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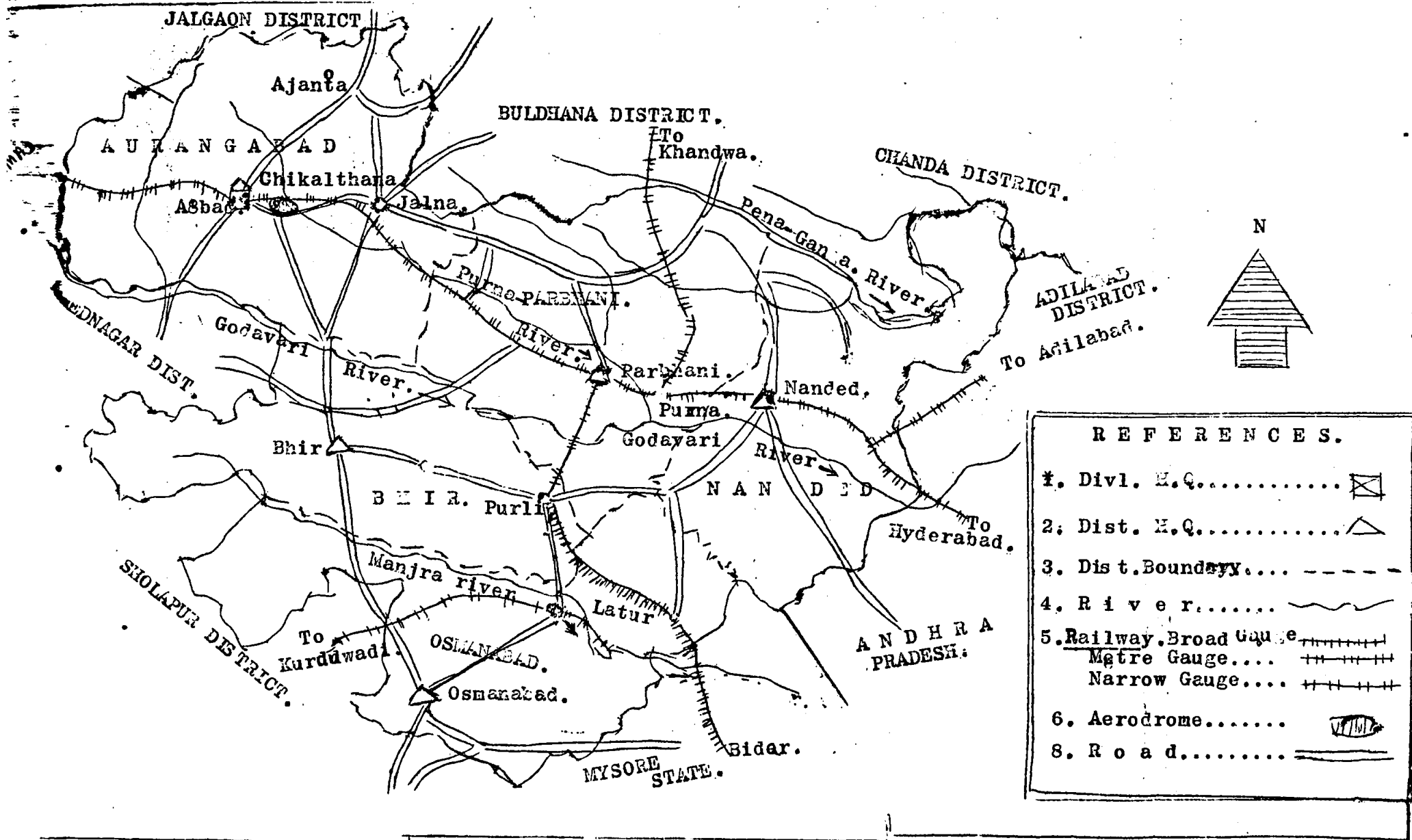
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW**  
**AND**  
**DIVISIONAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**  
**OF**  
**AUFANGABAD DIVISION**

**1962-63 AND 1963-64**



**BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**BOMBAY**

MAP OF AURANGABAD DIVISION.





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GOVERNMENT  
OF  
MAHARASHTRA

SOCIO - ECONOMIC REVIEW

AND

DIVISIONAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF

AURANGABAD

DIVISION

FOR

(1962-63 & 1963-64)



Office of the DEPUTY DIRECTOR,  
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,  
REGIONAL OFFICE,  
AURANGABAD.

AURANGABAD DIVISION AT A GLANCE

Sr. No.	item	Unit	particulars
1	2	3	4
<u>1 LOCATION</u>			
1.1	North Latitude	Degrees	17° 35' to 20.40
1.2	East Longitude	"	74° 40' to 78.15
<u>2 AREA &amp; POPULATION (1961 Census)</u>			
2.1	Area	Sq. km	64797.9
2.2	No. of districts.	No.	5
2.3	No. of talukas & mahals.	No.	46
2.4	No. of towns.	No.	53
2.5	No. of villages. A) Inhabited B) Uninhabited	No.	7140.
		No.	253
2.6	Rural Population	No.	5503177
2.7	Urban population	No.	794196
2.8	Total population	No.	6297373
2.9	Population of scheduled castes & scheduled tribes	No.	731384
2.10	Total workers.	No.	3309632
2.11	Total non-workers	No.	2987741
2.12	Density of population	person per sq. km	97
2.13	Literacy percentage A) Males B) Females C) Total	Percentage	26.45
		"	5.75
		"	16.29
		"	
<u>3 AGRICULTURE (1962-63)</u>			
3.1	Gross cropped area	00' Acres	119257
3.2	Net cropped area	"	113909
3.3	Gross irrigated area	"	4873
3.4	Area under forest	"	5126
<u>4 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (1961 Census)</u>			
4.1	Total livestock	No.	5806793
4.2	Total cattle	No.	3223806793
4.3	Total buffaloes	No.	668154
4.4	Total sheep & goats	No.	1346446
4.5	Other livestock	No.	144391
4.6	Total poultry	No.	1099982
4.7	Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	No.	8329
<u>5 INDUSTRIES</u>			
5.1	Working factories (1963)	No.	235
5.2	Average daily employment (1963)	No.	14362
<u>6 ELECTRICITY</u>			
6.1	Electricity generated (1963-64)	000' KW	18072
6.2	Electricity consumed (1963-64)	000' KW	13861
6.3	Towns & villages electrified (as on 31-3-64)	No.	136

contd.....

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>7 CO-OPERATION (1962-63)</u>			
7.1	All types of Cooperative Societies	No.	7313
7.2	Membership.	No.	639338
7.3	Working capital.	000' P.	260761
7.4	Loans advanced.	000' P.	172285
<u>8. MEDICAL &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH (1963)</u>			
8.1	Hospitals.	No.	10
8.2	Dispensaries of all types (including Rural primary Health Centres).	No.	248
8.3	No. of beds.	No.	1809
8.4	No. of births.	No.	118330
8.5	No. of deaths.	No.	48742
<u>9 EDUCATION (1963-64)</u>			
9.1	No. of schools.		
	a) primary - a. Institutions.	No.	6281 6981
	b) Secondary b. Students.	No.	517776
	b) secondary a. Institutions.	No.	414
	b. Students.	No.	129766
	c) Special a. Institutions.	No.	34
	b. Students.	No.	3528
9.2	No. of colleges (including 7 8 University Depts.)	No.	39
<u>10 TRANSPORT &amp; COMMUNICATION</u>			
10.1	Total Railway Length (as on 31-3-64)	mile	856
10.2	Total Road length (as on 31-3-64)	Km	4303
10.3	No. of post offices (1963-64)	No.	1413
<u>11. EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE (1963-64)</u>			
11.1	Registrations.	No.	37764
11.2	Placements.	No.	6130
11.3	On the Live Register as on 31-3-64)	No.	19163
<u>12 MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
12.1	No. of municipalities (1963-64)	No.	52
12.2	No. of village panchayats (1963-64)	No.	4729
12.3	No. of Jt. Stock Companies (as on 31-3-64)	No.	22
12.4	No. of banking offices (1963-64)	No.	119

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW  
AURANGABAD DIVISION  
1962-63 & 1963--64

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Aurangabad Region comprises five districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad commonly called Marathwada.

This land of saints, nursery of culture and seat of empires in a way goes to epitomise the course of Indian history. The achievements of this Region in the fields of art, culture, learning and spiritual life are very great. The world renowned caves of Ajanta and Ellora are still with us to speak of ancient glory that India was and what human genius could envision and execute. Shalivahana began his historic career in this Region and the " Bhakti " cult was nurtured by Marathwada which produced great mystics.

### 1.1 - Location

Marathwada forms the central portion of Maharashtra with Aurangabad town being located almost in the centre of the State. In Aurangabad town there is a confluence of North and South.

### 1.2 - Boundaries

The Region is bounded on the north by the districts of Jalgaon (Bombay Division), Buldhana and Akola (Nagpur Division), on the south by Sholapur (Poona Division) and Mysore State, on the east by Andhra Pradesh and on the west by Nasik (Bombay Division) and Ahmednager (Poona Division).

### 1.3 - Administrative set up

The Region has in all five districts having 40 talukas and 6 mahals in it. There are 9 talukas and 3 mahals in Aurangabad district, 8 talukas in Parbhani district, 6 talukas and one mahal in Bhir district, 6 talukas and 2 mahals in Nanded district and 10 talukas and 1 mahal in Osmanabad district.

The Zilla Parishads have been established in each of the five districts of this Region. They have jurisdictions over all rural areas of districts for development purposes whereas District Collector is in charge of general administration, law and order, elections, treasury, civil supplies, etc. He is assisted by Tahsildars or Mahalkaris with identical functions at taluka level.

With a view to promote development of democratic institutions and for securing greater measure of participation by people in development Plans and Local Government affairs by decentralisation of powers and functions, The Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samities have been established in each district under Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act, 1962. The Zilla Parishad has jurisdiction over the entire district excluding Municipal towns which are covered by the Municipalities or Town Committees as the case may be. The Panchayat Samities likewise at taluka level have jurisdiction over the entire rural areas of the taluka except the towns under the Municipalities or Town Committees. The constitution of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities in each district has been described in detail in respective Socio-

of each district published by the District Statistical Officers concerned. The Divisional and State Level Officers of Government continue to exercise technical supervision and give guidance to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities.

Except for a few safe guards the developmental and administrative functions of Government are now vested in these democratic bodies at District and Block levels. The State Government has thus divested itself of the responsibility of local activities which are now left to the peoples' initiative and resources.

There are in all 7,393 villages out of which 7,140 villages are inhabited with a total rural population of 5,503 millions and 53 towns with a total urban population of 0,794 millions.

#### 1.4 - Area

Aurangabad Region has a total area of 25,018.5 sq. miles (24,443.7 sq. miles of rural and 574.8 sq. miles of urban) or 64,797.9 sq. kilo meters (63,309.3 kilo meters of rural and 1,488.6 kilo meters for urban) and its population according to 1961 Census is 6.297 millions comprising 3.208 millions of males and 3.089 millions of females.

Different territorial changes have taken place in this Region the districtwise details of which are as follows:-

#### Aurangabad

There were no major changes in the boundaries of the district or its talukas between 1901 and 1941. During this period eight villages of Ambad taluka were exchanged with six villages of Pathri taluka of Parbhani district. Twenty five enclave villages of Masik, East Khandesh and Ahmednager districts were transferred to Aurangabad District in 1950. Consequent upon the abolition of Jagirs and Sarf-e-khas (Crown Estate) all the taluka boundaries were reconstituted in April, 1960 and two new mahals were also created one with headquarters at Khultabad and the other at Jafferabad. The Mahal of Soegaon was created in 1953 by transferring 37 villages from Silled taluka and 30 more villages from Mahad taluka.

#### Parbhani

In 1906 Kalamnuri taluka, the northern villages of Nanded taluka together with 8 villages from Ambad taluka of Aurangabad district in exchange of 6 villages of Pathri taluka of Parbhani district transferred to Ambad taluka of Aurangabad district. No major changes occurred between 1906 to 1948. More than a third of the district area comprised Jagirs which were abolished in 1949 and the villages therein were taken over under direct Government administration. Gangakhed taluka was formed after the abolition of Jagirs in 1949.

#### Bhir

In the year 1905 Kaij taluka was abolished and the villages of Kaij taluka were transferred to Ambad taluka later on called Mominabad

taluka of the same district. No major territorial changes took place between 1906 and 1948. Twenty six enclave villages belonging to Ahmednager district were transferred to Phir district and 21 more villages pulled out from Patoda taluka and Ashti taluka were tagged on to Ahmednager district in 1950. The district had about 1/4th area as Jagir and consequent upon the abolition of Jagirs in 1949 the administration of Jagirs was taken over by the State Government. The Nizam's own estate called Saraf-e-khas (Crown Estate) comprised most of the area now known as Patoda taluka. It was taken over under merger of Sarf-e-khas Regulations promulgated in 1949.

#### Nanded

In 1905 Mudhol taluka of Nizamabad district was transferred to Nanded district and the taluka of Phainsa then existing was merged in Mudhol taluka. The taluka called Aowala Nersapur of Nizamabad district (Andhra Pradesh) was abolished and a new taluka was formed with its headquarters at Kinwat. The taluka of Osmanager (Lathi) was abolished and all its villages were divided between Biloli and Zandhar talukas. The northern villages of Nanded taluka were transferred to Kalamnuri taluka of Parbhani district and a few other areas were merged in Jaggaon taluka and Mudhol taluka which is now in Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh. There were no major changes in the district or taluka boundaries upto 1948. In the year 1949 the Sarf-e-khas (Crown Estate) with its headquarters at Khadka (Mukharabad) was taken over under merger of Sarf-e-khas Regulations promulgated in 1949. Consequently all other Jagir areas were also abolished. The taluka boundaries were reconstituted in 1950 when two more mahals were created one with its headquarters at Mukhed and the other at Bhokar. Due to State's Reorganisation in 1956 two revenue circles of Deglur taluka and three revenue circles of Mudhol taluka were transferred to Andhra Pradesh. Kinwat and Rajura talukas together with Islapur circle of Boafi taluka were transferred from Adilabad district (now in Andhra Pradesh) to Nanded district. The revenue circle of Dhermahad of erstwhile Mudhol taluka (now in Nizamabad district) was included in Biloli taluka. Islapur revenue circle was included in Kinwat taluka and Rajura which is isolated and lies 300 miles away from Nanded town was transferred to Chanda district of Vidarbha in 1959.

#### Osmanabad

The district of Osmanabad was temporarily ceded by the Government of Nizam to the British Government in 1853. It formed part of Hyderabad State once again in 1860. The headquarters of the district was Naldurg and in fact the district itself was called Naldurg and district till 1904. In the year 1905 two taluka headquarters of Wasi and Naldurg were abolished. The former was merged in Kalam taluka and the headquarters of Asga taluka was

shifted to Latur and the taluka was named as Latur taluka. The Nizam's estate called Sarf-e-Khas (Crown's Estate) was the biggest in this district which was consequently merged with Government areas in 1949. After abolition of Jagirs, the district boundaries and the taluka boundaries also were reconstituted in 1950. Two new talukas called Ausa and Umerga and one mahal with its headquarters at Bhun were then created. In the year 1950, 11 enclave villages from Sholapur district were transferred to this district and 52 villages of this district were sliced out and shunted to Sholapur district.

All the above five districts formed part and parcel of the erstwhile Hyderabad State till 31st October, 1956. On 1st November, 1956, they formed part of bilingual Bombay State. From 1st May, 1960, they were included in Maharashtra State.

Marathwada covers 21.15% of the total area of Maharashtra and its population forms 15.92% of the total population of Maharashtra.

### 1.5 - Topography

For almost the whole Region of Marathwada the underlying formation is trap rocks which give rise to heavy black soil highly retentive of moisture and particularly suitable for growing cotton. The Region is mostly flat plateau with hilly areas in the districts of Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad and the cultivation of cotton is concentrated in flat ranges.

Marathwada has extensive hilly ranges and spurts which neither pour water for cultivation nor attracts rainfall. In all the five districts the plateau (generally flat country) has elevation between 300 to 900 metres whereas in Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad districts there is broken country in parts with elevation between 300 to 900 metres.

### 1.6 - Hills, river system, soil.

The country to the north of the Godavari and its main tributary, the Manjra is characterised by the formation of trappean rocks and the soil being derived from the decomposition of those rocks is black and, therefore, fertile yielding cotton and wheat. Particularly the track which lies between the Penganga and the Godavari is noted for its high cultivation and general richness. South of the Godavari the country is rugged and not very rich, but the Manjra valley is fruitful. The main river of this region is the Godavari which rises at Trimbekeshwar at Nasik and enters the Region at cross section at Gangapur, the western corner of the Region. It traverses through Faithan, Shahgadh and Gangakhed while flowing towards east and pass out of the Region at Paser which is the last point on the eastern side of Nanded district and winds its course in Andhra Pradesh further down east. It cuts the Region into almost two halves with Aurangabad, Parbhani and northern portion of Nanded district lying on its north. The districts of Bhir, Osmanabad and southern portion of Nanded lie on its south. The river Penganga which rises near Puldhana passes through Chikli and Mehkar to touch the northern border of Hingoli taluka of Parbhani district and



River Penja is a tributary of the Godavari and rises in the hills of Patoda dividing Bhir district from Osanabad district and winds its course towards east of the Region to enter Mysore State near Kamalnagar. The Turna rises from Kannad hills in Aurangabad district and steps into Berbhani district from south west corner. Besides these three rivers there are a number of small minor rivers and streams in each district.

The soil is black in all the five districts of the Region and in Handed district it is a mixture of "Lateritic" and black soils. The underlying rock formation is termed as "Deccan Traps" in all the districts and in addition in Aurangabad it is "Archaean Gherwar" and in Osanabad District it is "Pleistocene Recent".

#### 1.7 - Climate, Temperature and rainfall

Climatic conditions do not generally vary from place to place, in this Division. Summers are usually hot with a maximum temperature during day as high as 40.4° centigrades in Handed district whereas the minimum of 22.5° centigrades is found to prevail in Aurangabad district during the years 1961 and 1962. The winters are generally severe for a short period in November and December and the summers are severe mostly in Handed district during the month of April and May. The rainy season generally starts from June and continues up to first/fortnight of October whereas the winter season commences from mid-October to end of February terminating into summer from March to May. The climate generally is healthy particularly in Aurangabad district and has uniformity in all the districts except in Handed district in general. During summers the days are hot though nights are fairly cool particularly in Aurangabad district. Occasionally hot dry winds blow in April and May. The rainfall in the major portion of the region ranges between 25" to 30" (635 to 762 mm) during rainy season.

The districtwise climatic conditions, temperature and rainfall are as follows:-

##### Aurangabad

The seasons show considerably uniform climate which, on the whole, is generally very healthy. Temperature records in Aurangabad are available from (1) Aurangabad and (2) Chikalthe stations. The lowest temperature is found to prevail in December and January ranging between 19° to 12° centigrades whereas the highest temperature generally prevails in April and May ranging between 40° to 42° centigrades. The rainfall is mostly from southern monsoons. It starts in the middle of June and lasts till the middle of October. From the about mid-October the district also gets a few showers of north-east monsoons. The distribution of rainfall is more or less uniform. The annual average rainfall is between 625 to 750 mm.

### Barhurd

The rainy season is followed by cool-dry season from October to November and hot dry season commences from March to May. The lowest temperature is found to prevail in December and January ranging between  $10^{\circ}$  to  $11^{\circ}$  centigrades and the highest temperature prevails in March, April and May ranging between  $39^{\circ}$  to  $44^{\circ}$  centigrades. The rains start usually in the first week of June and continue upto end of September. Pulk of rains are received from south-west monsoons. From about mid-October to December the district gets usually 100 mms. to 130 mms. of rainfall from north-east monsoons.

### Ehir

The climate of the district is quite bracing, pleasant and agreeable during the greater part of the year. It is moderately warm from June to September. It is cool-dry from October to January and it is hot-dry from February to May. Patoda and Kaij talukas have a distinction of having cool weather ~~cool weather~~ even in hot season. In fact Patoda is to a limited extent a summer resort. The climate in other parts is warm and humid. The maximum temperature is  $33.0^{\circ}$  centigrades whereas the minimum is  $19.0^{\circ}$  centigrades as found in the year 1962. Rains start with June and continue upto October. The maximum rains are received in July. The next heavy down pour is in September. The rainfall is uneven and ranges between 500 to 900 millimeters in different portions of the district. Kaij and Ambejogai talukas have an annual average rainfall average between 762 to 889 mm. They are supposed to be the two talukas of assured rainfall zones and the rest of the talukas are low rainfall zones.

### Nanded

The climate in the district is dry and subject to extremes of hot and cold. It is fairly hot in summer and equally cold in winter. The hottest month of the year is May whereas mercury falls down to the lowest level in December and January. Kinwat talukas in the extreme north-east of the district is comparatively hotter and temperature varies unevenly. During 1961 to 1963 the mean maximum temperature was  $33.6^{\circ}$  centigrades and the mean minimum temperature was  $19.4^{\circ}$  centigrades. During the last three years highest temperature recorded was  $45.00^{\circ}$  centigrades and the lowest temperature recorded during that period was  $10.0^{\circ}$  centigrades in December, 1961. Rainfall is not uniform in the district. Average annual rainfall at Deglur is 1,178.2 mm. while Mukhed gets 876.4 mm annually on an average. The district gets  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of its rains from south-west monsoons. Very little rain is received between October to December. Usually in the month of August about 45% of the total annual rainfall of the district is received by the district.

### Osmanabad

On the whole the climate of the district is dry and fair and the season show considerable uniformity. The talukas situated on the plateau are cooler than those lying in the southern plain. Summer in the district,

in general, is full of gales and gusty winds and are cooler than those in other districts of this Region. Temperature data is not available for this district. Rainfall is not uniform in all parts of the District. Usually 900 mm. of rains is received by Latur, Udgir, Ahmedpur, Tuljapur and Osmanabad talukas whereas the talukas of Paranda and Thun get only 600 mm. of rain. Aush, Umerga and Nilanga talukas get usually 700 to 800 mm. of rain. The district is fed by rainfall mainly from south-west monsoons.

## Population

### 2.1 - General features & growth

The population of Maharashtra State according to 1961 Census is 39,553,718 persons comprising 20,428,882 males and 19,124,836 females. The population of Aurangabad Division according to 1961 Census is 6,297,370 comprising 3,208,458 males and 3,088,915 females. Thus it accounts for 15.92% of the population of Maharashtra. Aurangabad Division which is the smallest of the divisions of the State with an area of 64,798 sq. km. and a population of about 63 lakh persons accounts for 21.15% of the area and 15.92% of the population. The population of the State has grown by 23.60% over the corresponding 1951 population whereas the corresponding figure of percentage increase for Aurangabad Division is 23.24%. Districtwise position is given in the following table:-

Sr. No.	District	Percentage increase over 1951 population.
1.	Aurangabad	29.93
2.	Parbhani	19.33
3.	Bhir	21.24
4.	Nanded	22.20
5.	Osrnabad	22.12

The highest percentage of population variation of 29.93 in Aurangabad district<sup>is</sup> probably because of Aurangabad town emerging out as an education centre and its being the Divisional headquarters. This variation during last decade is lowest in the case of Bhir district probably because of the absence of any new industries being set up or/substantial expansion in educational activities. Since 1951 Census, population of Aurangabad Division has grown by 23.24% whereas in Bombay Division it has grown by 25.81%. Poona Division also accounted for a growth of 24.07% whereas Nagpur Division has accounted for an overall growth of 20.19%. The decennial percentage variation is given in following table:-

Sr. No.	Year	Percentage variation
1.	1901-11	+ 21.17
2.	1911-21	- 10.04
3.	1921-31	+ 18.64
4.	1931-41	+ 10.85
5.	1941-51	+ 10.82
6.	1951-61	+ 23.24

The decade 1901-11 is generally supposed to have been a period of agricultural prosperity although all the districts of the Division were worst suffers of the Plague epidemic from 1901 to 1904. Those who were left back from the clutches of epidemics were more verile both as regards facundity and resistances to influences tending to death. Hence the population during this decade grew by 21.17%. The decade 1911-21 was the worst in living memory. Failure of monsoons, the Great World War and the famine of 1918-19 resulted in decrease in population by 10.04%,

in Osmanabad district agricultural conditions were favourable in the Division in 1931-41 and public health improved considerably accounting for a percentage rise of 10.85 in population. During 1941-51 agricultural conditions were not particularly bad and outbreak of Plague, Cholera and small pox caused considerably less damage accounting for a population rise of only 10.82%. During 1951-61 the population of the Division rose by 23.24%. Thus it will be seen that the growth of population in this region is the lowest perhaps on account of its predominantly agricultural set up with very little industrialisation in isolated areas. The following table gives the ranking of the districts in terms of population and area according to 1961 Census

Sr. No.	District.	Rank in population.	Percent of Region's population	Rank in area.	Percent of Region's area.
1.	Aurangabad,	1	24.33	1	25.80
2.	Parbhani	3	19.15	3	19.37
3.	Bhir	5	15.90	4	16.86
4.	Nanded	4	17.15	5	15.95
5.	Osmanabad	2	23.47	2	22.02

Aurangabad district ranks first in terms of area as well as population. It is similarly followed by the districts of Osmanabad and Parbhani. Bhir district has fifth place in terms of population and fourth in terms of area. Nanded district stands fourth in terms of population and fifth in terms of area.

The average district population is 1,259,000 and the districts of Aurangabad and Osmanabad have more than the average population. Aurangabad district is largest both in respect of population as well as area. The largest taluka according to population is Jalga in Aurangabad district whereas Arbad taluka in the same district is largest in area.

## 2.2.- Density

The rural and urban density of population in different regions in the State respectively in diff disclose wide variations thereby accounting for the industrial progress, if any, being concentrated only in urban area and also defines the predominantly agricultural set up of the rural areas.

The following table gives the density of population per sq. mile in each district of this division.

Sr. No.	District/Division	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Aurangabad	207	2,076	237
2.	Parbhani	219	1,869	249
3.	Bhir	224	792	237
4.	Nanded	237	1,698	271
5.	Osmanabad	247	1,949	268
6.	Aurangabad Division	225	1,382	252

The overall density of population is highest in Nanded being

more industrialised than other districts except Aurangabad. Similarly the overall lowest density of population is found both in Aurangabad and Bhir districts on account of comparatively lower pace of industrialisation. The urban density of population happens to be highest in Aurangabad and lowest in Bhir district whereas rural density of population is highest in Osmanabad district and lowest in Aurangabad district. The highest density of population in rural parts of Osmanabad district speaks of its predominantly agricultural composition whereas the lowest density of population in Aurangabad district also accounts for more rapid industrialisation in urban areas in that district. The average urban density of the region is exceeded only by districts of Aurangabad and Parbhani and Nanded.

### 2.3 - Rural Urban

The following table gives the break up of rural and urban population:-

State/ Division/ District.	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Population	
			Males	Females
1. Aurangabad District.	T	15,32,341	7,81,635	7,50,706
	R	13,15,630	6,67,069	6,48,561
	U	2,16,711	1,14,566	1,02,145
2. Parbhani	T	12,06,236	6,11,787	5,94,449
	R	10,39,534	5,25,261	5,14,273
	U	1,66,702	86,526	80,176
3. Bhir	T	10,01,466	5,08,827	4,92,639
	R	9,02,817	4,57,483	4,45,334
	U	98,649	51,344	47,305
4. Nanded	T	10,79,674	5,47,974	5,31,700
	R	9,23,806	4,66,836	4,56,970
	U	1,55,868	81,138	74,730
5. Osmanabad	T	14,77,656	7,58,235	7,19,421
	R	13,21,390	6,76,437	6,44,953
	U	1,56,266	81,798	74,468

Out of 266 urban units in the State Aurangabad accounts for 53 urban units. Of these urban units there are only 7 urban units viz. (1) Aurangabad (87579 excluding Aurangabad Cantonment), (2) Nanded (81,087), (3) Jalna (67,158), (4) Latur (40,913), (5) Parbhani (36,795), (6) Bhir (33,066) and (7) Hingoli (23,407), with population of more than 20,000. In Aurangabad and Nanded towns there is major concentration of educational institutions. Latur and Hingoli are more populous places not so much on account of concentration of education activities there but due to concentration of trade and commerce in them. The towns of Bhir and Parbhani suffer from commercial competition from Jalna, Purli, Nanded and Hingoli which perhaps accounts for a stunted growth of Parbhani and to a greater extent the slow growth of Bhir town. In addition to these places the town of Purli-Vaijnath also deserves mention as a special one

country.

Growth of population of some of the important towns of this region since the beginning of the century is explained in the succeeding paragraphs.

Aurangabad town in the recent century has been foremost among all the towns of the Deccan. It formed the capital of Asafjah the First, the founder of Nizari's Dominions and the decline of the town set in when Asafjah transferred the capital of the Dominions from Aurangabad to Hyderabad. During the first three decades its population stagnated in spite of the opening of Godavari Valley Railway Line in the year 1900 and its continuance as the headquarters of British Cantonment. The stagnancy could be explained by the fact that in the year 1901 its population had fallen temporarily due to influx of famine struck-refugees from neighbouring villages who either settled permanently here or went back in majority from where they came. Since the beginning of the century the population of this town increased by 46.62%. The redeeming feature about this increase is due to the fact that Aurangabad town today enjoys the position of Divisional headquarters and a centre of learning.

Nanded town makes a very close second to Aurangabad town in this region. During the course of last sixty years its population has grown by 571.67% and no other town in the South has perhaps recorded such an increase. Nanded town is perhaps the second biggest regulated market of this region and also commands the same rank as an industrial town.

Jalna town had registered a decline in its population in 1911 perhaps due to abandonment of its cantonment in 1903. Its population further fell in 1921 which was in commensurate with all the towns of this division. During 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 its population has started growing abnormally and its reasons for growth during 1941 was its revitalisation by revival of its Cantonment and by 1951 the Cantonment had been abandoned. Jalna town has numerous establishments covering cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories in addition to a large number of bidi factories and oil mills. With all these to its credit it would be no surprise if in decades to come it surpasses Aurangabad town in respect of population.

The growth of Latur town has suffered considerably during the decade 1901, 1911, 1931 and 1941. This decrease was perhaps due to the toll taken by the outbreak of Plague. The population of the town in 1941 and 1951 however increased by 42% and during 1951 and 1961 it is increased by 16%. With the linking of the town commercially and industrially since the beginning of the century by the Parsi Light Railway it is generally supposed that this town would develop into an important commercial and industrial centre of this region.

Parbhani town is one of the very few towns which is actually benefitted by the Godavary Valley Railway Line. It is at present an important commercial and industrial centre and would have grown much more but for the competition it has to face from Jalna and Nanded town and also from Sailu and Hingoli towns. A contributory factor leading to the growth of the town during the last two decades has been the completion of railway line connecting it with Purli.

The population of Bhir town has increased by 68% during the decade 1941 and 1951. During 1911 and 1921 Census the town suffered greatly on account of famine and plague. Bhir town had reputation in 1901 as being one of the most populous towns of erstwhile-Hyderabad State. It lost of this prides place due to the fact that it is not yet connected by railway nor has it recorded any significant progress in respect of large industries.

The Division has in all 7,140 inhabited villages accounting for a total rural population of 5,503,177 persons. Of these inhabited villages given above there are 2,999 villages or nearly 42% of the villages with a population of less than 500 each. Thus a majority of villages in the Division are small ones. Only 1606 villages or nearly 23% of the villages have a population between 4,999 persons each. Only 25 villages or 0.33% of villages have a population between 5,000 to 9,999. There is no village with a population of 10,000 and above. Considering the percentages of rural population living in villages of various size groups it is found that slightly more than 48% of the population lives in villages with a population of less than 999 persons each showing once again the preponderance of tiny villages in the Division.

#### 2.4-Sex-ratio

The sex-ratio (female per thousand males) among total population in Aurangabad Division is 968 being 970 in rural and 912 in urban areas.

Within the Division overall sex ratio is highest in Parbhani being 972. In rural areas as rural areas are concerned it is highest in Parbhani and Nanded districts being 979 and 978 respectively each. In urban areas the sex ratio is once again highest in Parbhani district being 927.

Numerous factors social and economic act adversely against sex ratio. The sex ratio in the Division in 1901 was 992 when there was very little urbanisation. It was 933 in 1911, 969 in 1921, 957 in 1931 and 953 in 1941. Thus it was declining till 1941 whereas it slightly toned up in 1951 to 968 but it fell down once again to 963 in 1961 as against 936 for Maharashtra.

On the whole, there is general deficiency of females both in state as well as in this Division. The position holds true even in all the five districts of the Division although it is more satisfactory in Parbhani district than in the other districts of the Region.

#### 2.5-Classification of workers

Aurangabad Division accounts for 3,300,000 workers and 29,88,000 non-workers comprising infants, invalids and uneconomic population. The population of workers and non-workers for State and each Division is given below:-



Sr. No.	State/Division	Total		Workers
		Rural	Urban	
1. Maharashtra State	T			18,946,481
	R			14,881,954
	U			4,066,527
2. Bombay Division	T			6,147,303
	R			3,834,568
	U			2,312,735
3. Poona Division	T			4,713,701
	R			3,976,755
	U			736,946
4. Aurangabad "	T			3,309,632
	R			3,031,387
	U			278,245
5. Nagpur "	T			4,777,845
	R			4,039,244
	U			73,8601

It is seen from the above table that, on the whole, workers formed 47.19% of the total population in Maharashtra State whereas Bombay division claims only 45.0% of workers.

The number of workers in non-agricultural occupations is one of the indicators of industrial advancement of a Division. Non-agricultural occupations are more remunerative than agricultural occupations. The percentage of workers in non-agricultural occupations is highest in Greater Bombay which is about 99.6% in Bombay division excluding Greater Bombay, Poona and Nagpur divisions, it is about 25, while in Aurangabad division it is only 18. This percentage is between 15 to 20 in Aurangabad, Dhule and Osmanabad while in Parbhani and Nanded districts it is between 20 to 30.

In addition to the proportion of non-agricultural workers in the population, the number of factory workers per lakh of population also indicates the level of industrial development in an area. In Greater Bombay this number is more than 12,172. In Aurangabad division it is as low as 263 as against 1079 in Poona division. The other two divisions although not comparable with Greater Bombay are far more well placed than Aurangabad division. Except in Nanded district there are less than 500 factory workers per lakh of population in all the other four districts.

Considering the proportion of workers to non-workers per thousand persons we find that in Maharashtra there are 479 workers and 521 non-workers. In Bombay division there are 450 workers and 550 non-workers. In Poona division we have 454 workers and 546 non-workers. This proportion in Aurangabad division is 526 workers and 474 non-workers. In Nagpur Division there are 517 workers and 483 non-workers. Thus we find the proportion of workers in Aurangabad division is higher than in all the remaining three Divisions. The proportion of workers is lowest in Osmanabad and Parbhani districts (519) and highest in Dhule district (522).

2.6 - Non-workers

The non-workers during 1961 Census comprised persons falling in the category of full-time students, housewives, dependents and infants and disabled, retired persons and retirees, beggars and migrants and unemployed persons.

The following table gives the number of non-workers sexwise with breakup for rural and urban:-

Sr. Division No. District		Total No. of Non-workers	
		Males	Females
1. Maharashtra State	T	430	619
	R	413	532
	U	451	865
2. Aurangabad	R	385	493
	U	500	850
3. Parbhani	R	367	550
	U	463	817
4. Shri	R	379	497
	U	504	869
5. Nanded	R	372	530
	U	496	820
6. Solapur	R	386	537
	U	496	797

In Maharashtra there are 521 persons as non-workers for every one thousand persons. This proportion in rural areas is lower since there are 476 persons per one thousand persons whereas in urban areas there are 637 non-workers for every one thousand persons. The proportion of non-workers in urban areas for females is higher than in rural areas evidently because housewives including school going children and infants are in a majority there. Again the absence of spread of education in rural areas also coupled with lower incomes compel children population there to work in agriculture. The lower proportion of non-workers in rural areas in general in each district of the State shows that the population in rural areas gets more seasonal employment opportunities although they may be slightly under-employment opportunities.

The higher proportion of females amongst non-workers in urban areas is due to lesser chances of employment to housewives and females in general. The proportion of non-workers per thousand is highest in Solapur district and Parbhani district being 481 whereas it is lowest in Shri district where it is 458. As regards males the proportion is highest in Aurangabad district and lowest in Parbhani district. As regards females it happens to be highest in Parbhani district and lowest in Shri district.

Percentage distribution of non-workers as follows:-

Category	M/F	Aurangabad			Parbhani			Bhir			Distt.	
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	U
1. Full time students.	M	23.06	24.82	42.29	23.06	25.31	41.13	26.50	24.13	42.70		
	F	5.43	3.92	11.22	5.00	3.85	10.33	5.29	4.30	10.49		
2. Dependents, infants & disabled.	M	69.53	73.74	51.24	59.65	72.02	54.03	71.03	73.77	52.69		
	F	63.77	70.21	40.03	55.96	59.77	39.43	64.73	63.79	41.14		
3. Persons unemployed.	M	0.56	0.27	1.34	0.53	0.37	1.60	0.52	0.34	1.73		
	F	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.1	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.07		
4. Others.	M	1.95	1.17	4.88	1.71	1.40	3.14	1.86	1.71	2.33		
	F	80.72	25.05	43.69	33.94	36.47	40.84	29.94	26.73	43.20		
		Aurangabad			Parbhani			Bhir			Distt.	
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	U
1. Full time students.	M	27.20	24.62	33.53	29.54	28.17	33.39					
	F	4.93	3.04	9.43	6.96	6.27	11.01					
2. Dependents, infants & disabled.	M	70.28	73.56	55.87	68.52	70.24	57.39					
	F	58.85	63.28	41.36	59.02	62.13	40.00					
3. Persons unemployed.	M	0.77	0.38	2.45	0.63	0.43	1.02					
	F	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.00					
4. Others.	M	1.75	1.44	3.13	1.31	1.16	2.00					
	F	36.11	32.04	49.05	33.99	31.80	42.00					
5. Total	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	F	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from the above table that the population of dependents, infants and disabled is in a overwhelming majority in all the districts of this Division and it is particularly higher in rural areas than in Urban areas. Next in order is the population of full time students which is particularly higher in all the urban areas of this Division than the rural areas. This indirectly speaks of much more spread of educational facilities in urban areas. Similarly, it is found that the male population among full time students as well as dependents and disabled is higher than its counterpart of female population. Considering the number of non-workers, it is found that they are between 45% to 54% of total population in all the districts of this Division. The number of non-workers is higher in female section of the population than the male section.

2.7-Literacy

There are 11,793,000 persons who are literates and educated in Maharashtra out of whom 6,992,900 are from rural areas and the remaining 5,771,200 are from the urban areas. The percentage of literacy in Maharashtra thus works out to 29.8%. It is 21% in rural and 51% in urban areas, disclosing wide disparity. In Aurangabad Division there are 1,026,076 persons who are literate and educated of whom 745,755 are from rural areas and the remaining 280,321 hail from urban areas. The percentage of literacy in Aurangabad Division works out to 16.3. It is 13.6% in rural and 35.3% in urban areas. The literacy percentages both in rural and urban areas are thus the lowest in this Division compared to other three divisions since in Bombay, Poona and Nagpur division the percentage of literacy in rural area ranges from 23% to 24%. In urban areas of Bombay division it is 55 and in Poona and Nagpur divisions it is between 46 to 49.

The districtwise percentage of literacy is given in the following table:-

Dist.	No. of persons who are literate & educated.	Percentage of literacy.
1. Aurangabad	T	17.93
	R	14.27
	U	39.76
2. Parbhani	T	15.37
	R	12.61
	U	32.58
3. Bhil.	T	15.09
	R	12.94
	U	34.75
4. Nanded	T	15.14
	R	12.26
	U	32.26
5. Osmanabad	T	17.05
	R	14.89
	U	35.37

In Maharashtra the percentage of male literacy works out to 42.04 and percentage of female literacy works out to 16.76. In Aurangabad Division the percentage of male literacy works out to 25.45 and the percentage of female literacy is as low as 5.75. It will be seen from the following table that male and female literacies are both highest being 29.65% and 6.67% respectively in Aurangabad district, in this Region whereas the male literacy is the lowest being 24.60% in Bhil district and female literacy is lowest at 5.16% in Nanded district. The overall literacy percentage of 17.93 is once again highest in Aurangabad district where it is lowest in Bhil district being 15.09.

No.	District/Division	Male	Female	Total
1.	Aurangabad	23.65	6.57	17.88
2.	Parbhani	25.27	5.10	15.37
3.	Bhir	24.60	5.27	15.00
4.	Nanded	24.33	5.16	15.14
5.	Osrnabad	27.52	6.02	17.05
6.	Aurangabad Division	26.45	5.75	16.29

The reasons for low female literacy in the Division are not far to seek. During the past regime female literacy was not encouraged to the present extent. The low percentage of general literacy also is a legacy of the past regime where the masses of people did not get as many educational facilities as required. Only recently the percentage of literacy is found to increase on account of efforts in the recent past.

2.8-Age groups & marital status

The following table gives the percentage of population for broad age groups classified by marital status:-

Sr. No.	District	Age group	Marital status							
			Never Married	Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1.	Aurangabad	All ages	52.14	39.74	44.77	48.11	2.82	11.64	0.27	0.51
		0-14	93.96	91.22	1.03	8.66	0.01	0.07	-	0.05
2.	Parbhani	All ages	50.99	39.07	45.23	47.87	3.45	12.83	0.34	0.52
		0-14	92.38	90.56	1.57	9.27	0.75	0.11	N	0.06
3.	Bhir	All ages	51.16	40.02	44.76	47.73	3.64	11.56	0.44	0.69
		0-14	93.29	90.39	1.66	9.43	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.07
4.	Nanded	All ages	50.99	39.00	45.39	48.03	3.13	12.34	0.45	0.50
		0-14	93.09	90.42	1.37	9.33	0.00	0.11	N	0.05
5.	Osrnabad	All ages	52.44	40.56	43.34	47.33	3.79	11.52	0.43	0.55
		0-14	93.53	90.33	1.44	9.01	0.03	0.03	N	0.00

The above table reveals that the percentage of marriages in age group 0-14 is roughly 9% in case of females and 1 to 2 per cent in case of males. The percentage of married females in age group 0 to 14 is highest in Bhir district being 9.43 whereas it is lowest in Aurangabad district which works out at 0.66.

The proportion of "widowed" for females is generally higher than for males in all the districts. The proportion of "never married" is likewise higher for males than for females in all the districts. It is generally observed that there is a general decrease in proportion of married persons in age group 0 to 14 due perhaps to the spread of education and disappearance of child marriages of the past. The proportion of "never married" is also found to decrease in both sexes from younger to older age groups.

Child women ratio:

According to 1961 District Census Hand Books of this region the child women ratio in the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Fhir and Osmanabad is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas. This increase in child women ratio (c.w.r.) need not necessarily be due to increase in fertility. It is affected by several demographic variables and in particular by changes in age structure of the population of a district. In the district of Nanded, however unlike in other four districts of the Division we find that the child-women ratio is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. This may perhaps be due to either higher fertility or a longer total life span in urban areas of the districts.

2.9-Size & composition of household:

The patterns of rural and urban distribution of households in the Aurangabad, Bombay and Nagpur divisions are reverse of what they are in Poona division. In Poona Division, the size of household is generally small in urban areas than that found in rural areas. On the other hand the size of household in urban area of the district from Bombay Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions is larger than that of rural areas. The average size of household in the state is 5.12. It is 5.22 in <sup>Bombay</sup> division, 5.39 in Poona division, 5.15 in Aurangabad division and 4.71 in Nagpur division. It is highest in Osmanabad district (5.39) and lowest in Parbhani district (4.94).

The following table gives the distribution of one thousand Census Households according to No. of rooms occupied based on 20% sample.

Division/ District.	No. of regular floor.	1 room	2 room	3 room	4 room	5 rooms and more.
Aurangabad Division.	T 40	699	186	48	16	11
	R 43	712	179	43	14	9
	U 13	603	231	31	33	29
Aurangabad	T 17	770	154	37	12	10
	R 18	798	142	29	8	5
	U 3	598	229	37	33	40
Parbhani	T 45	641	221	60	20	13
	R 47	646	222	57	18	10
	U 33	608	215	90	31	33
Nanded	T 36	678	199	54	20	13
	R 40	692	189	49	18	12
	U 11	585	261	85	36	22

contd....

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Aurangabad	T 46	4679	196	42	14	13
	E 48	637	192	44	17	11
	U 23	617	233	74	37	21
Bhir	T 43	715	162	40	12	8
	E 61	721	157	37	10	7
	U 13	652	213	70	20	19

It will be seen that in this Division there is concentration of households in one and two rooms and that the number of households occupying one room is larger than those occupying two rooms.

The number of households occupying one or two rooms are in three digit figures and those occupying 3, 4, 5 and more rooms are in two digit figures. Again there is concentration of households in houses in one room in rural areas more than the urban areas in all the districts.

**2.12 - Housing**

The following table gives the distribution of one thousand census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses.

State/ District with pop- ulation of 5, or more.	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied census houses			Hotels, shops, factories, schools, households, etc.	
		Total Total Total	Wellings, shops-cum-dwellings/ workshops-cum-dwellings.	One-cum-dwellings workshops-cum-dwellings.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aurangabad Division	T 64	938	664	652	12	272
	E 62	939	653	647	11	280
	U 23	920	714	606	13	206
Aurangabad	T 32	510	623	610	13	295
	E 31	510	613	600	13	308
	U 15	510	702	601	21	293
Barkhadi	T 52	942	691	621	10	257
	E 48	952	687	677	10	265
	U 77	923	722	673	19	201
Bhir	T 73	922	636	621	9	288
	E 73	922	631	622	9	291
	U 77	923	669	605	13	285
Danded	T 59	941	666	645	15	291
	E 55	945	650	636	14	265
	U 87	913	724	701	23	199
Osmanabad	T 44	956	717	706	11	239
	E 22	953	716	706	10	242
	U 62	938	733	672	11	215

There is no demarcation of slum areas in the municipalities of this Division. Attempts are presently being made to demarcate a slum area in Aurangabad and Jalna towns by the municipalities. This, however, does not mean that there is total absence of slum areas but the basic work of their identification is yet to be done.

## 2.11 - Backward Classes

### A - Scheduled Castes

In 1961 Census the scheduled castes in Maharashtra formed 5.63% whereas scheduled tribes formed 6.0% of the total population of the State.

Aurangabad Division accounted for 9.98% of scheduled castes and 1.63% of scheduled tribes out of the total population of this Division. The scheduled castes are spread over all the districts in this Division but the scheduled tribes are mainly concentrated in Minwat taluka of Nanded district.

The highest concentration of schedule castes is found in Bhir district where they formed 13.51% of district population. Their percentage is lowest being 6.05% in Aurangabad district. In Aurangabad Division the predominant schedule castes are the Chambars, Mahars and Mangs. In Bhir and Osmanabad districts however in addition to the above three schedule castes there is a predominance of the Dhors. Schedule castes are mainly concentrated in rural areas and in urban areas they are found few and far between.

It is observed that the percentage of schedule castes has fallen down since 1951 Census in all the districts because many of the members belonging to Mahor community have returned their religion as neo-Buddhists during 1961 Census.

The highest percentage of literacy among the Chambars is 34.75% in urban areas of Bhir district whereas the lowest percentage is found to prevail in rural areas of Parbhani district being only 6.20. Among the Mahars the highest percentage of literacy is found in urban areas of Aurangabad district being only 26.08% whereas the lowest percentage is found to prevail in rural areas of Parbhani where being 3.94. Among the Mangs the highest percentage of literacy is found in the urban areas of Aurangabad district being 10.39 whereas the lowest percentage is reported from rural areas of Bhir being only 3.69. In Aurangabad district the Dhors are a little advanced in literacy though not strong numerically. In Parbhani district the Mahars as well as the Mangs are very much backward in this sphere. In Bhir district the females are very much backward in literacy whereas in Nanded district the Mahars, Mangs and Chambars are much backward in literacy. The Dhors are in sizeable numbers in Bhir and Osmanabad districts.

### Workers & non-workers

Most of the schedule castes in this Division are employed in Agriculture. It is seen that cultivation provides greater opportunities to many members of the schedule castes where their percentage ranges between 23 to 29. Some of them are agricultural labourers forming about 16% to 20% of their numerical strength. The non-workers are nearly 47 to 48% in each district.



B-Schedule tribes

The highest concentration of scheduled tribes is found in Nanded district owing to their concentration in Simyat taluka of that district. Nanded district thus accounts for 3.76% of population under Scheduled tribes. Parbhani district also accounts for 2.89% of its population under scheduled tribes. The Phils are in sizeable numbers in Aurangabad and Bhir and the Amdhs in Parbhani and Nanded districts. Their concentration is found mostly in rural areas of this Division uniformly. Very little population of scheduled tribes is found in Bhir district where they form 0.24% of the total district population. Similarly, Aurangabad district claims 1.60% of the total district population under scheduled tribes. In so far as literacy is concerned Aurangabad district is found to be very much behind in this sphere and there is not a single female literate among the Amdhs. In Parbhani district the Phils are the most depressed group as only 1.06% of them are literate. The literacy percentage among Amdhs is 5.49 whereas Parbhans have literacy percentage of 7.17 in Parbhani district. In Bhir district the literacy percentage for Phils is 5.49 for males and 0.95 for females in rural areas. In Nanded district the females among the scheduled tribes are the most depressed in this regard whereas in Aurangabad district not a single female is literate among scheduled tribes.

Over 80% of the workers in scheduled tribes are cultivators and agricultural labourers in Aurangabad district. There are more agricultural labourers than cultivators in this district. In Parbhani district 98.95% of workers are found as cultivators and agricultural labourers. There are more cultivators than agricultural labourers in Bhir district except in Bhir district more than 80% of the workers from scheduled tribes and work as cultivators and agricultural labourers. In Nanded district 96% of the workers are cultivators and agricultural labourers compared to the position of scheduled castes in this regard it is found that more members of scheduled tribes own land. In Aurangabad district nearly 30% of the scheduled tribes work in agriculture and there are more agricultural labourers than cultivators among them.

Bye Bye Bye;  
Bureaucratic Bureaucracy & Statistics;  
Aurangabad.

3.1 - Introduction, rainfall, famine, scarcity, etc.

Indian agriculture is said to be a gamble in rains. It is also equally true in the case of this region. Nature is said to make its inhabitants and natural environment of a region spells the economic and other aspects of the life of its people. The climate affects the efficiency of the labourer<sup>s</sup> and determines the extent of market for certain goods connected with food and clothing. The rainfall and nature of a soil go a long way to determine the crop pattern in general. The physical features and river system have also a bearing upon the crop pattern of the district.

Seasons

There are mainly two agricultural seasons in this region viz. kharif and rabi seasons. The tracts lying between the Penganga and the Godavari are ~~the~~ noted for high cultivation and general richness. South<sup>of</sup> in the Godavari the country is rugged but the Panjra valley is fruitful. The kharif season commences from June and lasts till Nov/Dec. and the Rabi season starts from Sept. and lasts till Feb./March. The district of Nanded is mainly kharif growing area whereas the districts of Osmanabad, Bhir, Parbhani and Aurangabad are mainly rabi tracts. In Nanded district the talukas of Kihwat, Bhokar and Kandhar are predominantly kharif areas and the rest of the talukas/or Talukapur, Betal, Belan, Udgir, Ausa and Nilanga are predominantly kharif tracts and the remaining talukas are overwhelmingly rabi areas. In Bhir district the talukas of Ambejogai and Ik Kaji are both kharif and rabi areas and the portion of the rest of the district is rabi area. In Parbhani district the talukas of Parbhani, Gangakhed, Fathri, Partur and a portion of Jintur and Basmath are mainly rabi tracts and the remaining areas are kharif tracts. In Aurangabad district the talukas of Vaijapur and Jafferabad and Soegaon mahal are kharif growing areas whereas the talukas of Aurangabad, Prithan, Gangapur, Ambad and Khultabad mahal are rabi growing areas. The talukas of Kannad, Silled, Bhokardan and Jalna are both kharif and rabi areas. It is found that the tracts on both sides of the Godavari flowing through Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani and Nanded districts of this region are mainly rabi areas in general.

Rainfall

All the districts in the region get major portion of rain from south-west monsoons. The district of Aurangabad and Parbhani and parts of other districts are also served by north-west monsoon. The rainfall in major portion of the region ranges from 635 mm to 762 mm (25" to 30"). In Aurangabad district the area of assured rainfall are Kannad, Jalna and Ambad talukas and Soegaon mahal. The rainfall ranges between 625-750 mm. These of moderate rainfall are Aurangabad, Silled, Bhokardan and Prithan talukas and Khultabad mahal and areas of low rainfall are parts of Gangapur and Vaijapur talukas. In... contd....

Parbhani district the average rainfall gradually increases as we go from west to east. Except Partur and Pathri talukas which get less than 900 mm of rain, the average rainfall in the remaining talukas is 900 mm. In Bhir district Kaij and Ambejogai talukas are the areas of assured rainfall and the remaining talukas are in the low rainfall zones where the rainfall ranges between 508-889 mm. In Nanded district the rainfall ranges between 876.4 mm to 1178.2 mm. The talukas of Kandhar, Biloli and Mukhed receive comparatively lesser rain than the district average. In Osmanabad district Latur, Udgir, Ahmedpur and Tuljapur talukas get about 900 mm of rain annually whereas taluka of Paranda and Bhim mahal get about 600 mm of rain. Ausa, Umerga, Nilanga and Kalam talukas get rainfall between 700-800 mm.

#### Famine and scarcity conditions

In Aurangabad district, Vaijapur and Gangapur talukas are famine affected areas. It is estimated that one in ten years the famine visits these areas. As per the report of the Fact Finding Committee appointed in 1960 the district of Parbhani is considered as free from scarcity on the basis of rainfall, crop pattern, wells, etc. In Bhir district this committee has reported that Ashti, Patoda, Manjlegaon talukas and Pimplener circle of Bhir taluka are famine areas where usually famine and scarcity conditions prevail once in ten years. There is no area in the district of Nanded which can be marked out as having suffered continuously due to scarcity. This district like Parbhani district has been declared by the above Committee as free from famine. In Osmanabad district, the Committee has demarcated Paranda taluka and Anala circle of that taluka together with the whole of Bhim mahal as a scarcity area where scarcity conditions occur once in ten years.

In general it may be stated that the western portion of the region comprising western portions of Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad districts are famine and scarcity affected areas.

#### 3.2 - Land Utilisation

The geographical area of this region is 1,58,89700 acres and the table gives the utilisation of this area during 60-61, 61-62 and 62-63 as follows:-

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Area in 00 Acres & percentage to total area.					
		1960-61.	%	1961-62	%	1962-63	%
1.	Area under forest.	5,033	3.17	5,063	3.19	5,126	3.23
2.	Barren & uncultivable land.	3,046	1.29	2,019	1.27	2,137	1.3
3.	Land put to non-Agril. used.	4,063	2.56	4,037	2.54	4,091	2.57
4.	Cultivable wastes.	2,106	1.33	2,251	1.42	2,210	1.39
5.	Land under trees, crops & groves.	554	0.35	627	0.39	655	0.41
6.	Permanent pastures & grazing grounds.	5,361	4.00	6,293	3.96	6,521	4.17
7.	Current fallows.	10,054	11.37	15,797	9.94	10,972	11.94
8.	Other fallows.	5,394	3.71	4,715	2.97	5,126	3.23
9.	Net area sown.	1,14,768	72.22	1,13,090	74.32	11,3,909	31.63
Total geographical area.		1,53,897	100.00	1,58,897	100.00	153,897	100.00

It will be seen from the above table that the area under forest is slowly rising when in 61-62 it was 3.19% of the total geographical area and the corresponding percentage in 62-63 was 3.23. The percentages of barren and uncultivable land, land put to non-agricultural uses and cultivable waste to total geographical area have not hanged materially during the period under review. It is seen that the garden crops are getting popular though slowly. It is noticeable that the percentage of net area sown to the total geographical area during 60-61 was 72.22 ~~whereas~~ whereas it rose to 74.32 during 61-62. During 62-63 it however fell to 71.63. This fall in net sown area accounts for the decrease in agricultural output during that period. The out put of agricultural produce in that year together with net area sown was less because of slight increase in the proportion of barren and uncultivable land and land put to non-agricultural uses including permanent pastures and grazing grounds along with current and other fallows. The cultivable area per worker in hectares during 60-61 in this region was 1.73 whereas the corresponding figure in 61-62 was 1.35 as against the corresponding figure for the State which stood at 1.42 in 60-61 and 1.44 in 61-62. In so far as the cultivable area per agricultural worker in 60-61 is concerned, Parbhani district stood third, Bhir district stood fourth, Aurangabad district stood fifth and Osmanabad district got sixth place in the region. The district of Nanded however got fifth place in the State. In so far as net area sown is concerned the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani and Bhir took second, third and fourth place in this regard in the State. The district of Nanded was however ranked tenth in the State. In so far as area sown more than once to net area sown is concerned, Parbhani district during 61-62 stood twelveth, Bhir district stood fourteenth, Aurangabad district stood sixteenth, Osmanabad district stood nineteenth followed by Nanded district occupying twentyfourth place in the State.

### 3.3 - Cropping Pattern

Considering the region as a whole it is found that there is a shift from food to non-food crops from <sup>19</sup>60-61 onwards. The area under food crops is decreasing though at a slow pace and that under non-food crops is increasing year after year. The following table gives the cropping patterns in this region:-

District:	Year	Area under food crop (00 Acres)	%	Area under non-food crop (00 Acres)	%
1. Aurangabad	1960-61	23448	72.66	8821	27.34
	1961-62	24187	71.81	9493	28.19
	1962-63	24509	72.52	9289	27.48
2. Parbhani	1960-61	15185	64.56	8335	35.44
	1961-62	15879	65.24	8462	34.76
	1962-63	15250	64.62	8404	35.38
3. Bhir.	1960-61	14806	75.70	4752	24.30
	1961-62	16080	74.53	5495	25.47
	1962-63	11599	71.98	4516	28.02
4. Nanded.	1960-61	11825	67.73	5634	32.27
	1961-62	11412	65.47	6019	34.53
	1962-63	11748	65.33	6234	34.67
5. Osmanabad.	1960-61	19481	73.83	6995	26.17
	1961-62	19509	73.04	7108	26.96
	1962-63	19076	72.38	7680	27.62
Total Aurangabad division.	1960-61	84745	71.05	34537	28.95
	1961-62	87063	70.37	36671	29.63
	1962-63	83182	69.75	36073	30.25

It will be seen from the above table that/except in Parbhani district which has a preference for growing more food crops than non-food crops in successive years, the remaining four districts of this region are growing more non-food crops than food crops year after year though slowly. During 1962-63 however even Parbhani district has shown a preference for non-food crops. In other words in all the districts of this region except in Parbhani, non-food crops are getting more popular than food crops from 1960-61 onwards. The cultivation of non-food crops which is getting popular year after year comprise mostly oil seeds such as ground nut, sesamum, linseed, etc, and cotton.

### 3.4 - Survey of principal crops

Jowar  
The region specialises in production of jowar (rohi) and during 1960-61 it has produced 7,33,000 tons of jowar whereas the production fell in subsequent years when in 1961-62 it was 6,16,300 tons and in 1962-63 it was 62,4600 tons. Osmanabad district occupied the prides place in production of jowar (rohi) during 1960-61 and 61-62 and during 1962-63 it was Aurangabad district which stood first in this respect in this region. In so far as jowar (kharif)..... conntd....

is concerned during the year 60-61 the region produced 6,73,000 tons of kharif jowar and the production fell in subsequent years it being 4,002,00 tons in 61-62 and 3,77,100 tons in 62-63. Nanded district ranked first in the region for highest production of jowar (kharif) in 60-61 amounting to 1,97,700 tons. Osmanabad district occupied first place in producing highest quantity of jowar (kharif) during 61-62 which accounted for 1,33,500 tons of jowar (kharif). ~~During~~ <sup>During</sup> 62-63, ~~Being~~ <sup>Nanded</sup> district occupied the first rank having produced 143600 tons of jowar (kharif) followed by Osmanabad Dist.

Wheat

During the year 60-61 the region produced 1,90,400 tons of wheat and during 61-62 the output was to the tune of 1,21,700 tons. During the year 62-63 the output however fell to 11,40,00 tons. Parbhani Dist. during 60-61 occupied first place in production of wheat having produced 32,200 tons. Aurangabad Dist. stood first in the region in this regard during 61-62 and 62-63 having produced 34,500 tons during 61-62 and 38,400 tons in 62-63.

Rice

The region occupies comparatively insignificant place in production of rice. Its total output of 60-61 was 57,500 tons, in 61-62 it was 45,700 tons and it further fell to 57,900 tons in 62-63.

Bajra

The region produced 61,900 tons of bajra in 60-61, 73,300 tons in 61-62 and 80,200 tons in 62-63. Thus it is seen that year after year the production of bajra is on the increase. Aurangabad Dist. has contributed to the highest production of bajra in all the three years.

Tur

The production of tur in 60-61 was 70,900 tons, in 61-62 it was 69,100 tons and in 62-63 it was 69,900 tons. Thus it is seen that generally the production of tur is on the increase in this region. Nanded and Osmanabad districts have more production of tur and the Dist. of Bhir has less production of this commodity during all these three years.

Cotton

The peak cotton production was noticeable in this region in the year 60-61 when it produced 4,36,100 bales of cotton. During 61-62 the production fell to 2,63,500 <sup>bales</sup> and during 62-63 it once again <sup>bales</sup> toned up to 3,11,800 <sup>bales</sup>. During the year 60-61 Parbhani Dist. stood first in total output of cotton whereas in 61-62 it was Aurangabad Dist. and in the year 62-63 the dist. of Osmanabad topped all the dists. in the region in this regard.

### Ground nut

During the year 60-61, the total output of ground nut was 2,24,300 tons, in 61-62 it was 2,26,100 tons and in 62-63 it fell to 1,95,800 tons. Osmanabad district occupied first place in production of this commodity in this region and during the year 60-61 and 61-62 whereas the first place was occupied by Bhir Dist. in the year 62-63.

### 3.5 - Irrigation

Among the major projects Purna and Manar are the only two in this region. Purna project is a hydro-electric project on the river Purna with a reservoir at Yeldari, a power house at the toe of Yeldari dam and a diversion dam at Sideshwar with a main canal of 28 miles long with a carrying capacity of 2,000 cusecs to irrigate 1,52,000 acres of land in Parbhani and Nanded districts. The project is under completion stage. Construction of Sideshwar dam was completed in 1962 and the construction of masonry and earthen portion on the dam at Yeldari was in progress. By the end of the T.F.Y. Plan it is estimated that 40,000 acres of land would be irrigated by the Purna Project. Manar project is located on river Manar in Kandhar taluka of Nanded Dist. to be completed in two stages. The area irrigated after the completion of the first stage will be 25,000 acres. After completion of the second stage it will go up to 61,000 acres. During the year 51-52 a total area of 2,264 acres was irrigated by wells. During the year 56-57 the total area irrigated increased to 2,82,400 acres whereas in the year 61-62 it further rose to 3,56,600 acres. Well irrigation was most popular in coverage in Aurangabad Dist. in all the three years mentioned above whereas it was least in Nanded Dist. in respect of coverage in all these three years. Irrigation from Govt. canals during the year 60-61 was to the tune of 6,700 acres. In 61-62 it was 6,700 acres once again and in the year 62-63 it was 14,221 acres. There was total absence of private canals in this region. Tank irrigation was found to be highest in Bhir Dist. in all the three years whereas it is least in Aurangabad Dist. A total area of 12,545 acres was irrigated by tanks in 60-61 whereas in 61-62 the area irrigated was 16,317 acres. During the year 62-63 the area irrigated fell to 14,386 acres. Thus it is seen that the major source of irrigation in this region is wells and the area irrigated by wells is found to increase year after year.

Among the cereal crops, jowar was irrigated most in 60-61 when the area irrigated under jowar was 1,67,300 acres whereas in 61-62 it was 1,68,400 acres. In 62-63 it was 1,83,500 acres. Thus it is seen that the acreage under irrigated jowar is rising from year to year. After jowar, sugar cane is the next popular irrigated crop of this region. In 60-61 a total irrigated acreage under sugar cane was 57,800 acres and in 61-62 it was 59,700 acres. In 62-63 it was 50,000 acres. Irrigation of cotton is slowly becoming popular and the figure of 3,700 acres in 60-61 under irrigated cotton has climbed up to 13,800 acres in 62-63.

It is seen that during the year 51-52, 23.07% of the gross irrigated area of this region was under jowar, during the year 56-57 the corresponding figure was 29.94 and during 61-62 it was 38.14. Similarly under sugar cane the percentage of area irrigated to gross cropped area of this region was 10.51 during the year 51-52, it was 9.37 during 56-57 and it ultimately rose to 13.52 in the year 61-62. It is seen that the percentage of area irrigated to gross irrigated area in this region is very insignificant and less than one per-cent in respect of ground nut and tur in all the above three years. From the point of view of percentage of gross irrigated area to net sown area in this region, Bhil district stood first followed by Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Nanded and Farbhani during 1961-62.

### 3.6 - Production of crops

The main crops of this region are jowar (kharif), jowar (rabi), wheat, tur, cotton and ground nut. Sugar cane, rice and bajra cannot be considered as major crops of this region since the area under them and their output is not sizeable. During the year 60-61 to 62-63 the yield rate in pounds per acre for rice varied between 651 to 591, for kharif and rabi jowar it varied between 474 to 792 and for wheat it varied between 303 to 312 pounds per acres. The yield rate for tur varied between 313 to 383, for cotton it varied between 96 to 67 and for ground nut it varied from 488 to 630 pounds per acre. During the year 62-63 it is found that except in case of rabi jowar, the yield per acre in pounds in this region was lower than the yield per acre in pounds in the state for jowar (kharif), wheat, tur, cotton and ground nut crops. The yield per acre of jowar (rabi) for the State was 448 pounds per acre during 62-63 whereas the corresponding figure for the region was 577.

### 3.7 - Land holdings

The data on cultivating households by size of land cultivated and by interest in land was tabulated during 61 Census on 20% Sample basis. Similarly distribution of households based on cultivation (operational) holdings for the year 52-53 was also tabulated during 61 Census. The following table gives the percentage distribution of ownership holding together with classification of holding on basis of area of owned against area cultivated for the year 52-53:-



Size of holding	Aurangabad		Parbhani		Phir		Nanded		Osmanabad.	
	Culti- vation holding 1961	Owner- ship hold- ing 52-53	Culti- vation hold- ing 1961	Owner- ship hold- ing 52-53	Culti- vation hold- ing 1961	Owner- ship hold- ing 52-53	Culti- vation hold- ing 1961	Owner- ship hold- ing 52-53	Culti- vation hold- ing 1961	Owner- ship hold- ing 52-53
1. Less than 1 acre	0.43	2.24	0.11	1.28	0.30	2.25	0.41	3.69	0.20	1.72
2. 1 to 4.9	13.71	14.68	8.52	13.35	11.88	15.91	12.33	21.89	10.34	14.42
3. 5 to 9.9	23.88	20.37	16.53	20.93	19.62	21.35	16.83	24.10	17.45	20.52
4. 10 to 14.9	17.39	15.89	15.90	16.15	17.21	19.11	18.01	15.36	19.27	16.37
5. 15 to 29.9	28.18	26.26	32.73	27.31	29.72	35.49	34.62	22.26	23.87	26.32
6. 30 to 49.9	13.31	12.59	17.11	13.21	13.86	11.47	13.20	8.42	14.75	12.48
7. 50 & above	6.20	8.00	8.96	8.67	7.41	7.42	4.60	4.31	2.04	7.67
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The average size of cultivation holding in Aurangabad district during 60-61 was 21.54 and the average size of ownership holding was 21.06 acres in 52-53. The average size of cultivation holding for Parbhani district in 60-61 was 23.94 acres and the average size of ownership holding was 21.63 acres in 52-53. The average size of cultivation holding in Nanded district was 19.36 acres and the average size of ownership holding was 15.73 in 52-53. In Osmanabad district the average size of cultivation holding was 20.44 acres and the average size of ownership holding was 20.80 acres in 52-53. The average size of ownership holding in the State was 11.95 acres. Thus it is found that the average size of cultivation holding is smallest in Nanded district (19.36) and highest in Parbhani district (23.94) as shown above. <sup>Again</sup> the average size of ownership holding is biggest in Parbhani district once again where it was (21.63) and it was lowest once again in the Dist. of Nanded (15.73). The standard area specified as minimum necessary for profitable cultivation under Forbay Prevention and Fragmentation of consolidation holding Act 1947 in Aurangabad, Parbhani, Phir and Osmanabad districts is for dry crops 2.00 acres and for Bagayat land 0.5 acres. In addition for rice crop in Parbhani district/it is stipulated at 0.5 acres. In Nanded district the standard area stipulated for dry crop is 1.50 acres and that for bagayat it is 0.20 acres.

3.8 - Area per agricultural worker, per pair of bullocks, 1961

In so far as area per agricultural worker is concerned, during 61-62 Parbhani district had 5.64 acres followed by Phir with 5.62 acres and Osmanabad dist. had 5.10 acres. Aurangabad district had 5.17 acres/Nanded district had however 4.59 acres.

The districts of Parbhani, Bhir, Aurangabad and Osmanabad ranked third, fourth, fifth and sixth respectively in the State in this regard whereas the district of Nanded ranked eighth in this regard.

It is seen that the area per agricultural worker in acres during 62-63 in Aurangabad district worked out to 4.1, in Parbhani district it worked out to 4.51, in Bhir district it was 5.00 in Nanded district it was 3.90 and in Osmanabad district it worked out to 4.14. For the entire region the area per agricultural worker worked out to 4.20 during the year 62.63. Area per agricultural worker in Nanded and Osmanabad districts was below the average for the region.

The area per pair of bullocks in acres during 62-63 worked out to 15.35 in Aurangabad district, in Parbhani district it worked out to 16.72, in Bhir district it was 18.00, in Nanded district it was 16.56 and in Osmanabad district it was 17.06. For the entire region the area per pair of bullocks in acres in 62.63 worked out to 15.41. Thus excepting Aurangabad district the average area per pair of bullocks was above the average for the region as a whole.

The area per pair of plough (iron and wooden) in acres during 62-63 in Aurangabad district worked out to 64.54 in Parbhani district it was 38.58, in Bhir district it was 70.92, in Nanded district it was 19.99 and in Osmanabad district it was 62.95. The area per pair of plough for the entire region worked out to 44.53. It is seen that in Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad districts the number of ploughs is too far less than in Parbhani and Nanded districts. Nanded district in particular has an adequate number of ploughs whereas the number of ploughs is most inadequate in case of Bhir district.

On the basis of 1961 Livestock Census data, the total outlay on agricultural implements was calculated by using the standard average prices of agricultural implements concerned. According to this estimate the outlay on agricultural implements in Aurangabad district is estimated at Rs.238 lakhs, or Rs.7.68 per acre of the net sown area, in Parbhani district it is estimated at Rs.141 lakhs or Rs.6.42 per acre of the net sown area, in Bhir district it is estimated at Rs.83 lakhs or Rs.4.41 per acre of the net sown area, in Nanded district it is estimated at Rs.113.15 lakhs or Rs.6.44 per acre of net sown area whereas in Osmanabad district it is estimated at Rs.142 lakhs or Rs.5.61 per acre of net sown area. Accordingly the investment in agricultural implements seems to be highest in Aurangabad district and lowest in Bhir district.

On the above estimates the average cost of other agricultural implements which were not enumerated during 1901 Livestock Census is estimated at about Rs.2 per acre of net sown area in all the districts of this Division. Thus the total outlay on Agricultural implements per acre of net sown area in Aurangabad district worked out to less than Rs.10, in Parbhani district it is less than Rs.9, in Bhair district it is less than Rs.7, in Nanded district it is less than Rs.9 and in Osmanabad district it is less than Rs.8.

### 3.9-Agricultural wages

Based on the data of agricultural wages at selected centres in this region, it is found that during June to December 1963 among the skill labourers the wages of carpenters varied from Rs.2.83 to Rs.4/- in the region. The wages of blacksmith varied from Rs.3.00 to Rs.4.00 and that of machies varied from 1.50 to Rs.2.50. Among the field labourers the wages of male workers ranged from Rs.1.25 to Rs.1.45. The female workers wage rate ranged from Rs.0.62 to Rs.0.95. The wages of children ranged between Rs.0.37 to Rs.0.75. The wages of agricultural labourers among men varied from Rs.1.35 to Rs.1.25. These of female agricultural workers varied from Rs.0.62 to Rs.0.95. The wages of children among the agricultural labourers varied from 0.37 to Rs.0.75.

4.1 According to 1961 Livestock Census the number of livestock in this Region is 58.07 lakhs. Out of this Aurangabad district accounts for 13.89 lakhs, in Parbhani district it is 10.76 lakhs, in Bhir district it is 10.86 lakhs, in Nanded district is 10.00 lakhs and in Osmanabad district it is 12.86 lakhs. The percentage increase during the decade 1951-61 in livestock population was highest in Nanded district where it was 30.47, in Aurangabad district it was 24.40, in Parbhani district it was 23.35, in Osmanabad district it was 21.61 and in Bhir district it was 20.85 being the lowest percentage rise.

The increase is observed in all types of livestock except in case of sheep ~~the number of which is reduced~~ by 6.45%. The maximum increase is observed in case of ~~the~~ number of goats which is 51.94% and the minimum increase is observed in case of number of buffaloes which is 21.97%. The increase in total livestock from 1951-56 and 1956-61 is observed to be almost equal in this district.

In Parbhani district the increase is observed in all types except in the number of horses and ponies which ~~has~~ decreased by 23.89% and 3.85% respectively. On the other hand the number of cattle and buffaloes ~~has~~ increased by 20.59% and 33.20% respectively. In Bhir dist. the increase is observed in all types except in the number of horses and ponies. The maximum increase is observed in case of number of goats which is 41.82% and the number of sheep, horses and ponies has decreased by 23.86% and 34.75% respectively.

In Nanded district the increase is observed in all types of livestock except in the number of horses, ponies and sheep. The number of cattle and buffaloes has increased by 26.98% and 37.59% respectively. In Osmanabad district the increase is once again observed in all types of livestock except in the number of horses, ponies and sheep. The number of cattle and buffaloes increased by 18.86% and 26.48% respectively in that district. The livestock per hundred acres of cultivated area in Maharashtra works out at 138.82 whereas in

Nanded district it is highest being 56.00 followed by Bhir district where it is 52.47, in Osmanabad district it is 50.00, in Parbhani district it is 47.00. It is lowest in Aurangabad district where it is 42.36 per hundred acres of cultivated area. There are in all 43.16 lakhs of bovines in this division and the percentage of bovines to total livestock population in this division works out to 74.32. Corresponding percentage in Nanded district is 80.06

being the highest followed by Parbhani district where it is 79.62. In Osmanabad district it is 75.26, in Bhir district it is 70.00 and in Aurangabad district it is once again the lowest being 68.58. The total number of bovines over three years of age in this region is 15.42 lakhs out of which Aurangabad district accounts for 4.34 lakhs followed by Osmanabad district accounting for 3.30 lakhs. In Bhir district there are 2.90 lakhs of bovines over three years and the corresponding figure in Parbhani and Nanded districts is 2.79 and 2.19 respectively. During 1961 the/cultivated per pair of male bovine over three years in the state as a whole works out to

5.84 acres whereas in Parbhani district <sup>corresponding figure</sup> is 16.54 acres, in Nanded district it is ~~xxxxxx~~ 16.33 acres, in Osmanabad district it is 15.76 acres, in Aurangabad district it is 15.00 acres and it is lowest in B'ir district being 14.53 acres. There are only 14.09 lakhs of female bovines over three years of age out of which Osmanabad district claims 3.20 lakhs, Nanded district claims 3.01 lakhs, Parbhani district claims 2.86 lakhs, Aurangabad district claims 2.69 lakhs, B'ir district claims lowest being 2.33 lakhs. Considering the State as a whole there are 158.82 female bovines over three years for every one thousand persons. The corresponding position in Nanded district works out to 279 whereas in Parbhani district it is 237 and in Aurangabad district it is 176.

4.2 - Buffaloes

According to 1961 Census there were 6.68 Lakhs buffaloes in this Region (5.87 lakhs of females and 1.31 lakhs of males). During the quinquennium 1956-61 the number of buffaloes has gone up by 19.13%. Amongst 1.31 lakhs of male buffaloes, there were 0.20 lakhs of working buffaloes in 1961. There were 1.07 lakhs of male buffaloes and 1.85 lakhs of female buffaloes below three years of age during that period. The number of male buffaloes over three years of age was 0.25 lakhs and the corresponding number for female buffaloes was 3.52 lakhs during 1961.

4.3 - Sheep and goats

During 1961 there were approximately 13.91 lakhs sheep and goat (11.05 lakhs of goats and 2.86 lakhs of sheep). During the quinquennium 1956-61 the number of sheep and goat has gone up by 24.99% in this Region. The highest concentration of sheep and goat during 1961 was found in Aurangabad district, followed by Osmanabad and B'ir districts. Their lowest number was found in Nanded district. In Parbhani district they were found in moderate numbers.

4.4 - Horses and ponies

There were in all approximately 42,000 horses and ponies in this Region and during the quinquennium 1956-61 their number decreased by 13.53%. Aurangabad district had its highest concentration where they were approximately 16,000 and their lowest number was found in Nanded district being about 3,000.

4.5 - Other livestock

Other livestock comprising donkeys, camels, mules and pigs numbered approximately 50,000 and during the quinquennium 1956-61 their number increased by 10.36%. Other livestock was concentrated mostly in Aurangabad and Nanded districts where they were approximately 10,000 each in number and their lowest number was found in Parbhani district where it was only 6,000 approximately.

4.6 - Poultry

The poultry population in Aurangabad district during the year 1951 and 1956 have increased by 34.95% whereas during the period 1956 to 1961 it increased by 54.29%. In Parbhani district during the last five decade from 1951 to 1961 the poultry population increased five times from 40.6 thousand to 2.03 lakhs. In Bhir district however no increase in poultry population was observed during the above period. During the period 1956 to 1961 poultry population in Nanded district increased by 76.22% whereas in Osmanabad district it increased four folds. There are four poultry farms at Aurangabad, Kanna, Vijapur and Sillod in Aurangabad district and chicken distribution centres have been opened at Aurangabad, Jalna, Vijapur and Sillod. In Parbhani district there are two institutions for demonstration/poultry breeding one at Hingoli and the other at Parbhani. In Bhir district there is a poultry development centre functioning at Ambejogai. Another poultry unit is also opened at Bhir. In Nanded district there are two poultry demonstration centres at Deglur and Nanded towns. These two poultry centres distribute hatching eggs, chicks and improved cocklets amongst the villagers. Special programme of poultry development was taken in Osmanabad district and as per 1961 Census the percentage of improved variety to total variety of poultry works out to 6.7 in that district.

4.7 - Dairy Development

Milk cattle breeding is one of the subsidiary occupations which proves very gainful to agricultural population in the villages. Milk and milk products supplements the income of rural population due to maintenance and development of milk cattle. A pilot milk unit scheme was started in 1962 with a view to supply milk to town population in Aurangabad. The construction of milk centre building is nearing completion and milk is collected from nearby milk pockets around Aurangabad town. By the end of the five year plan it is estimated to supply 2,000 litres of milk every day. A creamery on modern lines has been established at Udeir in Osmanabad district where 30 kg of ghee is produced daily. Loans to the extent of Rs. 2.75 lakhs have been distributed to the dairy societies for purchase of milk cattle and this has helped these societies to collect pure and pure milk for milk units. Under the Plan scheme "Incentive to milk production" high progeny buffaloes and calves were proposed to be distributed.

4.8 - Slaughter Houses

There are two recognised slaughter houses in Aurangabad district where during 62-63 about 5000 cattle and 1000 buffaloes were slaughtered. The corresponding number during 63-64 was about 4000 for cattles and about 800 for buffaloes. In Parbhani district there are only three recognised slaughter houses located at Parbhani, Hingoli and Sailu. The total number of animals slaughtered including buffaloes, sheep and goats was about 14000 during 63-64 and about 13000 during the preceding year.

In Bhir district there were two recognised slaughter houses and two unrecognised slaughter houses. During 63-64 in the recognised slaughter houses about 3,000 sheep and goat and 2,000 cattle were slaughtered. In Manded district there was only one recognised slaughter house for slaughter of all types of animals at Manded. However there are many privately owned and unrecognised slaughter houses in the district. During 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64 there were 14, 15 and 16 slaughter houses respectively in all the talukas of these districts. The number of animals slaughtered was however not available for the period. In Osmanabad district there were only 5 recognised slaughter houses working in Osmanabad district from 61-64. In all 3969 animals of all <sup>description</sup> were slaughtered during 63-64.

#### 4.9 - Veterinary facilities

In Aurangabad district there were 11 veterinary hospitals and 33 veterinary aid centres dealing with treatment of animal diseases, control of epidemics, castration of bovines, etc. There were also artificial insemination centre at Aurangabad with sub-centres at six places in the district. In addition there were four poultry farms and four chicken distribution centres in the district. In Parbhani district there was one veterinary hospital at Parbhani and 34 veterinary dispensaries in the district for treatment of animal diseases, castration, etc. There was also key village centre at Pingoli with six key village units in the district with two breeding bulls at each centre. A cattle breeding farm also exists at Pingoli since 1913. There was also a poultry farm at Pingoli and a poultry demonstration centre at Parbhani. In addition there was also one stud farm at Pingoli and the local breed is cross-bred with Arabian horses for better offsprings. In Bhir district there were 8 dispensaries and 37 veterinary aid centres. An artificial insemination centre was also located at Nakhroor in Bhir district. There is one key village centre with key village units at six villages each with one breeding bull of Devni breed. There was a sheep development centre and a poultry development centre also functioned at Ambajogai. A poultry unit was also set up at Bhir. In Manded district there was one veterinary hospital at Manded and 9 veterinary dispensaries and in the district and 32 aid centres for treatment of animal diseases, control of epidemics, etc. One key village centre was located at Devlur with six key village units attached to it. Fifteen Devni breeding bulls were distributed among the interested cattle breeders under Premium Bull Scheme. In addition there <sup>were</sup> two poultry demonstration centres at Devlur and Manded. In Osmanabad district there was one veterinary hospital at Osmanabad and 10 veterinary dispensaries in the district for treatment of animal diseases, control of epidemics, etc. Key village centres have been established at three places with six key village units attached to two centres and the third centre has only five key villages

attached to it. Sixteen Devni Mills were located at Sixteen different places. In addition there is also a cattle breeding centre at Deglur for development of Devni breeding. A sheep breeding farm also functioned at Udgir for improved variety of sheep.

#### 4.10 - Agricultural implements.

There were in all 1,50,000 wooden ploughs and 1,95,000 iron ploughs in this Region during 1961 as compared to 24 27,4000 total ploughs in 1956. During 1961 there were 2,37,000 carts and the corresponding number during 1956 was 2,34,000. Thus it is found that the number of wooden ploughs has decreased whereas that of iron ploughs and carts has increased during 1961. Again the number of oil engines with pumps for irrigation during 1956 was 2,702 whereas it increased three fold during 1961 when there were 8,329 oil engines. During 1956 there were only 73 electric pumps whereas the corresponding number increased by more than four times, when there were actually 305 electric pumps. During 1956 there were 351 tractors owned by the Govt. and 682 owned privately. The corresponding number in 1961 was 37 tractors owned by the Govt. and 119 owned by private parties.

#### 4.11 - Area under forest according to Land Utilisation Statistics

The total acreage under forest according to land utilisation statistics during 62-63 was 5,12,600. The corresponding figure in 60-61 and 61-62 was 5,63,800 and 5,06,800 acres, respectively. In Nanded and Aurangabad districts during the year 62-63 the acreage under forest was 1,97,900 and 2,02,500 acres. In the remaining three districts of Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad the acreage was comparatively lower.

#### 4.12 - Area under forest according to Forest Department

Area under forest according to Forest Department was 6.51 lakhs of acres approximately during 63-64. The corresponding figure during the year 62-63 was 6.54 lakhs of acres and during the year 61-62 it was 6.75 lakhs acres approximately. The reserved forest area during 63-64 was to the tune of 4.39 lakhs of acres whereas area under protected forest was 0.69 lakhs of acres. The area under unclassified forest was 1.43 lakhs of acres.

#### 4.13 - Important forest produce

Bhir and Aurangabad districts comprise species of forest trees known as Bhavada, Salai, Char, Chandan, Moni, Tembru, Kandol, Khair, Mahuva, Palas and Kin. In addition Aurangabad district also has forest tree species called Anjan and teak. Parbhani district has species comprising Salai, Mahuva, Tembru, Khair, Mahuva and Ain whereas Nanded district has Bhavada, Salai, Palas and Ain. In Osmanabad district in addition to Khairwa have Khair, Gandak, Aroni, Apti, Per, Babul and Neer. Among the grass species in Bhir and Aurangabad districts are noted for Kusai, Paonya, Sheda, Soala and Motia. Parbhani and Nanded districts claim Kusai, Paonya and Soala. In Osmanabad district has Sheda and Morvel. In Aurangabad and Bhir districts the forest type is known as "southern dry Deciduous" whereas in Parbhani and Nanded districts it is known as "dry mixed Deciduous".



Aurangabad District are mainly forest tracts. The forest is spread all over Bhil District in patches.

During 61-62 the total value of forest produce was Rs.11.54 lakhs, during the year 62-63 it was Rs.10.26 lakhs and during 63-64 it rose to Rs.14.13 lakhs.

#### 4.14 - Grazing facilities, wild life, forest labour contract societies.

The area under permanent pastures and grazing grounds during 62-63 was 6.62 lakhs of acres. There is no wild life prevalent in this region except in Kinwat taluka of Nanded District. In Aurangabad District there were two forest labourers Cooperative Societies and five labour contract societies during 1961. The membership of forest labour contract societies was 363. In Parbhani District there was one forest labourers' Cooperative Societies and seven labour contract societies with membership of 39 and 269 respectively during the year 1961. In Bhil District there were four labour contract societies with membership of 38 and a working capital of Rs.3,000 during the year 1961. In Nanded District there were six forest labourers' societies and three labour contract cooperative societies in the year 1961. In Osmanabad District there were 10 labour contract cooperative societies and no forest labourers' cooperative societies during the year 1961.

#### 4.15 - Inland rivers and lakes for fisheries

In Aurangabad District fishing is restricted to inland waters and the river Godavari passing along the border of the District affords a length of 135 kilo meters of perennial water supply. There are ten perennial and seven seasonal tanks providing sufficient water spread area of 4,925 acres for fishing. There are five perennial and five more seasonal tanks and ponds providing an additional 294 acres of water spread for fishing in Parbhani District to the existing 145 Km of river length there. In Bhil District fishing is restricted only to rivers and tanks and the rivers afford 160 kilo meters of length in the District. In Nanded District there are nine perennial tanks and 172 seasonal tanks and ponds providing 2,240 acres of water spread for fishing. In Osmanabad District there are two perennial tanks and 11 seasonal tanks and ponds providing 1,503 acres of water spread for fishing. In all the five Districts of the regional Bengal carp in addition to Catla Catla and Mirgal are stocked.

#### 4.16 - Their exploitation - fingerlings supplied, fish caught, etc.

About seven quintal of fish is sold in Aurangabad twice a week by the Fisheries Department and there is no recognised and well constructed fish market in the District. In Parbhani District trade in fish is not so far developed very much. In Bhil District the Fisheries Department has stocked baby fish ( fry ) inclusive of about 1,16,000 carp fry. In Nanded District during 1963-64 1,60,000 carp fry were stocked in tanks. Fishery has not yet developed fully in the District. In Osmanabad District during the year 1963-64 32,000 carp fry was stocked and 40,000 lbs. of fish was caught.

4.17. - Marine fisheries.

The region, not being coastal marine fishery does not exist here.

4.18. Curing facilities.

There are no curing facilities available in this Division.

4.19. Fisheries Co-operatives.

In Aurangabad District there was one co-operative fisheries society registered with 21 members in 60-61. In Parbhani District there was no fisheries co-operative society registered during the period under review. In Bhir District there was a fishermen's cooperative society at ~~Purh~~ and the Pansura project reservoir was allotted to the Society for fishing during 1959-60. In Marol District four cooperative fisheries societies were organised during 1961. They have a membership of 100 and a share capital of Rs.2,000-00. In Osmanabad District fisheries cooperative society was not organised during the period.

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## CHAPTER V - INDUSTRIES, MINING & ELECTRICITY

### 5.1 - INTRODUCTION

Maharashtra State is considered to be one of the most industrially advanced States in our Country but this Division is an exception in this regard as it is most backward industrially as also in its other fields. Compared to other three regions of the State, Marathwada can well be considered as the most backward area.

A person is classified as worker according to 1961 Census as follows:-

(a) In case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc. he has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season; and

(b) In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, he was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of the enumerator's visit to the household.

A person who was working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes has been treated as worker. A person who had been offered work but had not actually joined has been treated as a non-worker.

"Work" according to 1961 census includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work also.

According to 1961 census there were 20 workers for every one thousand general population existed in Maharashtra State and the corresponding figure for this region works out to only 3. In Aurangabad district there are four workers per one thousand of general population, two in Parbhani district, one each in Bhir and Osmanabad districts and six in Nanded district. From the above it is seen that Nanded district is perhaps at the forefront of whatever little industrial development has taken place in this region whereas the districts of Bhir and Osmanabad are the most backward in the sphere of industrialisation. The region is backward both in regard to small scale and large scale industries equally. The reason behind this industrial backwardness is perhaps the continued neglect in the past regime of the erstwhile Hyderabad State where the development of its other districts apart from Hyderabad city remained neglected for long.

### 5.2 - Factory Establishments

There are in all 49 large scale factories according to 1961 Census in this division. Out of the five large scale factories in Aurangabad district there is one textile mill, one sugar mill and one flour mill in addition to two art silk factories. In Parbhani district there is one textile mill, 12 ginning and pressing factories, one dal processing factory, one extraction of oil factory and one State transport workshop. In Osmanabad district there is one ginning and pressing factory & two extraction of oil factories. In all there are

factories and establishments in this region, out of which Aurangabad district has 104 factories and establishments comprising ginning and pressing, oil mills, silk factories, tanning industry, wool weaving, hand made paper, embroidery, etc. In Parbhani district there are 40 factories comprising mostly ginning and pressing factories, oil mills, dal mills, etc. In Bhir district there are 25 factories comprising cotton, ginning & pressing units, oil and wheat flour mills, bidi making units, etc. In Nanded district there are 23 factories comprising mostly flour mills, ginning & pressing factories, dal mills and timber manufacturing units. In Osmanabad district there are 24 factories mostly comprising ginning & pressing units and dal mills.

### 5.3 - Production

Cotton yarn (mill made) was produced during 1963 only in Aurangabad and Nanded districts. The total quantity of cotton yarn produced during 1963 in kilo grams was approximately 193.62 lakhs. Similarly cotton cloth was produced only in these two districts and the quantity of cloth produced during 1963 was to the tune of 452.92 lakhs of metres. Sugar production was restricted only to Aurangabad district and during the year 1963 the quantity of sugar produced was 1.09 metric tons. Production of soap in Aurangabad district during 1963 was to the tune of 0.01 lakh of metric tons. Edible oil was produced to the tune of 0.01 metric tons during 1962. During the same year brick earth to the tune of 0.03 metric tons was extracted in Parbhani district. The figures for production of brick earth from other districts are not available. Similarly there was also production of building stone and road metal in the region which is very negligible.

### 5.4 - Industrial Estates

There are in all six Industrial Estates started during the period under review. Out of them four industrial Estates have been set up at Aurangabad, Jalna, Kingoli and Latur towns and two have been set up in rural area at Paithan and Parli Vaijnath respectively. The details of location, area, number of plots, number of sheds, etc. in respect of each industrial Estate is as follows:-

#### 1. Aurangabad Co-operative Industrial Estate, Aurangabad.

It has a land of about 20 acres and its total cost is estimated at Rs.5,88,000. It has a provision of 31 factory sheds. Its employment potential is estimated at 310 persons and at present it affords employment to 65 persons. Twelve sheds have been completed already and 10 are under construction. Six small scale industrial units are functioning and are engaged in production of X-Ray equipment, hospital equipment, electrical accessories, auto parts, steel furniture, etc. The annual estimated turn over is expected to be at Rs.7,04,000.

#### 2. Jalna Cooperative Industrial Estate, Jalna.

It has a land of 75 acres in its possession and its estimated total cost is about Rs.15,82,000. There is a provision of 40 sheds and is estimated ... contd...

to a total number of about 22,000 workers out of which nearly 6,000 workers hail from Osmanabad district being the highest numerically whereas the lowest number of about 3,000 workers is engaged in Nanded district. Textile industry affords employment to a total number of about 18,000 workers out of which about 5,000 workers hail from Aurangabad district being the maximum number in this regard whereas Bhir district provides employment to only about 2,500 workers being the lowest in this regard. The particulars of employment provided in handloom industry are not available in any of the districts during 1961 Census. Footwear industry affords employment to a total number of about 10,000 workers in all the districts except Nanded district for which figures are not available during 1961 Census. Out of them about 3,000 workers are engaged in Aurangabad district being the highest number whereas about 2,100 workers each are engaged in Parbhani and Bhir districts respectively being the lowest number in this regard. About 1,000 workers each get employment in Aurangabad and Bhir districts in rice mills whereas the figures for Nanded and Osmanabad districts are not available during 1961 Census. About 4,000 workers get employment in tanning and leather work in Aurangabad district whereas the figure for remaining districts are not available. In addition to the above industries, in Aurangabad town we have the age long Himroo and Mishroo weaving industry. Once upon a time this art had royal patronage in Mogal courts. Bidi making affords employment to nearly 2,000 workers in Aurangabad district whereas the corresponding figure for other districts are not available during 1961 Census.

#### 5.6 - Industrial Cooperation

In Aurangabad district on 30th June, 1961, there were 18 weavers cooperative societies and 141 other industrial cooperative societies registered. The handloom weavers' societies got financial assistance through rebate on sale of handloom cloth and subsidy for purchase of accessories. In Parbhani district there were 10 weavers cooperative societies and 74 other industrial societies. The societies produced goods worth Rs.2.30 lakhs during the year 1961. In Bhir district there were 20 weavers' cooperative societies and 70 other industrial societies. These weavers' societies together produced goods worth Rs.80,000 in the year 1960-61. In Nanded district there were 18 weavers' societies and 98 other industrial societies. The number of looms under cooperative fold was 2848. The value of goods produced was estimated at Rs.1.72 lakhs and 15 power looms were allotted to handloom weavers' cooperative societies. In Osmanabad district there were 21 weavers' societies and 99 other industrial societies.

The other types of industrial societies which existed during 1961 are shown in the following table:-

to provide employment to 400 persons. At present it provides employment to 65 persons. Nine sheds have been completed so far and three are under construction. There are 7 small scale units functioning which are busy in production of cotton seed oil, confectionery, biscuits, aluminium utensils, polythene bags, etc. Its estimated annual turn over would be in the neighbourhood of Rs.16,00,000.

3. The Hingoli Industrial Estate Co-operative Society Ltd. Hingoli

It has a land of 11 acres in its possession and its total estimated cost is to the tune of Rs.8,00,000 approximately. It has a provision for 48 sheds and it is estimated to employ 23 persons. Eight sheds have been completed and 2 are under construction.

4. The Latur Industrial Cooperative Society, Latur

It has a land of about 27 acres in its possession and its estimated cost is in the neighbourhood of Rs.16,00,000. It has a provision for 50 sheds and is to provide estimated employment to 220 persons. Two sheds have been completed and 8 are under construction.

5. The Prithan Industrial Estate (Rural) Prithan

It stretches over a land of 5 acres and its estimated cost is approximately Rs.1,53,000. It has a provision of 7 sheds out of which 3 have been completed and 4 are under construction.

6. Vajjnath Cooperative Industrial Society Ltd. Parli Vajjnath

It has in its possession a land of about 17 acres and its estimated total cost is Rs.11,00,000 approximately. It has a provision for 38 sheds and would provide employment to 250 persons. Actually employment has been provided for 15 persons. Three sheds have been completed and 11 are under construction. There are 3 small scale units functioning and they are busy in the manufacture of spare parts of oil engines and saw mills.

7. The Handed Co-operative Industrial Estate, Nanded

The Handed Industrial Estate spreads over an area of 50 acres and was started during the S.F.V. Plan. It will give employment to 400 persons whereas employment is provided at present to 152 persons. Forty four sheds have been completed and 17 more are under construction.

5. Cottage & small scale industries

According to 1961 Census under

the small scale and cottage industries we have in this region

(1) rearing of livestock, (2) Kumbal making, (3) miscellaneous, (4) Handloom, (5) Footwear, (6) Making of brass utensils, (7) textiles, (8) rice mills, (9) Micro and musbroo weaving and (10) bidi making industries. A total number of about 85,000 workers according to 1961 Census is engaged in rearing of livestock in this region out of which Osmanabad district engages nearly 22,000 workers being the maximum and Aurangabad district engages about 10,000 workers being the lowest in this respect. 'Kumbal' making affords employment to

Type of industrial societies.	Aurangabad.	Parbhani.	Bhir.	Nanded.	Osmanabad.	Total Division.
1. Oil engines.	29	8	14	9	13	73
2. Tanning works.	18	13	5	24	26	86
3. Crane & barbooc	2	2	-	7	1	12
4. Leather work	22	10	17	20	4	73
5. Carpentry & smithy	15	5	7	7	8	42
6. Pottery & brick making.	12	18	12	13	11	66
7. Coir & rope	12	3	3	2	15	35
8. Neera & palm gur	3	2	-	2	2	9
9. Metal working	-	1	2	-	-	3
10. Miscellaneous	23	9	-	4	5	41
Total	136	71	63	88	85	443

Thus it will be seen that in all there were 443 industrial societies according to 1961 census out of which 86 were societies of tanning workers being the highest number whereas there existed only three societies of metal workers which is the lowest number in this regard.

#### 5.7 - Mining

The soil in all the five districts of this region is black and in Nanded district it is a mixture of lateritic and black soils as indicated earlier. The underlying rock formation is called 'Deccan Traps' in all the districts in addition to 'Archaen Barwar' and 'Pleistocene recent' in Aurangabad and Osmanabad districts respectively. This being so, there is very little of mining activity in this region except stone quarrying in all the districts. In Aurangabad district quarrying of stone, sand and clay is done through it is done in other districts also on a negligible scale.

#### 5.8 - Introduction to electricity

Consumption of electricity is an important indicator of economic development. Prior to 1961 electrification of the region had not received the attention it deserved. During 1957 in Aurangabad town a new 620 KW engine was installed to improve the supply of electricity and a line of 4½ miles was laid upto Chikalthane aerodrome. A few villages around Aurangabad were supplied with electricity through this installation.

Prior to 1960 in Parbhani District only 10 villages had been electrified. During 1958 two electricity generating stations of 50 K.W. and 80 K.W. capacity were first installed at Hingoli. In 1959 two more generating sets of 100 K.W. and 200 K.W. were installed at Parbhani. In 1961 Parbhani town was connected with electricity from Parbhani town. Partur and Jintur towns were also electrified during 1961 whereas the town of Basmathnagar was connected with Nanded town for supply of electricity.

In Bhir district, Purli was electrified in 1957 while Bhir received electric power in 1958. Six out of 7 talukas have been served with electricity prior to 1961. In Nanded town of Nanded district generation of power was started in 1960. There was also diesel generating (contd.)...

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station at Deglur and Biloli, <sup>o</sup> ~~Mundalwadi~~ and <sup>h</sup> ~~Darwad~~ were connected with Deglur for supply of power, Kinwat had another independent diesel power station and power supply to Hadgaon was made from Umerkhed power station in Yectol district. In Osmanabad district before the reorganisation of States, Latur and Osmanabad were the only two centres for supply of power by private generation set. Prior to 1961 independent generating stations have also been established at Bhim, Ulgir including Paranda and Ureaga. Nilanga and Ausa were supplied power from Latur power station while Ahmadpur was connected with Purli Vajinath in Bhir district. Thus it is seen that very little work was done in so far as supply of electricity was concerned prior to 1961.

#### 5.9 - No. of villages/towns electrified

In all a total number of 97 villages and 28 towns were electrified during the period under review as follows:-

District.	No. of villages electrified.	No. of towns electrified.	Total No. of towns & vi-llages electrified.
Aurangabad	37	7	44
Parbhani	9	6	15
Bhir	19	2	21
Nanded	24	5	29
Osmanabad	8	8	16
Total Aurangabad division	97	28	125

#### 5.10 - Generation/Distribution/consumption

During the year 1961-62, 38.82 lakhs of k.w.h. of electricity was generated. The corresponding figure for 62-63 and 63-64 was 103.60 and 160.72 lakhs k.w.h. respectively. In addition in Nanded district during the year 61-62, 4.08 lakhs of k.w.h. of electricity was purchased and the corresponding figure for 62-63 was 1.80 lakhs of k.w.h. of electricity purchased. As against this a total consumption of electricity during 61-62 was 37.09 lakhs of k.w.h. whereas in 62-63 it was 83.93 lakhs of k.w.h. and during 63-64 it was 133.61 lakhs of k.w.h. Thus it will be seen that during the year 63-64 the consumption of electricity increased by more than one and a half times its consumption during the previous year. This only goes to show the arduous efforts made due to Plan schemes for popularising ~~xxxxxxx~~ electricity and taking it to the farthest village covering every nook and corner of the region. The figures of distribution of electricity were however not available. Generation of electricity per person in the region during 63-64 worked to 2.55 k.w.h. whereas the consumption per person in the region during the same period worked to 2.12 k.w.h.



5.11-Special features.

In Parbhani district a hydroelectric project on river Turna near Yeldari with installation capacity of 15 thousand k.w. is under construction. The scheme is expected to supply power to most of the districts. There is another scheme to supply power from Paras to this region from Akola district. There is also a proposal for extending other power grid lines to the districts of Bhir as well as setting up of a thermal power station between Furli and in Bhir district and Gangakhed in Parbhani district.

5.12-Electricity rates.

The electricity rates per unit of consumption during 62-63 and 63-64 in each district of this region were as follows:-

Year	Domestic & commercial (lighting & fans)	Domestic & commercial (Small powers).	Industries.	Agriculture	Cinema theatre
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1962-63	44 paise per unit for first 30 units and 39 paise for additional units consumed during the month.	15 paise per unit consumed during a month.	15 paise per unit for first 50 units, 13 paise per unit for the 150 units and 10 paise for remaining additional units per B.H.P. consumed during a month.	13 paise per unit per 50 units, 12 paise per unit for the next 150 units & 10 paise per unit for addl. units, per B.H.P. consumed during the month.	90 paise per unit upto 750 units & 25 paise per unit for all additional units consumed during the month.

Contd. .... Street lighting.

25 paise per unit for first 200 K.V.H. units and 9 paise per additional units consumed during the month.

VI - CO-OPERATION

6.1 - Introduction

Cooperative movement is a twentieth Century development in India. It implies common efforts for a common objectives. It differs from individual efforts and individual help in so far as it involves common objectives. A cooperative society is a federation of interest and voluntary economic association for fulfilling common specific needs and objectives. A well organised and well run village or town cooperative society can do a lot to improve the life of the citizens. This region has great potentialities for development of cooperative movement.

Although till about State Reorganisation in 1956 the cooperative movement was a plant of slow growth, it has got momentum during the period after 1956 till today. The following table ~~xxix~~ indicate the growth of total number of cooperative societies, its membership, share capital, working capital, etc.

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>
1. No. of societies.	6,618	6,433	7,110
2. No. of members.	4,69,615	5,05,424	6,20,260
3. Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	241.13	333.90	500.38
4. Working capital ( " )	1,242.25	1,685.64	2,572.84
5. Reserve & other funds ( " )	38.11	43.06	66.98

There were in all 6433 societies of all discriptions during 61-62. The corresponding figure in 62-63 was however 7110. Thus the number of societies increased by 10.52%. The total membership of these societies during 61-62 was about 505424 whereas during 62-63 it increased to 620260 thereby showing an increase of 22.72%. During 61-62 share capital was to the tune of Rs.333.90 lakhs whereas during 62-63 it increased to Rs.500.38 lakhs thereby showing an increase of 49.86% over the previous year. During 61-62 the working capital of all societies was Rs.1685.64 lakhs whereas the same increased to Rs.2572.84 lakhs during 62-63. Here the rise registered was of 52.63%. The amount of loans advanced during 61-62 was Rs.1,114.75 lakhs whereas the corresponding figure during 62-63 was Rs.1,722.85 lakhs thereby showing a percentage rise of 54.55.

6.2 - Dist. Central Cooperative Bank

Cooperative Banking in ~~the~~ the State and also the country has a federal structure. The Dist. Central Cooperative Bank in each of the district of the region is an Apex bank of cooperative structure. The bank provides financial accomodation to agricultural non-credit and non-agricultural credit and agricultural non-credit societies for their business.

Aurangabad district has one Dist. Central Cooperative Bank with 26 branches all over the talukas of the district. During 62-63 the bank has advanced under lending programme an amount of Rs.461.00 lakhs to different types of societies. Its share capital has risen from Rs.27.64 lakhs to Rs.36.32 lakhs during the period under review. The Dist. Central Cooperative Bank, Parbhani has a membership comprising individuals as well as societies. By the end of March, 1964, it had 13 branches in the district. During 1964 its individual membership was 48 whereas 1,134 societies were also its members. Its paid up share capital during 1964 was Rs.30.45 lakhs whereas the loans advanced by the bank amounted to Rs.66.39 lakhs. The percentage of cash in hand to deposits worked out to 10 during this period and its profits amounted to Rs.1.79 lakhs. In Bhir district the Central Cooperative Bank had 19 branches in the district during 63-64. It had 963 members with a share capital of Rs.38.05 lakhs during 63-64. It advanced loan amounting to Rs.208.10 lakhs and the percentage of cash in hand to deposits worked out to 13.5 during 63-64. During 62-63 the Dist. Central Cooperative Bank, Handed, had 16 branches in all and the bank advanced short and medium term loans for non-agricultural purposes. During 62-63 its membership was 1,214 with share capital of Rs.29.78 lakhs. It advanced an amount of Rs.104.98 lakhs as loans for agricultural purposes whereas another amount of Rs.48.27 lakhs was advanced as loans for other purposes. The bank has been progressing very rapidly. In Osmanabad district prior to 1959 there existed two Dist. Central Banks one at Latur and the other at Osmanabad but these two banks have been amalgamated in to Dist. Central Cooperative Bank at Latur with branches at each of the taluka headquarters. It affords cash credit limits to members for their business and agricultural activities. During 62-63 its membership was 1,178 whereas its share capital was to the tune of Rs.33.24 lakhs. It advanced an amount of Rs.204.04 lakhs as loan and the percentage <sup>of</sup> /overdues to loans outstanding during this period worked to 21.01.

### 6.3 - Land Development Bank.

Land Development Bank supply long term credit to cultivators. The need for land mortgage bank arises because a primary cooperative society cannot possibly give loans to cultivators for long periods and also does not have staff with expert assistance for valuation, title deed etc.

In Aurangabad district there is a land development bank at Aurangabad with branches in talukas of Sillod, Kannad, Sangapur, Jalna, Arbad, Paithan, Bhokerdan and Soegaon Mahal. There is another bank also at Vaijapur established prior to 1956. At present its jurisdiction is limited within the taluka of Vaijapur only. The two banks together have

advanced loans for construction of 2026 new wells and for repair of 177 old wells. It has to his credit 1879 oil engines and pumping sets purchased on account of loans sanctioned by the bank. The total loan amount sanctioned during the period under review amounted to Rs.105.89 lakhs. Parbhani District land development bank during 1964 had membership of 6710 with a share capital of Rs.8.51 lakhs and a working capital of Rs.101.18 lakhs. It advanced an amount of Rs.25.20 lakhs during this period and its over dues amounted to Rs.10.92 lakhs. It is noticed that the membership of the bank has increased by 32.1% and its share capital has increased by 44% whereas an increase of 22.6% is observed in its working capital over the previous year. In Bhir district the bank was established in 1956. During 63-64 it has borrowed an amount of Rs.93.15 lakhs from Maharashtra State Cooperative Development Bank. It had branches in four places during 63-64 with membership of 8918. Its share capital during 63-64 amounted to Rs.10.81 lakhs whereas its working capital was Rs.108.00 lakhs. Fresh advances were sanctioned to the tune of Rs.21.20 lakhs. The amount of over dues was to the tune of Rs.9.62 lakhs whereas profits of the bank during 63-64 amounted to Rs.94,000 approximately. In Nanded district the bank had during 62-63 a membership of 10425 with share capital of Rs.3.74 lakhs. The amount advanced <sup>where as loans recovered amounted to Rs.2.46 lakhs.</sup> during 63-64 amounted to Rs.22.42 lakhs only. This shows that the position of recovery of loans was not very much satisfactory.

In Osmanabad district as in the case of Aurangabad district there are two primary land development banks one at Udgir and another at Osmanabad functioning for long terms need of agriculturists. These two banks work independently. These two banks had their branches in five places and the Govt. had paid Rs.3000 as subsidy for uneconomic branches during the period under review. These banks were established in 1956 and during 60-61 the membership of the bank was 13950. Their paid up capital was Rs.3.14 lakhs and the working capital was Rs.48.19 lakhs. Loans amounting to Rs.15.45 lakhs were advanced during 60-61.

#### 6.4 - Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

During 61-62 there were 5603 societies whereas during 62-63 the corresponding figure was 6063. There was alround growth in the activities of the primary agricultural credit societies in so far as its membership, ~~xxxxxxx~~ share capital, working capital and loans advanced are concerned. In so far as membership is concerned from 4,17,000 members during 61-62 the membership increased to 5,18,000 during 62-63 denoting an increase of about 24.24%. In so far as share capital is concerned it rose from Rs.259.69 lakhs to Rs.404.83 lakhs. This indicates an increase of about 55.89%. Similarly working capital has grown during the period under review

and it was Rs.1395.83 lakhs in 61-62 whereas it increased to 2199.73 lakhs in 62-63. The increase here was of the order of 57.59%. In so far as loans advanced are concerned during the year 61-62 loans worth Rs.1036.84 lakhs were distributed whereas during the year 62-63 this amount was Rs.1497.68 lakhs. Here also the increase was of the order of 44.45%. Reserve and other funds also increased from Rs.22.26 lakhs in 61-62 to Rs.29.53 lakhs during 62-63. Loans of all descriptions advanced per member worked to Rs.289.08 whereas it worked out to Rs.12.56 per acre of gross cropped area. In Aurangabad district out of 1338 agricultural credit societies, 378 were classed as 'A', 427 as 'B', 235 as 'C' and 154 as 'D'. The remaining 144 societies were not given any class during 62-63. In Parbhani district out of a total number of 1375 societies during 62-63, 40 societies were classed as 'A', 598 as 'B' and 155 as 'C' and only 7 as 'D'. The remaining 475 societies were not given any classification. In Osmanabad district out of a total number of 1480 primary agricultural societies, 73 were classed as 'A', 527 as 'B', 125 as 'C', 77 as 'D' and 21 societies were audited but not classified whereas 657 societies were not at all audited. Such audit classification for the societies in Bhir and Nanded is not readily available.

#### 6.5 - Non-Agricultural Credit Society

There are mostly processing societies and during 62-63 there existed 139 societies of this category in this region. During the previous year the corresponding number was 131 only. The membership of these societies during 61-62 was 21,000 approximately and during 62-63 also this number was almost stationary. The share capital of these societies during 61-62 was to the tune of Rs. 9.46 lakhs whereas during 62-63 it increased to Rs.11.33 lakhs. The working capital of the society during 61-62 was Rs.28.95 lakhs whereas it actually fell to Rs.22.90 lakhs during 62-63. The amount of loans advanced by these societies during 61-62 was to the tune of Rs.26.76 lakhs whereas during 62-63 the corresponding amount of Rs.56.06 lakhs was given as loans. Thus it is seen that in so far as membership or the number of societies of this category is concerned there was not much improvement although slight increase was observed in share capital and the amount of loans advanced.

#### 6.6 - Agricultural non-credit societies

There were in all 208 societies of this description during 61-62 and 62-63 in this region. The membership of these societies during 61-62 was approximately 43,000 whereas it fell to approximately to 42,000 during 62-63. Share capital during 61-62 was Rs.38.87 lakhs and it rose to Rs.46.17 lakhs during 62-63. The amount of loans advanced during 61-62 was Rs.9.44 lakhs whereas it increased more than four folds during 62-63 when it was Rs.39.33 lakhs.

In Aurangabad district there is a wide scope for organisation of cotton ginning and pressing societies as cotton and ground nut oil constitute principal money crops of the district. During the period under review there were 3 cooperative milk union and 5 feeders societies were established and the Govt. milk scheme was started in 1962 in Aurangabad town. During 62-63 milk amounting to 1,50,000 litres approximately worth Rs.0.94 lakhs was handled. Four collective and three joint farming societies also existed during this period in the district. In addition one lift irrigation society functioned during 59-60 in Kannad taluka. It had a membership of 34 and a share capital of Rs.26,000 approximately. In Parbhani district, there were ten societies of this description during 50-51. In the recent past during 63-64 there were 40 such societies functioning. There were 19 cooperative farming societies during 63-64 and against 11 during the preceeding year. Its working capital during 62-63 was Rs.1.24 lakhs whereas total membership during this period was 166. In Bhir district, cooperative farming was quite new as compared to other districts in the State. ~~On~~ On an experimental basis 10 villages ~~in~~ and Bhir district had been declared as pilot area as a model for other villages. 18 such societies in non-pilot areas were also formed. Thus there were 28 farming societies in all in the district during the period under review with total membership of 537 stretching over an area of 4,000 acres of land ploughed up. The share capital of the societies increased by 8.6% whereas its working capital increased by 26.0% during the year 63-64 over the preceeding year. Area under command in acres also showed an increase of 19.4% during this period and the area under cultivation actually rose by 23.3%. The value of production during the period also rose by 89.6% in 61-62. In Nanded district there were 20 farming societies in 61-62 and 22 in 62-63 with membership of 313 and 317 during 61-62 and 62-63 respectively. The share capital of the society during 61-62 was Rs. ~~22~~ 39,000 approximately and it rose to Rs.50,000 approximately during 62-63. The command area during 61-62 was 2891 acres whereas it rose to 3034 acres during the succeeding year.

In addition to this there was one milk union and 8 feeders societies to supply milk to Nanded town. In Osmanabad district during 61-62 there were 7 joint cooperative farming societies and two collective farming societies. The share capital of these society was Rs.4,250 and it received loans amounting to Rs.28,000 for land development. There were 24 dairy societies and 2 milk unions functioning in the district in 1962-63. It was proposed to supply milk to Govt. milk union Nanded at a future date. In addition there were three cooperative oil mills registered during the period under review. In 1961-62 there were 5 Consumers' Cooperative societies and during 62-63 there were 8 such societies.

6.7 - Non-agriculture non-credit societies

There were in all 626 societies of the category in this region during 61-62 and their number increased by slightly less than 1½ times during 62-63 when there were 920 societies. The number of members of these societies was 30,842 during 61-62 whereas the corresponding number in 62-63 was 44,537 indicating a rise of 44.40%. The share capital of the society during 61-62 was Rs.14.48 lakhs whereas it rose to Rs.26.01 lakhs during 62-63 indicating a rise of 79.21%. The working capital of the society during 61-62 was Rs.68.21 lakhs here as it increased to Rs.126.89 lakhs during 62-63 indicating a percentage rise of 87.49%. These societies had advanced loans <sup>to</sup> the tune of Rs.5.72 lakhs during 61-62 whereas in the succeeding year the corresponding amount was Rs.10.20 lakhs, thus indicating a rise of slightly less than 100% over the previous year. Of all the types of societies enumerated above it is seen that non-agriculture non-credit societies are perhaps faring well compared to other kinds of societies in respect of rise in membership, working capital, loans advanced, etc.

6.8 - Marketing societies

\*Survey

As per the recommendation of the rural credit committee of the Reserve Bank of India, marketing societies were established in each of the districts of this region.

In Aurangabad district among the marketing societies the marketing societies at Soegaon, Jalna, Kannad, Ambad and Paithan deserve special mention. They are engaged in sale of agricultural produce. The total sale of agricultural produce through marketing society during 62-63 amounted to Rs.71,36,006. In Parbhani district marketing committees were created at each taluka place in the district with the district marketing committee at district headquarters to supervise them. During 62-64 there were 12 marketing societies with membership of 5045 and share capital of Rs.3.53 lakhs. In Bhir district in all 7 marketing societies existed in each taluka place except in Patodax. The societies have undertaken the work of distribution of sugar and iron and steel on commission basis. The district marketing committee, Bhir has been reorganised in 1958. During 62-63 membership of marketing society increased by 6.2% whereas the sales during this period went up by 75.3%. Besides the marketing society, there were in existence the dairy cooperative society, fisheries cooperative societies and <sup>housing</sup> cooperative societies in the district. In Nanded district during 1961 there was one district marketing society, 5 taluka marketing societies, 3 taluka cooperative associations, 2 multipurpose societies ~~in total~~ classified as ~~marketing~~ marketing societies. It has membership of 567 with share capital

of Rs.72,000. The primary marketing society together had a membership of 200 society members and 2,551 individual members with a share capital of Rs.2.13 lakhs. The working of 4 taluka marketing societies at Umri, Peglur, Kinwat and Fadgaon was reported to be satisfactory. The three taluka cooperative marketing association at Nanded, Wandhar and Eiloli were defunct then. In Osmanabad district marketing societies were opened at each taluka headquarters and also at district headquarters and during the year under report two purchase and sales societies have also been registered. Most of the societies have started trading in agricultural produce in addition to supply of agricultural requisites. They are also engaged in distribution of sugar and supply of grains under Govt. scheme of cheap grain shops. In 60-61, there were 11 marketing societies whereas in 61-62 there were 13 societies. The membership of individuals was 676 and of societies 6,519 during 60-61 and during the succeeding year the membership of individuals was 817 and that of societies 6,902. During the year 60-61 the societies made a profit of Rs.97,000 approximately whereas during 61-62 they had to incur a total loss of Rs.33,000 approximately.

#### 6.9 - Regulated markets

The main aim of regulated markets is to remove the malpractices which are prevalent in the marketing system of agricultural produce. There were 5 regulated markets each at Lasur, Aurangabad, Jalna, Vaijapur and Paithan and during the period under review in Aurangabad district. These regulated markets are managed by marketing committees comprising elected and nominated members of merchants and agriculturists.

During 1958-59 the annual turn over was to the tune of Rs.929.79 lakhs whereas during 62-63 the turn over was Rs.840.82 lakhs. At each market place the Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation has provided warehouses for storage and safe custody of grains brought to these market by farmers for sale. In Parbhani district in addition to cooperative marketing societies regulated markets have been established all over the district to eliminate the malpractices followed by Dalals and Artiyas. The regulated markets work <sup>on</sup> some set of rules and procedures of sale, fixed commission and open bid system as against the system followed <sup>in</sup> unorganised markets. There were in all 11 regulated markets in Parbhani district during 62-64. The value of produce sold during 62-63 by all the regulated markets was to the tune of Rs.747.31 lakhs whereas during 63-64 the corresponding figure was Rs.761.30 lakhs. In Dhur district there were 6 regulated markets and the market committee at Parli Vaijnath was established as far back as 1940 being the oldest. The financial position of market committee



at Ambejogai, Manjlegaon, Georai and Dharur was not sound and therefore the Govt. of Maharashtra has sanctioned Rs.500 to each market committees in the district in 63-64 for purpose of xxxg propaganda and publicity work. During the year 63-64 the market committee has started its construction work of office building. The market committees at Phir and Parli alone have adequate marketing facilities.

In Nanded District there were 13 marketing committees and the oldest of it was established as far back as 1930 at Nanded town. After 1956 when Parathwada formed part of Bilingual Bombay State as a result of State's Reorganisation, as many as 5 marketing committees one each at Thokar, Taha, Mukhed, Naigaon and Kadgaon were started. The total out turn of all the 13 marketing committees during 62-63 was Rs.42 448.96 lakhs whereas the corresponding figure in 63-64 was Rs.484.27 lakhs. Marketing facilities in 10 marketing committees except in case of Nanded, Deglur and Umri were inadequate.

In Osmanabad District there are 9 marketing committees out of which 6 are functioning. The oldest of these at Latur was established as far back as 1931. Five marketing committees came into being after 1956 but out of them all the three mentioned above have not started working at Devni, Mungergalli and Murum respectively. The total out turn of 6 working marketing committees during 62-63 was Rs.616.83 lakhs whereas the corresponding figure during 63-64 was 970.30 lakhs. Marketing facilities were inadequate at Ahmadpur and Milanga ~~xxx~~ marketing committees and in the remaining 4 working marketing committees they were adequate.

## CHAPTER VII - MEDICAL &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH

7.1 - Medical facilities

Every district of this region has a civil hospital under <sup>a</sup>Civil Surgeon. Most of these hospitals are equipped with X-ray department, maternity home, family planning centre and a separate <sup>ward for</sup> patients. Aurangabad district ~~in addition~~ has a medical college hospital in addition to the Civil Hospital. There was only one hospital in Aurangabad <sup>district</sup> in 50-51 and during 1960-61 there were 3 hospitals. Two hospitals were situated at Aurangabad town out of which one was the district hospital referred above. The other was a Govt. hospital attached to Medical College at Aurangabad and a third one was at Jalna. A new building for medical college hospital at Aurangabad was under construction. Hospital facilities will gradually expand with the completion of a ~~xxx~~ full-fledged Medical College Hospital. In addition there were 7 Ayurvedic and 8 Unani dispensaries functioning in the district. There was only one hospital at Parbhani. It was the civil hospital called District hospital. In addition ~~at~~ there were 8 Ayurvedic and 8 Unani dispensaries in the district. In Bhir district also there were two Govt. hospitals one of which was at Bhir called the Dist. hospital. A new building for the hospital was being constructed at Bhir for the Dist. Hospital. The other hospital was at Arbejogai (Morinabad) known as general hospital for T.B. treatment. In addition, 8 Ayurvedic and 6 Unani dispensaries were functioning in the district. In Nanded district there were two Govt. hospitals in 1961. One of them was Civil Hospital now called the General Hospital, Nanded. The other Govt. hospital was Ayurvedic hospital at Nanded attached to the Ayurvedic college with the provision of 60 beds. In addition there were 6 Ayurvedic and 6 unani dispensaries in the district. In Osmanabad district there were ~~3~~ 3 Govt. hospitals ~~xxx~~ during 1964. Out of them there was a Civil Hospital called General Hospital at Osmanabad. The other Govt. civil hospital was at Latur and in addition there was also a chest clinic at Latur with provision of 12 beds. In addition there were 15 Ayurvedic and 3 Unani dispensaries functioning there.

During 1961, 1962 and 1963 there were ten hospitals in the region each year. There were 14 maternity wards during 1961 and 1962, whereas during 1963 the <sup>-ir</sup> number went up to 15. During 1961 the number of dispensaries was 110 which rose to 138 in 1962 and it further rose to 142 during 1963. In addition to these dispensaries there were rural health centres and primary health units in this region. During 1961 there were 63 such units whereas during 1963 the <sup>-ir</sup> number rose to 91 gradually. In all, there were 190 doctors during 1961 and the <sup>-ir</sup> number went up to 256 during 1963. The

The number of nurses and midwives during 1961 was 300 whereas during 1963 it rose to 482. During 1961 the number of beds for males and females was 1,335 whereas during 1963 the corresponding number was 1,775. In addition there were 32 beds for children during 1961 and the number ~~xxx~~ rose to 34 during 1963. The number of indoor patients in 1961 comprising males, females and children was 1,65,165 whereas the corresponding figure during 1963 was 1,65,561. The number of outdoor patients during 1961 comprising males, females and children was 28,07,424 whereas the corresponding figure during 1963 rose to 34,24,022. Thus it is seen that more and more patients are availing of the medical facilities provided in the region. Similarly there is an ~~xxx~~ around increase in the number of doctors, maternity homes, health centres, nurses, number of beds, etc. Parbhani district, it may be pointed out, had only one hospital whereas the remaining districts had more than one hospital. Similarly there was no maternity home together with beds provided for female and children, in that district.

#### 7.2 - Progress of primary health centres

Primary health centres are spread throughout the length and breadth of this region. There are female health visitors and " dayas " attached to such centres who render services to rural population specially to females and children. In Aurangabad district at the end of 1960 there were 8 health centres with 22 units. During 1963 there were in all 17 primary health centres located at different places in the district. Besides this, there were also 51 sub-centres working under these centres. The members of the staff of these centres were entrusted with the training of " ~~dayas~~ dayas " and village workers to guide the village workers in maintenance of vital statistics. In Parbhani district at the end of 1960 there were 2 primary health centres at Jintur and Hingoli and 5 units attached to it. During 1963, the number of Primary Health centres stood at 13. The primary health centres there have treated 0.3% of the total indoor patients and 9.7% of the total outdoor patients during 1963. The corresponding percentage during 1962 was 1.6 and 12.6 respectively. In Bhir district during 1960 there were 7 primary health centres functioning at different places and during the period of Second Five Year Plan and more than a lakh of patients were treated at these centres. During 1963 there were 11 primary health centres in this district and 30 sub-centres ~~xxx~~ attached to them. ~~They~~ They had jurisdiction spreading over 715 villages with approximate population of 6,15,000. During the year under review 1,03,000 patients were treated in these centres. About 500 deliveries are handled by ~~dayas~~ <sup>"dayas"</sup> and midwives through these centres and nearly 60% of the total population of the district had been covered by these primary health centres. During 1961 there were 6 primary

health centres functioning at Nanded. During 1963 there were 1 primary health centres providing allopathic facilities to rural population with 20 sub-centres attached to them. They served on an average one lakh of population annually. In Osmanabad district during 1961 there were 5 primary health centres and during 1963 the corresponding number was 15. It may be observed that the increase in the number of primary health centres during 1962 was mainly due to the activities of the Zilla Parishad which came into being on 1st May, 1962.

### 7.3 - Progress of leprosy centres

Leprosy centres have been provided in this region with a view to expanding hospitalisation facilities and preventing the spread of leprosy.

During 1960 one subsidiary leprosy control centre was opened at Gangapur in Aranzabad district. In Parbhani district leprosy control centre was opened at Purna in 1958 itself and during 1959 one more subsidiary centre was opened at Parbhani with 4 sub-centres in the district. Till the end of 1960-61 about 47,000 persons were examined out of which about 500 cases were

detected as lepers. During 1963 also these two centres continued. It is seen that incidents of leprosy is more among adults than among children. In Bhir district during 60-61, 6 institutions functioned at taluka headquarters for leprosy control and leprosy clinics have been set up at weekly bazaar places presently. These 6 units during 1963 served 352 villages in the district covering a population of approximately 321,000 persons. It is estimated that the incidence of leprosy in the district works out at 11.3 per one thousand. In Nanded district during 1961, 4 survey, education and treatment units have been established and by the end of March, 1961 nearly 2,000 patients were treated. During 1963 there existed 10 leprosy survey, eradication and treatment units. In addition two leprosy central units were located at Hirwat and Deglur during the period under report. Leprosy control units covered approximately 50,000 population together with sub-centres for survey of eradication. During 1961 there was one Govt. leprosy centre with 22 beds near Osmanabad town and besides there were 5 survey, education and treatment centres in different places. Incidence of leprosy is somewhat higher at Umerga and Kalam in this district. During 1963 no leprosy control unit was started at Udgir and during 62-63 additional 13 survey, education and treatment centres were opened. During 1964, 19 survey, education and treatment units existed in that district.

#### 7.4 - Recent epidemics and steps taken

In Aurangabad district small pox and cholera were the two recent epidemics prevalent. During 1963 about 6,60,000 persons were revaccinated and cholera vaccinations were performed on 1,93,000 persons. The number of deaths due to small pox and cholera during 1963 was very low being 73 and 25 respectively. In Parbhani district about 1,73,000 persons were vaccinated against small pox and 6,74,000 persons were inoculated against cholera during the same period. Despite these precautions during February, 1964, cholera broke out in epidemic form in Pathri taluka and spread to Gangakhed taluka. In Dhir district anticholera inoculations were performed as a preventive measure on 39,000 persons during 1963. In addition about 80,000 persons were inoculated against cholera at different places of fairs. During 1963 revaccination was performed covering a total number of 3,66,000 persons and 16 vaccinators were working in the district during this period. In Nanded district during 1963 about 5,97,000 persons were revaccinated and during the same period nearly 4,82,000 persons were inoculated against cholera. In Osmanabad district revaccination of small pox was performed on approximately 5,71,000 persons during 1963. Small pox prevailed during 1963-64 in Tuljapur, Udgir and Paranda talukas. Isolation hospitals at 12 places were opened as anticholera measures in the district and during 63-64 cholera broke out in epidemic form in Kalam taluka.

#### 7.5 - Malaria eradication

Malaria was till a few years ago a serious public health menace. During the First Five Year Plan Malaria control programme was launched in the region and this programme was subsequently intensified by opening more sub-centres in the region. During 1961 two sub-centres were opened at Vaijpur and Jalna in Aurangabad district and the programme of spraying of D.D.T. was undertaken every year. During 1963-64 about 9,99,000 houses were sprayed with D.D.T. covering 952 villages in all. In Parbhani district during the First Five Year Plan a sub-unit was opened at Jintur to work in 433 villages covering an approximate population of 3 lakhs. During 1958 full-fledged National malaria eradication unit was started in the district. The Surveillance Scheme was introduced in the district in October, 1960. Spraying of D.D.T. in project areas was undertaken every year throughout the district. During 1963 a total number of approximately 1,12,000 persons were treated for malaria. In Dhir district during 1958 a malaria control unit was established at Dhir and during 1961, 4 sub-centres functioned in that district for spraying of D.D.T. During the period under review roughly 60% of the

population was covered with measures <sup>for</sup> ~~of~~ eradication of malaria. In Nanded district malaria control programme was introduced as long back as 1948. During 1958 a special unit was started for eradication of malaria. Every house was sprayed with D.D.T. six times during 1958 to 1960 and Vinwat taluka being a forest area was given an extra round of spray during 60-61. During October, 1960, the second phase of the programme of finding the cases of malaria was taken up and every house covered was visited once in a fortnight. During the period under review 23 malaria inspectors and 92 surveillance workers worked in the district. In Osmanabad district a malaria eradication unit was established with headquarters at Latur and D.D.T. was sprayed in all parts of the district during 1961. ~~In all total number of~~ 140 malaria surveillance workers and 35 malaria surveillance inspectors were appointed for every 10,000 and 40,000 population respectively during the period under review.

#### 7.8 - B.C.G. Vaccination

Aurangabad district was selected as the first district in Maharashtra and the scheme of B.C.G. vaccination was started on 9th June, 1964, under the house to house vaccination programme. The Scheme was started by U.N.I.C.E.P., and all the equipments and vehicles have been provided by that body. The scheme was operated under the Dist. T.B. Officer assisted by 7 technicians under him. The scheme was implemented in Aurangabad town first and upto 31st December, 1964, about 10,000 T.B. positive cases were detected and 9,000 vaccinated by B.C.G. proved to be negative. There is only one TB clinic at Parbhani attached to Civil Hospital. During 1962 about 61,000 persons were treated out of whom 21,000 were found to be free from disease. In Bhir district during the Second Five Year Plan a full fledged T.B. sanatorium was set up at Ambejogai and approximately 1500 patients were treated during 60-61. A total number of 200 beds had been provided in sanatorium at Ambejogai. During 62-63 a total population of about 2,90,000 was covered and a total population of about 15,000 was vaccinated. Mass vaccination of B.C.G. was undertaken during the S.F.V. Plan and a centre for T.B. patients was started at Nanded in 56-57. During the period under report BCG vaccination scheme was not operated in the district. In Osmanabad district a T.B. clinic was opened at the Govt. hospital <sup>at</sup> Latur prior to 1961. Information regarding BCG vaccination during the period under review was however not available.

### 7.7. - Family Planning

In Aurangabad district during 1963, 8 Family Planning Centres were existing. In Parbhani district 3 Family Planning Centres at Jintur, Bori and Ringoli were started during the Second Five Year Plan, and during the year 1963, 13 such centres existed. Besides these, primary health centres, civil hospitals and other health units in the district also were engaged in Family Planning activity. In Bhir district 8 Family Planning Centres were established during 60-61. During 62-63 only 6 centres were functioning covering approximately 26% of the population. During 1963 the biggest camp was held at Parli-Vajjnath where 175 vasectomy operations were performed. During 1959 only 59 contraceptives have been distributed whereas the corresponding figure in 1963 was 2,180. During 63-64 nearly 55 camps were organised throughout the district and a total population of about 1,000 was operated. In Nanded district six family planning centres functioned during 60-61 where 265 vasectomy and 5 tubectomy operations were performed. During 1961 only 577 contraceptives had been distributed and the corresponding number in 1963 was 1,660. In Osmanabad district 5 Family Planning centres were functioning during 1960. During 62-63, 859 sterilisation operations were performed. One mobile vasectomy unit also started functioning during the period under review. Contraceptives worth about Rs.18,000 were distributed during the year 63-64 and during this period nearly 3,000 persons underwent vasectomy and tubectomy operations. Four trained family workers also worked in the district during this period.

### 7.8 - Vital Statistics

Cholera and small pox did not take a heavy toll of life in this region during 1963 and deaths due to cholera in this region during 1963 were about 400 whereas those due to small pox were about 200. Plague was completely non-existing during this period. During 1963 fever took a toll of about 11,000 persons whereas Diarrhoea accounted for a total number of 1,414 deaths. Respiratory diseases took a toll of 4,180 persons whereas deaths due to other causes accounted for 31,747 persons. In all 47,000 deaths occurred during 1961 whereas in 1963 the corresponding number was approximately 49,000. In this region during 1961 the number of births was 1,07,844 whereas during 1963 the corresponding figure was 1,13,330. The number of deaths during 1961 was 47,906 whereas the corresponding figure during 1963 was 48,742. The number of infant deaths during 1961 was 6,639 whereas during 1963 the corresponding number was 7,692.

### 7.9 - Town water supply

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Till 1961 Aurangabad district had out of 10 towns, 4 towns with pipe water supply. During 1963 ~~8~~<sup>Six</sup> towns had this facility. Parbhani district during 1961 had only 2 towns with protected water supply out of a total number ~~xxxx~~ of 12 towns. In all the other 10 towns water is drawn either from wells or rivers. In Bhir district 1 out of 7 towns had pipe water supply. Bhir town is to get pipe water supply from Bendsura project and the scheme is well under way. Out of 11 towns in Nanded district 3 towns viz. Nanded, Doglur and Unri had pipe water supply. It is expected that during the Fourth Five Year Plan all the remaining towns will have protected water supply through pipes. In Osmanabad district out of 13 towns, 3 towns of Osmanabad, Later and Tuljapur ~~had~~<sup>had</sup> pipe water supply in 1961. No other town was having pipe water supply during the period under review.

### 7.10 - Village water supply

Only one village in Aurangabad district during the period under review viz., Ghanewadi in Jalna taluka out of 1,879 inhabited villages has pipe water supply. In Parbhani district out of 1,517 inhabited villages as many as 1,175 villages ~~xxx~~<sup>or</sup> 77.5% of them had some sort of drinking water facility, such as hand pumps, wells, tanks, rivers, etc. In Bhir district out of 1,031 inhabited villages, 224 villages draw water from rivers, 6 from nalas, one from tank, 593 from wells and 212 villages drew water from more than one source of water supply. In Nanded district out of 1,325 inhabited villages, not a single village ~~is having~~<sup>had</sup> pipe water supply. In Osmanabad district out of 1,308 inhabited villages there was only one village with pipe water supply.

### 7.11 - Towns and villages without adequate water supply

In Aurangabad district there were 4 towns and 306 villages with no protected water supply in addition to 11 villages with inadequate water supply. In Parbhani district 342 villages had absolutely no facility of drinking water supply covering nearly 13.6% of the total population of the district. In Bhir district during ~~1961~~<sup>season</sup> drinking water supply was inadequate in 218 villages. In summer/majority of villages in Bhir, Ambejogai, Patoda and Ashti talukas do not have water supply. In Nanded district 351 villages had inadequate water supply ~~whereas~~ whereas 334 villages existed without any drinking water source. In Osmanabad district 421 villages had inadequate water supply whereas 214 villages had no drinking water supply to them.



CHAPTER VII - EDUCATION

8.1 Compared to other regions of the State Marathwada is particularly backward in the sphere of education due to continued neglect and misrule in the past. Universal, compulsory and free primary education was introduced in western Maharashtra way back in 1948-49 whereas in Marathwada it was introduced in 1965. In the past, the general educational policy in this region was the most conservative and orthodox with a general apathy towards female education. Moreover primary education prior to 1956 in most of the cases and secondary education in all cases was a State monopoly with a shadow of private enterprise appearing on the educational front here and there. In fact private educational efforts were mostly discouraged by the erstwhile Govt. of Hyderabad and hence did not take roots in this region.

In order to give a fillip to spread of education and to make up for the negligence of the past in the fields of education the main emphasis was given on removal of disparity and backlog in the region to get at on par with the educational advancement of other regions. It will be interesting to note that the literacy percentage in this region since 1901 computed without taking into account the corresponding territorial changes in the district boundaries from decade to decade have moved at a snail's pace as seen from the following table:-

Sr. No.	District.	Percentage of literacy						
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1.	Aurangabad	3.2	2.5	2.7	5.6	8.4	10.8	17.9
2.	Parbhani.	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.8	6.0	7.4	15.4
3.	Bhir.	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.1	8.6	15.1
4.	Nanded.	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7	7.4	7.9	15.1
5.	Osmanabad.	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	7.8	10.1	17.1
6.	Aurangabad	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.5	6.0	9.2	16.3
Region.								

It took three decades for the general literacy percentage of this region to rise from 2.8 in 1901 to 6.0 in 1941 whereas only in one decade it galloped from 9.2 in 1951 to 16.3 in 1961. The septecular rise during decade 1951-61 is wholly due to the all round efforts in the field of general education during the Third Five Year Plan and the lethargy in this sphere prior to 1951 can be solely attributed to the negligence and orthodox educational policies of the past regime.

The overall literacy percentage of this region works out to 16.3 as shown above according to 1961 Census and the district of Aurangabad ranks first with a literacy percentage of 17.9 whereas the district of Nanded and Ehir rank lowest with literacy percentage being 15.1 for both of them.

### 3.2 - Primary Education

According to 1961 Census there are 7,140 inhabited villages and 253 deserted villages in Marathwada. The following table gives the number of primary institutions, pupils and teachers in this region during the year 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64.

Item	Year	number	
1. Institutions	1961-62	5,704	
	1962-63	6,257	
	1963-64	6,981	
2. Pupils	a) Boys	61-62	3,26,468
		62-63	3,48,244
		63-64	3,89,474
	b) girls	61-62	1,02,144
		62-63	1,08,176
		63-64	1,23,302
3. Teachers	61-62	11,693	
	62-63	12,412	
	63-64	15,373	

On the basis of the data collected by the District Statistical Officer in each district, the percentage of the number of primary schools during 63-64 has increased by 22.329 over the corresponding figure of 61-62. Correspondingly the number of pupils both boys and girls has increased during 19 63-64 by 20.80% over the corresponding figure in 61-62. The number of teachers has however increased by 31.47% during 19 63-64 over the corresponding figure during 61-62. Thus it will be observed that the increase in the number of pupils is not commensurate with the increase in the number of institutions and the number of teachers during the period. This is primarily due to the non-recognition of value of education in rural parts particularly due to which boys instead of being put to school are used either for agricultural operations or in household industries to assist the households in general. During 55-56 there were 1,857 trained primary

education as on 31/3/62 as given in the District Census Handbook 1961 Census:

	Aurangabad.	Parbhani.	Bhir.	Nanded.	Osmanabad.
1. Average population served by primary school.	1,179	1,082	1,021	1,083	1,186
2. Average area served by a primary school (sq.mile)	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.4
3. Pupils per primary teacher.	38	35	35	36	38
4. Pupils per primary school.	79	63	66	69	94
5. Average No. of teachers per school	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.5

The average population served by primary school is highest in Osmanabad district (1186) and the lowest in Bhir (1021) district as will be seen from the above statement. Similarly the average area in sq. miles served by primary school is highest in Aurangabad district (4.8) and the lowest in Parbhani and Bhir districts (4.3) being equal in both of them. Pupils per teacher in school happen to be highest in Aurangabad and Osmanabad districts (38) being equal in both the districts and the lowest in Parbhani and Bhir districts (35) being once again equal in them. Pupils per primary school happen to be highest in Osmanabad district (94) and lowest in Parbhani district (63). In so far as the average number of teachers per school is concerned Osmanabad district (2.5) seems to be better placed whereas Parbhani district (1.8) seem to be wanting in this regard.

### 8.3 - Secondary education

During 61-62 there were 286 ~~xxx~~ institutions under secondary education whereas the corresponding number during 1963-64 was 420 indicating a percentage rise of 44.75. The number of pupils from 7th to 11th standards during 62-63 was 31,649 (28,644 boys and 3,005 girls) whereas the corresponding number during 63-64 was 37,414 (33,768 boys and 3,646 girls) being the total strength of pupils in 9th and to 12th standards ~~xxxxxx~~

teachers and in 53-57 this number was 1,951.

It is generally observed that enrolment in 1st standard is higher than it is in 2nd and subsequent standards and it slowly falls subsequently. This could be explained by the fact that most of the children who attend infant or 1st standard desert school after they learn alphabets and become mere literates. During 62-63 there were 14 primary institutions for every one thousand student in this region. Out of 12,412 teachers in primary schools as many as 3,781 (30.46) teachers were trained during 62-63. During 62-63 there were 62 graduate teachers, 6,675 undergraduates and 5,675 non-matriculate teachers out of a total number of 12,412 teachers. The following table gives the pupils in age group 6-11 together with total enrolment in primary schools during 63-64 for each district of this region.

District.	Population in age group 6-11	Total enrolment in 63-64 in primary school.	Percentage of col.3 to col.2.
Aurangabad	261159	127474	48.81
Parbhani	203299	86486	42.54
Bhir	175529	80055	45.61
Nanded	181850	82003	45.09
Osmanabad	256012	141753	55.37

It will be seen from the last column of this table that as many as 55.37% of the pupils in age groups 6-11 have enrolled themselves in primary schools in Osmanabad district which is by far the highest percentage in this region whereas only 42.54% of the students in age group 6-11 have enrolled themselves in primary schools in Parbhani district which is the lowest percentage in this regard. According to Educational epitome published by the Department of Education, Poona, there were in all 1,084 enrolments in preprimary schools in this region during 62-63 and the corresponding number fell to 912 during 63-64. Again according to the same source the enrolment in primary section during 62-63 was 4,58,540 whereas the corresponding figure in 63-64 was 5,17,776 in this region. The following table gives the indices of progress of progress of primary

19

due to unification of courses. During 61-62 there were 3,950 teachers in secondary schools in this region whereas the corresponding number in <sup>19</sup>63-64 rose to 5,296. The number of teachers thus showed an increase of 34.07% during <sup>19</sup>63-64 over the corresponding figure of <sup>19</sup>61-62. There were 18 teachers per one thousand pupils during 62-63 in secondary schools in this region. There were 2,059<sup>2</sup> trained secondary school teachers during <sup>19</sup>62-63. There were 1,287 graduate secondary teachers and 2,599 under-graduate teachers and the remaining were non-matriculantes. During <sup>19</sup>62-63 45.16% of the secondary school teachers were trained. During <sup>19</sup>62-63 there were 25 students per teacher in secondary school in this region whereas in Aurangabad and Parbhani districts there were 26 in each of them, in Nanded and Osmanabad districts there were 24 in each of them and in Bhir district there were 23 students per teacher. During <sup>19</sup>62-63 there were 247 secondary students per one thousand primary students, The corresponding figure during <sup>19</sup>60-61 and <sup>19</sup>62-63 was 204 and 217, respectively. This shows that secondary education is slowly but steadily getting popular among the masses.

#### 8.4 - Higher Education

In order to give an impetus to higher education in Marathwada area which is comparatively backward in the sphere of education, the State Government has set up the Marathwada University at Aurangabad in 1958-59. All the colleges in Marathwada were formerly affiliated to Osmania University of Hyderabad and all of them have now been affiliated to Marathwada University since its inception. During 61-62 there were 25 colleges whereas the corresponding figure during <sup>19</sup>63-64 was 39 in this region. Again during 61-62 a total number of 5,995 boys and 347 girls were receiving education in these colleges whereas the corresponding figure during <sup>19</sup>63-64 was 9,712 boys and only 639 girls.

It is seen that female education is very much lagging behind in this region in spite of facilities provided for the same from year to year. The number of <sup>19</sup> teachers in all these colleges during 61-62 was 398 teachers.

whereas the corresponding number was more than 1½ times in 1963-64 when there were 639 teachers.

in the region  
Among 39 colleges in 1963-64 there were Arts & Science Institutions, College of Agriculture, Law College, Engineering College, Medical College, Teachers' Training College, etc. During 1964 there ~~xxx~~ was one Agriculture College at Parbhani, 9 colleges of Commerce in the region with three at Aurangabad, 1 at ~~Kakar~~ Bhir, 2 at Nanded and 3 at Osmanabad. Similarly there was 1 Engineering and <sup>one</sup> Law College at Aurangabad in addition to one Medical College there. There was also a teachers' training college at Aurangabad and Osmanabad respectively. Similarly there were 4 oriental institutions during 1964, 3 of them at Aurangabad and 1 at Nanded.

Aurangabad town in addition to being a district as well as the region <sup>al</sup> headquarters of this region is also attaining importance as a centre of education. Being the seat of Marathwada University with 8 departments in it conducting post-graduate studies in Economics, Languages, Political Science, History and Indian Ancient History, Mathematics, Zoology, Chemistry and Botany.

There is also a research institution called ~~.....~~ There is ~~.....~~ Ekpath Samshodhan Mandir. Only three colleges are located at Jalna and the remaining 20 colleges in this district are located in Aurangabad due to which Aurangabad town is getting importance it deserves in the field of education.

#### 5 - Special Education

During 1961-62 there were 31 special schools in this region whereas the corresponding figure in 1963-64 was 34. During 1962-63 and 1963-64 Bhir district had the highest number of special schools. During 1962-62 there were 2,280 boys and 256 girls receiving instructions in these special schools. The corresponding number in 1963-64 was 183. Among these special schools there were certain Sanskrit schools, Hindi School, drawing school, music and drama school, etc. In addition there were two polytechnics during 1964 one at Aurangabad and the other at Osmanabad and there were 5 Industrial schools two each at Aurangabad and ~~xxxx~~ Nanded and one at Osmanabad during that period. There were also 3 technical

centres one each at Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad during 1964.

### 8.6 - No. of villages without primary schools

The percentage distribution of population of villages without schools according to different population ranges as per 1951 Census is given in the following table:-

District & Division	Population range					Total
	upto 500	500 to 999	1000 to 1999	2000 to 4999	5000 and above	
Aurangabad	76.04	18.40	5.56	-	-	100.00
Parbhani	78.54	16.84	4.62	-	-	100.00
Bhir	63.70	15.93	15.38	4.99	-	100.00
Nanded	78.28	20.81	0.91	-	-	100.00
Osmanabad	69.06	14.56	16.38	-	-	100.00
Aurangabad Division	74.53	17.65	7.28	0.54	-	100.00

The above table shows that there was more need of opening of primary schools in villages each with a population of 500 and below as nearly three fourth of the population of such villages with a population upto 500 each remained to be covered with <sup>independent</sup> schools in this region. The need was particularly acute in Nanded, Parbhani and Aurangabad districts. In Bhir district it will be seen that 4.99% of the population of villages in population range 2000 to 4999 had no schooling facility.

## IX - TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

9.1 The availability of adequate transport facilities can be regarded as an index of the degree of economic and industrial development of a country. An efficient transport system is of vital importance to the State as well as to the region. Specially in Marathwada there is smaller road mileage in relation to area or population. Roads, no doubt, play a very important part in the economic development and enable raw materials and agricultural produce to come from the rural areas to the factory areas in towns and cities. They provide a means of communication to different people in different parts of the country and thereby enable them to maintain contact in general.

The objective of Nagpur Plan formulated in 1943 was that no village in a well developed agricultural area should remain more than 5 miles from the main road and no village anywhere more than 20 miles from the road. According to New Road Development Plan formulated in May, 1957, the objective was to bring every village within 20 years during 1961-81

(1) in developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of the metal road,

(2) in a semi-developed area within 8 miles of metal road and 3 miles of any road and

(3) in an under developed and uncultivable area within 12 miles of metal road and 5 miles of any road.

According to Nagpur Plan this Region is to have 11487.0 km of road length and according to New Road Development Plan there should be 16585.6 km of road length.

It will be pointed out that as things stand at present we are far behind the norms prescribed both by Nagpur Plan and New Road Development Plan cited above.

During 1961-62 this region had a total road length of 3,130 km whereas the corresponding figure during 1963-64 was 4,303 km indicating a percentage rise of 37.48. The highest road mileage of 1,134 km was found to exist during 1963-64 in Aurangabad district whereas the lowest road mileage of 646 km only was found to exist in Parbhani district during that year.



Hence it is seen that Parbhani district is the most backward area in this region in so far as road mileage is concerned.

### 9.2 - Roads by categories

Out of total road length (excluding municipal roads) of 4,303 km during 1963-64 central highways accounted only for 79 kms whereas the State Highways accounted for another 1,265 km. The roads by local authorities accounted for the remaining 1,959 km. It will be observed that during the period 1962-64 length of central highways remained unchanged whereas the increase in State Highways during 1961-62 and 1963-64 was only of 135 km.

There has however been considerable increase in the roads by local authorities during this period and a road length of 1,037.21 km was the additional achievement during 1963-64 over the corresponding figure in 1961-62. This is mainly ascribed to the activities of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities during the period under review.

Again the classification of total road length of 4,303 in this region during 1963-64 showed that 17 km of roads were of cement concrete whereas 1,043 km of road length was black topped. In all 2,652 km of road length was water bound macadam and the remaining 591 km of road length was of lower type. It is seen that Nanded district had no cement concrete roads during 1962-64 whereas Aurangabad district accounted for a constant road length of approximately 16 km during 1961-62 and 1963-64. In Parbhani and Bhir districts cement concrete roads existed with a total road length of less than 1 km.

Blacktopping of road was highest in Aurangabad district which accounted for total length of 514 km of black topped roads during 1963-64. The corresponding figure in the corresponding period in Parbhani district was lowest being only 15 km. This was so because the soil in Parbhani district is not suitable for black topping.

In so far as water bound macadam road length is concerned, Osmanabad district had the highest road length of 545 km during 1963-64 whereas Aurangabad district during the same period had a total road length of 428 km. Nanded district had the highest road length of 344 km during 63-64

whereas Parbhani district had the lowest corresponding road length of 3 km during the same period.

It is seen that the total road length of this region per lakh of population <sup>was</sup> 68.33 km during 1963-64. Road per 100 sq.km. in this region during 1961-62 was 4.83 k.m. whereas during 1962-63 it was 5.98 k.m. The corresponding figure during 1963-64 was however 6.64 k.m. This indicates that road length in this region is slowly but steadily increasing. According to Nampur Plan and New Road Development Plan the region should have 38.40 k.m. and 64.00 k.m. of road length respectively for every 100 sq.km. of area.

### 9.3 - Railways

The region is traversed by broad gauge, meter gauge and ~~Na~~ narrow gauge lines. The districts of Bhir and Osmanabad alone have negligible <sup>length of</sup> lines of broad gauge <sup>line</sup> whereas metre gauge covers four districts of the region excluding Osmanabad which is the only district through which narrow gauge runs. The districts of Bhir and Osmanabad do not have their headquarters of identical names connected with railways. Broad gauge during 1964 accounted for a total length of 110.24 k.m. with similar railway length during the preceeding year. Metre gauge during 1963-64 accounted for a total railway length of 681.9 k.m. with the same railway length for the preceeding year also. Narrow gauge running only through Osmanabad district accounted both during 62-63 and 63-64 for a railway length of 57.14 k.m. The region is diagonally cut by the metre gauge lines from Kachiguda in Andhra Pradesh to Mannad passing through Nanded, Parbhani and Aurangabad districts. Similarly Nanded is connected with Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh passing through the talukas of Bhokar and Kinwat. Purna in Parbhani district is connected with Khandwa of Madhya Pradesh by a metre gauge line. ~~Purna in Osmanabad district~~ <sup>Purna</sup> is also connected with Parli in Bhir district by metre gauge which passes via Parbhani town. Parli in Bhir district is also connected with ~~Rakhin~~ Vikarabad in Andhra Pradesh by broad gauge on which Udgir is the last railway station of this region. Latur in Osmanabad district is also connected by narrow gauge with Kurduvadi in Poona region connecting Edsi and Barsi enroute.

#### 9.4 - Water transport

No rivers in this district are negotiable for water transport as such.

#### 9.5 - Airways

Aurangabad town in Aurangabad district has in its vicinity an air port at Chikalthana at a distance of about 10 k/m. Bombay is 277 k.m. or 173 miles by air from Chikalthana. A daily air service in all the seasons operated from Bombay to Aurangabad and Nagpur during the period under review.

#### 9.6 - State Transport

During 1961-62 only 178 routes of State Transport buses existed in this region whereas in 1962-63 the corresponding number was 209 and in 1963-64 it was 222. The route mileage during 1961-62 was approximately 9,417 whereas during 1962-63 and 1963-64 the corresponding route mileage was approximately 11,081 and 11,938 respectively. The number of vehicles on roads per day during 1960-61 was 231 whereas during 1962-63 the corresponding number was 251 and 271 respectively. The average daily earnings during 1961-62 was Rs. 59,499 whereas during 1963-64 the corresponding figure was Rs. 82,468. The average earnings per vehicle during 1961-62 was approximately 258 whereas the corresponding figure during 1963-64 was Rs. 219 approximately.

It is interesting to note that during 1961-62 approximately 59,000 passengers travelled per day whereas during 1963-64 the corresponding figure was approximately 68,000. This shows the popularity which the road transport is getting in the region from year to year.

A network of state transport is being spread throughout the region year after year and most of the villages with weekly bazars are served with "Bazar Specials" in rural areas. Excursion buses to Ellora and Ajanta were plying for the benefit of tourists to world famous caves of Ajanta and Ellora.

## 9.7 - Motor vehicles

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Vehicular traffic has increased in leaps and bounds since 1961-62 when there were only 262 motor vehicles registered whereas the corresponding number during 1963-64 was slightly less than doubled when it stood at 513. Taxi cabs and auto rikshaws existed mainly in Aurangabad town. The number of motor cars in 1961-62 was 735 whereas it increased to 1,165 during 1963-64. During 1961-62 there were 1,282 lorries whereas in 1963-64 there were 1,574 lorries. As in the case of State Transport here also vehicular transport of goods is getting popular as is seen from the above figure.

## 9.8 - Posts &amp; telegraph

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The number of post offices in this region has increased from 1,331 during 1961-62 to 1,413 during 1963-64. Similarly there is an increase observed in the number of letter boxes which during 1961-62 numbered 1,695 whereas correspondingly their number was 1,858 during 1963-64. During 1961-62 there were 1,269 telephones whereas during 1963-64 the corresponding number was 1,622. It may be mentioned that each district headquarter had a post office as well as a telegraph office and that during the period under review all the district headquarters had the telephone facilities. At each taluka headquarter of every district of this Region there was a post office and most of them had also telephone facilities. During the period under review most of the villages in this region had the postal facility and there did not exist a "No dak" village in <sup>an</sup> overwhelming majority of cases due to extension of postal services to nearby villages not served independently by this facility.

## CHAPTER X - LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

10.1 With a view to promoting development of democratic institutions and securing greater measure of participation by the people in local and Government affairs and Development Plan decentralisation of functions and powers has been achieved in the State by formation of Zilla Parishads in May, 1962 and by an almost complete coverage of the rural population by independent or group village panchayats. The Local Bodies serve as a training ground for citizens in participation of administration of the country as a whole. The year 1962-63 is a landmark in the history of local self-government in Maharashtra as well as in the region. Establishment of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities referred to above in the region in May, 1962, is a novel and unique experiment in promoting development of democratic institutions and securing greater participation of rural folk in developmental Plans.

This new form of local self-government is a three tier structure with the Gram panchayat at the village level, Panchayat samiti at taluka level and the Zilla Parishad at the district level. The municipalities and town committees which already functioned earlier continued to be in charge of the respective urban areas in the region.

### 10.2 - Village Panchayats

The working of the village panchayats in this region is now governed by the Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1958. A village panchayat is a corporate body having perpetual succession and common seal. It usually consists of not less than 7 and not more than 15 members as the Collector of the district may determine. Village panchayats function through Gram sabha constituting all the voters in the village. The gram sevaks exercises over-all supervision over the working of the panchayats. <sup>The</sup> Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1958, empowers a village panchayat to utilise 30% of the proceeds of land revenue and 25% of the panchayat cess. It also authorises it under Section 4 of the said Act to levy taxes

such as house tax, pilgrim tax, entertainment tax, market tax, slaughter house tax, cattle fees, etc. The functions of Talati (Patwari), Village Panchayat Secretary and assistant gram sevaks are now combined in one official who now works under the village panchayat, thereby making the village panchayat a powerful unit of rural administration.

There were in all 4,727 village panchayats in this region during 1961-62 and the corresponding number in 1963-64 was 4,729. The number of village panchayats during these two years referred to above were less than <sup>about</sup> one thousand in Aurangabad, Dhule and Osmanabad districts whereas in Parbhani and Nanded districts they were more than <sup>about</sup> one thousand in number. Dhule district particularly had the lowest number of 705 village panchayats during 1961-62 and 1963-64.

In Aurangabad district the total number of village panchayats and group village panchayats by the end of 1962-63 and 1963-64 stood at 977 during both the years. In certain cases regrouping of panchayats was also done in order to achieve a cent per cent coverage of rural population during 1962-63. In Parbhani district it is interesting to note that as against 50 panchayats in 1950-51 there were 1,018 village panchayats at the end of 1964. Out of 1,018 village panchayats, 341 or 33.5% were group gram panchayats covering 883 villages. In Dhule district out of 705 village panchayats during the period under review 163 were independent village panchayats and the remaining 242 were group panchayats. Thus during 1962-63 the entire rural population was covered. In Nanded district during the period under report all the villages of the district had been covered by village panchayats. The total number of village panchayats during 1962-63 and 1963-64 was 1,019 out of which 781 were independent village panchayats and the remaining 268 were group gram panchayats covering 600 villages. In Osmanabad district during 1962-63 the entire rural population was covered by village panchayats and there were 978 village panchayats during 1960-61 and the corresponding number increased to 989 during the period under review.

The rural population per panchayat for the region as a whole works out to about 1164 during 1963-64, whereas in Aurangabad district it worked out to 1,332. In Parbhani district it was 1,021, in Bhir district; it was 1,290, in Nanded district it was 880, whereas in Osmanabad district it was 1,318. The income of all the village panchayats in this region during 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 81.32 lakhs approximately whereas the corresponding figure during 1963-64 was Rs. 196.87 lakhs. Districtwise income during 1961-62 ranged between Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs whereas during 1963-64 it ranged between 21 lakhs to Rs. 55 lakhs. The highest income during these years was from Osmanabad district whereas the lowest was from Bhir district.

The total expenditure of all the village panchayats in ~~Aurangabad district~~ this region during 1961-62 was Rs. 51.24 lakhs whereas the corresponding figure in 1963-64 was Rs. 114.67 lakhs. Once again the highest expenditure was incurred by the village panchayats in Aurangabad district whereas the lowest happens to be in Parbhani district during 1961-62 and in 1962-63 in Nanded district and during 1963-64 it was once again in Bhir district. The following table gives the income and expenditure per village panchayats and per person for the region and for its each district during 1963-64.

<u>Income</u>	Auranga- bad.	Parbha- ni.	Bhir.	Nanded	Osmana- bad.	Auranga- bad. region.
Per V.P.	Rs. 4,904	3,060	3,037	3,955	5,602	4,163
Per person.	Rs. 3.13	3.00	2.30	3.84	3.72	3.58
<u>Expenditure</u>						
Per V.P.	Rs. 3,826	1,954	2,237	2,260	1,739	2,425
Per person.	Rs. 2.87	1.91	1.70	2.20	1.19	2.08

The highest income per panchayat was in Osmanabad district whereas the lowest happens to be in Bhir district. Similarly the highest expenditure was in Aurangabad district whereas the lowest happens to be in Osmanabad district. The highest income per person during 1963-64 was in Nanded district whereas the lowest income was in Bhir district.

Most of the village panchayats are at present levying

house tax and profession tax and a few other minor taxes, such as tax on sale of cattle, etc. Octroi which is a major source of income had not been taken up by any village panchayat during the period under review. At present most of the panchayats are engaged in rural development programmes like construction and repairs of village roads, building for panchayat ghars, schools, community halls, drinking water wells, etc. They also provide street lighting, cleaning of roads, drainage, public latrines and market yards. In carrying out such development and social welfare activities they are technically guided by officials of panchayat samiti at taluka headquarters. They also receive financial assistance against prescribed peoples' contribution collected by them from the villagers. A scheme for financial assistance to village panchayats and training of panchas, sarpanchas and non-officials was implemented for the benefit of village panchayats.

### 10.3 - Zilla Parishads

The Zilla Parishads have been established in each district of this region for securing greater measure of participation by the people in developmental plans and local affairs by decentralisation of powers and functions. The Zilla Parishad in each district has jurisdiction over the entire district excluding municipal towns covered by municipalities concerned. The panchayat samities likewise had been established at taluka level with jurisdiction over the entire rural area of the taluka except the areas under municipalities or town committees. The constitution of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities has been described in detail in Socio-Economic Review and Dist. Statistical Abstract 1962-63 and 1963-64 of each district published by the Dist. Statistical Officer concerned. Both over the Zilla Parishad as well as Panchayat Samiti divisional level and State level officers of the Government continue to exercise technical supervision and offer guidance. Each Zilla Parishad is headed by an elected Chairman and Vice-chairman whereas the panchayat samiti has also its Chairman called Sabhapati and Vice-chairman called Upasabhapati. The Zilla Parishad consists of Councillors



chosen by direct election from the selected divisions in the district and also Chairmen of the panchayat samiti as coopted members in addition to associate members. In carrying out day-to-day administrative ~~functions~~ <sup>functions</sup> the Zilla Parishad is divided into a number of departments which together constitute the entire Zilla Parishad. There are separate branches in each Zilla Parishad for general administration, finance, Planning, ~~XXXXXX~~ revenue, animal husbandry, public health, cooperation and industries, social welfare, etc. The entire Zilla Parishad is headed by a Chief Executive Officer of the Collector's rank and is assisted by a Dy. Chief Executive Officer of Dy. Collector's rank. A panchayat samiti in the district is likewise headed by a Block Development Officer, assisted by Extension Officers for Agriculture, Rural Industries, Cooperation, Education, Social Services, etc.

The total income of the Zilla Parishads in this region during 1962-63 was Rs.558.73 lakhs and during 1963-64 the corresponding figure was Rs.793.52 lakhs. In the case of Bhir district figures of income and expenditure of Zilla Parishad Bhir were not available separately and the figures of income and expenditure reported were inclusive of incomes and expenditures of all the panchayat samities also. The income during 1963-64 ranged between Rs.33 lakhs to Rs.246 lakhs in Osmanabad and Bhir districts respectively. During 1962-63 the expenditure of the Zilla Parishads in this region amounted to Rs. 473.83 lakhs whereas the corresponding figure during 1963-64 was Rs.752.95 lakhs. The expenditure during 1963-64 ranged between Rs.8 lakhs to Rs.261 lakhs in Osmanabad and Bhir districts respectively. The per capita government grant to Zilla Parishads according to type of grant amounted to Rs.10.66 in this division/<sup>which</sup> was the lowest as against per capita State average of Rs.12.40 during the year 1963-64. The Zilla Parishads in this region were to incur as per Budget provision during 1963-64, 44% of their expenditures on Education, 12% on Building & Communication, 15% on Community Development, 4% on General Administration and 25% on other Heads of expenditure.

All the Plan schemes in local sectors have been implemented by the Zilla Parishads through their own agencies.

#### 10.4 - Municipalities

Municipalities are self-governing institutions in urban areas. There were 53 municipalities in this region during 1961-62 and the corresponding number during 1962-63 and 1963-64 was 52 during both the years. The population covered per municipality in this region works out to 15,273. The total income of the municipalities during 1961-62 was ~~xxxxxx~~ approximately Rs.69.85 lakhs whereas the corresponding figure during 1963-64 was Rs.128.28 lakhs. Similarly the expenditure of the municipalities in this region during 1961-62 was approximately Rs.70.41 lakhs whereas the corresponding figure during 1963-64 was Rs.113.27 lakhs. The income per municipality during 1963-64 ~~xxxxxx113.27lakhsxxx~~ worked out to Rs.2,46,735.8 whereas the expenditure per municipality during the same period worked out to Rs.2,17,818.9.

The municipalities in this region are in charge of civic administration of the towns concerned and the municipalities of Aurangabad, Nanded, Latur and Jalna are foremost among the municipalities of this region. Almost all the municipalities have introduced in addition to other taxes octroi duty. The municipalities collect house taxes in addition to octroi collected by a few of them and render all the civic amenities to the population. All the district headquarters' municipalities had amenities of electricity and the supply of pipe water was made available to all of them except in the case of the municipality at Bhir. Master Plans are being chalked out for immediate implementation in all the bigger municipalities of this region.

CHAPTER VI - PLAN & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Third Five Year Plan was formulated and launched in this Region as an integral part of National Plan and the basic objectives visualised in the National Plan were adopted in the State Plan also. The State's Third Five Year Plan outlay was fixed at Rs.390 crores.

After the world depression of 1929 Planning was accepted as a better method of economic development and ~~PLANNING~~ <sup>it</sup> as such was an anti-thesis of Laisses-faire.

Planning aims at intensive utilisation and channalisation of economic resources of a country. It emphasises two aspects (1) development aspect and (2) distributive aspect. Developed western countries give more emphasis on latter while under-developed countries resort to former. Planning consists of several controls of which physical and financial controls are more prominent. The objective of Planning in general is to initiate a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a better and varied life. During the period under review the Third Five Year Plan was in its second and third year of implementation respectively.

With the commencement of State's Third Five Year Plan in all 191 schemes comprising 77 district-level schemes and 114 divisional level schemes were taken for implementation in Marathwada with the revised total Plan outlay of Rs.6667.74 lakhs forming 17.09% of State's Plan outlay. The outlay on District and Divisional level schemes was Rs.2,554.62 lakhs and Rs.4,113.12 lakhs respectively forming 38.31% and 61.69% of the region's total outlay of Rs.6667.74 lakhs. The table below indicates the break up of T.F.Y. Plan outlay on Major Heads of Development for Maharashtra and Marathwada as given in " Blue Book " published by Govt. of Maharashtra, Finance Department (Planning) Bombay.

Sr. No.	Head of Development.	Plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Maharashtra State.	Aurangabad Division.	Percentage over State outlay.
-1-	2-	3-	4-	5-
1.	Agricultural programme.	6,233.59	837.72 (13.00)	13.44
2.	Cooperation & C.D.	3,696.12	702.94 (10.00)	19.02
3.	Irrigation & Power.	15,130.35	3,093.38 (43.00)	20.44
4.	Industry & Mining.	1,622.85	51.25 (1.00)	14.20
5.	Transport & Communication.	3,607.99	512.49 (8.00)	14.20
6.	Social Services.	8,668.80	1464.23 (22.00)	16.89
7.	Miscellaneous.	60.50	6.73 (0.00)	11.12
		39,020.00	6,667.74 (100.00)	17.09

(Figures in bracket under col.No.4 indicate percentage of outlay on each Head of Development to total Plan outlay for the Region).

From the table above it will be seen that much stress is laid by allotting 46% of total Plan outlay on irrigation and power development in Aurangabad region for more and more agricultural development in this area through Major and Medium Irrigation Projects and Rural Electrification. 'Social Services' shared nearly 22% of total Plan outlay for the region for the benefits of backward classes in general. However the outlay on the Head of 'Industry & Mining' was of a very low order being about 1% of the total Plan outlay for the region. <sup>As stated above in</sup> ~~in~~ all 191 district and divisional level Plan schemes were implemented in this region under different Heads and Sub-Heads of Development as shown in the table below:-

Head/Sub-Head of Development,	Classified Schemes.			Plan provision (in lakhs)	Percentage to total outlay.
	Dist. level.	Divil. level.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I - AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
1. Agricultural production	10	5	15	136.29	2.79
2. Land Development	-	2	2	12.85	0.19
3. Soil Conservation	2	-	2	217.49	3.23
4. Minor irrigation	4	1	5	333.75	5.00
5. Animal Husbandry	3	5	8	31.52	0.47
6. Dairy development	4	2	6	18.11	0.27
7. Forests	4	1	5	8.24	0.12
8. Fisheries	7	-	7	8.40	0.13
9. Warehousing & marketing	2	-	2	21.07	0.32
	36	16	52	837.72	12.56
<b>II - COOPERATION &amp; C.D.</b>					
10. Cooperation	7	4	11	166.56	2.53
11. C.D.	3	3	6	536.38	8.04
	10	7	17	702.94	10.54
<b>III - IRRIGATION &amp; POWER</b>					
12. Irrigation projects	-	27	27	2130.09	31.95
13. Power	-	4	4	963.29	14.44
	-	31	31	3093.38	46.39
<b>IV - INDUSTRY &amp; MINING</b>					
14. Large & Medium Industries	-	1	1	10.00	0.15
15. Small scale industries	2	4	6	41.25	0.62
	2	5	7	51.25	0.77
<b>V TRANSPORT &amp; COMMUNICATION</b>					
16. Road development	2	2	4	512.19	7.68
	-	-	-	2.49	0.04
<b>VI - SOCIAL SERVICES</b>					
17. General Education	6	13	19	669.18	10.24
18. Technical education	2	3	5	99.81	1.50
19. Medical & nursing	3	4	7	130.13	1.95
20. Public Health	5	3	8	152.34	2.28
21. Ayurveda	-	1	1	5.01	0.07
22. Urban Development	-	3	3	30.67	0.46
23. Water supply & drainage	1	2	3	159.24	2.39

24 Housing	4	1	3	60.58	
25 Welfare of Backward classes	-	11	11	74.79	1.12
26 Social welfare	1	8	9	13.09	0.20
27 Labour & Labour welfare	4	2	6	44.86	0.67
28 Misc. Services	-	1	1	24.52	0.37
	26	52	78	1464.23	21.96
VII MISCELLANEOUS					
29 Information & Publicity	1	1	2	6.73	0.10
GRAND TOTAL	77	114	191	6667.74 *	100.00

\*Excluding the outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs for one district level scheme pertaining to the Sub-Head " information & publicity " not included in " Blue Book " in total Plan provision for the region.

The Sub-headwise break up of Plan outlay for Aurangabad region clearly reveals that in order to achieve allsided development effective programmes were pushed through vigorously. Schemes on State , Division and District levels were implemented to ensue growth of agriculture and industry and to extend cooperative movement far and wide for financial uplift of masses. In order to provide basic necessicities like power, transport, education, technical education, medical, housing & sanitary facilities appropriate schemes were implemented to achieve the desired ends.

#### Progress of expenditure

The actual expenditure incurred upto 31-3-64 on Dist. and Divisional level Plan schemes implemented in Aurangabad division to achieve the physical targets adds upto Rs.2,623.13 lakhs forming 39.34% of the total Plan outlay on this division. The Headwise expenditures are as under (Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head of development	Plan outlay	Expenditure upto 31-3-64	Percentage to outlay.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agricultural Programmes	837.72	262.14	31.29
2.	Cooperation & C.D.	702.94	395.64	56.28
3.	Irrigation & Power	3093.38	1336.03	43.19
4.	Industry & Mining	51.25	24.42	47.65
5.	Transport & Communication	412.49	178.04	34.74
6.	Social Services	1464.23	426.09	29.10
7.	Miscellaneous	6.73	0.77	11.44
	Total	6667.74	2623.13	39.34

In the back ground of the backlogs to be covered in Aurangabad region has booked about 39.34% of its total Plan outlay upto 31-3-64. The " Cooperation & Community Development " sector in this region has booked nearly 56.28% of the total Plan outlay. Under " Industry & Mining " the progress of expenditure was satisfactory within the limited provision made. The achievements under the Heads " Irrigation & Power ", " Transport & Communication " and " Agricultural Programmes " were normal. The achievements under " Social Services " and " Miscellaneous " activities were however not satisfactory. The sub-headwise financial and

physical

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achievements during the first three years of the T.F.Y. Plan ~~xxxxx~~ are summarised below:-

### 1. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Under this Sub-Head in all 15 schemes (10 Dist. level and 5 Divisional level) were taken up for ~~implementation~~ <sup>implementation</sup>. Till 31st March, 1964, a ~~total~~ progressive expenditure of Rs. 32.77 lakhs forming 17.59% of the Plan provision was booked both on Dist. & Dival. level schemes. Agricultural school one each in Parbhani, Dhir and Osmanabad districts was opened and the construction works of buildings ~~xxxx~~ <sup>were</sup> as per schedule. In all 5 taluka seed farms were established during the period. Under intensive cultivation of food crops an area of 3,17,157 acres was covered, and sugar cane development was undertaken in an area of 39,827 acres of this region. Progressively 5,14,780 acres of area was apped under cotton extension schemes and an area of 29,309 acres was covered under oil seeds development plans. Through development of local manurial resources 85,000 tons of compost was prepared and under green manuring an area of 1,552 acres was covered. A package programme for cultivation of "Gavrani" -46 cotton variety in a compact block of 30 acres in Nanded district has been taken up in the year 63-64.

### 2. LAND DEVELOPMENT

Through land development programmes Divisional level schemes with a Plan provision of Rs. 12.85 lakhs were implemented in Aurangabad region to attain increase in productivity and a progressive expenditure of Rs. 2.07 lakhs forming 16.11% of the provision made was booked till the end of March, 1964. Most of the expenditure ~~it~~ was on the scheme for maintenance of Divisional workshop at Aurangabad. The work of excavation of foundations for the workshop was in progress. Under the second scheme "Tractor Ploughing" no progress could be achieved due to delay in receipt of tractors from foreign countries.

### 3. SOIL CONSERVATION

To check the soil erosion in the heavy rainfall areas and for moisture retention, soil and moisture conservation is done by "contour bunding" which in turn helps <sup>to</sup> increase the productivity per acre. Under this sub-head 2 Dist. level schemes with Plan provision of 217.49 lakhs were implemented ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> progressive expenditure of Rs. 85.00 lakhs was incurred for ~~xxxx~~ <sup>bunding</sup> 0.47 lakh acres in this region till the close of the year 63-64. The percentage of amount spent to the Plan provision worked out to 39.11.

In all five schemes (4 District level and 1 Divisional level) were implemented in Aurangabad Division against a Plan provision of Rs. 333.75 lakhs under this sub-head. In all 12,383 new wells were dug till March, 64, and loans were provided to the cultivators as per rules. Likewise loans for installation of 5,253 pump sets were advanced to the cultivators in this Region during the period under review. Irrigation potential to the extent of 13,372 acres was created through Minor Irrigation works till the end of the year 1963-64. The ~~total~~ total amount spent on these activities upto March, 64, stood at Rs. 115.93 lakhs forming 34.73% of the Plan provision included against this sub-head.

#### 5. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The increasing demand of supplementary and subsidiary foods to supply milk and milk products, table birds, eggs and meat calls ultimately for the progress in the development of Animal Husbandry, 8 schemes (3 district level and 5 Divisional level) were implemented with a Plan provision of Rs. 31.52 lakhs. A total expenditure of Rs. 10.5005 lakhs was booked against this Sub-head in Aurangabad-division upto March, 64, forming 31.88% of the provision in this regard. A veterinary polyclinic was established at Aurangabad and it was functioning as per schedule. Under local sector at 5 centres buildings for establishment of veterinary Aid centres and dispensaries were under construction. One cattle breeding farm at Hingoli was being expanded ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> one farm at Aurangabad was expanded ~~and~~ and development of one existing sheep breeding farm was undertaken during the period under review. Through Zilla Parishads 12 supplementary cattle breeding centres were started ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> 374 premium bulls were located at different ~~xxxxx~~ centres in this region. Through poultry development farms activities such as poultry ~~xxxxxx~~ training, distribution of ~~xxxxx~~ <sup>chickens</sup> and loans for poultry development were taken up. A new Central Hatchery has ~~xxx~~ also been established at Aurangabad since 62-63.

#### 6. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

In enriching the rural economy by collecting the surplus milk from rural areas to meet the ~~xxxxxx~~ pressing demand for milk in urban places development programmes under the sub-head were taken by implementation of 6 Plan schemes (4 district level and 2 divisional level) against the Plan outlay of Rs. 18.11 lakhs. Schemes for supply of milk to Aurangabad town, distribution of loans for cattle purchase, organisation of milk producers societies and federations, survey of milk areas and incentives to milk production were implemented. A total expenditure of

Rs.5.22 lakhs forming 28.82% of the corresponding provision was made up to March, 64. Milk supply at the rate of 350 litres per day was started in Aurangabad town and the work of establishing a ghee refinery at " " was in progress. In all 12 milk producers' societies were organised during the period under review.

#### 7. FORESTS

For their important protective as well as productive functions forest development forms an integral part of Plan programmes. The area under forests in Aurangabad division admeasures only 6,50,904 acres according to forest authorities. In all 5 schemes (4 district level and 1 Divisional level) were implemented in Aurangabad Region against a Plan outlay of Rs.3.24 lakhs. Under development of forests, programmes such as assistance to Village Panchayats for afforestation and development of pastures, plantation of valuable trees, afforestation for soil-conservation, development of minor forest produce and forest communications were taken up for implementation. Till March, 64, an amount of Rs.1.91 lakhs was booked on different Plan schemes under this sub-head forming 23.18% of the corresponding provision. The implementation of different schemes resulted in plantation of sandal wood trees covering an area of 275 acres, bamboo plantation over 150 acres and construction of 2 miles of forest road in the forest area.

#### 8. FISHERIES

The importance of fisheries development has increased in the context of difficult food situation and the acclaimed policy of self sufficiency in food. There is scope for inland fisheries only and in all 7 district level Plan schemes were taken up for implementation with Rs.8.40 lakhs as provision on this sub-head. Due to non-response from fishermen the pace of development was slow and could not make a significant impact in the desired direction. During the first three years of F.F.Y. Plan an expenditure of the order of Rs.0.72 lakhs forming only 8.57% of the Plan provision was booked. The physical targets achieved under these activities were also below the normal expectations. During the period under review, about 2,69,250 carp fry were stocked in the tanks and 70,484 kgs. of fish was netted. The work of establishment of one fish farm was in progress in Parbhani Dist. and loans to fishermen worth Rs.3,000 were disbursed. A total number of 34 fishery units were assisted financially for their better functioning.



To facilitate orderly marketing of agricultural produce and to help the agriculturists and others in obtaining Bank credits on farm produce warehousing corporations were established. Two District level schemes were implemented in Aurangabad region against a provision of Rs.21.07 lakhs. During the period under review Rs.8.47 lakhs were booked forming 40.20% of the Plan provision against this sub-head of development. In all 8 markets were regulated and 16 marketing committees were provided with loans. A subsidiary was also granted to 92 marketing committees in this region. Under development of grading in all 8 grading units were ~~xxxx~~ functioning and efforts to start supervisory units were in progress.

10. COOPERATION

It is widely believed that cooperation is one of the ways of bringing about changes of a fundamental nature within the economy touching upon all aspects of human life and thereby benefiting <sup>a</sup> majority of members of the community. In Aurangabad division in all 10 Plan schemes (6 District level and 4 divisional level) under this sub-head were implemented out of which 6 were district level and 4 divisional level with a Plan provision of Rs.166.56 lakhs. Till the end of March, 64, an expenditure of Rs.59.59 lakhs out of the provision of Rs.166.56 lakhs was booked forming 35.78% of the same. During the period under review long term loans amounting to Rs.597.78, Medium term loan of Rs.39.39 and short term loan of Rs.1037.82 were disbursed under the Rural credit extension activities and likewise 10 new ~~xxx~~ branches of Land Development Bank and 47 branches of Central Financing Agency were opened. For Development of Cooperative Marketing 20 ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Cooperative Marketing Societies were organised and loans for construction of 66 rural godowns, 9 medium size godowns and 2 large size godowns were sanctioned to the Societies. In the organisation of Agricultural processing societies, 5 cotton processing factories, 9 oil mills and 1 other unit were advanced loans. Efforts to organise 3 sugar factories and 1 cold storage plant were in progress. During the period, however, 42 cooperative farming schemes were started in pilot areas and 46 more in outside pilot areas respectively.

11. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme aims at the betterment of Socio-Economic conditions of the rural population with active participation of the people and seeks to evolve methods for the best utilisation of local resources. Plan provision of the order of Rs.536.38 lakhs was made for this sub-head and in all 6 Plan schemes (3 district level and 3 Divisional

level) were implemented in Aurangabad region. In the year 61-62, organisations like Zilla parishads, panchayat samities and gram panchayats were formed into a well-knit structure for democratic decentralisation for pursuing a common objective of building up an integrated rural economy. Up to March, 64, an amount of Rs. 336.05 lakhs forming 62.65% of the placed Plan provision was booked for opening 10½ new C.P. Blocks and other activities such as financial assistance to rural local bodies and village panchayats for local development works and rural works programmes, and organisation of 18 labour contract societies. A total number of 225 panchas, 103 sarpanchas and 92 village panchayat secretaries were also trained.

### 12. IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The perennial rivers and topography of the region is favourable for irrigation and the region has extensive hill ranges and spurs which neither store water for cultivation nor attract the required amount of rainfall. Two Major and 25 Medium irrigation projects with a Plan outlay of Rs. 2,130.09 lakhs were taken up all as divisional level schemes for implementation in the region. Till March, 64, an expenditure of the order of Rs. 1,060.76 lakhs, which worked out to 49.79% of the Plan provision made was booked under the execution of these projects. The work on Van (Bhir Dist.), Sukhna (Aurangabad district), and Mohkari (Bhir Dist) projects could not be taken up during the period due to foundation difficulties. The scope of the Kurnoor project (Osranabad Dist) was completely changed and investigations and preparation of the project were made. The administrative approval for Ghirni project (Osranabad Dist) was also awaited till March, 64. Spill over works of Theku project (Aurangabad Dist), Purna Anicut and Thirna Anicut were physically completed to irrigate 7,730 acres. All projects taken up for execution in the region would create an irrigation potential of about 5.90 lakhs acres on their completion.

### 13. POWER PROJECTS

The development of power is a prerequisite for carrying out large industrial programmes for attaining a self generating economy. In all 4 divisional <sup>level</sup> Plan schemes with a Plan provision of Rs. 963.29 lakhs were taken up for implementation during the T.F.Y. Plan in Aurangabad region: Purna Project (Tyne part) "Khandesh-Marathwada Electrification", Rural Electrification and Gangakhed (Purli) Thermal Station, were all included under the sub-head.

Upto March, 1964 an expenditure of Rs.275.33 lakhs was booked on the implementation of these schemes in the region which formed 23.58% of the Plan provision made. In all 125 villages and towns were electrified and 406 pump sets were installed.

#### 14. LARGE & MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

For accelerating the pace of industrialisation in Aurangabad region two Plan schemes with provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs were taken up. Till the end of March, 1964 3 industrial processing units were set up in the region and an amount of Rs.10.93 lakhs forming 109.30% of the provision was booked.

#### 15. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Small scale industries provide employment to a large number of workers. Priority was accorded to the development programmes of Small Scale Industries in Aurangabad region and in all 6 Plan schemes (2 District level and 4 Divisional level) were implemented with a Plan provision of Rs.41.25 lakhs. The total amount spent on 6 schemes under this sub-head upto March, 1964, stood at Rs.24.42 lakhs forming 59.20% of the Plan provision. By the end of the year 63-64, 4 Industrial Estates were functioning and proposals for Rural industrial estates were under consideration at Govt. level. An amount of Rs.0.16 lakhs was disbursed by way of subsidy on electricity consumed for cottage and small scale industries during the period under review and 40 loanees were advanced loans for conversion of handlooms into power looms. In addition to this, 13 handloom weavers' societies were organised and efforts to develop handicraft and cooperatives of handicraft workers were made. Further more programmes for assisting individual artisans and their cooperatives in matters of finance, training, marketing, etc. were undertaken by exhibiting the products through exhibitions and by organising "Handicraft weeks" at different centres in the region at village and town levels.

#### 16. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

The programmes for construction of roads for linking industrial and trading centres to rural areas, marketing places to the centres ~~and~~ of different regions for economic integration were taken up. With the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan, 4 Plan schemes (2 each for district and Divisional level) were taken up for implementation with a provision of Rs.512.49 lakhs. Development of State <sup>Highways</sup> ~~Highways~~, construction of roads of economic importance, spill over works of inter-State and economic importance, construction of Dist. Road and Rural roads were the main programmes under the proposed schemes. A total expenditure of Rs.178.94 lakhs was booked on ~~these~~ programmes till the end of Third year of these

T.F.Y. Plan, forming 34.74% of the provision made in the Plan against this sub-Head of Development.

Till the end of March, 64, 6.5 miles of ~~xxx~~ road was newly constructed, and work was in progress <sup>over</sup> ~~xxx~~ 36.70 miles the construction work of one bridge was also completed and the work on 2 bridges was in progress. All ~~xx~~ Omarga road was physically completed covering 9.5 miles. The construction of Georai-Umrud road and Hivra bridge were practically completed under the construction of roads of economic importance and spill over works. The construction work of bridges at Khaid and on Aundha-Hingoli road were in progress. Six cross drainage works on Madgaon-Tansa road were also constructed. Under <sup>"District roads"</sup> ~~xxxxxx~~ 106 miles of roads were constructed in the region and the work on construction of rural roads was in progress.

#### 17. GENERAL EDUCATION

Education is an essential prerequisite of rapid economic growth, technological development and sound social order founded on the values of freedom, social order and equal opportunity. All children in the age group 6-11 were covered for compulsory education in stages of sub-group of ages and schemes for extension <sup>and</sup> improvement of teaching of science at the secondary <sup>and</sup> university level, development of technical and vocational education at all levels, expansion of <sup>activities</sup> ~~xxxxxx~~ for ~~the~~ training of teachers for each stage of education and scholarships, freeships and other assistance were also implemented.

In all 20 schemes were implemented (7 Dist. level and 13 Divisional level) were implemented in Aurangabad region with a provision of Rs. 689.18 lakhs on them. During the last three years of T.F.Y. Plan an expenditure of Rs. 126.96 lakhs was incurred on the implementation of these schemes forming 18.97% of the Plan provision. The physical targets achieved under normal expansion and primary education and extension of universal free and compulsory primary education to children of age group 6-11, were seen from the fact that in all 15,086 children were enrolled and 1,290 teachers were appointed during the three years of Plan period. Similarly during the said period 480 primary teachers were <sup>trained</sup> ~~trained~~ and 191 additional centres were opened in Govt. Secondary schools and 100 teachers were appointed for these additional classes.

Construction of one building for Govt. Secondary School was in progress. Different kinds of grants to non-Govt. <sup>secondary</sup> ~~secondary~~ schools and basic training colleges were released as per rules. Technical high schools at

Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad were started during the period. For the benefit of Govt. colleges and non-Govt. colleges, loans and grants were obtained and for building and equipment of Parathwada University grants worth Rs. 17.81 lakhs were released. Expansion of N.C.C. and A.C.C. through the educational institutions was also done.

#### 18. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Education in the field of engineering and technology has been universally recognised. Educational Programmes were formulated, training of craftsmen, technical personnel and for teaching <sup>and</sup> research in the field to achieve the desired ends. For Aurangabad region in all 5 schemes (2 Dist. level and 3 Divisional level) were taken up for implementation during the Third F.Y. Plan with a Plan provision of Rs. 99.81 lakhs under the Sub-Head. Upto 2 31st March, 1964, an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 13.56 lakhs forming 13.59% of the Plan provision was incurred on the above five schemes under this Sub-head. Under expansion and establishment of Engineering Colleges, 3 courses were run and 393 students were enrolled with a teaching staff of 12 19 members. The Polytechnic at Aurangabad was covered for its further development and the private polytechnic at Latur in Osmanabad district <sup>was</sup> taken over by the Govt. Construction works <sup>of</sup> two hostels at Aurangabad for providing hostel facilities at the Engineering college and polytechnic were taken up during the period under review.

#### 19. MEDICAL & NURSING

To improve the general health standard, provision of curative services and preventive health measures are the main programmes. In Aurangabad region 7 Plan schemes (3 Dist. level and 4 Divisional level) were implemented with a provision of Rs. 130.13 lakhs to improve the medical facilities in the region. Till the end of 31st March, 64, the construction work of Dist. hospital building at Bhir was well in progress. The construction work of medical college main building ~~building~~ was nearing completion and that of main hospital Part-I was as per schedule. The necessary equipment and staff was provided in the existing and new institutions in the region. Additional beds were provided in the Dist. Hospital Osmanabad and arrangements for post-examination training in civil hospitals were made as per programme. The total expenditure booked on the above activities till the end of March, 64, stood at Rs. 61.29 lakhs, which works out to 47.10% of the provision made against this sub-head.

20. PUBLIC HEALTH

Preventive health services which are directly concerned with improvement in living conditions of the people and indirectly with improvement of their health standards were programmed for <sup>implementation</sup> ~~implementation~~ during the Third Five Year Plan. In all 8 Plan schemes (5 district level and 3 divisional level) were implemented in Aurangabad region with a total provision of Rs.152.34 lakhs. Till the end of March, 64, a total amount of Rs.61.61 lakhs was booked on different public health measures forming 40.44% of the provision made on this sub-head. In the four districts of Aurangabad division except in Nanded Dist. 4 primary health centres <sup>were</sup> ~~were~~ maintained and construction of 5 buildings was in progress. In all 6 Malaria Eradication Units ~~were in operation~~ and 6 Malaria Surveillance Units were functioning under the programme of Malaria Eradication. Till the end of March, 64, 2,30,000 tests for B.C.G. Vaccination were carried out and 1 leprosy control unit and 10 survey, education and treatment units were started under leprosy control programme. One mobile vesectomy unit was kept functioning in each district of Aurangabad division and the vaccination against small pox was carried out as per schedule.

21. AYURVEDA :

For promoting Ayurvedic system of medicine under the Third Five Year Plan programme, a Plan scheme for construction of building for Govt. Ayurvedic college hospital at Nanded was taken up for implementation with a Plan provision of Rs.5.01 lakhs. The lands for the building were acquired and the final lay out of the proposed building was awaited from Government.

22. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

In order to assist the local bodies to prepare town plans as required by the Town Planning Act of 1954, 3 Divisional level Plan schemes with a Plan provision of Rs.30.67 lakhs were implemented in Aurangabad region. Till March, 64, an expenditure of Rs.7 lakhs was booked forming 22.82% of the Plan provision on the schemes under this sub-head.

23. WASTE SUPPLY & DRAINAGE

An adequate supply of wholesome <sup>potable</sup> ~~or safe~~ water is a prime need of the rural and urban areas alike. Urban water supply and sanitation schemes were taken up under this sub-head. In Aurangabad region in all 3 Plan schemes (1 Dist. level and 2 divisional level) were implemented to improve the supply of water facilities to the community in rural and urban areas with a provision of Rs.159.24 lakhs on them. However, till March 64, 5% of the work

of 14 spill over schemes was completed under municipal water supply and drainage scheme. Rural drinking water wells were sunk under the village well water supply scheme. Thus during the first three <sup>years</sup> ~~years~~ period of Third Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 76.04 lakhs was incurred on these activities forming 47.75% of the provision made.

#### 24. HOUSING

To improve the housing conditions in Aurangabad region 5 Plan schemes (4 district level and 1 Divisional level) were taken up for implementation with the launching of the Third Five Year Plan <sup>with</sup> a Plan provision of Rs. 60.59 lakhs made on them. Till March, 1964 an amount of Rs. 18.43 lakhs forming 30.42% of the Plan provision was incurred and loans for construction of houses were advanced to the individuals and the Gaothans were extended and provision of house sites was made on it.

#### 25. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Programmes for advancement of members of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes were launched. Thus to accelerate the economic betterment of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes and for their social integration with the rest of the community, measures were taken by implementing divisional level Plan schemes with a Plan provision of Rs. 74.79 lakhs against them in Aurangabad region. Till March, 1964 an amount of Rs. 34.26 lakhs which is 45.81% of the Plan provision made <sup>was</sup> booked against this sub-head of development. In all, 1,483 backward class students were provided with hostel accommodation and 253 virukta jati students were given hostel seats. Two ashram schools one for backward classes and another for virukta <sup>jaties</sup> ~~castes~~ were started in the region. Construction work of 2 hostel buildings for backward classes was in progress. Likewise scholarships to 1,318 backward class students ~~were awarded~~. As many as 1,597 backward class agriculturists of the region were assisted with improved implements. Special assistance to 916 artisans of backward classes non-agriculturists was given, 132 milch cattle were distributed and 14 societies were assisted. In all 1,761 tenements were constructed for backward classes under the cooperative housing scheme. Under the special measures for scheduled tribes programme, grants for sinking 20 wells, 6 houses and 2.5 miles of road were released and medical facilities were provided to 6 patients along with the transport facilities in connection with their ~~treatment~~ treatment. For the uplift of scheduled caste ~~castes~~, 5 Palwadis and 2 Sanskar kendras were started. Grants for sinking of new wells and renovation of old wells were released for 72 wells and medical facilities to 238 patients were made available. For the welfare of nomadic tribes

2 Balwadies were started and one Nomadic tribe Officer, 2 Sevaks and 1 lady Sevika was appointed. In localities predominantly inhabited by other backward classes, 26 drinking water wells were constructed. Under special facilities to Vinukta Jatis 47 improved agricultural implements and 46 milch cattle were distributed. Loans to 167 artisans were released, 1 Balwadi and 2 Sanskar Kendras were started and 2 Sevaks were appointed. Through the centrally sponsored schemes, 2 tribal Development Bloks were started, 1 Forest Labourers Cooperative Society was assisted and 53 municipalities were released grant-in-aid for purchase of ~~handy wheeled~~ <sup>handy wheeled</sup> barrows.

## 26. SOCIAL WELFARE

In Aurangabad region 9 Plan schemes (1 Dist. level and 8 Division level) were taken up for implementation with a total provision of Rs. 13.09 lakhs on them. Till March, 1964 a total expenditure of Rs. 3.70 lakhs forming 28.26% of the Plan provision was made on this sub-head. Up to March, 64, 2 schools to educate 60 physically and mentally handicapped persons functioned and 2 remand houses and certified schools were continued for expansion of work under Children's Act. Under the welfare extension projects, 28 Balwadis, 12 literacy classes, 3 maternity centres and 17 Arts & Crafts training centres were started in the region.

## 27. LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE

Apart from the legislative action for regulating labour relations and working conditions, special measures have been taken by Govt. for improvement of living conditions, economic betterment, social security and cultural uplift of the labourers. In Aurangabad region 6 schemes (4 district level and 2 Division level) were implemented with a Plan provision of Rs. 44.86 lakhs. During the period under review an amount of Rs. 18.24 lakhs forming 40.66% of the provision included in the Plan was booked on these various schemes. Under the scheme of technical and vocational training, programme of increasing additional intake capacity was taken up and 72 trainees were accommodated upto March, 64. One Employment Information & Assistance Bureau was established and in this district Labour Welfare activities were also taken up.

## 28. MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL SERVICES

Under this sub-head a scheme for Educational concessions to economically backward pupils was taken up for implementation in Aurangabad region with a Plan provision of Rs. 24.52 lakhs. The scheme was implemented on State level and the Divisionwise break up of expenditure was not made available for the period.



For ensuring public consciousness and people's participation, continuous contact with the masses is vital and this was done through production of posters, documentary films, and organisation of exhibitions and programmes on the All India Radio. During the course of Third Five Year Plan, 1 Dist. level and 1 Divisional level schemes ~~was~~<sup>was</sup> taken for implementation with inclusion of a Plan provision of Rs. 0.73 lakhs. ~~was~~. Till March, 1964, a total expenditure of Rs. 0.77 lakhs forming 11.44% of the provision made was booked to install 950 community radio sets. The physical target achieved was behind schedule due to unforeseen delay in the supplies of radio sets from the Central Government.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The entire region was covered under the Community Development programme during the period under review and there were in all 1050 C.D.A. pattern blocks working in different stages under the concerted village plan by the end of the year 1963-64. The table below indicates the coverage of population and area by these blocks at the end of the year 1963-64.

List of C.D.A. blocks allotted, average of coverage by the close of the year 1963-64, C.D.A. pattern, 1963-64.

	Stage-I	Stage-II	Stage-III	Total	Area- Sq. miles (1961)	Villages
1. Aurangabad	15.50	3.00	20.50	59.5	92	326
2. Parbhani	12.00	2.00	15.00	65.3	176	348
3. Dhule	9.50	4.00	13.50	66.4	83	351
4. Marathwada	12.00	4.00	14.00	59.4	92	351
5. Nagpur	14.50	4.00	18.50	64.9	75	325
Aurangabad	61.50	13.00	80.50	62.6	92	318
Avg. total						

In terms of population a block of one C.D.A. pattern covers approximately a population of 36,000 persons. The average population covered by one C.D.A. block in 1963-64 was 62.6 thousand for Marathwada region as a whole and it was highest in Dhule district being 66.4 thousands and lowest in Aurangabad district being 59.5 thousands only. The average number of villages per C.D.A. block in this region vary between 75 to 100 villages except in Parbhani district where it was 120. The highest average coverage in terms of number of villages was 83 in this region at the end of March, 1964.

The average area covered by a C.D.A. block for the whole Marathwada region stood at 91.8 sq. miles whereas it was lowest in respect of Parbhani district (201 sq. miles) and highest in Dhule dist. (151 sq. miles) at the end of March, 1964.

In so far as staff position is concerned it is seen that on 31-3-64 all the P.O.s. were in position except in Dhule district where 12% of their posts were vacant. The coverage in respect of post of Gram Sevaks varied between 75% to 83%, in respect of gram sevikas between 44% to 83%, in respect of Extension Officer (Agriculture) between 60% to 100% and in respect of Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry) between 63% to 80%. In respect of Veterinary doctors 50% of the posts remained vacant in Parbhani district whereas other districts

Extension Officer (Cooperation) it varied between 85% to 100%, in respect of Extension Officer (S.I.) between 85% to 100% and in respect of Extension Officer (Handicraft) between 75% to 100%. All the 100% of the Extension Officer (Social Education Organisers) in Central District, in respect of Overseer in Handicraft District and in respect of Extension Officer in districts of Phir and Mandla. The coverage in the various enterprises of posts ranged between 42% to 84%. In so far as the Inspectors, Compounder, Stretcher, Midwife, Lady Health Visitors and Progress Assistants are concerned the coverage varied between 85% to 94%.

In so far as the position of trained staff was concerned it was seen that all the P.T.O.s. in position on 31-3-64 were trained. The percentage of trained Gram Sevikas varied between 61% to 100%, that of gram sevikas between 92% to 100% and except in case of Central District where 100% of the Extension Officer (Agriculture) and Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry), were trained and the remaining districts the percentage of trained personnel varying between 69 to 89% percent. In respect of Extension Officer (Cooperation) none of the district had cent per cent staff trained. Cent per cent of the midwives and progress assistants were trained as on 31-3-64. In so far as Social Education Organisers (Males) and Social Education Organisers (Females) are concerned, only 81% of the former were trained in Aurangabad district whereas only 75% of the latter were trained in Farbhani district. In the remaining districts/both the categories of staff were trained.

During the financial year upto 31-3-63 the total Govt. expenditure on community development programmes in this region amounted to Rs.116 lakhs whereas the corresponding figure upto 31-3-64 was Rs.125 lakhs. During 1963 the highest expenditure of Rs.26 lakhs was incurred in Aurangabad district whereas the lowest expenditure of Rs.18 lakhs was incurred in Phir district. During the year upto 31-3-64 the highest expenditure of Rs.23 lakhs was incurred in Aurangabad district whereas the lowest expenditure of Rs.21 lakhs was once again booked in Phir district where it was lowest among the districts of this region in both 1963 & 64. The percentage of rate of expenditure per C.P.A. block under Stage-I block in this region was 109.8, under Stage-II blocks it was 100.4 whereas the percentage of overall expenditure was 111.4.

In so far as classification of Blocks on basis of expenditure is concerned among the 22 Stage-I blocks in this region during 1963-64, 9 were classed under 'A' class, 11 under 'B' class and 2 under 'C' class.

The districts in which the progress of achievement was found to be almost equal over the achievements of the previous year during 63-64 were as follows:-

2. Compost pits dug:- Nanded.
3. Additional area irrigated:- Nanded.
4. Area bunded & terraced:- B Aurangabad, Bhir & Osmanabad.
5. Farmers' Union started:- Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani & Nanded.
6. Kacha roads constructed:- Nanded & Osmanabad.

During the year 1963-64 there were 55 Blocks in this region including one Tribal Development Block. Based on classification in terms of physical achievements out of 16 Blocks in Aurangabad, 12 were classed as 'A' (special) and 4 under 'A'. Out of 9 Blocks in Parbhani district 1 was classed under 'A' (special) and 8 under 'A'. Out of 8 Blocks in Bhir district 2 were classed as 'A' (special) and 6 under 'A'. Out of 9 Blocks in Nanded district excluding one tribal block 7 were classed under B and only 2 under A. In Osmanabad district out of 12 Blocks 1 was classed under 'A' (special), 4 under 'A' and 5 under 'B'.

The price structure as a whole plays an important role in the economic development of a country or a region. Due to heavy expenditure on Planning the purchasing power in hands of the people increases and the corresponding volume of goods and services are not readily sometimes produced and made available when wanted most. As a result <sup>amongst other reasons</sup> the price levels of different commodities go on steadily rising. The price rise is most perceptible if the expenditures <sup>on</sup> Planning is met out of deficit financing. Some of the probable reasons of price rise are (1) superabundance of money, (2) acute scarcity of goods, (3) hoarding and creation of artificial scarcity, (4) additional taxation, (5) fear of insecurity due to unexpected emergencies like war, drought and famine, (6) devaluation of currency, (7) demand for higher wages through trade unions, strike and lock outs, (8) increase in cost of production and (9) future buying and selling in stocks and shares. Due to Chinese aggression during the period under review in September, 1962, the economy in the country was adjusted on war footing by giving top priority to diversion of all sorts of resources-producing consumers' commodities to the goods essential for defence. On account of this the prices both wholesale as well as retail began shooting up in the country as well as in this region. Insufficient rains during the period under review also accentuated the price spiral.

The prices of almost all the commodities during March, 1963, were much lower than those in November, 1962. This was partly due to Govt. measures to combat the rising prices of food stuffs and partly due to better rabi harvest. Rationing of essential commodities, enactment for unearthing of hoarded stocks, small ~~savings~~ savings drive, etc. resulted in keeping down the price line.

In the following paragraphs the fluctuations of prices of commodities in wholesale as well as in retail market in each district of the division is shown.

Regulated ~~markets~~ markets in a way help in keeping down the price level of commodities transacted by eliminating malpractices of traders. Each district of this region had such regulated markets as shown in para 6.9 of chapter VI.

#### Monthly average retail prices at Dist. headquarters.

In each of the five districts of this region both retail as well as whole sale prices of essential commodities under " food ", " clothing ", " fuel and light ", " footwear " and " miscellaneous " groups are collected on every Friday.

In Aurangabad district prices of majority of commodities of daily consumption rose during the period under review. The increase ranged roughly between 23% to 45% and the cost of living consequently increased very much. During March, 1963, the price level was much lower in respect of many commodities than in November, 1962. In Parbhani district barring the prices of few commodities the prices of other commodities increased. The increase ranged from 1.8% to 34.8% from Nov. 62 to March 64. The price level during March, 63, was much lower in respect of almost all the food stuffs than that in Nov. 62. In Fhir Dist. most of the commodities under food group showed an upward trend except those of the controlled commodities such as rice, jowar, wheat, sugar, etc. The prices of vegetables, however, did not disclose much oscillation. The prices of commodities under "fuel and light" group also showed an upward trend during the period under review. The prices of commodities under "clothing" group however remained stationary in certain cases and in some other cases the trend was downward. Prices of other articles of "Miscellaneous" group also showed an unprecedented rise. In Nanded district the prices of cereals like rice (medium) showed the highest rise during July, 63. It fell during the month of Dec. 63, due to new harvest coming in the market. In case of wheat, price was highest in the month of April, 63, and it was lowest in the month of Sept. and Oct. 63. It was steady during the month of May, June and July, 63. The rise in price of wheat fluctuated during Nov. 62 to Dec. 63 and ranged from 1% to 9%. The prices of commodities under "food" group in general excepting those controlled by the Govt. such as rice, wheat, jowar and sugar showed an upward trend. The prices of certain articles like saree and blouse pieces either remained stationary or showed a downward trend during the period under review. An upward trend was indicated in the price level of other essential commodities of consumption. In Osmanabad district a rising trend was observed under food group in case of all commodities except those sold through fair price shops. The price of edible oil showed a decrease during the period Oct. to Dec. 63. The prices of vegetables also showed a downward trend during Sept. and Oct. 63, as compared to price level prevailing earlier. The commodities under "fuel and light" group were almost stationary whereas those under "clothing" group disclosed mostly a steady tendency. A rise was observed in case of other essential commodities.

Monthly average wholesale prices at Dist. headquarters.

In Aurangabad district the rise in the wholesale price structure <sup>be varying</sup> seem to vary from 1.8% to 42.4% during the period under review. The price level during Nov. 62 was much higher in respect of many commodities than that in March, 63, due to Chinese aggression not only in this district but also

throughout the region. The price of jowar fell in the wholesale market by 12.4% and that of rice, dry chillies and safflower oil by 10.3%, 2.45% and 3.8% during Nov. 62 to March, 64. These decreases in the prices were due to more arrivals of the commodities in the market. During the last week of Oct. and first week of Nov. 62, the price rise was top most and during March, 63, the prices showed a downward trend alround. In Parbhani district the percentage rise in the wholesale price ranged between 2.1% to 31.1%. After Sept. 62, the price level in wholesale market went on declining with the more arrivals of the commodities due to fair rabi harvest. In respect of dry chillies the fall was observed to the tune of 26.1% and that of charcoal by 5.7%. During March, 63, the price level of the most of the commodities in the wholesale market was observed to be lowest. In Bhir district the average wholesale price of certain commodities under " food " group showed a continuous increase over prices prevailing during 61-62. The average wholesale price of rice during 61-62 was Rs. 54.28 per quintal whereas the corresponding average price during 62-63 was Rs. 56.32 per quintal. The wholesale price of wheat during 61-62 was Rs. 58.92 per quintal and it fell to Rs. 52.92 per quintal during 62-63. Gram was sold in the wholesale market at Rs. 43.15 per quintal during 61-62 whereas it was almost steady at Rs. 43.00 per quintal during 62-63. Similarly tur was sold at Rs. 42.79 per quintal during 61-62 and the corresponding price during 62-63 was Rs. 49.25. Gur showed highest increase during this period when during 61-62 it was sold at Rs. 42.08 per quintal and the corresponding price during 63-64 was Rs. 69.33. Except the prices of cotton, wheat and gram it is seen that prices of all commodities in the wholesale market shot up during the period under review. In Nanded district as in the case of retail price structure, the wholesale price structure also in the case of most of the commodities under " food " group showed an upward trend, particularly in Sept. 62, and it fell during March, 63. Both the wholesale as well as retail price in Osmanabad district is governed by trends of prices of corresponding commodities in Sholapur, Hyderabad and Bombay markets. The wholesale price of rice during 60-61 was at Rs. 71 per quintal whereas it fell to Rs. 65.50 per quintal during 61-62 but after Chinese aggression in subsequent periods during 62-63 it fell to Rs. 60 per quintal. Similarly fall was observed in case of prices of wheat. The wholesale price of tur, groundnut and cotton also showed an upward trend during 1962-63 when compared to the corresponding price level during 61-62.

#### Monthly average rural retail prices

In addition to collection of wholesale and retail prices at Dist. headquarters three centres in each district of the region were selected for collection of rural retail prices. In Anrangabad district in case of wheat, the price rise was much higher than in the case of rice and jowar.

at all centres. The average price rise in all the selected centres was steady at 26.0% in case of wheat, rice and jowar during the period March, 1963 to March, 1964.

In respect of gram dal and tur dal the average price rise was 39.3% and 38.3% respectively. In case of groundnut oil the price rise was only 3.67%. The price rise in case of sugar and kerosene was not observed because these commodities were sold at controlled rates. The price rise in case of meat, tea, bidi and supari was on an average 3.0%, 3.7%, 8.9%, 8.4% respectively during March, 1963 to March, 1964. In case of Parbhani district the average price rise of all the three cereals viz., rice, wheat, and jowar in the selected centres stood at 37.1%. In respect of tur dal the average price rise was at 40.3%. Groundnut oil in these centres showed a price rise to the tune of 13.4 during March, 1963 to 1964. In Shir district the average rural retail price of wheat fell during the period under review by Rs.0.05 and that of jowar by Rs.0.09 per kilo. In case of bajra the price fall was to the tune of Rs.0.04 per kilo. The price of groundnut oil and gur however increased by Rs.0.01 and Rs.0.43 per kilo respectively. In Nanded district among cereal the price of rice only indicated a rising trend in April, 1963 over the corresponding price prevailing in November, 62, and thus rise was to the tune of 11.86% by the end of December, 1963. The price rise ranged between 1% to 12% during the period under review. The price of jowar remained well below the price level of November, 62 and the <sup>price in different districts</sup> fluctuations ranged ~~was~~ between 17% to 33%. The price of almost all pulses indicated a rise except in December, 1962 and January, 1963. Price of ~~XXXXXX XXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX X XXXX XXXXXX IX~~ arhar dal, gram dal and moong dal registered continuous increase in the month of December, 1963, indicating 40.69%, 29.63% and 30.9% increase over the price level in November, 1962. The price of ground nut oil fluctuated between 1% to 16% and mostly remained below the level of prices of November, 1962. The price of <sup>potatoes</sup> ~~potatoes~~ fell during February, 1963, by 33.32% over the corresponding price in November, 1962.

Price of onion also decreased by 52.63% in the month of May, 1963, and the highest rise was observed in the month of December, 1963, over the price of November, 1962. The price of gur indicated extraordinary fluctuation from November, to December, 1963, and during the May, 1963 the price rise was to the extent of 60.42% over the corresponding price in November, 1962. The fluctuation in the prices of items under condiments and spices was not, of course, very high. The price of tea indicated fluctuation between 1% to 19% during March, 1963, to June, 1963.



Under "clothing" group no considerable change in the price of sheti was observed. The price of sari however fluctuated to the extent of 21% during the period under review. It was high in Dec 1962. In case of shirting the price was below 5% except in the month of December, 1963, when there was decrease of about 13% in the price of shirting. The prices of articles like sapari, bidi and tobacco were observed to be fluctuating below 10% in all cases and the price of washing soap however, remained constant during November, 1962, to December, 1963. In Osmanabad district the average rural retail price of rice was at Rs. 0.58 per kilo during 1962-63 and during 1963-64 it fell to Rs. 0.57 per kilo. The price of wheat during this period fell from Rs. 0.57 per kilo to Rs. 0.52 per kilo in 1963-64. The price of jawar showed an utmost rise when it was sold at Rs. 0.58 per kilo to Rs. 0.75 per kilo during 1963-64.

Similarly the price of tur also showed exceptional rise and during 1962-63 it was Rs. 0.65 per kilo and during 1963-64 it was Rs. 0.65 per kilo and during 1963-64 it was Rs. 0.74 per kilo. The price of moong fell from Rs. 0.73 per kilo during 1962-63 to Rs. 0.65 per kilo during 1963-64. The price fall in case of urid was not very much perceptible during the period under review.

The markets at Latur, Jalna, Parli and to a little extent Mingoli have a great part to play in determining the price structure in this region. It is seen that the prices of <sup>food</sup> stuffs were at the highest pitch during the Chinese aggression in September, 1962 as also observed in case of prices of other essential goods. Price of clothing however, did not disclose such steep rise in the wake of Chinese aggression during September, 1962. In general, it was found that the spiraling prices of food stuff and other essential articles of consumption showed a declining trend from January, 1963 and came to lower level during March, 1963. The prices once again rose steadily during March, 1963, to December, 1963, in commensurate with the general trend in the country as a whole. Consumer price index number for working classes at <sup>average</sup>anded and Aurangabad towns are compiled in this region. The ~~average~~ consumer price index number in <sup>average</sup>anded during 1962 was at 259 and during March, 1963, it rose to 287. Correspondingly the average consumer price index number during 1962 at Aurangabad worked out to 234 and it rose to 258 during March, 1964.

Adequate Police force is maintained in every district for preservation of law and order as well as for detection and investigation of crimes.

The police force in this division worked under the Dy. Inspector General of Police with Aurangabad town as his Headquarters. He was assisted by five Superintendents of Police, one in each district assisted by subordinate police officials like Asstt. or Dy. Superintendents of Police and Inspectors having territorial jurisdictions. The following table shows the position of police force in this division during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963:-

Ranks	1961	1962	1963
1. No. of Superintendents	5	5	5
2. No. of Asstt. Supts.	1	1	2
3. No. of Dy. Supts. of Police.	10	10	9
4. No. of Inspectors	10	18	18
5. No. of Dy. & Sub-Inspectors	123	123	123
6. No. of Asst. Sub-Inspectors	57	57	58
7. No. of Head Constables	1,209	1,215	1,224
8. No. of Constables	4,801	4,801	4,829

The above figures indicate that there was no significant change in the strength of police personnel both in higher and lower ranks during the three successive years.

There were about 140 police stations in this division during 1961-62. Average number of villages and population per police station worked out to 51 and 44,231 respectively during that period. Corresponding figures for Maharashtra were 69 and 62,547 respectively. The table below gives districtwise figures of such averages during 1961-62.

District	Average No. of villages per police station	Average population per police station
1. Aurangabad	52	42,565
2. Parbhani	58	44,675
3. Jalgaon	50	47,989
4. Haddad	51	39,838
5. Solapur	49	50,854
Aurangabad Division	51	44,231

It will be seen that Parbhani district had on an average 58 villages under every police station being the highest number whereas Solapur district had the corresponding number of 49 villages per police station which was the lowest number in this regard.

Similarly, every police station in Haddad district covered on an average population of 39,838 persons whereas the corresponding number in Solapur district was 50,854 persons.

In this division, Wanded District had one police man for every 635 persons, while in Osmanabad District there was a police man for every 1,140 persons during 1963. In this division as a whole there was one police man for every 1,040 persons during 1963.

The number of cognizable crimes in the division increased from 9,827 in 1961 to 12,207 in 1963 thereby showing an increase of 23.7%. The number of non-cognizable crimes reported also showed an increasing trend, the increase being 77% during the period of above two years. The rise in the number of crimes from year to year may perhaps be due to the poverty, high unemployment and rising cost of living.

### 13.2 - Courts

For the purpose of administration of civil and criminal laws, every district was constituted as a judicial district. There is a District Court for each district under a District Judge. The District Judge is also a Sessions Judge of the district. The Session Judge tries criminal cases which are committed to his court by the Judicial Magistrate.

The details of civil and criminal cases decided in different courts in this division during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 as shown below:

Year	Civil cases decided	Criminal cases decided	Total
1961-62	11,055	27,906	38,961
1962-63	11,000	29,647	40,647
1963-64	10,845	37,469	48,314

Approximately 90% of the cases decided were original whereas the remaining were on the appellate side. The number of criminal cases decided increased from 27,906 to 37,469 year whereas the number of civil cases decided however declined slowly.

### 13.3 - Presses & Journals

It is needless to stress the importance of newspapers in democracy. In the developing countries like India, the spread of literacy and masses helps the development of printing industry. There were 63 printing presses in the year 1961. Their number increased by 2 in 1962 and 10 more presses were added in 1963. These 10 new presses started in 1963 were all in Osmanabad District.

17 periodicals were in circulation during 1963, out of which 4 were Marathi dailies and 13 were weeklies in 4 different languages. Of the 4 dailies, 3 were published from Osmanabad and 1 from <sup>The most</sup> ~~the most~~ popular and largely circulated daily in Marathwada was 'Dainik Ajit' published from Aurangabad. No dailies were published from Bhair, Parbhani and Osmanabad Districts. In Osmanabad District, no periodical was published. Out of 13 weeklies, 10 were published in Marathi and 3 in English, Hindi

Marathwada has many holy places on its map prominent among them being Paithan in Aurangabad District and Tuljapur in Sravasti District. Thousands of pilgrims visit these places every year. Tuljapur in Sravasti District has the temple of Goddess Bhayani, which is a family God of many Marathwadians. In the months of Chaitra and Ashwin (April/October) fairs are held at Tuljapur. Paithan (Pratisthan) in Aurangabad District was the ancient capital of Satvahans sanctified by the foot steps of Saint Elanath. In honour of this Saint, a fair is held in the month of Chaitra (March) every year. Both these fairs are attended by over one lakh pilgrims from all over Maharashtra.

Among the famous 12 Nyotirlingas 3 are in Marathwada, viz. Chishmewar near Ellora in Aurangabad District, Auraha Jagathi in Parbhani District and Pusli Wajinath in Phir District. On the day of Mahashivratri in the month of Magh (January-February) fairs are held at these places and each fair has a congregation of well over 50 thousand persons. Fair held at Tingoli town in Parbhani District at the time of Vasara and at Talegaon village in Wardha District during December month in honour of Chandoba also attract large gatherings. Besides these, Mahur in Wardha District and Ambajogai in Phir District are also famous holy places and many Hindu pilgrims attend the fairs held at these places.

In Marathwada there are famous healing old relics, <sup>100</sup> At Khuldabad near Aurangabad, a fair is held on 5th of Bahinulwal, ~~5th~~ year. This fair, held in the name of Urs Nazrath Khaja Mastajabuddin Sahab is attended by well over 50 thousand persons irrespective of their caste, creed or colour. Farabul Naz Urs is held at Parbhani in February every year and is another well known fair which attracts about 50,000 pilgrims.

'Gurudwar Fair' is yet another fair, important to Sikhs in particular. It is held at Wardha during Vasara and 'Woli' festivals. The Sikhs from all parts of India, particularly from the Punjab, attend these fairs in large numbers.

In addition to the above fairs, some fairs of minor importance where the congregation is comparatively less are held in Phir, Jalna and Solapur towns. Moreover, in each district many fairs which are of lesser importance from the point of view of average attendance are held every year in rural and urban areas.

Special cattle shows and cattle markets are arranged in some of the fairs. The races of bullock carts, horses, etc. are also held in the fairs. Prizes are awarded to the best breed. Talegaon fair in Wardha District is one

National Employment Organisation which is working through a net work of employment exchanges caters for all categories of employment seekers and makes available to the employers, both Govt. and private suitable personnel against various types of vacancies. The employment market information is also collected by these offices.

There is a Sub-Regional Employment Office at Aurangabad and four Dist. Employment Offices at the headquarters of the remaining four districts. There was no addition of new employment exchange during the years under review. The table given below shows employment statistics in Aurangabad Division.

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. No. of registrations	101,020	75,139	137,939
2. No. of vacancies notified.	6,375	7,377	8,275
3. No. of placements.	5,023	5,192	6,240
4. On the live register at the end of the year.	19,163	22,742	12,163

It can be observed from the above table that there was an increase of 21.39% in the number of registration during 63-64 over the corresponding period of the year 1961-62. The number of placements made during 63-64 was 6240 as against 5023 and 5192 placements made during 61-62 and 62-63. This indicates an increase of 24.18% over the number of placements made in 62-63. However, the number of vacancies notified during the same period had decreased by 5.18%. The number of persons on the live register at the end of the year 63-64 was of the order of 12,163 showing a decrease of 18.71% over the corresponding number in 62-63.

The maximum number of registrations or approximately one third of the total number of registrations was made at Aurangabad Employment Exchange followed by Dist Employment Exchange (Approximately 20%) at Wardha. The increase in the number of registrations and in the number of vacancies notified were due to compulsory notification of vacancies in certain categories. This was also an indication that more applicants seeking employment assistance were registering their names and more employers were placing their demands for workers at the employment exchanges.

19.9 - Cinemas

Cinema is the major and most popular type of entertainment for the people. In Aurangabad Division, there were 69 talkies situated at 42 different places, mostly towns. Aurangabad town was having six talkies being the highest number of talkies while Latur town (Aurangabad District) and Jalgaon town had 5 talkies each during the period under review. Four talkies were located in Farhadi town and the other 2 towns were having 2 talkies each. Six towns, all taluka headquarters, in Aurangabad District and four talukas

from Aurangabad, Marol and Parbhani district did not have any cinema. However, most of these places were served by the touring talkies. All the 7 towns in Bhir district were served with at least one cinema house. districtwise cinema statistics pertaining to the year 62-64 are shown below:-

District	No. of cinema talkies.	No. of places where talkies are located
1. Aurangabad	16	7
2. Parbhani	10	11
3. Bhir	9	7
4. Marol	11	7
5. Oswardad	14	3
<b>Aurangabad Division</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>

13.7 - Financial statistics

(a) - Registered Jt. Stock Companies

Twenty three were registered Jt. Stock Companies/at work at the end of 61-62 in Marathwada. Of these 12 were public companies and 11 private companies. New registrations were made either in 62-63 or in 63-64. One company went into liquidation during 63-64. The districtwise position showing number of Jt. Stock Companies at work on 31st March, 1964 is shown below:-

District	No. of companies limited by shares		No. of companies limited by guarantee & also not for profit.		Total
	Public	Private	Public	Private	
Aurangabad	5	7	1	-	13
Parbhani	-	1	-	-	1
Bhir	-	-	-	-	-
Marol	1	1	1	-	3
Oswardad	3	1	1	-	5
<b>Aurangabad Division</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>

The district of Bhir was devoid of any joint stock company and Parbhani district had only one of them whereas more than half the total number of joint stock companies were located in Aurangabad district.

(b) Banks

Development of banking facilities is essential for economic development. The establishment of new branch offices of different types of banks is on the increase from year to year due to development taking place in each district.

The number of offices of the scheduled banks in Marathwada at the end of 63-64 was 37 as compared to 20 at the end of 61-62. This shows an increase of 85% during 3 years. The number of offices of cooperative banks increased by 71% during 62-64 over the corresponding figure in 61-62 and stood at 122 at the end of 63-64. There were 119 banking offices of all types, the increase in number being 59.5% over the number in 61-62. This indicated that banking activities in this region were on the increase

on the increase from year to year due to heavy withdrawal in each district.

There were 1.33 banking offices per lakh of population in 1954 in Madhya Pradesh. This meant, in other words, that the population served per banking office was of the order of 53,000 persons. Jabalpur district had an average 1.36 banking offices per lakh of population being the lowest in this regard whereas Mandla district had correspondingly 2.27 banking offices being the highest and also higher than the regional average of 1.33 banking offices per lakh of population.

The districtwise figures are given below in the tabular form:-

District	No. of banking offices as on 31-3-54	Average No. of banking offices per lakh of population	Average No. of persons served per banking office.
1. Amravati	33	2.15	43,434
2. Jabalpur	20	1.36	52,912
3. Bhopal	17	1.70	49,510
4. Mandla	24	2.27	44,804
5. Gwalior	25	1.68	53,136
<b>Average for the Division</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>52,912</b>

(c) Small Savings

The small savings movement provides every individual, however small, his contribution, with an opportunity to help the nation in its progress towards self-sufficiency in all spheres. Through these savings, financial resources are accumulated and it is possible to execute its development plans.

The contribution of this division to the net collection in 1951-52 was Rs. 32.32 lakhs while in 1952-53 the net collections totalled upto Rs. 56.14 lakhs. There was a sizeable decline in net collections during this year fell to Rs. (-) 2.32 lakhs. This decline in the net level of collections was mainly due to heavy withdrawals being in excess of gross collections in Bhopal and Mandla districts. There had been net withdrawal of about Rs. 282 lakhs in 1953-54 which increased by 28% over those in 1951-52, while gross collections grew by only 1% during the same period. The table below presents statistical data pertaining to small savings.

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Gross collections	2,61,27,225	2,17,22,253	2,77,22,221
Withdrawals	2,29,22,222	2,52,72,222	2,79,27,222
Net collection	32,32,222	56,14,222	(-) 2,32,222

From 1st November 1952, the rates of interest on the National Savings Certificates, Treasury certificates and Post Office Savings Bank

were raised by the Govt. as an incentive. However, the results were not as encouraging in this division.

### (1) Land Revenue

The land revenue demands for this division stood at Rs. 1,47,47,230 in 1961-62, Rs. 1,42,70,427 in 62-63 and Rs. 1,36,22,852 in 1963-64 showing progressive reduction in demand in successive years. The actual collections were Rs. 43,54,252 in 61-62, Rs. 1,40,30,537 in 62-63 and Rs. 1,36,30,721 in 1963-64. In Aurangabad and Parbhani districts there were no arrears during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

### (2) Collection of Excise/Sale tax/Entertainment tax

In the table below, figures of receipts of excise revenue, sales and entertainment taxes for 3 years are shown.

(Figures in Lakhs)

Years	Receipts of excise revenue	Receipts of sales tax	Receipts of entertainment tax
1961-62	122	4,700	312
1962-63	364	4,791	1,113
1963-64	411	4,891	1,670

The table reveals that the excise revenue which was Rs. 110 thousand in 61-62 had nearly trebled in 62-63 and it increased by 277% in 1963-64.

The revenue by way of sales tax also increased, though by small margin, the increase being 1.9% and 2.3% during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

Entertainment tax collections which totalled approximately eight lakhs in 1961-62 had grown by 37% in 1962-63 and doubled in 1963-64. This increase in the receipts of this tax was the result of increase in the rates of entertainment tax and also due to the fact that more and more people were availing themselves of different types of entertainments like cinema, drama, etc.

### (3) Registration fees

During 1961 as many as 21,432 documents were registered in Aurangabad division and the value of property thereby transferred was of the order of Rs. 930 lakhs. Corresponding figures of number of documents registered during the years 1962 and 1963 were 21,276 and 21,301 documents respectively and 440 lakhs and 455 lakhs as value of property respectively. Among 5 districts more registrations of documents (roughly 33%) were recorded in this district.

### (4) Insurance statistics

In Aurangabad 10,640 policies were issued in the year 1962-64 as against 9,354 policies issued in the year 1961-62. The sums assured were Rs. 230 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 401 lakhs in 1963-64. The average insurable amount per policy during these years worked out to Rs. 2,200 and Rs. 4,046 respectively.



**C O N T E N T S :X.**

**DIVISIONAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**

1962-63 & 1963-64

**A U R A N G A B A D D I V I S I O N**

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Table No. 3  
Districtwise Area and Population in Aurangabad Division as per 1961 Census.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Aurangabad.	Parbhani.	Bhir.	Nanded	Osmanabad.	Divisional Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Area in Sq. Miles.	6,454.9	4,846.7	4,216.9	3,989.7	5,510.3	25,018.5
2	Head Quarters.	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Aurangabad
3	Population of H.Q.	87,579	36,795	33,065	81,087	18,868	2,57,395
4	No. of other Urban Units.	9	11	6	10	12	48
5	<u>Rural Population.</u>						
	Males.	6,07,069	5,25,261	4,57,483	4,66,836	6,76,437	27,93,086
	Females.	6,40,561	5,14,273	4,45,334	4,56,970	6,44,953	27,10,091
	Persons.	13,15,630	10,39,534	9,02,817	9,23,806	13,21,390	55,03,177
6	<u>Urban Population.</u>						
	Males.	1,14,566	86,526	51,344	81,138	81,798	4,15,372
	Females.	1,02,145	80,176	47,305	74,780	74,468	3,78,824
	Persons.	2,16,711	1,66,702	98,649	1,55,868	1,56,266	7,94,196
7	<u>Total Population</u>						
	Males.	7,81,635	6,11,787	5,08,827	5,47,974	7,58,235	32,08,458
	Females.	7,50,706	5,94,449	4,92,639	5,31,700	7,19,421	30,88,915
	Persons.	15,32,341	12,06,236	10,01,466	10,79,674	14,77,656	62,97,373
8	<u>Total Population 1951</u>						
	Males.	5,97,406	5,10,567	4,22,069	4,45,558	6,21,511	25,97,141
	Females.	5,81,998	5,00,297	4,03,977	4,37,973	5,00,500	25,12,745
	Persons.	11,79,404	10,10,864	8,26,046	8,83,531	12,10,041	51,09,886

Source:- Census of India 1961, Volume X Maharashtra Part II-A.

Districtwise distribution of Population

(as per 1961 Census)

Sr. No.	Livelihood Class.	Aurangabad.	Parbhani.	Bhir.	Nanded.	Osmanabad.	Divisional
	Total Population	15,32,341	12,06,236	10,01,466	10,79,674	14,77,656	62,97,370
<b>I. Cultivators</b>							
	Males.	Total 2,37,337	1,61,895	1,59,846	1,52,417	2,19,597	9,31,091
		Rural 2,32,692	1,56,462	1,56,411	1,48,018	2,12,931	9,06,511
		Urban 4,645	5,433	3,435	4,399	6,666	24,580
	Females.	Total 1,90,182	96,163	1,28,163	95,648	1,39,353	5,49,500
		Rural 1,88,090	94,392	1,26,735	93,811	1,36,721	5,39,741
		Urban 2,092	1,771	1,428	1,837	2,632	9,759
<b>II. Agricultural Labourers</b>							
	Males	Total 1,13,240	1,12,190	71,843	89,512	1,27,997	5,14,781
		Rural 1,10,881	1,07,592	69,797	86,011	1,23,644	4,97,921
		Urban 2,359	4,598	2,046	3,501	4,353	16,860
	Females	Total 1,29,115	1,28,792	89,443	1,12,905	1,55,527	5,15,841
		Rural 1,26,536	1,23,039	86,499	1,07,735	1,48,932	4,92,741
		Urban 2,579	5,753	2,944	5,170	6,595	23,100
<b>III. Mining, quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards &amp; allied activities.</b>							
	Total Males	13,799	22,239	19,922	18,205	25,040	99,200
	Rural	12,567	20,799	19,151	16,903	23,565	92,980
	Urban	1,232	1,440	771	1,302	1,475	6,220
	Total Females	2,245	859	1,208	635	620	5,560
	Rural	1,798	716	1,143	611	520	4,780
	Urban	447	143	65	24	100	780
<b>IV. At Household Industry,</b>							
	Total Males	25,497	17,131	17,010	15,890	23,719	98,930
	Rural	21,546	13,840	15,571	13,335	21,390	85,980
	Urban	3,951	3,291	1,439	2,555	2,329	12,950
	Females.	Total 3,753	4,613	4,523	5,047	5,015	26,850
	Rural	3,071	3,933	3,705	4,150	3,822	19,520
	Urban	682	680	818	897	1,193	7,330

Contd.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry.									
Males.	Total	10,581	5,980	4,304	9,591	5,781	36,237		
	Rural	2,512	1,897	1,796	2,133	2,069	10,407		
	Urban	8,069	4,083	2,508	7,458	3,712	25,830		
Females.	Total	1,694	875	571	793	645	4,578		
	Rural	241	230	327	178	217	1,193		
	Urban	1,453	645	244	615	428	3,385		
VI. In Construction.									
Males.	Total	5,646	9,218	3,193	4,124	4,854	27,037		
	Rural	3,547	7,541	2,196	3,272	3,726	20,282		
	Urban	2,099	1,677	999	852	1,128	6,755		
Females.	Total	1,392	3,506	705	849	531	6,893		
	Rural	949	4,406	543	781	416	6,095		
	Urban	353	100	162	68	115	798		
VII. In Trade & Commerce.									
Males.	Total	17,081	16,628	10,200	15,228	16,985	76,120		
	Rural	8,218	7,422	5,631	7,602	9,341	38,214		
	Urban	8,863	9,204	4,569	7,626	7,644	37,906		
Females.	Total	1,639	1,350	1,043	983	1,425	6,440		
	Rural	714	522	568	525	832	3,161		
	Urban	925	828	475	458	593	3,279		
VIII. In Transport, Storage & Communications.									
Males.	Total	5,796	4,492	2,128	3,341	3,065	18,822		
	Rural	1,407	1,078	557	1,183	1,018	5,243		
	Urban	4,389	3,414	1,571	2,158	2,047	13,579		
Females.	Total	152	35	22	21	48	278		
	Rural	21	6	3	6	4	40		
	Urban	131	29	19	15	44	238		

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>IX. In Other Services.</b>									
Males.	Total	38,451	28,520	20,009	26,440	28,934	1,42,954		
	Rural	17,501	15,611	12,574	14,343	17,079	77,108		
	Urban	20,950	12,909	8,035	12,097	11,855	65,846		
Females.	Total	10,626	9,785	7,310	10,641	10,123	48,485		
	Rural	5,152	6,035	4,337	7,116	6,766	29,436		
	Urban	5,474	3,750	2,973	3,495	3,357	19,049		
<b>X. Non-Workers.</b>									
Males.	Total	3,14,522	2,33,498	1,99,770	2,13,226	3,02,263	12,63,277		
	Rural	2,56,196	1,93,019	1,73,799	1,73,736	2,61,674	10,58,424		
	Urban	58,326	40,477	25,971	39,490	40,589	2,04,853		
Females.	Total	4,06,995	3,48,466	3,30,651	3,03,278	4,06,074	17,24,464		
	Rural	3,20,162	2,82,989	2,21,474	2,42,018	3,46,723	14,13,360		
	Urban	86,833	65,477	38,177	61,260	59,351	3,11,098		

Source:- Census of India 1961, Volume X, Maharashtra, Part II-A.

Table No. 7(3)

## Districtwise Population of Scheduled Castes &amp; Scheduled Tribes in Aurangabad Division.

Particulars of Castes.	Aurangabad.	Parbhani.	Bhir.	Nanded.	Osmanabad.	Divisional Total.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>POPULATION 1951</b>							
<b>Scheduled Castes.</b>							
Total	Males	41,040	37,601	61,175	54,830	91,662	2,92,308
	Females	40,219	37,344	62,704	54,631	91,137	2,86,035
	Persons	81,259	74,945	1,26,879	1,09,461	1,85,799	5,78,343
Urban	Males	5,397	4,289	4,393	4,779	6,357	25,120
	Females	6,034	4,742	4,090	4,639	5,736	25,271
	Persons	11,431	9,031	8,393	9,418	12,093	50,391
<b>Scheduled Tribes.</b>							
Total	Males	11,939	17,137	1,145	19,813	197	50,576
	Females	11,967	17,351	1,209	20,497	196	51,220
	Persons	23,906	34,838	2,354	40,310	393	1,01,796
Urban	Males	270	-	7	172	-	449
	Females	289	-	6	140	-	435
	Persons	559	-	13	282	-	884
<b>Population, 1951.</b>							
<b>Scheduled Castes.</b>							
Total	Males	31,262	41,690	66,261	81,320	77,724	3,51,585
	Females	31,229	42,086	66,280	81,030	75,556	3,47,921
	Persons	62,491	83,976	1,31,481	1,62,350	1,53,280	6,99,506
<b>Scheduled Tribes.</b>							
Total	Males	6,613	17,137	727	10,900	57	11,800
	Females	6,593	17,351	755	15,592	51	12,307
	Persons	13,206	34,836	1,482	26,492	108	24,107

Source:- Census of India, 1961, Volume II, Maharashtra, Part II-A.

Statement No. P(4)

Statement showing Literacy in Aurangabad Division as per 1961 Population Census.

Particulars.	Aurangabad.	Parbhani.	Bhir.	Nanded.	Osmanabad.	Divisional Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>No. of literate persons</u>						
Males. Total	2,23,930	1,54,618	1,25,170	1,36,052	2,08,685	8,12,455
Rural	1,63,607	1,14,672	99,960	98,982	1,67,914	6,15,135
Urban	60,323	39,946	25,210	37,070	40,771	2,97,320
Females Total	50,045	30,330	25,939	27,448	43,329	1,77,681
Rural	24,194	16,159	13,893	14,287	23,832	1,00,620
Urban	25,851	14,171	9,046	13,161	19,497	77,061
<u>Percentage of literate persons to the total population.</u>						
Males Total	20.65	25.27	24.60	24.83	27.52	26.45
Rural	24.53	21.33	21.35	21.20	24.02	23.10
Urban	52.65	46.17	49.10	45.69	49.84	48.94
Females Total	6.67	5.19	5.27	5.16	6.02	5.75
Rural	3.73	3.20	3.79	3.12	4.47	3.71
Urban	25.31	17.92	19.18	17.68	19.47	20.33

Source:- Census of India 1961, Volume-X, Maharashtra, Part II-A



Table No. 1  
Statement showing Rainfall in Aurangabad District for the year 1961, 62 and 63. (In MM)

Month	Year	Aurangabad		Paithan		Gangapur		Vaijanur		Chuldehad		Yannad	
		No. of rainy days.	Rain-fall.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall.	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall.	No. of rainy days.	Rain-fall.	No. of rainy days.	Rain-fall.	No. of rainy days.	Rain-fall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
October	1961	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1962	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Nov.	1961	nil	1.8	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1962	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1963	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
December	1961	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	nil		nil		nil	nil
	1962	nil		nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	3	nil	16.3	nil	17
	1963	1	6.0	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
April	1961	1	3.2	nil	nil	2	2.4	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1962	nil	nil	3	6.3	3	48.3	1	25.0	2	29.03	2	18.8
	1963	1	2.6	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	-	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
May	1961	4	121.9	2	21.6	3	58.0	5	32.5	4	86.03	nil	nil
	1962	3	23.8	5	31.8	3	35.7	4	117.7	4	67.3	5	30.3
	1963	1	10.8	N.R.	N.R.	1	6.0	nil	nil	3	32.9	2	15.9
June	1961	13	312.6	7	128.3	7	93.5	7	132.4	17	192.0	7	98.7
	1962	3	97.0	1	22.0	1	30.0	1	33.3	2	58.0	4	134.8
	1963	3	147.8	9	282.5	11	242.2	6	197.0	15	241.2	12	179.6
July	1961	10	291.5	16	108.1	12	127.0	10	158.3	16	185.7	10	103.4
	1962	12	109.2	4	42.1	11	142.8	7	61.9	13	150.5	11	236.2
	1963	15	182.2	10	100.4	13	230.2	10	145.8	17	249.9	11	226.2
August	1961	10	91.8	12	49.1	8	20.6	4	8.4	10	47.2	13	188.2
	1962	9	62.3	10	93.7	10	52.3	5	128.1	12	123.9	5	100.6
	1963	12	266.6	18	243.5	15	122.0	9	102.8	19	431.5	15	431.6
Sept.	1961	11	32.3	9	55.3	6	52.1	3	3.1	5	52.3	11	77.8
	1962	10	245.2	10	180.1	10	370.1	11	316.9	14	270.9	16	431.1
	1963	7	67.3	3	68.3	5	123.5	5	22.1	7	98.6	4	33.5

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
October	1961	5	755.8	5	739.0	6	305.0	7	317.9	5	275.0	6	300.6	
	1962	1	10.2	2	12.2	1	27.2	3	25.6	2	50.8	1	24.1	
	1963	4	46.5	2	86.4	6	131.5	2	39.0	2	69.2	4	77.8	
Nov.	1961	nil	nil	1	53.0	1	6.5	1	2.8	5	12.5	1	21.1	
	1962	3	25.8	1	43.3	1	10.4	2	20.7	1	25.0	3	104.3	
	1963	1	2.6	nil	nil	1	4.1	2	32.0	nil	nil	1	13.7	
Dec.	1961	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	0.1	nil	nil	1	0.0	1	3.8	
	1962	2	25.2	2	116.2	5	35.2	3	40.2	5	123.1	2	26.2	
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	
Total	1961	54	1142.8	54	543.7	46	301.2	25	501.4	33	252.2	50	603.60	
for the	1962	43	343.2	42	503.5	45	147.8	28	273.2	53	244.0	49	1153.4	
year.	1963	53	430.9	42	781.1	52	387.2	26	577.7	67	412.4	49	877.7	

contd....

Statement showing Rainfall in ... (In mm)

Month	Year	Silloa		Bhokardan		Jafferabad		Palna		Arhad		Soegaor	
		No. of rainy days	Rain-fall	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall	No. of rainy days	Rain-fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jan.	1961	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1962	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Feb.	1961	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1962	17	16.8	nil	nil	nil	nil	4	12.4	2	12.2	nil	nil
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Mar.	1961	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1962	2	20.0	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	14.2	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	10.2	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Apr.	1961	N.R.	N.R.	nil	nil	1	3.8	1	3.8	2	29.4	nil	nil
	1962	2	45.1	4	35.3	5	45.2	3	44.4	2	40.4	nil	nil
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	20.3	1	N.R.	1	30.5	nil	nil
May	1961	9	17.3	6	125.5	13	63.5	7	148.6	9	202.7	7	22.8
	1962	3	121.9	3	89.9	3	47.1	-	-	3	60.1	2	-
	1963	6	122.1	8	126.7	10	204.4	-	-	7	233.9	9	127.0
Jun.	1961	12	178.7	9	119.0	20	315.0	10	160.2	13	22.5	7	177.2
	1962	17	153.2	12	103.4	9	175.2	-	-	5	90.4	10	-
	1963	8	307.3	14	422.3	9	232.2	-	-	12	210.2	12	222.4
July	1961	13	44.5	5	22.5	12	76.8	11	16.2	9	126.0	14	101.5
	1962	9	39.6	11	108.4	9	139.6	-	-	10	47.0	9	-
	1963	19	331.5	14	267.4	13	342.9	-	-	15	330.3	12	221.4
Aug.	1961	15	13.0	11	106.7	10	124.3	8	107.9	10	71.7	13	240.3
	1962	10	156.9	7	67.8	2	12.2	-	-	11	232.5	15	-
	1963	5	57.2	4	34.7	3	106.5	-	-	5	210.8	7	107.0

contd..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>October</b>	1961	6	274.0	5	194.7	6	314.1	5	182.4	9	258.2	4	128.0	
	1962	2	24.0	3	14.2	3	63.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1963	1	6.4	2	26.8	3	68.6	-	-	8	127.9	2	75.5	
<b>Novr.</b>	1961	1	16.8	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1962	3	29.4	3	41.1	5	150.6	-	-	-	-	3	26.4	
	1963	N.R.	N.R.	nil	nil	nil	nil	N.R.	N.R.	1	10.2	1	50.1	
<b>Dec.</b>	1961	1	1.0	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	8.6	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1962	3	94.4	3	66.6	nil	nil	-	-	-	-	3	95.0	
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
<b>Total</b>	1961	59	325.8	36	588.4	53	896.7	43	624.7	52	781.5	45	729.9	
<b>for the</b>	1962	69	780.8	40	611.7	33	639.2	8	71.0	33	493.6	48	121.9	
<b>year.</b>	1963	39	324.5	31	923.9	49	1006.1	-	-	40	1167.8	50	919.4	

Source: District Statistics, District, 1962-63 and 63-64.

Table 10.1

Statement showing Rainfall in Parbhani District during the years, 1961, 62 and 63 (in Millimeters)

Year	Parbhani		Gangakhed		Pathri		Partur		Jintur		Tingoli		Kalamnuri		Rasmath		Total	
	No. of rainy days.	Rain-fall.	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy day.	Rain fall.	No. of rainy days.	Rain fall.	No. of rainy days.	Rain fall.	No. of rainy day.	Rain fall.	No. of rainy days.	Rain fall	No. of rainy days.	Rain fall.	No. of rainy days.	Rain fall.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7.6	1	
any 61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	55.6	-	-	-	-	1	55.6
1963	6	17.8	4	7.8	-	-	2	203.0	1	30.3	1	14.0	1	16.0	2	6.1	17	297.5
1961	-	-	-	-	2	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12.2	4	-	3	4
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-2.5	-	-	-	-	1	2.5
1963	-	-	5	6.4	1	17.8	4	35.0	1	15.7	1	14.0	2	46.3	4	29.2	18	164.3
1961	-	-	-	-	1	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.1
1962	3	72.2	4	76.0	-	-	-	-	3	51.7	3	71.6	2	44.2	-	-	15	245.7
1963	4	28.5	1	1.3	2	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10.0	-	-	8	67.3
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31.7	-	-	-	-	4	49.0	-	-	6	80.7
1962	5	27.2	-	-	-	-	4	75.9	3	41.6	2	15.7	3	20.2	-	-	17	258.5
1963	1	3.0	1	3.3	2	12.0	2	29.4	-	-	1	14.5	2	39.2	1	10.2	10	115.5
1961	2	102.3	9	179.9	6	122.4	8	174.5	9	125.0	7	206.3	8	49.8	9	125.8	68	1107.4
1962	5	52.3	5	126.9	2	45.2	1	13.5	3	49.8	2	88.4	3	49.8	9	42.2	30	469.5
1963	10	231.3	14	148.0	11	152.1	11	159.2	9	305.2	12	301.0	11	306.7	12	198.8	93	1857.2
1961	17	414.5	14	203.3	17	297.5	13	205.3	15	285.2	15	352.8	16	291.0	17	400.9	124	3527.5
1962	15	152.8	13	214.3	15	250.2	14	217.2	15	183.2	16	201.2	17	378.4	16	234.2	121	1827.5
1963	15	235.3	19	277.9	16	201.9	13	203.2	15	167.8	14	187.9	13	198.6	15	121.7	120	1654.3

contd.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
st	1961	15	293.3	9	99.2	10	202.9	12	79.8	15	274.0	12	153.5	21	257.2	15	318.6	109	1632.5	
	1962	14	215.3	13	117.1	16	150.1	14	237.0	15	155.0	19	304.3	14	273.4	18	241.7	123	1694.3	
	1963	24	635.0	24	93.2	31	599.9	21	316.0	20	455.3	17	709.7	37	794.4	20	610.3	144	4754.3	
ember	1961	11	222.7	16	235.6	11	126.1	8	45.8	8	171.3	9	149.3	10	233.3	11	130.7	34	1285.3	
	1962	15	335.9	3	6.2	20	409.7	12	235.9	15	243.0	13	313.3	15	393.2	11	293.3	109	2350.5	
	1963	9	237.2	6	183.2	12	132.6	5	201.6	4	125.2	1	136.1	3	103.2	6	226.1	46	1431.2	
er	1961	9	390.7	9	131.7	3	351.8	7	366.7	3	275.3	6	323.4	5	409.5	7	216.4	59	2514.3	
	1962	1	5.6	5	46.6	1	2.5	1	3.1	1	12.0	1	50.3	-	-	7	47.1	17	167.0	
	1963	7	31.0	8	52.3	6	56.0	4	101.6	6	79.8	5	22.7	5	32.7	6	70.6	47	568.0	
er	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1962	2	64.3	2	1.2	1	5.3	20	30.3	2	16.8	2	37.9	2	49.6	2	35.3	33	246.5	
	1963	1	6.6	1	7.9	1	13.9	3	63.7	2	20.3	1	32.4	1	15.3	2	19.3	12	134.4	
er	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1962	4	49.3	-	-	4	401	9	142.6	2	34.7	4	106.3	5	72.0	3	54.9	31	436.4	
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1961	54	1508.5	57	973.7	55	1133.1	50	397.3	55	1130.3	40	1405.3	65	1272.5	59	1192.4	454	9309.1	
	1962	64	1387.1	50	833.3	59	993.1	75	995.5	59	791.3	40	1257.3	61	1345.3	66	953.7	593	7872.1	
	1963	77	1523.6	33	1331.3	76	1213.7	65	1312.7	58	1209.3	53	1432.6	59	1700.4	39	1360.9	536	11001.3	

Source:-District Statistical Abstract, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Table No. 1

Statement showing Rainfall in Bhir district for the years 1961, 62 and 63 (Rainfall in M.Ms.)

Sr. No.	Month.	Year	Bhir		Patoda		Ashti		Georai		Panilegaon		Ambajozai		
			No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	January	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.R.	N.R.
2	February	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1963	1	7.2	-	-	1	2.5	2	25.0	-	-	-	N.R.	N.R.
3	March	1961	1	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24.1	N.A.	N.A.	
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1963	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	1	31.0	-	-	N.R.	N.R.
4	April	1961	-	4.1	1	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	
		1962	-	-	1	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	3	25.9	-	-
		1963	2	17.7	1	10.9	-	1.3	N.R.	N.R.	-	-	-	N.R.	N.R.
5	May	1961	5	21.8	6	76.5	7	93.2	-	0.5	4	36.6	N.A.	N.A.	
		1962	4	118.0	7	105.9	5	118.6	-	-	1	13.5	N.A.	N.A.	
		1963	-	-	2	21.1	2	16.6	1	18.0	2	44.5	N.R.	N.R.	
6	June	1961	6	147.3	11	137.4	8	68.7	5	88.9	9	150.3	N.A.	N.A.	
		1962	2	76.7	4	62.0	1	27.7	2	38.1	1	5.5	3	165.8	
		1963	9	185.1	12	240.6	10	264.8	10	289.8	8	145.0	12	268.3	
7	July	1961	11	172.0	12	157.2	Not received		13	130.8	18	376.3	N.A.	N.A.	
		1962	10	100.9	8	137.1	6	83.2	5	84.4	8	284.9	7	144.4	
		1963	11	145.2	11	117.3	15	129.9	7	123.0	9	203.6	10	173.6	
8	August	1961	4	36.9	2	58.4	2	64.5	10	141.4	9	215.1	N.A.	N.A.	
		1962	9	238.0	8	174.8	10	117.6	6	57.3	10	140.5	N.A.	N.A.	
		1963	12	185.2	17	138.2	13	138.1	19	343.00	17	455.8	17	236.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9 September	1961		4	59.6	1	9.1	4	30.0	5	67.6	13	182.3	N.A.	N.A.	
	1962		10	240.3	13	468.2	7	179.2	10	321.6	12	391.9	15	274.2	
	1963		4	52.0	7	87.9	7	84.9	6	61.7	7	104.6	5	60.7	
10 October	1961		8	232.5	4	114.8	not received		8	157.2	9	466.4	N.A.	N.A.	
	1962		4	21.5	4	96.5	5	85.8	1	27.9	2	12.1	2	20.3	
	1963		7	92.8	5	119.8	7	86.3	3	32.7	7	77.5	4	75.0	
11 November	1961		1	6.3	-	4.3	-	0.8	1	16.0	1	8.1	N.A.	N.A.	
	1962		-	-	2	57.9	2	31.5	1	22.1	2	39.3	2	-	
	1963		-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	8.1	-	-	-	-36.6	
12 December	1961		-	-	2	15.0	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	
	1962		6	75.2	-	-	4	29.8	4	115.9	2	28.2	-	-	
	1963		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total for the year	1961		41	745.6	41	581.6	21	257.9	42	602.4	65	1,459.2	N.A.	N.A.	
	1962		45	950.0	47	1,140.5	40	673.24	29	667.3	41	946.9	50	892.1	
	1963		46	687.0	53	730.7	55	724.4	N.R.	N.R.	50	1,031.0	N.R.	N.R.	

Note:- N.A.= Not available.

NR= Not reported.

There is no station at Ambajogai and Kaij during the year 1961, 62 and 63.

Source:- Dist. Statistical Abstract, 1962-63 and 63-64.



Table No.1

Statement showing rainfall in each Station in Nanded District for the years, 1961, 1962 and 1963 (in K.Ms.)

Month	Year	Kinwat		Sadgaon		Nanded		Bhokar		Mandbar		Eiloli	
		No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
January	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	1	5.6	-	-
	1963	1	19.7	2	13.3	4	13.2	1	11.7	1	15.9	1	0.6
March	1961	-	-	-	-	4	27.2	-	-	3	23.2	1	3.6
	1962	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	22	17.3	3	20.3	5	14.7	4	41.6	1	5.0	-	-
April	1961	-	-	2	8.4	3	11.4	3	16.0	-	-	1	7.9
	1962	-	-	4	53.3	5	114.8	4	26.1	1	15.5	7	32.6
	1963	1	5.6	1	14.2	4	10.9	11	26.2	-	-	3	2.4
May	1961	-	-	3	42.7	7	25.2	4	13.5	-	-	1	50.8
	1962	2	29.0	2	20.3	-	-	1	12.2	-	-	4	45.7
	1963	1	22.0	2	16.5	5	11.9	3	13.5	1	22.5	-	-
June	1961	14	212.3	12	112.2	14	154.1	10	213.9	14	144.5	11	203.1
	1962	6	37.1	5	25.0	5	77.2	3	53.0	2	31.5	5	84.5
	1963	13	320.9	23	454.9	12	243.0	18	331.2	9	325.5	13	268.3
July	1961	26	482.2	19	285.4	23	401.7	19	365.0	21	425.9	19	396.3
	1962	22	240.1	11	279.3	15	278.1	14	383.2	8	192.0	18	290.3
	1963	10	372.5	12	132.4	17	163.9	2	162.8	8	73.2	9	65.9
Aug.	1961	19	227.7	27	410.0	26	276.0	13	309.1	17	162.0	15	197.6
	1962	12	240.1	11	279.3	15	278.1	14	383.2	3	192.0	18	299.0
	1963	21	343.3	21	772.4	26	660.3	22	588.2	18	465.3	20	497.3

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
September	1961	16	177.6		13	158.6	14	130.3	12	145.4	12	149.0	9	150.9
	1962	12	571.3		17	558.9	19	312.3	20	540.6	12	247.1	15	343.1
	1963	13	42.0		6	163.8	10	124.6	6	108.4	8	84.7	2	17.3
October	1961	9	99.6		7	253.2	9	285.4	8	216.0	9	382.4	7	143.0
	1962	1	10.2		3	31.6	3	64.3	3	17.8	4	30.1	-	-
	1963	4	43.7		3	111.9	3	104.9	8	210.3	6	110.8	7	107.9
November	1961	-	-		1	222.5	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	1	4.0
	1962	2	63.8		2	53.1	3	31.2	2	77.5	1	3.4	1	93.1
	1963	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	1961	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	3	149.1		3	107.3	4	80.4	6	97.5	4	27.0	4	60.1
	1963	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for the year	1961	34	1430.6		34	1249.0	190	1332.5	75	1235.2	76	1292.3	65	1159.8
	1962	55	1341.7		33	1510.3	72	1171.3	78	1566.8	48	781.6	72	1216.9
	1963	56	1331.6		73	1700.0	91	1251.6	83	1493.9	52	1102.0	55	960.2

Source:- Dist. Statistical Abstract, 1962-63 and 63-64.

		Mukhed		Deglur		Dist. Average	
		No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rainfall.
		16	17	18	19	20	21
1. January	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. February	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	1	8.9	1	1.1	3	7.2
	1963	2	2.5	1	0.0	6	11.5
3. March	1961	-	-	1	9.7	1	10.1
	1962	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
	1963	2	17.5	2	73.9	9	28.7
4. April	1961	3	55.4	2	20.3	2	15.1
	1962	6	127.3	6	79.5	4	63.7
	1963	3	45.7	5	11.9	13	14.8
5. May	1961	5	108.3	3	40.0	3	37.5
	1962	4	77.5	4	57.4	2	32.9
	1963	-	-	4	23.4	10	18.8
6. June	1961	12	182.3	12	210.3	12	179.2
	1962	5	129.5	4	67.4	5	68.5
	1963	14	257.1	19	351.4	26	319.5
7. July	1961	16	390.2	18	273.2	20	358.8
	1962	10	173.5	19	249.7	13	263.3
	1963	11	98.5	14	102.4	22	156.5
8. Aug.	1961	10	102.0	11	98.9	18	248.0
	1962	10	193.5	19	249.7	13	263.3
	1963	22	402.1	19	385.1	30	576.8

Continued.

		16	17	18	19	20	21
9. September	1961	8	61.4	8	85.0	11	132.4
	1962	12	218.2	13	331.0	15	393.4
	1963	8	61.4	11	92.0	18	99.5
10. October	1961	6	282.2	9	157.6	8	249.2
	1962	3	40.7	3	35.8	2	28.8
	1963	7	132.7	6	153.5	14	122.0
11. November	1961	-	-	-	-	1	1.1
	1962	1	3.8	2	17.0	2	42.8
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. December	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	5	58.2	3	25.0	4	79.7
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for the year	1961	60	1084.3	64	982.4	76	1222.4
	1962	32	1031.5	73	1069.0	66	1224.9
	1963	63	1056.3	31	1230.3	148	1329.1

Source:- Dist. Statistical Abstract, 1963-64.

**Table No.1**  
Statement showing Rainfall in different stations of Osmanabad district for the year 1961, 62 and 63 (Rainfall in mms.)

Month	Year	Ahmedpur		Paranda		Osmanabad		Tuljapur		Kalam Bagga		Udgir.	
		No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
January	1961												
	1962							Nil					
	1963							N.A.	N.A.				
February	1961							Nil					
	1962												
	1963	nil	nil	1	8.1	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	0.2	1	18.5
March	1961	1	2.5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1962	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	4.3	nil	nil	nil	nil
	1963	nil	nil	1	19.1	nil	nil	N.A.	N.A.	1	40.9	3	89.0
April	1961	6	27.8	nil	nil	6	26.8	nil	nil	nil	nil	3	27.9
	1962	4	54.4	nil	nil	2	53.2	3	52.6	nil	nil	2	63.5
	1963	nil	nil	1	7.6	nil	nil	N.A.	N.A.	1	9.6	1	2.6
May	1961	6	43.2	nil	nil	3	133.2	nil	nil	2	17.8	4	72.1
	1962	nil	nil	5	69.6	3	60.5	nil	nil	3	121.2	2	51.3
	1963	nil	nil	1	23.1	nil	nil	N.A.	N.A.	nil	nil	3	45.3
June	1961	11	157.3	13	212.6	10	213.4	6	90.9	13	332.2	10	182.6
	1962	4	70.5	4	67.2	6	134.8	5	72.4	3	54.3	5	79.1
	1963	13	164.0	10	132.4	14	158.1	13	226.6	7	172.6	15	329.0
July	1961	20	390.8	9	167.3	11	257.4	17	212.7	11	120.5	16	290.4
	1962	11	127.2	8	134.0	11	109.5	10	96.4	11	114.5	19	125.3
	1963	14	133.0	7	78.5	10	159.4	9	172.0	6	62.2	10	144.8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
August	1961	15	128.2	4	40.3	10	151.8	7	137.0	6	69.6	12	188.8	
	1962	14	218.7	9	165.4	12	395.0	16	237.0	10	237.5	13	261.7	
	1963	12	376.0	23	152.2	25	493.1	22	369.6	15	217.7	19	375.9	
Sept.	1961	13	145.0	3	19.3	7	151.3	5	31.5	5	41.2	6	69.2	
	1962	14	288.8	9	279.7	12	269.0	14	395.4	13	364.0	14	356.9	
	1963	4	66.8	5	90.2	12	110.3	5	100.3	10	155.9	4	54.2	
October	1961	9	340.29	7	108.0	9	197.1	7	134.9	5	101.0	6	264.5	
	1962	4	25.5	4	136.3	6	84.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	66.5	
	1963	3	139.3	7	93.5	7	62.7	7	80.1	7	121.0	6	164.3	
November	1961	nil	nil	1	3.0	2	46.5	2	14.3	nil	nil	nil	nil	
	1962	1	15.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	10.5	
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	
December	1961	nil	nil	1	4.5	nil	1.0	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	
	1962	3	41.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	77.4	
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	
Total for the year	1961	31	1235.63	78	551.4	63	1039.5	44	6631.3	42	732.3	57	1076.8	
	1962	35	841.1	39	931.2	52	1143.5	40	353.1	40	891.5	59	1145.2	
	1963	51	934.1	46	302.7	68	902.6	56	950.6	43	737.1	62	1134.2	

Source:- Dist. Statistical Abstract, 1962-64.

Contd.....

Contd.....

		Dist.		Dist. total.	
		No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rainfall.
		15	18	17	18
January	1961	nil	ni	nil	nil
	1962				
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil
February	1961				
	1962				
	1963	nil	nil	3	23.8
March	1961	nil	nil	1	2.5
	1962	nil	nil	1	4.3
	1963	nil	nil	5	143.0
April	1961	nil	nil	15	82.5
	1962	nil	nil	11	263.7
	1963	nil	nil	3	25.8
May	1961	5	77.0	23	349.6
	1962	3	18.04	16	217.64
	1963	nil	nil	4	73.1
June	1961	15	544.32	78	1599.62
	1962	4	13.32	31	544.32
	1963	13	285.33	35	1418.78
July	1961	13	7.33	102	1439.69
	62	15	133.33	79	874.99
	63	12	102.22	68	967.99

		Contd. 15	16	17	18
August	1961	14	120.88	83.0	835.78
	1962	14	2285.01	83.9	1740.31
	1963	19	744.04	125	2433.54
September	1961	3	37.03	42	394.53
	1962	13	247.03	86	2201.23
	1963	6	134.06	46	720.77
October	1961	3	70.07	46	1107.30
	1962	5	63.05	24	357.05
	1963	8	92.05	47	770.20
November	1961	nil	nil	5	61.70
	1962	2	27.01	4	62.31
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil
December	1961	nil	nil	1	5.5
	1962	nil	nil	7	112.4
	1963	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total for the year.	1961	58	664.20	383	5074.24
	1962	58	791.35	350	6575.35
	1963	53	1207.33	283	6725.63

Source:- Dist. Statistical Abstract, 1962-64.



Table No. 1  
Statement showing temperature in Aurangabad Division.

(in centigrades)

Centre	Year	January		February		March		April		May		June							
		Max.	Min.	Mean Max. Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean Max. Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean Max. Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean Max. Min.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Auranga-	1961	30.6	18.5	23.1	31.1	15.0	23.1	37.7	21.3	29.5	30.6	25.0	32.3	23.3	24.0	31.7	22.5	22.5	29.0
	1962	29.2	11.9	20.5	31.2	15.0	24.1	34.9	15.9	25.4	33.2	22.6	30.4	29.1	27.1	31.7	25.2	22.6	23.9
	1963	29.1	14.9	21.7	27.9	16.1	24.5	36.3	20.0	27.7	37.6	22.2	29.3	24.3	24.4	31.2	24.9	27.7	27.2
Chikhal- thana	1961	23.3	12.0	20.5	30.5	10.8	20.7	37.2	17.3	27.5	28.1	23.2	31.1	27.1	24.5	31.2	22.2	22.7	23.1
	1962	20.5	7.3	10.1	21.7	12.1	21.0	24.0	15.0	25.2	30.9	22.4	24.2	23.0	22.8	29.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1963	28.3	9.0	13.7	32.3	10.2	21.3	31.0	13.3	21.7	37.3	19.3	27.5	27.6	22.0	31.0	24.1	22.5	23.2
Parbhani	61	33.3	12.0	22.3	31.9	15.7	22.0	33.3	20.3	29.5	40.4	22.3	32.1	17.0	24.1	32.5	22.1	22.1	26.1
	62	29.9	14.3	21.3	32.7	15.3	24.3	33.2	20.2	23.3	39.3	22.6	31.5	24.1	24.6	32.6	27.2	24.2	27.7
	1963	29.2	13.0	21.1	30.4	15.0	24.3	33.1	19.4	27.3	38.5	22.5	30.3	21.3	23.3	32.4	35.7	23.4	29.5
Muzed	1961	31.6	n.a.	n.a.	32.6	n.a.	—	—	—	—	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	35.4	21.0	29.2
	1962	29.9	12.6	21.3	33.0	16.3	24.7	33.3	13.3	28.2	39.9	20.2	29.1	27.4	25.5	32.0	37.5	24.3	21.2
	1963	29.4	12.4	20.9	33.7	10.1	21.0	33.4	13.3	27.6	38.5	22.2	29.7	27.3	26.4	33.9	35.4	22.7	22.5
Bhir	1961	n.a.	—	—	—	—	n.a.	—	—	—	40.3	24.0	32.1	—	n.a.	—	—	—	—
	1962	30.1	12.7	23.4	32.3	15.1	21.0	33.5	13.5	27.5	38.8	22.3	30.0	29.7	24.2	31.4	36.0	22.7	29.3
	1963	30.0	12.1	21.3	33.5	14.5	24.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38.0	22.5	30.3	n.a.	—	n.a.	—	—	—

contd...

	Year																												
	July					August					September					October					November					December			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20									
Auranga-1961	28.8	21.9	25.3	29.3	21.5	25.4	29.7	20.7	25.2	30.4	19.0	24.7	30.1	16.9	23.5	28.7	13.6	21.1											
bad 1962	30.3	22.0	26.2	30.3	21.2	25.7	29.7	20.9	25.3	31.9	19.6	25.8	30.7	16.3	23.5	26.8	14.6	20.7											
1963	30.2	21.6	25.9	27.7	21.7	24.5	30.2	21.0	25.6	32.0	20.3	26.2	31.5	17.5	24.5	29.9	14.5	22.2											
Chikal-1961	29.0	22.1	25.5	29.3	21.7	25.6	29.8	21.0	25.4	29.0	13.1	21.0	29.5	14.0	21.7	23.1	10.2	19.1											
t ana. 1962	30.2	29.8	25.5	30.9	20.9	25.9	29.3	19.4	24.3	31.7	15.6	23.7	30.2	11.9	21.1	23.2	19.3	13.5											
1963	30.5	31.7	23.1	22.9	21.3	24.6	30.5	20.3	25.7	32.0	13.5	20.3	31.0	14.1	22.6	29.7	10.5	20.1											
Parbhani 1961	30.3	22.5	26.5	21.5	19.2	26.4	30.3	21.7	26.0	29.8	19.9	24.9	30.3	15.5	22.9	28.8	13.2	21.0											
1962	32.1	22.6	27.4	31.3	32.7	16.7	30.3	31.5	25.9	31.0	13.7	25.3	30.1	14.3	22.4	27.2	30.0	20.6											
1963	21.9	22.8	27.4	28.9	22.0	25.4	31.3	21.3	26.9	31.5	20.4	25.3	22.3	16.7	23.3	23.3	13.3	21.2											
Mandol 1961	31.3	20.0	25.9	30.1	20.7	25.4	30.5	22.1	26.3	30.5	30.7	25.6	30.6	16.6	22.6	23.6	14.2	21.9											
1962	31.3	22.7	27.2	31.9	22.3	27.1	30.3	21.9	26.1	32.3	13.9	25.5	30.6	14.3	27.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.											
1963	32.2	23.3	27.3	26.9	22.9	25.4	31.7	21.3	26.3	31.1	20.7	25.9	31.2	16.3	23.3	30.4	12.7	21.9											
Bhis 1961	30.0	22.8	26.4	30.2	20.4	20.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.3	15.2	22.5	29.9	15.2	22.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.											
1962	31.1	23.2	27.2	31.3	22.2	20.7	30.1	21.3	25.7	32.2	19.3	25.7	31.3	14.3	22.3	21.6	13.2	22.4											
1963	31.7	23.0	27.4	28.4	22.3	25.4	32.5	22.2	27.4	31.5	19.7	25.6	na	na	na	20.8	13.1	21.5											

Source:- Quarterly Bulletin of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Maharashtra State.

Table No.3  
Districtwise Land Utilisation Statistics in Aurangabad Division.

(Area in '000 acres)

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Years	Aurangabad	Farh ani	Bhir	Handed	Osrabad	Total Aurangabad Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Total Geographical Area.	1930-31	40,209	30,897	27,590	25,530	34,632	1,53,897
		1931-32	40,209	30,897	27,590	25,530	34,632	1,53,897
		1932-33	40,209	30,897	27,590	25,530	34,632	1,53,897
2.	Area under Forest	1930-31	2,385	632	333	1,351	31	5,033
		1931-32	2,334	713	333	1,357	31	5,068
		1932-33	2,325	701	333	1,379	31	5,126
3.	Barren & uncultivable land.	1930-31	549	375	321	433	239	2,046
		1931-32	527	334	321	437	239	2,019
		1932-33	530	333	432	436	275	2,133
4.	Land put to non-agricultural use.	1930-31	1,101	743	563	394	373	4,063
		1931-32	1,142	662	558	394	331	4,037
		1932-33	1,140	737	553	394	304	4,031
5.	Cultivable waste	1930-31	432	263	133	551	137	2,106
		1931-32	431	411	433	547	134	2,257
		1932-33	377	386	433	543	131	2,210
6.	Land under trees & groves.	1930-31	48	194	33	153	121	554
		1931-32	64	215	33	153	127	627
		1932-33	120	152	33	153	134	654
7.	Permanent pastures & other grazing grounds.	1930-31	1,342	1,063	1,004	1,530	337	6,367
		1931-32	1,375	1,006	1,014	1,579	310	6,293
		1932-33	2,003	1,017	1,014	1,624	363	6,621
8.	Current fallows.	1930-31	1,265	3,307	79	2,340	5,374	13,064
		1931-32	1,352	3,574	3,233	2,430	5,096	15,797
		1932-33	1,162	4,072	3,706	1,993	4,102	13,470

contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Other fallows	1950-51	1,917	1,004	1,196	535	1,242	5,894	
	1951-52	690	1,053	1,114	450	1,399	4,715	
	1952-53	493	1,350	1,626	404	1,237	5,125	
10. Net area sown.	1950-51	30,990	22,567	18,502	17,075	25,532	1,14,766	
	1951-52	30,345	22,879	20,353	17,023	25,775	1,10,090	
	1952-53	32,202	22,124	15,356	17,533	26,644	1,13,999	
11. Gross cropped area.	1950-51	32,760	22,120	19,655	17,439	26,473	1,10,282	
	1951-52	31,600	24,141	21,575	17,431	25,707	1,23,734	
	1952-53	33,733	23,755	19,115	17,633	27,636	1,19,257	

Note: Figures for 52-53 are provisional.

Source: Basic & Current Agricultural Statistics of Maharashtra State.

Table No.4

## Districtwise Area under Different Crops

(Area in 00Acres)

Sr. No.	Crops	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total Area Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rice	1960-61	149	315	195	593	725	1,377
		1961-62	160	393	200	587	727	2,067
		1962-63	152	372	189	556	689	1,958
2.	Wheat	1960-61	2,088	1,492	1,049	508	1,326	6,263
		1961-62	1,963	1,589	1,035	708	1,423	6,718
		1962-63	1,783	1,519	1,063	528	1,446	6,339
3.	Barley	1960-61	-	7	1	28	9	45
		1961-62	-	-	1	27	8	36
		1962-63	-	5	32	24	27	88
4.	Jowar (Kharif)	1960-61	2,500	3,774	2,041	5,711	5,010	19,036
		1961-62	2,474	3,678	2,074	5,120	4,986	18,332
		1962-63	2,633	4,430	2,026	5,641	4,470	19,200
5.	Jowar (Rabi)	1960-61	7,601	5,311	6,193	2,019	5,783	26,907
		1961-62	7,820	5,299	6,451	1,653	5,850	27,973
		1962-63	5,141	5,216	6,748	1,709	5,471	25,285
6.	Total Jowar	1960-61	10,101	9,085	8,234	7,730	10,793	45,943
		1961-62	10,294	8,977	8,525	6,773	10,836	45,405
		1962-63	8,774	9,645	8,774	7,350	9,941	44,485
7.	Bajri	1960-61	4,002	85	1,847	48	515	6,497
		1961-62	4,291	119	3,211	42	465	7,128
		1962-63	4,238	85	2,215	46	539	6,953
8.	Ragi	1960-61	18	3	6	4	5	36
		1961-62	20	4	21	3	25	73
		1962-63	15	2	13	4	25	59
9.	Maize	1960-61	40	7	23	2	25	97
		1961-62	49	4	28	1	35	117
		1962-63	48	14	24	1	61	148

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Kodra	1960-61	--	--	13	--	6	18
		1961-62	--	--	7	13	4	20
		1962-63	--	--	9	6	8	17
11	Other cereals	1960-61	103	13	533	96	225	1,020
		1961-62	97	18	524	44	181	864
		1962-63	142	47	137	37	18	411
12	Total cereals	1960-61	16501	11007	11,950	9,009	13,629	62,096
		1961-62	16,874	11,104	12,548	8,198	13,709	62,428
		1962-63	15,152	11,690	12,280	8,582	12,754	60,458
13	Tur	1960-61	1,215	760	476	995	1,635	5,081
		1961-62	1,222	935	578	827	1,724	5,286
		1962-63	1,095	869	573	845	1,566	4,948
14	Gram	1960-61	1,075	826	858	361	1,218	4,338
		1961-62	941	929	849	606	1,241	4,566
		1962-63	941	829	687	566	1,289	4,312
15	Other pulses	1960-61	4,025	2,301	1,167	811	2,279	10,588
		1961-62	4,439	2,572	1732	1019	2140	11002
		1962-63	5,394	2,783	1,204	1037	2,242	11,607
16	Total pulses	1960-61	6,315	3,837	2,501	2,167	5,132	20,002
		1961-62	6,602	4,436	3,159	2,452	5,105	21,754
		1962-63	5,927	4,481	2,464	2,498	5,997	20,467
17	Total Cereals & Pulses	1960-61	22,816	14,894	14,451	11,178	13,761	84,182
		1961-62	23,476	15,540	15,707	10,650	13,809	84,182
		1962-63	21,079	14,171	14,744	11,080	17,051	80,925
18	Sugarcane	1960-61	244	55	60	75	144	518
		1961-62	269	77	59	62	130	597
		1962-63	204	108	55	62	142	571
19	Other Sugar	1960-61	--	--	--	--	--	--
		1961-62	--	--	--	--	--	--
		1962-63	--	--	--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	Total sugar	1960-61	244	55	60	75	144	578
		1961-62	269	77	59	60	130	597
		1962-63	204	108	55	62	142	571
21	Fruits & Vegetables (excluding potatoes.	60-61	145	103	90	79	92	509
		61-62	173	115	89	82	94	559
		62-63	177	106	78	84	101	546
22	Potatoes	60-61	1	1	-	-	-	1
		61-62	-	1	-	-	-	1
		62-63	1	-	-	-	1	2
23	Miscellaneous food crops.	60-61	1	-	1	4	-	6
		61-62	3	-	1	-	-	0
		62-63	2	-	2	-	-	4
24	Condiments & spices	60-61	230	133	204	491	484	1,542
		61-62	201	146	224	618	476	1,725
		62-63	274	154	236	591	530	1,785
25	Total food crops	60-61	23436	15186	14806	11825	19481	84734
		61-62	24137	15879	16080	11412	19509	87067
		62-63	21737	16539	15115	11817	18625	83833
26	Ground nut	60-61	1,812	1,145	1,591	449	3,001	7,998
		61-62	1,748	958	1,749	739	3,137	8,331
		62-63	2,007	742	1,844	727	2,911	8,231
27	Sesamum	60-61	185	55	84	88	113	525
		61-62	165	56	84	87	137	559
		62-63	200	48	90	68	137	552
28	Linseed.	60-61	425	417	424	65	578	1,609
		61-62	297	461	438	193	592	1,931
		62-63	290	459	324	221	537	1,831
29	Castor Seed	60-61	363	11	4	31	14	423
		61-62	101	9	4	19	20	423
		62-63	13	9	3	8	17	50



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30 Rape & Mustard	1960-61		2	22	6	5	4	39
	61-62		3	26	24	12	4	69
	62-63		11	13	14	12	4	51
31 Coconut	1960-61	}	-	-	-	-	-	-
	61-62		-	-	-	-	-	-
	62-63		-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Other oil seeds	1960-61		1,653	763	1,043	144	1,201	4,804
	61-62		2,336	753	1,113	149	1,266	5,317
	62-63		1,578	884	788	171	1,241	4,992
33 Total oil seeds	60-61		4440	2413	3152	782	4911	15,698
	61-62		4297	2263	3422	1199	5156	16327
	62-63		4429	2155	3069	1207	4847	15707
34 Cotton	60-61		4,537	5,657	1,445	4,660	1,461	17,760
	61-62		4,879	5,856	1,918	4,641	1,471	18,762
	62-63		3,839	5,900	1,995	4,756	1,531	19,171
35 Other fibres	60-61		199	242	141	187	278	1,247
	61-62		254	338	145	176	511	1,424
	62-63		781	365	80	191	704	2,121
36 Total fibres	60-61		4736	5899	1586	4847	1939	19007
	61-62		5133	6194	2063	4817	1982	20189
	62-63		5770	6265	2075	4947	2235	21292
37 Tobacco	60-61		10	3	6	1	7	33
	61-62		15	3	3	2	8	31
	62-63		9	2	3	2	3	24
38 Other drugs & Narcotics	60-61		-	16	1	-	1	18
	61-62		1	1	1	1	2	6
	62-63		1	-	2	1	2	6
39 Total drugs & Narcotics	60-61		16	19	7	1	8	51
	61-62		16	4	4	3	10	37
	62-63		10	2	5	3	10	30



40. Fodder crops	60-61	33	2	4	-	47	86
	61-62	40	1	6	-	49	98
	62-63	134	25	26	1	43	229
41. Misc non-food crops	60-61	11	1	-	4	1	17
	61-62	17	-	-	-	22	19
	62-63	-	1	-	-	-	8
42. Total non-food crops	60-61	9236	8334	4749	5634	6908	34859
	61-62	9493	8462	5495	6019	7198	36687
	62-63	10343	8448	5182	6158	7135	37266
43. Total Area under crops	60-61	32269	23520	19555	17450	26476	11951
	61-62	33680	24341	21575	17431	26707	125724
	62-63	32080	24987	20297	17975	25780	121099
44. Area cropped more than once	60-61	1279	953	1056	384	844	4516
	61-62	1635	1462	1217	398	932	5044
	62-63	1596	2863	4941	392	1954	11746
45. Total area of land under crops (Net cropped area)	60-61	30990	22567	18502	17075	25632	114766
	61-62	32045	22879	20358	17033	25775	118090
	62-63	32202	22124	15356	17583	22606	114871

Source:—Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Poona.

Table No. 5

Districtwise Distribution of Production of different crops in Aurangabad Division (in 00 tons).

Crop	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Rhir	Manded	Aurangabad	Total Aurangabad Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rice	1960-61	52	109	63	192	150	575
	1961-62	38	77	48	127	137	457
	1962-63	37	75	46	128	132	443
2 Jowar (Mandri)	1960-61	898	1,475	603	1,077	1,087	6,730
	1961-62	618	601	448	1,000	1,335	4,062
	1962-63	1,150	811	348	1,136	1,071	4,062
3 Jowar (Dahi)	1960-61	1,199	1,748	2,016	1,012	1,736	7,336
	1961-62	1,073	903	1,430	811	1,000	6,163
	1962-63	1,030	1,231	1,400	811	1,200	6,029
4 Bajri	1960-61	370	9	186	5	44	619
	1961-62	415	12	252	5	47	739
	1962-63	392	10	261	6	61	833
5 Wheat	1960-61	236	322	141	100	206	1,104
	1961-62	345	342	153	123	254	1,217
	1962-63	333	287	171	61	230	1,111
Total cereals	1960-61	2,275	3,660	3,160	2,010	3,013	16,478
	1961-62	2,105	1,996	2,399	1,050	3,520	12,685
	1962-63	2,072	2,421	2,304	1,000	2,800	12,557
6 Gram	1960-61	11	103	100	12	150	497
	1961-62	102	125	117	74	195	618
	1962-63	140	122	102	101	193	667
7 Fur	1960-61	110	136	16	208	209	700
	1961-62	138	125	58	115	205	601
	1962-63	114	173	102	115	247	755
Total pulses	1960-61	213	517	235	355	523	2,243
	1961-62	216	453	314	270	648	2,410
	1962-63	205	618	260	303	664	2,729
8 Sugar-cane	1960-61	407	102	111	124	182	926
	1961-62	448	117	109	11	177	946
	1962-63	273	181	74	64	237	850

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tobacco	1960-61	3	1	2		1	7
	1961-62	3	1	1		2	7
	1962-63	2	1	1		2	6
Cotton (Lint)	1960-61	980	1,338	448	1,199	406	4,361
(Bales of	1961-62	1,900	462	470	455	158	2,035
300 lbs.	1962-63	700	862	452	800	248	3,161
Sisal	1960-61	313	316	530	150	929	2,218
	1961-62	330	250	518	186	941	2,201
	1962-63	310	104	588	152	580	1,701
Mustard	1960-61	23	13	47	7	45	170
	1961-62	23	38	42	22	52	177
	1962-63	20	20	54	15	63	180
Sesamum	1960-61	10	5	8	0	10	30
	1961-62	12	4	8	5	16	45
	1962-63	17	5	10	1	16	52

Source:- Statisticians, Department of Agriculture, Poona (Basic & Current Agricultural Statistics of Maharashtra).

Table No. 6  
Districtwise distribution of Area Irrigated by different sources of Irrigation in  
Aurangabad Division. (area in Acres)

Sources.	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhilsa	Nanded	Osmarabad.	Total Aurangabad Division.
* Govt. Canals	1960-61	-	-	-	-	6,700	6,700
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	6,700	6,700
	1962-63	7,521	-	-	-	6,700	14,221
* Private canals	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Total canals	1960-61	-	-	-	-	6,700	6,700
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	6,700	6,700
	1962-63	7,521	-	-	-	6,700	14,221
* Tanks	1960-61	-	125	9,751	2,513	150	12,545
	1961-62	1	125	13,130	2,896	165	16,317
	1962-63	84	125	10,526	3,344	307	14,388
* Tube wells	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Other wells	1960-61	1,11,625	30,130	83,597	17,634	1,00,900	3,52,386
	1961-62	1,22,849	27,821	83,700	17,705	1,03,988	3,52,363
	1962-63	1,40,729	30,859	80,594	17,380	1,07,111	3,91,673
* Other sources	1960-61	-	-	717	345	121	1,183
	1961-62	-	-	524	282	-	806
	1962-63	1,422	-	94,822	2,256	1,11,012	2,73,112
* Net area irrigated.	1960-61	1,11,625	30,255	84,306	20,402	1,10,374	3,73,112
	1961-62	1,22,933	27,946	97,354	20,883	1,10,353	3,79,969
	1962-63	1,55,756	30,984	97,542	20,980	1,15,130	4,26,392
* Gross area irrigated.	1960-61	1,40,355	30,255	1,02,955	25,758	1,31,367	4,30,690
	1961-62	1,51,604	27,279	1,09,149	24,259	1,26,904	4,40,434
	1962-63	1,80,195	37,143	1,12,194	27,305	1,30,439	4,87,276

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, M.S. Poona.

Table No. 7  
Districtwise area irrigated under different Crops in Aurangabad Division.  
(Area in '00' Acres)

Sr.No.	Crop	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Shir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total Aurangabad Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rice	1960-61	23	8	38	53	62	184
		1961-62	26	12	37	59	53	187
		1962-63	39	23	31	77	59	229
2	Wheat	1960-61	273	62	156	10	269	770
		1961-62	300	46	136	11	292	788
		1962-63	339	54	131	5	234	763
3	Soyab	1960-61	509	59	553	1	551	1,673
		1961-62	534	33	601	-	511	1,684
		1962-63	703	26	599	-	517	1,835
4	Bajri	1960-61	-	-	25	-	-	25
		1961-62	-	-	31	-	-	31
		1962-63	4	-	29	-	21	54
5	Other cereals	1960-61	19	16	13	28	13	89
		1961-62	26	1	19	28	10	84
		1962-63	29	6	32	25	16	108
6	Total cereals	1960-61	824	115	785	92	895	2,741
		1961-62	836	97	824	101	866	2,774
		1962-63	1,114	109	812	107	847	2,989
7	Gram	1960-61	115	-	62	-	62	259
		1961-62	118	-	58	-	64	240
		1962-63	111	2	40	-	67	230
8	Tur.	1960-61	3	-	1	-	13	17
		1961-62	3	-	1	-	11	15
		1962-63	6	-	-	-	-	6
9	Other pulses	1960-61	7	-	11	-	6	24
		1961-62	9	-	11	-	11	31
		1962-63	3	-	21	-	1	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Total Pulses	1960-61	125	-	74	-	101	300
		1961-62	130	-	70	-	36	286
		1962-63	120	2	61	-	68	251
11	Total Food grains.	1970-61	949	145	859	92	996	3,041
		1961-62	1,016	97	894	101	952	2,060
		1962-63	1,234	111	873	107	915	2,240
12	Sugarcane.	1960-61	241	55	60	75	114	578
		1961-62	269	77	59	62	130	597
		1962-63	218	69	29	53	131	500
13	Potatoes.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962-63	1	-	-	-	-	1
14	Onionies.	1960-61	107	37	78	8	83	313
		1961-62	103	69	89	19	84	355
		1962-63	127	60	74	26	134	431
15	Other food crops.	1960-61	65	24	79	81	47	296
		1961-62	42	33	2	84	63	224
		1962-63	67	127	66	86	78	424
16	Total Crops.	1960-61	1,365	262	1,079	256	1,240	4,230
		1961-62	1,430	276	1,044	257	1,229	4,230
		1962-63	1,657	367	1,042	172	1,258	4,506
17	Cotton.	1960-61	11	-	20	-	6	37
		1961-62	10	-	32	-	5	55
		1962-63	79	2	53	-	4	138
18	Wheat	1960-61	1	-	5	-	-	6
		1961-62	1	-	4	-	-	5
		1962-63	1	-	6	-	1	2
19	Other Non-food crops	1960-61	53	33	6	-	30	133
		1961-62	60	2	10	2	36	110
		1962-63	62	21	24	4	42	130
20	Total Non-food crops	1960-61	53	33	31	-	42	176
		1961-62	65	2	40	2	41	170
		1962-63	145	3	80	1	47	276
21	Cross Irrigated area.	1960-61	1,404	302	1,030	257	1,313	4,000
		1961-62	1,516	302	1,091	259	1,270	4,148
		1962-63	1,802	371	1,122	273	1,394	4,270

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, M.S., Poona.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Aurangabad District.

Sr. No.	Item	Dheku Project	Jui Project	Purna Anicut Project	Khelna Project
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Year of start	1957	1956	-	1961
2.	Stage of completion reached by 31st March, 1961	Completed in 1960	Completed in 1960	Completed in second plan.	Completed in June 1963
3.	Estimates of costs involved by stages.	Rs. 39.93 Lakhs	Rs. 35.72 Lakhs	Rs. 1.72 lakhs	Rs. 70.64 lakhs.
4.	Gross area irrigated (In Acres)				
	up to 31st March, 1961	---	100.33	---	---
	up to 31st March, 1962	984.20	1095.07	287.17	---
	up to 31st March, 1963	1931.00	3047.63	232.13	---
5.	Irrigation potential created (in Acres)				
	up to 31-3-1961	1101.00	100.33	320.30	nil
	up to 31-3-1962	3119.00	957.03	292.32	nil
	up to 31-3-1963	5272.30	301.00	330.15	nil
6.	Further irrigation potential (In Acres)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3360 acres

Source:- District Statistical Abstract, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Table No. 9

Progress of Major & Medium Irrigation Projects in  
Parbhani District as on 31st March, 1964

Name of the Project:--Yelgari dam:

Name of the Project:--(B) Siddheshwar Dam:

Sr. No.	Item	Particulars	Sr. No.	Item	Particulars
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Year of start	i) Earthen dam 26-1-1958 ii) Masonry dam 12-12-1959	1.	Year start	June, 1956
2.	Stage of completion reached by 31st March, 1964	i) Excavation of foundation completed along with the work guide wall tail race canal. The other allied works are in progress.	2.	State of completion reached by 31-3-1964	Earthen Dam completed. Masonry Dams completed upto earth pier work in progress.
3.	Estimated cost	Rs. 437.63 lakhs	3.	Estimated cost	Rs. 257.37 lakhs.
4.	Gross area irrigated	It is Hydro-Electric Project, hence not further irrigation potential applicable.	4.	Gross area irrigated upto the end of 31-3-64	2,337 (in Acres)
5.	Irrigation potential created up to 31-3-1964		5.	Irrigation potential created (in Acres)	N.A.
6.	Further irrigation potential		6.	Further irrigation potential upto June, 65 (in Acres)	70,000
N.B.:--Estimated cost by stages not available.					
Name of the Project:-- <u>C-Purna Canal.</u>			Name of the Project:-- <u>Purna canal</u>		
1.	Year of start	January, 1959	1.	Year of start	November, 1962
2.	Stage of completion reached by 31-3-64	a) Main Canal 84% work completed b) Sasina Branch Canal 58% work completed.	2.	Stage of completion reached by 31-3-64	Nearly 60% work completed
3.	Estimated cost.	Rs. 610.00 lakhs	3.	Estimated cost.	Rs. 125.84 lakhs
4.	Gross area irrigated (in Acres)	-Nil-	4.	Gross area irrigated (in Acres)	-Nil-
5.	Irrigation potential created up to 31-3-1964 (in Acres)	N.A.	5.	Irrigation potential created upto 31-3-64 (in Acres)	N.A.
6.	Further irrigation Potential (in Acres)	60,571 Acres	6.	Further irrigation potential (in Acres)	40,000

Source:--District Statistical Abstract, 1962-63 & 63-64



Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in our District.

Sr. No.	Name of Project:-	Bendura Project	Sindhana Project	Mohasaniwi Project
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Stage of completion reached by As on 31st March, 1961	Completed & Irrigation started in the year 1955	Major construction about 40% work is completed.	Preliminary work such as camp-building, approach roads nearly completed.
2x	As on 31st March, 1962	-----do-----	Head work and canal work under completion.	Main work started in 1962.
	As on 31st March, 1963	-----do-----	Head work completed	Head work in progress
	As on 31st March, 1964	Completed in all respects.	Canal work is in progress	Head work and canal works in progress.
2.	Estimates of costs involved by staged (Rs. in lakhs)			
	31st March, 1961	<del>58.52</del> 58.52	---38.53	---27.54
	31st March, 1962	<del>58.52</del> 58.52	---38.53	---38.46
	31st March, 1963	<del>58.61</del> 58.61	<del>51.224</del> 51.224	---38.46
	31st March, 1964	58.61	51.224	38.46
3.	Gross area irrigated up to the latest year (in Acres)			
	31st March, 1961	5,153.00	---	---
	31st March, 1962	2,437.00	---	---
	31st March, 1963	2,272.00	700.00	---
	31st March, 1964	2,567.00	670.82	---
4.	Irrigation potential created up to (in Acres)			
	31st March, 1961	8,325.00	---	---
	31st March, 1962	8,325.00	700.00	---
	31st March, 1963	2,437.00	500.00	---
	31st March, 1964	8,325.00	1040.00	---
5.	Further irrigation potential (in Acres)			
	31st March, 1961	The efforts are being made for full utilisation of potential created.	7000 acres will be irrigated after completion.	4,800 acres will be irrigated after completion.
	31st March, 1962		-----do-----	4,800 acres by March, 1965
	31st March, 1963	8,325.00	-----do-----	-----do-----
	31st March, 1964	Does not arise.	By Oct. 64, 4400 Acres i.e. 100%	By June, 65, 4,800 Acres i.e. 100%

Sr. No.	Name of Project:-	Kada Project	M. S. Project	Rooty Tank.
1	2	6	7	8
1.	Stage of completion reached by as on 31st March, 1961	Preliminary work under construction such as earthen building etc.	Already completed in 1957	Already completed in 1939 A.
	31st March, 1962	Main work started in July '61 canal work is in progress.	-----do-----	-----do-----
	31st March, 1963	Head work and canal work is in progress.	-----do-----	-----do-----
	31st March, 1964	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----
2.	Estimates of costs involved by staged (Rs. in lakhs)			
	31st March, 1961	52.19	19.99	6.32
	31st March, 1962	52.19	19.99	6.32
	31st March, 1963	52.19	19.99	6.32
	31st March, 1964	52.19	19.99	6.32
3.	Gross area irrigated up to the latest year (in acres)			
	31st March, 1961	---	2,140.00	3,441.00
	31st March, 1962	---	2,400.00	4,600.00
	31st March, 1963	---	1,446.00	4,600.00
	31st March, 1964	---	1,586.55	4,600.00
4.	Irrigation potential created up to (in Acres)			
	31st March, 1961	---	2,400.00	4,600.00
	31st March, 1962	---	2,400.00	4,600.00
	31st March, 1963	---	2,400.00	4,600.00
	31st March, 1964	---	2,400.00	4,600.00
5.	Further irrigation potential (in Acres) 31st March, 1961	7,000 acres will be irrigated after completion.	Efforts are being made for full utilisation of the potential created.	---
	31st March, 1962	By March, 1965 7,000 Acres	-----	---
	31st March, 1963	3,000 Acres. <del>xxxx</del>	-----	---
	31st March, 1964	By June 65, 3000 Acres i.e. 100%	Does not arise.	---

Number of the Projects:-	Talwar Project	Mohali Project	Wazir Project
	2	3	5
State of completion reached as on 31st March, 1961	Completed		Initial stage of construction started such as survey camp buildings.
31st March, 1962	-do-		Projects under construction
31st March, 1963	-do-		-----do-----
31st March, 1964	-do-		Head work is in progress only.
Estimates of costs involved by stages (Rs. in lakhs)			Head works are in progress canal work is not yet started
31st March, 1961	14.24	57.17	---
31st March, 1962	14.24	57.17	20.31
31st March, 1963	14.24	57.17	30.31
31st March, 1964	14.24	93.62	151.49
Area irrigated up to the first year (in acres)			
31st March, 1961	644.00	---	---
31st March, 1962	640.00	---	---
31st March, 1963	622.00	---	---
31st March, 1964	636.35	---	---
Irrigation potential created up to (in Acres)			
31st March, 1961	1,350.00	---	---
31st March, 1962	1,350.00	---	---
31st March, 1963	1,350.00	---	---
31st March, 1964	1,350.00	---	---
Further irrigation potential in Acres)			
31st March, 1961	These efforts are being made for full utilization	10,000 acres will be irrigated after the completion of the project.	---
31st March, 1962	---	10,000 acres in the year 1966	Irrigation potential 13,200 acres will be created by the year, 1966 after completion.
31st March, 1963	---	10,000 acres after completion	16,000 acres after completion
31st March, 1964	Does not arise	1965 1,000 Acres	1966 2,000
		1966 5,000 Acres	1967 3,000
		1967 10,000 Acres	1968 16,000 i.e. 100%

Source:- District Statistical Abstract, 62-63&63-64.)

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No. Items	Month - Project	Bank	Kind
Year of start	1960	1961	
Stage of completion reached up to :-			
1) 31-March, 1961	Earthen dam with waste weir and canal up to mile 12, 2 Bank were in progress.	Alignment was in progress, waste weir and earth work on planks completed.	Excavation of ... sent removal and raising land started.
2) 31 March, 1962	Earthen dam in progress and canal upto 19 miles in progress.	Head work completed. Canal work upto 2 miles completed further work in progress.	50% raising on flanks completed.
3) 31st March, 63	Earthen dam was in completing stage & L.B. Canal completed upto 8th miles and further in progress.	Head work completed. Canal work completed upto 5 miles further canal work in progress.	Gorge filling was nearing completion waste weir and sluice completed.
4) 31st March, 64	Earthen dam with waste weir for Stage-I completed & left Bank Canal upto mile 12th was also completed.	Head works completed. Canal works upto 7th mile completed excepting two C.D. works.	Head works completed. Canal works completed upto 4th miles. Further in progress.
Estimates of Costs involved by stages.	1st Phase = Rs. 179. Crors. 2nd Phase = Rs. 2.00 crors.	23.20 Lakhs	12.12 lakhs.
Gross area irrigated upto the lastest year As on 31st March, 61	Nil	Nil	Nil
1962	Nil	Nil	Nil
1963	Nil	Nil	Nil
1964	250	404	106
Irrigation potential (in Acres) created up to 31st March, 1961	Nil	nil	nil
1962	Nil	Nil	Nil
1963	2100	350	Nil
1964	2100	3605	546
Further Irrigation Potential (In Acres)	1st Phase = 25,000 2nd Phase = 66,000	865	1154

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Gannabad District.

Name of the Project	Shardani Project		
Year of start	1958		
Stage of completion	As on 31-3-61	As on 31-3-1962	As on 31-3-1963
	Camp buildings & A-road was completed 13% work was completed.	Head work was let out and was in good progress 18% work was completed.	Work of head work was in good progress. 43% work was completed.
Estimated cost involved by stages	9.52	12.75	30.64
Gross area irrigated	Nil	Nil	Nil
Irrigation potential created	Nil	Nil	Nil
Further irrigation potential	1000 acres of irrigation potential is created under this project and full Irrigation potential of 5000 acres will be created by the end of 1966 i.e., after completion of entire length of canal (16M).		

Name of the Project	Khaspur project		
Year of start	1951		
Stage of completion	As on 31-3-1961 Completed	As on 31-3-1962 Completed	As on 31-3-1963 Completed
Estimated cost involved by stages	---	2.7	3.1
Gross area irrigated	61-62 3666	62-63 3767	63-64 3832
Irrigation potential created	8832 Acres	8832 Acres	8832 Acres
Further irrigation potential	---	---	---

Name of the Project	Thirna Project		
Year of start	1958		
Stage of completion	As on 31-3-61	As on 31-3-1962	As on 31-3-1963
	Part work was let out & was in good progress work of camp buildings & A-road was gao completed 15% work was completed	Remaining work of head work was letout 22% of work was completed.	Work of head work was nearing completion. The work of irrigation canal was taken in hand, 45% work was completed.
Estimated cost of involved by stages-	9.45 lakhs	13.70 lakhs	28.28 lakhs
Gross area irrigated	Nil	nil	nil
Irrigation potential created	Nil	Nil	Nil
Further irrigation potential	About 400 acres of lands were irrigated by Rabi season of 1963. The irrigation potential of 2000 acres are created now and on completion of full length of canal (23 Miles) 6000 acres of land will be irrigated i.e. by the end of March.66.		

Name of the project	:-Marni Project		
Year of start	:-1959		
Stage of completion	<u>As on 31-3-61</u>	<u>As on 31-3-62</u>	<u>As on 31-3-63</u>
	The work of dam buildings and approach road was completed.	The work of head work was letout 19 percent was completed.	The work progress 26 percent was completed.
Estimated cost involved by stage	6.75	9.31	12.13
Gross area irrigated	Nil	Nil	Nil
Irrigation potential created	Nil	Nil	Nil
Further irrigation potential	3200 acres of areas will be irrigated on completion of project i. end of March 1966.		
=====			
Name of the project	:-Turner project		
Year of start	:-1964		
Stage of completion	<u>As on 31-3-61</u>	<u>As on 31-3-62</u>	<u>As on 31-3-63</u>
	-----work was not started-----		
Estimated cost involved by stage	---	---	---
Gross area irrigated	---	---	---
Irrigation potential created	---	---	---
Further irrigation potential	On completion of project by end of 1968, 9000 acres of land under perennial crops will be irrigated.		
=====			
Name of the project	:-Ghirai project		
Year of start	:-1964		
Stage of completion	<u>As on 31-3-61</u>	<u>As on 31-3-62</u>	<u>As on 31-3-63</u>
	-----Work was not started-----		
Estimated cost involved by stage	---	---	---
Gross area irrigated	---	---	---
Irrigation potential created	---	---	---
Further irrigation potential	On completion of project by end of 1968, 7000/-acres of perennial crops will be irrigated.		
=====			

Source:-District Statistical Abstract 1962-63 and 1963-64

Table No. 9  
Districtwise Yield Rates of Principal Crops in Aurangabad Division (in lbs. per acre)

Crop	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Manded	Osmanabad	Aurangabad Division
Rice	1960-61	782	775	721	725	491	651
	1961-62	532	439	530	485	514	495
	1962-63	545	451	545	496	527	507
Sowar (Sharif)	1960-61	805	875	761	775	754	792
	1961-62	560	363	484	438	600	489
	1962-63	323	410	385	570	510	474
" (abi)	1960-61	353	735	729	712	612	611
	1961-62	479	407	499	535	619	512
	1962-63	598	529	485	520	531	574
Bajri	1960-61	210	211	226	233	191	213
	1961-62	217	226	255	213	226	229
	1962-63	260	264	236	292	267	268
Wheat	1960-61	253	483	301	431	500	383
	1961-62	394	482	331	389	400	406
	1962-63	418	423	360	344	370	383
Total cereals	1960-61	377	745	592	731	648	594
	1961-62	412	403	428	452	577	455
	1962-63	439	464	420	538	492	465
Gram	1960-61	196	279	261	261	291	257
	1961-62	213	301	309	270	352	301
	1962-63	355	330	333	400	335	346
Tur.	1960-61	203	401	216	468	286	313
	1961-62	235	299	225	311	341	293
	1962-63	233	451	242	416	353	342
Total pulses	1960-61	217	298	210	367	298	251
	1961-62	243	229	223	255	284	248
	1962-63	297	309	245	352	292	299

contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sugarcane (in gur)	1960-61	3,736	4,154	4,144	3,703	2,831	3529
	1961-62	3,739	3,404	4,130	3,398	3,050	3549
	1962-63	2,998	3,754	3,011	3,398	3,739	3370
Tobacco	1960-61	420	747	747	-	320	475
	1961-62	448	747	747	-	560	506
	1962-63	490	1,120	747	-	560	560
Cotton(Lint)	1960-61	85	93	122	100	109	96
	1961-62	88	31	96	31	42	55
	1962-63	55	57	89	74	63	65
Groundnut (Pods).	1960-61	387	618	740	778	696	630
	1961-62	423	599	702	584	672	608
	1962-63	343	495	714	468	446	488
Rape Mustard & Linseed.	1960-61	172	219	244	224	173	202
	1961-62	171	175	204	242	195	193
	1962-63	200	219	224	193	200	209
<del>Sesamum</del> Sesarum.	1960-61	121	204	213	153	198	166
	1961-62	145	160	191	129	262	180
	1962-63	190	233	226	132	262	211

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.  
(Basic and current Agricultural Statistics of  
Maharashtra State).



Table No.10  
Districtwise area under Forest in Aurangabad Division. (area in Acres)

Sr. No.	Item	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total Aurang Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Reserved	1961-62	1,61,522	71,535	37,797	1,67,715	Nil	4,38,569
		1962-63	1,62,416	71,535	37,797	1,67,715	Nil	4,39,463
		1963-64	1,61,989	71,533	37,355	1,67,715	Nil	4,38,592
2.	Protected.	1961-62	47,842	314	12,318	13,312	Nil	73,786
		1962-63	43,481	314	12,318	13,312	Nil	69,425
		1963-64	43,161	314	12,119	13,312	Nil	68,906
3.	Unclassified.	1961-62	11,267	6,693	1,025	1,39,840	3,804	1,62,634
		1962-63	10,984	6,693	1,025	1,22,562	3,804	1,45,073
		1963-64	10,984	5,030	1,025	1,22,562	3,805	1,43,406
4.	Produce removed or utilised (value in Rs.)	1961-62	93,806.00	1,39,829.00	1,95,91.34	9,01,123.00	nil	11,54,349.04
		1962-63	1,40,320.50	1,15,073.00	23,163.50	7,40,353.00	1,110.00	10,25,925.00
		1963-64	1,33,982.00	1,00,723.00	40,325.00	11,36,546.00	1,025.00	14,12,601.00

Source:- District Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Table No.11 14

Statement showing monthly average of retail prices of important commodities at Dist. Headquarters in Aurangabad Division,  
District Headquarter Aurangabad. (in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of Unit, quality & variety, brand, count, etc (Local trade name)	Nov. 1962	Dec. 62	Jan. 1963	Feb. 63	March 63	April 63	May 1963	June 63	July 63	Aug. 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dec. 63	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>Cereals</b>																	
1	Rice (clean) (Fine)	Dehra/ua	Kilo	1.50	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.24	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.53	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
2	Rice Medium	Shivaji	"	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.99	1.03	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.04	1.06	1.01	0.97
3	Rice (coarse)	"	"	0.78	0.72	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.84	0.94	0.94	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.85
4	Wheat medium	Fotia	"	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.62	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.58	0.66
5	Wheat coarse	Bansi	"	0.56	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.63
6	Wheat flour	local	"	0.57	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
7	Jowar white	local	"	0.52	0.54	0.50	0.42	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.45
8	Jowar yellow	"	"	0.49	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	0.39
9	Bajri	"	"	0.46	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.41	0.47	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.44	0.49
<b>19 Pulses</b>																	
10	Gram (whole)	Gaoran	"	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.53	0.42	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.49	0.58
11	Gram (dal)	Katori	"	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.53	0.57	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.62	0.66	0.73
12	Arhar dal	Dhoova	"	0.79	0.74	0.69	0.64	0.70	0.83	0.82	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.04
13	Moong dal	"	"	0.83	0.78	0.77	0.74	0.73	0.78	0.80	0.79	0.72	0.69	0.67	0.69	0.77	0.89
14	Urid dal	"	"	1.14	1.09	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.15	1.11	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.01	1.00	1.04
15	Masur dal	"	"	0.86	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.81	0.76	0.82	0.84	0.85
<b>20 Sugar &amp; Gur</b>																	
16	Sugar	D quality	"	1.10	1.08	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.24	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.13	1.10	1.13	1.19	1.27
17	Gur	Gaoran	"	0.92	0.73	0.62	0.66	0.67	0.34	0.79	0.97	1.10	0.99	1.02	1.16	1.10	1.06
<b>21 Edible oils</b>																	
18	Groundnut oil	local	"	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.82	1.73	1.71	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.12	2.12	2.11	1.99
<b>22 Other oils</b>																	
19	Varaspati	Varaspati	"	2.08	2.07	2.05	2.03	2.03	2.05	3.01	2.04	3.06	3.14	3.25	3.22	3.05	3.00
<b>Meat, fish &amp; eggs</b>																	
20	Goat meat	local goat	"	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
21	Fresh fish	Duge	"	3.12	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.25
22	Eggs (hen)	local	Lozen	1.07	2.19	2.25	2.25	2.07	1.30	1.00	1.30	1.30	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
<b>23 Condiments &amp; spices</b>																	
23	salt	Local	kilo	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10
24	Turmeric	Sareli	"	2.00	2.0	2.00	1.97	1.82	1.71	1.79	1.79	1.85	1.74	1.63	1.75	1.95	2.00
25	Coriander	superior quality	"	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	0.72	1.00	0.94	0.81	0.75	0.75	0.84	0.96

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
26 Dry chillies	Red	kilo	3.31	3.31	3.06	3.10	2.90	3.06	3.50	3.50	3.37	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.85	2.50	
<b>27 Vegetables</b>																	
27 Potatoe	Talegaon	"	0.53	0.41	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
28 Onion	local	"	0.28	0.37	0.35	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.30	0.37	
<b>29 Fruits &amp; nuts</b>																	
29 Plantains	local	doz.	0.44	0.37	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.50	0.50	
30 Oranges	"	"	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.80	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>31 Beverages</b>																	
31 Tea leaf	Brooke Bond	kilo	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.65	6.74	6.75	6.74	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	7.40	7.40	6.70
32 Coffe powder	Polson	"	6.25	6.50	6.50	6.65	6.84	7.00	6.89	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	7.70
<b>Fuel, power &amp; light</b>																	
33 Kerosene	litral. rmashshell	lit.	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.25	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
34 Charcoal	local	kilo	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
35 Matchbox	Horse head.	dozen	0.30	0.34	0.36	0.30	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
36 Fire wood	local	kiloby	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
<b>Clothing</b>																	
37 Dhoti	Handlor	pair	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
38 Sari	Malegaon	"	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
39 Shirting	Madras	metre	2.03	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.25	2.25	
40 Coating	B 275 C 300	"	3.48	3.40	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.44	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
41 Blouse piece	Mahanderji	"	1.25	1.25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.12	1.00	1.12
<b>Utensils</b>																	
42 Brass	Tata	kilo	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
<b>Miscellaneous items of consumption</b>																	
43 Washing soap	501 bar	bar	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
44 Pan	Madras	100	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
45 Supari	Mangrud	kilo	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
46 Tobacco	Gaoran	kilo	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
47 Cigarette	Berkely	10	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
48 Bidi	Handlalshap	25	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
49 Hair oil	Colgate	bottle	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
50 Piricillin	Alembic	"	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
51 Quinine	Proparmacy	tablet	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

Source:- District Statistical Office, Aurangabad.

Table No.11

Statement showing Monthly Average Retail Prices of important commodities at District Headquarters in Aurangabad Division --  
District Parbhani.

(in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality & variety, brand, weight, count etc. (local trade name).	Unit.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
				1962	1962	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>Cereals</b>																	
1.	Rice clear (Fine)	Black	Kilo	1.13	1.10	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.	Rice clear (Med.)	Wampakali	"	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.79	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.82
3.	Rice clear (coarse)	Garrah	"	0.68	0.52	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
4.	Wheat (Med.)	Barsi	"	0.63	0.66	0.65	0.61	0.54	0.56	0.59	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.57
5.	Wheat (coarse)	Red potia	"	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.50	0.49	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
6.	Wheat flour white	local	"	0.56	0.50	0.62	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.53	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
7.	Jowar white	Talki	"	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.51	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.43
8.	Jowar yellow	yellow	"	0.48	0.38	0.36	0.32	0.27	0.29	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.35
9.	Bajri	local	"	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
<b>Pulses</b>																	
10.	Gram (whole)	Red, yellow, mixed	"	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.46	0.54
11.	Gram dal	-do-	"	0.58	0.55	0.60	0.59	0.56	0.57	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.68
12.	Arhar dal	-do-	"	0.80	0.79	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.83	0.82	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00
13.	Moong dal	green local	"	0.72	0.70	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.85	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.81
14.	Urid dal	black	"	1.09	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.04	1.00
15.	Masur dal	local	"	0.73	0.73	0.79	0.81	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.84
<b>Sugar &amp; gur</b>																	
16.	Sugar	crystal quality	"	1.13	1.11	1.13	1.15	1.18	1.25	1.15	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.17	1.18	1.21
17.	Sugar	local, medium	"	0.80	0.66	0.62	0.60	0.62	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	N.M.	1.29	1.12	1.11
<b>Edible oils</b>																	
18.	Groundnut oil	local	"	2.04	1.82	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.93	N.M.	N.M.	N.M.	N.M.	N.M.	N.M.	1.85	1.84
<b>Other oil</b>																	
19.	Varaspati	Dalca	"	3.03	2.75	2.78	2.75	2.75	2.63	3.78	3.68	3.72	3.73	3.73	3.78	3.78	3.55
<b>Meat, fish &amp; eggs</b>																	
20.	Goat meat	local	"	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.36	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.50
21.	Fresh fish	Parbali	"	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.06	1.90	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00
22.	Fresh hen	local	Dozen	1.00	1.62	1.63	1.50	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.42	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.59	1.87	1.87

cont'd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<u>Condiments &amp; Spices</u>																		
23 Salt	Karkas mixed variety.	Lilo	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
24 Turmeric	Gaoran	"	1.65	1.63	1.70	1.65	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.80	1.88
25 Dry coriander	whole	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.75	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
26 Dry chillies	local	"	3.49	2.93	2.69	2.62	2.55	2.71	3.35	3.43	3.25	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.81	
<u>Vegetables</u>																		
27 Potatoes	Phali	"	0.46	0.43	0.41	0.48	0.42	0.43	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.56	0.43	0.62	0.68		
28 Onion	red. local	"	0.26	0.30	0.29	0.35	0.32	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.34	0.43	0.50	0.50	0.43	0.40		
<u>Fruits &amp; nuts</u>																		
29 Plantains	local	Dozen	3.34	3.36	3.28	3.31	0.37	0.37	N.A.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.45	0.37	0.37		
30 Oranges	"	"	—	N.M.	—	1.83	1.95	—				N.M.						
<u>Vegetables</u>																		
31 Tea leaf	Brooke Bond kilg.	"	6.69	7.00	7.21	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.64
32 Coffee powder	Polson	"	8.17	8.25	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12
<u>Fuel light power</u>																		
33 Kerosene oil	Elephant Brand	litre	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
34 Charcoal	local wood	kilo	0.59	0.30	0.30	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
35 Match box	Horse head	dozen	0.79	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
36 Fire wood	Babul	40 kilo	2.80	2.96	2.95	2.90	2.92	2.95	2.80	2.80	2.85	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.88	2.80	
<u>Clothing</u>																		
37 Dhoti	3.37x1.37 Sholapur	pair	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	9.7	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
38 Sari	Malegaon	single	14.7	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
39 Shirting	Yarn Bombay Mill	metre	1.67	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
40 Coating	Sanforised	"	—		N.A.	—	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
41 Elouse piece	Nagpur Jhan	"	3.02	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
<u>Utensils</u>																		
42 Brass	High quality	kilo	8.6	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
<u>Miscellaneous items</u>																		
43 Washing soap	501 bar	bar	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
44 Pat	Madras	No. 100	6.22	6.37	6.37	6.25	6.30	6.38	6.39	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37
45 Super	Chalia	kilo	7.30	6.90	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.30	7.50
46 Tobacco leaf	dust	"	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
47 Cigaretts	Berkelpank 10	1000	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
48 Bidi	Gandhi Brand	25 Nos.	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
49	Hair oil	Colgate	Bottle	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.53	1.53	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
50	Penicillin	Injection	bull	0.62	0.62	0.69	0.62	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
		Alembic	Paroda														
			bottle														
50	Quinine	Tablet		0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04

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Source: Dist. Statistical Office, Parbhani.

Table No. 11

Statement showing monthly average Retail prices of important commodities at District Headquarters in Aurangabad Division,  
District B H R (in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality & variety, brand, count etc. (local trade name)	Unit	Nov. 1962	Dec. 62	Jan. 1963	Feb. 63	Mar. 63	Apr. 63	May. 63	June 63	July 63	Aug. 63	Sept 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>Cereals</b>																	
1	Rice clean (Fine)	Chanpakali	Yilo	0.95	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.81	0.87	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95	1.00
2	Rice clean (Medium)	Fulli Iati	"	0.78	0.69	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.70	0.96	0.81	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.76
3	Rice clean (Coarse)	Gaurani	"	0.53	0.58	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.66	0.63	0.67	0.72	0.68	0.67	0.68
4	Wheat (Medium)	Gaorani Fine	"	0.60	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.64	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.74	0.62	0.58	0.65	0.63	0.65
5	Wheat (Coarse)	Red.	"	0.64	0.62	0.66	0.56	0.53	0.56	0.63	0.60	0.57	0.58	0.63	0.59	0.54	0.52
6	Wheat (flour)	white	"	0.64	0.65	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.40	0.40	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7	Jowar white	Small	"	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.51	0.39	0.49	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.45
8	Jowar (yellow)	local	"	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.36	0.38
9	Bajri	medium	"	0.66	0.42	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.45	0.50
<b>Pulses</b>																	
10	Gram (whole)	Gaorani	"	0.55	0.47	0.39	0.47	0.42	0.43	0.46	0.50	0.46	0.43	0.47	0.43	0.43	0.55
11	Gram (dal)	Katori	"	0.65	0.64	0.68	0.64	0.57	0.59	0.64	0.48	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.75
12	Arhar dal	Polishev	"	0.85	0.82	0.83	0.80	0.75	0.34	0.93	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.02
13	Moong (dal)	"	"	0.88	0.86	0.88	0.90	0.86	0.85	0.90	0.86	0.91	0.37	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.86
14	Udid (dal)	"	"	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.12	1.15	1.21	1.22	1.11	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.16	1.17
15	Kasur dal	"	"	0.87	0.83	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.83	0.73	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.85	0.87
<b>Sugar &amp; Gur</b>																	
16	Sugar	B-Quality	"	1.12	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.57	1.22
17	Gur	Medium	"	0.77	0.59	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.76	0.66	0.79	1.06	1.16	1.37	1.20	1.06	0.97
<b>Edible oils</b>																	
18	Groundnut oil	Mill	"	2.05	1.82	1.73	1.71	1.70	1.75	1.34	1.95	1.91	1.95	2.10	2.11	1.80	1.83
<b>Other oils</b>																	
19	Vanaspati	Tad Brand	"	3.42	3.24	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.50	3.50	3.10	3.09	3.12	3.12	3.12
<b>Meat, fish &amp; eggs</b>																	
20	Goat meat	local	"	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.37	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
21	Fresh fish	"	"	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.50
22	Eggs (hen)	"	Dozen	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.62	1.50	1.21	1.30	1.20	1.55	1.71	1.00	1.30	1.30
<b>Condiments &amp; spices</b>																	
23	Salt	White crystal	Kilo	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10
24	Turmeric	Kandi Brand	"	1.30	1.37	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.01	1.74	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
25	Dry coriander	Gaonani	Kilo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.87	0.82	0.84	0.81	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.91	1.03
26	Dry chillies	"	"	0.50	2.47	2.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.10	3.75	3.68	3.20	3.40	2.98	2.90	2.69
<u>Vegetables</u>																	
27	Potatoes	A-quality	"	0.59	0.47	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.46	0.55	0.61	0.62	0.56	0.48	0.50	0.58
28	Onions	"	"	0.24	0.32	0.36	0.50	0.45	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.26	0.44	0.52	0.48	0.47
<u>Fruits &amp; nuts</u>																	
29	Pineapples	Local	Dozen	0.44	0.38	0.44	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.47	n.a.	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.49
30	Oranges	"	"	---	---	---	---	---	---	N.A.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Vegetables</u>																	
31	Tea leaf	Brooke Bond	kilo	8.74	8.66	8.58	8.58	8.58	8.58	8.65	8.58	8.62	8.58	8.58	8.58	8.58	8.58
32	Coffee powder	"	"	5.00	6.25	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	5.10	5.10	6.20	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
<u>Fuel, power light &amp; lubricants</u>																	
33	Kerosene oil	Burmah Shell	Litre	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.36	0.45	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
34	Charcoal	Babul	40 kilo	n.a.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.25	9.00	9.50	8.50	7.00	7.00	8.94
35	Match box: Lamp	Horse head	Dozen	0.66	0.83	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
36	Fire wood	Babul	40 kilo	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	4.29	4.00	3.60	3.52	3.54
<u>Clothing</u>																	
37	Dhoti	3/4x124cm	pair	10.50	11.60	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.17	10.50	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
38	Sari	9Ydsx50 Nagpur	"	23.00	29.25	29.30	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.30	29.00	29.00	23.20	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
39	Shirting	Ahmedabad Mill	Metre	1.20	1.32	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.38	1.50	1.50	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
40	Coating	Madhusudan Mill	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.31	1.65	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
	Blouse piece	Empress Mill	"	2.14	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.49	1.31	1.31	1.20	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27
<u>Utensils</u>																	
42	Brass High quality		kilo	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.62	9.00	9.60	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.25
<u>Miscellaneous items of consumption</u>																	
43	Washing soap	501 bar	bar	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
44	Fan	Gaoran	100 Nos.	0.23	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.40	0.37	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.34
45	Supari	Chalka	kilo	7.25	7.25	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.30	7.50
46	Tobacco	leaf Gaoran	"	4.25	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.62	5.69	5.56	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.15	4.19
47	Cigarettes	Panaman	100 Nos	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.35
48	Bidi	Marjivana & Jamal	25 Nos.	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
49	Hair oil	Nata Co.	Bottle	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
		Small & Medium.															
50	Penicillin Injection		bulbs	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.56	0.56	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
51	Quinine		tablet	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.02

N.A. = Not available.

Source:- District Statistical Office, B.M.





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
26	Dry chillies	local	Kilo	3.81	3.37	2.87	2.00	2.10	2.50	2.75	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.97	2.70	2.75
<u>Vegetables</u>																	
27	Potatoes	Big	"	0.62	0.54	0.50	0.39	0.31	0.37	0.37	0.50	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.50	0.50	0.65
28	Onion white	white	"	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.27	0.22	0.19	0.25	0.30	0.38	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.50
<u>Fruits &amp; nuts</u>																	
29	Plantains	local	dozen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.75	0.75	0.75	n.a.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.37	0.37	0.37
30	Oranges	"	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.95	0.75	0.75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Beverages</u>																	
31	Tea leaf	Brooke Bond	"	6.60	6.71	6.71	6.54	6.50	6.63	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38
32	Coffee powder	"	"	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.60	6.24	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
<u>Fuel, power, light &amp; lubricants</u>																	
33	Kerosene oil	Burmah Shell	Litre	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.43	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
34	Charcoal	local	40 kilo	3.72	3.62	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
35	Match box	Horse Head	dozen	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.70
36	Fire wood	local (mixed)	40 kg.	3.25	3.31	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
<u>Clothing</u>																	
37	Bhoti	Laxmi & Vishnu Mills	pair	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	n.a.	21.75	22.00	22.00	22.50	22.00	23.00
38	Sari	9 Yds. Magpuri	"	36.00	33.00	33.00	38.00	39.00	30.00	39.20	40.00	40.00	37.60	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
39	Shirting 2x2		Metre	3.25	3.25	3.25	5.18	3.00	3.00	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
40	Coating	Tassar	"	-	-	-	-	-	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
41	Elouse piece	Bangalore	"	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.12	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
<u>Utensils</u>																	
42	Brass		kilo	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
<u>Miscellaneous items of consumption</u>																	
43	Washing soap	50i bar	bar	1.44	1.41	1.44	1.44	1.46	1.37	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
44	Fan	Akda	100 Nos	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.25	0.25	0.25
45	Supari	Hanglari	kilo	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.45	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.61	7.00	7.00	7.12	7.50	7.25
46	Tobacco leaf	local	"	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
47	Cigarettes	Berkeley	10 Nos.	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
48	Bidi	Kaila Zali	25 "	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
49	Hair oil	Kantleroil	bottle	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.94	1.33	1.93	1.94	1.04	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
50	Penicillin	Injection bulbs	bottle	1.06	1.11	1.25	1.27	0.50	0.50	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
51	Quinine	-	tablet	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

Source:- Dist. Statistical Office, Mandya.

Table ~~Statistical~~ No. 11  
Statement showing Monthly Average Retail Prices of important commodities at District Headquarters.  
District Osmanabad. (in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality & variety brand & count etc. (local trade name)	Unit	Nov. 62	Dec. 62	Jan. 63	Feb. 63	Mar. 63	Apr. 63	May. 63	June 63	July 63	Aug. 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dec. 63
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Rice clean (fine)	Basmati	1 kilo	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
2.	Rice clean (fine)	Champakali	"	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.78	0.77	0.84	0.70	0.84	0.89	0.96	0.95	0.96
3.	-do-	(Med.) local	"	0.65	0.60	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.65
4.	Wheat (Med.)	"	"	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.56	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.50	0.56
5.	-do-	"	"	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6.	Wheat flour	"	"	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.40	--				n.a.					
7.	Jowar white	"	"	0.55	0.61	0.60	0.50	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.45
8.	Jowar yellow	"	"	0.36	0.41	0.44	0.38	0.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.37	0.33	0.33	n.a.	0.34	0.37
9.	Bajri	"	"	--					--		n.a.						
<u>Pulses</u>																	
10.	Gram (whole)	"	"	0.42	0.44	0.47	0.44	0.39	0.31	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.32	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.50
11.	Gram dal	"	"	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.59	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.62
12.	Arhar dal	Chokara	"	0.92	0.76	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.85	0.95	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.09
13.	Mong dal	local	"	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.76	0.79	0.80	0.84
14.	Urid dal	"	"	1.11	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.98
15.	Masur dal	"	"	0.91	0.82	0.82	0.79	0.79	0.76	0.75	0.80	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.80
<u>Sugar cane &amp; gur</u>																	
16.	Sagar	! quality	"	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.24	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.27
17.	Gur	local fine	"	0.73	0.67	0.65	0.69	0.64	0.76	0.85	0.92	0.95	1.06	1.12	1.22	1.18	0.95
<u>Edible oils</u>																	
18.	Groundnut oil	local	"	1.65	1.80	1.80	1.71	1.67	1.73	1.33	1.96	1.91	1.95	2.06	1.99	1.83	1.85
<u>Other oils</u>																	
19.	Coconut oil	Deepak/Job brand	"	3.56	3.56	3.69	3.69	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.68	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.68	3.60	2.60
<u>Vanaspoti</u>																	
20.	Balda		loose	3.25	3.12	3.12	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.12
<u>Meat, fish &amp; eggs</u>																	
21.	Goat meat	local	1 kilo	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
22.	Fresh fish	--	"	--							n.a.						
23.	Eggs (Hens)	local	Doz.	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.69	1.20	1.20	1.28	1.50	1.65	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.80	2.00
<u>Condiments &amp; Spices</u>																	
24.	Salt	white crystal	1 kilo	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
25.	Turmeric	local/Larsi	"	1.75	1.81	1.81	1.91	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.55	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.70	1.70	1.70



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
51	Penicillin In- jection bulb of largest or a lack quantity.	2 lac bottle	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
52	quinine	Mercury per tau.	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Source:- Dist. Statistical Office, Osmanabad.



Table No.12

Districtwise Agricultural Wages at Selected Centres, in Aurangabad Division.

( In Rs.)

Item	Aurangabad		Parbhani		Bhir		Nanded		Osmanabad	
	June, 63	Dec., 63	June, 63	Dec., 63	June, 63	Dec., 63	June, 63	Dec., 63	June, 63	Dec., 63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Skilled Labour</b>										
a) Carpenters	2.83	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.33	3.33	4.00	4.00
b) Blacksmith	3.83	3.83	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.16	3.16	4.00	4.00
c) Mochies	1.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	2.16	2.16	2.50	2.50
<b>Field Labour</b>										
a) Men	1.75	1.55	1.23	1.32	1.45	1.55	1.33	1.33	1.40	1.40
b) Women	0.83	0.95	0.62	0.75	0.85	0.70	0.91	0.91	0.70	0.71
c) Children	0.75	0.75	0.37	0.56	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.62	0.62
<b>Other Agricultural Labour:</b>										
a) Men	1.75	1.55	1.25	1.32	2.58	1.85	1.08	1.08	1.40	1.40
b) Women	0.83	0.95	0.62	0.75	0.69	0.89	0.66	0.62	0.70	0.71
c) Children	0.75	0.75	0.37	0.56	—	0.50	0.37	0.37	0.62	0.62
<b>Herdsmen:</b>										
a) Men										
b) Women										
c) Children										
* They are attached labourers getting fixed remuneration.										

Source: District Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Table No.12A  
 Statement showing Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class in the selected Centres  
 of Aurangabad Division.

Month Year.	Aurangabad							Nanded							
	Base Average Prices from Aug.1943 to July 1944 as 100							Base average prices from Aug.1943 to July '44 as 100							
	Food and light- ing.	Fuel lig- ht- ing.	Clot- hing.	House Rent	Misce- llane- ous.	Intoxi- cants.	Consumer price index.	Food and light- ing.	Fuel lig- ht- ing.	Clot- hing.	House ing.	Misce- llane- ous.	Intoxi- cants.	Consumer price index.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Average 1961:	228	182	162	100	268	-	212	265	226	170	100	243	-	239	
Jan. 63	257	207	173	100	284	-	234	296	214	171	100	250	-	259	
Feb. 63	263	208	180	100	289	-	252	307	202	174	100	252	-	267	
Mar. 63	254	208	180	100	289	-	235	297	224	174	100	252	-	261	
Apr. 63	239	217	180	100	293	-	227	271	230	174	100	250	-	245	
May 63	243	217	180	100	293	-	229	282	228	174	100	259	-	256	
June 63	245	217	180	100	293	-	231	297	228	174	100	260	-	262	
July 63	251	217	180	100	293	-	234	306	228	174	100	260	-	260	
Aug. 63	257	217	180	100	293	-	236	360	228	174	100	255	-	269	
Sept. 63	246	217	180	100	292	-	231	303	244	174	100	244	-	266	
Oct. 63	248	217	180	100	291	-	232	307	253	174	100	241	-	269	
Nov. 63	245	237	189	100	296	-	234	313	273	174	100	241	-	271	
Dec. 63	247	238	189	100	297	-	235	313	276	174	100	242	-	275	
Jan. 64	251	238	189	100	297	-	239	316	256	182	100	244	-	276	

Source:- Quarterly Bulletin of Economics & Statistics for quarter October and December, 1963.

Table No. 13  
Districtwise Vital Statistics - Births & Deaths in Aurangabad Division.

Sr. No.	Name of District.	No. of birth.			No. of deaths			No. of infant deaths.		
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Aurangabad	30,109	28,420	33,378	12,971	11,152	13,791	2,050	2,047	2,410
2	Parbhani	18,535	19,381	21,242	8,403	8,028	9,241	1,168	1,180	1,561
3	Bhir	15,333	12,339	15,350	6,687	5,160	6,379	925	670	679
4	Wanded	15,525	17,551	19,448	7,889	6,277	7,847	948	871	1,067
5	Osmanabad	28,342	30,688	28,912	12,846	11,159	11,484	1,548	1,592	1,775
6	Total Aurangabad Division.	1,07,844	1,08,379	1,18,330	47,906	41,775	48,742	6,639	6,369	7,692

SOURCE:- District Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 1963-64



Table No.14  
Districtwise Deaths due to important cause in Aurangabad Division.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total Aurangabad Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cholera	1961	2	242	220	239	252	855
2		1962	42	1	4	1	85	133
		1963	60	86	87	146	34	413
2	Smallpox	1961	65	7	8	16	12	108
		1962	60	19	10	13	32	134
		1963	112	7	18	44	24	205
3	Plague	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1963	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Fever	1961	3,948	1,973	1,579	2,302	4,790	14,592
		1962	1,927	1,539	1,380	1,471	3,134	9,451
		1963	3,418	1,903	1,362	1,847	2,253	10,783
5	Diarrhoea	1961	275	290	168	282	413	4,426
		1962	264	223	101	172	998	1,758
		1963	350	395	163	190	316	1,414
6	Respiratory diseases.	1961	1,570	533	422	487	1,270	4,282
		1962	1,016	841	551	539	282	3,229
		1963	1,337	730	519	690	904	4,180
7	Other causes.	1961	5,290	5,358	4,292	4,573	6,109	25,622
		1962	8,762	5,403	3,114	4,081	6,623	27,988
		1963	8,514	6,120	4,230	4,930	7,953	31,747
8	Total Deaths	1961	11,153	8,403	6,687	7,899	12,816	46,688
		1962	12,071	8,026	5,160	6,277	11,159	42,693
		1963	13,791	9,241	6,379	7,817	11,484	48,742

Source:- District Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Number of factories average daily number of workers in Aurangabad Division.

Industry Code.	Industrial classification.	Year	Aurangabad		Parbhani		Bhir		Nanded		Osmanabad		Total Aurangabad Division.	
			No. of factories	Average daily employment.	No. of factories	Average daily employment.	No. of factories	Average daily employment.	No. of factories	Average daily employment.	No. of factories	Average daily employment.	No. of factories	Average daily employment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cotton Ginning & baling		1961	22	2,330	23	2,923	6	105	18	1,450	2	173	76	6,986
		1962	27	2,305	39	1,323	6	127	19	1,104	3	137	95	5,540
		1963	30	2,310	28	1,731	5	110	20	980	2	107	85	5,233
Ginning & baling other than cotton		1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spinning & Weaving & Finishing of cotton textiles.		1961	1	630	-	-	-	-	1	4,104	-	-	2	4,304
		1962	1	630	-	-	-	-	1	4,113	-	-	2	4,793
		1963	1	630	-	-	-	-	1	3,183	-	-	2	3,343
Spinning Weaving & Finishing (other than cotton-textiles)		1961	9	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	548
		1962	9	433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	533
		1963	9	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	403
Spinning mills coverage of rope, wire industries & manufacture of textiles & textiles groups not covered above		1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc & Dal mills		1961	4	89	3	50	-	-	2	30	-	-	9	159
		1962	4	133	3	50	-	-	2	32	-	-	9	220
		1963	4	103	3	64	-	-	3	50	-	-	10	217
Flour mills		1961	1	27	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	2	43
		1962	1	33	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	2	50
		1963	1	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	49
Sugar factories		1961	2	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	324
		1962	2	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	1	10
		1963	-	-	-	-	-	3	26	-	-	-	-	28
Gur factories		1961	19	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	610
		1962	16	579	1	15	1	12	-	-	-	1	12	595
		1963	15	433	1	49	1	12	-	-	-	15	793	3,251
Manufacture of edible oils (other than by rapeseed oils.)		1961	13	414	16	533	13	343	11	161	15	772	63	3,251
		1962	12	290	15	450	16	424	10	164	15	772	63	3,251
		1963	9	241	12	549	13	325	6	155	13	614	53	1,777

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Table No. 15 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
D. Hydrogenated oil Industry	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Food (other than beverages)	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	1	14
F. Beverages	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. Tobacco manufacture	1961	17	1,099	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	18	1,112
	1962	14	930	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	15	995
	1963	16	1,031	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	17	1,046
H. Saw Mill		-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I. Basic chemicals including fertiliser		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. Vegetables animal oils & factories (other than edible oils)	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K. Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L. Leather and leather products	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M. Manufacture of bricks and tiles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Stone dressing and crushing	1961	3	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	94
	1962	1	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	71
	1963	2	29	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	44
O. Products of petroleum and coal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P. Manufacture of glass, pottery, cement and non metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified	1961	2	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	36
	1962	1	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	71
	1963	1	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	59
23. Basic metal Industries	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd.....

Contd.... Table No.15

		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Metal products (other than machinery and transport equipments)	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (other than electrical machinery)	1961	2	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	43
	1962	3	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	229
	1963	3	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	228
Electrical Machinery apparatus appliances and supplies	1961	1	10	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	21
	1962	1	14	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24
	1963	1	11	1	6	-	-	1	30	-	-	3	47
Repair of motor vehicles	1961	3	142	1	18	2	69	1	53	2	77	9	359
	1962	3	183	1	18	2	66	1	53	2	77	9	397
	1963	4	255	1	30	2	61	1	20	2	56	10	422
Transport equipments	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other industries not elsewhere classified.	1961	5	292	1	28	-	-	4	36	1	10	11	416
	1962	4	110	2	27	-	-	3	64	3	49	12	250
	1963	5	122	1	15	2	20	3	33	4	70	15	310
Total:-	1961	104	6305	51	2673	25	556	42	6015	20	1055	241	16604
	1962	96	6040	53	2403	26	644	40	5539	24	1111	238	15540
	1963	101	6004	47	2400	25	541	37	4527	22	873	235	14362

Source:-Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

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 District Industrial and Mineral production of important items in the Aurangabad Division.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total Aurangabad Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Cotton yarn(Mill made)	K.g.	1961	N.A.	—	—	—	—	N.A.
			1962	N.A.	—	—	—	—	N.A.
			1963	1,78,549	—	—	1,91,83,283.5	—	1,93,61,832.5
2.	Cotton cloth(—do—)	Metre	1961	36,78,951	—	—	4,38,00,448	—	4,74,79,399
			1962	32,50,184	—	—	6,85,34,630	—	7,17,84,814
			1963	27,00,092	—	—	4,25,92,109	—	4,52,92,201
3.	Sugar	M.Tons	1961	1,13,149	—	—	—	—	1,13,149
			1962	1,41,913	—	—	—	—	1,41,913
			1963	1,08,653	—	—	—	—	1,08,653
4.	Soap	M.Tons	1961	N.A.	—	—	—	—	N.A.
			1962	N.A.	—	—	—	—	N.A.
			1963	1,134.4	—	—	—	—	1,134.4
5.	Other important Items:-								
a)	Synthetic dyes	Kg.	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1962	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1963	—	—	—	9,786	—	9,786
b)	Edible oils	Tons	1961	—	—	—	1,786.8	—	1,786.8
			1962	—	—	—	1,496.5	—	1,496.5
			1963	—	—	—	1,280.1	—	1,280.1
c)	Brick earth	M.Tons	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1962	—	800	—	—	—	2,800
			1963	—	—	—	—	—	—
d)	Building stone	M.Tons	1961	—	1,700*	—	—	—	1,700*
			1962	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1963	—	—	2,925.6	—	—	2,925.6
e)	Road metal	M.Tons	1961	—	N.A.	—	—	—	N.A.
			1962	—	—	—	—	—	—
			1963	—	—	768.5	—	—	768.5

\* N.B.:—The Unit is cubic feet

Source:—District Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 1963-64



Table No.17.

Districtwise Units of Electrical Energy Generated, Purchased and consumed in Aurangabad Division  
( In KWH )

S. No.	District	Year	K.W.H. Generated.	K.W.H. Purchased.	Kilo watt hours sold to public					Total Consumption.	
					Domestic consumption.	Commercial light & all Powers	Sm-Industrial Power	Public lighting.	Other purposes.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Aurangabad	1961-62	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		1962-63	41,52,602	--	9,93,593	8,03,721	9,26,051	2,50,904	3,44,505	33,18,774	
		1963-64	65,45,931	--	14,30,366	13,20,527	6,21,361	4,13,797	14,55,444	52,41,495	
2.	Parbhani	1961-62	7,73,790	--	1,77,886	2,27,957	1,34,738	1,46,724	7,214	6,94,519	
		1962-63	11,57,637	--	2,94,112	2,79,557	2,49,778	1,58,735	45,589	10,27,771	
		1963-64	13,31,070	--	2,93,850	3,36,686	2,57,691	2,30,074	32,978	11,51,379	
3.	Ahir	1961-62	4,97,167	--	1,00,130	1,77,864	58,193	34,507	5,376	3,76,070	
		1962-63	6,92,542	--	1,72,799	2,29,771	1,12,814	1,73,139	19,722	5,98,248	
		1963-64	13,56,067	--	2,87,803	3,46,453	2,89,735	1,29,917	18,615	10,72,573	
4.	Nanded	1961-62	14,71,893	4,08,390	3,10,968	4,57,464	4,64,543	99,831	3,41,765	16,74,571	
		1962-63	25,63,380	1,80,520	5,97,783	2,05,877	4,77,945	2,64,040	4,45,494	19,91,139	
		1963-64	36,76,068	--	6,22,120	6,45,292	7,44,249	2,61,022	5,76,054	28,48,737	
5.	Amanabad	1961-62	11,39,455	nil	2,01,762	3,19,840	3,05,039	1,07,883	29,474	9,63,998	
		1962-63	17,86,837	nil	3,29,720	4,06,069	5,00,002	1,59,115	62,442	14,57,348	
		1963-64	31,62,677	N.A.	4,53,338	7,71,049	11,10,539	1,43,952	5,64,821	30,46,699	
6.	Total Aurangabad Division.	1961-62	38,82,305	4,08,390	7,90,746	11,83,125	9,62,513	3,82,945	3,83,829	37,09,158	
		1962-63	103,59,998	1,80,520	23,82,007	19,24,998	22,66,590	9,05,933	9,07,752	83,93,280	
		1963-64	160,71,813	--	30,90,477	34,20,007	30,23,625	11,78,762	26,47,912	1,33,60,883	

Source:- District Statistical Abstract, 1962-63, and 1963-64.

Table No.18

List of towns and villages electrified in Aurangabad District, as on 31-7-1964.

Sr. No.	Name of villages & towns electrified.	Taluka.	Whether village or town as per 1961 Census.	Date of electrification.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Town	N.A.
2.	Karnad	"	Village	26-1-61
3.	Georai	"	"	15-8-62
4.	Badnapur	"	"	31-3-61
5.	Daultabad	"	"	1-5-61
6.	Phulambri	"	"	3-9-62
7.	Goledgaon	"	"	19-4-62
8.	Khumbhapal	"	"	8-10-61
9.	Sawanji	"	"	12-8-63
10.	Pal	"	"	25-1-64
11.	Pimpri	"	"	13-1-63
12.	Chikalhana	"	"	11-6-59
13.	Tigwad	"	"	2-2-64
14.	Bilda	"	"	20-3-63
15.	Paithan	Paithan	Exam town	16-10-60
16.	Bidkin	"	Village	15-10-63
17.	Mandalgaon	"	"	15-10-63
18.	Dhorikirgaon	"	"	29-12-63
19.	Ishwarwadi	"	"	16-11-63
20.	Dhakephal	"	"	24-11-63
21.	Pimpalwadi	"	"	17-12-63
22.	Gangapur	Gangapur	Town	23-12-61
23.	Vaijapur	Vaijapur	"	23-1-61
24.	Shivral	"	Village	31-8-63
25.	Kannad	Kannad	Town	20-4-62
26.	Latnoor	"	Village	28-11-63
27.	Bahirgaon	"	"	13-10-63
28.	Chinehori	"	"	17-12-63
29.	Khultabad	Khultabad	town	25-11-61
30.	Ellora	"	Village	25-1-61
31.	Sillood	Sillood	"	20-4-62
32.	Anwa	"	"	30-6-63

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Ajantha	Sillod	Village	30-6-63
34.	Sewana	"	"	30-6-63
35.	Anwi	"	"	4-3-64
36.	Bhokardan	Bhokardan	Town	11-2-61
37.	<del>Awana</del> Awana	"	Village	25-4-63
38.	Jalna	Jalna	Town	N.A.
39.	Roshangaon	"	Village	31-7-64
40.	Shelgaon	"	"	5-5-63
41.	Shekta	"	"	14-1-64
42.	Ambad.	Ambad	Town	12-4-63

Contd:-



Table No.18 (Contd).

List of towns and villages electrified in Parbhani District as on 31-3-1964.  
District Parbhani.

Sr. No.	Name of the town/ village electrified.	Whether town/ village as per 1961 Census	Taluka	Dt. of electrification.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Parbhani	town	Parbhani	11-5-59
2.	Hingoli	"	Hingoli	4-11-58
3.	Jintur	"	Jintur	21-11-61
4.	Partur	"	Partur	26-6-61
5.	Purna	"	Parbhani	15-6-61
6.	Basmath	"	Basmath	6-6-61
7.	Aundha	Village	Hingoli	17-5-62 ✓
8.	Dongerkheda	"	Kalamnuri	14-1-62
9.	Kuranda	"	Basmath	28-6-62 ✓
10.	Manwath,	Town	Pathri	21-3-62
11.	Shiradshahapur	Village	Basmath	24-6-63
12.	Amba-(Chendi)	"	Basmath	24-6-63
13.	Kalamnuri	Town	Kalamnuri	1-6-63
14.	Gangakhed	"	Gangakhed	15-9-63
15.	Pathri	"	Pathri	17-10-63
16.	Sonpeth	"	Gangakhed	11-11-63
17.	Rorja	Village	Hingoli	7-11-63
18.	Sailu.	Town	Pathri	1-10-59

Table No. 18 (Contd)

List of towns and villages electrified in Bhir District as on 31-3-64.

Sr. No.	Name of taluka.	Name of the town/ village electrified.	Dt. of electrifi- cation.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ambajogai	Purli (Town)	18-9-57	
2.	Bhir	Bhir (Town)	18-9-58	
3.	Patoda	Patoda	1959	* This village has been electrified for street lighting by the Panchayat.
4.	Hanjlegaon	Hanjlegaon (Town)	24-1-61	
5.	Ashti	Ashti ( " )	1-8-61	
6.	Ambajogai	Benapur	9-1-62	
7.	Ambajogai	Ambajogai (Town)	3-2-62	
8.	Georai	Nadalmohi	15-8-62	
9.	Georai	Georai (Town)	15-8-62 ✓	
10.	Bhir	Pali	26-8-62 ✓	
11.	Hanjlegaon	Patrud	27-10-62 ✓	
12.	Bhir	Neknoor	28-1-62	
13.	Kaij	Kaij	19-1-63 ✓	
14.	Georai	Dhondrai	11-3-63 ✓	
15.	Georai	Unapur	11-3-63 ✓	
16.	Bhir	Yellan	31-3-63 ✓	
17.	Hanjlegaon	Gangamasla	26-6-63	
18.	Georai	Talwada	6-7-63	
19.	Ambajogai	Ghatnandur	2-1-64	
20.	Bhir	Porgaon	3-1-64	
21.	Bhir	Limbaganesh	31-1-64	
22.	Bhir	Ghousala	20-2-64	
23.	Bhir	Hanjarsumbha	28-2-64	
24.	Kaij	Takali	29-2-64	
25.	Kaij	Chincholi	31-3-64	

Table No.18 (contd)

List of Towns & Villages electrified in Nanded District

Sr. No.	Name of the village/ town electrified.	Taluka.	Dt. of electrification				
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.	Kinwat	Kinwat	1-2-61				
2.	Tansa	Madgaon	11-2-64				
3.	Madgaon	"	21-4-62				
4x	Nanded	Nanded	1934-35				
5	Ardhanpur	"	10-1-62				
6	Lahan	"	3-2-63				
7	Lingson	"	6-6-62				
8	Barad	"	23-3-62				
9	Mugat	"	8-8-62				
10	Taroda	"	21-7-63				
11	Malegaon	"	17-12-63				
12	Jangarwadi	"	27-12-63				
13	Tuppa	"	31-12-63				
14	Wadi-Buzrug	"	2-1-64				
15	Mukhed	"	17-6-62				
16	M Usri	Bhokar	12-7-61				
17	Bhokar	"	16-6-62				
18	Gortha	"	15-10-62				
19	Kandhar	Mandhar	4-6-62				
20	Loha	"	4-6-62				
21	Kalambar	"	15-5-62				
22	Lath Khurd	"	21-11-63				
23	Chikala	"	31-12-63				
24	Petwadaj	"	31-12-63	*	1	2	3
25	Jakapur	"	25-1-64				
26	Shirshi	"	27-1-64				
27	Pangri	"	6-2-64	34	Mukhed	Mukhed	10-2-64
28	Osmanager	"	6-3-64	35	Deglur	Deglur	21-1-61
29	Biloli	Biloli	1-2-61				
30	Kundalwadi	"	1-2-61				
31	Bharmabad	"	1-2-61				
32	Morkheli	"	19-7-62				
33	Dangson	"	12-2-64				

Source:-  
\*The Ex. Engr. M.S.E.B., Divisional Office,  
Nanded.

\* 1 2 3 4

contd..\*

Table No.18 (Contd)  
List of towns and villages electrified in Osmanabad District, as on 31-3-64

Taluka 1	Name of town or village 2	Town or village 3	Dt. of electrification. 4
Ahmadpur	Ahmedpur	Town	26-3-63 ✓
Bhum	Bhum	"	16-8-61
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	"	23-7-59
Latur	Latur	"	8-2-59
Latur	Murud B.K.	Village	13-9-62 ✓
Udgir	Udgir	Town	2-1-61
Ausa	Ausa	"	15-8-61
"	Killari	Village	28-11-62 ✓
Umerga	Umerga	Town	14-9-61
"	Murum	"	18-2-61
"	Gunjoti	Village	9-12-61
Nilanga	Nilanga	Town	3-6-62 ✓
Paranda	Paranda	"	23-8-63
Osmanabad	Nagarsoga	Village	21-1-64
Tuljapur	Tuljapur	Town	1-1-63 ✓
Latur	Harangul	Village	2-1-64
Kallan	Watoda	"	N.A.
Umerga	Turori	"	23-5-63
"	Mulag	"	14-6-63

Source:- Dist. Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 63-64.

Table No. 19  
Districtwise Employment/Exchange Statistics in Aurangabad Division.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Years	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Aurangabad Total	Total Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Registrations	1961-62	10,619	3,886	3,355	8,354	4,845	31,039
		1962-63	14,352	4,819	3,569	7,363	5,036	35,139
		1963-64	13,448	5,348	3,897	8,576	6,498	37,769
2.	Vacancies notified	1961-62	1,975	1,012	1,057	1,559	1,321	6,931
		1962-63	2,318	1,263	1,896	1,675	977	8,141
		1963-64	2,011	1,510	1,477	1,078	1,856	7,932
3.	Placements	1961-62	1,412	719	675	936	828	4,570
		1962-63	1,957	1,029	932	998	737	5,653
		1963-64	1,554	1,023	1,126	783	1,642	6,130
4.	On Live Register at the end of the year.	61-62	8,419	1,731	1,572	4,949	2,495	19,166
		1962-63	8,925	1,845	1,840	7,429	2,703	22,742
		1963-64	6,598	2,630	2,225	4,758	2,952	19,163

Source: Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, October, December 1964.

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Table No. 20

Districtwise Co-operative Societies in Aurangabad Division

Sr. No.	Type of Societies Item	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhär	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total A. Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I. Agricultural Credit Societies</b>								
i) No. of Societies		1960-61	1,281	1,259	1,193	890	1,222	5,845
		1961-62	1,108	1,262	1,117	896	1,220	5,603
		1962-63	1,338	1,275	1,015	1,256	1,179	6,063
ii) No. of Members		1960-61	76,205	76,755	69,087	47,137	1,23,954	3,93,138
		1961-62	61,945	86,251	72,570	61,753	1,34,458	4,16,977
		1962-63	99,817	97,243	72,610	1,00,331	1,48,067	5,18,068
iii) Share Capital (in Rs)		1960-61	42,44,053	46,60,852	16,05,417	25,82,884	54,64,000	1,85,56,306
		1961-62	53,55,885	55,79,550	19,03,195	57,32,731	73,98,000	2,59,69,361
		1962-63	84,60,003	76,71,729	44,98,583	85,85,203	1,12,67,000	4,04,82,528
iv) Working Capital (")		1960-61	1,37,77,392	2,10,72,077	72,68,993	99,91,246	3,12,23,000	9,33,32,708
		1961-62	1,87,18,653	3,75,32,184	1,38,30,634	3,01,36,857	3,93,65,000	13,95,83,328
		1962-63	4,07,27,093	4,96,11,599	2,22,53,397	4,26,46,779	6,47,34,000	21,99,72,868
v) Loans Advanced (")		1960-61	2,88,72,768	1,91,03,455	74,39,376	82,56,870	2,50,52,000	8,66,93,469
		1961-62	1,41,51,773	3,01,25,335	92,48,665	2,37,00,393	2,64,58,000	10,36,84,166
		1962-63	2,65,75,754	3,17,31,541	1,28,81,858	2,73,23,565	5,12,55,000	14,97,67,718
vi) Reserve & Others funds (in Rs.)		1960-61	6,02,208	6,32,874	4,15,763	39,180	4,52,000	21,42,725
		1961-62	4,29,516	6,02,413	3,76,026	2,89,958	5,28,000	22,25,912
		1962-63	6,12,135	11,20,507	12,97,473	2,61,613	6,64,000	29,52,728
<b>II. Non Agricultural Credit Societies</b>								
No. of Societies		1960-61	52	13	48	18	19	150
		1961-62	26	15	53	17	20	131
		1962-63	24	17	56	21	21	139
ii) No. of Members		1960-61	11,690	1,700	1,873	3,185	4,662	23,318
		1961-62	6,865	2,327	2,529	4,573	4,733	21,027
		1962-63	6,795	2,535	3,056	5,133	4,259	21,788
iii) Share Capital (in Rs)		1960-61	9,22,240	70,020	96,868	2,25,301	1,28,000	14,42,509
		1961-62	3,35,606	75,412	1,21,678	2,74,468	1,38,000	9,46,164
		1962-63	3,95,372	81,969	1,29,244	2,74,290	1,52,000	11,32,875



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
) Working capital (in Rs)	1960-61	2,75,407	91,576	3,05,035	3,80,596	4,22,000	14,74,654	
	1961-62	14,29,013	1,21,387	2,55,639	6,58,173	4,31,000	28,95,212	
	1962-63	18,00,315	1,32,175	1,44,676	7,87,408	4,65,000	22,89,574	
) Loans advanced (in Rs.)	1960-61	1,83,502	60,317	83,314	1,25,625	86,000	5,38,758	
	1961-62	19,44,111	79,697	1,19,689	4,19,181	1,13,000	26,75,678	
	1962-63	40,29,758	72,847	1,43,623	11,89,710	1,70,000	56,05,938	
) Reserve & Other funds (in Rs.)	1960-61	2,39,507	11,982	12,179	43,477	2,05,000	5,12,145	
	1961-62	2,13,366	11,038	12,745	51,392	2,05,000	4,93,541	
	1962-63	2,49,524	22,732	13,152	78,520	2,00,000	5,63,928	

I. Agricultural Non-Credit Societies:

No. of Societies	1960-61	28	16	5	11	51	111
	1961-62	77	18	7	43	63	208
	1962-63	56	27	7	45	73	208
) No. of Members	1960-61	6,024	6,565	2,610	4,251	8,964	28,414
	1961-62	14,707	8,301	2,848	5,655	11,051	42,562
	1962-63	10,820	5,853	2,873	11,397	10,946	41,889
i) Share Capital (In Rs)	1960-61	3,81,109	4,80,952	6,08,224	2,85,432	8,29,000	2584,717
	1961-62	11,88,970	6,00,831	6,34,058	6,19,587	8,44,000	38,87,416
	1962-63	11,68,190	8,16,409	6,34,058	10,26,528	9,72,000	46,17,185
) Working capital (")	1960-61	14,41,274	14,77,436	10,32,511	15,39,640	30,01,000	84,80,855
	1961-62	44,02,943	18,14,469	7,12,354	16,68,525	21,18,000	1,07,16,291
	1962-63	30,30,019	15,21,851	12,81,645	21,49,713	23,61,000	1,03,44,258
) Loans advanced (in Rs.)	1960-61	16,82,163	-	-	-	37,000	17,09,163
	1961-62	8,95,715	1,629	-	8,454	38,000	9,43,798
	1962-63	24,13,190	14,62,081	-	57,949	-	39,33,220
) Reserve & other funds (in Rs.)	1960-61	2,71,631	3,06,155	1,48,030	1,71,221	1,09,000	10,06,037
	1961-62	3,56,675	3,05,362	1,47,676	1,82,443	1,16,000	11,08,156
	1962-63	2,18,471	3,99,535	1,49,952	1,43,760	1,36,000	9,67,718

No. - Agricultural Non-Credit Societies:

No. of Societies	1960-61	213	111	113	55	157	649
	1961-62	29	121	168	191	177	626
	1962-63	253	127	149	202	219	920

Contd.....

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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. of <del>Shareholders</del> Members.	1960-61	7,546	6,934	4,210	4,042	8,056	30,199	
	1961-62	1,514	6,348	4,346	9,047	9,787	30,842	
	1962-63	12,835	7,756	4,640	8,867	10,939	44,537	
i) Share Capital (InRs)	1960-61	3,77,249	2,72,790	1,81,354	3,59,759	2,42,000	14,33,152	
	1961-62	12,453	2,77,295	2,27,648	4,86,722	4,44,000	14,48,118	
	1962-63	3,11,773	3,28,885	4,29,101	5,43,592	4,88,000	26,01,351	
Working capital "	1960-61	27,27,024	13,5,100	5,50,949	16,58,035	10,99,000	73,93,108	
	1961-62	62,336	15,94,772	4,07,835	28,70,610	18,85,000	68,20,853	
	1962-63	39,58,531	14,65,191	8,33,910	39,33,000	24,98,000	1,6,88,632	
Loans advanced "	1960-61	4,32,682	59,721	2,46,839	--	--	7,39,242	
	1961-62	--	40,721	3,28,488	2,03,104	--	5,72,313	
	1962-63	7,835	5,80,417	3,98,695	32,803	--	10,19,750	
Reserve & other funds (in Rs.)	1960-61	4,52,682	4,07,988	4,088	18,321	44,000	9,07,079	
	1961-62	15,928	1,62,323	4,958	71,891	11,000	3,36,100	
	1962-63	7,88,228	1,90,958	9,480	95,464	58,000	11,42,130	

Source:--District Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 1963-64.



Table No. 21  
Co-operative Societies in Aurangabad Division.

Sr No.	Particulars	Years	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total Aurangabad Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	No. of Societies	1960-61	1,574	1,416	1,359	974	1,449	6,772
		1961-62	1,240	1,446	1,285	1,147	1,480	6,598
		1962-63	1,671	1,429	1,197	1,524	1,492	7,313
2.	No. of Members	1960-61	1,01,373	1,03,227	77,780	58,615	1,45,596	4,86,591
		1961-62	84,831	1,13,381	82,293	81,028	1,60,029	5,21,568
		1962-63	1,29,767	1,26,493	83,179	1,25,728	1,74,221	6,39,388
3.	Share Capital (In Rs)	1960-61	59,24,651	65,33,088	24,91,863	34,53,456	66,63,000	2,50,66,058
		1961-62	38,93,914	88,98,992	28,86,579	71,13,508	88,24,000	3,46,16,993
		1962-63	1,03,35,338	1,13,71,394	56,90,996	1,05,29,613	1,28,79,000	5,13,06,341
4.	Reserve & Other funds (in Rs.)	1960-61	15,46,728	10,81,136	5,80,060	2,72,199	8,10,000	42,90,123
		1961-62	11,58,840	16,43,732	5,41,405	5,95,684	8,90,000	48,29,661
		1962-63	13,68,358	17,65,276	14,70,057	10,79,357	10,55,000	72,38,048
5.	Working Capital (in Rs.)	1960-61	2,32,21,097	4,10,62,812	91,57,488	135,69,517	3,57,45,000	12,77,55,914
		1961-62	2,46,13,245	5,27,30,816	152,06,462	348,12,165	4,37,99,000	17,11,61,688
		1962-63	4,95,15,958	6,71,76,886	245,13,628	495,16,930	7,00,58,000	26,07,81,402
6.	Loans Advanced (in Rs)	1960-61	2,91,41,115	3,02,47,382	77,69,529	83,81,495	2,51,65,000	10,07,04,521
		1961-62	1,69,91,599	3,38,46,886	96,96,842	243,31,132	2,66,09,000	11,14,75,459
		1962-63	3,30,26,537	4,58,05,009	134,24,176	286,04,027	5,14,25,000	17,22,84,749

Source:-District Statistical Abstract, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Table No. 22  
No. of Offices of Joint Stock Banks, Other Co-operative Banks and Other Banking Off  
in Arangabad Division.

District	Years	Scheduled Banks	Non-Scheduled Banks	Co-operative Banks	Other Banks	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arangabad	1961-62	8	-	14	-	22
	1962-63	9	-	22	-	31
	1963-64	11	-	22	-	33
Panchani	1961-62	6	-	8	-	14
	1962-63	6	-	11	-	17
	1963-64	7	-	13	-	20
Sair	1961-62	3	-	6	-	9
	1962-63	6	-	10	-	16
	1963-64	6	-	11	-	17
Mandad	1961-62	8	-	8	-	16
	1962-63	8	-	12	-	20
	1963-64	8	-	16	-	24
Gandhad	1961-62	5	-	12	-	17
	1962-63	5	-	13	-	18
	1963-64	5	-	20	-	25
Total Arangabad Division	1961-62	30	-	48	-	78
	1962-63	34	-	68	-	102
	1963-64	37	-	82	-	119

Source:-District Statistical Abstracts 1962-63 and 1963-64

Table No.23

Registered Joint Stock Companies at work in Aurangabad Division as on 31-3-1962, 63 and 64.

Name of District.	Year as on 31-3-	Companies limited by shares.		Companies limited by guarantee & Associations not for Profit.		Total.
		Public	Private	Public	Private	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aurangabad	1962	5	8	1	-	14
	1963	5	8	1	-	14
	1964	5	7	1	-	13
Parbhani	1962	-	1	-	-	1
	1963	-	1	-	-	1
	1964	-	1	-	-	1
Bhir	1962	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-	-	-
Hadded	1962	1	1	1	-	3
	1963	1	1	1	-	3
	1964	1	1	1	-	3
Osmanabad	1962	3	1	1	-	5
	1963	3	1	1	-	5
	1964	3	1	1	-	5
Total Aurangabad Division	1962	9	11	3	-	23
	1963	9	11	3	-	23
	1964	9	10	3	-	22

Source:- Research & Statistics Division, Department of Company Law Administration, Government of India.

Table No. 24  
Districtwise Life Insurance Statistics in Aurangabad Division.

Sr.No.	Particulars	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir Mandad	Osranghad	Total Aurangabad Division.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Number Insurance Policies issued	61-62	2,011	1,304	1,196	N.A.	2,228	N.A.
		62-63	2,052	1,963	1,249	1,650	2,640	9,554
		63-64	2,649	2,072	1,234	2,160	2,525	10,640
2.	Amount insured (In Rs.)	61-62	72,54,000	43,83,250	57,44,500		82,92,000	
		62-63	95,32,000	60,65,500	70,74,750	52,91,500	1,00,65,000	3,80,28,7
		63-64	115,01,500	68,59,250	47,82,250	81,61,500	1,17,50,000	4,30,54,5

Source:-District Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Table No. 25  
Districtwise Small Saving Statistics in Aurangabad Division, In Rs.

No. Particulars	Years	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osranshad	Total A'bad Divn.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gross Collection	1961-62	55,01,817	57,94,667	45,92,323	48,35,426	84,12,992	2,61,37,225
	1962-63	75,68,908	69,31,493	45,63,354	53,80,742	73,49,356	3,17,93,853
	1963-64	86,60,441	49,33,248	34,64,631	31,68,514	64,81,467	2,77,08,301
Withdrawal	1961-62	34,77,031	41,17,943	45,64,022	43,81,961	35,57,411	2,00,98,368
	1962-63	55,13,830	58,23,732	43,25,695	57,21,245	44,84,994	2,58,79,496
	1963-64	70,82,480	60,14,509	44,78,879	39,65,503	64,56,428	2,79,97,699
Net Collection	1961-62	20,24,816	16,76,724	(+)28,301	(+)4,53,465	18,55,581	60,38,887
	1962-63	20,45,078	11,07,761	(+)237,659	(-)3,40,503	28,64,362	59,14,357
	1963-64	15,77,961	-10,81,261	-10,14,148	-7,96,989	10,25,039	28,93,98

Source:-District Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Table No. 26  
Receipts of the Excise Revenue, Sales Tax and Entertainment Tax in Aurangabad Division.  
(in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Years	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total Aurangabad Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Receipts of Excise Revenue.	1961-62	78,143.00	7,703.84	5,114.49	21,221.39	9,691.72	1,21,874.44
		1962-63	1,23,826.00	94,290.40	39,028.39	78,253.42	28,700.53	3,64,098.48
		1963-64	65,466.00	1,42,888.39	46,860.62	91,802.38	63,685.66	4,10,703.05
2.	Receipts of Sales Tax.	1961-62	13,17,287.00	5,24,158.98	4,77,489.23	13,56,404.31	10,34,632.02	47,09,971.54
		1962-63	15,53,200.00	4,28,706.00	6,44,059.89	12,87,237.72	8,85,296.65	47,98,500.26
		1963-64	15,42,866.00	5,14,871.26	4,41,571.11	15,65,459.94	8,25,957.31	48,90,725.62
3.	Receipts of Entertainment Tax.	1961-62	2,54,238.00	1,40,623.08	58,768.51	2,05,731.26	1,52,699.53	8,12,060.38
		1962-63	3,67,631.00	1,89,294.00	83,258.61	2,68,207.72	2,04,260.51	11,12,651.84
		1963-64	5,34,537.00	1,77,802.73	1,00,201.67	6,35,705.98	2,29,363.34	16,77,610.72

Source:- District Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Table No.27  
Land Revenue Collection in Aurangabad Division.

(in Rs.)

Particulars	Years	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total Aurangabad Division
Demand	1961-62	37,39,427	30,11,454	23,34,902.37	25,48,529.00	32,12,937	1,47,47,239.37
	1962-63	31,68,005	29,80,862	21,51,962.18	25,45,260.00	32,32,338	1,40,78,442.18
	1963-64	31,63,503	29,82,880	22,37,464.39	23,24,796.00	28,84,005	1,36,30,648.39
Collection	1961-62	35,30,078	30,09,736	22,23,969.31	25,36,805.00	30,94,264	1,13,00,588.31
	1962-63	31,68,005	29,80,862	21,51,173.28	25,36,345.00	32,32,152	1,40,68,587.28
	1963-64	31,63,508	29,82,880	22,71,859.66	23,86,900.00	28,83,573	1,08,05,147.66
Arrears	1961-62	419	1,718	932.86	11,724.00	1,18,673	1,33,466.86
	1962-63	-	-	788.90	8,915.00	186	9,889.90
	1963-64	-	-	1,604.73	36,869.00	432	38,905.73

Source:- District Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

**Table No. 28**  
**Medical Facilities Available in Aurangabad Division**

Sr. No.	Item	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Wanded	Osmanabad	Total Aurangabad Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Number of Hospitals	1961	3	1	2	2	2	10
		1962	3	1	2	2	2	10
		1963	3	1	2	2	2	10
2.	No. of Maternity Homes	1961	13	-	2	6	5	14
		1962	3	-	2	6	4	14
		1963	3	-	2	6	4	15
3.	No. of Dispensaries	1961	16	34	22	24	14	110
		1962	16	43	22	25	32	138
		1963	16	47	22	25	32	142
4.	No. of Rural Health centres & Primary Health Units	1961	8	5	8	34	8	63
		1962	11	13	12	34	8	74
		1963	17	13	12	34	15	91
5.	No. of Doctors	1961	36	39	45	47	23	190
		1962	45	48	45	48	41	227
		1963	45	67	50	48	46	256
6.	No. of Nurses (Including Midwives)	1961	175	9	65	38	13	300
		1962	237	37	79	38	23	404
		1963	263	42	108	38	31	482
7.	<u>No. of Beds Males</u>	1961	*375	* 92	246	167	66	946
		1962	170	* 141	246	167	71	795
		1963	229	* 210	254	213	80	986
	Females	1961	*219	-	153	191	95	439
		1962	219	-	153	196	104	672
		1963	219	-	169	278	123	789
	Children	1961	19	-	5	N.A.	8	32
		1962	19	-	5	N.A.	8	32
		1963	19	-	5	N.A.	10	34

Contd.....



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. <u>Indoor Patients treated:</u>	Males	1961	3,597	1,729	2,946	34,610	2,135	45,017
		1962	10,464	2,227	3,095	36,159	2,142	54,086
		1963	8,053	14,765	3,784	37,537	1,754	65,893
	Femals	1961	4,255	2,047	2,737	30,923	3,371	43,333
		1962	11,152	1,978	2,780	31,443	3,547	50,900
		1963	10,307	13,630	3,597	38,565	3,536	66,635
	Children	1961	1,748	681	617	12,671	1,093	16,815
		1962	4,573	790	1,598	13,574	1,190	21,725
		1963	8,908	5,068	2,045	16,062	955	33,033
9. <u>Out Door Patients treated:</u>	Males	1961	2,18,570	1,37,776	2,01,410	4,17,533	1,72,412	11,47,731
		1962	2,63,939	3,18,136	1,89,780	4,48,011	1,98,922	14,13,788
		1963	1,42,704	3,37,591	2,19,325	3,11,591	1,85,609	11,96,820
	Females	1961	89,346	83,191	1,15,920	2,63,724	1,25,424	6,77,605
		1962	1,54,484	1,92,880	1,22,979	2,90,256	1,42,351	9,02,950
		1963	1,67,100	2,23,657	1,48,021	2,40,926	1,38,115	9,17,819
	Children	1961	81,857	1,59,689	1,84,888	3,82,513	1,73,141	9,82,088
		1962	3,21,815	3,47,605	2,18,804	4,14,761	1,92,780	14,95,765
		1963	1,58,106	3,58,163	2,26,378	3,89,385	1,77,351	13,09,383

\*NB.: -Sexwise break-up is not available

Source: -District Statistical Abstract, 1962-63 and 1963-64

**Table No. 29**  
**Districtwise Number of Institutions, Enrolment and Pupils and Teachers in Aurangabad Division**

Sr. No.	Item	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total A'bad Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I. PRIMARY SCHOOLS:</b>								
<b>i. Institutions</b>								
		1961-62	1,313	1,130	993	1,009	1,259	5,704
		1962-63	1,461	1,251	1,130	1,141	1,274	6,257
		1963-64	1,681	1,336	1,273	1,221	1,465	6,981
<b>ii. Pupils:</b>								
<b>Boys</b>								
		1961-62	80,283	54,761	50,483	52,664	88,277	3,26,468
		1962-63	87,433	56,511	54,897	54,348	95,655	3,48,244
		1963-64	87,384	64,203	61,298	61,743	1,04,846	3,09,474
<b>Girls</b>								
		1961-62	23,587	16,895	14,912	16,813	29,947	1,02,154
		1962-63	25,876	17,780	16,127	17,226	31,267	1,08,176
		1963-64	30,090	22,283	18,757	20,265	36,907	1,28,302
<b>Teachers</b>								
		1961-62	2,724	2,055	1,373	1,928	3,113	11,603
		1962-63	3,000	2,217	1,973	2,006	3,211	12,412
		1963-64	3,524	2,620	2,576	2,596	4,048	15,373
<b>II. Secondary Schools:</b>								
<b>i. Institutions.</b>								
		1961-62	76	43	38	53	76	286
		1962-63	92	55	46	71	85	349
		1963-64	93	64	87	75	95	414
<b>ii. Pupils:</b>								
<b>Boys</b>								
		1961-62	19,352	13,850	9,801	13,231	13,990	75,274
		1962-63	24,215	17,448	11,391	17,334	21,951	92,389
		1963-64	27,310	22,081	14,473	20,167	22,407	1,06,933
<b>Girls</b>								
		1961-62	5,743	2,634	1,374	1,767	4,136	16,174
		1962-63	7,104	3,296	2,067	2,302	5,413	20,267
		1963-64	7,140	4,368	2,561	3,311	5,410	22,823
<b>Teachers</b>								
		1961-62	1,927	674	531	644	874	3,950
		1962-63	1,231	792	570	814	1,091	4,507
		1963-64	1,319	983	602	983	1,249	5,296

Contd.....

Contd...Table No. 29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>III. Special Schools:</b>								
<b>i. Institutions</b>								
	1961-62	7	8	3	9	4	31	
	1962-63	7	8	10	17	5	37	
	1963-64	4	6	10	7	5	34	
<b>ii. Pupils:</b>								
<b>Boys</b>								
	1961-62	156	475	322	1,056	371	2,290	
	1962-63	477	490	717	535	635	3,649	
	1963-64	553	538	613	705	635	3,040	
<b>Girls</b>								
	1961-62	150	74	—	26	nil	256	
	1962-63	42	70	60	209	nil	357	
	1963-64	85	35	78	245	nil	479	
<b>Teachers</b>								
	1961-62	32	29	24	68	26	179	
	1962-63	34	35	49	45	32	176	
	1963-64	26	35	41	48	33	183	
<b>IV. Colleges:</b>								
<b>Colleges</b>								
	1961-62	* 13	2	2	3	5	25	
	1962-63	* 17	2	2	3	6	30	
	1963-64	* 23	2	2	6	6	38	
<b>ii. Pupils:</b>								
<b>Boys</b>								
	1961-62	3,453	293	504	969	696	5,995	
	1962-63	4,435	375	779	1,151	1,034	7,855	
	1963-64	5,521	561	892	1,470	1,278	9,712	
<b>Girls</b>								
	1961-62	150	23	32	73	61	347	
	1962-63	243	24	38	65	91	461	
	1963-64	396	45	53	70	115	679	
<b>Teachers</b>								
	1961-62	225	24	41	43	60	393	
	1962-63	261	26	45	60	79	471	
	1963-64	330	57	56	97	99	639	

Source - District Statistical Officer, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Note: - \*The figures include the university Departments 1961-62)3 Departments  
 1962-63)7 Departments  
 1963-64)8 Departments

/Joshi/

Up-to-date list of Colleges in Aurangabad Division as on 31st March, 1964.

Name of District	Sr.No.	Name of College.
Aurangabad	1	Marathwada University, Aurangabad (Post-Graduate Coaching).
	2	Govt. College of Arts & Science, Aurangabad.
	3	The Milind College of Science, Aurangabad.
	4	Milind College of Arts, Aurangabad.
	5	Govt. College of Education, Aurangabad.
	6	Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad.
	7	M.P.Law College, Aurangabad.
	8	Govt. College of Engineering, Aurangabad.
	9	Dr.Ambedkar College of Commerce, Aurangabad.
	10	The Devgiri Arts & Science College, Aurangabad.
	11	The J.E.S.Arts & S.P.I.Commerce College, Jalna.
<del>Parbhani</del>	12	The Janata Science College, Jalna.
Parbhani	13	Govt. College of Agriculture, Parbhani.
	14	Shri Shivaji College of Arts & Science, Parbhani.
Bhir	15	Balhin College of Arts & Science, Bhir.
	16	Yogeshwari Arts & Science & Commerce College, Ambejogai.
Nanded	17	People's College, Nanded.
	18	Govt. Ayurvedic College, Nanded.
	19	A.V.Education Societies Deglur College, Deglur.
	20	Shri Shivaji Mofat College, Mandhar.
	21	Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded.
	22	Nanded Education Societies Science College, Nanded.
Osmanabad	23	Ram Krishan Mahavidyalay, Osmanabad.
	24	College of Education, Osmanabad.
	25	Maharashtra Udayagiri Mahavidyala, Udgir.
	26	Chattrapati Shivaji College, Umerga.
	27	Dayanand College, Natur.

\* Source:- Dist. Statistical Abstracts 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Table No. 31

## Districtwise Railway Mileage in Aurangabad Division. (Figures in Kilometres)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As on	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total A'bad Division.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Broad gauge	31-3-1963	-	-	40.38	-	69.86	110.24
		31-3-1964	-	-	40.38	-	69.86	110.24
2.	Metre gauge	31-3-1963	159.07	299.10	7.48	233.33	-	688.98
		31-3-1964	159.07	299.10	7.48	223.33	-	688.98
3.	Narrow gauge	31-3-1963	-	-	-	-	57.15	57.15
		31-3-1964	-	-	-	-	57.15	57.15

source:- Time Table, Central Railway.

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Table No.31 (contd)

Districtwise names of Railway Stations in Aurangabad Division as on 31-3-1964

Aurangabad 1	Farbhari 2	Bhir 3	Nanded 4	Osmanabad 5
<u>1. Main Line.</u> <u>Manrad-Purna (M.G.)</u>	<u>1. Main line-</u> <u>Manrad-Purna (M.G.)</u>	<u>1. Branch Line-</u> <u>Parli Vajjnath</u> <u>Vikarabad (B.G.)</u>	<u>1. Main Line-</u> <u>Purna-Kachiguda (M.G.)</u>	<u>1. Branch Line-</u> <u>Parli Vajjnath-Vikarabad (M.G.)</u>
Botegaon	Pardgaon	Ghat Nandur	Limbgaoon	Karepure
Par soda	Par-tur	Pangaon.	Nanded	Janwal
Lasur	Jamanpur	=====	Mugat	Wadwal Nagnath
Potul	Satorn	<u>Parbhani col. No. 2 contd.</u>	Mudkhed J.	Latur Road.
Daultabad	3. Main	<u>4. Branch Line-</u>	Sivangaon	Chakur
Aurangabad	Manwat Road	<u>Purna-Parli (Vajjnath</u>	Karkheli Umari	Her.
Chikalthana		<u>Purna (Jn) (M.G.)</u>	Dharmabad	Lovara road
Tarrad	Pedgaon	Markhel	<u>2. Branch Line-</u>	<u>Brisikhsarga Udgir.</u>
Georai	Parbhani	Pingli	Mudkhed-	Belshakarga.
Badnapur	Pingali	Parbhani	<u>Adilabad (M.G.)</u>	<u>2. Branch Line.</u>
Dinagaon	Mirkhel	Singaspur	Mudkhed (Jn.)	<u>Latur-Kurduwadi (M.G.)</u>
Jalna	Purna (Jn)	Dhondi	Bimbari	Latur
Sarwadi	<u>2. Main Line-</u>	Gangakhed	Bhokar	Haranul
Kodi	<u>Purna to Kachiguda (M.G.)</u>	Waradgaon	Therban	Ausa Road
Banjani	Churawa	Ukhali	Hadgaon road	Neoli
	<u>3. Branch line-</u>	<u>Purli-Vajjnath</u>	Julgaon (Dn.)	Murud.
	<u>Purna-Khandwa (M.G.)</u>		Himayat Nagar	Pulsap.
	Purna Jn.		Sahasrakund	Thir
	Parsul		Dhanora	Dhoki
	Pasath. Nagar		Boath Road	Kalam Road.
	Chandi		Kinwat	
	Sirli		Ambari	
	Balda			
	Nardapur			
	Dhoni			
	Hingoli			
	Navalgchan			
	Malsailu			
	Kanhargaon Nake.			

Note:-(1) B.G. = Broad Gauge (2) M.G. = Metro Gauge (3) N.G. = Narrow Gauge.



Table No. 32

Showing the length of Road according to type of surface in Aurangabad Division (In Kilometre)

District	Year (as on 31 March.)	Cement concrete	Block Topped	Water Bound Mac admi.	Lower types	Total (Col. 5 to 6)	Central Highways	State Highways	Local Authorities	Total (Col. 8 to 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aurangabad	1962	15.66	482.70	230.99	—	729.35	—	617.63	111.99	729.62
	1963	15.66	590.44	431.23	97.20	1134.53	—	617.63	516.73	1134.36
	1964	15.66	605.32	416.75	97.20	1134.98	—	617.63	516.73	1134.36
Bani	1962	—	2.42	518.97	—	521.39	—	441.77	79.62	521.39
	1963	0.20	8.05	602.83	—	611.08	—	481.02	130.06	611.08
	1964	0.20	15.30	627.10	3.20	645.80	—	501.35	144.45	645.80
Dudhgaon	1962	—	87.55	590.74	10.65	688.94	—	408.01	280.93	688.94
	1963	0.18	87.55	630.55	45.03	765.36	—	426.17	339.97	766.14
	1964	0.18	98.81	662.18	98.27	859.37	—	473.85	385.52	859.37
Dudhgaon	1962	—	82.07	312.40	74.73	475.23	—	181.28	294.00	475.23
	1963	—	82.07	358.52	102.49	543.08	—	181.28	361.80	543.08
	1964	—	82.07	387.55	343.89	823.54	—	181.28	642.23	823.54
Dudhgaon	1962	1.21	139.22	824.78	58.52	715.19	79.28	431.20	154.37	715.05
	1963	1.21	210.07	554.24	58.52	824.04	79.28	439.64	256.00	824.02
	1964	1.21	241.00	548.17	49.07	840.05	79.28	490.84	269.49	839.61
Aurangabad Division	1962	16.87	843.96	2183.94	85.38	3130.15	79.28	2129.89	921.21	3130.38
	1963	17.21	978.18	2577.37	305.29	3878.09	79.28	2195.75	1604.56	3879.59
	1964	17.25	1043.10	2651.75	591.56	4303.66	79.28	2264.95	1958.42	4302.65

Source: District Statistical Abstract 1962-63 and 1963-64

Table No. 35

Number of post Offices, Telegraph Offices, and Radio Licenses issued in Aurangabad Division.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Years	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total Aurangabad Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	No. of Post Offices	1961-62	281	241	226	223	360	1,331
		1962-63	292	223	231	229	375	1,350
		1963-64	308	219	252	245	389	1,413
2.	No. of Telegraph Offices	1961-62	9	11	5	7	7	39
		1962-63	9	11	5	7	7	39
		1963-64	11	11	5	9	10	46
3.	No. of Letter Boxes	1961-62	398	291	262	273	471	1,695
		1962-63	422	304	266	280	468	1,740
		1963-64	431	303	323	303	498	1,858
4.	No. of Postmen	1961-62	78	25	18	42	35	198
		1962-63	89	24	19	42	36	210
		1963-64	74	24	22	32	36	188
5.	No. of Telephone Offices	1961-62	4	11	3	4	7	29
		1962-63	4	10	3	4	7	28
		1963-64	4	11	5	4	11	35
6.	No. of Telephones	1961-62	470	245	107	261	186	1,269
		1962-63	564	259	114	252	213	1,402
		1963-64	644	272	157	256	293	1,622
7.	No. of Radio Licenses issued	1961-62	EN.A.	2,789	1,783	456	2,962	7,990
		1962-63	5,616	2,711	2,266	625	3,092	14,310
		1963-64	10,233	4,946	3,169	648	4,980	23,976

Sources:-District Statistical Abstract 1962-63 and 1963-64

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Table No.34

Number of Motor Vehicles in operation in Aurangabad Division.

Sr.No.	Items	Years		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Motor Vehicles	262	355	513
2.	Motor cars	735	986	1,165
3.	Taxi cabs	71	58	85
4.	Auto Rickshaws	12	16	20
5.	State Carriages			
	i) Diesel engines	2	3	5
	ii) Petrol engines	134	105	89
6.	Lorries / Carriers			
	i) Private			
	a) Diesel engines	288	697	585
	b) Petrol engines	438	239	360
	ii) Public Carriers:			
	a) Diesel engines	330	398	390
	b) Petrol engines	228	280	239
7.	Ambulances	7	7	7
8.	School buses	-	-	-
9.	Private Service Vehicles	-	1	21
10.	Trailors	73	55	103
11.	Tractors	54	61	112
12.	Others	-	2	3
Grand Total:-		2,598	3,263	3,697

Source:-Regional Transport Authority, Aurangabad.

Note:- Districtwise break-up is not available.

Table No. 25

Statistical relating to the National Road Transport in Aurangabad Division.

Sr.No.	Items	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of <del>Extra</del> Routes	178	209	222	
2.	Route mileage	9,417.0	11,081.3	11,937.7	1.No. of routes as on 31-3-1961 was 150
3.	Average route distance (in miles)	52.9	53.0	53.8	2.Route mileage as on 31-3-1961 was 7,718
4.	Average service mileage per day	38,051.00	39,708.0	45,210.0	
5.	No. of vehicles on road per day	237	251	271	Districtwise data is not available.
6.	Average daily earning (in Rs.)	59,498.00	62,082.00	82,468.00	
7.	Average earning per vehicle per day (in Rs.)	257.62	182.31	218.90	
8.	No. of passengers travelled per day	59,345	55,565	67,896	

Source:-Divisional Controller M.S. R.T. C., Aurangabad.

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**Table No. 36**

**Police force and crime Statistics in Aurangabad Division.**

District	Year	No. of Superintendents.	No. of Assitt. Superintendents.	No. of Dy. Superintendents.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Dy. & Sub-Inspectors.	No. Asstt. Sub. Insp-ectors.	No. of Head Constables.	No. of constables.	No. of Cognizable Crimes reported.	No. of non-Cognizable crimes reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aurangabad	1961	1	1	1	4	—	57	296	1,273	3,273	N.A.
	1962	1	1	1	4	—	57	296	1,273	3,320	N.A.
	1963	1	1	1	4	—	58	305	1,295	3,611	N.A.
Parbhani	1961	1	—	2	4	39	—	218	862	1,837	1,621
	1962	1	—	2	3	44	—	224	862	2,132	2,522
	1963	1	—	2	3	45	—	222	862	2,026	2,763
Bhir	1961	1	—	2	3	38	—	190	729	1,484	3,097
	1962	1	—	2	3	38	—	190	729	1,863	3,821
	1963	1	—	2	3	38	—	190	729	1,977	5,895
Nanded	1961	1	—	2	4	46	—	227	919	1,145	1,367
	1962	1	—	2	4	46	—	227	919	1,465	1,721
	1963	1	—	2	4	46	—	229	925	1,674	2,397
Osmanabad	1961	1	—	3	4	—	—	278	1,018	2,128	359
	1962	1	—	3	4	—	—	278	1,018	2,824	333
	1963	1	—	2	4	—	—	278	1,018	2,919	353
Total Aurangabad Division.	1961	5	1	10	19	123	57	1,209	4,801	9,867	6,444
	1962	5	1	10	18	128	57	1,215	4,801	11,604	8,397
	1963	5	2	9	18	129	58	1,224	4,829	12,207	11,408

Source:-Dist. Statistical Abstract 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Table No. 37

Statistics regarding Local Bodies in Aurangabad Division.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Total Aurangabad Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>1. Village Panchayats</b>								
	Number	1961-62	976	1,018	705	1,048	980	4,727
		1962-63	977	1,018	705	1,049	980	4,729
		1963-64	977	1,018	705	1,049	980	4,729
	Total Income (in Rs.)	1961-62	19,49,800	16,01,368	11,98,936.85	14,26,199	19,56,477.00	81,31,980.85
		1962-63	30,38,087	20,05,265	14,42,316.80	16,30,658	4,30,889.00	85,47,215.80
		1963-64	27,91,023	31,14,613	21,40,990.96	41,48,983	54,90,899.00	1,76,86,508.96
	Total expenditure (in Rs.)	1961-62	18,00,000	8,77,844	9,25,369.18	10,76,686	14,43,994.00	61,23,893.18
		1962-63	22,75,758	11,72,527	12,23,536.60	11,42,170	15,45,602.00	73,64,588.60
		1963-64	37,76,403	19,89,505	15,77,068.71	23,70,646	17,53,739.00	1,14,67,366.71
<b>2. Municipalities:</b>								
	Number	1961-62	10	12	7	11	13	53
		1962-63	9	12	7	11	13	52
		1963-64	9	12	7	11	13	52
	Total Income (in Rs.)	1961-62	23,22,714	26,49,013	7,41,596.00	11,46,503	11,24,942.00	69,84,768
		1962-63	25,50,023	16,10,489	10,79,254.75	16,27,034	13,02,346.00	81,69,146.75
		1963-64	36,86,556	32,17,246	14,08,187.68	24,27,320	20,90,956.00	1,28,30,265.68
	Total expenditure (-do-)	1961-62	20,44,963	15,73,709	9,62,573.00	12,91,566	11,38,599.00	70,11,413.00
		1962-63	19,90,474	16,01,354	8,31,505.32	15,16,233	13,61,668.00	73,01,234.32
		1963-64	35,50,563	24,73,743	11,30,877.73	21,81,588	19,89,810.00	1,13,26,586.73
<b>3. District Local Boards:</b>								
	Number	1961-62	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Zilla Parishad (No.)	1962-63	1	1	1	1	1	5
		1963-64	1	1	1	1	1	5
	DLB Total Income (in Rs.)	1961-62	2,08,163	11,33,807	10,14,573.00	11,62,546	6,17,565.00	4,13,4654
	E.P. do do do do	1962-63	1,85,67,966	1,09,66,312	1,38,71,024.00	11724273	7,47,856.00	5,58,77,431
		1963-64	1,93,89,154	1,66,72,763	2,46,09,532.00	15176618	32,93,408.00	7,93,51,775
	DLB Total expenditure (do)	1961-62	1,34,013.59	13,98,994	10,33,572.00	10,65,285	12,90,835.00	49,72,699.50
	E.P. Total Income (in Rs.)	1962-63	1,65,07,587	97,38,761	1,13,41,903.00	96,81,298	5,13,154.00	4,73,82,703
	Expdr.	1963-64	1,76,66,695	1,51,01,439	2,61,53,321.00	155,47785	8,26,149.00	7,52,95,429

Source: Dist. Statistical Abstracts, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

11/22.12.65

Table No. 38

Community Development Programme of Maharashtra State: Coverage  
No. of villages, Area in Square Miles and Population (1961 census) of Block at the end of each year in Aurangabad  
Division.

As on	By CD/NEs/State/ I Blocks and M.D. Projects					P.E.S. Blocks				
	No. of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern.	No. of Villages included	No. of towns included.	Population of villages & towns	Area in Square Miles	No. of Blocks of C.P.A. pattern.	No. of villages & towns.	Population	Area in Square Miles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
31st March, 1962	16	1,537	7	11,98,116	5,279	4½	457	3,34,225	1,175	
31st March, 1963	20½	1,991	9	15,32,341	6,454.9	--	--	--	--	
31st March, 1964	20½	1,994	9	15,32,341	6,454.0	--	--	--	--	
--:Parbhani:--										
31st March, 1962	11	1,106	8	8,41,764	3,711.4	4	369	3,04,270	1,105.5	
31st March, 1963	13	1,320	9	10,05,868	4,334.6	2	208	1,10,166	482.3	
31st March, 1964	15	1,517	10	11,46,034	4,816.9	--	--	--	--	
--:Bhir:--										
31st March, 1962	8½	6713	6	6,93,648	2,930.56	4	332	3,07,818	1,286.4	
31st March, 1963	10½	373	7	8,57,979	3,622.40	2	166	1,43,487	594.5	
31st March, 1964	12½	1,04**	8	10,01,466	4,216.96	--	--	--	--	
--:Nanded:--										
31st March, 1962	10	1,188	10	9,06,262	3,360.6	2	202	1,73,412	629.1	
31st March, 1963	13	1,338	11	10,79,674	3,989.7	nil	Nil	Nil	nil	
31st March, 1964	14	1,388	11	10,79,674	3,989.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
--:Osmanabad:--										
31st March, 1962	12½	1,062	9	1,073.8	4,041.0	5	330	403.9	1469.3	
31st March, 1963	14½	1,103	10	1,213.9	4,485.8	3	228	263.8	1024.5	
31st March, 1964	17½	1,358	13	1,477.7	5,510.3	--	--	--	--	

Source:-District Statistical Abstract, 1962-63 and 1963-64.



**Table No. 39**  
Statement Showing Government expenditure under different Heads of Development in Each district during 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64. in Aurangabad Division:

Head of Development	Aurangabad			Parbhani			Bhir		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern	16	20½	20½	11	13	15	8½	11½	12½
(i) P.E.S. (Central)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) P. E. S. (State)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) State I.	10	10	11	8	8	8	5	5	5
(iv) State II.	6	6	6	4	2	2	4	4	4
(v) State III.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) M.D.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) T.D.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Project Head quarter	4,13,000	6,12,000	6,11,000	3,92,000	5,33,000	5,71,000	3,46,000	5,09,000	4,88,000
Animal Husbandry & Agri. extension	98,000	1,58,000	5,02,000	54,000	2,72,000	4,02,000	79,000	1,42,000	1,77,000
Irrigation & Reclamation	3,92,000	6,71,000	7,65,000	3,87,000	6,85,000	4,14,000	3,83,000	5,05,000	4,39,000
Health & Rural Sanitation	1,61,000	2,31,000	3,30,000	46,000	2,33,000	3,93,000	1,99,000	2,59,000	3,21,000
Education	1,26,000	3,76,000	4,43,000	87,000	2,09,000	2,61,000	1,23,000	1,65,000	2,68,000
Social Education	81,000	65,000	1,01,000	1,08,000	99,000	83,000	72,000	43,000	60,000
Communication	38,000	2,000	33,000	5,000	9,000	43,000	19,000	8,000	17,000
Rural Arts & Crafts & Industries	1,62,000	85,000	1,03,000	94,000	1,31,000	2,19,000	1,43,000	77,000	1,15,000
Housing (including Rural housing)	1,35,000	1,35,000	1,42,000	69,000	2,29,000	1,47,000	83,000	1,33,000	1,19,000
Other (including suspense etc.)	94,000	1,23,000	1,26,000	9,000	26,000	29,000	1,000	29,000	62,000
Total:-	13,98,000	21,97,000	31,73,000	12,53,000	25,46,000	25,32,000	13,58,000	18,40,000	18,00,000
Committed expenditure	3,71,000	2,63,000	4,15,000	2,92,000	2,74,000	3,08,000	2,43,000	1,98,000	2,31,000

Source:-District Statistical Abstract of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir District. 1962-63 and 1963-64.

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-: Table No. 39 Contd.:-

Head of Development	Nanded			Osmanabad		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern:	10	13	14	12½	14½	17½
A.i) P.E.S. (Central)	---	---	---	---	---	---
ii) P.E.S. (State)	---	---	---	---	---	---
iii) State I	5	5	5	10	8	9
iv) State-II	4	4	4	4	4	5
v) Stage III	---	---	---	---	---	---
vi) M.D.P.	---	---	---	---	---	---
vii) T.D.S.	---	1	2	---	---	---
B.1) Project Headquarter	4,64,000	6,47,000	4,91,000	5,83,000	6,25,000	6,65,000
2. Animal Husbandry & Agril. extension	32,000	3,58,000	3,60,000	83,000	1,04,000	3,74,000
3. Irrigation & Reclamation	2,97,000	4,33,000	5,31,000	3,81,000	8,26,000	6,08,000
4. Health and Rural Sanitation	83,000	2,25,000	2,90,000	2,08,000	1,71,000	3,43,000
5. Education	99,000	2,10,000	3,69,000	1,61,000	1,85,000	2,67,000
6. Social Education	70,000	1,90,000	1,45,000	56,000	86,000	1,54,100
7. Communication	27,000	38,000	2,51,000	54,000	55,000	37,000
8. Rural Arts crafts and Industries	66,000	64,000	1,32,000	1,24,000	84,000	1,47,000
9. Housing (including Rural Housing)	1,15,000	1,08,000	2,07,000	1,36,000	1,58,000	1,73,000
10. Total:-	12,70,000	22,99,000	28,12,000	18,20,000	23,41,000	28,20,000
11. Total Committed expenditure	2,11,000	2,26,000	3,69,000	2,22,000	2,40,000	3,28,000
12. Others (including suspense etc.)	8,000	26,000	36,000	34,000	47,000	58,000

Sources :- District Statistical Abstract of Nanded and Osmanabad District 1962-63 and 63-64

Table No. 40

Statement showing progress of Physical Achievements under selected items in each district during 1963-64 in Aurangabad Division.

Sr. No.	Item	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. No. of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern:</b>						
i.	P.E.S. (Central)	20½	15	12½	14	17½
ii.	P.E.S. (State)	—	—	—	—	—
iii.	Stage I	14	103	5	5	9
iv.	Stage II	6	2	4	4	5
v.	Stage III	1	—	—	—	—
vi.	M.D.P.	—	—	—	—	—
vii.	T.D.P.	—	—	—	—	—
1.	Improved seeds (excluding Sugarcane) (B.Mds)	30,193	42,272	5,918	22,763	28,428
2.	Fertiliser distribution (B.Mds)	73,311	25,855	23,751	29,274	46,055
3x	(Including all chemical fertilisers, Oil Cakes, Manure Mixture but excluding green manure seed)					
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied (No.)	105	50	62	137	37
4.	Animal Castrated No.	30,252	10,377	21,653	13,398	16,593
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent Irrigation (Net Acres)	15,731	4,387	5,200	6,785	9,393
6.	Area brought under permanent Irrigation (Acres) Acres	24,476	2,297	1,743	2,303	2,527
7.	Area bunded (Acres)	24,340	11,439	45,403	664	25,750
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed (No.)	103	102	34	69	76
9.	Adults made literate (No.)	45,698	6,389	6,691	6,188	14,267
10.	Libraries and Reading rooms started (No.)	25	29	13	45	49
11.	Youth Clubs started (No.)	133	61	86	44	43
12.	Barbers Unions started (No)	241	163	152	164	—
13.	Mahila Societies started (No.)	102	46	42	64	37
14.	Balwadies & Nurseries started (No.)	8	25	8	9	21
15.	New Kacha Road constructed (furlongs)	97	418	227	494	476
16.	New Pucca Road constructed (furlongs)	72	14	26	190	83
17.	Existing Kacha road improved (furlongs)	4	159	28	113	62
18.	Existing Pucca Road improved (furlongs)	706	15210	13	52	332
19.	School Buildings constructed (No.)	32	40	60	95	29
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed (No.)	N.A.	—	—	—	—
21.	(Main constructed, Sub-centres to be shown separately) Other Dispensaries and Maternity (No.)	N.A.	—	—	—	—
22.	Populace contribution (000 Rs.)	777.2	411.8	350.2	363.2	423.5



Table No. 41

No. of livestock, poultry and Agricultural implements as enumerated at 1961 Census in Aurangabad Division.

Sr. No.	Item	Aurangabad		Farbhani		Fhir		Nanded		Osmanabad		Total Aurangabad Division		
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>I-Cattle</b>														
<b>i) Males over 3 Yrs</b>														
1.	Breeding Bulls	427	93	337	38	149	4	775	15	436	29	2,633	184	2,867
2.	Breeding & work both	37,639	1,813	24,732	733	31,324	72	11,929	211	16,067	327	1,21,691	3,656	1,24,847
3.	Castrated	43,563	5,117	2,67,355	6,957	1,81,365	6,185	1,73,499	7,083	1,96,595	7,208	11,07,377	35,250	11,42,627
4.	Uncastrated	30,350	433	21,053	1,217	43,031	2,816	14,279	387	90,193	1,984	2,04,411	6,392	2,10,802
5.	Bulls & Bull-locks not in use for breeding & work.	7,359	252	6,316	444	6,551	496	3,001	66	4,357	159	30,384	1,447	31,831
6.	Total males over 3 Yrs.	4,19,335	2,468	2,63,033	11319	2,67,419	9,073	2,08,483	7,762	3,07,708	9,737	14,66,546	46,429	15,12,975
<b>ii) Females over 3 years</b>														
<b>(a) Breeding cows.</b>														
1.	in milk (on 15-1-61)	63,337	2,843	84,710	4,383	61,279	2,706	87,317	2,519	91,142	3,591	3,92,335	16,132	4,09,017
2.	Dry.	1,50,314	2,133	85,475	3,031	91,202	1,070	88,625	3,633	92,581	2,375	4,77,697	13,605	4,91,392
3.	Not calved	25,525	791	21,702	1,463	20,731	531	33,374	612	32,354	951	1,34,266	4,263	1,38,529
4.	Total breeding cows.	2,08,726	5,740	2,71,567	8,922	1,73,162	5,107	2,10,316	6,764	2,16,077	7,417	10,04,348	34,000	10,38,343
(b)	Cows over 3 Yrs. used for work only.	4,293	244	5,775	33	2,701	42	2,916	29	150	-	14,351	348	14,699
(c)	Cows over 3 Yrs. not in use for work or breeding purposes.	1,135	104	2,530	10	1,284	33	708	17	331	62	6,065	231	6,296
(d)	Total females over 3 Yrs.	2,08,124	6,033	2,08,492	8,925	1,77,144	5,277	2,13,940	6,810	2,16,564	7,408	10,25,264	34,579	10,59,843
(e)	No. of cows those in milk (in Dec. 60) out of cows in (d)	40,135	991	55,703	2,627	35,097	1,964	62,432	1,851	48,216	2,512	2,21,563	9,935	2,51,498

contd.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Young stock</b>														
Under one year	10,485	1,123	54,334	2,193	43,416	1,555	53600	1382	54087	1996	253922	8252	262174	
1) Males														
2) Females	15,264	1,541	41,784	2,708	39,015	1,246	53939	1518	53626	2067	241928	6183	251011	
3) Total	93949	2,370	2,04918	4,901	82,431	2,901	107539	2900	107713	4063	495750	17435	543185	
1 to 3 Yrs.														
1) Males	55078	1084	60,813	2,627	50,332	2,331	46108	1839	54305	1747	266636	8968	275604	
2) Females	51,183	1,012	61,255	1,924	50,683	2,280	52268	1548	61768	2268	277157	9098	286195	
3) Total	1,06,261	2,096	1,22,068	4,551	1,01,015	4,611	98376	2787	116073	4015	543793	18066	561799	
Total 8 Yrs. under														
1) Males	1,08,568	2,150	1,11,147	4,820	93,748	3,886	99708	2621	108392	3743	520558	17220	537778	
2) Females	38,541	2,562	1,11,039	4,632	89,698	3,626	106207	3066	115394	4335	518985	18221	537206	
3) Total	2,00,210	4,712	2,22,186	9,452	1,83,446	7,512	205915	5687	223786	8078	1039543	35441	1074984	
Total cattle														
1) Males	5,33,431	10,618	2,78,245	16,209	3,61,167	12,959	308191	10383	416100	18480	1987104	63649	2050753	
2) Females	3,05,771	8,050	3,19,531	13,557	2,66,842	8,903	320147	9876	331958	11314	1544249	52800	1597049	
3) Total	8,39,202	18,668	5,97,776	29,766	6,28,009	21,862	628338	20259	748058	29794	3531353	116449	3647802	
<b>Bullfroes</b>														
Used for breeding over 3 Yrs.														
Used for breeding & work both	550	54	463	47	444	28	354	23	252	59	2363	211	2974	
Used for work only (3 to 4)	2978	57	754	59	789	5	381	50	1361	48	5363	219	5582	
Castrated	841	111	659	11	447	18	260	50	1533	56	3740	250	3990	
Uncastrated	2039	77	1267	80	1253	42	935	19	4785	84	10269	292	10561	
Bulls & Bullocks over 3 Yrs. not in used for breeding work.	322	31	295	4	211	2	237	4	344	74	1409	115	1524	
Total males over 3 Yrs.	5020	326	2939	2011	3164	93	2367	146	8275	321	23544	1087	24631	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<u>ii) Females over 3 years</u>															
SELECTED BUFFALOES i.e. BUFFALOES OVER 3 YEARS															
BEST FOR BREEDING FOR MILK PRODUCTION (1 to 4)															
1) In milk (on 15-4-1961)	17039	7119	24527	3290	18214	1547	41784	2736	44829	3686	176288	13378	159766		
2) Dry	23262	1474	23992	2478	19793	1220	21772	1772	32412	1962	121231	8836	130067		
3) Not calved	6364	434	17698	3538	6162	419	9166	403	11700	544	41888	2158	43246		
4) Total	46665	8957	56210	5126	44169	3186	72722	4911	88941	6192	308707	24372	333079		
5) Buffaloes over 3 yrs. used for work only	2076	322	4163	24	2294	34	1907	125	2080	228	12520	743	13263		
6) Buffaloes over 3 yrs. not in use for work or for breeding	94	98	2314	27	687	23	735	105	721	29	5361	282	5463		
7) Total females over 3 years	49545	4387	62687	6177	47150	3243	75364	5141	91742	6449	326588	25397	351985		
8) Of the No. of those in milk (in Dec. 1960)	10131	862	15323	2022	10657	875	22318	1764	23396	2184	8198	8007	89925		
<u>iii) Young Stock under one year</u>															
1) Males	6031	460	11245	825	7848	536	13849	947	20273	1217	60146	3982	64128		
2) Females	10759	957	15303	1658	11978	710	19856	1443	24777	1647	82673	6415	89086		
3) Total	17590	1417	26548	2483	19826	1246	33705	2390	45050	2864	142819	10397	153214		
<u>One to 3 years</u>															
1) Males	5135	281	9028	322	5671	260	8517	377	12335	450	40766	1693	42559		
2) Females	1203	912	16480	902	11150	617	22978	926	25575	1256	91220	4643	95863		
3) Total	17202	1726	25508	1224	16821	877	31495	1303	37910	1706	131986	6336	138422		
<u>Total 3 yrs. and under</u>															
1) Males	11066	744	20273	1147	13519	796	22366	1324	32658	1664	100912	5675	106587		
2) Females	22796	1899	31783	2560	26128	1327	42834	2369	50352	2903	173893	11058	184951		
3) Total	34862	2643	52056	3707	39647	2123	65200	3693	83010	4567	274805	16733	291538		
<u>iv) Total buffaloes</u>															
1) Males	17516	1070	24211	1345	16663	889	24733	1470	40933	1985	121456	6762	131218		
2) Females	72441	6263	94470	8737	73278	4570	118198	7510	142094	9352	500481	36455	536936		
3) Total	89957	7336	118681	10082	89941	5459	142931	8980	183027	11337	621937	43217	668154		

contd...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>III-Total Bovine</b>															
1) Males	541317	11688	402456	17557	377830	13848	332924	11853	457033	15465	2111580	70411	2181971		
2) Females	374112	14976	414001	22294	340120	13473	438343	17336	474052	21166	2044730	89255	2133985		
3) Total	915429	26664	816457	39851	717950	27321	771267	29239	931085	36631	4156290	159666	4315956		
<b>IV-Sheep</b>															
1) Upto one yr.	12417	12	5718	116	13083	386	7261	502	14487	348	52996	1424	54420		
<b>V-Sheep over one year.</b>															
1) Males	9603	69	4901	216	9117	1136	5585	471	12949	164	42155	2073	44233		
2) Females	48752	452	22470	1292	36964	2431	24539	1895	47710	753	160442	6823	187265		
3) Total	58355	521	27371	1510	46081	3567	30124	2366	50659	917	222597	8901	231498		
<b>VI-Goats</b>															
1) Upto one yr.	6655	2001	35385	936	54925	1400	27595	1153	50235	1229	234395	6799	241494		
<b>VII-Goats over one yr.</b>															
1) Males	44220	962	26088	996	35255	759	17444	746	40379	1025	163465	4498	167963		
2) Females	211324	4509	103312	3278	113104	3937	88417	2975	131067	3532	671164	18331	695495		
3) Total	255544	5471	129400	4274	178369	4703	105861	3721	171386	4657	840629	22829	863458		
<b>VIII-Horses &amp; Ponies</b>															
<b>i) Over 3 years.</b>															
1) Males	4098	237	1701	153	2081	294	966	46	1758	224	11404	1004	12408		
2) Females	7116	206	2927	169	2972	31	1376	39	2189	113	15580	668	17248		
3) Total	12014	443	4628	322	5053	325	2342	85	3947	337	27084	1672	29656		
<b>ii) Young stock upto 1 yr.</b>															
1) Males	31	33	509	23	455	22	257	15	391	36	2426	129	2555		
2) Females	92	21	465	21	372	16	314	8	315	34	2438	100	2538		
3) Total	123	54	974	44	827	38	571	23	706	70	4864	229	5093		
<b>iii) 1 to 3 years</b>															
1) Males	324	50	733	32	692	35	454	17	699	32	3402	166	3568		
2) Females	473	24	775	40	698	22	464	7	699	23	3319	116	3435		
3) Total	797	74	1508	72	1390	57	918	24	1398	55	6721	282	7003		
<b>iv) Total 3 Yrs. &amp; under.</b>															
1) Males	1633	39	1242	55	1147	57	711	32	1090	68	5523	295	6123		
2) Females	1715	45	1240	61	1070	38	773	15	994	57	5757	216	5973		
3) Total	3348	84	2482	116	2217	95	1484	47	2084	125	11280	511	12096		
<b>V) Total Horses &amp; ponies</b>															
1) Males	1523	370	2943	208	3228	351	1677	78	2040	292	17232	1299	18531		
2) Females	2321	331	4767	230	3402	99	2151	54	3143	170	22337	804	23231		
3) Total	3844	701	7710	438	6630	450	3828	132	5183	462	39569	2103	41762		



	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>II. Mares:</b>													
Up to 3 years	21	-	26	1	89	6	20	4	42	-	198	11	
Over 3 years	159	5	18	2	20	15	12	6	11	7	220	35	
Total	180	5	44	3	109	21	32	10	53	7	418	46	
<b>III. DONKEYS:</b>													
Males	1199	400	722	263	728	218	3711	375	792	180	7152	1436	
Females	1985	736	1185	404	1239	287	1877	162	1409	248	7695	1837	
Total	3184	1136	1907	667	1967	505	5588	537	2201	428	14847	3273	
<b>IV. Camels</b>													
<b>Over four years (182)</b>													
Males	1	-	16	-	32	12	518	11	234	32	801	55	
Females	15	-	19	-	29	3	133	9	54	2	250	14	
Below four years	7	-	15	-	20	2	54	2	25	-	121	4	
Total	23	-	50	-	81	17	705	22	313	34	1172	73	
Pigs	10243	1491	3782	497	6192	1526	7786	2126	3819	924	31822	6564	
<b>Total Livestock</b>	<b>1341502</b>	<b>38122</b>	<b>1027224</b>	<b>48292</b>	<b>1026027</b>	<b>39899</b>	<b>960052</b>	<b>39808</b>	<b>1240230</b>	<b>45637</b>	<b>5595035</b>	<b>211759</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>V. Poultry Fowls</b>													
Hens	81692	7943	75458	7586	78669	4358	42745	7428	92064	4906	380628	32221	4
Cocks	28549	1864	25375	2325	37925	1527	91546	1780	40381	1917	151776	9413	1
Chickens	85275	5629	82419	9309	109826	5931	72416	15144	128896	5991	478832	42004	5
Total	205516	15436	183252	19220	226420	11816	134707	24352	261341	12814	1011236	83638	10
Deshi	202936	15385	182238	19095	215029	11130	133840	23564	259673	12723	993716	81897	10
Improved	2580	51	1014	125	11361	689	867	788	1668	91	17520	1741	
<b>Ducks</b>													
Ducks	188	766	224	32	203	124	370	81	167	75	1152	1078	
Drakes	197	293	161	22	171	68	126	62	94	16	749	461	
Ducklings	78	183	85	11	71	103	301	18	103	40	638	335	
Total	463	1242	470	65	445	295	797	161	364	131	2539	1874	
Others	18	90	29	18	41	-	405	14	34	16	557	138	
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>206027</b>	<b>16748</b>	<b>183751</b>	<b>19303</b>	<b>226906</b>	<b>12111</b>	<b>135909</b>	<b>24527</b>	<b>261739</b>	<b>12961</b>	<b>1014332</b>	<b>85650</b>	
<b>VI. Agricultural Machinery &amp; implements.</b>													
<b>Ploughs</b>													
Wooden	10415	320	32545	1013	1733	38	80964	2511	20450	461	146107	4343	
Iron	36196	361	19529	913	19405	476	4326	224	20672	741	102428	2915	
Carts	67760	363	55052	2288	28841	837	44263	2042	33027	1596	223953	7726	
<b>Sawm/Grinders:</b>													
Manually	785	25	235	9	-	-	98	3	748	32	1866	71	

1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
b)	Worked by bullocks.	1011	22	415	24	362	16	432	13	380	38	3100	133	3238
4)	Mill Engines with pumps for Irrigation.	3507	73	514	57	770	37	608	28	2614	116	8013	316	8329
5)	Electric Pumps for Irrigation purposes.	150	7	30	-	30	1	28	2	52	5	200	15	305
6)	<u>Tractors</u>													
a)	Government.	7	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	35	2	37
b)	Private.	58	6	22	5	10	2	4	1	9	2	103	16	119
7)	<u>Ghanis</u>													
a)	5 Seers & over.	385	124	67	70	67	61	60	12	322	42	901	309	1210
b)	Less than 5 seers.	173	9	34	68	11	22	95	15	25	-	338	114	452.

Source:-9th Livestock Census-1961