covered etc., in each taluka of Akola district during the year 1958-59.

Taluka	No. of villages	No. of V.P.S.	No. of villages covered.	Population of villages covered.	% of villages covered.	% of population covered.
1. Akola	343	94	101	28078	29.4	72.1
2. Akot	287	74	74	21756	25.7	71.7
3. Balapur	178	67	67	27872	37.6	76.3
4. M'pur	302	66	66	13464	21.5	56.2
5. Washim	336	125	125	51525	37.2	67.1
6. M'pir	246	79	79	23305	32.1	71.8
Total:	1692	505	512	166000	-	-

Source: District Village Panchayat Officer, Akola.

192. The following statement shows the income of the Gram Panchayats in each taluka of the Akola district during the year 1958-59.

Taluka	Total Grants (Govt.)	Total Donation contribution etc.	Taxes, fees, etc.	Total receipts.
1. Akola	79934.95	14639.88	65547.52	158122.35
2. Akot	135360.59	11186.19	86377.84	232924.62
3. Balapur	122088.30	11403.49	31660.95	165152.74
4. Murtizapur	77066.23	32793.44	25635.16	135494.83
5. Washim	59898.53	12821.93	70701.08	143421.54
6. Mangrulpir	21653.44	3655.11	19987.81	45296.33
Total:	496002.01	84500.04	299910.36	880412.41

Source: District Village Panchayat Officer, Akola.

193. The Gram Panchayats incur expenditures on the following works which they undertake in the rural areas: Expenditure on 1. Sanitation and Health 2. Public Works 3. Education and

culture 4. Self Defence and village defence 5. Administration
6. Welfare of People 7. Agriculture Preservation of Forests and
Animal Husbandry 8. Village and Cottage Industries.

194. A taluka-wise expenditure statement of these gram panchayats during the year 1958-59 under the above mentioned heads is presented below:

Expdt. Heads.	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Murtizapur	Washim	Mamgrul -pir.	Distt. Total.*						
1.	11905.34	29223.45	10094.63	7885.47	23277.33	5406.25	87792.49*						
2.	46725.08	77905.15	65075.27	22481.00	41562.40	15941.97	269690.87*						
3.	4041.80	8193.34	11853.33	2115.51	5639.99	3135.97	34979.94*						
4.	200.00	-	4307.00	156.97	401.27	151.31	5716.55*						
5.	18294.85	25565.51	8341.66	11551.94	15722.34	5916.26	85392.56*						
6.	3968.87	1450.32	198.97	122.53	993.01	3024.37	9758.07*						
7.	2021.07	2711.10	8570.71	1820.15	738.00	1278.82	17139.85*						
8.	-	-	-	772.74	3166.12	8.32	3947.18*						
Total:							87157.01	145048.87	108941.57	46906.33	92100.46	34925.77	515080.01*

Source : District Village Panchayat Officer, Akola.

Nyaya Panchayats:

194. There were in all 67 Nyaya Panchayats functioning in the Akola district during the year 1958-59.

Community Development Projects:

195. A modern state endeavours to be a welfare state and its aim and purpose shall be to strive to promote the well being of its people. In fulfilment of this objective a nation wide programme of community development was initiated in the country in October 1952. In the words of our Prime Minister, the community development programme and the National Extension Services are the dynamo providing motive force behind the Five Year Plan. This programme may be said to be the most significant and vital part of the plan, in the annals of Indian History, exclusively meant for rural reconstruction. It is a device by which rural people help themselves to improve their economic and social conditions. It is therefore, very evident that the most important concept of Commu-

nity Development Programme is peoples' participation. In other words, self-help and mutual service; mobilisation and development of local community resources; organised cooperative efforts and minimum state assistance are the guiding principles set out by this programme.

196. Although the Community Development Programme was inaugurated in the country on 2nd October 1952, the programme was implemented in the district a year later on October 2, 1953; when blocks were inaugurated in the district. They included Akola, Akot, Balapur, Risod, Murtizapur and Mangrulpir. On 1st April 1957, Telhara in Akot taluk, Patur in Balapur taluk, Karanja in Murtizapur taluk and Manora in Mangrulpir taluk were inaugurated in the district. The total number of blocks inaugurated in the district till the end of the year under review were eleven. Information in respect of Community Development Blocks in the district is presented below in a tabular form:

Name of the Block.	Taluka	Date of inauguration.	Date of conversion in to C.D. Block.	Date of reversion in to N.E.S. pattern (Stage II)
1. Akola (C.D)	Akola	2-10-53	1-4-56	31-3-59
2. Akot (C.D)	Akot	2-10-53	1-4-56	31-3-59
3. Balapur (C.D)	Balapur	2-10-53	1-4-56	31-3-59
4. Risod (C.D)	Washim	2-10-53	1-4-55	31-3-58 (Stage II)
5. Murti-zapur (C.D)	Murti-zapur.	2-10-53	1-4-57	31-3-60 ^{ge. II})
6. Mangrulpir (C.D)	Mangrulpir.	2-10-53	1-4-57	31-3-59
7. Telhara	Akot	1-4-57	-	(Stage I)
8. Patur	Balapur	1-4-57	-	(Stage I)
9. Karanja	Murti-zapur.	1-4-57	-	(Stage I)
10. Manora	Mangrulpir.	1-4-57	-	(Stage I)
11. Washim	Washim	1-4-58	-	(Stage I)

197. It was stated earlier that the chief aim of the Community Development Programme is the building and development of rural India of 600,000 villages and the people who inhabit these villages constitute 80 per cent of the population of India. The villages in Akola district number 1477, and the rural population of these villages constitute 77.8 per cent of the total population of the district. The programme therefore, includes various schemes

for rapid increase in agriculture production intensive use of fertilisers, assistance in irrigation, animal husbandry, land reforms, promotion of education, formation of Cooperative Societies, construction of communications and providing better health and medical facilities etc. The following table indicates the population covered by the Community Development Programme in the district since inception.

Population covered by the Community Development Programme in Akola district as on 31st March 59.

Name of the Block.	Area in Sq.Miles.	No. of inhabited villages.	Population.
Akola.	336	156	77559
Akot.	276	131	56013
Telhara.	274	106	60261
Balapur.	288	84	55902
Patur.	242	78	42470
Murtizapur.	257	131	54105
Karanja.	353	127	52678
Mangrulpir.	315	91	45759
Manora.	301	110	64277
Risod.	342.47	97	67081
Washim.	322	114	51662
Total:	3286.47	1225	627867

198. A cursory glance at the table shows that 3286.47 square miles or 80.3 per cent of the total area of the district has been covered by the community development programme. The total number of villages covered by this programme is 1225. This comes to about 83 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. The population covered by the Community Development Programme is about 66 per cent of the total population of the district.

199. Expenditure incurred on account of Community Development Programme for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is presented below:

Name of the Block.	Expenditure during 1957-58.	Expenditure during 1958-59.
Akola.	307539.00	397598.14
Akot.	389536.00	341192.00
Balapur.	173158.00	523097.45
Murtizapur.	251105.00	262279.43
Risod.	1010731.00	85039.45

(Contd.. 56..)

1.	2.	3.
Telhara.	75000.00	179501.70
Patur.	80229.00	377966.09
Manora.	67590.00	297252.08
Karanja.	69669.00	268651.00
Washin.	-	70661.54

200. Among the Community Development Blocks, Risod topped the list in the utilization of plan provision during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. Washim block topped the utilization of the plan provision during the year 1958-59 which is only next to the utilization made by the Risod Block during that year.

201. The progress made by the Community Development Blocks in Akola district is quite satisfactory. Most of the Community Development/Stage I Blocks fall in the achievement category A, which is evident from the Index Numbers of physical achievements that are computed for these blocks.

Prices:

202. A striking feature of Indian Economy since 1940 is the steep rise in commodity prices. There has been a general rise of prices of all commodities since then and especially of the agricultural commodities. We may safely conclude that the general character of price movements during the year under review is comparatively four or five times more than what it was prior to 1940

203. The following statement indicates the wholesale prices of important cereals and pulses in the district during the year 1958-59.

Month	Year	Prices in Rupees per Maund.			
		Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Gram
April	1958	26.00	20.00	13.75	14.00
May	1958	24.00	20.00	9.00	14.00
June	1958	28.00	20.00	10.00	15.00
July	1958	28.00	22.00	11.50	15.50
August	1958	27.00	21.00	11.00	15.50
September	1958	30.00	24.00	11.00	17.00
October	1958	28.00	24.12	10.50	20.00
November	1958	28.00	26.00	10.50	19.00
December	1958	28.00	26.00	11.00	19.00
Janurary	1959	28.00	27.00	11.00	22.00
February	1959	28.00	24.00	11.00	20.00
March	1959	29.00	21.50	11.00	20.00
Average :		27.68	22.97	19.37	17.58

Source: Collector, Akola.

Khan.za.

Statement No. 1

Statement showing Monthly Data of Temperature at Akola during the year 1958.

Sr.No.	Month.	Mean Maximum: 1958	Mean Minimum: 1958	Mean Tempera- ture 1958.	Highest Maxi- mum 1958.	Lowest Mini- mum 1958.	Remarks.
1.	January.	34.5	14.4	22.9	36.2	8.1	The temperatures are in degrees centigrades.
2.	February.	33.7	15.1	24.4	36.1	10.3	
3.	March.	36.8	20.7	28.7	41.1	14.7	
4.	April.	40.9	26.4	33.6	45.6	21.9	
5.	May.	42.8	29.5	36.1	45.6	25.6	
6.	June.	40.1	28.1	34.1	45.1	23.1	
7.	July.	31.6	24.1	27.9	37.4	21.8	
8.	August.	31.1	24.1	27.6	34.3	23.0	
9.	September.	31.2	23.1	27.1	34.0	21.2	
10.	October.	33.5	20.5	27.0	35.6	14.8	
11.	November.	31.4	18.2	24.8	33.4	12.4	
12.	December.	29.4	13.9	21.7	31.2	10.6	

Source : Meteorological Department, Nagpur.

Statement No.2

Statement of Rainy days and Actual Rainfall at different Rainguage Stations in
Akola District. 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Taluka	Station	No. of rainy days.	No. of cloudy days.	Actual Rainfall M.M.	Rainfall in inches.
1.	Akola	Akola Farm	54	N.A.	1622.2	24.49
	Akola	Akola Main Hospital	50	N.A.	1632.2	24.89
2.	Akot	Akot	65	N.A.	582.4	22.93
	Akot	Telhara	52	N.A.	522.5	20.57
3.	Balapur	Balapur	54	N.A.	694.2	27.33
	Balapur	Patur	57	N.A.	730.6	28.76
4.	Mangrulpir	Mangrulpir	55	N.A.	966.3	38.04
5.	Murtizapur	Murtizapur	62	N.A.	688.8	27.12
	Murtizapur	Karanja	66	N.A.	1111.6	43.76
6.	Washim	Washim	70	N.A.	1058.3	41.66
	Washim	Risod	64	N.A.	796.2	31.34
	Washim	Shirpur	60	N.A.	1093.6	43.06

Source : Collector, Akola.

Statement No.3

Statement showing Area and Population by Talukas in Akola district(1951 Census)

Name of Talukas.

Sr.No.		Akola 1	Akot 2	Balapur 3	Mangrulpir 4	Murtizapur 5	Washim 6	District Total. 7
1.	Area in Square mile.	739	550	530	616	610	1,046	4,091
2.	Head Quarter	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim	
3.	Population of Head Quarters.	89,606	24,255	13,385	7,822	15,352	18,763	
4.	Names of other towns Population	Barsi-Takli 5,154	Telhara 6,475	Patur 7,322		Karanja 22,098		
5.	Population of- Taluka.							
	Males	116,873	75,213	60,336	56,770	74,147	101,780	485,119
	Females	109,983	71,791	58,743	53,266	70,086	102,006	465,875
	Total	226,856	147,004	119,079	110,036	144,233	203,786	950,994
	Urban							
	Males	49,578	16,053	10,527	4,017	19,550	9,858	109,583
	Females	45,182	14,677	10,180	3,805	17,900	8,905	100,649
	Total	94,760	30,730	20,707	7,822	37,450	18,763	210,232
	Rural							
	Males	67,295	59,160	49,809	52,753	54,597	91,922	375,536
	Females	64,801	57,114	48,563	49,461	52,186	93,101	365,536
	Total	132,096	116,274	98,372	102,214	106,783	185,023	740,762

Source : Akola District Census Hand Book, 1951.

Statement No. 4

Distribution of the population of Akola district according to different Livelihood Classes (1951 Census)

		Akola	Akot	Balapur	Mangrul pir.	Murti- zapur.	Washim	District Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AGRICULTURAL CLASSES:								
I. Cultivators of Land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	Rural	44,882	44,805	43,435	29,814	30,954	66,847	260,737
	Urban (Non-city)							23,089
	Total							283,826
II. Cultivators of Land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	Rural	8,299	6,241	6,064	9,210	9,782	21,231	60,877
	Urban (Non-city)							5,450
	Total							66,327
III. Cultivating Labourers and their dependents.	Rural	59,286	51,244	36,786	50,549	51,385	67,067	316,317
	Urban (Non-city)							27,422
	Total							343,739
IV. Non-cultivating owners of Land Agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	Rural	3,423	1,811	2,301	3,349	2,921	6,987	20,792
	Urban (Non-city)							4,270
	Total							25,062

(Contd.... 2)

Statement No. 5

Statement showing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
population in Akola district (1951 Census)

Sr. No.		Akola	Akot	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim	Non-city urban	District Total.
1.	Scheduled Caste:								
	Males	17,689	9,467	12,743	10,965	15,248	22,815	10,083	99,010
	Females	16,977	9,541	12,462	12,397	15,535	24,542	9,609	101,063
	Total	34,666	19,008	25,205	23,362	30,783	47,357	19,692	200,073
2.	Scheduled Tribes:								
	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Akola District Census Hand Book, 1951.

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>Non-Agricultural Classes.</u>								
V. Production other than cultivation.	Rural	6,006	4,083	3,946	3,580	4,002	7,978	29,595
	Urban (Non-city)							42,814
	Total							72,409
VI. Commerce.	Rural	2,619	2,452	1,315	1,700	2,359	5,356	15,801
	Urban (Non-city)							44,792
	Total							60,593
VII. Transport.	Rural	400	65	267	38	657	173	1,597
	Urban (Non-city)							12,866
	Total							14,463
VIII. Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.	Rural	7,181	5,573	4,258	3,974	4,726	9,334	35,046
	Urban (Non-city)							49,529
	Total							34,575

Source : Akola District Census Hand book, 1951.

Statement No. 6

Main Statement (showing Literacy by Talukas in Akola district (1951 Census))

Sl. No.	Taluka	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	District Total	
												Urban
1. No. of Literate persons												
1	Amalapur	16,563	22,845	39,408	16,563	22,845	39,408	16,563	22,845	39,408	173,165	
2	Manjri	5,476	5,621	11,097	5,476	5,621	11,097	5,476	5,621	11,097	42,031	
3	Washim	19,648	20,945	40,593	19,648	20,945	40,593	19,648	20,945	40,593	215,196	
2. Percentage of Literate to the total												
1	Amalapur	30.3	27.3	28.6	30.3	27.3	28.6	30.3	27.3	28.6	35.7	
2	Manjri	8.4	8.9	9.2	8.4	8.9	9.2	8.4	8.9	9.2	9.2	
3	Washim	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	22.6	

Akola District Census Hand book, 1951 Source : Akola District Census Hand book, 1951.

Statement No. 7
Land Utilization in Akola District during the year 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Category.	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	District Total
1.	Area under forests.	54062	4947	52240	39091	45150	21011	216501
2.	Barren Land.	16101	11702	13320	21951	24650	9124	96848
3.	Land put to non-agriculture	17620	10750	10105	18560	8199	18107	83341
4.	Cultivable Waste.	4011	2207	2333	3513	2799	1919	16782
5.	Grazing-grounds Permanent pastures & grazing grounds.	5318	7250	5001	93617	32917	3003	147106
6.	Land under tree crops and Groves.	139	25	103	615	498	154	1534
7.	Current fallows.	3874	1381	2421	6298	10837	4420	29231
8.	Other fallows.	20459	6070	10671	33917	25727	16250	113094
9.	Net area sown.	354661	308816	243018	460483	239177	298804	1904959
10.	Area sown more than once.	312	674	30	12005	439	345	13805
11.	Gross Area sown.	354973	309490	243048	472488	239616	299149	1918764
Total Geographical Area		476245	353148	339212	678045	389954	372792	26099396

Source : Collector, Akola.

Statement No. 8.

Rural Credit.

Statement showing the Loans Advanced, Recovered and outstanding under different schemes.
(Amount in Rupees)

	Akola.	Akot.	Balapur	Murtizapur	Washim	Mangrulpir	District Total	
			<u>Ordinary Taccavi.</u>					
<u>I. I. Loans Act.</u>								
Loans advanced.	15345	-	2760	8025	1	26665	52795	
Loans recovered.	36219	45099	32610	1714	26598	11641	153881	
Loans outstanding.	44311	53677	41550	26659	83095	48205	294497	
<u>Agri. Loans Act.</u>								
Loans advanced.	114655	100345	30030	144975	54495	190385	631895	
Loans recovered.	148031	147645	112151	166262	101967	113410	744367	
Loans outstanding.	108274	150113	183824	219504	184614	143370	991899	

Source : Collector, Akola.

STATEMENT No. 9.
Agricultural Statistics.
Area Irrigated by different Sources during 1957-58 ; 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Sources of irrigation	Year	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim	District Total
1.	Government canals.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Private Canals.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Tanks.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	89	89
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	162	162
4.	Wells.	1957-58	579	1241	439	810	778	1989	5836
		1958-59	796	1264	735	576	1223	1725	6319
5.	Other Sources.	1957-58	-	4	-	-	-	9	13
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Total Irrigated Area.	1957-58	579	1245	439	810	778	2087	5938
		1958-59	796	1264	735	576	1223	1887	6481
7.	Area Irrigated more than once.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gross area irrigated.	1957-58	579	1245	439	810	778	2087	5938
		1958-59	796	1264	735	576	1223	1887	6481

Source : Collector, Akola.

Rmp/-*

STATEMENT No. 10.
Area Irrigated under different Crops in Akola District during 1957-58 and 1958-59

Sr.No.	Crops.	Year.	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim	District Tot
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Rice.	1957-58	-	1	-	-	5	-	6
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
2.	Wheat.	1957-58	4	4	-	62	27	207	300
		1958-59	15	38	1	-	35	47	136
3.	Jowar.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
4.	Bajri.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Barley.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Maize.	1957-58	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
		1958-59	2	-	-	-	7	15	24
7.	Tur.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gram.	1957-58	-	2	-	-	1	16	19
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
9.	Sugarcane.	1957-58	23	53	39	63	35	203	416
		1958-59	29	59	55	66	34	173	416
10.	Potatoes.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
		1958-59	3	-	-	-	-	-	3

Contd.....2.....

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	Chillies.	1957-58	-	276	162	460	364	370	1632
		1958-59	268	319	192	298	576	372	2025
12.	Miscellaneous food crops.	1957-58	402	473	219	170	362	830	2467
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Total Food Crops.	1957-58	425	809	420	756	797	830	2467
		1958-59	422	591	475	202	484	1039	3213
14.	Cotton.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	27	-	27
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Ground Nut.	1957-58	-	2	-	5	-	122	128
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Totacco.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Fodder Crops.	1957-58	-	33	2	4	3	43	85
		1958-59	32	-	14	-	69	16	131
18.	Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops.	1957-58	45	307	16	157	27	391	85
		1958-59	45	255	14	-	70	90	474
19.	Total Non-Food Crops.	1957-58	45	342	19	165	57	456	2717
		1958-59	81	261	31	-	145	197	715
20.	Total area under irrigated crops.	1957-58	470	1151	439	922	854	1286	5122
		1958-59	503	852	506	202	629	1236	3928

Source : Collector, Akola.

Statement No.11.

Agriculture.

Area under different crops in each Taluka of Akola District in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Crops.	Year.	Akola	Akot.	Balarur.	Mangrulpir.	Murtizerur	Washim.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
1.	Rice	1957-58	972	55	137	2185	946	13673	17968
		1958-59	746	71	180	2439	963	13684	18083
2.	Wheat.	1957-58	22869	26876	9593	2984	16559	45844	123825
		1958-59	21938	24931	9152	1970	16618	47675	122284
3.	Barley.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Jowar (kharif)	1957-58	112904	76785	81421	82397	88049	142003	585559
		1958-59	113174	76716	81902	84522	90981	154624	601949
5.	Bajri.	1957-58	3023	408	1167	4282	4286	1380	14546
		1958-59	2603	401	957	3677	3959	2076	13673
6.	Maize	1957-58	7	6	7	18	6	30	74
		1958-59	7	6	3	13	13	44	86
7.	Ragi	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	5	90
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kodo	1957-58	-	1	-	-	-	82	83
		1958-59	-	-	-	6	-	156	62
9.	Kutki	1957-58	-	1	-	92	-	185	278
		1958-59	-	-	-	57	-	154	211

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
10. Common Millet.	1957-58	3	-	-	5	4	10	174	
	1958-59	-	-	5	109	2	86	202	
11. Vari.	1957-58	-	-	-	10	-	3	13	
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	
12. Sawa.	1957-58	1	-	-	11	-	6	18	
	1958-59	-	-	-	15	-	10	25	
13. Bhandi	1957-58	161	13	163	144	95	426	1002	
	1958-59	127	8	206	269	81	381	1072	
14. Other Cereals.	1957-58	12	5	18	140	19	120	214	
	1958-59	12	9	14	81	24	244	384	
15. Total Cereals.	1957-58	139952	104150	92506	91413	109964	203859	741844	
	1958-59	138607	102142	92419	93188	112641	219059	758056	
16. PULSES: Gram.	1957-58	6082	8525	3465	720	2910	8079	29781	
	1958-59	5630	8147	3310	740	2774	9726	30327	
17. Green Gram (Mung)	1957-58	4259	2902	4269	2412	3227	5534	22600	
	1958-59	4007	3288	4140	1968	3112	7279	23794	
18. Tur.	1957-58	11220	6849	8003	10762	13924	23740	74498	
	1958-59	11458	6778	8332	10788	14507	24965	76828	
19. Black Gram (Urad)	1957-58	5850	5607	6723	9976	4529	39561	72246	
	1958-59	5551	6162	5749	11429	3593	51194	73678	
20. Horse Gram	1957-58	10	-	6	-	-	456	472	
	1958-59	20	-	7	-	-	426	453	
21. Masur.	1957-58	13	43	29	32	4	1925	1746	
	1958-59	9	50	52	32	3	1335	1481	
22. Math.	1957-58	529	517	489	444	373	281	2633	
	1958-59	534	475	457	298	348	496	2608	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
23. Wal		1957-58	=	1	=	=	=	=	=
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Chavali		1957-58	544	284	418	275	135	379	2035
		1958-59	454	205	534	340	137	446	2115
25. Watana.		1957-58	147	97	120	47	21	576	1008
		1958-59	90	109	184	61	20	569	1033
26. Lakh.		1957-58	981	2926	237	23	108	523	4798
		1958-59	843	2703	341	13	93	522	4515
27. Other Pulses.		1957-58	=	3	2	=	=	461	466
		1958-59	-	2	26	101	-	83	213
28. Total Pulses.		1957-58	29632	27754	23761	24691	25231	81215	212234
		1958-59	28596	27919	23132	25770	24586	87041	217044
29. Total Cereals. And Pulses.		1957-58	169584	131904	116267	116104	135195	285074	954128
		1958-59	167203	130061	115551	118958	137227	306100	975100
30. Sugarcane.		1957-58	23	53	39	63	35	203	416
		1958-59	29	59	55	66	34	173	416
31. Other Sugars.		1957-58	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Total Sugars.		1957-58	23	53	39	63	35	203	416
		1958-59	29	59	55	66	34	173	416
		<u>Fruits.</u>							
33. Grapes.		1957-58	2	=	=	=	=	=	2
		1958-59	2	-	-	-	-	-	2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
34.	Bananas.	1957-58	27	31	41	-40	47	341	527
		1958-59	33	58	51	-	40	323	505
35.	Citrus Fruits.	1957-58	-	-19	-	-	-	-	-19
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Mangoes.	1957-58	31	-454	35	41	95	91	747
		1958-59	29	443	-31	25	81	55	664
37.	Lime.	1957-58	9	16	3	-4	50	3	85
		1958-59	7	19	1	-	8	4	39
38.	Sweet Lime.	1957-58	3	3	21	2	-	-	29
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39.	Orange.	1957-58	21	38	3	-28	49	163	302
		1958-59	19	37	4	-	48	148	256
40.	Citrus.	1957-58	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	Pomegranate.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42.	Guava.	1957-58	22	33	8	29	38	68	198
		1958-59	14	28	10	1	24	58	135
43.	Apple.	1957-58	1	-	-11	1	-	2	15
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.	Papaya.	1957-58	14	29	10	22	24	47	146
		1958-59	6	25	10	12	23	27	103
45.	Bullock Heart (Ranphal)	1957-58	-	3	-	2	1	7	13
		1958-59	-	3	2	-	-	2	7

Contd... 5 ...

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
46.	Other fruits.	1957-58	17	32	7	1	-29	21	107
		1958-59	10	25	12	45	-	3	95
47.	Total fruits.	1957-58	150	658	119	170	333	744	2174
		1958-59	120	638	132	83	227	622	1822
	<u>Vegetables.</u>								
48.	Potato.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	*17	17
		1958-59	3	-	-	-	-	1	4
49.	Sweet Potato.	1957-58	34	35	16	13	38	143	279
		1958-59	5	12	20	10	36	25	103
50.	Onion.	1957-58	53	97	67	34	105	83	439
		1958-59	38	100	74	50	112	111	485
51.	Yam.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.	Carrot.	1957-58	13	12	10	3	12	19	69
		1958-59	8	9	29	1	13	26	92
53.	Raddish.	1957-58	2	9	1	-	5	5	24
		1958-59	7	7	5	-	5	24	48
54.	Cabbage.	1957-58	18	37	9	11	13	25	113
		1958-59	15	33	49	7	42	29	175
55.	Brinjal.	1957-58	69	94	56	36	101	100	456
		1958-59	77	83	94	99	152	101	606
56.	Tomato.	1957-58	17	7	24	5	8	10	71
		1958-59	23	10	38	14	10	22	117
57.	Fenu Greek.	1957-58	8	8	6	6	2	9	33
		1958-59	-	13	44	-	-	7	64
58.	Bhendi.	1957-58	24	25	53	14	29	153	298
		1958-59	69	22	82	19	18	82	292

Contd... 6.....

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
59. Other Vegetables.	1957-58		44	84	32	33	52	54	304
	1958-59		40	127	59	20	32	73	351
60. Total Vegetables.	1957-58		282	403	274	156	365	618	2103
	1958-59		285	416	500	220	420	501	2342
61. Total fruits and Vegetables.	1957-58		432	1066	393	326	698	1362	4277
	1958-59		405	1054	632	303	647	1123	4164
62. Condiment and Spices.	1957-58		1437	891	841	1089	1688	1932	7898
	1958-59		955	824	792	879	1812	2399	7761
63. Miscellaneous Food Crops.	1957-58		1	84	-	-	22	-	107
	1958-59		-	13	-	-	15	-	28
64. Total food crops	1957-58		171477	133998	117540	117982	137958	288491	966826
	1958-59		168592	132011	117030	120206	139735	309795	987369
65. Cotton	1957-58		140060	168624	109368	92311	126707	151117	788188
	1958-59		14680	171267	109497	88023	128121	137734	781502
66. Other fibres.	1957-58		707	716	819	1047	965	2422	7976
	1958-59		820	624	658	1259	761	2356	6478
67. Total fibres.	1957-58		141067	169341	110187	93358	127672	153539	795164
	1958-59		147680	171891	110155	89282	128822	140090	787980
68. Groundnut.	1957-58		26791	1142	13066	27562	19956	20426	108943
	1958-59		28354	1900	13031	29346	21363	17021	111015
69. Sesamum.	1957-58		1434	1529	959	842	1300	993	7057
	1958-59		1412	1841	977	657	1169	1589	7645
70. Castor Seed	1957-58		4	5	3	14	24	202	252
	1958-59		4	6	3	6	12	191	222
71. Linseed.	1957-58		7968	1357	1821	8	8943	211	20308
	1958-59		8793	1343	1785	9	7894	756	20580

Contd...7....

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
72.	Rape & Mustard	1957-58	61	83	24	4	4	312	488
		1958-59	55	85	23	33	5	342	546
73.	Safflower	1957-58	49	4	21	-	2	2850	2926
		1958-59	26	12	26	17	1	2417	2499
74.	Niger seeds	1957-58	9	-	3	80	12	185	289
		1958-59	4	31	1	44	14	192	286
75.	Other Oilseeds	1957-58	4	3	-	-	-	3	10
		1958-59	1	-	-	11	-	-	12
76.	Total Oilseeds	1957-58	36320	4123	15897	28510	30241	25182	140273
		1958-59	38649	5218	15846	30124	30458	22511	142805
77.	Dyes & Tanning material	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78.	Drugs and Narcotics	1957-58	6	214	3	5	8	82	313
		1958-59	7	258	3	5	4	69	346
79.	Fodder Crops	1957-58	4	52	7	-	69	44	176
		1958-59	32	67	14	-	69	16	193
80.	Miscellaneous Non-food crops	1957-58	-	49	-	-	3	24	76
		1958-59	13	45	-	-	1	7	66
81.	Total Non-food Crops	1957-58	177397	173779	126094	121873	157993	178871	936007
		1958-59	186381	177479	126018	1194140	159414	162693	931395
82.	Total Area under Crops	1957-58	348874	307777	243634	239455	295631	467362	1902833
		1958-59	354973	309490	243048	239616	299149	472488	1918704

Source : Collector : Akola.

STATEMENT No. 12.
Agriculture

3. Statement showing yield per acre in Akola District.

Sr.No.	Crop	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1.	Jowar.	552 Lbs.	474 Lbs.	420 Lbs.
2.	Rice.	318 "	290 "	294 "
3.	Wheat.	351 "	300 "	383 "
4.	Bajri.	404 "	600 "	335 "
5.	Tur.	280 "	286 "	241 "
6.	Moong.	319 "	320 "	340 "
7.	Gram.	368 "	372 "	290 "
8.	Groundnut.	521 "	750 "	753 "
9.	Cotton.	240 "	320 "	348 "
10.	Cotton Seed.	-	-	-
11.	Sesamun.	209 "	300 "	255 "
12.	Tobacco.	288 "	249 "	300 "

Source : District Agricultural Officer, Akola.

Statement No.13.

AGRICULTURE.

Area and Out-turn of Principal Crops in Vidarbha Division during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60. Area in acres and out-turn in tons. (for the year 1955-56, out-turn is in annas.)

Crops.	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		Remarks.
	Area	Out-turn Annas: Tons.	Areas	Out-turn	Area	Out-turn	Area	Out-turn	
1. Rice	15661	9.0 2055	16447	2335	17968	2343	18083	2359	
2. Wheat	108487	10.0 18210	119271	18716	123825	43817	122284	17727	
3. Jowar	561407	8.5 116495	585462	144275	583559	125750	601949	114360	
4. Bajri	16836	8.0 2605	15622	2608	14546	2629	13673	1999	
5. Ragi	-	-	1	-	90	7	-	-	
6. Maize	102	9.0 15	74	14	74	13	86	12	
7. Barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Other Cereals	3146	-	2376	111	1782	-	1981	-	
9. Total Cereals	705639	-	739255	-	741844	-	756056	-	
10. Tur	74252	10.0 9944	75540	10724	74498	9324	76828	8270	
11. Gram	31172	10.0 13690	29233	4803	29781	11436	30327	4792	
12. Mung	24192	9.2 2141	23171	3093	22600	1746	23794	1402	
13. Udid	62626	9.5 7735	63581	8586	72246	5566	73678	4419	
14. Lakh	7035	8.0 942	5594	-	4798	-	4515	-	
15. Other Pulses	11190	-	9511	-	8361	-	7902	-	
16. Total Pulses	210467	-	206630	-	212284	-	217044	-	
17. G. Nut	110209	10.0 24009	204230	24010	108943	15912	111015	12093	
18. Sesamum	8219	9.0 744	7203	691	7057	713	7645	684	
19. Casterseed	282	9.0 34	259	35	252	35	222	6	
20. Linseed	45839	10.2 1789	21153	2380	20308	1919	20580	1964	
21. Other Oilseeds	4050	-	4654	-	3713	-	3343	-	
22. Total Oilseeds	138599	-	137499	-	140273	-	142805	-	

Statement No.14Famines

Information on villages where scarcity is declared during the last 20 years.

District	Year	Name of Taluka	Total No. of villages in the Taluka.	No. of villages declared as scarcity villages.	Remarks.
Akola	1939-40	Whole of Akola District.	1731	Whole of Akola district	No yield from fields and inadequate price.
Akola	1942-43	Washin Taluka	338	113	
Akola	1952-53	Akot Taluka	295	20	Crop failure
Akola	1952-53	Balapur Taluka	138	8	Crop failure

Source : Collector's Office, Akola.

STATEMENT NO. 15.
EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN AKOLA DISTRICT
DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Educational Institutions.	Years	Akola.	Akot.	Balapur.	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washin	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	<u>Primary Schools.</u>								
	No. of Institutions.	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		1958-59	212	175	137	162	189	184	1059
	No. of Students.								
	Boys.	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		1958-59	16075	11622	9248	8419	11580	12672	69616
	Girls.	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		1958-59	5306	4575	2992	3240	5140	3570	24827
	Number of Teachers.	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		1958-59	713	630	508	489	657	646	3643
2.	<u>High Schools and Middle Schools.</u>								
	No. of Institutions.	1957-58	14	9	5	1	11	9	49
		1958-59	15	9	5	1	11	7	48
	No. of Students.								
	Boys.	1957-58	5852	2573	1057	499	2655	2515	15111
		1958-59	6123	2602	1207	542	2641	2566	15681
	Girls.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	311	132	62	27	141	138	811

Contd.....2.....

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
3. Training Schools.									
1. No. of institutions									
		1957-58	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
		1958-59	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
2. No. of students									
		1957-58	301	-	74	-	-	119	494
	Boys.	1958-59	304	-	87	-	-	129	520
	Girls.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. No. of Teachers.									
		1957-58	24	-	11	-	-	5	40
		1958-59	24	-	12	-	-	5	41
4. Special:									
1. No. of Institutions.									
		1957-58	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
		1958-59	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
2. No. of Students									
		1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boys.	1958-59	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
	Girls.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. No. of Teachers.									
		1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	3	-	-	-	-	-	3

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Akola.

Statement No.16

Statement showing the Medical facilities in Akola District during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Sr.No.	Items	Year	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washin	Distt.Total.
1.	No. of Hospitals.	1957-58	2	2	2	1	3	2	12
		1958-59	2	2	2	1	3	2	12
2.	No. of Dispensaries.	1957-58	4	3	1	2	1	1	12
		1958-59	4	3	1	2	1	1	12
3.	No. of Rural Health Centres.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
4.	No. of Ayurvedic Homeopathic & Unani Dispensaries.	1957-58	2	3	4	3	2	3	17
		1958-59	2	3	4	3	2	3	17
5.	No. of Doctors: Rural	1957-58	3	2	1	2	1	2	12
		1958-59	3	3	1	2	1	2	12
	Urban	1957-58	11	2	1	1	4	2	21
		1958-59	11	2	1	1	4	2	21
6.	No. of Nurses.	1957-58	17	2	-	1	1	1	22
		1958-59	17	2	1	1	1	1	23
7.	No. of Beds: Males	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	192
		1958-59	146	10	12	5	42	12	208
	Females	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	138
		1958-59	138	2	13	1	42	12	208
8.	Indoor patients treated: Males	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
		1958-59	3105	149	28	73	143	418	3916
	Females	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
		1958-59	3617	33	166	22	1229	138	5205
9.	Outdoor patients treated: Males	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
		1958-59	65327	34257	17329	34760	34002	18418	194093
	Females	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
		1958-59	50287	18221	13731	13686	26492	11887	134304

Source : Civil Surgeon, Akola.

Statement No.17

Vital Statistics of the Akola District .

Sr.No.	Items.	Year	
		1958.	1959.
1.	No.of Births Registered.	43258	45014
2.	No.of Deaths Registered.	29743	20775
3.	No.of Infant Deaths Registered.	7993	3753
4.	Birth rate per thousand of population.	47.69	45.00
5.	Death rate per thousand of population.	31.29	20.80
6.	Infant Mortality(per 1000 live Births).	84.93	83.52

Source : District Health Officer, Akola.

Statement No.18

Statement showing the Railway Mileage in Talukas of Akola district.

(figures in miles). --

	Akola	Akoti	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim	District Total:
Broad Gauge	25	-	12	-	23	-	60
Narrow Gauge	-	-	33	-	33	-	33

Railway Stations in each Talukas of Akola District.

	Akola	Akoti	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim
1. Gaigaon	Nil	Nil	Paras	Nil	Murtizapur	Nil
2. Akola					Mana	
3. Borgaon					Kuram	
4. Katapurna					Lakhpuri	
5. Kinkhed					Kinkhed	
6. Vilegaon					Vilegaon	
7. Bhadsivni					Bhadsivni	
8. Pohe					Pohe	
9. Karanja S.					Karanja S.	
10. Karanja Town					Karanja Town	
11. Dadgaon					Dadgaon	

Source : Railway Time Table, Central Railway.

82

Statement No. 19ROAD MILEAGE.

Statement showing the length of roads according to the type of surface in Akola District during 1958-59.

Class of Road	Block Topped 1958-59	Water Bound 1958-59	Lower type 1958-59	Total Mileage in 1958-59
1. National High Ways.	70.12	Nil	Nil	70.12
2. State High Ways.	57.82	6.75	Nil	64.57
3. Major District Roads.	106.20	103.46	Nil	209.66
4. Other District Roads.	35.86	67.61	Nil	103.47
5. Village Roads.	Nil	15.54	2.22	17.76
Total:	270.00	193.36	2.22	465.58
A) National High Way under construction i.e. Murti-zapur Loni Road.	Nil	8.87	Nil	18.5

Source : Executive Engineer (Buildings and Roads) Akola.

Statement No.20

Sr.No.	Items.	Year	Akola.	Akot	Balapur	M.Pir	M.Pur	Washin	Distt.Total.
1.	No. of post offices.	1957-58	39	40	28	30	35	46	218
2.	No. of postmen.	1958-59	40	43	31	31	38	48	231
		1957-58	38	9	5	5	12	13	82
		1958-59	42	9	6	3	13	12	85
3.	No. of Extra Department Delivery Agents.	1957-58	21	24	19	20	15	37	136
		1958-59	22	26	22	22	18	39	149
4.	No. of letter Boxes.	1957-58	135	100	64	53	85	99	536
		1958-59	136	100	67	54	88	101	546
5.	No. of Telegraph Offices.	1957-58	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		1958-59	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
6.	No. of post and telegraph office combined.	1957-58	6	3	3	1	3	5	21
		1958-59	6	3	3	1	3	5	21
7.	No. of Radio Licences issued.	1957-58	2451	327	87	152	470	265	3752
		1958-59	2449	270	99	102	222	272	3414
8.	No. of villages without post offices.	1957-58	251	197	135	171	230	274	1208
		1958-59	250	194	132	170	227	272	1245

Source : Superintendent of Post Offices, West Berar Division, Akola.

Statement No.21
Co-operation Statistics, 1957-58, 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Year	Akola	Akót	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim	District Total
1.								
		<u>Banking Unions,</u>						
		<u>Central Banks.</u>						
No.of Banks.	1957-58	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1958-59	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Members.	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2127
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2134
Working Capital (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11637
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14214
Loans Advanced (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8578
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10824
Loans Repaid (000 Rs)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5349
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6999
Loans Outstanding (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8733
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12558

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

Statement No. 22
Statement showing the Number of Land Mortgage Banks, their membership, capital etc.

Sr.No.	Year	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim	District Total
1. Land Mortgage Banks:								
No. of Banks.	1957-58	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1958-59	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Members.	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	632
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	660
Working Capital (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	705
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	667
Loans Advanced (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	116
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	87
Loans Repaid (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	102
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	105
Loans Outstanding (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	669
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	651

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

Statement No. 23

Statement showing the number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, their membership etc.

	Year	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washin	District Total
<u>Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.</u>								
No. of Societies.	1957-58	139	98	93	103	116	266	820
	1958-59	143	92	94	105	121	262	817
Members:	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	43534
	1958-59	10127	7470	6577	6862	5834	14142	51112
Working Capital (000-Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11970
	1958-59	3517	2163	2084	2311	2010	4491	16576
Loans Advanced (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6933
	1958-59	2183	1669	1148	1231	1302	2125	9663
Loans Repaid (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4124
	1958-59	1201	1274	644	711	825	1137	5792
Loans Outstanding (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8919
	1958-59	2809	1687	1603	1818	1603	3540	13060

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

STATEMENT No. 24.

Statement showing the Number of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies, their membership etc. for the years 1957-58, 58-59

	Year	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim	District Total.
Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.								
No. of Societies.	1957-58	7	3	5	-	1	1	17
	1958-59	8	3	5	-	1	1	18
Members.	1957-58	1891	136	121	-	33	52	2233
	1958-59	1905	140	160	-	33	52	3290
Working Capital (000 Rs.)	1957-58	388	9	5	-	1	2	401
	1958-59	429	9	5	-	1	2	446
Loans Advanced. (000 Rs.)	1957-58	392	1	1	-	-	-	394
	1958-59	332	1	1	-	-	-	334
Loans Repaid. (000 Rs.)	1957-58	355	5	6	-	-	1	367
	1958-59	320	5	6	-	-	1	332
Loans Outstanding. (000 Rs.)	1957-58	236	3	21	-	1	-	261
	1958-59	240	3	22	-	1	-	266

Source: Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

Statement showing the number of Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies and their members etc. for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Statement No. 25

Year	Akola	Akoti	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim	District Total
<u>Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.</u>							
No. of Societies.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	32
	1958-59	2	7	2	2	1	15
Members.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	4784
	1958-59	265	720	22	41	66	1126
Working Capital (000 Rs.)	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	111
	1958-59	-	3	10	-	-	13
Loans Advanced (000 Rs.)	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans Repaid (000 Rs.)	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans Outstanding (000 Rs.)	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

Statement No.26

Statement showing the no of Non Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in Akola District for the Year 1957-58, 1958-59

	Year	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim	District Total
<u>Primary Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.</u>								
No. of Societies	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27
Members	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2924
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3069
Working Capital (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	612198
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	833962
Loans Advanced (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
Loans Repaid (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
Loans Outstanding (000 Rs.)	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-

Source : Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Akola.

Statement No.27.

Statement showing the Employment Exchange Statistics, of the
Akola District for the years 1958 & 1959.

Sr.No.	Category	Years	M O N T H S											
			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	No.of Registrations during the month.	1958	-	50	284	309	506	615	626	402	412	372	294	285
		1959	361	376	324	448	760	661	864	618	444	529	564	564
2.	No.placed in employment	1958	-	4	10	27	31	58	56	56	53	4765	55	52
		1959	32	53	33	49	126	62	54	61	47	58	45	41
3.	No.on live Register at the end of the month.	1958	-	*805	1067	1098	1453	1701	2108	2021	1837	2034	2180	2077
		1959	2175	2308	1951	2004	2354	2546	2912	2987	2808	2812	2979	3035
4.	No.of Employers using exchange during the month.	1958	-	3	10	20	14	13	21	23	23	20	18	33
		1959	20	15	18	31	20	18	29	29	23	21	18	25
5.	No.of vacancies notified during the month.	1958	-	10	30	40	30	58	81	99	70	81	57	44
		1959	44	57	47	69	165	57	52	98	58	73	60	62

* This includes 757 Index Cards from this Exchange area received on transfer from Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Amravati.

Source : District Employment Office, Akola

Statement No.28

Statement showing the number of Rest Houses in Akola district.

Name of the Rest Houses	Category I,II,III.	Distance from the District Headquarters.
1. Akola Rest House & Circuit House. Akola Circuit House.	Class I Circuit House	Rest House on Akola Hingoli Road M.1 F.1. Circuit House on Akola Amravati Road M.1 F.7.
2. Amani Rest House. Incharge of	Class-II	Rest House Akola Hingoli Road M.40 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Akola.
3. Andura Rest House. Janpad Sabha	-do-	Rest House Shegaon Akot Road M.15 F.1 from Shegaon. From Akola via Akola Akot Road M.33 F.7.
4. Balapur Rest House.	-do-	Rest House on Balapur Patur Road M.18 F.4 from Akola.
5. Chandas Rest House.	-do-	Rest House on Nagpur Dak-Line M.8 from Malegaon, from Akola M.47 F.O.
6. Dhanaj Rest House.	-do-	Rest House on Badnera Khelda Road From Akola M.52 F.7
7. Karanja Rest House.	-do-	Rest House on Washim Amravati Road from Akola M.55.
8. Mangrulpir Rest House.	-do- I	Rest House on Washim Amravati Road from Akola M.39.
9. Medsi Rest House.	-do-	Rest House on Akola Hingoli Road from Akola M.31 F.7
10. Murtizapur Rest House No.2 A. Inspection Bungalow No.1 B. Inspection Bungalow No.2	-do- II -do- -do-	Rest House No.1 on Murtizapur Daryapur Road M.1 F.1 from Akola M.28 F.O. Rest House No.2 on Akola Amravati Road M.27 F.6 from Akola.
11. Patur Rest House.	-do-	Rest House on Akola Hingoli Road M.21 F.8 from Akola.
12. Pimpalgaon (Incharge of Janpad Sabha)	-do-	Rest House on Washim Pusad Road from Akola M.63.
13. Risod Rest House.	-do-	Rest House on Washim Risod Road M.79 from Akola.
14. Rithod Rest House.	-do-	Rest House on Washim Risod Road M.62 from Akola.
15. Telhara Rest House.	-do-	Rest House on Absul Telhara Road M.46 F.3 from Akola via Akola Akot Road.
16. Washim Circuit House.	Circuit House.	Circuit House on Akola Hingoli Road M.51 F.6 from Akola.
17. Washim Rest House.	Class I	Rest House on Akola Hingoli Road M.51 F.7 from Akola.
<u>Forest Bungalow</u> 1. Dak-Bungalow at Sakhar Vihara (Morna Range)	Dak-Bungalow	
2. Dak-Bungalow at Chikalwal (Balapur Range)	-do-	Not known as they are under Forest Department.
<u>Municipal</u> 1. Kapsi Dak-Bungalow	-do-	Dak-Bungalow on Akola Washim Road M.10 F.1 from Akola.

Source : Executive Engineer, (R & B) Akola.