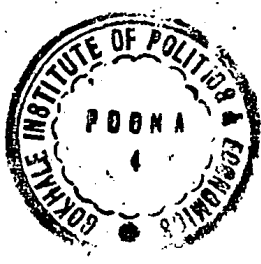


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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW  
&  
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT  
OF

P A R B H A N I DISTRICT.

FOR

1953-1959.



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Office of the  
DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER,  
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,  
P A R B H A N I.

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PART - I.

SOCIO ECONMIC REVIEW OF PARBHANI DISTRICT.

1958-59.



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( A )

PARBHANI - DISTRICT - AT - A - GLANCE.

( Summary Statistics )

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AREA AND POPULATION.

1.	Average Rainfall (1953-59)	.. . 1,039 . 4 m. m.
2.	Maximum Temperature(1959 ) ( on 14th & 26th May 1959)	.. . 43 . 6 C.
3.	Maximum Temperature(1959) ( on 27th December 1959).	.. . 7 . 8 C.
4.	Area (Square Miles )	.. . 4,854 . 50
5.	Forest Area (Acres.).	.. .96,522 . 34
6.	Population:-	
	i.Males:-	.. 5,10,567
	ii.Females:-	.. 5,00,297
	iii. Rural:-	.. 8,56,542
	iv.Urban :-	.. 1,54,322
7.	Density of population, per square mile	.. 208
8.	Present population (Estimated)	..11,56,124
9.	Number of villages:-	.. 1,500
10.	Number of Twons	.. 12
11.	Average population per, inhabited village.	.. 571
12.	Number of Houses :-	
	i.R U R A L:-	.. 1,66,406
	ii.U R B A N:-	.. 27,808
13.	Number of Households.	
	i.R U R A L:-	.. 1,70,405
	ii.U R B A N:-	.. 29,552
	<u>AGRICULTURE.</u>	
	-----	
14.	Net area Sown:-(1957-58)	..22,15,630
15.	Total Cropped area (1957-58)	..22,78,052
	<u>EDUCATION.</u>	
	-----	
	Number of schools:-	
16.	i.Primary:-	.. 902
	ii.Secondary:-	.. 19

( Statement continued:-)

( B )

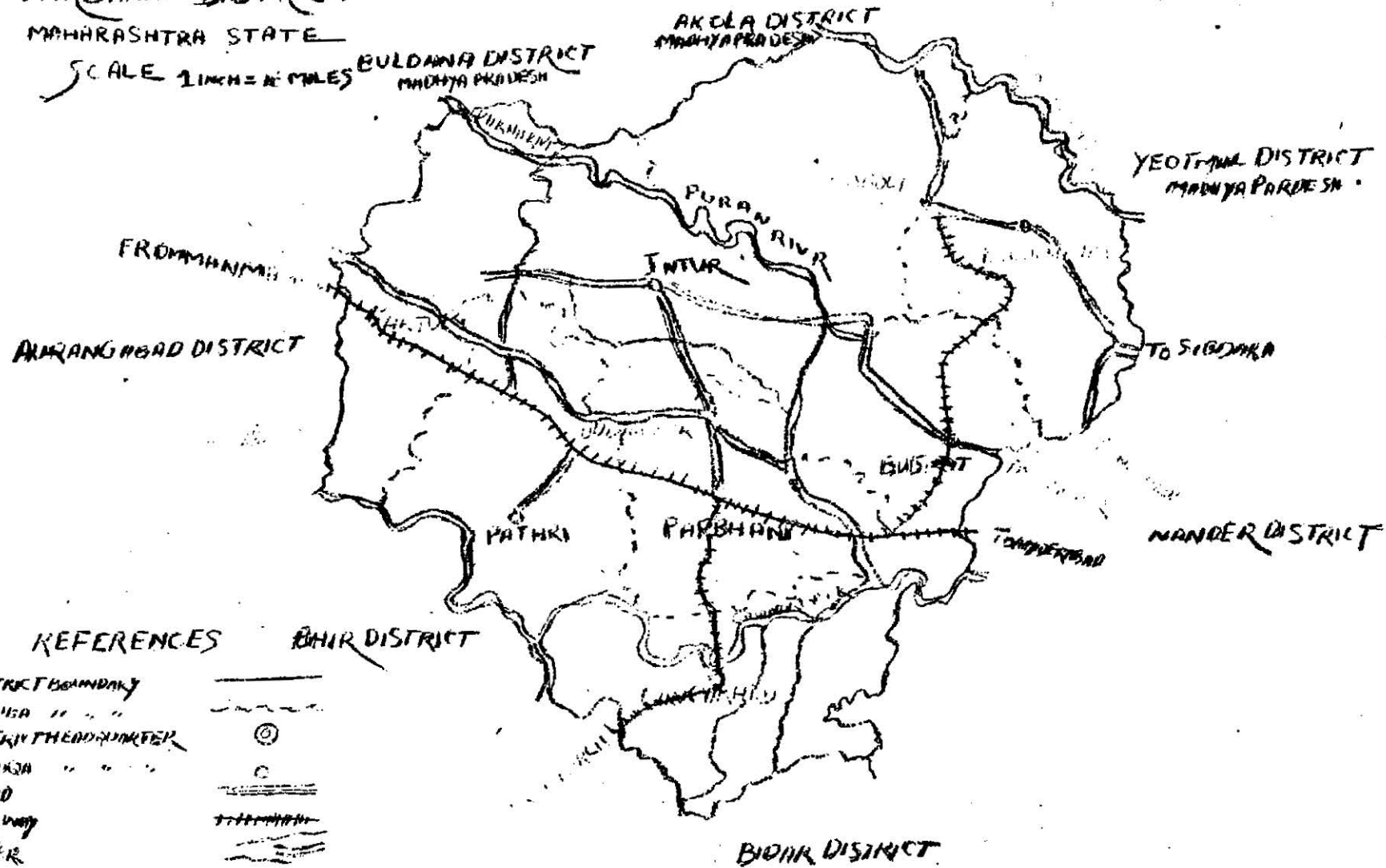
	iii. Others:-	..	24
	i. No. of Boys:-	..	45,039
	ii. No. of Girls:-	..	12,520
	iii. No. of Teachers:-	..	2,057
17.	<u>MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.</u>		
	i. No. of Hospitals & Dispensaries:		27
	ii. No. of Beds:-		92
	iii. No. of Doctors:-	..	31
	iv. No. of Nurses:-	..	8
18.	Average daily number of people served by each Hospital or Dispensary.		65
19.	i. Birth rate (1959):-	..	15.50
	ii. Death rate (1959):-	..	8.56
20.	Number of Post Offices:(1958-59)...		183
	<u>INDUSTRIES.</u>		
21.	Number of Factories:-	..	58
22.	<u>LIVE-STOCK.</u>		
	-----		
	Cattle Population ( 1956 ) Census.		
	i. Cattles:-	.....	6,33,260
	ii. Buffaloes;-	.....	1,09,816
	<u>AGRICULTURAL IMPLIMENTS. (1956).</u>		
23.	i. Iron Ploughs:-	....	18,034
	ii. Tractors.-	....	188
	iii. Wooden Ploughs	....	38,438
24 .	<u>COMMERCE.</u>		
	i. No. of Banks(1959)	....	8
	ii. No. of Co-operative Societies. (1959).....		1,097
	<u>C. D. PROGRAMME.</u>		
25.	i. Stage-I Blocks:-	.....	5
	ii. Stage-II Blocks.-	.....	1
	iii. Others:-	.....	3
26.	Mileage covered by Railways.....		178
27.	Mileage covered by Roads. ....		270.84

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# PARBHANI DISTRICT

MAHARASHTRA STATE

SCALE 1 INCH = 10 MILES



A REVIEW OF SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN

PARBHANI DISTRICT

1958.59.

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1) I N T R O D U C T I O N

1.1. Area And Physical Setting.

Parbhani District stretching over an area of (4854 . 5 ) Square miles, is situated on the Northern side of Marathwada between (18<sup>o</sup> and 21<sup>o</sup> ) North Longitude and (76<sup>o</sup> and 78<sup>o</sup> ) East Latitude. It is bounded on the North by Buldhana, Yeotmal and Akola Districts of Viderbha, on the East by Nanded District, on the South by Osmanabad District, on the South-West by Bhir District and on the West by Aurangabad District.

1.2. Physical Features.

The chief hill ranges are the Sahyadri Parvat and the Balaghat; the former runs through the North of the District and the latter traverses in parts in the South-Western portions of Gangakhed taluq. The taluqs of Jintur, Hingoli and Kalamnuri are situated partly on the Plateaux South of Sahyadri Parvat and partly in the planes. The Plateau slopes gradually towards the South to terminator into the valley of Dudhana.

The most important rivers are the Godavari, the Painganga, the Purna and the Dudhana. The Godavari winds its way into the District from the West and after travelling a distance of about (112) miles through Gangakhed taluq, enters the adjoining District of Nanded. The Painganga traces its course along the Northern border of the District demarcating it from the taluq of Basim of Akola District.

The Dudhana runs across the District for about (50) miles from West to East and joins the Purna. The Purna, which rises in the hills of Aurangabad District and steps into this District from North-West corner of the District, flows first in a South -Easternly direction for about (35) miles and then to the South and falls into the Godavari after watering the talukas of Basmath, part of Jintur and the border of Hingoli.

In all, it covers an approximate distance of (100) miles in this District before joining the Godavari.

Among the minor streams are the Khaid entering the taluq of Hingoli from North-West near Wadhona village, covering a distance of about (70) miles in Hingoli and Kalamnuri taluqs.

The Karpara, one of the minor streams rises from Dhanora village in Jintur taluq and joins the Purna near Bzahmangaon, on the border of Parbhani taluq. Amongst the lesser important of the minor streams are the Kikia, the Kharki, the Kastura, the Paingalgora, the Indrayani, the Dhmor, the Asna and the Machlinala.

### 1.3. GEOLOGY AND SOIL:

The geological formation is the Deccan trap:- In the valley of the Godavari and some of its tributaries the trap is overlaid by gravels and clay beds of upper Pilocane or Pleislocane age containing fossil bones of extinct mammalia. The District ~~by~~ was ravaged by mild tremor of earthquake on (15)th January 1934 A.D. for about two or three seconds. The places shocked were five villages each of Hingoli taluq and Basmath taluq and also Kalamnuri town. The Soil of this District is known as 'Black cotton Soil' or "Regur". The Soil of this District is rich in plant nutrients such as Lime, Magnesia, Iron and alkalies on which Cotton and other dry crops flourish very well. Wetting by water swells it and makes it sticky whereas drying contracts it and develops numerous cracks. In the Northern portion of the District, the Soil is relatively poor but in the South it is deep and fairly rich. Along the banks of the Godavari, it is very deep as well as fertile.

Minerals:- The District is devoid of any Minerals wealth worth the its name. Recent preliminary investigations however have revealed the possibility<sup>ities</sup> of finding oil in Wakodi village of Kalamnuri taluq.

1.4. BOTANY:- The trees found in the forest consist of Babul (acacia arabica), Khair (acacia C.alecum), Nim, Mango, Tamarind, Eppa (hardvickia bineta) and Mahowa (vasio latipha).

FANNA: -In the Jungles of Jintur, Hingoli and Kalamnuri taluqs tigers, leopard, wolves, bears and wild dogs are found and Sambar and Spotted deers also are not very uncommon.

1.5. HISTORY: -The District which formed part of Yadava Kingdom of Deogiri (Daulatabad) was conquered by Sultan Allauddin Khilji in the beginning of the 14th century. After the death of Mohamad Tughlag in (1351) A.D., it fell successively to the Bahamani and Nizamshahi Kingdoms. On the conquest of Deccan by Emperor, Akbar and his successor, it formed part of Delhi as one of the Parganas. It was finally separated in the beginning of (18th) Century on the formation of Hyderabad State of which it formed a part and parcel and is presently one of the twenty six Districts of Maharashtra.

1.6. ARCHAEOLOGY: -There are very few Archaeological remains worth a name in this District.

In Charthana village of Jintur taluq, there is a Monolith of black stone which is called "Shaking Pole" as it shakes when touched with force. It is believed to be there since the days of Kauravas and Pandavas who it is said to have installed it. The Jain temple of Neminath near Jintur town has a very dark and narrow passage leading to the domed building through a hill. In the centre of the temple there is a (12) Twelve ft. high carved figure. The shrine of Ramzan Shah situated on the Summit of hill near Khairi village of Hingoli taluq is enclosed by a (30) ft. high strong wall. The shrine is visited by both Muslims and Hindus. The temple of Aundha-Nagnath in Hingoli taluq, which is one of the twelve "Jotirlingas" in the country has been referred to as "Amardak" Kshatra in the carved inscription of Loni-Copper Plate of Khotting-Alias Nittyavarsha Rastrakuta family dating back to Shalivahan Shak (893). Sant Namdev, who was a native of Narsi village in Hingoli taluq, which is at a distance of (15 to 20) miles from Aundha Nagnath temple, used to visit the temple daily in the prime of his Youth. At village Kansur in Pathri taluq, there is a temple of "Skendeshwar" and at village Mudgal in the same taluq the temple of "Mudgaleshwar" is worth visiting. The temple of "Valmiki" at



Watur village in the same taluq is also visited by many a pilgrim. Near Mirkhel Railway station, in Parbhani taluq, there is the famous Jain temple of "Neminath" which is one of the holy places for Jain pilgrims. The idol of "Neminath" in this temple is supposed to date back to the Chalukain age. Besides these, a large number of Hemadpanti temples of Yadava era are also found dispersed all over the District.

1.7. SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE DISTRICT AND ITS ADMINISTRATIVE

SET UP:-The District has been Sub-divided into two Sub-Divisions which are further sub-divided into eight taluqs with four taluqs under each Sub-Division.

The following statement shows the areas and Population of Sub-Divisions and their taluqs.

TABLE NO. (1): STATEMENT SHOWING THE SUB-DIVISIONS AND THEIR TALUQS AND THEIR AREAS, POPULATION ETC;-

Sr. No.	Sub-Division.	Taluq.	Total area. Sq.Miles.	Geographical area Sq.miles according to Agri. Census	Total No of Villages.	Towns.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sailu.	1) Parbhani.	546 . 56	3,57,152	165	2	1,50,023
		2) Pathri.	618 . 24	3,95,424	159	3	1,42,272
		3) Partur.	588 . 16	3,78,392	180	1	1,07,387
		4) Gangakhed.	630 . 40	3,98,673	178	2	1,45,684
2	Hingoli.	1) Hingoli.	729 . 60	4,60,560	214	1	1,27,279
		2) Kalamnuri.	583 . 04	3,56,758	194	1	1,08,839
		3) Basmath.	481 . 92	3,28,786	192	1	1,20,883
		4) Jintur.	668 . 80	4,13,938	218	1	1,08,497
**							
<u>T O T A L</u>			4,854 . 50	30,89,683	1,500	12	10,10,864

\*\*N.B.:-The area figures for the District are as furnished by the Surveyor-General, India and the Tahsil figures are as supplied by the Settlement Commissioner, Land Records Department, Hyderabad-Dn. and hence the taluq totals do not add up to the District Total.

The Distribution of towns and villages according to (1951) Census is as follows:- -----(see page on 5 ) .....

TABLE: NO.2: SHOWING THE TOAL NO. OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES ACCORDING TO (1951)CENSUS.

Sr.No.	Population Group.	No. of towns and villages.
1	2	3
1.	Lesser than 500 te	864.
2.	" 500 to 1,000	442 .
3.	" 1,000 to 2,000	153.
4.	" 2,000 to 5,000	42.
5.	" 5,000 to 10000	6.
6.	" 10,000 to 20000	3.
7.	" 20,000 to 50000	2.
Total.		1,512.

The District has(1,500) inhabited villages and (12) towns. Out of these (12) towns, Parbhani has a population of (33,446) persons and Hingoli a population of (21,214)persons. The towns of Manwat (15,684), Basmath(15,359) and Sailu (12,819), range between a population of (12,000 to 16,000), Gangakhed (9,568), Partur (9,429), Purna (9,163), Pathri (8,267), Jintur(7,595) and Kalamnuri(7,193), range between a population of (7,000 to 10,000). Sonpeth has a population of (4,585).

Out of the total no. of (1,585)Revenue villages, (1,500) villages are inhabited. Out of these (1,500) inhabited villages (42) villages have a population ranging between (2,600 to 5,000). (153) villages have a population ranging between (1,000 to 2,000). (442) villages have a population between (500 to 1,000). And there are as many as (864) villages each with a population of less than (500) souls.

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2. CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE

2.1. The climate of this District is dry and healthy between February and May, but it is slightly feverish during South-Western Monsoon. The plateau is much healthier than the plains not being so damp during the Rainy Season.

The following table gives the Season-wise temperature during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively:-

TABLE (3):- SEASON-WISE TEMPERATURE OF PARBHANI DISTRICT.

Sr.No.	Season	1957-58		1958-59	
		Maximum ° C	Minimum ° C	Maximum ° C	Minimum ° C
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Warm-Wet-Season (June-Sept)	42.1	20.4	44.8	19.8
2.	Cool dry Season (Oct:Feb)	36.4	8.3	36.7	9.9
3.	Hot-dry Season (March-May)	45.3	15.8	43.6	14.9

The Maximum temperature during the hot-dry Season touched 45.3 °C in 1957-58 and the Minimum temperature recorded during the Cool-dry Season during the same period was 8.3 °C. The monthly mean humidity is highest during the Rainy Season and it decreases generally with the cessation of rains and is at its lowest during the Hot weather.

2.2. RAINFALL:-

TABLE NO. (4): TALUKA-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEASON-WISE RAINFALL IN PARBHANI DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1957-58.

Sr. No.	Name of Talukas.	Pre-Monsoon (March-May)	South West Monsoon (June-Sept)	Post Monsoon (Oct-Dec)	Winter Monsoon (Jan-Feb)	Total Rain-fall.
		M.M.	M.M.	M.M.	M.M.	M.M.
1	Parbhani.	38.2	372.2	119.2	Nil	1,029.6
2	Gangakhed	Nil	317.1	21.8	Nil	338.9
3	Pathri.	12.4	387.9	60.5	Nil	960.8
4	Partur.	7.9	606.3	149.0	Nil	763.2
5	Jintur.	2.6	816.9	52.9	Nil	872.4

.....(see on page (7) ).

Sr. No.	Name of Taluqas.	Pre-Monsoon (Mar-May)	South-West Monsoon (June-Sep)	Post Monsoon (Oct-December)	Winter Monsoon (Jan-Feb)	Total Rain-Fall
		M.M.	M.M.	M.M.	M.M.	M.M.
6.	Hingoli.	Nil	964.2	117.2	5.8	1,087.2
7.	Kalamnuri	10.0	1131.3	191.9	6.3	1,339.5
8.	Basmath.	Nil	1233.6	39.7	Nil	1,273.3

The total Rainfall during the year 1958-59 was highest in Kalamnuri taluq being 1,339.5 M.M., where as the lowest was in Gangakhed taluq being 338.8 M.M. The bulk of Annual rainfall in each taluq is received from the South-West Monsoon (June to Sept:), the average rainfall for this period being 958.1 M.Ms. that for the rest of the year being 104.4 M.M.

TABLE(5): THE VARIATION OF RAINFALL FROM NORMAL DURING THE YEAR 1958-59, IS SET OUT IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

Sr. No.	Name of taluq.	Normal Rain-Fall in M.M.	Number of Rainy days.	Actual Rainfall in M.M.
1.	Parbhani.	910.5	70	1,029.6
2.	Gangakhed.	841.7	59	338.9
3.	Pathri.	839.9	46	960.8
4.	Partur.	752.1	51	763.2
5.	Jintur.	885.6	49	872.4
6.	Hingoli.	1,000.7	67	1,087.2
7.	Kalamnuri.	972.0	63	1,339.5
8.	Basmath.	837.2	58	1,273.3
Average Rainfall.		879.9		958.1

Departure from normal is significant in the case of Kalamnuri, Basmath and Parbhani taluqs. In so far as, the excess of actual rainfall over normal rainfall is concerned. Gangakhed taluq is the only solitary exception to remain far behind its normal rainfall. Parbhani beats out all the Tahsils in so far as the number of rainy days are concerned and Pathri tahsil has to its share the minimum number of rainy days.

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3. P O P U L A T I O N.

The total population of Parbhani District according to (1951) Census is (10,10,864) persons as against (9,14,447) persons in (1941) recording a rise of (10.54)% over last ten years.

The District total population forms (21.17)% of the population of Marathwada and (3.16)% of the population of Maharashtra. The mean decimal growth rate of population during the period (1941 to 1950) worked out to (10)% as against (12.5) for the whole Indian Union.

3.1. VARIATION IN POPULATION:

TABLE: (6):

Year	Persons.	Variation.	Net variation.
1	2	3	4
<u>1901 - 1951.</u>			
1901	6,48,546		
1911	7,81,475	+ 1,32,929	
1921	7,67,741	- 13,734	
1931	8,56,023	+ 88,282	
1941	9,14,447	+ 58,424	
1951	10,10,864	+ 96,417	+ 3,62,318

The District has recorded a rise of only (31.7)% during the last (30) years. The District thus records the smallest increase amongst the Districts of Maharashtra. It is one thing to limit the growth of population by family planning and other Scientific methods but quite another to allow a population to remain Static because of certain drawbacks. The Northern up lands of this District, therefore, should pose a problem and invite closer attention of Public-Health authorities and demographers. The Northern portion of the District, namely the taluqs of Hingoli, Jintur and Kalamnuri, have been, for a long time victims of a rather malignant type of Malaria and was also devastated by Cholera and Plague epidemics in the past. Its progress in the Industrial and Commercial spheres, which was once upon a time so well marked and extra-ordinary with

the opening of Godavari-Valley Railway line in (1,900) has very much slowed down in recent decades. It is also no longer attracting immigrants as it used to do in earlier decenniums. In (1921) immigrants constituted (7.5)% of the total District Population whereas in (1951) the immigrants formed only (5.8)% On the other hand, emigration has considerably increased. In 1921, only (16,470) persons born in this District were found in other parts of Old Hyderabad State whereas in (1951), the number of such persons was about (45,000). The District is thus appreciably losing in numbers by the movement of population.

### 3.2. D E N S I T Y:

The density of population according to (1951) Census works out to (208) persons per Square mile as against (207) in Marathwada, (270) in Maharashtra and (303) in the Indian Union. It is the third densely populated District in Marathwada, Nanded being the first and Osmanabad being the second in this regard with (243) and (218) as their respective densities. The density of population in Bhir and Aurangabad District works out to (193) and (187) respectively. Tahsilwise, the highest density is (274) in Parbhani taluq and the lowest is (162) in Jintur taluq. The density in the four Northern taluqs of Par-tur, Jintur, Hingoli and Kalamnuri is below (200), whereas it exceeds (200) in the Southern taluqs of Pathri, Parbhani, Basmath and Gangakhed. The Northern tahsils are particularly hilly and contain a major portion of forest area of the District. The soil in these hilly tracts being not very fertile accounts for its low density. In contrast to them, the Southern tahsils are more even and well watered by the Godavari and its tributaries. They are also better served by rails. Consequently they possess the majority of Cotton Ginning and pressing factories and Oil-pressing factories of the District and has also a lions share of Cottage and Small Scale industries of the District. Again most of the towns in the Southern portion of the District lie along the railway lines connecting the Hyderabad city and Manmad. These factors go to explain the concentration of population in the Southern portion of District.

3.3. RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION:

a) R U R A L

(84.7)% of the population of this District resides in Rural areas, whereas (15.3)% of it is urbanised of this District. Out of the (1,500) inhabited villages of this District, (864) or well over more than half are "very small" (i.e. villages with a population of 500 or less), (595) are "Small villages" (i.e. with 500-2,000 persons) and the rest (41) villages are "Large villages" (i.e. with 2,000 to 5,000 persons). There are no villages belonging to the category of "Very Large Villages" (i.e. with a population above 5,000). The population per village in this District is just (571), whereas the corresponding figure for Marathwada is (621) and for Maharashtra, it works out to (901). Within the District itself, the villages in the fertile Southern tahsils along the Godavari are distinctly more populous than the villages in the Northern hilly tahsils. The population per village is (739), in Gangakhed taluq (664) in Pathri taluq, and (651) in Parbhani taluq. In the Northern taluqs, it is the highest in Basmath, being (550), being (544) in Partur, (524) in Kalamnuri, (446) in Hingoli and only (463) in Jintur.

b) URBAN POPULATION:

Out of (10,10,864) persons of this District, (1,54,322) persons live in towns. In other words, out of every (1,000) persons in this District, (153) persons live in towns. The average population per town in this District works out to (12,860) persons as against (11,619) persons for Marathwada and (25,072) persons for Maharashtra.

The total population of the District with percentage variation in Urban and Rural Area recorded for the decades (1931-1951) is as follows:-

TABLE (7):

Sr. No.	Year	Total Population.	Rural	%Variation	Urban	% Variation.
1)	1931	8,56,023	7,57,711	-	98,312	-
2)	1941	9,14,447	7,95,925	5%	1,18,522	20.6%
3)	1951	1010,864	8,56,542	7.6%	1,54,322	30.2%

The rate of increase of Rural population of this District is considerably slowing down in comparison with Variation in Urban population as its percentage variation has improved from (5)% in (1941) to (7.6)% in (1951). ~~It appears that if not so, the Urban variation is slow.~~ This is certainly not due to any marked fall in the rate of growth of indigeneous rural Population, but to a heavy influx of persons from their native rural areas to nearby urban areas in search of employment due to excessive pressure on land in rural parts. Thus there is a gradual urbanisation of certain places which were chiefly rural in character previously. This obviously explains the increasing variation in urban population. As per the recent demographic trends, it will be seen that the urban population is growing at a faster rate than the rural population.

Parbhani town has increased in its population during the last five decades by (236)% and the increase during the decade (1941-51) it self, was (54)%. This is one of the towns which have considerably benifitted by the opening of the Godavari valley railway line in (1900)A.D. It is now a fairly important commercial-cum-industrial centre and would have perhaps been much more important place than at present but for the competition it faces with Jalana, Nanded, Manwath, Sailu and Hingoli towns. The growth of this towns is partly due to its being the District head-quarters. Its growth during the last three decades is also due to its linking up with Purli.

Hingoli town was a minor cantonment in (1901)A.D. and was at that time one of the foremost commercial centres with its huge Cotton trade. Although it was linked up with Purna in (1912)A.D., it has been gradually loosing its importance. Its cantonment was abandoned in (1903)A.D. During (1911-1921) A.D. the town suffered greatly due to epidemics and trade dislocation. It may regain its lost importance henceforth since it has been recently linked up to Akola due to extension of Purna-Hingoli branch Railway line.

#### 3.4. SEX-RATIO:

The sex-ratio (i.e. the number of females per "1,000"



males) in Parbhani District as recorded from decade to decade is indicated below. -

TABLE (8):- The Sex-Ratio of Parbhani District from(1901-1951)

Sr. No.	Year	Sex-Ratio	Males	Femals.
1	1901	996	3,24,977	3,23,569
2	1911	993	3,92,208	3,89,267
3	1921	978	3,88,167	3,79,574
4	1931	964	4,35,986	4,20,037
5	1941	960	4,66,581	4,47,866
6	1951	980	5,10,567	5,00,297

The sex-ratio in (1951) in this District was (980) as against (968) in Marathwada and (941) in Maharashtra.

In the begining of this centuary it slowed down at (996) and has been considerably decreasing till (1941) and has toned up in (1951). During (1951), the sex ratio in rural areas of the District was (984), whereas it was (957) in Urban areas and it has always been lower in urban areas than in rural areas right from (1921); onwards. This is factually due to the continuous one way traffic of males from rural to urban areas, either in search of employment or for prosecution of studies etc. This increases the proportion of males in urban areas and decreases it to that extent in rural areas. The sex ratio amongst the rural population is found to be higher in the class of Non-cultivating owners of land and Agricultural rent receivers and their dependents. Amongst the urban population it is found to be higher in the class of Cultivating labourers and their dependents and amongst Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.

Sex-ratio is again found to be lower amongst the followers of all major religions in this District. It is however high in the case of persons of Scheduled casts residing in Urban units where in it works out at (1,033).

3.5. LIVELIHOOD PATTERN OF POPULATION:

TABLE: (9): The District population has presented the following pattern of distribution according to eight livelihood classes.

Sr. No.	Livelihood Classess.	Population	Percentage to total Population.
<u>A. Agricultural Classes.</u>			
		<u>7,79,969</u>	<u>77.16</u>
1.	Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned; and their dependents.	4,25,573	42.10
2.	Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependents.	<u>64,404</u>	6.37
3.	Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	2,56,665	25.39
4.	Non-Cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	33,327	3.30
<u>B. Non-Agricultural Classes:</u>			
Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from:-			
5.	Production (other than Cultivation.)	64,385	6.37
6.	C o m m e r c e .	47,153	4.66
7.	T r a n s p o r t .	9,031	0.89
8.	Other services and miscellaneous sources.	1,10,326	10.91
T O T A L .		10,10,864	100.00

As much as (77.17)% of the total population of the District depends upon Agricultural occupations. Thus in every (1,000) persons, (772) persons depend on agriculture for their livelihood. This high percentage of population depending on agriculture is nothing very alarming in this District alone.

In fact, it is quite in agreement with the pattern of dependence on agricultural vocations obtainable in neighbouring Districts of Marathwada as follows:-

TABLE: (10):-

Sr.No.	District.	Percentage of Agricultural population.	Percentage of Non-Agricultural population.
1.	Bhir.	80 . 5	19 . 5
2.	Nanded.	74 . 9	25 . 1
3.	Aurangabad.	75 . 8	24 . 2
4.	Osmanabad.	80 . 5	19 . 5

The population dependent on agriculture is (63.98)% in Marathwada and (69.83)% in the Indian Union. Agricultural propensity in this as well as in other predominantly agricultural Districts will depend upon the solution of problems relating to distribution of agricultural lands, the size of agricultural holdings, the determination of reasonable rents etc. Important land reforms have been introduced in this District in this direction.

TABLE: (11):-The Livelihood class-wise distribution of population in this District compared with the corresponding percentage distribution in Marathwada, Maharashtra and Indian Union is as follows:-

Sr. No.	Livelihood Classess.	Percentage distribution of population in....			
		Parbhani District.	Marathwada.	Maharashtra.	Indian Union.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. Agricultural Classes:-</b>					
		77.17	77.53	63.98	69.83 ✓
1.	Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	42.10	46.94	39.58	46.91
2.	Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly un-owned, and their dependents.	6.37	5.32	7.59	8.87

....contd: . .

(Conti:frvom page 14)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	25.40	22.04	14.79	12.56	
4. Non-Cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependents.	3.30	3.27	2.02	1.49	
B. Non-Agricultural Classes:	22.83	22.47	36.03	30.17	
5. Production (other than Cultivation).	6.37	7.27	13.10	10.56	
6. Commerce.	4.66	4.26	6.99	5.98	
7. Transport.	0.89	0.79	2.25	1.58	
8. Other services and Miscellaneous sources.	10.91	10.15	13.68	12.05	

It is interesting to note that the percentage of cultivating labourers and their dependents (i.e. livelihood Class III) <sup>in</sup> is much higher/thas District as well as in Marathwada than in Maharashtra and Indian Union. Again the percentage of Agricultural-Population is also equally higher in this District as also in Marathwada, compared to corresponding percentage figures for the Marathwada or Indian Union. That the means of communications are very and far between in this District as well as in Marathwada, as amply illustrated by the percentage of population depending upon transport.

3.6. Distribution of population according to religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes:-

The Hindues, numbering (8,94,55) constitute (88.46)% of the total District population. Next to them, in numerical strength are the Muslims who number (1,11,295) forming (11.01)% of the total population. The Christians, the Jains and others together number (5,314) forming (0.53)% of the total population. The Scheduled Castes account for (1,90,805) persons out of whom (1,76,863) persons were enumerated in rural areas and the rest (13,942) persons were found in the Urban areas of this

District. The District claims (23.12)% of the total number of (8,25,181) belonging to Scheduled Castes in Marathwada and none of the four remaining Districts of Marathwada has such a high percentage of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes. The Dist. also accounts for a total no. of (25,505) persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

3.7. Literacy:-

(12.9)% of males (65,806) persons, and (1.9)% of females (93,45) females are literate in this District and the District literacy percentage works out to (7.4). Thus there has been very slow progress in the spread of literacy in this District as will be seen from the following figures.

TABLE:NO.(12): Literacy percentage of Parbhani District.

SrNo	Year.	Literacy percentage.	Remarks.
1.	1901	2.5	
2.	1911	2.5	
3.	1921	2.6	
4.	1931	3.8	
5.	1941	6.0	
6.	1951	7.4	

The striking feature is that from (1901) to (1921), the literacy percentage increased only by (0.1) percent. However the progress of literacy has been more marked, though slow during recent decades since (1921).

In urban areas the literacy percentage is (20.9) where as in rural areas it works out to (5.0). In rural areas the literacy percentage is at its highest being (6.6) in Hingoli tahsil and it ranges between (5)&(6) in Parbhani, Basmath and Kalamnuri tahsils and it is between (4) to (5) in tahsils of Pathri, Parbhani, Gangakhed and Jintur.

Female literacy in rural areas of this District is less than (1)% with the solitary exception of Hingoli tahsil and it will not entirely be an exaggeration to assert that even in the (5)th decade of the (20)th century, female literacy is just in its initial stages in this District. Of all the

the five Districts of Maharashtra, Urban and Rural literacy percentage are the lowest in this District, although the District is on par with Nanded District in the case of Rural literacy.

Table No.(13):-The following table gives the number of persons per ten thousand persons having attained different Educational standards in Parbhani District.....

Sr.No. Educational Standard.	No. per ten thousand of population.
1) Literate.	675
2) Middle School.	44
3) Matriculates or H.S.C. (Higher Secondary)	16
4) Intermediate in Arts and Science.	1
5) Graduates in Arts & Science.	1
6) Post-Graduates in Arts and Science.	Nil.
7) Teaching.	2
8) Legal.	1
9) Others.	3

From the above table, it is clear that it will be too much to expect that any zealous campaign for about adult literacy can in any way, compensate in a few years to come for the continued neglect of decades in this regard in this District.

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4. AGRICULTURE.

4.1. LAND-UTILISATION:-

The following table gives the pattern of Land Utilisation in this District during the Year(1958-59)with corresponding comparison figures for the year(1957-58)-

TABLE: NO.(14):-

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Area in acres.		Percentage of total area.	
		1957-58	1958-59.	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Total area (Cultivated plus Uncultivated)	30,89,683	30,89,683	100.00	100.00
2.	Cultivated Land.	27,47,093	27,34,722	88.91	88.51
	a) Net area sown.	22,15,630	21,55,803	71.71	69.77
	b) Fallows.	5,31,463	5,78,919	17.20	18.74
3.	Uncultivated Land.	3,42,590	3,54,961	11.09	11.49
	a) Cultivable Waste.	34,622	28,211	1.12	0.91
	b) Forests.	63,352	67,797	2.05	2.19
	c) Others not available for Cultivation.	2,44,616	2,58,953	7.92	8.39

The area under cultivation formed (88.91)% and (88.51)% of the total Geographical area of the District during the year (1957-58) and (1958-59) respectively. Forests accounted for (2.05)% of the total geographical area of the District in the year (1957-58) and (2.19)% in the year (1958-59). Land not available for Cultivation was (7.92)% of the total geographical area of the District in the year (1957-58) and (8.39)% in the year (1958-59).

A slight decline was recorded in the Cultivated area in the year (1958-59) over the corresponding figure during the ~~previous~~ year. This decline was due to low rainfall and

its uneven distribution in some areas of this District.

4.2. TALUQWISE PATTERN OF LAND UTILISATION:-

The percentage distribution of land into the two categories of "Cultivated" and "Uncultivated" land in Parbhani District in the year (1957-58) and (1958-59), is given in the following table.

TABLE: NO:(15):Taluqwise percentage of categories of land utilisation in Parbhani District:-

Sr. No.	Taluq	Year	Cultivated Land			Uncultivated land.				
			Total area (col. 7+11)	Net Cropped area.	Fallow	Total (Col. 5+6).	Cultivable land.	For-ests not avail-able for cultivation.	Total (Col. 8+11)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1)	Parbhani.	1957-58	100.00	73.05	20.13	93.18	0.80	-	6.02	6.82
		1958-59	100.00	76.33	16.41	92.74	1.08	-	6.18	7.26
2)	Gangakhed.	1957-58	100.00	65.32	23.66	88.98	2.39	-	8.63	11.02
		1958-59	100.00	65.52	23.98	89.50	2.12	-	8.32	10.50
3)	Pathri.	1957-58	100.00	83.17	11.97	95.14	0.38	-	4.47	4.86
		1958-59	100.00	82.82	12.32	95.14	0.38	-	4.47	4.86
4)	Partur.	1957-58	100.00	78.61	14.86	93.47	0.31	0.02	6.20	6.53
		1958-59	100.00	66.96	26.54	93.50	0.37	0.02	6.11	6.50
5)	Jintur.	1957-58	100.00	62.96	17.93	80.89	-	6.16	12.95	19.11
		1958-59	100.00	67.59	13.30	80.89	-	6.16	12.95	19.11
6)	Hingoli.	1957-58	100.00	62.58	23.31	85.89	0.51	3.32	10.27	14.11
		1958-59	100.00	61.19	24.55	85.74	1.85	5.51	6.90	14.26
7)	Kalamnuri.	1957-58	100.00	62.66	19.90	82.56	4.40	3.78	9.27	17.44
		1958-59	100.00	64.66	21.06	85.72	0.55	2.20	11.54	14.28
8)	Basmath.	1957-58	100.00	89.90	2.76	92.67	0.46	2.74	4.13	7.33
		1958-59	100.00	75.69	9.82	85.51	0.77	2.74	10.98	14.49
9)	Parbhani Di-	1957-58	100.00	71.71	17.20	88.91	1.12	2.05	7.92	11.09
		1958-59	100.00	69.77	18.74	88.51	0.91	2.19	8.38	11.49

strict.



N.B.:—Among the eight taluqs of the District, the highest percentage of land under cultivation is found to be (95.14)% in Pathri taluq in the years (1957-58) and in (1958-59) and the lowest percentage of (80.89) is found in Jintur taluq in both the years, under report.

The ~~popul~~ation of cultivated land in the taluqs of Jintur, Kalamnuri, Hingoli and to a little extent in Gangakhed too is little (low) as compared to the areas comprising the other four taluqs of the District and the reason for this is not very far to seek. The three/<sup>northern</sup> taluqs of Jintur, Hingoli and Kalamnuri are hilly tracts traversed by the Sahyadri Parvat and the Balaghats. The terrain being hilly a substantial portion of these three taluqs is under forest depriving land for cultivation purposes and agricultural uses.

In Jintur taluq cultivated land formed (80.89)% of the total land cultivated both in the years (1957-58) and (1958-59) and forests occupied (6.16)% of total cultivated land during both years under review. This taluq did not leave any "Cultivable land" uncultivated during these two years. Kalamnuri taluq almost had the same pattern of land utilisation as Jintur with slight percentage variation, in respect of net cropped area, cultivable land, uncultivated and fallows during the years (1957-58) and (1958-59). Forest accounted for a much smaller area in Kalamnuri taluq than in Jintur taluq. The percentage of area under cultivated land in Kalamnuri taluq was (82.56) in (1957-58) and (85.72) in (1958-59), net cropped area accounting for (62.66)% of the total area in the year (1957-58) and (64.66)% in the year (1958-59). Gangakhed and Hingoli taluqs were again found to be almost on par in respect of cultivated land and current fallows. The percentage of cultivated land was (85.89) in Hingoli and (88.98) in Gangakhed in the year (1957-58) and the corresponding percentages in the year (1958-59) were (85.74) and (89.50) respectively. Closer similarity was found in respect of fallows between these two taluqs. In the absence of forest area in Gan-

gakhed taluq, the net cropped area there was (65.32)% as against (62.58)% in Hingoli during the year (1957-58). Net cropped area during the year (1958-59) in Hingoli taluq was (61.19)% with (5.51)% under forest, whereas the corresponding percentage of net cropped area in Gangakhed taluq was (65.52) with no area under forest to account for.

The pattern of land utilisation in the taluqs of Pathri Partur, Basmath and Parbhani is quite different from the <sup>(4)</sup> taluqs of the District detailed above. With no forest area enumerated in Pathri taluq and Parbhani taluq, the percentage of total cultivated land was as high as (95.14) in Pathri taluq during the years (1957-58) and (1958-59) and it was (93.18) in Parbhani taluq during the year (1957-58) and (92.74) in the year (1958-59). Since the forest area is very negligible in Partur taluq, being (0.02) in the years (1957-58) and (1958-59), this taluq had almost the same percentage of cultivated land as in Parbhani taluq. Pathri and Partur taluqs, due to their high percentages of land under cultivation, are supposed to be the granaries of this District. In Basmath taluq, however, the percentage of land under cultivation was slightly lower being (92.67) in the year (1957-58) and (85.51) in the year (1958-59) because the percentage of land under "Forests" and land not available for cultivation was comparatively higher.

In so far as cultivated land is concerned, it was found that the highest percentage under this category was reported in Jintur taluq, being (19.11) both in (1957-58) and (1958-59). This was so because both in the years in (1957-58) and (1958-59) as much as (12.95)% of the area was under the category of land "Not available for cultivation" and (6.16)% under forest during (1957-58). In Hingoli taluq also the percentage of uncultivated land was high, being (14.11) in the year (1957-58) and (14.26) in the year (1958-59), because, as in the case of Jintur taluq, the percentage of area under land "not available for cultivation" and "Forests" was comparatively higher.

In Kalamnuri taluq also the percentage of area under uncultivated land<sup>as</sup> is high as (17.44) in the year (1957-58) and (14.28) in the year (1958-59) because the percentage of area under land "Not available for cultivation" and "Forests" was once again higher. Thus Hingoli and Kalamnuri taluqs disclose a more or less similar pattern of land utilisation with slight variations, in respect of "Cultivated" and "Uncultivated" categories of lands with, of course, slight variations; In spite of the absence of forests in Gangakhed taluq, this taluq had a high percentage of uncultivated land because the percentage of land "Not available for cultivation" is higher than in Parbhani, Pathri and Partur taluqs.

4.3. AREA AND OUTTURN OF CROPS:

During the year (1958-59), food crops occupied (66.2)% of the total cropped area of the District and the remaining (33.8)% of the total cropped area was devoted to non-food crops. During the year (1957-58), (65.4)% of the total cropped area of the District was under food crops and the remaining (34.6)% of the total cropped area was shaved by non food crops

TABLE: NO.(16):-The following table gives the Annual acreage under food and non food crops during the period (1953-54) to (1958-59), along with percentage variations:-

Distribution of total cropped area between food crops and non food crops from (1953-54)-(1958-59)

Sr. No.	Year	Total cropped area in acres.	Food Crops		Non food crops	
			Acreage	Variation	Acreage	Variation
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1953-54	23,15,332	14,41,272	-	8,74,060	-
2.	1954-55	23,69,228	15,13,741	+ 5.03	8,55,487	-2.12
3.	1955-56	23,65,730	14,80,988	- 2.16	8,84,742	+3.42
4.	1956-57	24,15,212	15,69,844	+ 6.00	8,45,368	-4.45
5.	1957-58	22,78,052	14,89,747	- 5.10	7,88,305	-6.75
6.	1958-59	22,67,770	15,01,760	+ 0.81	7,66,010	-2.83

N.B:- Food crops comprise Rice, wheat, Jawar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Korda, other cereals, Tur, Gram, Mung, Mash, Udid, other pulses, Sugarcane fruits and vegetables, condiments and spices and miscellaneous food crops. Non-food crops comprise seeds, cotton and other fibres, Drugs and narcotics, fodder crops and other miscellaneous nonfood crops.

The total cropped area had increased during the year (1954-55) and simultaneously the area under food crops also had increased but the area under non-food crops registered a decline. During the year (1955-56), the total cropped area and the area under food crops slightly increased whereas the area under nonfood crops slightly increased; when compared with the corresponding figures in the year (1954-55). The position toned up very satisfactorily in respect of total cropped area as well as area under food crops during the year (1956-57) as compared with the position in the preceding year. Area under non-food crop in the year (1956-57) however went down. During the year (1957-58), the total cropped area and the area under food crop as well as nonfood crops went down considerably and nullified the improvement attained in this regard during the year (1956-57). Finally the position has slightly improved in respect of food crops alone in the year (1958-59), although the total cropped area and area under nonfood crops remained lower than the corresponding figure during the year (1957-58).

The decrease in total cropped area during the years (1957-58) and (1958-59) does not appear logical in view of all out efforts during this period to increase total cropped area and area under food crops by intensive propoganda.

The figures pertaining to the year (1953-54) to (1955-56) are obtained from the returns of villagewise Agricultural Census conducted by the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad whereas the figures for the year (1956-57) onwards are obtained from the "Season and crop Report" of Parbhani District. The decrease in total cropped area in the years (1957-58) and (1958-59) is <sup>Perhaps</sup> reports, to a certain extent, due to faulty reports flowing

from taluq sources. To this extent, the figures for the years (1957-58) and (1958-59) may not represent the correct position and will have to be submitted studied for what they are worth.

TABLE NO. (17):-Taluqwise distribution of Gross cropped area between food crops and Non-food crops during (1957-58) and (1958-59).

Sr. Taluq. No.	Percentage of area under food crops		Percentage of area under non-food crops.		Total cropped area 1957-58 and 1958-59	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Parbhani	72.01	73.58	27.99	26.42	100.00	
2. Gangakhed	67.89	68.31	32.11	31.69	100.00	
3. Pathri	63.81	60.16	36.19	39.84	100.00	
4. Partur	59.80	61.74	40.20	38.26	100.00	
5. Jintur	61.82	64.45	38.18	35.55	100.00	
6. Hingoli	64.33	64.35	35.67	35.65	100.00	
7. Kalamhuri	65.14	69.19	34.86	30.81	100.00	
8. Basmath	69.51	69.86	30.49	30.14	100.00	
Parbhani District	64.40	66.22	34.60	33.78	100.00	

In this District Parbhani taluq recorded the highest percentage of (72.01) and (73.58) under food crops during the years (1957-58) and (1958-59) respectively. The lowest percentage (59.80) of total cropped area under food crops during the year (1957-58) was recorded in Partur taluq because of its higher percentage under cotton in that year as compared to the areas under Cotton in other taluqs. Similarly the lowest percentage (60.16) of total cropped area under food crops during the year (1958-59) was recorded in Pathri taluq also because of its relatively higher percentage of area under Cotton in that year.

#### 4.4. FOOD CROPS

4.4.1. Jawar:-The single largest area, among the food crops, is

devoted to Jawar in this District. During the year (1957-58) (39.03)% of the total cropped area was claimed by this crop, whereas during the year (1958-59) (39.52)% of the total cropped area was shared by this crop. Again (58)% of the total cropped area was found to be under Rabi-Jawar and (42)% under Kharif Jawar during the year (1957-58) and correspondingly (55)% of the total cropped area was under Rabi-Jawar and (45)% under Kharif-Jawar during the year (1958-59). During the years (1957-58) and (1958-59), (8,89,132) and (8,96,322) acres of land was under Jawar and the Out-turn of Jawar in the years (1957-58) and (1958-59) was (1,48,155) and (1,59,809) tons respectively. The following table gives the taluqwise area of Jawar during the years (1957-58) and (1958-59) respectively -

TABLE NO. (18):- Taluqwise area and Outturn of Jawar (1957-58) and (1958-59)

Sr. No.	Taluq	year	Area in acres	* Percentage of total Out-turn Area under Jawar as* (in tons)	
				Area under Jawar as* (in tons)	Out-turn s.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Parbhani	1957-58	1,11,205	42.62	20,876
		1958-59	1,21,179	44.45	28,862
2.	Ganga-khed.	1957-58	1,19,154	42.74	20,472
		1958-59	1,18,566	42.43	17,644
3.	Pathri	1957-58	1,48,560	45.17	27,496
		1958-59	1,41,604	43.24	26,271
4.	Partur	1957-58	1,14,534	35.97	21,304
		1958-59	96,546	34.48	16,129
5.	Jintur	1957-58	1,03,756	38.33	15,440
		1958-59	1,16,100	38.83	25,915
6.	Hingoli	1957-58	92,763	31.37	17,255
		1958-59	1,00,830	35.02	15,005
7.	Kalamnuri.	1957-58	93,969	37.06	9,372
		1958-59	93,987	35.86	13,985
8.	Basmath	1957-58	1,15,191	38.63	15,940
		1958-59	1,07,510	41.49	17,998
Total for District			8,89,132	39.03	1,48,155
			8,96,322	39.52	1,59,809

Nearly 40 % of the cultivated area was under Jawar in this district during the year 1958-59, this being the highest percentage of cultivated area claimed by any single food crop in the district. During the year 1958-59, Parbhani taluq had 44 % of cultivated area under Jawar, Pathri taluq had 43 %, Gangakehd Taluq had 42 % and the lowest Percentage of 34.48 was claimed by Partur taluq.

The talukawise percentage of area occupied by Jawar and its percentage of outturn to the total area under jowar and its outturn in the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is given in the following table.

TABLE NO. (19): TALUKAWISE AREA AND OUTTURN OF JAWAR AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL AREA OF OUTTURN OF JAWAR IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	A R E A		O U T - T U R N	
		1957-58.	1958-59.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	12.51	13.52	14.09	16.81
2.	Gangakhed.	13.41	13.23	13.82	11.04
3.	Pathri.	16.71	15.80	18.56	16.44
4.	Partur.	12.88	10.77	14.38	10.09
5.	Jintur.	11.66	12.95	10.42	16.22
6.	Hingoli.	10.43	11.25	11.65	9.39
7.	Kalamnuri.	9.44	10.49	6.32	8.75
8.	Basmath.	12.96	11.99	10.76	11.26
District Total:		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Among the food crops, Jawar had the sigle largest percentage of area during the year 1957-58 in all the taluqs except in Hingoli, Kalamnuri, and Basmath and also during the year 1958-59 in all the taluqs except in Hingoli and Kalamnuri. Its outturn was also the largest amoungest the food crops during the year 1957-58 in all the talukas, except in Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Basmath and also during the year 1958-59 in all the talukas except in the talukas of Hingoli, Kalamnuri Gangakhed and Partur, where the outturn of wheat was more than that of Jawar. During the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 the district accounted for (4.92) percent and (4.91) percent respectively of the total outturn of Jawar in Maharashtra.

The four taluqs of Pathri, Parbhani, Gangakhed and Jintur among themselves shared 60.51 percent of the total production of jawar in the district during the year 1958-59 and during the year 1957-58, the four taluqs of Pathri, Parbhani, Partur and Gangakhed shared 60.85 percent of the total district out-turn of Jawar. During the year 1958-59, the four talukas of Parbhani, Partur, Jintur and Basmath produced 60.73 percent of the total jawar produced in the district.

In Kalamnuri taluka 9.44 percent and 10.49 percent of area of the district during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively was found under jawar and these were the lowest percentage recorded. Similarly this taluqa shared 6.32 percent and 8.75 percent of the total out-turn of jawar crop in the district during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively, which were the lowest percentages of outturn recorded in the district in these years.

In pathri taluka 16.71 percent and 15.80 percent of the total cropped area of the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively was found under jawar and these were the highest percentages recorded in the district. Similarly Pathri taluq recorded 18.56 percent as the highest percentage of out-turn during the year 1957-58 and Parbhani taluq recorded 16.81 percent as the highest percentage of outturn during the year 1957-58.

2. WHEAT:- Wheat is the second largest food crop of the district and occupied 6.11 percent and 5.23 percent of the total cropped area of the district, during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively. During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the total area under wheat was 1,39,144 and 1,18,620 acres respectively with the total production of 18,849 and 16,653 tons of wheat during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

The area under wheat in each taluka of the district is given in the following table.

(.....Table-20)



TABLE ( 20 ):- TALUQ-WISE AREA OF OUT-TURN OF WHEAT DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 AND 1958-59 IN PARBHANI DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year.	Area ( in acres)	Area under wheat as percentage of total cropped area of taluka.	Out-turn (in tons)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	1957-58	14,299	5.48	2,128
		1958-59	14,846	5.45	1,988
2.	Gangakhed.	1957-58	12,561	4.51	1,495
		1958-59	13,016	4.66	1,937
3.	Pathri.	1957-58	11,952	3.63	1,423
		1958-59	10,342	3.16	1,385
4.	Partur.	1957-58	14,017	4.40	1,460
		1958-59	11,952	4.27	1,779
5.	Jintur.	1957-58	8,868	3.28	1,055
		1958-59	10,645	3.56	1,267
6.	Hingoli.	1957-58	30,691	10.38	4,567
		1958-59	27,720	9.63	4,125
7.	Kalamnuri.	1957-58	19,409	8.57	3,466
		1958-59	20,596	7.86	2,758
8.	Basmath.	1957-58	27,346	9.17	3,255
		1958-59	9,503	3.67	1,414
District		1957-58	1,39,144	6.11	18,849
Total:		1958-59	1,18,620	5.23	16,653

Hingoli taluq had the largest area under wheat and had 10.38 percent of its total cropped area under wheat during the year 1957-58. The corresponding percentage during the year 1958-59 was 9.63 percent denoting once again the largest area under wheat in that taluq. During the year 1957-58 Jintur taluq had the lowest percentage of its cropped area namely 3.28 under wheat and during the year 1958.59 Partur taluq had the lowest percentage of 3.16 under wheat. It is interesting to note that during the year 1957-58 Basmath taluq had 9.17 percentage of its cropped area under wheat with an out-turn of 3,255 tons; of wheat where as in 1958.59, there was only 3.67 percent of its total cropped area under wheat with an outturn of 1.414 tons.

The following table gives the talukawise percentage of area occupied by wheat and its percentage of outturn to the total area under wheat and its outturn in the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59:

TABLE (21): TALUKAWISE AREA AND OUTTURN OF WHEAT AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL AREA AND OUTTURN OF WHEAT IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	A R E A		O U T - T U R - N.	
		1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	10.28	12.52	11.29	11.94
2.	Gangakhed.	9.03	10.97	7.93	11.63
3.	Pathri.	8.59	8.72	7.55	8.32
4.	Partur.	10.07	10.08	7.75	10.68
5.	Jintur.	6.37	8.97	5.59	7.61
6.	Hingoli.	22.06	23.37	24.23	24.77
7.	Kalamnuri.	13.95	17.36	18.39	16.56
8.	Basmath.	19.65	8.01	17.27	8.49
District Total:		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The taluq of Hingoli had the single largest area under wheat as well as the single largest outturn of wheat both during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. Jintur taluq had the single lowest area under wheat namely 6.37 percent of the total area of the district under wheat in 1957-58 and 1958-59. Basmath taluq had the lowest area (8.01) percent under wheat during the year 1958-59.

The lowest percentage of outturn of wheat were recorded in Jintur taluq being 5.59 and 7.61 in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

During the years 1957-58 and Parbhani, Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Basmath taluqs together covered 65.94 percent of the total cropped area of the district under wheat and the same four taluqa also accounted for 71.18 percent of the total outturn of wheat in the district. Similarly during the year 1957-58, the four taluqs of Parbhani, Gangakhed, Hingoli and Kalamnuri together accounted for 64.22 percent of the total cropped area of the district under wheat and the same four

taluqs also shared 64.90 percent of the total outturn of wheat in the district during the year 1958-59. During the years - 1957-58 and 1958-59 this district accounted for 6.41 percent and 4.03 percent respectively of the total outturn of the wheat in Maharashtra.

The sudden fall in the area and outturn of wheat in Basmath taluq during the year 1958-59 is partly due to the fall in total cropped area of the district from 2,98,160 acres in the year 1957-58 to 2,59,138 acres in the year 1958-59.

3. RICE: Next to Jawar and Wheat, Rice is the third largest grown food crop of the district covering 1.28 percent and 1.25 percent of the total cropped area under rice in the district during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively. During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the acreage under rice in this district was (29,093) and (28,327) respectively with an outturn of (6,510) and (6,758) tons during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

The area under rice in each taluq of the district is given in the following table:

TABLE NO (22) TALUKAWISE AREA AND OUTTURN OF RICE IN THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

*****					
Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year.	Area (in acres)	Area under rice (as percentage of total cropped area of the taluq (%).	Out-turn (in tons)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	1957-58	800	0.33	250
		1958-59	950	0.35	247
2.	Gangakhed.	1957-58	4,316	1.55	899
		1958-59	4,573	1.64	1,310
3.	Pathri.	1957-58	1,933	0.59	302
		1958-59	1,278	0.39	333
4.	Partur.	1957-58	1,354	0.43	282
		1958-59	1,561	0.56	407
5.	Hingoli	1957-58	8,252	2.79	2,149
		1958-59	6,396	2.22	999
6.	Jintur.	1957-58	2,936	1.08	612
		1958-59	3,160	1.09	988
7.	Kalamnuri.	1957-58	4,401	1.94	638
		1958-59	4,550	1.74	943

(-----Continued)

Table (22) Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Basmath.	1957-58	5,101		1.71	1,328
	1958-59	5,859		2.26	1,526
District	1957-58	29,093		1.28	6,510
Total:	1958-59	28,327		1.25	6,758

Hingoli taluq had 2.22 percent of its total cropped area under rice during the year 1958-59 and the corresponding figure during the year 1957-58 was 2.79 percent. The lowest percentage of total cropped area of the taluq under rice was 0.33 in Parbhani taluka in the year 1957-58 and 0.35 in Parbhani taluka alone during the year 1958-59.

The following table gives the percentage of area occupied by rice and its percentage outturn in each taluq to the total cropped area and outturn of the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59:-

TABLE NO (23) TALUQAWISE PERCENTAGE OF AREA AND OUTTURN OF RICE ARE TO THE TOTAL AREA AND OUTTURN OF RICE IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Taluka.	A R E A.		O U T T U R N	
		1957-58.	1958-59.	1957-58.	1958-59
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	2.75	3.35	3.84	3.65
2.	Gangakhed.	14.84	16.14	13.81	19.38
3.	Pathri.	6.64	4.51	4.64	4.93
4.	Partur.	4.65	5.51	4.33	6.02
5.	Mintur.	10.09	11.16	9.40	14.62
6.	Hingoli.	28.37	22.59	33.02	14.78
7.	Kalamnuri.	15.13	16.06	10.57	14.03
8.	Basmath.	17.53	20.68	20.39	22.59
DISTRICT Total:		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

During the year 1957-58 Hingoli taluq had the largest area under rice (28.37 %) in the district and also the largest outturn of this commodity (33.02%) whereas, during the year 1958.59 although the largest area under rice (22.59) was found in Hingoli taluq, the largest outturn in this district was claimed by Basmath taluq (22.59%). The Lowest area in the district under rice (2.75%) and (3.35)%

and its outturn (3.84 % and 3.65% ) during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively were found in parbhani taluq.

During the year 1957-58 and the talukas of Hingoli, Basmath, Kalamnuri and Gangakhed together accounted for 75.87 percent of the total area of the district under rice and for 77.79 percent of the total outturn of rice in the district. During the year 1958-59 the very same taluqs of Hingoli, Basmath, Kalamnuri and Gangakhed once again claimed 75.47 percent of the total area of the district under rice but at the same time the four taluqs of Hingoli, Basmath, Kalamnuri and Jintur claimed (66.02) percent of the total outturn of rice in the district.

During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 this district accounted for 0.56 percent and 0.53 percent respectively of the total production of rice in Maharashtra.

4. OTHER CEREALS:- Bajra and Maize which are only minor crops of little importance are amongst the other cereals grown in this district.

Bajra:- During the year 1958-59, the area under Bajra accounted for 8,791 acres as compared with 6,884 acres during the preceeding year. Out of this area, Pathri and Jintur taluq alone accounted for (3,562) acres, (1,848) acres in Pathri taluq and (1,714) acres in Jintur taluq) during the year 1957-58. During the year 1958-59 the taluqs of Pathri and Parbhani accounted for (5,021) acres under Bajra. (1,685 acres in Pathri taluq and 3,336 acres in Partur taluq).

The District outturn of Bajra during the year 1958-59 was (1,020) tons as compared with (998) tons during the preceeding year. Partur and Pathri taluqs accounted for (526) tons of Bajra during the year 1958-59 (351 tons in Partur taluq and 175 tons in Pathri taluq) where as in the year 1957-58 both these taluqs jointly produced 438 tons of Bajra ( 235 tons in Partur taluq and 203 tons in Pathri taluq).

MAIZE:- The total area under maize during the year 1957-58 was (892) acres with an outturn of (111) tons and

the corresponding figure in the year 1958-59 was (784) acres with a total outturn of (128) tons. Parbhani and Pathri taluqs alone shared the majority of area and outturn of Maize during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59. Its acre and outturn in remaining taluqs was microscopic.

5. PULSES:- Gram and tur are among the major pulses grown in this district. Among the other minor pulses mentioned may be made of masur, Lak and Udad. During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the total area under pulses in this district was (58,528) and (60,464) acres respectively. The following table gives the area under pulses and their percentage proportions to the total cropped area of the taluqs during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

TABLE NO (24) AREA UNDER PULSES IN EACH TALUQ OF PARBHANI DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Area.		Percentage of total cropped area of taluq.	
		1957-58.	1958-59.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Parbhani.	58,528	60,464	22.43	22.18
2.	Gangakhed.	48,251	49,763	17.31	17.81
3.	Pathri.	38,863	37,219	11.82	11.36
4.	Partur.	56,739	56,068	17.82	22.03
5.	Jintur.	46,725	59,221	17.26	19.80
6.	Higgoli.	55,733	48,462	18.85	16.83
7.	Kalamnuri.	38,871	61,296	17.16	23.39
8.	Basmath.	49,061	48,582	16.45	18.75
DISTRIC TOTAL:		3,92,771	4,21,075	17.24	18.57

With the solitary exception of pathri taluq, pulses have an appreciable percentages of total cropped area in the remaining talukas of total cropped area during the period under report. During the year 1957-58, Parbhani district had (17.24) percent of its total cropped area under pulses and (18.57) percent during the year 1958.59. The highest percentages (22.43 and 23.39 ) of their total cropped area were under pulses in Parbhani and Kalamnuri talukas during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively. The lowest percentages

(11.82 and 11.36 ) of its total cropped area were under pulses during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively in Pathri taluka.

Mung:- Mung is the first in order of importance among pulses gram in the district. During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the total area under Mung in this district was (1,02,482) and (1,10,215) acres respectively with a total outturn of (10,535) and (12,583) tons of Mung during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

The area under Mung during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 is given below:-

TABLE NO (25):- TALUQAWISE AREA OF OUTTURN OF MUNG DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 and 1958-59 IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year.	Area (acres)	Area under Mung as percentage of total cropped area of taluq.	Out-turn ( tons )
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Parbhani.	1957-58.	17,226	6.60	1,538
		1958-59	17,525	6.43	2,086
2.	Gangakhed.	1957-58	16,039	5.75	1,909
		1958-59	15,408	5.51	1,605
3.	Pathri.	1957-58	16,935	5.15	1,764
		1958-59	15,500	4.73	1,845
4.	Partur.	1957-58	16,150	5.07	1,923
		1958-59	18,133	6.48	2,159
5.	Jintur.	1957-58	10,058	3.72	1,197
		1958-59	15,681	5.24	1,867
6.	Kingoli.	1957-58	7,483	2.53	891
		1958-59	6,133	2.05	913
7.	Kalamnuri.	1957-58	6,937	3.06	619
		1958-59	7,431	2.84	885
8.	Basmath.	1957-58	11,654	3.91	694
		1958-59	10,269	3.96	1,223
DISTRICT		1957-58	1,02,482	4.49	10,535
TOTAL:		1958-59	1,06,080	4.68	12,583

Parbhani taluq had (6.60) percent of its total cropped area under Mung in the year 1957-58 and Partur taluq had (6.48) percent of its total cropped area under Mung during the year 1958-59. Hingoli taluq had only (2.53) percent of its total cropped area under Mung during the year

1957-58, this being the lowest percentage and once again the corresponding percentage and of 2.05 under mung in the year 1958-59 was found to have been shared by Hingoli taluq alone.

The following table gives the percentage of total area accupied by Mung and its percentage of outturn in each taluka to the total area and outturn of Mung in the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

TABEL NO (26):- TALUKAWISE REA AND OUTTURN OF MUNG AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA AND OUTTURN OF MUNG IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	A R E A (acres)		Out-turn (Tons)	
		1957-58.	1958-59.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Parbhani.	16.82	16.52	14.60	16.58
2.	Gangakhed.	15.65	14.52	18.12	12.76
3.	Pathri.	16.52	14.62	16.74	14.66
4.	Partur.	15.76	17.09	18.25	17.15
5.	Jintur.	9.81	14.78	11.36	14.84
6.	Hingoli.	7.30	5.78	8.46	7.26
7.	Kalamnuri.	6.77	7.01	5.88	7.03
8.	Basmath.	11.37	9.68	6.59	9.72
DISTRICT TOTAL:		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

During the year 1957-58 Parbhani taluq had the single largest percentage area (16.82) under mung but the single largest percentage outturn (18.25) during the year under reference was from Partur taluq. Kalamnuri taluq had the single lowest percentage area (7.01) under mung in the year 1958-59 as as also the single lowest percentage of outturn (7.03) during that year.

During the year 1957-58 the four talukas of Parbhani Pathri, Partur and Gangakhed together had (64.75) percent of the total area of the district under Mung; and in the year 1958-59 the four taluqs of Parbhani, Pathri, Partur and Jintur jointly claimed (63.1) percent of the total area of the district under mung. Similarly the four taluqs of Partur, Gangakhed, Pathri and Parbhani produced (67.71) percent of the total district outturn of mung in the year 1957-58 and in the



year 1958-59, the taluqas of Jintur, Partur, Pathri and Parbhani (63.23) percent of the total production of mung in the district.

Gram:- Next to mung, gram occupies the next largest area under Pulses in this district. During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the total acreage under gram in this district was - (93,964) and (92,777) acres respectively with a total outturn of (18,339) and (16,930) tons of gram during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, respectively.

The taluqawise area and outturn of gram during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is given in the following table.

TABLE NO: (27) TALUQWISE AREA AND OUTTURN OF GRAM FOR THE YEAR 1957-58 AND 1958-59 PARBHANI DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Taluq.	Year.	Area (Acres)	Area under Gram as percentage of total cropped area of taluq.	Out-turn (Tons)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani	1957-58	17,460	6.69	3,014
		1958-59	18,326	6.72	3,163
2.	Gangakhed.	1957-58	15,289	5.48	2,629
		1958-59	17,249	6.17	3,350
3.	Pathri.	1957-58	9,650	2.93	1,249
		1958-59	7,730	2.36	1,334
4.	Partur.	1957-58	8,052	2.52	1,737
		1958-59	6,819	2.44	1,618
5.	Jintur.	1957-58	8,781	3.24	1,516
		1958-59	12,412	4.15	2,143
6.	Hingoli.	1957-58	13,401	4.41	2,251
		1958-59	7,795	2.71	1,682
7.	Kalamnuri	1957-58	7,552	3.33	2,272
		1958-59	7,542	2.88	1,464
8.	Basmath.	1957-58	14,139	4.74	3,661
		1958-59	14,404	5.56	2,176
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DISTRICT		1957-58	93,964	4.12	18,339
TOTAL:		1958-59	92,277	4.07	16,930
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Parbhani taluq had (6.69) percent of its total cropped area under gram in the year 1957-58 and (6.72) percent in the year 1958-59. Parbhani taluq had (2.52) percent its total cropped area under gram in the year 1957-58 and during the year 1958-59, (2.44) percent of its total cropped area was under this crop.

The following table gives the percentage of total

area occupied by gram and its outturn in each taluq to the total area and outturn of gram in the district during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

TABLE NO (28) TALUQAWISE TOTAL AREA AND OUTTURN OF GRAM AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL AREA AND OUTTURN OF GRAM IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluq.	A R E A.		O U T - T U R N	
		1957-58.	1958-59.	1957-58.	1958-59
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	18.58	19.86	16.43	16.68
2.	Gangakhed.	16.27	18.69	14.39	19.78
3.	Pathri.	10.27	8.38	6.82	7.88
4.	Partur.	8.27	7.39	9.47	9.56
5.	Jintur.	9.34	13.45	8.27	12.66
6.	Hingoli.	13.88	8.45	12.27	9.94
7.	Kalamnuri.	8.04	8.17	12.38	8.65
8.	Basmath.	15.05	15.61	19.97	12.85
DISTRICT Total:		100-00	100.00	100.00	100.00

During the year 1957-58 Parbhani taluq had the largest area under gram (18.58) percent in the district and Basmath taluq had the largest outturn (19.97). In the year 1958-59 also Parbhani taluq had the largest area (19.86) percent under this commodity. The largest outturn (19.78) percent however, of this commodity during the year 1958-59 was recorded in Gangakhed taluq. During the year 1957-58, the area under gram in the Kalamnuri taluq was the lowest in the district (8.04) percent and Pathri taluq claimed (6.82) percent of the total district outturn of gram which was by far the lowest in the district. In the year 1958-59 the lowest area under gram (7.39) percent was recorded in taluq of Partur, but the lowest outturn of (7.88) percent of the total outturn of gram in the district was recorded by Pathri taluq.

The four taluqas of Parbhani, Gangakhed, Basmath and Hingoli ~~together~~ together claimed during the year 1957-58 (68.78) percent of the total cropped area of the district under gram whereas in the year 1958-59 the four talukas of Parbhani, Gangakhed, Basmath and Jintur claimed (67.61) percent of the total

area of the district under gram. During the year 1957-58 the four taluqas of Basmath, Parbhani, Gangakhed and Kalamnuri together with Produced (63.17) percent of the total district output of gram and the corresponding outturn of (63.97) percent was put forth by the four taluqas of Basmath, Parbhani, Gangakhed and Jintur during the year 1958-59. During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 this district accounted for (13.51) percent and (11.28) percent) respectively, of the total outturn of gram in Maharashtra.

TUAR:- Tuar is next in importance to gram in this district. During the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 the total acreage under tuar in this district was (83,443) and (88,686) respectively with the total outturn of (15,045) and (16,432) tons during the same two years.

Taluqawise area under tuar and its outturn during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is given in the following table.

TABLE (29):- TALUQAWISE AREA AND OUTTURN OF TUAR DURING THE YEAR 1957-58 AND 1958-59 IN PARBHANI DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year.	Area (Acres)	Percentage of area under tuar to gross cropped area of the Taluqa.	Out-turn (Tons)
1	2.	3	4	5	6
1.	Parbhani	1957-58	5,938	2.28	795
		1958-59	6,736	2.47	1,203
2.	Gangakhed.	1957-58	9,328	3.35	1,666
		1958-59	9,540	3.41	1,491
3.	Pathri.	1957-58	7,990	2.43	1,070
		1958-59	9,879	3.02	1,764
4.	Partur.	1957-58	13,511	4.24	3,016
		1958-59	14,435	5.15	2,840
5.	Jintur.	1957-58	12,119	4.48	2,164
		1958-59	12,239	4.09	2,186
6.	Hingoli.	1957-58	12,219	4.13	2,726
		1958-59	12,211	4.24	2,726
7.	Kalamnuri.	1957-58	8,540	3.77	1,144
		1958-59	9,706	3.70	1,733
8.	Bssmath.	1957-58	13,798	4.63	2,464
		1958-59	13,940	4.38	2,489
DISTRICT		1957-58	83,443	3.66	15,045
TOTAL:		1958-59	88,686	3.91	16,432

During the year 1957-58, Basmath taluq had (4.63)

percent of its total cropped area under tuar and the same taluq once again claimed the highest percentage (5.38) of its total cropped area under this commodity, in the year 1958-59. The lowest percentage (2.28) of its total cropped area under tuar was recorded by parbhani taluq in the year 1957-58 and once again the corresponding percentage of (2.47) was also recorded as the lowest in that taluq alone.

The following table gives the taluqawise percentage of area occupied by tuar and its outturn to the total area and out turn of tuar in this district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59:-

TABLE NO (30) TALUQAWISE AREA AND OUTTURN OF TUAR AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL AREA AND OUTTURN OF TUAR IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	A R E A.		O U T - T U R N	
		1957-58.	1958-59.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	7.12	7.59	5.28	7.32
2.	Gangakhed.	11.18	10.76	11.07	9.07
3.	Pathri.	9.58	11.14	7.11	10.74
4.	Partur.	16.19	16.28	20.06	17.28
5.	Jintur.	14.52	13.80	14.38	13.30
6.	Hingoli.	14.64	13.77	18.12	16.59
7.	Kalamnuri.	10.23	10.94	7.60	10.55
8.	Basmath.	16.54	15.72	16.38	15.15
District Total:		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The largest area under tuar was recorded in Basmath taluq in the year 1957-58 and the percentage of area under Tuar to total percentage of area under tuar in the district worked out to (16.54) and the corresponding highest percentage of (16.28) was recorded in Partur taluq during the year 1958-59. Similarly the lowest percentage (7.12) percent area under tuar in the district in the year 1957-58 was reported from Parbhani taluq and in the year 1958-59 also the same taluq reported the lowest percentage (7.59) of area under tuar in the district.

The highest output of tuar during the year 1957-58 was reported from Partur taluq which produced (20.06) per-

percent of the total production of tuar in the district. Similarly the highest outpur forming (17.28) percent of the total district outpur of tuar in the year 1958-59 was put forth by Partur taluq. Parbhani taluq produced only (5.28) percent of the total outpur of tuar in the district during the year 1957-58, which was the lowest and the corresponding lowest output in the year 1958-59 was also from the same taluq which accounted for (7.32) percent of the total output of tuar in the district.

Jointly the four taluqas of Parbur, Basmath, Hingoli and Jintur accounted for (61.89) percent of the district area under tuar in the year 1957-58 and during the year 1958-59 the same four taluqas had (59.57) percent of the total area under tuar in the district. Similarly during the year 1957-58 these four taluqas alone accounted for (68.94) percent of the total district production of tuar and in the year 1958-59, these taluqas produced (62.23) percent of the total outturn of tuar in the district.

During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the district accounted for (4.55) percent and (4.66) percent respectively for the total outturn of tuar in Maharashtra.

Black - Gram:- During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the acreage under black-gram in this district was (58,451) and (50,632) respectively with a total production of (7,909) and (7,200) tons of Black-gram in the district.

Taluqwise area under black gram and its outturn during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is given below:-

TABLE NO. (31): TALUQWISE AREA AND OUTTURN OF BLACKGRAM IN THE YEAR 1957-58 AND 1958-59 IN PARBHANI DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Taluq.	Year.	Area.	Percentage of area under black-gram to total cropped area of taluqa.	Outturn (Tons)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	1957-58	223	0.09	37
		1958-59	226	0.08	45
2.	Gangakhed.	1957-58	426	0.15	57
		1958-59	615	0.22	72
3.	Pathri.	1957-58	1,199	0.36	263
		1958-59	1,348	0.51	181

( Continued-----41)

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Partur.	1957-58	15,594	4.89	2,088
		1958-59	12,733	4.55	1,492
5.	Jintur.	1957-58	7,547	2.09	1,263
		1958-59	12,846	4.29	1,720
6.	Hingoli.	1957-58	20,067	6.79	2,688
		1958-59	17,118	5.95	2,866
7.	Kalamnuri	1957-58	10,970	4.84	1,102
		1958-59	3,237	1.24	488
8.	Basmath	1957-58	2,425	0.81	406
		1958-59	2,509	0.97	336
District		1957-58	58,451	2.57	7,909
Total:		1958-59	50,632	2.23	7,200

During the year 1957-58 Hingoli taluq claimed the maximum area of (6.79) percent of its total cropped area under black-gram and the corresponding maximum area (5.95) percent was under blackgram in the same taluq in the year 1958-59. Parbhani taluq had the least of its total cropped area under black gram in the year 1957-58, it being (0.09) percent in the year 1958-59, also the same taluq once again registered least of its total area (0.08) percent under this commodity.

The following table gives the percentage of the total area occupied by black,gram and its outturn in each taluqa to the total area and outturn of blackgram in the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively:-

TABLE NO. (22): Taluqwise AREA AND OUTURN OF BLACKGRAM AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL AREA AND OUTTURN OF BLACK GRAM IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluq.	A R E A		O U T - T U R N	
		1957-58.	1958-59.	1957-58.	1958-59
1	2	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	0.38	0.46	0.47	0.63
2.	Gangakhed.	0.73	1.21	0.72	1.00
3.	Pathri.	2.05	2.66	3.39	2.51
4.	Partur.	26.68	25.15	26.40	20.72
5.	Jintur.	12.91	25.27	15.97	23.89
6.	Hingoli.	34.33	33.81	33.99	39.81
7.	Kalamnuri.	18.77	6.39	13.93	6.78
8.	Basmath.	4.15	4.96	5.13	4.67
District Total:		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Hingoli taluq during the year 1957-58 had denoted the highest percentage (34.33) percent of the total area under black-gram in the district and during the year 1958-59, the same taluq once again claimed (33.81) percent as the highest percentage of the total district area under black-gr m.

The lowest percentage (0.38) of area under this commodity during the year 1957.58 was reported from Parbhani taluqa and the same taluq during the year 1958-59 also had reported the lowest percentage (0.45) of area under blackgram in the district. The highest outpur of blackgram come from Hingoli taluq during the year 1957-58 when it produced (33.99) percent of the total production of blackgram in the district during the year. In the year 1 58-59, once again the same taluq produced the highest yield in the district by registering (39.81) percent of the total output of black gram in the district. The lowest output of blackgram in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was registered in Parbhani Taluq when it claimed (0.47) and (0.63) percent of the total district outturn of Black-gram

The four taluqas of Hingoli, Partur, Kalamnuri and Jintur had shared (92.69) percent of the total district area under blackgram in the year 1957-58 and in the year 1958-59 the same taluqa once again claimed (90.72) percent of the total district area under blackgram.

The above four taluqs of Hingoli, Partur, Kalamnuri and Jintur proved almost monopolishic in the production of black-gram claiming jointly as much (90.29) percent of the total production of blackgram in the district in the year 1957-58 and also accounted for (91.20) percent of the total district a output of blackgram during the year 1958-59.

OTHER MINOR PULSES:- Among the other minor pulses grown in this district are (i) Lakh and (ii) Masur. During the year 1957-58 Lakh accounted for (41,046) acres and during the year 1958-59 (39,495) acres.

The four taluqas of Parbhani, Basmath, Gankhed and Jintur jointly accounted for (31,977) acres or

(77.98) percent of the total district acreage under Lakh in the year 1957-58 and for 31,819 acres or (80.56) percent of the total district acreage under Lakh during the year 1958-59. The figures of outturn of Lakh are not worked out in the Annual Season and Crop Report 1957-58 and 1958-59.

During the year 1957-58 Masur accounted for (8,024) acres with a total outturn of (1,180) tons where as in the year 1958-59 it accounted for (7,660) acres of area under it with a total outturn of (1,200) tons. Kalamuri and Jintur taluqas alone, which are the principal growers of Masur claimed (4,605) acres under Masur in the year 1957-58 representing (57.39) percent of the total district area under Masur. During the year 1958-59 these two taluqas alone reported (4,419) acres under Masur representing (57.69) percent of the total district area under Masur.

During the year 1957-58 the Taluqas of Kalamuri and Jintur jointly produced (685) tons representing (58.05) percent of the total district outturn of Masur. Where as the corresponding percentage during the year 1958-59 was (54.75) with a total joint output (657) tons by the same two taluqas. The area and outturn pertaining to Masur in the remaining taluqas of the district in the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 were very negligible.

#### OTHER FOOD CROPS

Among the other food crops grown in this district, mention may be made of chillies and sugarcane.

Chillies:- The total acreage under chillies in the district worked out to (12,501) tons during the year 1957-58, out of which Pathri and Basmath taluqas alone accounted for (5,811) acres representing (46.48) percent of the total district area under chillies. Out of the total outturn of (1,706) tons in the district during the year 1957-58, the taluqas of Pathri and Basmath accounted for (848) tons representing (49.71) percent of the total district outturn of chillies.

In the year 1958-59 there was (10,236) acres of land under chillies in the district out of which (4,394) acres or



(42.93) percent of the total area under chillies in the district was claimed by the two taluqas of Pathri and Basmath. Similarly out of a total outturn of (1,082) tons of chillies in the district during the year 1958-59, the same taluqas of Pathri and Basmath shared (510) tons of chillies representing (47.13) percent of the total outturn of chillies in that year.

SUGAR-CANE:- During the year 1957-58 sugarcane had under it an area of (3,849) acres in the whole district out of which Basmath taluq alone claimed (1,926) acres representing (50.04) percent of the total area under Sugarcane in the district. Gangakhed and Pathri taluqas also claimed (418) and (416) acres respectively under sugarcane during the year 1957-58. Thus the three taluqas of Basmath, Gangakhed and Pathri shared (71.71) percent of the total area under Sugarcane in this district during the year 1957-58.

In so far as the outturn is concerned the district as a whole produced (6,541) tons of sugarcane during the year 1957-58 out of which (3,224) tons representing (49.37) percent of the total outturn of sugarcane in the district, was shared by Basmath taluq alone. The taluqas of Pathri and Partur also produced (1,489) tons of sugarcane, representing (22.76) percent of the total district outturn of sugarcane in the year 1957-58.

During the year 1958-59 a total acreage of (3,861) was under Sugarcane out of which the taluq of Basmath also shared (1,769) acres representing (45.82) percent of the total acreage of sugarcane in the district. The three taluqas of Gangakhed, Partur and Basmath accounted for (2,604) acres forming (67.45) percent of the total district area under sugarcane in that year.

As far as the outturn of sugarcane is concerned, the district produced (7,005) tons of sugarcane out of which Basmath taluq alone accounted for (3,554) tons representing (50.74) percent of the total outturn of sugarcane in the district during the year 1958-59. The taluqas of Gangakhed

Partur and Basmath together accounted for (4,801) tons of sugarcane representing (68.54) percent of the total outturn of this commodity in the district during the year 1958-59. During the year 1957-58 the district produced only (0.99) % of the total sugarcane produced in Maharashtra and the corresponding percentage in the year 1958-59 was (0.98)

NON-FOOD CROPS:-

Cotton and Groundnut are the only two Major non-food crops of this district of commercial importance.

COTTON:- Cotton is the most important of the commercial crop grown in this district, for which the soil is quite suitable. During the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 the district had an area of (5,03,990) and (5,03,859) acres respectively under Cotton and the district produced (61,561) and (64,793) bales of cotton during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

The following table gives the taluqawise area under cotton and its outturn during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

TABLE NO:(33):- TALUQA-WISE AREA AND OUT-TURN OF COTTON IN PARBHANI DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year.	Area (Acres)	Percentage of area under cotton to gross cropped area of the taluqa.	Outturn (tons)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	1957-58	34,910	13.38	4,750
		1958-59	35,100	12.88	5,969
2.	Gangakhed.	1957-58	41,977	15.06	3,629
		1958-59	42,789	15.30	4,366
3.	Pathri.	1957-58	46,673	14.19	5,556
		1958-59	58,189	17.17	7,923
4.	Partur.	1957-58	86,263	27.07	10,260
		1958-59	74,995	26.78	8,928
5.	Jintur.	1957-58	70,703	26.12	9,469
		1958-59	71,874	24.04	7,334
6.	Hingoli.	1957-58	83,791	28.34	9,975
		1958-59	87,605	30.43	11,919
7.	Kalamnuri.	1957-58	70,749	31.23	9,625
		1958-59	73,996	28.23	10,286
8.	Basmath.	1957-58	68,984	23.14	8,297
		1958-59	59,302	22.38	8,068
DISTRICT		1957-58	5,03,990	22.12.	61,561
Total:		1958-59	5,03,859	22.22	64,793

During the year 1957-58 Kalamnuri taluq had (31.23) percent of its total cropped area under cotton and the taluq of Hingoli claimed the highest percentage of (30.43) of its gross cropped area under cotton in the year 1958-59. The lowest percentage of area under cotton to its gross cropped area was recorded in Parbhani taluq in the year 1957-58 and also in the year 1953-59 the respective percentage being (13.38) and (12.88)

The following table gives the percentage of area accupied by cotton and its outrurn in each taluq to the total cropped area and outrurn of cotton in the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

TABLE NO. (34):- TALUQAWISE AREA AND OUTTURN OF COTTON AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL AREA AND OUTTURN OF COTTON IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluqa.	A R E A (acres)		Out-turn	
		1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani	6.93	6.97	7.72	9.21
2.	Gangakhed.	8.33	8.49	5.89	6.74
3.	Pathri.	9.26	11.55	9.02	12.23
4.	Partur.	17.10	14.88	16.63	13.78
5.	Jintur.	14.03	14.26	15.33	11.32
6.	Hingoli.	16.62	17.39	16.20	18.39
7.	Kalamnuri.	14.04	14.69	15.63	15.88
8.	Basmath.	13.69	11.77	13.48	12.45
DISTRICT TOTAL:		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

During the year 1957-58 partur taluq accounted for (17.10) percent of the total district area under cotton and during the year 1958-59 the corresponding highest percentage fo (17.39) of the total district area under cotton was claimed by Hingoli taluq. During the year 1957-58 parbhani taluq recovered the lowest percentage of district area under cotton, it being (6.93) percent. The corresponding lowest percentage (6.97) was also reported from Parbhani taluq during the year 1958-59.

Partur taluqa however, produced (16.68) percent of the total cotton production in the district during the years 1957-58 and in the year 1958-59 it was Hingoli taluq which produced (18.39) percent of the total district outturn of cotton. During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 Gangakhed taluq produced only (5.89) percent and (6.74) percent of the total district outturn of cotton which were the lowest percentages of production of cotton during those years.

The four taluqas of Partur, Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Jintur together claimed (61.79) percent and (61.22) percent of the total district area under cotton during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

During the year 1957-58 the four taluqas of Hingoli, Kalamnuri, Partur and Jintur accounted for (63.89) percent of the total production of cotton in the district and during the year 1958-59 the four taluqas of Hingoli, Kalamnuri, Partur and Basmath jointly produced (60.50) percent of the total outturn of cotton in the district.

During the year 1957-58 the district of Parbhani produced (4.62) percent of the total number of bales of cotton produced in Maharashtra and in the year 1958-59 the corresponding percentage worked out to (5.47).

GROUND - NUT. :- Next to Cotton groundnut occupies the second place of commercial importance in this district with a total area of (1,04,288) acres and (94,176) acres in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

The outturn of groundnut in the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was (32,189) and (24,866) tons respectively.

The following table gives the taluqawise area under groundnut and its outturn during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 of Parbhani district.

TABLE NO. (35):- TALUQAWISE AREA AND OUTTURN OF GROUNDNUT  
IN THE YEAR 1957-58 and 1958-59

Sr.No.	Taluqa.	Year.	Area. (Acres)	Percentage of area under groundnut to total gross crop- ped area of taluqa.	Outturn ( tons)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	1957-58	12,503	4.79	3,925
		1958-59	12,800	4.69	4,762
2.	Gangakhed.	1957-58	18,816	6.75	4,199
		1958-59	12,873	4.61	3,352
3.	Pathri.	1957-58	31,755	9.66	11,813
		1958-59	35,022	10.69	9,120
4.	Partur.	1957-58	11,070	3.48	3,295
		1958-59	4,747	2.77	2,593
5.	Jintur.	1957-58	12,831	4.74	3,819
		1958-59	12,154	4.06	1,809
6.	Hingoli.	1957-58	7,860	2.66	2,339
		1958-59	5,459	1.89	1,219
7.	Kalamnuri.	1957-58	3,307	1.56	738
		1958-59	2,666	1.02	793
8.	Basmath.	1957-58	6,146	2.06	2,061
		1958-59	5,455	2.10	1,218
District		1957-58	1,04,288	4.58	32,189
Total.		1958-59	94,176	4.15	24,866

During the year 1957-58 Pathri taluq had (9.66) % of its total cropped area under groundnut and the very same taluqa once again claimed the highest percentage (10.69) of its total cropped area under this commodity in the year 1958-59. The lowest percentages (1.56) and (1.02) of its total cropped area under groundnut was claimed in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively by Kalamnuri taluq.

The following table gives the percentage of area occupied by groundnut and its outturn in each taluq of the total area and outturn of groundnut in the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

Continued------(49).

TABLE NO. (36):- TALUQAWISE AREA AND OUTTURN OF GROUNDNUT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA AND OUTTURN OF GROUNDNUT IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Talug.	AREA ( Acres )		Outturn (Tons)	
		1957-58.	1958-59.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Parbhani.	11.99	13.59	12.19	19.15
2.	Gangakhed.	18.04	13.67	13.05	13.48.
3.	Pathri.	30.45	37.19	36.70	36.69
4.	Partur.	10.61	8.23	10.24	10.43
5.	Jintur.	12.31	12.91	11.86	7.27
6.	Hingoli.	7.54	5.79	7.27	4.90
7.	Kalamnuri.	3.17	2.83	2.29	3.19
8.	Basmath.	5.89	5.79	6.40	4.89
District Total:		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 Pathri talug had devoted (30.45) percent and (37.19) percent respectively of the total area of the district under groundnut and this was the highest percentage of a talug area under groundnut. The lowest area under groundnut during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was in Kalamnuri talug and it was (3.17) percent and (2.83) percent respectively of the total district area under groundnut.

During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the highest outturn of groundnut in the district was claimed by Pathri talug and it was (36.70) percent and (36.69) percent of the total outturn of groundnut in the district. As against this, the least output of groundnut came from Kalamnuri talug both in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, when it produced (2.29) percent and (3.19) percent of the total district output of groundnut.

During the year 1957-58 the four taluqs of Pathri, Gangakhed, Jintur and Parbhani jointly claimed (72.79) percent of the total district area under groundnut and during the year 1958-59 these four taluqs once again together claimed (77.36) percent of the total district area under groundnut.

During the year 1957-58 the four taluqs of Pathri, Gangak Gangakhed, Jintur and Parbhani together accounted for (73.80) percent of the total district production of groundnut and during the year 1958-59 the four taluqs of Pathri, Gangakhed, Partur and Parbhani jointly produced (79.75) percent of the total district outturn of groundnut.

During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 Parbhani District produced (5.26) percent and (3.91) percent of the total production of groundnut in Maharashtra.

OIL SEEDS:-

In addition to groundnut, the other oil seeds grown in this district are Safflower, Linseed and Sesamum.

SAFFLOWER:- The area under Safflower during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was (90,481) and (84,715) acres respectively. The figures of outturn of Safflower are not available in the Season and Crop report of both the years under review.

LINSEED:- The area under linseed during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was (50,435) and (43,710) acres respectively with a corresponding outturn of (3,893) and (4,350) tons respectively.

SEASMUM:- The area under seasmum during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was (5,975) and (5,520) acres respectively with a corresponding outturn of (436) and (501) tons respectively.

FIBRE CROPS:- Ambadi ( Deccan Hamp ) and Sannhamp (Bombay hamp) are among the two important fibre crops of the district.

Ambadi ( Deccan hamp):- The total area under Ambadi in the district during the year 1957-58 was (13,669) acres with a total outturn of (3,481) tons. During the year 1958-59 Ambadi claimed (12,818) acres with a total outturn of (3,305) tons.

During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the four taluqs of Basmath, Jintur, Partur and Parbhani claimed (9,207) acres and (8,808) acres respectively under Ambadi forming (67.36) percent and (68.72) percent of the total acreage under this commodity in the district.

During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the same four taluqs of Basmath, Jintur, Partur and Parbhani jointly claimed (2,418) tons and (2,396) tons respectively as the outturn of ambadi forming (69.46) percent and (72.50) percent of the total outturn of ambadi in the district.

Sunhamp ( Bombay hamp ):- The total area under sanhamp in the district during the year 1957-58 was (3,383) acres with a total outturn of (381) tons. During the year 1958-59 sunhamp claimed (4,594) tons with a total outturn of (428) tons.

During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the three taluqs of Pathri, Jintur and Kalamnuri had no area and outturn of this commodity whereas in the year 1958-59 the taluqs of Pathri, Jintur and Hingoli had no area and outturn of this commodity. The largest area of and outturn of this commodity and the (1,035) acres with the largest outturn of (135) tons was claimed by Partur taluq during the year 1957-58. The largest area of (2,179) acres and outturn of (170) tons was claimed by Gangakhed taluq in the year 1958-59.

IRRIGATION:-

Irrigation facilities in this district are very few and between and out of the total gross cropped area of (22,78,052) during the year, 1957-58 only (37,952) acres forming (1.67) percent of the total gross cropped area of the district was under irrigation crops. Similarly during the year 1958-59, out of a total cropped area of (22,67,770) acres in the district only (34,832) acres forming (1.54) percent of the total gross cropped area of the district went under irrigation crops.

The variations between one taluq and another respect of the irrigated area under each taluq is given in the following table.

Cont:- -----(52)



TABLE NO.(37): PERCENTAGE OF AREA IRRIGATED TO GROSS AREA IN EACH TALUQ IN THE YEAR 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluq.	Percentage of area irrigated to gross cropped area, during--	
		1957-58.	1958-59
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Parbhani.	2.37	2.19
2.	Gangakhed.	1.09	1.14
3.	Pathri.	2.35	2.04
4.	Partur.	1.72	1.57
5.	Jintur.	1.04	0.99
6.	Hingoli.	1.21	0.40
7.	Kalamnuri.	0.70	0.91
8.	Basmath.	2.54	3.12
District Total:		1.67	1.54

Basmath taluq during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 had (2.54) and (3.12) percents of its gross cropped area under irrigation. The percentages of area irrigated to gross cropped area in other taluqas was less than (2) percent except in Parbhani and Pathri taluqs during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

The reason for the comparatively higher percentage of area irrigated to total gross cropped area in Basmath taluq is due to cultivation of bananas there on a large scale. Out of a total of (7,576) acres under irrigated crops in Basmath during the year 1957-58, the area under bananas accounted for (1,231) acres or (16.25) percent of the total irrigated area. Similarly during the year 1958-59, out of a total acreage of (8,035) under irrigation in that taluq the area under banana cultivation worked out to (1,496) acres or (18.50) percent of the total irrigated area.

Parbhani and Pathri taluqas also had (2.37) percent and (2.35) percent of their gross cropped areas under irrigated crops during the year 1957-58 and during the year 1958-59 the corresponding percentages were (2.19) and (2.04). The Share of irrigated area in other taluqas is very negligible

and deserves no mention here.

The share of each taluq in the total irrigated area of the district is indicated in the following table.

**TABLE NO. (38):- PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA IN EACH TALUQ TO THE TOTAL IRRIGATED AREA OF THE DISTRICT IN THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1957-58 AND 1958-59.**

Sr. No.	Taluqa.	Percentage of irrigated area to the total irrigated area in the dist:	
		1957-58.	1958-59.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Parbhani.	16.28	17.13
2.	Gangakhed.	7.98	9.15
3.	Pathri	20.32	19.19
4.	Partur.	14.41	12.61
5.	Jintur.	7.44	8.53
6.	Hingoli.	9.43	3.32
7.	Kalamnuri.	4.18	6.86
8.	Basmath.	19.96	23.21
District Total:		100.00	100.00

During the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the highest percentages (19.96) and (23.21) of the irrigated area in the taluqas to the total irrigated area in the district were reported in Basmath taluq. Similarly the lowest percentage (4.18) of the irrigated area in the taluq to the total irrigated area in the district was claimed by Kalamnuri taluq and during the year 1958-59 the corresponding lowest percentage (3.32) was reported from Hingoli taluq.

~~The~~ It will be seen that the four taluqas of Parbhani, Pathri, Partur and Basmath among themselves accounts for (70.97) percent of the total irrigated area in the district during the year 1957-58 and ( 72.14) percent during the year 1958-59.

Cropwise area irrigated in Parbhani District:-

It is evident from the above two tables that the district is devoid of any irrigation facilities worth the names and hence in the following table cropwise absolute figures of irrigated acreage are given.

TABLE NO. (39) :- Crop-wise area under Irrigation for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 in Parbhani district.

Sr. No.	Crop.	Area (acres) under Irrigation.	
		1957-58.	1958-59.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Rice.	2,602	1,920
2.	Wheat.	10,978	9,752
3.	Jawar.	7,385	6,656
4.	Maize.	582	591
5.	Tuar.	146	-
6.	Sugarcane.	3,850	3,861
7.	Chillies.	5,996	5,423
8.	Turmeric.	1,907	1,918
9.	Linseed.	-	532
10.	All food crops.	34,604	32,561
11.	All non-food crops.	3,348	2,271
12.	Total food and Non-Food Crops.	37,952	34,832

It will be seen that during the year 1953-59 as many as (32,561) acres went under irrigation under food-crops forming (93.48) percent of the total irrigated acreage of (34,832) acres in the district. Similarly during the year 1957-58 as many as (34,604) acres were under irrigated food-crops forming (91.18) percent of the total irrigated acreage of (37,952) acres in the district.

Except (125) tanks reported in Jintur taluka alone in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 and (37,827) and (34,707) wells reported during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 in the whole district, there is no other source of irrigation in this district.

On the whole the agricultural conditions in this district were satisfactory both during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 when the rainfall was well over normal in most of the taluqas and there was also an almost effort to increase area under cultivation and to promote scientific methods of cultivation by progressive use of improved manures and fertilisers.

In spite of a slight decrease in the total cropped area in the year 1957-58 as compared to the total cropped area during the year 1956-57 (65.40) percent of the gross cropped area of the district was under food crops during that year and during the year 1958-59 the corresponding percentage slightly improved and worked out at (66.22), thus indicating the general preference for growing more and more food-crops. Again during the year 1957-58 only (91.18) percent of the total irrigated area in the district was under food-crops but during the year 1958-59 the corresponding percentage increased and stood at (93.48). This again discloses a gradual growing tendency in favour of the cultivation of irrigated food crops. The cropping pattern during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 has shown a preponderance of food crops over the nonfood crops. Even among the food crops, the largest acreages are monopolised by a few crops like Jawar, Wheat, Rice, Mung, Gram and tuar and among the nonfood crops by cotton and groundnut. The cropping pattern also has remained very much the same during year 1958-59 as it was in the year 1957-58.

Departmental agencies fostering to the Progress of Agriculture in the district:-

The district has a government owned agricultural Farm started in 1929 A.D. Commanding an area of 265 acres, engaged in the research of improved varieties of millets, pulses and cotton. There is also a seed Multiplication Farm called Mehbood Bag Farm Started in the year 1918 A.D. mainly dealing with the multiplication of better varieties of Cotton. It extends over an area of 32.27 acres.

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## 5. LIVE STOCK.

Since Agriculture in this District sustains nearly (77)% of the population, the importance of cattle wealth needs no special over emphasis in its economy where agriculture depends upon mainly on the pair of bullock. The males amongst the bovines are mostly the beasts of burden where as the females are equally important as producers of milk. Above all bovine population also forms the most important source of fuel and manure to the agriculturist. To the farmer, meat, hoofs and horns, bones, hides and skins, etc. are the other very valuable and important Live stock products.

The total bovine population of Parbhani District increased from (700,012) in (1951) to (7,43,076) during the years (1956) registering a rise of (6.15)%. The increase is noticeable both in the cattle as well as buffalo population, the percentage increased in the case of cattles and bovines being (4.97) and (13.52) respectively. The figures also indicate a slight decline in (1956), in the number of breeding bulls, other cows over three years and in the young stock amongst the cattles and in the number of other male buffaloes over three years of age and in the breeding she-buffaloes also.

### 5.1. Animal Husbandry and other Veterinery services.

Animal husbandry work is looked after by the District Animal Husbandry Officer assisted by suitable staff. There were five veterinery Doctors in the year (1959) and also one full fledged Dispensary at Jintur and six other veterinery dispensaries and four Veterinery Hospitales at the end of March (1959). In addition to this there were also seven rural veterinery dispensaries in the District. These dispensaries have treated (20,153) cattles during the year (1957-58) and (35,586) cattles during the year (1958-59) as out-door cases. Mass inoculation for prevention of cattle diseases are undertaken by this District department and also by certain Block Extension officers immunes the cattles against certain deadly diseases like "Block quarter"

and "haemorrhagic Septicaemia". There was a total mortality of (171) heads of cattles in this District during the year (1958-59) due to all diseases and corresponding figure in (1957-58) was (358) cattles.

In addition to these preventive and curative measures the programme of the development of livestock lays considerable emphasis on improving the cattle wealth by selective breeding and rearing. Artificial insemination has been found to be an effective measure in expanding the coverage of select strain of pedigree bulls.

Poultry farming has also been providing gainful employment through the efforts of different development blocks and is thus resulting in increase of egg supplies due to introduction of pedigree birds. Poultry extension centres are thus proving helpful in increasing the quantity of poultry.

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## 6. E D U C A T I O N.

Free Primary-education has been in force in this District since (1922)A.D. in accordance with the educational policy of the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad and mother tongue is the medium of instruction in all Primary schools. The curriculum of primary education was revised so as to suit the needs of urban and rural parts of the District.

### 6.1. Higher education:-

There is a full fledged Agricultural college and also an Agricultural school in this District.

The Agricultural college had during the year (1957-58) (46) pupils on roll and (77) pupils during the year (1958-59). There were six Lecturers in addition to the Principal and six Laboratory Assistants in (1957-58) and during (1958-59) there were eleven lecturers in addition to the Principal, five Instructors and six Laboratory Assistants.

### 6.2. Secondary education:

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The Osmania matriculation system that existed in the

former Hyderabad State was brought under the Board of Secondary Education constituted by the former Hyderabad Government, about a decade prior to States Reorganisation. The Secondary education up to Middle school stage is under the control of the Educational Inspector who is assisted by a Deputy Educational Inspector and eight Assistant Deputy Inspectors posted one each at eight taluqs of the District. The number of Secondary schools in the District was (19) comprising (16) High-schools and (3) Middle schools during the year (1957-58). One of the two Middle schools in Hingoli taluq was converted into High-school in the year (1958-59) and there were hence (17) High-schools and the two Middle schools in the District during the year (1958-59). There were (351) teachers and (8,246) pupils during the year (1957-58) and (352) teachers and (8,008) pupils in the year (1958-59), indicating that there was no substantial addition either to the number of schools or teachers or pupils from (1957-58) to (1958-59).

#### 6.3. Primary Education:- -----

There were (733) Primary schools in the District during the year (1957-58) whereas during the year (1958-59) there were as many as (902) Primary schools indicating a rise of (22.39)% over the number of Primary schools in the year (1957-58). During the year (1957-58) there were (1,414) teachers as against (1,675) teachers during the year (1958-59) indicating an increase of (15.99)%. The total number of pupils attending primary school during the year (1957-58) was (41,669), (33,413) boys and (8,256) girls, whereas in the year (1958-59) the corresponding figure was (49,024), (37,983) boys and (11,041) girls recording a rise of (17.65) percent. During the year (1957-58) out of a total number of (1,500) villages in this District as many as (864) villages or (57.51)%<sup>of villages</sup> were without schools.

#### 6.4. Special Schools:-

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(1957-58) and (5) in (1958-59) with (80) boys and (17) girls (1957-58) and (189) boys and (13) girls in (1958-59).

6.5. Adult Education:-

Adult education centres accounted for (7) institutions with (7) teachers and (156) men in (1957-58) whereas in (1958-59) there were (19) institutions, (13) teachers and (325) men attending there.

6.6. Literacy and Educational Standard<sup>s</sup>.

The percentage of literacy in this District according to the (1951) Census was (7.4) percent and there was only // one graduate per (10,000) of total population. There were for every (10,000) persons (533) persons who were mere literates, (142) persons with Primary standard, (44) persons who had completed Middle school, (15) Matriculates and only one Intermediate. This only shows utter back-wardness of the District in the sphere of education.

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7. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

7.1. Medical:

The State Government, the Local Bodies and the Village Panchayats are three main custodians of Public Health. The District Local Boards and the Municipalities look after public vaccination as well as public health measurers as their own obligatory duties. The Village Panchayats which are supposed to be entrusted with certain sanitary functions such as water supply, sanitation etc. have not so far played any commendable role what so ever in this District.

There is one Civil Hospital at Parbhani. It provides for treatment of various diseases and X-Ray treatment and has also a T.B.Clinic. There are in all (26) dispensaries at different taluq head quarters (12 Alopatic and 7 each Aurvedic and Unani) with (92) beds (51) for males and (41) for females. The total number of outdoor patients treated in all above dispensaries in the year (1957-58) was (7,02,370) and the corresponding figure in (1958-59) was (6,30,292) persons. The total number of indoor patients treated during the year (1957-58) was (3,142) and in the year (1958-59), it was (3,438) persons. Hingoli and Jintur taluqs have one Health Centre each. Each centre covers to the needs of an area covering an approximate population of (20,000) to (25,000) persons. These centres provide medical relief at the dispensary at its head quarters and has also two to four bed maternity wards admitting maternity cases from villages.

During the year (1957-58) there were in all (31) doctors working in both Hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the private practitioners) for total District population of (10,10,864) persons. Thus there was one doctor for every population of (32,608) persons in this District. This only discloses that the inadequate medical facilities existing in the District.

On the recommendation of the Technical Committee of T.B. Association of India one T.B.Clinic has been opened at Parbhani.

The Public Health Department has effectively controlled the outbreak of Cholera and Small pox in the District. During the year (1958-), (33,381) persons were innoculated for Cholera and (26,780) persons were vaccinated for small pox. Similarly during the year (1959), (1,39,705) persons were innoculated for Cholera and (16,185) persons were vaccinated for small pox.

During the year (1958) a total number of (3,60,409) patients were examined in the (13) dispensaries in the District and out of them (17,384) persons Or (4.8)% were found to be victims of Malaria. Similarly during the year (1959) a total number of (3,28,438) patients were examined and out of them (9,751) or (2.9)% were found to be victims of Malaria. The decrease in the incidence of Malaria during the year (1959) could be attributed to the all out efforts for the eradication of Malaria by measures like D.D.T. spraying in each and every village of the District. Malaria is on the verge of being eradicated due to these measures.

#### 7.2. Vital Statistics:-

Public Health measures could best be evaluated by the Yard-Stick of Vital Statistics which forms the basis of Public Health programmes. Birth and death rates are thus the health indices of a community. During the year (1959) the crude birth rate in this District stood at (15.50) per one thousand of population and the crude death rate at (8.56) per one thousand of population. These rates are perhaps indicative of faulty registration of births and deaths rather than any improved health conditions in this District of Parbhani.

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### 8. THE PURNA PROJECT

The river Purna rises in the hills of Aurangabad District and after winding a course of about (250) miles, it joins the Godavari a little below the Purna Railway Station. It drains a total area of (5,370) square miles. But for a small breached anicut in Kanned taluq of Aurangabad District, there is no other irrigation work on this river. A major length of the river stretches over the District of Parbhani which is often visited by scarcity conditions.

The project was first investigated in (1926) and certain schemes were formulated in (1934) and (1946) by the former Government of Hyderabad. Due to the pressing demands of the people of this District, a detailed project report was prepared in (1952-53) and submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission early in (1954). The project was inspected in June (1954) by the officers of the Central Water and Power Commission and after a detailed scrutiny it was recommended for approval in (1956). The project estimated at Rs. (581.76) lakhs was submitted to the Ex-Government of Hyderabad for sanction in September 1956 and it was transferred to the Ex-Government of Bombay due to States Reorganisation which accorded administrative sanction of Rs. (555) lakhs. The scope of project was re-examined and the revised and final irrigation scheme as now envisaged is estimated at Rs. (1,305) lakhs.

#### 3.1. Scope of the Project:-

The Purna project is an Irrigation cum- Hydro-electric Scheme. It comprises the following constructions:-

1) Construction of a reservoir at Yeldari village in Jintur taluq for a storage of (3400) M.Cft. and with an installed capacity of (15,000)K.W. of hydel-power generation.

2) Construction of a Diversion Dam of Sidheshwar village in Hingoli taluq downstream of Yeldari along the river course with head works for an irrigation Canal.

3) A (34) mile long irrigation canal taking off from the left flank of Sidheshwar Dam.

A net utilisation of (29,000)M.Cft. is contemplated and (5,200)K.W. of power will be generated at Yeldari Dam site. This station will supply power to the industrial centres at Nanded, Parbhani, Sailu, Basmathnagar, Jintur, Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Pathri.

The water released from power plant at Yeldari will be picked up at Sidheshwar Dam and will be diverted into an Irrigation Canal taking off from the left flank of Sidheshwar Dam. The (34) mile long Canal designed to carry (2,000) cusecs at the head will irrigate(1,52,000) acres out of gross command area of (2,93,000) acres.

TABLE: NO.(40):- The Cropping scheme will be as given below:-

Sr.No.	Name of the crop	Irrigable area in acres	Percentage.
1	2	3	4
1)	Sugar cane	19,000	12.50
2)	Other perennials	19,000	12.50
3)	Kharif Rice	15,200	10.00
4)	Kharif seasonal(Groundnut)	35,200	23.00
5)	Two seasonals (Cotton)	15,200	10.00
6)	Rabi seasonals	39,600	26.00
7)	Hot weather seasonals	5,000	5.00
	Total	1,52,000	100.00

8.2. The Programme:-

The estimated cost of the irrigation scheme is Rs. (1,305) lakhs and the period of construction for Sidheshwar Dam and Canal is three years and for Yeldari Dam/is four years. Irrigation could be commenced as per schedule from June (1961) and full development is anticipated by (1969-70).

8.3. The Cost of Project:-

The detailed cost of irrigation wing of the Project as as estimated is shown below:- (See table No. 41).....

TABLE: NO.(41):- The cost of Project---

Sr.No.	Particulars.	Cost in Rs. lakhs.
1	2	3
1)	Yeldari Dam	437.63
2)	Sidheshwar Dam	257.37
3)	Irrigation Canal	610.00
		-----
		Total Rs.1305.00
		-----
4)	Hydro Power -(15,000)K.W. installed capacity at Yeldari(excluding transmission lines)	Rs. 138.83 lakhs.

8.4. The Financial Forecast:-

The Financial returns consist of direct and indirect benefits. The indirect benefits are so varied and numerous that they are not generally susceptible to evaluation and would result in better health of the people due to adequate food supplies, social <sup>Prosperity</sup> and better standard of living.

The direct benefits have been assessed and based on 1) Revenue from the crops raised. 2) Betterment contribution from the developed area, which is assumed ~~(assessed)~~ out at Rs.(500) per acre for perennials and Rs.(150) per acre for seasonals. The interest on the net capital outlay is worked out at (4½)% on the rate of interest on treasury loans. The land assessment has been taken at Rs.(80) for fruit gardening and Rs. (120) for Sugarcane. The anticipated return based on the Revenue from the direct charges is (5.06)% considering only the irrigation aspect.

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9. FAMINE AND SCARCITY CONDITIONS.  
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Since the average rainfall in this District is (32)" and it is in no taluq below (25)", there have been no Scarcity affected areas in recent years in this District.

During the (19)th Century there were, of course, famine and Scarcity condition in this country as a whole and the District of Parbhani was no exception to remain outside the clutches of these famine and scarcity conditions all over.

Famine records of the past revealed that there was a severe famine in the year (1904)A.D. when Jawar was sold at the rate of (2) seers per rupee. Intensive distress was experienced due to droughts and Holkar raid and thousands perished due to failure of Kharif and Scarcity of drinking water. Such scarcity conditions once again prevailed in this District in (1813)A.D. Excessive rains and Cholera havoc enveloped the District into a severe famine and carrots were grown extensively under well water and the famine was called "Gajarkal" or Carrot famine. Fretful famine and scarcity conditions prevailed in this District in succession in (1825, 1830 and 1833)A.D. It is said that during (1833)A.D. /people had to live on leaves of tress.

The last of the country wide famines visited the District from the (5)th November, (1899) to (1)st December, (1900)A.D. During the years (1939, 1944, 1950 and 1952) scarcity conditions were apprehended but every time Copious late rains however dispelled the fears in the minds of the local populace.

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10. LAND REFORMS IN THE DISTRICT.  
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The Hyderabad Asami Shikmas Act (1945) was the starting point in the series of land reforms initiated by the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad. It offered fixity of tenures to all new tenures for next ten years to come and also empowered the Government to fix the maximum rates of rent. Subject to payment of lawful rent, a class of Protected tenants was declared and was granted permanency of tenure. The good intentions behind this act, however, lacked proper implementation as was revealed by the progress of this Act.

The next step forward in the series of land reform measures was the appointment of an Agrarian Reforms Committee in (1949). On the basis of the recommendations of this committee, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act was enacted in (1950). Improvement of the Status of tenants, limitation on the size of holdings, abolition of absentee landlords and preservation of land in the hands of genuine cultivators in pursuance of the policy of land to the tiller.

The drawbacks and loopholes of this Hyderabad Tenancy Agricultural Land Act enacted in (1950) were sought to be redressed by yet another piece of land legislation by the enactment of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Amendment Act of (1954). Its sole object was to further improve the status of the tenants and also to provide for the implementation of one and all the recommendations made by the Planning Commission on land policy. Some of the highlights of this amended legislation are the introduction of (1) "Family Holding" as a new yard-stick of administration of land reforms. (2) Reduction of rents. (3) Their fixation in terms of multiples of land Revenue. (4) Imposition of fresh registrations on resumption of personal cultivation. (5) Imposition of ceilings on the size of holdings for future acquisition of lands as well as on the existing holdings. (6) Sale of land in favour of tenants on easier

terms and assumption of management or acquisition by the State of surplus or inefficiently cultivated lands. The scope for exploitation by an absentee landlord was attempted to be reduced by laying restrictions on resumption of land for personal cultivation, by greater security to tenants and finally by reduction of rents. Thus cultivation through tenants is made unattractive for landlords. When his share of agricultural profits is reduced to the minimum, he has to take to personal cultivation or else sell the land to tenant. The act thus encourages merging of ownership with cultivation either by inducing the owner to personal cultivation or by permitting the tenant to acquire ownership on easy terms.

The procedure of voluntary purchase of land by Protected tenants did not proceed as briskly as was expected to proceed due to several counter acting factors. The Government, therefore, took special measures to accelerate the transfer of ownership to consolidate the position of protected tenants and the position of section (38)E were applied to this District with effect from (25-5-1957).

10.1. LAND REFORMS WORK IN PARBHANI DISTRICT:-

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The work of land reforms in this District consists of implementation of Section (37)A, (53)C and G of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural lands Act (1950). The under Section (37)A was inaugurated in this District on (12-3-1956) has been completed by confirming protected tenancy rights on (3,441) ordinary tenants who cultivated a total area of (7,579) acres and (32) Guntas. These protected tenants are in addition to (36,712) protected tenants of the year (1950) who were categorised as protected tenants of the year under section (34) to (37) of the tenancy Act (1950). The implementation of Section (38)E and (53)C and G began with effect from (25-5-1957) and is to be completed in the following different stages:-

10.2. Progress of village enquiry and field inspection work till the end of March(1959):-  
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So far field inspection in (1,587) villages in the



District has been completed and (1,937) persons in these villages have also been declared as new protected tenants under Section (37)A with an area of (38,938) acres and (9) Guntas. (10,040) protected tenants and new protected tenants have also been provisionally declared as owners under Section (37)A with an area of (1,20,643) acres and (3) Guntas.

10.3. Progress of work of issue of notices to surplus holders  
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till the end of March(1959):-

(1,121) notices were issued to surplus holders under Section (53)C, holding over and above the ceiling prescribed under Tenancy Act. No further progress of work under Section (53)C and G was made.

10.4. Progress of work done by Tribunals till the end of March 1959.:-

All the Tehsildars in eight taluqs and Special Tehsildars, Land Reforms appointed at Hingoli and Sailu function as Tribunals for cases under Section (37)A and (38)E of the Tenancy Act.

Under section (37)A a total number of objection petitions ever received out of which (55) have been disposed off. In all inspections (434) villages have been completed and (429) protected tenants have been declared finally with a total transferred area of (6,647) acres and (27) Guntas.

Under Section (38)E a total number of (4,207) objection petitions were received out of which (1,335) have been disposed off. In all inspection in (563) villages has been completed and (2,188) protected tenants have been declared finally with a total transferred area of (42,387) acres and (29) Guntas.

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11. CENSUS OF LAND HOLDINGS.

The former Government of Hyderabad had conducted a Census of Land Holdings in the year (1954-55). According to this Census Parbhani District had in all (1,39,787) Survey numbers. There are as many as (2,90,120) hissas in these (1,39,787) Survey numbers. The highest average number of hissas per survey number works out to (2.66) in the Local area comprising Chudawa Circle in Basmath taluq and the lowest average number of hissas, per survey number is (1.25) in Kalamnuri taluq. The number of ownership holdings was (1,43,238) comprising (1,04,531) holdings having all land under personal cultivation, (28,122) holdings having all land leased out, and (10,585) holdings partly under personal cultivation and partly leased out. The number of Non-residential owners was (31,028).

The Census also disclosed that there were (21,814) persons owning land in more than one village and they owned in all (5,35,097) acres of land. The average size of land owned by a person owning land in more than one village is highest in Partur taluq being (53.67) acres and it is the lowest in Gangakhed taluq when the corresponding average works out to (20.44) acres.

Local areas and the size of "Family Holding" for dry lands single crop, wet lands and double cropped wet lands determined for each of them are given below.

TABLE: NO:(42):- Size of Family Holdings.

District.	Taluq or part of taluq (Local area).	Size of Family Holdings.		
		Dry land	Single crop wet land.	Double cropped wet land.
1	2	3	4	5
PARBHANI.	Parbhani, Gangakhed, Pathri and Partur taluqs and Basmath, Hatta and Kurunda Circles of Basmath Taluq.	21	9	6

(see page on 70).

1	2	3	4	5
PARBHANI.	Jintur, Hingoli and Kalamnuri taluqs.	24	9	6
"	Chudawa Circle of Basmath taluq.	30	9	6

TABLE NO.:(43):- The number of ownership holdings classified according to size groups of area in converted dry acres in Parbhani District are given in the following table:-

Sr. No.	Size group (converted dry acres).	No. of ownership holdings in the group.	No. of bits.	Total area of the holdings in the group (converted dry out acres)	No. of ownership holdings having leased dry out land.	Area leased out (converted dry acres).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Up to 5 acres.	18,950	33,876	56,941	5,081	15,618
2.	5 to 15 acres.	46,873	1,11,668	452,246	12,623	1,10277
3.	15 to 25 acres.	26,894	78,476	519,076	6,968	1,13065
4.	25 to 100 acres.	34,986	1, 38,209	1514138	9,880	2,82975
5.	100 to 500 acres	1,792	15,603	262,850	935	75,401
6.	500 and over "	31	1,275	29,075	30	18.304
Total.		1,29,526	3,79,107	2834,326	35,522	6,16140

It appears that in the size group of (5) to (15) acres the number of ownership holdings is the highest being (46,873) acres and it is the lowest in the size group of (500) and over being only (31). The record largest number of ownership holdings is found in the size group of (25) to (100) acres with the highest total area of (15,14,138) acres in the group.

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12. FISHERIES.  
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The Godavari and the Purna wind their ways through the District thereby affording immense scope for organised development of Fisheries. In addition to these two rivers which are the two main sources of cultivable waters, there are some suitable tanks for this purpose.

Under the Second Five year Plan, the Government sanctioned the scheme for "Stocking of inland waters with carp fry" for all the five Districts of Marathwada. To operate this scheme more successfully it was divided into three parts from July (1957) onwards.

12.1. Progress of the work of survey of tanks during the year (1957-58) and (1958-59).:-  
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All the sheets of water for Pisciculture were surveyed to ascertain which of them could be suitable for stocking of the rapidly growing varieties of Carp fry imported from Calcutta. The details of survey are as under:-

TABLE: NO.(44):- Tanks surveyed and area of tanks.

Sr. No.	Name of taluq.	Name of tanks surveyed	Area of tanks	
			acres	Guntas.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jintur.	1) Danger tank, Dongergaon.	95	...05
		2) Shri. Devi tank, Bogaon.	64	...20
2.	Hingoli.	1) Rasala tank.	60	...00
		2) Jaleshwar tank.	40	...60
		3) Suryakant tank.	10	...00
		4) Harihar tank.	1	...00
		5) Pan tank.	10	...00
3.	Basmath.	1) Bade tank.	20	...00
		2) Chota tank.	3	...00
		3) Kowalgaon tank.	14	...07
Total			317	...32

During the year (1957-58) stocking of Carp fry in these tanks could not be done because the season for stocking was over before the above survey work was completed.

Moreover the tanks in the interior were found to be suitable and it was different to take the consignment of live fishes to these tanks with undergoing a risk of heavy fish mortality in their transit. Netting of fish by the department was nil during the year (1957-58) because no stocking of fish was done during that year. The local fisherman however brought the fishes from Natural stock of fish in several tanks.

On the whole, fishing in this District has a very bright future after the completion of Purna and other Minor irrigation projects.

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### 13. INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYMENT.

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The Northern portions of the District comprising the taluqs of Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Jintur are hilly and soil in these tracts is not very fertile. As against this the Southern portions are comparatively even and well watered by the Godavari and its tributaries. They are consequently better served by rails. The Southern Tahsils, therefore, possess the majority of the Cotton ginning and Pressing factories and Oil Mills of the District and also have a lion's share in the Cottage Industries in the District. All the important Urban units of the District and most of them are connected by the Godavari Railway line connecting Manmad with Hyderabad.

Parbhani District is very much Backward like all other Districts of Marathwada in so far as its industrialisation is concerned. Lack of power supply resources, easy means of communications have further stagnated the Industrial progress of this area in spite of its virgin Soil and other Natural resources. The Second Five Year Plan has been designed to make a fuller use of the material and man power resources of the country. It aims at rapid industrialisation with greater emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries.

In this District, in view of availability of Cotton, Oil seeds and Sugarcane, coupled with cheap power that would be available from the Purna project, there is an ample scope for private sectors to explore the possibilities of starting large and medium scale industries such as Cotton spinning Mills, Cotton cloth pressing Plants, Sugar factories, Oil mills etc. The District also affords prospects of starting leather factories.

The District has not a single heavy Industrial Establishment at present.

#### 13.1. FACTORIES:-

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The total number of factories registered under the

Factories Act during the year (1956-57) was (60) out of which (53) were actually found to be working . The average number of workers attending daily was (2,433) persons. During the year (1957-58) the total number of factories measured to (58) with an average number of (4,310) persons attending daily. During the year (1958-59) there were (50) factories with an average attendance of (3,380) persons daily.

During the year (1958-59) out of the (50) factories there were (16) Vegetable Oil Factories and the rest of the (34) factories were all Cotton Ginning and Pressing concerns. All these factories are on the Railway lines alone.

Out of the (50) Vegetable Oil factories and Ginning and Pressing factories employing an average (3,380) persons per day in this District, Pathri taluq comprising the towns of Manwath and Sailu had (16) or nearly one third of the total number of factories in the District, (920) persons working on an average per day. Parbhani taluq inclusive of Parbhani and Purna towns also had (13) factories with (1,200) persons on an average working in them daily. Hingoli taluq had nine factories with an average attendance of (900) persons per day. Partur taluq had five factories with (140) persons working per day on an average and Gangakhed taluq had four factories with (140) persons working per day on an average. Basmath taluq had only three factories and they employed on an average (70) persons per day.

TABLE: NO.(45):-The following table gives the taluq wise number of Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories for every (1,000) bales of Cotton produced in the taluq:-

Sr.No.	Taluq	No. of Ginning and Pressing factories per (1,000) bales of Cotton produced).
1	2	3
1)	Parbhani.	0.84
2)	Gangakhed.	0.46
3)	Pathri.	1.51
4)	Partur.	0.45
5)	Jintur.	
6)	Hingoli.	0.67
7)	Kalamnuri.	
8)	Basmath.	0.37
	Parbhani District.	0.52

75:-

to

It is interesting/note that Jintur and Kalamhuri taluqs<sup>\*</sup> which are important Cotton growing areas of this District have neither Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories nor any Vegetable Oil factory there. The absence of Railways and other suitable and easy means of communications there is one of the reasons for the absence of any factories in these two taluqs where there could be better projects for starting Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories and Vegetable Oil Mills.

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14. AD-HOC SURVEY OF SMALL AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

The Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay has been collecting information on the Socio-Economic characters of the Small and Cottage Industries in the former Bombay State through Sample surveys, since March 1957.

After the re-organisation of states, 1st November(1956) the work of this survey was extended to Marathwada areas and accordingly the following fifteen centres were covered in the Sample Census of Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Parbhani during the period from June (1957) to March (1958).

Table No.(46):- The names of the selected centres.

Sr.No.	Name of the selected centre.	Remarks.
1.	Parbhani	in Parbhani taluq.
2.	Pingli	.....Do.....
3 .	Manwath.	in Pathri taluq.
4.	Basmath	in Basmath taluq.
5.	Kurunda	.....Do.....
6.	Sendursane	.....Do.....
7.	Purjal	.....Do.....
8.	Jawala Bazar	.....Do.....
9.	Yerendeshwar	.....Do.....
10.	Katneshwar	.....Do.....
11.	Kalamnuri	in Kalamnuri taluq.
12.	Jawala Panchal	.....Do.....
13.	Nandapur.	.....Do.....
14.	Sonpeth	in Gangakhed.taluq..
15.	Jintur	in Jintur taluq.

The Sample survey of these fifteen centres was restricted to the Study of 1) Silver Industry 2)Metal Industry 3) Brick Industry 4) Tiles Industry and 5) Other Industry (Potleries). Since all the important centres in the District are covered under the census, the following results may be taken as representative of the working of the Industries

concerned in this District. The findings of Sample Survey are given below industry wise.

14.1. Silver Industry:-  
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A total number of (158) Silver establishments were enumerated in the above fifteen selected important centres in this District. None of these (158) establishments were found to be members of Co-operative societies and (152) of them were working prior to (1952) and these were only Six establishments coming into existence after (1952). Of the (158) Silver establishments, there were (96) "Independent" establishments, (12) were "Master" establishments, (4) were "working for wage basis" and (46) were "Independent and working on wage basis". "Independent establishments" purchase raw materials and manufacture the articles on their own and do not work under orders. "Master establishments" supply the raw materials to other establishments and get the finished product back after paying some wages to other establishments. "Establishments working on wage basis" usually work for Master establishments or directly for customers who supply raw materials.

The gross value of the Non-power operated tools of these (158) Silver establishments amounted to Rs.(24,102-00). In all (218) skilled and (18) Unskilled, family workers were employed in these (158) Silver Industries. Out of (218) skilled workers, (202) persons were unpaid family workers and the remaining (16) were hired workers. Similarly out of (18) unskilled workers, (15) were family workers and (3) were hired workers.

14.2. Metal Industry:-  
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A total number of (4) Metal Industries were recorded in the one selected centre and all of them were Non-power operated. Of these four establishments two were established after (1952) and the remaining two were established before (1952). All of them were "Independent" establishments. The number of persons employed in this District in this Industry was only (5) and all of them were unpaid family workers.

Three of them were skilled workers and the remaining two were unskilled workers.

14.3. Cottage Potteries:-  
-----

In a total of (17) centres, (85) establishments were enumerated out of which (47) were Brick establishments, (7) were tiles establishments, and (31) were other Potteries establishments, (45) establishments were in existence prior to (1952) and only two were established after (1952). None of them were again run on Co-operative basis. All the seven tiles establishments and (31) other Potteries establishments were existence prior to (1952) and none of them were members of Co-operative Societies. All the (85) establishments comprising the bricks, tiles and other Potteries were "Independent" establishments.

Out of the (47) forty seven brick establishments (46) owned <sup>1</sup> kilns and one did not own a kiln. The (7) tiles and (31) other Potteries establishments had all their own kilns. The gross value of tools in bricks Industry was Rs. (5,199-00) in tiles industry it was Rs. (366-00) and in other potteries industries it was Rs. (1,298-00).

The Brick Industry employed (234) persons of whom (131) were unpaid family workers and (103) were hired. The tiles Industry employed (17) persons and all of them were unpaid family workers. Other Potteries establishments employed (87) persons all of whom were unpaid family workers.

The survey has clearly indicated that the Silver and other Metal Industries are devoid of use of power in this District whereas these industries in Kolhapur, Poona, South Satara and North Satara have taken to use of power which accounts for their prosperity. The industry also suffers from acute financial anemia resulting in lack of capital and tools and equipments as is disclosed from the facts that the price of the most of the tools used ranges between Rs. (1 to 100). The finished products of this industry thereby suffers in the quality and finish of the article produced.

The five industries surveyed were also found to be out side fold of the Co-operative movement in this District and the majority of the owners of the establishments have yet to become co-operative minded. These are the main reasons accounting for the Backwardness of the Cottage and Small Industries in this District.

14.4. Census of State Government employees in Parbhani District as on 1st July (1958).:-

Table No.(47):-There were in all (4,991) State Government employees working in this District as on 1st July(1958.) Their pay range wise breakup is as follow:-

Sr. No.	Pay range Rs.--	No. of employees.
1	2	3
1	0-----25	507
2	26----- 50	2,092
3	51----- 100	1,664
4	101----- 150	223
5	151----- 200	53
6	201----- 250	33
7	251----- 300	25
8	301----- 350	11
9	351----- 400	6
10	401----- 500	15
11	501----- 750	5
12	751-----1000	1
13	1001----- 1500	1

The pay range of Rs(0--25) and Rs.(26-50) mostly comprise class IV employees and Police Constabulary, the range Rs. (51---100) comprise mostly clerical staff and the range of Rs.(101---200) comprise mostly of Awal karkuhs. The pay range of Rs.(201 to 1500) comprises mostly of class I and Class II officers like heads of different district offices, the Tahsildars, Dy. Collectors, D.S.P. and the District Collector.

The breakup of (4,991) Government employees classwise as follows:-

Table No.(48):- Breakup of the Govt. employees

Sr. Dist- No. rict.	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		
	Married	Unmarr-ied	Marr-ied	Unma-rried	Married	Unma-rried	Marr-ied	Unma-rried.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Parbhani	10	2	73	2	3,305	546	850	203	

## 15. CO-OPERATION.

During the first five year Plan largely on the initiative of the Reserve Bank of India, several important steps were taken to reorganise Co-operative movement with special reference to Agricultural Credit. The Co-operative movement in this District includes Primary Agricultural Credit and Non-Credit societies, Primary non-agricultural credit and non credit societies and Central banks and Land Mortgage Bank. The details regarding their number, membership and working capital are as follows:-

Table No. (49):-

Sr. No.	Type	No. of Societies.	Membership	Working Capital.	
1.	Central Banks and Banking Unions	1957-58	1	604	22,58,764
2.	Central Non-credit Societies.	1953-59	1	653	32,09,472
3.	Primary Agricultural credit Societies.	1957-58 1958-59	914 1,006	37,987 45,302	31,30,919 45,54,052
4.	Primary Non Agricultural credit societies.	1957-58 1958-59	10 10	1,089 1,098	83,613 84,413
5.	Primary Agricultural non credit societies.	1957-58 1958-59	12 11	4,843 4,449	9,16,071 9,73,180
6.	Primary non agricultural non credit societies.	1957-58 1958-59	52 69	4,965 5,200	6,75,663 10,66,656
Total		1957-58 1958-59	989 1,097	49,438 56,702	70,65,036 98,87,773

It will be seen that during the year (1958-59) the total number of societies of all categories registered an increase of (11.03)% over the number of societies in the year (1957-58) as against the corresponding increase of (5.9)% in the year (1957-58) over the number of societies in the year (1956-57). Similarly the total number of members of all these societies showed an increase of (6.96)% over the membership in the year (1957-58) as compared with the corresponding increase of (2.9)% in the year (1957-58) over the membership

of these societies in the year (1956-57). The working capital of the societies in the year (1958-59) recorded an increase of ( )% over the corresponding increase of ( )% in the year (1957-58).

In accordance with the changes and modifications required to be brought about in the phases of Co-operative movement in this District, the years (1957-58) and (1958-59) witnessed repaid conversions of credit societies with unlimited liabilities into Multipurpose societies of limited liability and the organisation of Co-operative units to cover villages and agricultural population of the District on a more extensive scale than before. During the year (1958-59) there were (1097) Co-operative societies of all description and during the year (1957-58) the corresponding figure was (989).

Table No.(50):- The breakup of these (1097) societies by the types of societies during the year (1958-59) was as follows:-

Sr.No.	Type of Societies.	No. of Societies in	
		1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4
1)	Central Co-operative Bank	1	1
2)	Agricultural Credit Societies	551	243
3)	P. L. M. S.	1	1
4)	Grain Banks	362	359
5)	Small size M. P.	-	377
6)	Large size societies /	-	26
7)	Urban Banks /	4	4
8)	Salary earners societies	6	6
9)	Fruit Societies	1	-
10)	T. A. C. A.	8	1
11)	Cotton sales society	1	-
12)	Sales Society	1	1
13)	M. P. (Non-Agri)	1	1
14)	Better living societies	15	5
15)	Health Society	1	-
16)	Motor transport society	1	1
17)	Gorakshan	1	1
18)	Housing Societies	4	4
19)	Weavers societies	3	6
20)	Wool Society	1	-
21)	Industrial Societies	26	43
22)	Marketing	-	8
23)	Supervising Unions	-	8
24)	District Co-operative Board	-	1
TOTAL		989	1,097

Out of the above (1097) Co-operative societies of all descriptions functioning during the year (1958-59) there were (1,006) Primary Agricultural Credit societies with

total membership of (45,302) persons.

During the first quarter of the year (1958-59) emphasis was laid on the organisation of large size M. P. Societies and (26) such units were organised along with (377) small size M. P. Societies. Most of the T.A.C.As have also been converted into taluq Marketing societies in addition to setting up of Supervising Unions and District Co-operative Board. The total number of industrial co-operatives was (30) in the year (1957-58) and during the year (1958-59), the corresponding figure was (49).

15.1. Agricultural Credit Societies:-

As could be very well expected in a District where (84.7)% of the total population resides in rural areas and depend on agriculture, the agricultural credit societies occupy a leading position forming (91.70)% of the total number of societies of all descriptions. These societies covered (951) villages till the end of the year (1958-59) with a total population of (2,21,380) persons.

Table No.(51):-The following table gives the total number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, their membership and their working capital:-

Year	No. of Primary Agricultural Credit societies.	No. of members	working capital
1	2	3	4
1957-58	914	37,987	31,30,919
1958-59	1,006	45,302	45,54,052

The total strength of Primary agricultural Credit societies during the years (1957-58) was (914) as against (1,006) in the year (1958-59), showing an increase of (9.52) percent. Membership of these societies also registered an increase of (19.26)% and working capital increased by (45.45) percent in the year (1958-59).

All the Primary Agricultural Credit societies are financed through the District Central Co-operative Bank, Parbhani, which has its branches in five taluqs. During the year

(1958-59) the Government has contributed two lakhs of rupees towards the Share capital of this bank which amounts to rupees (5,90,050) as against Rs.(3,07,722) in the year (1957-58).

15.2. Non-Agricultural credit societies and agricultural non -  
 -----  
 Credit societies:-  
 -----

There were (10) non-agricultural non credit societies in the years (1957-58) and (1958-59) also with a membership of (1,089) and (1,098) respectively. Similarly, there were (12) Primary Agricultural non Credit Societies in the year (1957-58) and (11) in the year (1958-59). Their membership was (4,843) and (4,449) respectively. These Primary non-agricultural and Primary agricultural non credit societies have however, not been able to achieve much progress. The Primary non agricultural non credit societies membership (69) in the year (1958-59) and (52) in the year (1957-58) have made some progress and they are inclusive of industrial co-operatives discussed else where under the topic of industries in this District.

15.3. Progress of Co-operative movement in Urban areas:-  
 -----

Co-operative urban banks, Large size Multipurpose societies and Housing Societies play an important part in urban areas in affording financial aid to the people. In the year (1958-59) the following urban societies functioned:-  
 Table No. (52):-

Sr. No.	Name of the Urban society	Number.
1)	Co-operative Central Bank and Co-operative Urban Banks.	5
2)	Co-operative Housing Societies	4
3)	M. P. Societies..	26

The percentages of over dues were as high as (85) in the year (1957-58) and (87) in the year (1958-59). Due to non-availability of additional finances from the co-operative Central Bank and the poor condition of recoveries, these co-operative urban banks are in financially hard hit at present.



The four Co-operative Housing Societies functioning during the years(1957-58) and (1958-59) have constructed (18) tenaments and (35) more are under construction. A sum of Rs. (92,220) is held as loan payable to Government under low income group housing scheme in the year (1958-59). These four Housing societies have in all (160) members in (1958-59) with working a capital of Rs. (1,30,723) and Rs. (32,342) as owned funds.

Co-operative Grain Banks were organised at the instance by the Government during the period of Control of food grains and introduction of levy system. These Grain banks have not made much progress.

15.4. The Central Co-operative Bank.

Table No. (53):- The following table gives the comparative Progress and financial position of the Central/ co-operative Bank:-

Sr. No.	Particulars	1957-58	1958-59
1)	No. of banks	1	1
2)	No. of members		
	-----		
a)	Individuals	59	46
b)	Societies	545	607
3)	Paid up share capital	3,07,722	5,90,050
4)	Reserve and other funds	1,94,400	91,000
5)	Deposits	8,49,821	13,97,909
6)	Borrowings		
	-----		
a)	State Co-operative Bank	5,50,000	-
b)	Reserve Bank of India	-	9,25,000
c)	Other sources	-	-
d)	Government	50,000	65,000
7)	Working capital	22,58,764	32,09,472
8)	Debentives	-	-
9)	Cash in hand	4,14,838	9,20,702
10)	Investments		
	-----		
a)	In Government and other trustee securities	67,915	65,886
b)	Land and buildings	43,308	-
c)	others	1,45,428	63,242
11)	Percentage of cash in hand to deposits.	48.81	65.86

(table No.53 Conti:)	1957-58	1958-59
12) Percentage of investment to deposits	30.20	9.59
13) Loans advanced		
-----		
a) Individuals	423	-
b) Societies	14,78,021	18,55,312
14) Recoveries		
-----		
a) Individuals	-	-
b) Societies	7,13,389	11,78,408
15) Loans outstanding		
-----		
a) Individuals	4,793	393
b) Societies	11,96537	18,87,771
16) Percentage of loans outstanding to working capital	53.18	58.83
17) Percentage of loans outstanding to deposits	141.36	134.96
18) Over-dues	2,39,263	4,03,474
19) Percentage of overdues	19.9	21.4
20) Cost of management	14,222	58,344
21) Percentage of cost management	0.61	1.81
22) Profits	6,653	-
23) Losses	-	23,786

-----

The supply of agricultural finance is the main function of this bank. The increase of Rs.(2,82,328=00) in the share capital during the year (1958-59) over the amount of share capital in the year( 1957-58) and the increase of Rs.(5,48,088=00) in the deposits during the year (1958-59) over the amount of deposits in the year(1957-58) guarantees the financial soundness of the bank. The banks borrowings during the year (1958-59) where Rs.(3,90,000=00) more than in (1957-58). Net loss sustained by the bank is of Rs.(23,785=67).

#### 15.5. Primary Land Mortgage Bank:

Only one Land mortgage bank is operating in the entire District with a membership of (1,026) persons as against ( 499 ) persons during the year ( 1957-58 ).The share capital in the year(1958-59) increased to Rs(26,291) which stood at Rs.(13528=00) in the year(1957-58).

(231) loan applications were received for Rs.(472300) in the year (1958-59) as against (70) loan applications for Rs. (1,39,200) in the year (1957-58) under the long term finances Rs.(2,30,050) were advanced to individuals and recoveries effected were (2,857-00) during the year (1958-59). The net profit of Rs.(1,597-00) was derived in the year (1958-59) as against of Rs.(428-00) during the year (1957-58).

15.6. Industrial Co-operation:-

The Industrial Co-operation have made same progress in this District during the last two years.

Table No.(54):-The strength, membership and financial position of each of the important categories of Industrial Co-operation in the following table.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	S O C I E T I E S O F-						Miscellaneous
		Weavers	Oilmen	Tanner	Cobbler			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1) No. of Societies.	1957.58	4	6	5	2	13		
	1958.59	6	9	6	4	24		
2) Membership	1957.58	2885	145	110	90	237		
	1958.59	2935	246	123	114	377		
3) Share Capital Rs.(000)	1957.58	75	8	5	1	13		
	1958.59	84	12	5	2	19		
4) Revenue fund Rs.(000)	1957-58	54	2	4	-	17		
	1958.59	62	1	4	-	17		
5) Govt. loans Rs.(000)	1957.58	69	9	10	6	52		
	1958.59	65	41	22	7	69		
6) Subsidies Rs.(000)	1957-58	52	NA.	NA.	-	-		
	1958.59	26	12	9	-	2		
7) Production Rs.(000)	1957.58	283	NA.	1	-	11		
	1958.59	215	98	9	-	19		
8) Sales Rs.(000)	1957.58	507	97	1	4	48		
	1958.59	314	154	7	4	58		
9) Profits Rs.(000)	1957.58	10	1	-	-	-		
	1958.59	5	4	1	-	-		
10) Losses Rs.(000)	1957.58	5	1	1	-	7		
	1958.59	6	-	-	-	9		
11) Rebates Rs.(000)	1957.58	52	NA.	-	-	-		
	1958.59	26	12	9	-	2		

NA=Not available

There were in all(49) Industrial Co-operatives with membership of (3,765) and a share capital of (1,21,000). F

During the year (1957-58) there were (30) Industrial Co-operatives with<sup>a</sup> membership of (3,467) persons and a share capital of Rs.(1,01,000). The weaver's industrial co-operatives have not made further progress during the year (1958-59) as compared to their attainments in the year (1957-58). There was an increase in the membership of Societies by (2) in the year (1958-59) but there was no commensurate increase in share capital, Revenue fund, subsidies and production. The Government loan during the year (1958-59) was Rs.(65,000) thousand whereas during the preceding year it was Rs.(69,000). During the year (1958-59) there was a fall<sup>in the</sup> value of production from Rs.(283000) in (1957-58) to rs.(215000) in the year (1958-59). Sales and profits also like were dwindled in (1958-59) and whereas some societies made profit of Rs.(5000) during (1958)& 1959, the excess were unvoled in losses to the true of Rs6000.

/ The <sup>0</sup>ilmen's industrial co-operatives were however more prosperous during the year (1958-59) as compared to their position in (1957-58). Their number, membership, share capital Govt. loan, sales and profits increased by leaps and bounds. The losses of certain societies amounted to only Rs.(88). The Tanners and the Cobblers industrial co-operatives and other miscallaneous co-operatives have also progressed well during the year (1958-59) as compared to their position in (1957-58). On the whole the membership of all these categories of Industrial Co-operatives is very limited. The tanners co-operative Govt. Rs.(22000) as Govt. loan as compared to Rs.(10,000) in 1957-58). There is much scope for envollment. As long as membership does not increase substantively, there is bound to be a very limited future for these Co-operatives.

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## 16. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development programme launched in the year (1952) during the First Five Year Plan expresses the hopes and aspirations of the people of India. It is thoroughly Indian in its concepts, Background and operations. Its roots go deep into Indian culture and it should be viewed in its historical, physical and cultural environment. The basic idea of the programme is to help the villagers to help themselves in the attainment of higher standard of living and to improve their well-being through both Economic as well as Social development of villages. The programme seeks to increase the efficiency of Agricultural production, to provide additional educational facilities, to effect improvement in health and rural sanitation, to expand production of goods and services at the local level to cater to local needs and finally to promote Cottage Industries. The programme of Community Development was later on broadened in its application under the name of National Extension service. Primarily the objectives of both the programmes are one and the same and both of them seek to bring about a transformation in to Economic and Social life of the villages in which every family in the village is encouraged to participate. The only difference between these two programmes is that in the Community projects, the work programme is more comprehensive and the development blocks which have received careful attention and nursing through the National Extension stage were subsequently included in Community programme, to pass through a more intensive phase.

Till (1958) the programme, the programme was divided into three phases viz: National Extension stage, Community Development stage and the post Intensive stage. In the N.E.S. Stage, a basic extension organisation was provided for with a minimum financial provision of Rs. (4) lakhs. Blocks with commendable work were liken up for intensive development over a period of three years with a financial provision

of Rs.(8) lakhs for different intensive programmes. On the completion of Community Development stage, the block was allowed to enter the post of Intensive stage with a permanent basic extension service Organisation.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, the Government of India abolished with effect from 1st April (1958) the existing pattern of N.E.S. stage, Intensive Development stage and the P. I. stage and classified all blocks into two broad categories Viz. Stage-1 blocks and stage-11 blocks. Stage-1 blocks operate for five years from the date of its inauguration with a budget of Rs.(12) lakhs. Stage-1 blocks are converted into stage-11 blocks and stage-11 blocks operate for a period of another five years from the date of conversion of stage-1 into stage-11 block with an additional grant of Rs. (5) lakhs for five years..

The Community Development programme was inaugurated in Parbhani District in (1954).  
Table No. (55):- The following table gives the physical achievements of all the blocks under selected items of activities till the end of the Year (1958-59):-

Sr. No.	Items	Physical achievement till the end of-----	
		1957-58	1958-59.
1	2	3	4
=====			
/ AGRICULTURE			
1)	Improved seeds distributed (Mds.)	5,071	5,855
2)	Fertilizers distributed (Mds.)	4,001	4,326
3)	Compost pits dug (No.)	4,580	4,963
4)	Additional area irrigated (Acres)	276	1288
(conti: on page 90).			

(continued statement No. 55).

1	2	3	4
5) Area reclaimed	(Acres)	185	185
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			
6) Bulls castrated	(No.)	1,887	2,521
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION			
7) Drinking water wells constructed	(No.)	47	49
8) Latrines constructed	(No.)	149	160
9) Soakage pits constructed	(No.)	3,661	3,865
EDUCATION			
10) Youths' club started	(No.)	52	77
11) Farmer's Union started	(No.)	11	36
12) Mahila Samities started	(No.)	11	15
13) Adult education centres started	(No.)	101	132
14) No. of adults made Literate	(No.)	578	753
COMMUNICATIONS			
15) Kaccha roads constructed	(Furlongs)	140	140
16) Peoples contribution	(Rs. '000)	75	137
17) Government Expenditure	(Rs. '000)	588	1,485

PART - II.

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

P A R B H A N I DISTRICT..

1953-59.

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STATEMENT NO: 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION BY TALUQS IN PARBHANI DISTRICT ACCORDING TO (1951) CENSUS.

Particulars.	N A M E O F T A L U Q S.									District total.
	Parbhani.	Gangakhed.	Pathri.	Partur.	Jintur.	Hingoli.	Kalamnuri.	Basmath.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11. Area in Sq. Miles.	546.56	630.40	618.24	588.15	668.80	729.60	583.04	481.92	4,854.50	
2. Head Quarters.	Parbhani.	Gangakhed	Pathri.	Partur.	Jintur.	Hingoli.	Kalamnuri.	Basmath.	Parbhani.	
3. Population of the Head Quarter.	33,446	9,568	8,267	9,429	7,595	21,214	7,193	15,359	1,12,071	
4. No. of Villages.	165	178	159	180	218	214	194	192	1,500	
5. Other Towns.										
i) Name.	Purna	Sonpeth	i. Sailu						4	
ii) Population.	9,163	4,585	12,819.						42,251.	
			ii. Manwath.							
			15,684.							
6. Total Population	Males. 76,118	73,901	72,020	54,199	54,912	64,279	54,389	60,749	5,10,567.	
	Females. 73,905	71,783	70,252	53,188	53,585	63,000	54,450	60,134	5,00,297.	
of the taluka.	Persons 1,50,023	1,45,684	1,42,272	1,07,387	1,08,497	127,279	1,08,839	120,883	10,10,864.	
7. Urban Population.	Males. 22,076	7,100	18,672	4,759	3,866	10,967	3,584	7,818	78,842.	
	Females. 20,533	7,053	18,098	4,670	3,729	10,247	3,609	7,541	75,480.	
	Persons. 42,609	14,153	36,770	9,429	7,595	21,214	7,193	15,359	1,54,322.	
8. R U R A L POPULATION.	Males. 54,042	66,801	53,348	49,440	51,046	53,312	50,805	52,931	4,31,725.	
	Females 53,372	64,730	52,154	49,518	49,856	52,753	50,841	52,593	4,24,817.	
	Persons 1,07,414	1,31,531	1,05,502	97,958	1,00,901	106,065	1,01,646	105,524	856,542	

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Source:- Parbhani District Census Hand-Book, 1951.

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STATEMENT NO: 2.

Statement showing the distribution of the Population of Parbhani District according to Livelihood Classes (1951 Census)

Livelihood Classes.	N A M E O F T A L U K A S.									
	Parbhani	Gangakhed	Pathri.	Partur	Jintur	Hingoli.	Kalamnuri.	Basmath.	Dist.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>AGRICULTURE:</b>	RURAL	91,664	1,16,208	91,510	84,778	88,572	92,941	91,375	89,780	7,46,826
	URBAN	6,279	4,252	8,727	3,183	1,542	3,458	3,085	2,617	33,143
	TOTAL	97,943	1,20,460	1,00,237	87,959	90,114	96,399	94,460	92,397	7,79,969
1. Cultivators of land wholly and mainly owned and their dependants.	RURAL	47,154	66,028	45,744	43,171	51,544	50,446	51,825	66,923	4,12,835
	URBAN	2,556	1,903	2,705	1,283	366	1,521	848	1,056	12,738
	TOTAL	49,710	67,931	48,449	44,454	52,410	51,967	52,673	57,979	4,25,573
2. Cultivators of land wholly and mainly unowned and their dependants.	RURAL	5,918	5,291	5,391	6,908	5,886	11,994	13,211	6026	60,625
	URBAN	472	510	1,187	209	91	337	501	472	3,779
	TOTAL	6,390	5,801	6,578	7,117	5,977	12,331	13,712	6,498	64,404
3. Cultivating Labourers.	RURAL	33,073	41,255	37,627	31,024	28,968	24,706	23,723	23,414	2,43,799
	URBAN	2,884	1,527	3,391	1,397	395	1,038	807	386	12,875
	TOTAL	35,957	42,782	41,518	32,421	29,363	25,794	24,530	24,300	2,56,665
4. Non-Cultivating owners of land, agriculture rent receivers and their dependants.	RURAL	5,519	3,634	2,743	3,673	2,174	5,795	2,616	3,417	29,576
	URBAN	367	312	944	294	190	512	929	203	3,751
	TOTAL	5,886	3,946	3,692	3,967	2,364	6,307	3,545	3,620	33,327
<b>NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.</b>	RURAL	15,750	15,323	13,992	13,182	12,330	13,124	10,271	15,744	1,09,716
	URBAN	36,330	9,901	28,043	6,246	6,053	17,756	4,108	12,742	1,21,179
	TOTAL	52,080	25,224	42,035	19,428	18,383	30,880	14,379	28,486	2,30,895

Continued on page..3)

## STATEMENT NO: 2.(Contd.)

Livelihood Classes.		N A M E O F T A L U Q S								
		Parbhani	Gangakhed	Pathri	Partur	Jintur	Hingoli	Kalamnuri	Basmath	District Total.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Production other than Cultivation.	RURAL	5,335	5,299	4,011	4,226	3,069	3,775	3,820	5,348	34,883
	URBAN	5,275	2,152	8,992	1,662	642	4,232	846	5,701	29,502
	TOTAL	10,610	7,451	13,003	5,888	3,711	8,007	4,666	11,049	64,385
6. Commerce.	RURAL	1,752	2,204	1,476	2,664	1,694	1,936	1,468	2,261	15,455
	URBAN	8,474	3,105	7,489	2,021	1,201	5,353	1,068	2,987	31,698
	TOTAL	10,226	5,309	8,965	4,685	2,895	7,289	2,536	5,248	47,153
7. Transport.	RURAL	596	105	187	306	8	188	315	273	1,978
	URBAN	3,374	337	1,655	329	122	882	30	321	7,053
	TOTAL	3,970	442	1,842	635	130	1,070	345	597	9,031
8. Other services and miscellaneous sources.	RURAL	8,067	7,715	8,318	5,986	7,559	7,225	4,668	7,862	57,400
	URBAN	19,207	4,307	9,907	2,234	4,088	7,289	2,164	3,730	52,926
	TOTAL	27,274	12,022	18,225	8,220	11,647	14,514	6,832	11,592	1,10,326

Source: - Census of India, Hyderabad State, District Census Hand Book, Parbhani.

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(3)

## STATEMENT NO: (3)

Statement showing the Tractwise Distribution of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes population of Parbhani District.  
(According to 1951 Census).

T R A C T.	Scheduled Castes- Inclusive of persons returned as Harijans & Dhers.			Scheduled Tribes.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DISTRICT:- Total	1,90,805	95,095	95,710	25,505	12,853	12,652
Rural	1,76,863	88,240	88,623	25,496	12,845	12,651
Urban	13,942	6,855	7,087	9	8	1
Parbhani Tahsil Rural:-	20,976	10,479	10,497	48	27	21
Gangakhed Tahsil Rural:-	23,390	11,789	11,601	5	3	2
Pathri and Partur Tahsil Rural:-	40,258	20,104	20,154	949	488	461
Jintur Tahsil Rural:-	19,215	9,648	9,567	3,983	1,968	2,015
Hingoli Tahsil Rural:-	25,653	12,745	12,908	4,709	2,345	2,364
Kalamuri Tahsil Rural:-	23,286	11,551	11,735	12584	6,391	6,193
Basmath Tahsil Rural:-	24,085	11,924	12,161	3,218	1,623	1,595
Parbhani Dist: All Urban areas:-	13,942	6,855	7,087	9	8	1

Source:- District Census Hand Book Of Parbhani District 1951.

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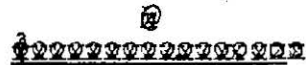
## STATEMENT NO: 4.

Statement showing Literacy by Tracts in Parbhani district according to 1951 Census.

T R A C T.	N U M B E R O F L I T E R A T E S.			P E R C E N T A G E O F L I T E R A C Y		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DISTRICT:- Total	69,846	9,345	75,151	12.90	1.90	7.40
Rural	39,815	3,034	42,849	9.22	0.71	4.00
Urban	25,991	6,311	32,302	33.21	8.36	20.97
Parbhani Tahsil Rural:-	5,394	387	5,781	9.98	0.71	5.38
Gangakhed Tahsil Rural:-	5,184	205	5,389	7.76	0.31	4.11
Pathri and Partur Tahsil Rural:-	9,054	607	9,661	8.81	0.60	4.74
Jintur Tahsil Rural.	3,766	394	4,160	7.38	0.79	4.16
Hingoli Tahsil Rural:-	6,367	583	6,950	12.00	1.15	6.55
Kalamnuri Tahsil Rural:-	4,813	432	5,245	9.47	0.85	5.18
Basmath Tahsil Rural:-	5,237	426	5,663	9.39	0.80	5.37
Parbhani District:- All other Urban areas:-	25,991	6,311	32,302	---	--	----

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Source:- Parbhani district Census Hand Book 1951.



## STATEMENT NO: 5.

Classification of Area in each Taluq of Parbhani District during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Name of the Taluq.	Total Geographical area.		Forests.		Barren & Unculturable land.		Land put to Non-Agricultural uses.		Culturable waste.	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59.
1. Parbhani.	3,57,152	3,57,152	-	-	4,991	4,999	10,031	10,031	2,851	3,851
2. Gangakhed.	3,98,673	3,98,673	-	-	9,650	9,650	8,685	8,685	9,516	8,440
3. Pathri.	3,95,424	3,95,424	-	-	2,934	2,934	10,573	10,573	1,518	1,518
4. Partur.	3,78,392	3,78,392	62	62	9,166	5,048	5,729	7,486	1,173	1,405
5. Jintur	4,13,933	4,13,933	25,503	25,503	2,885	2,335	13,963	13,963	-	-
6. Hingoli	4,60,560	4,60,560	13,306	25,398	1,759	3,324	16,460	5,020	2,355	8,509
7. Kalamnuri.	3,56,758	3,56,758	13,479	7,332	5,731	11,190	5,018	5,163	15,686	1,965
3. Basmath.	3,28,786	3,28,786	9,002	9,002	1,538	2,538	8,509	8,509	1,523	2,523
Dist: Total.	30,89,683/3089,683	30,89,683/3089,683	63,352	67,797	38,654	42,568	78,973	69,440	34,622	28,211

Source:- Season and Crop Report 1958-59.

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(Continued on page ....7)

(Continued statement No.5).

Name of the Year. Talug.	Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands.	Lands under Miscellane- ous crops and grooves not in- cluded in the area sown.	Current fallows	Other fallows	Net area sown.	Area sown more than once.	Total cropped area.
Parbhani. 1957-58	4,937	1,538	71,901	-	2,60,903	-	2,60,903
1958-59	4,937	2,115	58,614	-	2,72,605	-	2,72,605
Gangakhed. 1957-58	10858	5,213	94,318	-	2,60,433	18,347	2,78,780
1958-59	10,858	4,213	12,162	33,433	2,61,227	18,233	2,79,460
Pathri. 1957-58.	4,151	27	47,346	-	3,23,875	-	3,28,875
1958-59	4,151	27	48,717	-	3,27,499	-	3,27,499
Partur. 1957-58	7,985	530	54,654	1,562	2,97,481	20932	3,18,413
1958-59	9,850	731	98,859	1,562	2,53,389	26,641	2,80,030
Jintur. 1957-58	28,758	7,994	74,229	-	2,60,601	10,058	2,70,659
1958-59	28,758	7,994	54,104	969	2,79,757	19,275	2,99,032
Hingoli. 1957-58	27,691	1,410	93,452	13,920	2,38,207	7,483	2,95,690
1958-59	23,146	299	1,07,126	5,953	2,81,785	6,133	2,87,918
Kalamhuri. 1957-58	22,307	-	70,994	-	2,23,541	3,031	2,26,572
1958-59	23,993	814	72,558	2,570	2,30,673	31,415	2,62,088
Basmath. 1957-58	1614	1,926	8,856	229	2,95,589	2,571	2,98,160
1958-59	1,614	23,445	33,053	229	2,48,864	10,270	2,59,138

(Conti.)

(Statement No.5 continued from page 7).

Name of the Taluq.	Year.	Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands.	Lands under miscellaneous tress crops and grooves not included in area sown.	Current fallows	Other fallows.	Net area sown.	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area.
District	1957-58	1,08,301	8,688	5,15,752	15,711	22,15,630	62,422	22,78,052
Total.	1958-59	1,07,307	39,638	4,84,198	94,721	21,55,803	1,11,967	22,67,770

Source:- Season and Crop Report of Parbhani District 1958-59.

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## STATEMENT NO: 6.

TOTAL AREA OF PARBHANI DISTRICT UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1957-58 and 1958-59. (Figures in acres.)

NAME OF TALUQ S.										
NAME OF THE CROP.	Year.	PARBHANI.	GANGAKHED	PATHRI.	PARTUR.	JINTUR.	HINGOLI.	KALAMURI.	BASMIH.	DISTRICT TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice.	1957-58	800	4,316	1,933	1,354	2,936	8,252	4,401	5,101	29,093
	1958-59.	950	4,573	1,278	1,561	3,160	6,396	4,850	5,859	28,327
Wheat.	1957-58	14,299	12561	11,953	14,017	8,868	30,691	19,409	27,346	1,39,144
	1958-59	14,846	13,016	10,342	11,952	10,645	27,720	20,596	9,503	1,18,620
Jawar (Rabi.)	1957-58	106,104	76,311	1,41,176	82,379	48,492	314	278	64,617	5,19,671
	1958-59	116,155	78,700	1,35,029	67,787	50,597	303	206	45,196	4,93,978
Jawar (Kharif)	1957-58	5,101	42,843	7,384	32,155	55,264	92,449	83,691	50,574	3,69,461
	1958-59	5,024	39,866	6,575	28,759	65,503	100,522	93,731	62,314	4,02,344
Jawar Total.	1957-58	111,205	1,19,154	1,48,560	114,534	1,03,756	92,763	33,969	1,15,191	8,39,132
	1958-59	121,179	1,13,566	141,604	96,546	1,16,100	100,330	93,987	1,07,510	8,96,322
Bajri.	1957-58	890	972	1,848	304	1,714	313	211	552	6,884
	1958-59	900	1053	1,685	3,366	1,349	146	226	66	8,791
Maize	1957-58	205	82	343	156	46	9	23	23	892
	1958-59	225	94	224	149	46	1	9	36	784

(Conti....).

(Conti:....)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Other Cereals.1957-58			95	1,236	150	595	251	212	24	1,387	3,950
1958-59			101	1,362	221	165	30	48	-	1,466	3,383
Total Cereals.1957-58			127,494	1,38321	164787	130960	1,17,571	1,32320	1,08042	1,49,600	10,69,095
1958-59			138,201	1,38,664	1,55,354	113,739	131,330	135141	1,19,368	1,24,440	10,56,237
Gram.			17,460	15,239	9,650	8,052	8,781	13,041	7,552	14,139	93,964
1958-59			18,326	17,249	7,730	6,819	12,412	7,795	7,542	14,404	92,277
Tur (Arhar).1957-58			5,938	9,328	7,990	13,511	12,119	12,219	8,540	13,798	83,443
1958-59			6,736	9,540	9,879	14,435	12,239	12,211	9,706	13,940	38,686
Green Gram (Mug) (Moong).1957-58			17,226	16,039	16,935	16,150	100,531	7,483	6,937	11,654	1,02,482
1958-59			17,525	15,408	15,500	18,133	15,681	6,133	7,431	10,269	1,06,080
Masur.1957-58			581	359	571	29	2,258	1,364	2,347	15	8,024
1958-59			601	551	340	62	2,093	1,499	2,326	188	7,660
Black Gram. (Urad).1957-58			223	426	1,199	15,594	7,547	20,067	10,970	2,425	58,451
1958-59			226	615	1,348	12,733	12,846	17,118	3,237	2,509	50,632
Lakh.1957-58			15,438	6,044	2,518	3,338	4,415	668	2,525	6,100	41,046
1958-59			15,500	6,041	2,171	3734	3,950	959	812	6,328	39,495
Other Pulses.1957-58			1,662	766	-	65	1,547	391	-	930	5,361
1958-59.			1,550	359	221	152	-	2,747	30,242	944	36,245

(Conti.....)

(Statement No. 6 conti:...).

-11-

Name of Crop.	Year.	Parbhani.	Gangakhed	Pathri.	Partur	Jintur.	Hingoli.	Kalamnuri.	Basmath.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Pulses	1957-58	58,528	48,251	38,863	56,739	46,725	55,733	38,871	49,061	3,92,771
	1958-59	60,464	49,763	37,219	56,063	59,221	43,462	61,296	48,582	4,21,075
Total Cereals & Pulses.	1957-58	186,022	1,86,572	2,03,650	87,699	1,64,296	188,053	1,46,913	1,98,661	14,61,866
	1958-59	1,98,665	1,88,427	1,92,573	1,69,807	1,90,561	1,83,603	1,80,664	1,73,022	14,77,312
Sugar cane	1957-58	132	418	416	360	160	144	293	1,926	3,349
	1958-59	140	449	206	386	162	86	663	1,769	3,861
Chilies.	1957-58	843	1,393	3,507	1,498	1,195	1,763	-	2,304	12,501
	1958-59	856	1,334	2,624	1,643	965	1,044	-	1,770	10,236
Other Condiments and spices.	1957-58	57	193	133	32	1,190	42	-	1,852	3,499
	1958-59	65	186	114	84	45	65	-	1,795	2,354
Total Condiments and species.	1957-58	900	1,586	3,630	1,528	2,385	1,805	-	4,156	15,990
	1958-59	921	1,520	2,738	1,727	1,010	1,109	-	3,565	12,590
Bannana.	1957-58	161	166	545	237	204	159	328	1,231	3,031
	1958-59	176	171	570	185	213	118	-	1,496	2,929.

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(Conti.....)

(Statement No. 6 conti...).

Name of the Year. Crop.	Parbhani.	Gangakhed.	Pathri	Partur.	Jintur.	Hingoli.	Kalamhuri.	Basmath.	Dist.total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Other Fruit.1957-58	-	93	534	256	81	58	-	735	1,757	
1958-59	-	104	94	185	97	155	-	516	1,151	
Total Vegit-1957-58 ables.	657	417	1,046	321	135	13	54	542	3,235	
1958-59	676	227	829	609	516	195	-	667	3,729	
Total fruits1957-58 and Vegitab- les.	818	676	2,125	814	470	230	332	2,508	8,023	
1958-59	362	502	1,493	979	826	468	-	2,679	7,809	
Other Misce-1957-58 llaneous food crops.	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	
1958-59	-	-	2	-	191	-	-	-	193	
Total Food Crops.	1957-58	1,87372	1,89,252	2,09,840	190401	1,67311	1,90,232	1,47,538	2,07,251	14,89,747
1958-59	2,00533	1,90,898	1,97,012	172899	1,92740	1,85,266	1,81,327	1,31,035	15,01,765	
<b>NON-FOOD CROPS.</b>										
Cotton.	1957-58	34910	41,977	46,673	86,203	70,703	83,791	70,749	68,984	5,03,990
1958-59.	35100	42,789	53,198	74,985	71,374	87,605	73,996	59,302	5,03,859	
Sann Hemp.	1957-58	122	533	-	1,035	-	1,024	-	619	3,383
1958-59.	125	2,179	-	1,096	-	-	538	606	4,594.	

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(Statement No. 6 Conti..)

Name of the crop.	Year.	Parbhani.	Gangakhed	Pathri.	Partur.	Jintur.	Hingla .	Kalamnuri.	Basmath	Dist: Tal.
Ambadi.	1957-58	1,953	1,746	-	1,840	2,149	1,435	1,281	3,265	13,669
	1958-59	1,975	1,554	-	2,170	1,663	1,233	1,223	2,995	12,818
Other Fibres.	1957-58	-	214	-	-	1,110	-	-	7	1,331
	1958-59	-	-	-	619	2,106	2,203	-	7	4,935
Total Fibres.	1957-58	36,985	44,520	46,673	89,078	73,962	86,250	72,030	72,375	5,22,373
	1958-59	37,200	46,522	58,153	73,880	75,643	91,041	75,807	62,910	5,26,206
Groundnut.	1957-58	12,503	18,816	31,755	11,070	12,831	7,860	3,307	6,146	1,04,283
	1958-59	12,800	12,873	35,022	7,747	12,154	5,459	2,666	5,455	94,176
Seasum.	1957-58	186	591	557	325	1,396	912	1,220	233	5,975
	1958-59	190	640	443	361	1,527	353	1,171	335	5,520
Safflower	1957-58	13,131	10,992	31,343	18,041	9,565	2,679	322	3,858	90,481
	1958-59	13,501	11,648	29,563	12,533	11,808	2,099	563	2,995	84,715
Other Edible Oil seed	1957-58	206	503	682	776	52	967	172	51	3,409
	1958-59	211	3,075	506	35	72	959	446	112	5,016
Total Edible Oil seed	1957-58	26,076	30,902	64,337	30,712	23,844	12,418	5,521	10,343	2,04,153
	1958-59	26,702	28,236	65,534	31,176	25,561	3,370	4,451	8857	1,89,427

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(Continued.....)

(Statement No.6 conti...)

Name of the Crop.	Year.	Parbhani.	Gangakhed.	Pathri.	Partur.	Jintur.	Hingoli.	Kalmanuri.	Basmath.	Dist: Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Linseed.	1957-58	7,552	10,307	7,931	5,945	3,137	6,761	1,210	7,592	50,435
	1958-59	7,652	10,912	6,361	6,598	3,196	2,452	492	6,047	43,710
Other Non-Edible seed.	1957-53	430	2,043	73	211	981	-	202	80	4,020
	1953-59	422	746	357	421	1812	20	2	223	4,003
Total Non-Edible seed.	1957-58	7,982	12,350	8,004	6,156	4,118	6,761	1,412	7,672	54,455
	1958-59	8,074	11,658	6,718	7,019	5,008	2,472	494	6,270	47,713
Total Oilseed	1957-58	34,058	43,252	72,341	36,868	27,962	19,179	6,933	18,015	2, 58,603
	1958-59	34,776	39,894	72,252	28,195	30,569	11,342	4,945	15,167	2,37,140
Total drugs and Narcotics	1957-58	1,988	1,756	21	1,856	41	29	21	19	5,731
	1953-59	41	1,571	37	23	75	39	9	26	1,821
Total Fodder crops.	1957-58	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
	1953-59	-	575	-	15	-	-	-	-	820
Other Dis non food crops.	1957-58	-	-	-	205	-	230	-	-	1,583
	1958-59	-	-	-	23	1,383	-	-	-	23
Total Non food	1957-53	73,031	89,528	1,19,035	1,28012	1,03348	1,05,458	78,984	90,909	7,88,305
	1953-59	72,017	88,562	1,30,487	1,07136	1,06292	1,02,652	80,761	73,103	7,66,010
Total Food crop	1957-58	1,87872	1,89,252	2,09,840	1,90,401	1,67311	1,90,232	1,47,588	2,07,251	1489,747
	1958-59	2,00538	1,90,898	1,97,012	1,72894	1,92740	1,35,266	1,81,327	1,81,035	15,01,760
Total Net Cropp- ed area.	1957-58	2,60,903	2,78,780	3,28,875	3,13,413	2,70659	2,95,690	2,26,572	2,93,160	22,78,052
	1958-59	2,72,605	2,79,460	3,27,499	2,80,030	2,99032	2,37,918	2,62,033	2,59,138	22,67,770.

Source:-Season and Crop Report of Parbhani District 1958-59.

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STATEMENT NO. 7.

(AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS)

AREA AND OUT TURN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS PARBHANI DISTRICT FOR 1957-58  
and 1959.

(figures in acres.)

Name of Taluq.	1 RICE				2 W H E A T.				3 B A J R A			
	1957-1958		1958-1959.		1957-1958		1958-1959		1957-1958		1958-1959	
	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn.	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn
Parbhani.	800	250	950	247	14,299	2,128	14,846	1,938	890	93	900	94
Gangakhed.	4,316	899	4,573	1,310	12,561	1,495	13,016	1,937	972	121	1,053	137
Pathri.	1,933	302	1,278	333	11,953	1,423	10,342	1,385	1,843	203	1,635	175
Partur.	1,354	232	1,561	407	14,017	1,460	11,952	1,779	304	235	3,366	351
Jintur.	2,936	612	3,160	988	8,868	1,055	10,645	1,267	1,714	178	1,349	211
Hingoli.	3,252	2149	6,396	999	30,691	4,567	27,720	4,125	393	65	146	19
Kalamnuri.	4,401	688	4,550	948	19,409	3,466	20,596	2,753	211	17	226	26
Basmath.	5,101	1,328	5,859	1,520	27,346	3,255	9,503	1,414	552	36	66	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,093</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>28,327</b>	<b>6,758</b>	<b>1,39,144</b>	<b>18,349</b>	<b>1,13,620</b>	<b>16,653</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>8,791</b>	<b>1,020</b>

SSK/  
15-5-61.

Source:- Season and crop Report of Parbhani District 1958-59.

(Conti.....)

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(Statement No. 7 conti...)

Name of Taluq.	J O W A R K H A R I F.				J O W A R R A B I.				J O W A R T O T A L. (K+R).			
	1957-1958		1958-1959.		1957-1958		1958-1959		1957-1958		1958-1959	
	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn.	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn.
1										4		
Parbhani.	5,101	1,139	5,024	935	1,06,104	19,737	1,16,155	25,927	1,11,205	20876	121179	26862
Gangakhed.	2,343	9,563	39,366	5,932	76,311	10,909	78,700	11,712	1,19,154	20472	118566	17644
Pathri.	7,334	1,236	6,575	1,101	1,41,176	26,260	1,35,029	25,170	1,48,560	27496	141604	26271
Partur.	32,155	5,931	23,759	4,781	82,379	15,323	67,737	11,348	1,14,534	21304	96546	16129
Jintur.	55,264	8,224	65,503	14,621	48,492	7,216	50,597	11,294	1,03,756	15440	116100	25915
Hingoli.	92,449	17,197	1,00,522	14,959	314	58	308	46	92,763	17255	100330	15005
Kalamnuri.	33,691	9,341	93,781	13,955	278	31	206	30	33,969	9372	93987	13935
Basmath.	50,574	7,526	62,314	10,432	64,617	3,414	45,196	7,566	115191	15940	107510	17998
Dist:Total.	3,69,461	60,207	4,02,344	66,716	519,671	37,948	4,93,978	93,093	3,89,132	1,43,155	896,322	159,309

SSK/  
13-5-61.

Source:- Season and Crop Report Of Parbhani District 1958-59.

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(Statement No.7 Conti...).

Name of Taluq.	BLACK GRAM OR URAD(MASH). 8.				GREEN GRAM MOONG 9.				M A S U R. 10.			
	1957-1958		1958-1959.		1957-1958		1958-1959		1957-1958		1958-1959-	
	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn
Parbhani.	223	37	226	45	17,226	1,533	17,525	2,036	581	65	601	89
Gangakhed.	426	57	615	72	16,039	1,909	15,403	1,605	359	53	551	82
Pathri.	1,119	263	1,343	131	16,935	1,764	15,500	1,845	571	96	340	51
Partur.	15,594	2,083	12,733	1,492	16,150	1,923	13,133	2,159	29	4	62	14
Jintur.	7,547	1,263	12,846	1,720	10,053	1,197	15,631	1,367	2,253	336	2,093	311
Hingoli.	20,067	2,633	17,113	2,866	7,433	891	6,133	913	1864	277	1,499	279
Kalamnuri.	10,970	1,102	3,237	438	6,937	619	7,431	385	2,347	349	2,326	346
Basmath.	2,425	406	2,509	336	11,654	694	10269	1,223	15	-	133	23
<b>Dist: Total.</b>	<b>53,451</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>50,632</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>102,432</b>	<b>10,535</b>	<b>106,030</b>	<b>12,533</b>	<b>8,024</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>7,660</b>	<b>1,200</b>

SSY/  
15-5-61.

Source:- Season and Crop Report of Parbhani District 1958-1959. (Continued.....).

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(Statement No.7 continued).

Name of Taluq.	SUGAR CANE. 11				CHILLIES. 12				C O T T O O N. 13.			
	1957-58		1958-1959.		1957-1958		1958-1959		1957-1958		1958-1959.	
	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn.
Parbhani.	132	221	140	281	843	132	356	112	34,910	4,750	35,100	5,969
Gangakhed.	413	560	449	601	1,393	145	1,334	122	41,977	3,629	42,739	4,366
Pathri.	416	766	206	345	3,507	543	2,624	273	46,673	5,556	53,183	7,923
partur.	360	723	386	646	1,496	195	1,643	123	86,203	10260	74,995	3,923
Jintur.	160	216	162	325	1,195	156	965	101	70,703	9,489	71,374	7,334
Hingoli.	144	242	86	144	1,763	230	1,044	109	33,791	9,975	37,605	11919
kalamhuri.	293	539	663	1,109	-	-	-	-	70,749	9,625	73,996	10286
Basmath.	1,926	3,224	1,769	3,554	2,304	300	1770	237	63,984	3,297	59,302	3,063
Dist:Total.	3,349	6,541	3,361	7,005	12,501	1,706	10,236	1,032	5,03990	61,561	503359	64,793.

SSK/  
16-5-61.

Source: -Season and Crop Report of Parbhani District 1958-1959. (continued.....).

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(Statement no.7 continued)

Name of Taluq.	SUN-HAMP (BOMBAY HAMP).14.				A M B A D I (DECCAN HAMP). 15.				G R O U N D N U T. 16.			
	1957-1958		1958-1959.		1957-1958		1953-1959		1957-1958		1953-1959.	
	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn.	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn.
Parbhani.	122	13	125	13	1,953	581	1,975	705	12,503	3,925	12,800	4,762
Gangakhed.	533	61	2,179	170	1,746	416	1,554	324	13,816	4,199	12,873	3,352
Pathri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,755	11,813	35,022	9,120
Partur.	1,035	135	1,096	123	1,840	543	2,170	531	11,070	3,295	7,747	2,593
Jintur.	-	-	-	-	2,149	512	1,668	397	12,831	3,319	12,154	1,809
Hingoli.	1,024	107	-	-	1,435	342	1,233	294	7,860	2,339	5,459	1,219
Kalamnuri.	-	-	538	54	1,231	305	1,223	291	3,307	738	2,666	793
Basmath.	619	65	606	63	3,265	777	2,995	713	6,146	2,061	5,455	1,218
Dist Total	3,333	331	4,594	423	13,669	3,431	12,813	3,305	1,04,233	32,189	94,176	24,866

SSK/  
13-5-61.

Source:- Season and Crop Report of Parbhani District 1953-1959. ( continued.....).

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Statement No. 7 continued..).

Name of taluq.	S E A S O N . 17				L I N S E E D . 13.				S A F F L O W E R . 19.			
	1957-1958		1958-1959		1957-1958		1958-1959.		1957-1958		1958-1959.	
	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn
Parbhani.	136	19	190	17	7,552	674	7,652	633	13,131	-	13,501	-
Gangakhed.	591	35	640	57	10,307	690	10,912	1,213	10,992	617	11,643	-
Pathri.	557	44	443	40	7,931	703	6,361	568	31,343	-	29,563	-
Partur.	325	74	361	77	5,945	393	6,593	663	13,041	-	12,533	-
Jintur.	1396	125	1527	136	3,137	210	3,196	423	9,565	-	11,303	-
Hingoli.	912	31	353	39	6,761	453	2,452	274	2,679	-	2,099	-
Kalamnuri.	1220	32	1171	105	1,210	32	492	44	322	-	368	-
Basmath.	233	26	335	30	7,592	673	6,047	472	3,858	39	2,995	-
District Total.	5975	436	5,520	501	50,435	3,393	43,710	4,350	90,431	656	84,715	-

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Source:- Season and Crop Report Of Parbhani-District 1953-1959.

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(figures in acres).

STATEMENT NO: 3.

Statement showing Area Irrigated under different crops in each taluq of the Parbhani District durin the year 1957-58

1953-59.

Name of taluq.	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar(Kharif)	Jowar (Rabi)	Jowar	Total	Barly	Maize	Other millets.	Otherpulses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Parbhani.	1957-53	550	1,796	2,000	927		2,927	-	152	37	-
	1953-59	550	1,395	1,599	930		2,529	-	175	40	-
2. Gangakhed.	1957-53	193	374	-	177		177	-	75	211	-
	1953-59	223	1,000	-	142		142	-	34	191	51
3. Pathri.	1957-53	313	2,716	-	1,333		1,334	-	170	11	-
	1953-59	653	2,587	-	1,911		1,911	-	193	63	100
4. Partur.	1957-53	47	1,039	-	2,273		2,273	-	117	56	175
	1953-59	45	1,127	-	1,863		1,863	-	87	63	-
5. Jintur	1957-53	326	1,340	-	165		165	-	8	-	-
	1953-59	434	1,779	-	211		211	-	7	-	-
6. Hingoli	1957-53	1213	1,925	-	-		-	-	9	-	-
	1953-59	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
7 Kalamnuri.	1957-53	-	-	-	-		-	24	28	-	-
	1953-59	-	-	-	-		-	22	9	-	-
8. Basmath.	1957-53	-	733	-	-		-	733	23	-	-
	1953-59	-	1,364	-	-		-	1,364	36	-	-
District	1957-58	2,602	10,973	2,000	5,385		7,335	762	582	315	175
Total.	1953-59	1,920	9,752	1,599	5,057		6,656	1,364	591	362	151

13/5/51.

Source:- Season and Crop Report of Parbhani District 1953-1959. (statement continued.....).

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(statement No.3 continued..)

-23-

Name of taluq.	Sugar cane.	Chillies.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Total food crops.	Cotton.	Total Oil seed	Tob- acco.	Fodder.	Miscell- aneous non food crops.	Total area under food crops.	Total area Irrigated crops.
year.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Parbhani. 1957-53	132	603	10	6,162	-	2	12	-	1	15	6,177
1953-59	140	616	6	5,951	-	2	15	-	-	17	5,968
Gangakhed. 1957-53	413	537	5	2,525	1	-	-	-	504	505	3,030
1953-59	449	513	35	2,743	1	246	-	4	193	441	3,137
Pathri 1957-53	416	1,406	29	6,899	-	5	2	-	307	314	7,713
1953-59	206	391	53	6,677	-	5	1	-	-	6	6,683
Partur. 1957-53	360	577	1	4,700	-	13	-	-	750	763	5,463
1953-59	336	713	22	4,311	5	33	-	15	23	31	4,392
Jintur. 1957-53	161	294	25	2,819	-	-	-	4	-	4	2,823
1953-59	162	349	25	2,967	-	-	-	3	-	3	2,970
Hingoli. 1957-53	144	240	42	3,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,578
1953-59	86	561	508	1,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,155
Kalamnuri 1957-53	293	-	-	345	-	1221	21	-	-	1,242	1,537
1953-59	663	-	-	672	-	1711	9	-	-	1,720	2,392
Basmath. 1957-53	1926	2,304	1,347	7,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,576
1953-59	1769	1,770	1,782	8,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,035
Dist:Total. 1957-53	3350	5,996	1,959	34,604	1	1246	35	4	2,062	3,343	37,952
1953-59	3361	5,423	2,481	32,561	6	2,002	25	22	216	2,271	34,332

3SK/-

Source:-Season and Crop Report of Parbhani District 1953-1959.

-(24):  
STATEMENT NO. (9)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION IN PARBHANI DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1957-53 & 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Name of taluq.	Government Canals.		Private Canals.		Tanks.	Tube wells		Other wells.		Other sources.		
		1957-53	1958-59	1957-53	1958-59	1957-53.1958-59.	1957-53	1958-59.	1957-53.	1958-59.	1957-53	1958-59.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Parbhani.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,177	5,968	Nil	Nil
2	Gangakhed.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,030	3,137	Nil	Nil
3	Pathri.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,713	6,683	Nil	Nil.
4.	Partur.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,463	4,392	Nil	Nil.
5.	Jintur.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	125	125	Nil	Nil	2,693	2,845.	Nil	Nil.
6.	Hingoli.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,573	1,155	Nil	Nil
7.	Kalamuri.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,537	2,392	Nil	Nil.
8.	Basmath.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,576	3,035	Nil	Nil.
District Total.		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	125	125	Nil	Nil	37,327	34,707	Nil	Nil.

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Source:-Season and Crop Report of Parbhani District.\*953-1959.

(Statement no.9 continued.)



(Continued statement no.9....).

Sr.No.	Name of taluq.	TOTAL AREA IRRIGATED		AREA IRRIGATED MORE THAN ONCE		GROSS AREA IRRIGATED.	
		1957-58	1958-1959	1957-1958	1958-1959.	1957-1958-x	1958-1959.
		15	16	17	13	19	20
1.	Parbhani.	6,177	5,963	Nil	Nil	6,177	5,963
2.	Gangakhed.	3,030	3,137	Nil	Nil	3,030	3,137
3.	Pathri.	7,713	6,633	Nil	Nil	7,713	6,633
4.	Partur.	5,463	4,392	Nil	Nil	5,463	4,392
5.	Jintur.	2,323	2,970	Nil	434	2,323	3,404
6.	Hingoli.	3,573	1,155	Nil	Nil	3,573	1,155
7.	Kalamnuri.	1,537	2,392	Nil	Nil	1,537	2,392
3.	Basmath.	7,576	3,035	Nil	Nil	7,576	3,035
District Total.		37,952	34,322	Nil	434	37,952	35,226

S.S.K.  
16-5-61.

Source:- season and Crop Report of Parbhani District 1953-1959.

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STATEMENT NO. 10.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIVE STOCK POPULATION OF P A R B H A N I DISTRICT ACCORDING TO <sup>1951</sup> 1956 LIVE STOCK CENSUS.

Sr.no.	District.	Year	CATTLE				Young Stock	Total Cattle.	Buffaloes	
			MALES OVER THREE years.	Other males over three years.	Breeding cows.	other cows over three years.			Breeding he-buffaloes.	Males over three years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	PARBHANI.	1951	1,827	2,16,640	1,75,727	2,826	2,06,254	6,03,274	769	3,082
		1956	1,412	2,37,397	1,36,705	2,421	2,04,825	6,33,260	811	2,389

B U F F A L O E S.  
F E M A L E S O V E R 3 Y E A R S.

breeding she-buffaloes.	other she-buffaloes over three years.	Young Stock.	Total Buffaloes.	Total Bovines.	Total Sheep	Total Goats.	Males over three years	Females Over 3 years.	Young Stock
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
52,364	907	39,132	96,738	7,00,012	43,794	1,09,354	2,634	3,499	1,717
52,603	11,604	42,409	1,09,816	7,43,076	35,719	1,09,547	2,904	3,149	1,520

(statement continued....)

D.S.K./16/5/61.

Source:- 7th & 8th Quinquennial Live Stock Census 1951 and 1956.

(statement no.10 continued..)

HORSES & PONNIES.						P O U L T R Y.				NO. OF PLOUGHS.		
Total Horses and Ponnies.	Males	Donkeys	Camels.	Pigs.	Total Live Stock.	Fowls(Hens, cocks and Chickens.	Ducks(Ducks, drakes and ducklings).	Others.Total Poultry.	Wooden	Iron.	No. of Carts.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
7,350	51	3,210	213	1,937	8,71,921	39,613	933	-	40,606	23,926	11142	39,103
7,513	23	2,452	23	3,129	9,01,542	73,172	433	253	73,913	33,433	18034	51,064

s.s.k./16.5.61.

Source:- 7th & 8th Quinquanmil Live Stock Census 1951 and 1956.

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STATEMENT NO.11.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, TALUQWISE DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH IN DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ( GOVT. AIDED ) IN PARBHANI DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1957-58.

Sr.No.	Name of taluqs.	HIGH SCHOOLS.				MIDDLE SCHOOLS				PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				ADULT SCHOOLS.			
		No. of Insti-ns.	Teach-ers.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Insti-ns.	Teach-ers.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Insti-ns.	Teach-ers.	Boys.	Girls.	In-stituti-ens.	Teach-ers.	Boys.	Gir-ls.	No. of Insti-ns.	Teach-ers.	Man-Boys.	Women-Gir-ls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Parbhani.	5	97	172	651	1	14	453	-	103	245	4,924	1,373	1	2	16	9	2	2	36	-
2.	Gangakhed.	1	13	476	25	-	-	-	-	94	137	4,062	851	-	-	-	-	2	2	44	-
3.	Pathri.	3	57	1239	85	-	-	-	-	93	173	4,236	1,407	-	-	-	-	2	2	39	-
4.	Partur.	1	20	306	26	-	-	-	-	72	115	3,432	320	1	4	45	5	-	-	-	-
5.	Jintur.	1	22	342	26	-	-	-	-	79	162	3,638	853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Hingoli.	2	41	912	60	2	27	229	333	97	196	4,548	940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Kalamnuri.	1	22	477	53	-	-	-	-	91	130	3,844	936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Basmath.	2	33	735	33	-	-	-	-	94	186	4,929	1026	1	3	19	3	1	1	37	-
Dist:Total.		16	310	6207	964	3	41	637	383	733	1444	33413	8256	3	9	80	17	7	7	156	-

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(statement continued.)  
on page 29.

Taluqwise distribution of strength in different educational institutions(Govt. aided ) for 1953-1959.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Parbhani	91	1454	705	1	15	421	-	126	290	6567	2245	2	8	92	2	4	2	52	-		
2. Gangakhed	13	439	30	-	-	-	-	127	212	4315	1290	-	-	-	-	2	2	79	-		
3. Pathri.	55	1157	86	-	-	-	-	114	194	4611	1723	1	1	28	3	2	2	53	-		
4. Partur.	20	230	24	-	-	-	-	103	161	4293	996	1	4	55	5	2	-	-	-		
5. Jintur	21	343	39	-	-	-	-	101	195	4653	1227	-	-	-	-	2	2	31	-		
6. Hingoli	55	1227	162	1	16	-	331	115	222	4322	1156	-	-	-	-	2	2	45	-		
7. Kalamnuri	25	446	50	-	-	-	-	107	206	3991	1276	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-		
8. Basmath	36	755	39	-	-	-	-	109	195	5226	1123	1	4	14	3	3	3	67	-		
Dist: Total	7321	6121	1135	2	31	421	331	902	1675	37933	11041	5	17	189	13	19	13	325	-		

Source:-Office of the Educational Inspector, Parbhani.

Statement showing the number of Teaching staff and pupils studying in Govt. Agricultural College, Parbhani during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Name of the Institutions.	T E A C H I N G S T A F F				No. of Pupils.
	Professors including Principal	Lecturers.	Demonstrators	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-1958.					
Govt. College of Agriculture, Parbhani.	1	6	Nil	Lab. Assts: 6	46
-----Do-----1958-59.	1	11	Nil	Lab. Assts: 6 Instructors: 5	71

## STATEMENT NO. 12.

Statement showing the information regarding the Medical and Public Health of Parbhani District for the year 1953 &amp; 1959.

Particulars.	Year	Parbhani.	Gangakhed.	Pathri.	Partur.	Jintur.	Hingoli.	Kalamhuri.	Basmath.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No. of Hospitals.	1953	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1959	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No. of Health Centres	1953	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	1959	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
No. of Dispensaries.	1953	3	5	4	2	3	4	3	2	26
	1959	3	5	4	2	3	4	3	2	26
i) Alopahic.	1953	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	12
	1959	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	12
ii) Ayurvedic.	1953	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	7
	1959	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	7
iii) Unani.	1953	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	7
	1959	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	7
No. of Doctors.	1953	7	5	4	2	3	5	3	2	31
	1959	7	5	4	2	3	5	3	2	31
<u>URBAN</u>										
i) Alopahic	1953	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	15
	1959	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	15
ii) Ayurvedic	1953	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
iii) Unani	1953	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1959	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<u>RURAL</u>										
i) Alopahic.	1953	X	1	X	-	X	1	X	-	2
	1959	X	1	X	-	X	1	X	-	2
ii) Ayurvedic.	1953	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	6
	1959	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	6
iii) Unani.	1953	-	2	X	1	-	1	1	1	6
	1959	-	2	X	1	-	1	1	1	6

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(statement continued....).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No. of Nurses.	1953	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	1959	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<u>No. of Beds.</u>											
i) Males.	1958	24	4	5	2	2	8	2	3	51	
ii) Females.	1959	24	4	6	2	2	3	2	3	51	
	1958	20	4	6	2	2	3	2	2	41	
	1959	20	4	6	2	2	3	2	2	41	
<u>Indoor Patients.</u>											
Total	1953	2,011	62	397	37	55	335	26	169	3,142	
	1959	2,295	115	336	31	69	369	8	163	3,433	
Males.	1953	303	33	146	30	39	199	23	34	1,367	
	1959	915	75	160	15	52	234	5	105	1,561	
Females.	1953	1,012	18	137	5	14	141	2	64	1,443	
	1959	1,149	29	182	10	14	93	-	52	1,534	
Children.	1953	191	6	64	2	2	45	1	21	332	
	1959	231	11	44	6	3	37	-	11	343	
No. of Deaths.	1953	93	1	13	1	1	25	-	5	145	
(of indoor patients)	1959	91	3	10	-	2	24	1	6	137	
Grand Total of out-door patients.	1953	144,292	1,036	82,114	73,333	49,650	98,051	45,913	1,00,330	702,370	
	1959	155,570	1,050	80,019	46,500	43,542	73,336	46,647	79,076	6,30,292	
<u>HOMOPATHIC OUT DOOR PATIENTS.</u>											
Total	1953	73,513	46,575	63,320	17,168	29,043	57,690	16,471	56,096	3,69,381	
	1959	79,236	36,161	64,507	18,570	25,639	44,452	14,342	45,019	3,27,976	

(continued.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Males.	1953	35,176	19,955	24,312	5,963	13,324	27,354	7,120	24,219	1,57,423	
	1959	36,179	14,145	22,130	6,562	13,504	23,909	6,448	16,521	1,39,293	
Females.	1953	17,427	9,473	14,137	3,150	4,197	12,315	2,493	13,613	76,810	
	1959	20,653	7,431	13,306	3,755	5,200	10,306	2,524	9,231	73,506	
Children	1953	25,910	17,142	29,873	3,053	11,522	13,021	6,858	13,264	1,35,643	
	1959	22,454	14,535	23,571	3,253	6,935	9,737	5,370	19,217	1,15,072	
Total outdoor - patients of Ayurvedic.	1953	5,354	23,354	13,737	-	20,607	15,523	98,165	-	94,495	
	1959	2,592	31,629	15,512	-	17,903	11,593	10,064	-	39,293	
Total out door- patients of Unani	1953	59,925	33,253	-	56,172	-	24,333	19,577	44,234	2,37,994	
	1959	73,692	37,262	-	27,130	-	17,841	22,241	34,057	2,13,023	

STATEMENT NO. 13.

(Source:- Civil Surgeon, Parbhani.)

Statement showing the Vital Statistics Of Parbhani District for the year 1957 & 1958.

Year.	Births Regd.	Birt rate.	Deaths Registered.	Death rate.	Infant Deaths.	Infant Morality rate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957	11,304	12.7	11,420	12.3	1,079	95	Rural areas only.
1958	12,344	11.4	10,187	9.4	1,166	94	

S.S.K/17-5-61.

Source:- Director of Public Health Department, P O O N A.



STATEMENT NO. 14. town.

Statement showing the Maximum and Minimum Temperature in Parbhani ~~PARBHANI~~ for the year 1957 and 1953. (Figures in <sup>o</sup>C)

Month.	M A X I M U M TEMP.						M I N I M U M TEMPERATURE.					
	year 1957			year 1953			year 1957			year 1953		
	Mean of Daily Highest Date. Maximum Temp. in the month.			Mean of daily Highest Maximum Temp. in the Date. month.			Mean of daily Lowest Minimum Temp. in the Date. month.			Mean of daily Lowest Minimum Temp. in the Date. month.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January.	30.9	32.2	15,16	30.4	32.2	11	14.9	9.4	25	13.3	8.3	20
February.	32.2	34.9	23	33.4	36.4	19	15.3	9.7	13	15.7	11.1	3
March.	34.9	37.9	26,27	36.9	40.6	28	18.9	11.6	6	20.4	15.3	17
April.	33.9	41.9	27	39.9	45.0	25	23.7	19.2	2	24.4	20.5	20
May.	41.4	43.4	17	42.1	45.3	14	25.9	22.2	23	27.6	21.3	2
June.	33.1	42.1	9	40.2	44.3	3	25.4	22.3	20	26.7	22.4	26
July.	32.1	36.7	2,3	31.3	35.3	28	22.3	20.4	26	23.0	21.7	20
August.	29.4	31.9	25	30.4	33.6	10	22.3	20.4	31	22.7	21.5	19,22
September.	32.5	35.0	19	31.1	32.9	19,20	21.9	20.6	24	22.0	19.3	27
October.	32.3	36.4	12	32.9	34.6	6,13	19.5	13.3	31	19.2	14.4	31
November.	31.4	33.6	17	30.7	32.3	29	16.0	11.7	23	16.5	10.7	13
December.	30.4	31.7	13	23.3	31.3	1	13.0	10.1	30	13.3	10.0	11

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Source:- Metrological Department, P O O N A.

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STATEMENT NO. 15.

Statement showing sanctioned strength and number of police of the Parbhani District for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Category.	Year.	Parbhani.		Gangakhed.		Pathri.		Partur.		Jintur.		Hingoli.		Kalamnuri.		Basmath		Total Strength.		
			P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	
1.	Number of Supdts.	1957-58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		1958-59	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2.	Number of Dy. Supdts.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	-Do- of A.S.ps	1957-58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		1958-59	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4.	-Do- of Police Inspectors.	1957-58	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	
		1958-59	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	
5.	Number of Dy. Inspectors.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Number of Sub Inspectors.	1957-58	9	1	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	5	1	3	-	3	-	32	2	
		1958-59	9	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	-	5	2	3	-	3	1	32	6+one vacant post	
7.	Number of Head Constables.	1957-58	33	7	7	7	9	6	5	3	9	6	11	5	7	5	12	3	93	47	
		1958-59	33	37	7	7	9	6	5	3	9	6	11	5	7	5	12	3	93	77	
8.	Number of Jamadars.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Number of Police Constables.	1957-58	204	-	56	-	71	-	40	-	30	-	93	-	60	-	105	-	714	-	
		1958-59	204	56	56	-	71	-	40	-	30	-	93	-	60	-	105	-	714	56	
10.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	1957-58	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	10	-	
		1958-59	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	10	-	
Total		1957-58	253	3	67	7	85	6	49	3	94	6	117	6	71	5	122	8	353	49	
		1958-59	253	94	67	8	85	6	49	4	94	6	117	27	71	5	122	9	353	139	

Note:- Apart from the above there are 13 Head Constables working in Wireless Section since 1957-58, 1958-59. And 23 Nakas are in Dist. Parbhani.

Source:- Office of the District Superintendent of Police, Parbhani.

STATEMENT-NO. 16.

Statement showing the Postal Statistics of Parbhani District for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Year	Parbhani.	Gangakhed.	Pathri.	Partur.	Jintur.	Hingoli.	Kalamhuri.	Basmath.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	No. of Letter Boxes.	1957-58	54	29	27	34	16	23	14	13	220
		1958-59	60	31	31	36	16	29	13	13	239
2.	No. of Post offices.	1957-58	48	21	20	27	13	19	12	12	166
		1958-59	49	23	24	29	13	20	12	12	133
3.	No. of Telegraph offices.	1957-58	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	10
		1958-59	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	10
4.	No. of Telephone offices.	1957-58	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	6
		1958-59	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	9
5.	No. of Post-Man										
i)	Departt: Post man.	1957-58	10	2	3	3	1	5	1	1	26
		1958-59									
ii)	Extra Depart	1957-58	5	3	6	-	7	4	3	4	32
		1958-59									
6.	Radio-Licenses issued.										
i)	Fresh "	1957-58	76	7	142	12	3	Not	3	2	250
		1958-59	273	7	14	3	7	avai-	4	67	330
ii)	Renewed."	1957-58	347	73	290	55	39	lable	33	2	344
		1958-59	204	129	135	31	47	-	35	36	717

S.S.K.

Source:- Supdt: of Post Offices, Aurangabad Dn.

STATEMENT NO. 17.

Statement showing the Taluqwise Factory Statistics of Parbhani Dist: for the years 1953-59.

Sr. No.	Industry.	Parbhani.		Gangakhed.		Pathri.		Partur.		Hingoli.		Basmath.		Total for the District.	
		F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.	F.	W.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Vegetables Oil	3	300	2	40	4	290	1	50	1	100	-	-	16	730
2.	Cotton Ginning and Pressing.	5	900	2	100	12	630	4	100	8	300	3	70	34	2,600
Total		13	1200	4	140	16	920	5	150	9	900	3	70	50	3,380

Source:- Inspector of Factories, Aurangabad.

S.S.K./17-5-61.

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STATEMENT NO.13.

Statement showing the average prices in Parbhani District for the year 1953-59(Prices---Wholesale per Maund and Retail per ser.)

Sr.No.Commodities.		Parbhani.	Gangakhed.	Pathri.	Partur	Jintur.	Hingoli.	Kalamnuri.	Basmath.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Rice.	Wholesale	24/-	23/-	-	21/-	-	23/-	-	23/-
		Retail	60 N.P.	57 N.P.	-	55 N.P.	-	60 N.P.	-	57 N.P.
2.	Wheat.	Wholesale	23/-	21/-	-	21/-	-	24/-	-	21/-
		Retail	57 N.P.	55 N.P.	-	55 N.P.	-	60 N.P.	-	-
3.	Jowar.	Wholesale.	13/-	11/-	-	12/-	-	11/-	-	13/-
		Retail	23 N.P.	27 N.P.	-	23 N.P.	-	27 N.P.	-	33 N.P.
4.	Bajra.	Wholesale	14/-	13/-	-	12/-	-	11/-	-	-
		Retail	33 N.P.	23 N.P.	-	23 N.P.	-	27 N.P.	-	-
5.	Gram.	Wholesale	19/-	15/-	-	17/-	-	19/-	-	16/-
		Retail	53 N.P.	33 N.p.	-	46 N.p.	-	53 N.p.	-	40 N.p.
6.	Tur.	Wholesale.	20/-	17/-	-	17/-	-	19/-	-	24/-
		Retail	56 N.P.	46 N.p.	-	46 N.p.	-	53 N.p.	-	43 N.p.
7.	Cotton.	Wholesale	23/-	-	-	27/-	-	33/-	-	29/-
		Retail	37 N.p.	-	-	66 N.p.	-	34 n.p.	-	70 n.p.
8.	Linseed.	Wholesale	22/-	19/-	-	21/-	-	23/-	-	21/-
		Retail	56 np.	53 n.p.	-	55 n.p.	-	43 n.p.	-	55 n.p.
9.	Seasum.	Wholesale	32/-	25/-	-	21/-	-	32/-	-	21/-
		Retail	79 n.p.	65 n.p.	-	55 n.p.	-	79 n.p.	-	55 n.p.

Note:- Pathri, Jintur and Kalamnuri are not regulated Markets, hence, the information is not available.

S.S.K.  
13/5/61.

Source:- Office of the Assistant Marketing officer, Marathwada Region, Aurangabad.

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DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER,  
PARBHANI.