

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



**SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW**  
AND  
**DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**  
OF  
**NAGPUR DISTRICT**

**1958-59**



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

For Office use only

SOCIOECONOMIC REVIEW  
AND  
STATISTICAL ABSTRACT  
OF  
NAGPUR DISTRICT  
1958-59

---

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA  
BOMBAY.

NAGPUR DISTRICTAT A GLANCE

(1958-59)

Statistics

## (Summary statistics)

1. Average rainfall	43.1"
2. Maximum Temperature	112.58°F.
3. Minimum Temperature	42.75°F.
4. Area (Sq.Miles)	3834
5. Forest Area (Sq.Miles)	882.42*
6. Population-	
(i) Males..... 6.32 Lakhs	} 12.35 12.35 12.35
(ii) Females.... 6.03 Lakhs	
(iii) Rural..... 5.78 Lakhs	
(iv) Urban..... 6.57 Lakhs	
7. Density of Population per Sq.Mile.	321
8. Present Population (Estimated)	13.16 lakhs.
9. Number of Villages.	1667
10. No. of Towns.	13
11. Average population per village.	394
12. No. of Houses-	
(i) Rural	137126
(ii) Urban	109662
13. Number of Households-	
(i) Rural	1.46 Lakhs
(ii) Urban	1.16 Lakhs
14. Net Area Sown (Acres)	13.12 Lakhs
15. Total Cropped Area (Acres)	13.33 Lakhs
16. Number of Schools-	
(i) Primary	820
(ii) Secondary	112
(iii) Others	18
17. No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries-	36
(i) No. of beds	1307
(ii) No. of patients.	7.78 lakhs during 1958

(P.T.O.)

\* Forest Department.

II

18. Birth rate(Per(1000)population)	24
19. Death rate ( do )	16.57
20. No.of Post offices.	205
21. No.of Factories	295
22. Cattle Population(Total Livestock)	8.19 Lakhs
(i) Cattle	5.72 Lakhs
(ii) Buffalos	0.58 Lakhs
23. No.of Banks	34
(i)No.of Co-op.Societies.	690
24. No.of Community Blocks-	
(i) Stage I-	5
(ii) Stage II-	3
25. Mileage covered by railways(Miles)	206
26. Mileage covered by roads(Miles)	461

\*  
-----

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT & SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1958-59.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>I DISTRICT AT A GLANCE.</u>	<u>I &amp; II</u>
<u>II PART-I SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1958-59.</u>	
	<u>Page</u>
1. Physical and General Conditions.	1
2. Rivers.	2
3. General Characteristics of Rivers.	2
4. Rainfall.	2
5. Climate.	3
6. Geology.	4
7. Soil.	4
(i) Composition.	
(ii) Classification.	
8. Administrative Set Up.	5
9. Population.	6-15
(i) Growth.	
(ii) Density.	
(iii) Rural & Urban Distribution.	
(iv) Livelihood Pattern.	
(v) Dependency Pattern.	
(vi) Size and Composition of family.	
(vii) Sex Ratio.	
(viii) Literacy.	
10. Backward Classes.	15
11. Agriculture.	15-20
(i) Land Utilisation.	
(ii) Cropping Pattern.	
(iii) The Season and Crop Pattern.	
(iv) Out-put of Principal Crops.	
(v) Irrigation.	
12. Land Holdings.	20-21
13. Livestock.	21-22
14. Forests.	22-23
15. Industries.	23-24
16. Mineral Production & Wealth.	24-25
17. Education.	26-27

18. Medical and Public Health.	28-29
19. Housing.	29
20. Electricity.	30
21. Transport and Communication.	31-32
(i) Roads.	
(ii) Railways.	
(iii) Post and Telegraphs.	
22. Co-operation.	32-33
23. Local Self Government.	33
(i) Panchayats.	
24. Community Development.	34-39
25. Plan Review.	39-46
26. Prices.	47-50
(i) Wholesale Price Index Number.	
(ii) Consumer Price Index for Nagpur.	
(iii) The Harvest Prices.	
(iv) Prices of Important Agricultural Commodities.	

III PART II.

27. Statistical Statements.	51-106.
-----------------------------	---------

\*\*\*\*\*

SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW(1958-59)

PHYSICAL AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Nagpur district lies between 20'35' and 21'44' North Latitude and 73'45' and 79'40' East longitude and is towards the eastern boundary of the New Bombay State. It is bounded on the north by Ohhindwara and Seoni districts of New Madhya Pradesh, on the east by Bhandara district and on the south and west by Chanda and Wardha districts and along a small strip on the northwest by Amravati district. Its area, according to survey of India is 3842 sq.miles.

The district is situated in the Nagpur Plain at the southern base of the Satpura Hills. The greater part of area is an undulating plain, but it is traversed by low Hill ranges. In the north, a strip of the Satpura Hills is included within the district limits. It is somewhat narrow on the west but widens gradually in breadth of twelve miles or more as it extends to the east. Immediately to the south of them spreads the western extremity of the Ambagarh hills on which stand the well-known temple of Ramtek are built up.

On the western border another low range of hills runs down the length of the district and after a break formed by the valley of the Wunna River, continues up to the southeast part of Umrer. A third small range called the Pilkapar Hills, crosses the Katol tahsil from north to south. There are several detached hills notably that of Sitabuldi in Nagpur city. The hills attain to no great altitude, the highest peaks not exceeding 2000 ft., but very greatly in appearance being in places extremely picturesque and clothed with forests, while elsewhere they are covered by loose stones and bush woods or are wholly bare and arid.

On the western border flow Wardha and Vainganga and to the east a few small streams flow direct to the Wain-ganga. Beyond the Pilkapar hills the plain country extends to the eastern border. Its surface is scarcely ever level, but ~~is~~ it is closely cultivated, abounds in Mango groves and fruits of all sorts, and towards the east is studded with small tanks which form quite a good feature in the land scape. The elevation of the plain is from 900 to 1000 ft.

### RIVERS.

The Wardha and Wainganga rivers flow along the part of the western and eastern borders respectively and the drainage of the district is divided between them. The waters of about a third of its area on the west are carried to the Wardha by the Jam, Wunnah and other minor streams. The centre is drained by the Pench and Kanhan which flowing south through the Satpura hills, unite just above Kamptee where they are also joined by the Kolar, from here the Kanhan carries their united waters along the northern boundary of the Umrer tahsil to join the Wainganga on the Bhandara border. Other rivers are the Bor, Jam, Nag, Sur and the Nand. The lengths of the important rivers are as follows.

Kanhan-4 65 miles in the Nagpur district.

Kohah - 45 miles.

Kohah - 37 miles in the Nagpur district.

Wunnah-33 miles.

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RIVERS.

Most of the large rivers, when they flow through plain country are characterised by high banks and rapid streams when in flood, but in the hot weather they are mere rivulets, with here and there deep pools where the bed of is rocky and hallow. The tributaries- the numerous shallow streams with fringe of vegetation exercise more patently beneficial effect on the surrounding lands. Such streams, are however, only to be found in the most level plains or in deep valleys among the hills. But in other undulating tracts these are deep water courses absolutely dry during half of the year with bare banks devoid of vegetations. These become small torrents after each heavy rainfall, and the fields in their neighbourhood are scoured out of all recognition, despoiled of their soils and speedily rendered unfit for cultivation.

### RAINFALL.

The district gets its rains from southwest mansoons originating from the Arabian seas. The average rainfall is about 40" ranging from 30" to 45" in various parts. It is usually lightest in the west and increases gradually to



the eastern parts. Rantek and Umrer tahsils receive maximum rains i.e. ranging from 40 to 45 inches perhaps due to the hills and the forest tracts in these areas. The rainfall in other parts is less ranging between 30 to 40 inches. The rainy season usually starts in early June and lasts upto October. Occasional showers even in other seasons i.e. winter and summer, are also not uncommon. The showers in Jan. March are at times accompanied with hail storms as well. In hot seasons the light showers are some times followed by dust storms of considerable severity.

#### CLIMATE.

Nagpur is one of the hottest place in India and during April and May the heat is excessive, but the hot weather, owing to the great dryness of atmosphere is not unpleasant. The manson months are also not so sultry as is the case in most plain district of the country and average temperature in shade is about 80 F. Though the cold weather is as a rule of short duration, the climate during the period about Nov. to the end of Feb. is extremely pleasant. The latter part of the cold weather is the most healthy season, while the end of the rainy season is the most unhealthy. Both in cold and hot weather, the skies seldomly remain cloudless for very long together and during cloudy days the temperature rises and the weather becomes close. The yearly maximum and minimum temperature of the district is 117°F. and 41°F. respectively.

#### INFLUENCE ON HARVEST.

The most critical period of the year is the quarter from Sept. to Nov. The climatic conditions of the period make or mark the autumn harvest and exert a great influence on the success of the spring crops. A considerable rainfall is essential in Sept. with breaks of clear weather, the rainfall of the last week of Sept. being especially beneficial. The cold weather rains as a rule are advantage on to the spring crops of the district but they must be light and well distributed.

## GEOLOGY

The neighbourhood of Nagpur ~~is~~ is one of the classical geological areas of India. Roughly speaking the district can be divided in to two main areas, namely the country to the west of Nagpur which is occupied by the Deccan trap formation and country to the east of Nagpur occupied by the metamorphic<sup>ous</sup> and crystalline <sup>series</sup>. The geological formations observed in the district, are as follows. (1)Recent (2)Deccan trap and Inter trappeans (3)Laneta and (4) Gondwana.

## SOILS.

(1)Composition:- As the district lies towards the eastern boundry of the Deccan trap area the soils of the district are either true black cotton soil or else formed from a basis of cotton soil modified from intermixture with soils derived from the gneissic formation which surrounds it. This black cotton soil or regar determines to a large extent the nature of the agriculture of the district. The process of regar formation is a superficial one as can well be seen in the undulating country of the district. Chemisally, black cotton soil does not show any striking difference from other Indian soils. Physically, regar is essentially a clay soil and as such is very sticky when wet, retentive of moisture and easily loses its tilth if cultivated at wrong time.

## CLASSES OF SOIL.

- (1) The best deep black soil known as Kali, occurs only in small areas, covering altogether less than two percent of the cultivated<sup>73</sup> area. It is found round about Kalmeshwar and Saoner in the Wardha valley and in Nagpur and Kamptee plain.
- (2) The principal soil of the district is that known as Morand accounting for about 2/3 of the cultivated area. It is of comparatively slight depth, dark to light brown in colour, of light texture and easily culturable, and containing greater or lesser quantity of limestone pebbles. This soil is eminently suited to cotton and Juar and makes excellent rice land when embanked, requiring but little irrigation if the rainfall is normal and producing a second crop.

(3) About 27% of the area in the district is classed as Khardi. This term is applied for shallow soil mixed with sand and having grey colour. It also applied to the sandy soil formed from crystalline rock which constitute the regular rice land.

(4) In the northern part of Rantek Tahsil and especially in the valley of the Kun river, the Morand soil is of ~~khaxrad~~ very light colour.

(5) The only remaining soil of any extent is the red gravel covered with boulders, found on the summit and slopes of trap hills. This is known as bardi and covers about 5½ p.c. of the cultivated area occurring principally in the Katol Tahsil.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP.

The Nagpur district which was a part of former Madhya Pradesh is today one of the eight districts of the Vidarbha Division. For purposes of revenue administration it is divided into five sub-divisions and tahsils as shown below-

(Table-I,)

<u>Name of the Tahsil.</u>	<u>Area in sq. miles.</u>	<u>No. of Towns &amp; Villages.</u>		<u>Population.</u>
Nagpur.	811	3	367	6,46,090
Rantek.	897	1	376	1,46,958
Unrer.	969	1	422	1,50,271
Katol.	614	3	291	1,40,315
Saoner.	543	5	211	1,34,922
Total	3,034*	13	1667	12,34,556

Note: The sub-divisions coincide with the Tahsils.

\* The area according to village papers differs slightly with the figures given by Surveyor General of India.

POPULATION.

GROWTH.

The population of the district according to the 1951 census is 12,34,556 i.e. 2.5 per cent of the total population of the ~~present~~ present Bombay State. This shows an increase of 16.5 per cent over the 1941 census figures, which in turn was higher by 12.8 per cent than the 1931 census figure. The population increase in the urban areas is more marked than in the rural areas during the decade 1941-51. While the urban population increased by 38.1 per cent during this period, the rural population increased by a mere 2.4 per cent. The corresponding figures for the decade 1931-41 are 29.4 and 4.1 per cent respectively.

DENSITY.

The district has an area of 3342 sq.miles i.e. 2.0 per cent of the area of the present Bombay State, while its percentage share of population is higher (2.5 per cent) with the result that the general density of population of the district (321) is higher than that of the state (253). The density is still higher than that of Vidarbha as a whole (206).

The urban density of population of the district in 1951 was 12,800 which compares favourably with corresponding figures of some of the districts of present Bombay State as for instance Greater Bombay (31,269), Ahmedabad (6,389), Surat (8,542). The rural density of the district is 173 which is just the average for the Vidarbha districts.

RURAL/URBAN DISTRIBUTION.

The district is highly urbanised in that 47% i.e. slightly less than half of the population lives in urban areas. The corresponding percentage in respect of the New Bombay State and the Indian Union are 27.9 and 17.4 respectively. This high urbanisation is due to the fact that District Head-quarter i.e. Nagpur city was capital of the former Madhya Pradesh state and is a big centre of commercial, industrial and educational importance. The city's population alone accounts for nearly 77 per cent of the total urban population of the district.

The rural population (6,56,906) ~~xxxx~~ which formed 53 per cent of the total population of the district and 1.39 per cent of the rural population of the state was scattered in 1667 villages. In terms of population the average village

of the district was much smaller (394 persons per village) than the state as a whole (637). (Table II)

Frequency Distribution of villages.	No.	Percentage of total rural population.
Villages with less than 500 population.	1306	42.0
Villages with population between 500 to 1000	259	26.9
Villages with population between 1000 to 2000	69	14.4
Villages with population of 2000 and above.	33	16.7
Total	1667	100.00

It will be seen that 42% of rural population lived in small villages (with less than 500 population) another 42% in medium sized villages (500 to 2000) and about 16% in large villages with population of 2000 and above.

Towns with a population of 5,000 or above were treated as urban in the 1951 census. This limit was not, however, rigidly adhered to and in the district there were 2 towns which were treated as urban though the population was below 5,000.

There was only one city in the district with a population of more than 1,00,000. Its population comprised 77.8% of the urban population of the district. There were no towns with population between 50,000 and 1,00,000. There was only one town, Kamptee with 5.4% of the urban population that has a population between 10000 & 20000. There were 7 towns viz. Saoner, Narkhed, Ramtek, Mouda, Khapa, Mohpa & Kalmeshwar with 9.9 percent of the urban population which has a population between 5000 & 10000. There were 2 towns viz. Kamptee Cent and Kolod with 1.4 percent of the urban population that have population below 5000. The figures are given below in the form of a table:-

(Table III)

Towns with population.No.of towns.Population as percentage to the total of urban population.

Above 1,00,000	1	77.8
50,000 to 1,00,000	Nil	Nil
20,000 to 50,000	1	5.4
10,000 to 20,000	2	5.5
5000 to 10000	7	9.9
less than 5000	2	1.4
Total	13	100.00

The urban population (5,77,650) which formed 47 per- centage of the total population of the district and 4.2 percent of the urban population of the Bombay State was distributed in 13 towns. On an average the population per town in the district was much higher than in the state, the figure being 44,434 and 21,939 respectively.

#### LIVELIHOOD PATTERN.

At the past censuses carried out in this country, the population was classified on the basis of caste and community. In the 1951 census which was the first after Independence, this method of classification was discarded and the basis of classification was livelihood i.e. occupation followed by the family for earning its bread. Livelihood was mainly divided into two classes, agricultural and non-agricultural. A preponderance of the latter class of livelihood in any particular area would naturally be taken to mean that the area is urbanised. In Nagpur district, the percentage of population deriving livelihood from non-agricultural sources was 57 as against the urban population percentage of 47. In Bombay State and the Indian Union the percentage of population belonging to non-agricultural classes is comparatively smaller viz. 37.5 and 30.3 respectively.

The table below gives the percentage of population in Nagpur district belonging to each of the eight main livelihood classes:-

(Table IV) (Table V)

Livelihood pattern in Nagpur district (1951 census)

	General population.	Rural % to total rural	Urban % to total urban.
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly <del>owned</del> owned & their dependents.	24.2	41.4	4.7
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	2.6	4.5	.5
3. Cultivating labourers & their dependents.	14.5	25.2	2.5
4. Non-cultivating owners of land agricultural rent receivers & their dependents.	1.6	2.4	.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
5. Production other than cultivation.	25.1	13.9	37.6
6. Commerce.	10.2	3.9	17.2
7. Transport.	4.4	1.6	7.7
8. Other services and Miscellaneous sources.	17.4	7.1	29.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>91.7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The Agricultural Classes:

Out of the total population, 43 percent belonged to the agricultural classes in the sense that they were either self-supporting persons, who derived their principal means of livelihood from agriculture or were dependents earning or non-earning of such persons.

Of the four livelihood categories under agriculture, owner-cultivators (and their dependents) formed the largest single class their percentage being 56.4. In the total population of the district the percentage of such people comes to 24.2. For the old Bombay State the corresponding percentages were about 68 to 40. This may be attributed

to the prevalence of 'Malguzari system' in the district.

The next largest agricultural class was that of cultivating labourers and their dependent, constituting 33.8 of the total agricultural population. Next came the cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents (i.e. the tenant cultivators) the percentage being 6.1. The landless i.e. non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers formed 3.7 percent of the total agricultural population in the district.

The Non-agricultural classes.

Approximately three-fifths (57%) of the total population of the district belonged to the non-agricultural class. Obviously, the population living in the urban areas showed a higher population of persons deriving the means of livelihood from non-agricultural pursuits (91.7%). There was a small percentage of agriculturist in towns (8.3) and a considerable percentage (26.5) of non-agriculturists in the country side.

44.0 per cent of the total non-agricultural population was engaged in production other than that of cultivation, 18.0 per cent in commerce, 7.5 in transport and 30.5 per cent in the other services.

The table below shows the analysis of the non-agricultural population by the categories such as employers, employees and independent workers. (Table V)

Self supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes in Nagpur district.

	Percentage who were returned as		
	Employers	Employees	Independent workers.
	1	2	3
General population.	3.0	54.2	42.8
Rural population.	0.9	45.9	53.2
Urban population.	11.1	57.4	31.9

The table shows that independent workers in the rural areas preponderated as compared to urban areas (vide col.3) while employees preponderated in urban areas compared to the rural areas (vide col.2).



DEPENDENCY PATTERN.

The main difference in the dependency pattern of the agricultural as compared to the non-agricultural classes lay in the fact that the agricultural classes had a higher proportion of earning dependents 29.0 per cent as against 11.4 per cent among the non-agricultural classes. The main reason for this is that women and children participate in cultivation to an extent not possible in most of the non-agricultural pursuits.

In the table below the dependency pattern of each of the eight livelihood classes is exhibited:-

Dependency pattern in Nagpur district: (Table VI)

	Self supporting persons %	Non-earning dependents %	Earning dependents %
1.Owner cultivators.	24.5	59.0	26.5
2.Tenant cultivators.	25.5	40.4	<del>34.1</del>
3.Cultivating labourers.	35.2	31.5	33.3
4.Non-cultivating land lords and rent receivers.	32.3	46.7	21.0
<hr/>			
Total agricultural classes.	28.5	42.5	29.0
5.Production other than cultivation.	29.1	55.8	15.1
6.Commerce.	27.1	65.4	7.5
7.Transport.	26.9	66.6	6.5
8.Other services.	29.8	60.9	9.3
<hr/>			
Total non-agricultural classes.	28.7	59.9	11.4

Self supporting persons:

28.5 percent of the persons in the agricultural classes and 28.7 percent among the non-agricultural classes were returned as self supporting. The percentage of males returned as self supporting among the agricultural classes was 50.4 and among the non-agricultural classes 49.7 while corresponding figures in respect of females were 6.3 and 6.0 percent respectively. The highest percentage of self supporting persons (35.2) was returned from cultivating labourers. The percentage of

self supporting men and women in this class was 58.0 & 10.8 respectively, signifying that agricultural labour was a full time occupation for a greater number of women in families of agricultural labourer.

Non-earning dependents.

42.5 percent of the agricultural population and 59.9 percent of the non-agricultural population was returned as non-earning dependent. The greater load of ~~non~~ <sup>non</sup> earning dependency on the non-agricultural classes was mainly because opportunities for women to assist in a family occupation when the occupation was cultivation were considerable, while many of the non-agricultural occupations were primarily men's jobs. This is evident from the fact that in Nagpur district 47.6 percent of the women in the agricultural classes were returned as non-earning dependents ~~which~~ while the corresponding percentage among the non-agricultural classes was 72.3.

Among the agricultural classes the highest percentage of non-earning dependents (59.0) was among the owner cultivators while the transport and commerce livelihood classes among the non-agricultural classes showed the high non-earning dependency with 66.6 and 65.4 percent being returned as non-earning dependents.

Earning dependents

As stated earlier, the agricultural classes had a higher proportion of earning dependents 29.0 percent as against 11.4 percent among the non-agricultural classes. This is because women participate in cultivation to an extent that is not possible in most of the non-agricultural pursuits, while 45.8 percent of the females among the agricultural classes were returned as earning dependents, among the non-agricultural classes the corresponding percentage was only 9.8 percent.

Size and composition of family household.

The average number of persons per household was 4.7 for the district as a whole. The urban household were slightly larger (5.0) than the rural household (4.5).

After the 1951 census, analysis of households according to composition was done on sample basis. The composition was established according to the number per 1000 household of the following persons—heads of households and their wives, sons of heads of households, daughters of heads of households, other male relations of heads of households and other female relations of heads of households. Servants and unrelated persons were excluded from the analysis. In Nagpur district heads of households formed about 19 per cent of the average family household and their wives formed about 18 percent. In this district as in other parts of the state, sons of heads of household exceeded the number of daughters, due to the fact that the daughters marry at an earlier age than sons and when they marry, they generally leave their father's house to live in ~~house~~ the house of their husbands or father-in-law. Sons tend to marry before they can afford a separate establishment and continue to stay in their fathers' houses and are joined by their wives. In consequence sons were more numerous (about 21 percent) than daughters (about 15 percent) and female relatives more (about 13 percent) than male relative (about 12 per cent). Widowhood also accounted for the excess of other female relatives over male relatives. The fact that the average household in the district had only 4 to 5 persons and that about a fourth of this were other than heads of household, their wives and sons and daughters suggest that the composition of the family household in the district departs from the unitary husband-wife-children pattern only to the extent necessary to take care of dependents.

Sex Ratio.

The ratio of females to 1000 males in the district (956) is higher than the corresponding figure in respect of the New Bombay State (945). In all the tahsils of the district the population of females was lower than that of the males. The sex ratio figures for the different tahsils were as follows.

Nagpur	Ramtek	Katol	Umrer	Saoner
946	978	914	887	976

The figures for the past four census show that the number of males in the district consistently outnumber the females. Thus the figure of no. of females to 1000 males was 955, 953 and 967 during the 1941, 1931 and 1921 censuses respectively. It is found that in the rural areas there were more females than in the urban areas. The number of females per 1000 males being 968 in rural areas as against 942 in urban areas.

A study of the sex ratio according to livelihood classes also confirms the above pattern. The no. of females in non-agricultural classes is only 929. The above figures suggest that in the urban areas or in the non-agricultural classes the females are fewer in number because only the males generally migrate to urban areas to work in non-agricultural occupations or for purposes of education etc. leaving the females behind in the rural areas.

LITERACY.

In the 1951 census literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple letter in any language. This is a more stringent definition than that adopted by a good many other countries which merely requires a person to be able to read.

The percentage of literacy in the district according to the primary census abstract total was 24.0 per cent. According to the 10 percent sample count it was 24.5 percent.

From the table given below it will be seen that the urban areas of the district were almost thrice as literate as the rural areas. While 12.6 per cent of the persons in the rural areas were returned as literate, the corresponding figures for the urban areas was 37.0 per cent. The figures corresponded very closely with agricultural/ non-agricultural literacy figures (11.9 and 33.2)

(Table VIII)

	Persons	Males	Females.
Rural	12.6	18.8	2.3
Urban	37.0	50.7	27.8
Agricultural classes.	11.9	19.1	4.6
Non-agri. classes.	33.2	45.9	19.5
District Total	24.0	34.6	13.0

The reason for the higher percentage of literacy among the town folk and non-agricultural classes is that a greater number of people of non-agricultural classes live in cities and towns where there are better facilities for education of children. Moreover distraction of cattle herding, crop watching and harvesting that tend to keep children of agriculturists away from schools are absent in cities and among the non-agricultural classes. Lastly, literacy breeds literacy. Literate parents would normally insist on their children being educated. Thus for various reasons traditional and environmental persons in the urban areas and the non-agricultural classes are more literate than persons in rural areas and those belonging to agricultural classes.

Roughly <sup>one</sup> male out of three and one female out of eight were returned as literate in the district. The gap between the male and female literacy in general and particularly in the rural areas and among the agricultural classes was striking.

Backward Classes.

According to the 1951 census reports nearly 2,23,546 or 18.10% of the total population belongs to the scheduled class in Nagpur district. The corresponding percentage for the whole state and for Vidarbha works out at 10.29 and 17.5% respectively. Within the District nearly 56% of the scheduled class population lives in the Nagpur taluka alone. There is no other backward or tribal population in the District.

AGRICULTURE.

Land Utilisation.

The data regarding classification of the total area of the region according various heads of land utilisation, not only reflect the extent of the development of agricultural activities in the district but also represent to a certain extent the cultivation potentials of the area. The study of the prevailing crop pattern combined with this data enables the study of balanceness or otherwise of the agricultural economy of the district.

The following table presents the classification of the total geographical area under different categories:-  
Land Utilisation in Nagpur District.

( Table VIII )

ITEM	1957-58 area in acres:P.C. :to : total.	1958-59 area in acres:P.C. :to : total.
1. Total Geographical area.*	24,43,000 100	24,43,000 100
2. Area under Forest*	4,55,734 18.67	4,54,355 18.58
3. Barren land.	41,594 1.72	41,606 1.72
4. Land put to non-agricultural uses.	1,39,604 5.70	1,41,343 5.9
5. Culturable waste.	1,25,277 5.12	1,20,820 4.96
6. Tree crops and groves.	14,791 0.61	14,209 0.58
7. Permanent Pastures and grazing grounds.	2,94,606 12.07	2,92,585 11.95
8. Current follows.	28,124 1.14	23,283 0.94
9. Other follows.	42,716 1.76	42,810 1.76
10. Net area sown.	13,00,554 53.21	13,11,969 53.70

\* Estimated and hence provisional.

It may, however, be noted that the total geographical area of the district according to the village papers as reported in the Census Hand Book is 3034 sq.miles 24,53,760 acres.

The same figure according to Surveyor of general of India is given as 3042 sq.miles i.e. 24,50,880 acres.

The Inspector of Land Records, however, has reported it at 21.15 lakh acres i.e. nearly 3 lakhs of acres less than those stated above. After enquiry it is <sup>perceived</sup> that the area under reserved forest under the forest department and the Nazul area of the Nagpur city are excluded from ~~this~~ this statement.

The ~~above~~ table is prepared after taking in to account the above facts and after making necessary adjustments on that basis. The figures therefore are provisional and tentative.

It will be clear from the table that in 1958-59 nearly 54% of the total geographical area was sown in the district. Compared to the previous year this is higher by one percent.

Nearly 10 percent of the total area is estimated as under forest. This includes actually forested area and the lands classed or administered as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forests.

It is rather significant that about 1,20,000 acres or roughly 5% of the total geographical area is classed as culturable waste. According to the definition, this land is available for cultivation and can certainly be added to the net area sown in the district. If the area classed as other fallows is also added to it, it can be said that about (1,21,000 + 43000) 1,53,000 acres or nearly 6% of the total geographical area can be brought under the plough in this district without involving any heavy or costly reclamation programmes.

Comparison with the previous year does not reflect any significant or major change in the land utilisation pattern except perhaps the fact <sup>that</sup> there is small reduction in the area in categories of current fallows and permanent pastures in the current year.

#### Cropping Pattern:

Jowar, wheat, Cotton and Linseed are the most important crops of the district which together account for about 75 p.c. of the gross cropped area. The district is also famous for its oranges which are exported all over India. In certain tracts of Rantek and Unner Tahsil rice is also grown. Cotton is cultivated mainly in Nagpur, Saoner and Katol tahsils. Oranges are extensively grown in Katol, Saoner and Nagpur tahsils.

The table below shows the cropwise details of the Gross cropped area for the three years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(Table IX)

Crop	Percentage share in the Gross Cropped area.		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
Rice.	3.6	3.7	3.73
Wheat.	15.5	13.9	12.57
Jowar.	41.1	41.5	44.50
Total Cereals.	60.4	59.3	61.05
Total Pulses.	13.2	13.4	13.71
Total food crop.	75.7	74.9	70.56
Ground nut.	0.0	1.1	1.2
Sesamum.	1.6	1.6	2.43
Linseed.	6.1	6.3	4.42
Cotton.	12.5	12.5	12.49
Non food crops.	24.3	25.0	19.44
Gross area sown.	1316603 (100)	1316552 (100)	1332506 (100)

The season and crop condition.

Though only 4.7 p.c. of the gross cropped area is irrigated in the district the average annual rainfall if well distributed during sowing period is usually quite adequate for the growth of crops like wheat, jowar, cotton and linseed etc.

As stated earlier Rice is grown in Rantek and Umzer Tahsils where system of double cropping is followed.

Season: As per the season and crop report return by the District Agricultural Officer, the season condition during the year under review were as follows:-

Of

"During the first quarter of the year the rains were quite heavy due to which growing of jowar was delayed. Growing of cotton however, was over Mrug Bahar of the citrus has suffered much due to cloudy weather and continuous rains.

Inter culture operations were quite satisfactory in the



second and 3rd quarter of the year. Rabi crop was quite satisfactory. But in the last quarter condition of rabi crop in general has been damaged due to hail storm which struck the district on 20th Jan, 1959.

Rantek and Saoner Tahsils were affected most and a few villages in Katol and Umrer tahsils have also been affected to a little extent.

Kharif crop was quite satisfactory. Rabi crop specially wheat was completely damaged in Rantek tahsil due to hail storm".

#### Out-put of Principal Crops.

The estimated out-turn figures for the principal crops based on the annawari reports are furnished in the table 9 in the appendix. It may, however, be noted that based <sup>as they are</sup> on the annawari methods, the out-put figures suffer from all the familiar limitations inherent in this estimate procedures.

If the out-put figures for 1957-58 and 1958-59 are compared following facts ~~emerged~~ <sup>emerged</sup>.

- (1) The out-put of Rice, Wheat, Jowar and Sesamun have registered an improvement over the previous year.
- (2) The production of chillies, groundnut, linseed and cotton however has declined.

The main reason in the increase in out put is slight increase in areas under the respective crop and better seasons while in the case of decline the unfavourable seasonal factors are the main responsible ~~factors~~ <sup>factors</sup>.

#### Irrigation.

The total area irrigated in the district during 1958-59 was 62014 acres i.e. 4.7 percent of the total cultivated area, corresponding figures being 65014 acres i.e. 4.9 for 1957-58. The percentages of irrigated area to total cultivated area for the new Bombay State and the Indian Union are 5.6 and 17.3 respectively.

The irrigated area of Nagpur district is 10.16% of the total irrigated area in Vidarbha. Of the total irrigated area 53.22 percent i.e. slightly more than half was irrigated by wells. The remaining area was irrigated by other sources as shown below (in percentage)

Government Canals.	17.74
Tanks. . . . .	22.53
Other sources.	6.45

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

(Table-X)

Crop	Cropwise irrigated area as % of total irrigated area.		Cropwise irrigated area as % of the total area under the crops.	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Rice.	40.8	41.83	54.00	52.61
Wheat.	8.0	6.74	3.1	2.54
Jowar.	0.1	0.35	0.0	0.0
Other cereals and pulses.	3.8	3.24	1.4	1.11
Total foodgrains	53.5	52.16	3.6	3.20
Sugarcane.	.2	.21	100	100
Cotton.	1.48	1.44	0.	0.54
Others.	45.1	46.19	16.4	15.49
Total all crops.	100	100.00	4.9	4.66

It would be seen from the above table that the irrigated area under food grains has decreased slightly from 53.5 percent to 52.16%. This may be due to the fact that while the area under food crops has increased in this year, the percentage of the irrigated area has remained more or less stationary. The decrease is mainly in area under wheat and gram. It is obvious that nearly half the area under rice is irrigated.

Land Holdings:

A census of land holdings was carried out in 1954 by the former Madhya Pradesh Government. The following table gives results of the census for the Nagpur district.

(Table over leaf)

(Table-XI )

Size of holding	Holding classified according to area under personal cultivation.			
	No.	% to total	area in acres.	% to total
0 to 5	74940	53.5	1,65,552.31	13.0
5 to 10	30525	21.4	2,10,241.00	17.1
10 to 20	21186	15.1	2,95,702.00	23.2
20 to 30	6220	4.4	1,57,333.33	12.4
30 to 50	4171	3.0	1,57,994.79	12.4
50 to 75	1513	1.1	90,975.54	7.1
75 to 100	506	0.4	43,393.66	3.4
100 to 200	484	0.2	64,621.91	5.1
200 to 500	148	0.1	39,800.14	3.1
500 to 1000	19	.01	12,636.92	1.0
above 1000	12	.009	26,506.36	2.1
	140034	100	1273345.96	100

It would be seen from the table that 90 percent of the holdings with 53.3 percent of the total area under personal cultivation are less than 20 acres in size. The no. of small holdings of less than 10 acres in size is quite large viz. 74.9% of the total no. and 30 % of the total area.

The highest single percentage of the area under personal cultivation viz. 23.2 is accounted for by holdings between 10 to 20 acres in size. It may be stated that this size is considered economic on an average for the Nagpur district. The percentage of this size of holdings is however only 15.1 (of the total no. of holdings), only 0.42 percent of the

holdings with 11.3 percent of the total area under personal cultivation are of size of above 100 acres. There are 12 holdings in the district with an area of above 1000 acres.

Live Stock.

Livestock play an important part in the country's economic life. In the western countries cattle are kept mainly for milk and meat. In India they are maintained for milk and draught power. They also supply a large part of the manures used by

the farmers. Meat, eggs wool, hides and skins, horns and bones are other valuable livestock products which are used in number of ways.

The total number of livestock in the district according to the 1956 census was 8.19 lakhs . Out of this 731555 i.e. 89.3 percent of total were found in the rural areas of the district and the remaining 10.7 percent in the urban area. As regards the distribution of different types of livestock, cattle formed the largest number being 6.30 lakhs i.e. nearly 69 percent of the livestock population. They were followed by goats whose number was 1.52 lakhs (12%) and sheep 22530 (3%). The remaining 139103 (about 16 percent) included horses; donkeys, pigs etc.

As regards the rural-urban distribution of the livestock population nearly 89.3 percent (cattle 92.2 p.c. and buffaloes 70 p.c.) of the total were in rural areas. Out of the total bovine population (cattle and buffaloes) 90.9 percent were in rural areas. The corresponding figures for sheep and goats were 92 percent and 83.1 p.c. respectively.

The main breed of the cows in the district is the Gaolao breed imported from Arvi in Wardha district and Saunsar in Chhindwada district. In case of Gaolao breed the average milk yield per day is 14 lbs. whereas in case of Nagpur breed the same is 6 lbs. per day. Buffaloes are of local breed.

The area cultivated per pair of bullocks was 12 acres in the year 1905-06 whereas the corresponding figure for the year 1956-57 was 13.0 acres.

In Nagpur district 10,000 acres out of a cultivated area of 13,30,373 acres (net area shown plus current fallows) are ploughed by tractors while the rest is ploughed by animal power (draught). This signifies that animals play an important role in ploughing the land.

#### FOREST.

The forests play an important role in the economy of the district. According to the Forest Department, total area under forest in 1950-59 is reported at 5.65 lakh acres. This area figures as per the Land Utilisation. Statistics, however, is estimated at 1.26 lakh acres.

The difference arises perhaps mainly because of the difference in the concepts and coverage in both these estimating procedures. Viewing both these different estimates it can safely be assumed that nearly 1/5th of the total geographical area of the district is covered by forest. This accounts to nearly 3.5 percent of the total forest area in the New Bombay State and 6.5 percent of the area under forest in the Vidarbha Division. Within the district about 50% of the total forest area lies in Kantek tahsil alone.

Out of the 5.65 lakh acres 3.20 or 59.0 percent are reported as Reserved and remaining 2.37 lakh acres is reported as protected forest by the Forest Department.

Major and Minor Forest Products.

Timber and fuel constitute the important major products in the district. The production of timber in 1958-59 was 12.86 lakh cubic feet valued at Rs. 26.75 lakh. The corresponding figures for the previous year were slightly less at 12.23 lakh cubic feet valued at Rs. 26.75 lakhs.

The production of fuel in 1958-59 was reported at slightly lower figure 34.74 lakh cubic feet as against 35.56 lakh cubic feet in the previous year.

The value of minor products as bamboo, grass, tobacco leaves etc. was estimated at Rs. 4.12 lakhs in the year 1958-59.

INDUSTRIES.

Nagpur city is an important industrial centre in the New Bombay State. It has two textile mills including the Express Mills which has 5 units. The production of yarn spun (in lbs.) and cloth woven (in yards) these mills for the year 1958 was as follows:-

(Table XII).

Name of the Textile Industry.	Yarn Spun. (lbs.)	Cloth (Yds.)
1. Express Mills, Nagpur. (during July '58 to June '59)	1,13,00,607	4,31,82,000
2. Model Mill, Nagpur. (during April '58 to March '59)	92,99,784	2,75,79,414
Total	2,06,00,391	7,07,61,494

Besides cotton textile mills, Nagpur has <sup>other</sup> industries such as glass, cotton ginning and pressing, printing and publishing, vegetable oil processing, fruits and vegetables, canning, bricks and tiles, rice milling and general and electrical engineering. On an average 32 thousand persons were employed daily in 252 factories during the year 1957 as against 20 thousand persons in 195 factories during the year 1958. It may be seen that even though number of working factories during 1950 has increased by 43 average number of persons daily employed has decreased by about 4 thousand.

Besides large scale industries, there are several important small scale and cottage industries in Nagpur district giving employment to thousands of artists, craftsmen and other cottage workers. The most important of these are handloom weaving, vegetable oil

extraction, rope making, stone quarrying, grain processing, biri manufacturing, poultry farming, basket making, wood sawing, shoe and chappal manufacturing etc. The total number of looms in the district is estimated at 43,500. Nagpur and Kamptee are most important handloom centres. Government have adopted several measures for encouraging the handloom and other small-scale industries. The scheme of establishing Industrial Estate in Nagpur has made substantial progress during the year under review. Some 43 shades of 'C' type, <sup>and</sup> 20 shades of 'B' type and 12 shades of 'A' type were completed and in addition 25 shades of 'C' type and 12 shades of 'B' type were under the construction. The Second Five Year Plan provides about 10 lakhs rupees for the development of the estate.

With the integration of Vidarbha in the New Bombay State, the cottage industries in Nagpur district are getting the benefit of the development schemes of the State Village Industries Board.

#### Mineral Production.

Nagpur district is rich in mineral resources. The minerals produced are Manganese, Coal, Lime stone, China clay and other clays. Recently coal has been discovered in a well near Unrer and a scheme for exploration of a coal in the Kamptee coal field was started in October, 1950. During the year, 5 bore holes

having a total footage of more than 2000 ft. have been completed in Tekadi and Sillewada areas and one borehole having a footage of 360 ft. near Bhckara.

As a result of this drilling operations some more workable seams were discovered.

The ore sample of coal from certain belts were analysed at the Fuel Research Institute, Nagpur. The ore analysed from some seams were found to be of much better quality.

The boreholes recently drilled by private agencies for tube well purposes in Kanhan areas have proved continuation of coal belt even at the south of Kanhan railways.

The production of important mineral in the calendar year 1958 was as follows:-

(in tons) Manganese ore 103359, Coal 63030, Lime stone 607, China clays 333, other clays 49210 and building materials, stone etc. 9737.

During the year 1958 a total of 2,26,376 tons in the of different minerals were mined in the district as against 2,64,592 tons in the year 1957. Approximately 30 percent of the total manganese ore produced in the New Bombay State, is mined in Nagpur district.

The product of coal, lime stone, china clay and other clays have registered an upward trend while manganese ore and building material have declined. upward trend as follows:-

( Table XIII )

Mineral	1957 (Tons)	1958 (Tons)	%increase or decrease over produ- ction of 1957. Tons.
Manganese ore.	1,19,002	1,03,359	(-)13.20
Coal.	51,070	63,030	(+)23.41
Lime stone.	145	607	(+)318.62
China clay.	232	333	(+)43.53
Other clays.	23,530	49,210	(+)109.06
Building material, stone etc.	70,525	9,737	(-)86.19
Total	2,64,592	2,26,376	(-)14.44

In view of the importance of this region as regards mineral resources, the State Government have set up the Directorate of Geology and Mining with Nagpur as Head quarter during the year.

EDUCATION.

The literacy in the district is 24 percent according to the 1951 census. During the Census data was also collected about the educational standard of every literate person. The following table shows the distribution of the district population according to educational standards. Education standards in Nagpur district according to 1951 census.

(Table-XIV XIV )

Standard.	Percentage to		Total literates.
	Total male literates.	Total female literates.	
Literates.	0.5	0.2	0.1
Middle school.	8.7	11.3	9.4
Matriculate or S.L.C.			
Higher secondary.	6.0	3.8	5.5
Intermediate in Arts and Science.	1.4	1.0	1.3
Total degrees or Diploma.	3.3	1.6	2.9
Graduates in Arts, and Science.	1.2	.7	1.1
Post graduates in Arts and science.	.4	.3	.3
Teaching.	.5	.5	.5
Engineering.	.2	.007	.1
Agriculture.	.02	.001	.04
Veterinary.	.006	.01	.005
Commerce.	.2	.02	.1
Legal.	.5	.009	.4
Medical	.3	.1	.2
Others	.07	.03	.03
Total of all Educational standards			(296453)



From the above table it can be seen that as much as 81 percent were classed as mere literates i.e. the persons who had <sup>1191</sup> primary education or were only able to read and write simple letters. 9.4 percent had education upto the middle school. 5.5 percent of the total literates <sup>were of</sup> the matriculation standard. Only 4.2 percent of the people had college education and out of this 2.9 were degree or diploma holders. It would be apparent that literacy in Nagpur district is mainly confined to the primary school level.

Since 1951 Nagpur district has made considerable progress in the field of education. The number of schools in the district has increased by 72% and the number of pupils attending the schools by 63% in 1958-59 as compared to 1950-51. The total number of secondary schools at the end of March, 1959 was 112 and the number of primary schools was 820. The corresponding figures for March, 1950 was 103 and 850 respectively. There has been an increase of 5403 in the number of students in the above schools during 1958-59. The number of students stood at 1,50,742 i.e. 12.87 percent of the total population of the district. The number of teachers at these institutions was 4153 in 1957-58 as against 4297 in 1953-59. The teacher pupil ratio thus works out to 1 to 38.

Nagpur is the seat of the Nagpur University which was established in 1923 and has now jurisdiction over eight districts of Vidarbha. It is mainly an examining body to which the colleges in the regions are affiliated, but recently it has also taken up the work of teaching departments and research. In 1957-58 there were 17 higher institutions in Nagpur district. (17 colleges and one University Teaching Department) The number of students at these colleges was 9659 as against 9545 in 1957-58. The colleges include Arts and Science colleges, Law college, Commerce college and Technical institutions like Agricultural college, Technological Institute, Medical college, Polytechnical and Engineering college. During 1958-59 one more college imparting education in Veterinary Science is also opened in Nagpur.

Medical and Public Health.

There are two main hospitals in Nagpur, one being the Mayo hospital established in 1863 and the other the Medical College Hospital established in 1947. Moreover one ayurvedic hospital is under construction at Nagpur. Besides these there is the Daga Memorial Hospital for females and also a mental hospital at Nagpur. The Mure Memorial hospital, Nagpur, is an old and famous institution run by missionaries. This hospital provides <sup>facilities of</sup> modern treatment for women and children. The total number of government hospitals in Nagpur district was 12 in the years 1950 as against 10 in 1957. The number of beds was 1307 in 1950 as against 534 in 1957. (The figures for 1957 do not include the beds in Medical College hospital, Nagpur.) The number of beds per lakh of population works out to about 10 for the year 1950. The corresponding figure for the whole Bombay State is approximately 40. The number of indoor and out-door patients treated at the above hospital and dispensaries was as follows during the two years 1957 and 1950.

(Table-XV)

	1957	1950
Indoor patients.	6665	41,574
Out-door patients.	72139	7,47,602
Total	730067	7,89,176

The number of patients treated in Nagpur district compares favourably with that in the whole Bombay State in as much as about 70,000 persons per lakh of population were treated as against 43,000 for the state as a whole.

Nagpur district has got large number of facilities in the matter of public health. For imparting instructions to serve as a demonstration to rural training in public health, there is one rural health unit at Saoner in Nagpur district. Besides combined medical and public health units have been established in four C.D. Blokes in Nagpur district. These units are known as primary health centres and each of them has three subsidiary health centres. There are a large number of maternity and child welfare centres run by private social organisations.

The crude birth rate of the district works out to about 24 and death rate is estimated at 16.56 for the year under review. The comparable figures for Vidarbha division for 1956 were 30.6 and 22.8 respectively. There appears to be greater scope for expending the maternity and child health activities as the infant mortality rate in Nagpur district is much higher (viz. 216 approximately) as against 100 per 1000 live births for the state as a whole and 137 for Vidarbha region.

The other activities relating to public health include mass B.C.G. Vaccination, eradication of malaria, filaria, leprosy, school health examinations and vaccination against small pox and cholera. The vaccine Institute located at Nagpur proper is an old and famous institution which was established in the latter half of the 19th century for manufacturing small pox vaccine.

#### Other Social Amenities.

##### Housing.

The number of occupied houses in the district was 246770 according to the 1951 census. No statistical information is however available about housing conditions. Nagpur city has got colonies for industrial workers and for the ministerial staff working under Government. Chawls are provided for their workers by the Express and Model Mills while quarters of various types are provided for their staff by the State Government. The Railways, Post and Telegraph Departments and the Reserve Bank of India also provide quarters for their staff. Some housing is also provided by the Mangalore mine owners in the district.

No information is available regarding rural housing conditions in the district but it is general knowledge that in the rural areas, the housing conditions are far from satisfactory.

It is proposed to improve the housing conditions in Nagpur city through the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

Electricity.

The supply of electricity to Nagpur district is mainly made by the Khaperkheda Thermal Station. The Khaperkheda Power House was known as the southern Grid of the former M.P. Electricity Board. This thermal station which started functioning in 1951 has an installed capacity of 30,000 kwts. It is proposed to strengthen Khaperkheda Thermal Station by increasing its present capacity to 60,000 kwts. by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. It is expected that with the added coverage and extension of electricity, the agricultural and industrial development of the district will be further accelerated.

At present about 3.3 percent of total electricity generated in the State is accounted by this project.

During the year under review nine towns and 97 villages in the district are electrified.

The Nagpur Light and Power Company Ltd., Nagpur purchases electricity from the Khaperkheda Thermal Station and supplies it to Nagpur city. The table of consumption of electricity for Nagpur city and the rural area in Nagpur district is given below:-

(Table-XVI.)

Statement showing consumption of electricity in Nagpur district. (in '000K.W.H.)

	1957-58	1958-59
	1.4.57 to 31.3.58	1.4.58 to 31.3.59
1. Domestic.	9237 (34.4)	10207 (35.05)
2. Commercial.	2083 (7.7)	2315 (7.9)
3. Industrial Power.	13657 (50.8)	14035 (50.5)
4. Public Lighting.	1810 (6.7)	1815 (6.2)
5. Irrigation.	71 (0.2)	95 (0.3)
Total	26050	29347

From the above table it will be seen that the percentage of consumption in both years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was more or less constant. The percentage of consumption under industrial power was the highest in both the years (50.93 and 50.51<sup>(%)</sup>), the next being the domestic consumption. The supply of electricity for irrigation purposes was started for first time in 1956-57 by the Nagpur Power House and consumption under this head increased during 1957-58.

#### Transport and Communications.

Transport facilities play an important part in the economic development of any area. Both road and rail transport facilities are well developed in Nagpur district. As there are no large rivers, the transport by water is negligible. Nagpur has got a class I aerodrome and it lies on the air route from Bombay to Calcutta and from Delhi to Madras.

#### Roads.

Nagpur district has a large network of roads including National Highways, State highways and major and other district roads. The total road mileage in the district was 451 at the end of the year 1957-58, and at the end of 1958-59 it was 462 miles. The district had 418 miles of metalled roads and 44 miles of unmetalled roads maintained by P.W.D. and local <sup>boards</sup>. The mileage under National highways and State highways was 30% and 25% respectively. The total road mileage in the district was 117 per 1000 sq. miles. It is envisaged that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, this figure will be raised to 155 per 1000 sq. miles. The road development programme of Second Five Year plan includes one spill over work of the first plan and 4 new works.

Nagpur district is connected with the other districts of Vidarbha by roads, the routes of which are operated by the Provincial Transport Service (P.T.S.). Nagpur is also connected with some of the districts of M.P. by direct roads, which are operated by the C.P.T.S. Both these are

nationalised motor transport services. Private enterprises also operate on some <sup>of the</sup> routes.

#### Railways.

The length of the railway line in the district is about 206 miles of which 129 miles are broad gauge and 77 miles are narrow gauge. There are no meter gauge lines in the district. Looking at the figures of railway mileage it would appear that both in respect of area and population the district is well served with railways as compared to Indian Union. Whereas the Indian Union has about 28 miles of railway line per 100 sq. miles, this district has 54 miles. The comparison is not however so favourable in respect of railways mileage per lakh of population. Whereas the Indian Union has 10 miles of railway line per lakh of population this district has about 17 miles. There are in all 44 Railway stations in Nagpur district.

#### Post and Telegraphs.

Nagpur district is well served by Posts and Telegraph services. It had 205 post offices and 31 Telegraph offices in 1958-59. The corresponding figures for 1957-58 being 193 and 31 respectively. During the year 1958-59 12 more villages were served <sup>more</sup> than the previous year. Nagpur has also got a high power (10 Kw.) broadcasting station.

#### Co-operation.

The year under report witnessed a general expansion of the movement. The expansion was particularly noticeable in the field of extension of rural credit, Co-operative Dairy Development and Co-operative supply of consumers goods. The Second Five Year Plan during the year showed signs of absorbing <sup>an</sup> accelerated pace of development in these and other spheres. The year under review was, however particularly eventful from the point of view of new policy in the field of organising small sized village Multi-purpose and Village Service Co-operatives which meant shifting of the emphasis from large sized Multipurpose units on to small sized co-operatives. Another development

of significant importance related to a greater ~~importance~~ stress on co-operative productive efforts and hence a greater importance to the programme or organisation of Co-operative Farming societies. Incidentally, it would not be improper here to make a reference to the policy of State partnership at the village and other levels, which has proved quite successful in developing the movement.

During the year, 243 societies were registered whereas 40 societies were put under liquidation. The number of societies of all types as on 30th June, 1957 was <sup>937</sup> as against the last year's figure of <sup>834</sup>. The movement as would be seen from the figures that follow has also registered an expansion in the field of owned resources, membership and working capital etc.

(Table-XVII)

Type	No. of Societies		No. of members		Working capital (000)	
	1957-58	1956-59	1957-58	1956-59	1957-58	1956-59
1. Agricultural credit societies.	616 (70.0)	630 (92.2)	25,434 (36.3)	34,065 (34.7)	6359 (39.1)	11,605 (43.0)
2. Non-agricultural credit societies.	33 (4.2)	50 (7.3)	15,221 (22.0)	56,211 ( )	3,266 (20.1)	2,017 (7.4)
3. Agricultural Non-credit societies.	6 (0.6)	2 (0.3)	2,423 (3.7)	134 (1.3)	413 (2.5)	-
4. Non-agricultural Non-credit societies.	224 (25.2)	301	26,085 (37.5)	28191	6,209 (38.3)	9461
-es.						
Total	884	983	69,163	*119401	16,247	23,163

\*This includes membership of societies also.

The above table shows an increase in the number of societies by 99 and membership by 50,230. This represents 11% increase in the number of societies and 70% increase in the membership over the previous year. The working capital also has registered an appreciable advance by about 6916000 Rs. i.e. 43% over the previous year.

The Panchayats.

In the year 1946 the C.P. and Berar Panchayat Act came into force and according to this Act 237 Gram Panchayats were established in Nagpur district. In the first

instance Gram Panchayats were established in the villages which has a population of 1000 or more. Later on this criteria was relaxed and Gram Panchayats were established in villages with population of less than 1000. During the last two years i.e. 1957-58 and 1958-59 there was no addition to 355 the number of Gram Panchayats in the District. The number of Gram Panchayats in the district represents 15.63% and 3.63% of the total number of panchayats functioning in Nagpur division and in the whole reorganised state of Bombay respectively. Out of 1667 villages in the district 362 villages i.e. 21.72% have been covered by Panchayats. The total coverage of population by Panchayats is 3,67,224 out of 6,56,906 rural population of the district. The percentage coverage of population to the total of rural population comes to 55.90%.

More than 75% of the rural population in Katol tahsil has been covered by 82 Gram Panchayats.

#### Janpada Sabhas.

The intermediate units of local self-Government were the District Councils in the days before Independence. These were replaced by the Janpada Sabhas in 1948 by an Act of the State Government. The Janpadas are entrusted with the subjects of education, public health, civil works, markets and cattle ponds in the rural areas of each tahsil. They are also required to exercise supervision over the Gram Panchayats. There are 5 Janpada Sabhas in Nagpur district, one each at the Tahsil Head quarter. As per recent amendment the Janpada Act, the management of the cattle ponds originally vested in the Janpada Sabhas has now been transferred to the Village Panchayats.

#### Community Development.

The programme of Community Development has a place of central importance particularly in these sectors of development which bear most closely upon the welfare of the rural population. These projects provide the setting in which the national plan approaches the needs and aspirations of the country side.



In the First Five Year Plan, Community Development was described as the method and rural extension as the agency through which the process of transformation of social and economic life of villages was to be initiated. They are expected to play a large part in promoting the diversification of agricultural economy and in increasing agricultural production. But in pursuance of Balwanrai Mehta Committee some basic changes have been introduced in the structure and organisation of the Community Development programme. Originally it envisaged statewide coverage by the N.E.S. and C.D. programme but now the programme has been staggered so as to cover the entire State by October, 1963 i.e. in the 3rd Five Year Plan period. In the past each block used to have several phases of development with finances varying from phase to phase. The Committee regarded such phases unnecessary and recommended that all blocks except the existing C.D. blocks which were to continue till their tenure period, should have only 2 stages viz., Stage I and Stage II, each lasting for a period of 5 years with finance @ Rs. 12/- lakhs and Rs. 5/- lakhs respectively and the Stage I period being preceded by a small pre-extension phase of one year.

Another important change is that the major part of the programme is to be entrusted to Village Panchayats.

The C.D. programme completed its sixth year and entered in 7th year in October, 1956. During these years the programme has steadily progressed both in point of coverage and achievements.

Since the inception of the programme during 1952-53 the coverage of the blocks in the district has been increasing steadily, as will be evident from the following table:

(Table over leaf)

(Table-XVII) N.P.E.

(Table-XVIII) N.P.E.

Statement showing the position of Community Development Blocks upto 31st March, 1958.

Year	No. of blocks inaugurated.	No. of blocks existing.	No. of villages covered by the existing blocks.	% to the total no. of villages in the district.	Rural population covered by the existing blocks.	% to the total rural population in the district.
1953	3	3	425	25.37	13,96,254	29.27
1954	1	4	606	36.35	2,54,600	36.77
1956	1	5	747	44.31	2,90,150	45.30
1957	2	7	1050	63.47	4,30,000	66.81
1958	1	8	1205	72.20	4,85,971	73.97

The position of blocks on 31st March, 1958 was as follows-

There were in all 7 C.D./N.E.S. blocks out of which 4 namely Kuhi, Kalmeshwar, Mouda and Narkhed were in the C.D. stage and remaining three i.e. Nagpur, Katol and Saoner were in the pre-extension stage. On 1st April, 1958, the following changes and additions took place-

(i) All the three pre-extension blocks were converted into Stage I blocks.

(ii) One more block i.e. Bhiwapur was inaugurated as stage I block.

(iii) Three blocks viz. Kalmeshwar, Mouda and Narkhed which were originally in the C.D. Stage were converted into Stage II phase.

Thus : the position during the year was as follows-

There were in all eight blocks out of which one was in C.D. stage, 4 blocks were in stage I and three blocks in stage II phase.

The number of the blocks and villages brought under the programme has increased from 3 to 8 and 423 to 1205 respectively, since the inauguration of the programme i.e. since 1953 in this district. The percentage of the rural population benefitted by the projects has also increased from 30 percent 1953 to nearly 74 percent or 3/4th of the rural population of the district, by the end of the year under review.

The table below shows the Government expenditure upto 31st March, 1959 in various blocks functioning in the District. The expenditure on various development heads during the year under review and also pro-rata expenditure are also given in the table-

( Table over leaf )

It will be clear from the table that so far about 57.96 lakhs of rupees are spent on the development blocks on Government account. The percentage of the expenditure incurred on various development activities are presented below-

(Table - III)

Item of expenditure	(Rs.000')	% of the total
1. Project Head quarters.	1,720	29.67
2. Animal Husbandry.	299	5.16
3. Irrigation & Reclamation.	1,700	29.47
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	606	10.45
5. Education.	526	9.08
6. Social Education.	222	3.84
7. Communication.	200	3.46
8. Rural Arts & Crafts.	213	3.67
9. Housing.	275	4.74
10. Miscellaneous.	27	0.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,796</b>	<b>100</b>

Achievement during 1950-59.

During the year under review about 15.22 lakhs of rupees were spent under this programme in the district. Out of it about Rs.5.57 lakhs or 37% were on irrigation; 3.74 lakhs or 24% on Project Headquarters; Rs.77,000 were spent on animal Husbandry; Rs.1,20,000 on Health and rural sanitation; Rs.59,000 on Education and Rs.57,000 on Communication is spent.

Physical achievement during 1950-59.

Coming to the physical achievement side it is estimated that during the year, some 3,371 acres of land was brought under irrigation, 5,901 mds. of improved seeds and 16,019 mds. of fertilisers were distributed in the Blocks. In addition some 1352 compost pits were dug, nearly 1690 acres of land was reclaimed or bunded. Under the head Communication about 76 furlong new roads were constructed and 112 furlongs

of roads were renovated. Under Co-operation 11 multipurpose societies and 26 other type of societies were started during the year in the district.

The amount of People's Contribution during the year add up to Rs.1,77 lakhs. This works out to 12 percent of the expenditure incurred by Government in the corresponding period under this programme.

PLAN REVIEW.

Second Five Year Plan of Nagpur District.

While framing the Second Five Year Plan in old Madhya Pradesh though due considerations were given to the local needs of the districts, no efforts were made to lay down specifically the outlay and targets for the district plan as such. Moreover, the characterisation of the schemes as the District, Regional or State schemes was also not very distinctly made. In view of these difficulties it is not possible to carve out precisely the plan outlay for this particular district. However, on the basis of the periodical returns received from certain departments, efforts are made to study broadly the progress of the plan schemes implemented at district level for the year. 1958-59.

According to the presently available information there are 154 schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan of the District. The table below presents the distribution of the schemes under various development heads and sub-heads. The classification of schemes according to their nature i.e., whether a staff scheme, research scheme or physical achievement scheme etc., is also presented in the table.

( The table over leaf )

## CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEMES.

(Table XV)

Sr.No.:	Head of Development	Research scheme	Staff scheme	Train- ing scheme	Finan- cial	Expdt. scheme	Phy- sical achie- -veme- -nt Sch.	Total
<b>I AGRICULTURE &amp; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.</b>								
1.	Agri. Production.	2	-	1	2	-	7	12
2.	Minor Irri.	-	-	1	1	-	3	4
3.	Soil Conservation.	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
4.	Land Development.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5.	Forest.	1	-	-	-	-	5	6
6.	Animal Husbandry.	1	-	1	-	-	6	8
7.	Dairy & Milk supply.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8.	Fisheries.	1	-	-	-	-	3	4
9.	Ware Housing & Marketing.	1	1	-	-	-	2	4
10.	Co-operation.	-	2	1	8	-	-	11
11.	Community Development.	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
<b>II INDUSTRY &amp; MINING.</b>								
1.	Village & Small Industries.	1	1	-	1	-	6	9
2.	Khadi Village Indus.	-	-	1	1	2	7	11
<b>III IRRIGATION &amp; POWER.</b>								
1.	Power Projects.	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
<b>IV TRANSPORT AND COMMUNITY.</b>								
1.	Road Development.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>V SOCIAL SERVICES.</b>								
1.	Education.	7	1	-	1	18	8	35
2.	Health.	-	2	1	-	2	5	13
3.	Housing.	1	1	-	-	-	2	4
4.	Labour & Labour welfare.	-	1	-	2	-	2	5
5.	Social Welfare.	-	4	1	2	-	3	10
<b>VI SCIENTIFIC &amp; INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.</b>								
1.	Development of Sta.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
2.	Publicity & Propoganda.	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Total		14	16	6	20	23	74	153

In what follows efforts are made to review briefly the progress of plan under certain important development heads.

### 1. Agricultural Production.

The programme under this head envisages increase in agricultural production by distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers and by popularising improved methods of cultivation. Measures are also introduced to provide for the protection of plants from the pests and diseases. Liberal loans are also distributed for construction and repairs of wells to increase the irrigation potentials in the district.

During the year under review following important achievement under various schemes were recorded-

(i) Nine seed multiplication farms, one each in the block area were established. (ii) Rs. 5,000 worth of improved seeds consisting of 1412 maunds for paddy, 458 maunds of cotton, and 1329 maunds of wheat were distributed as Tacavi loans under the seed distribution programme. (iii) In addition Rs. 22,000 worth fertilisers consisting of 436 tons of ammonium sulphate, 190 tons of super phosphate and 3200 tons of town refuse compost were also distributed. (iv) ~~about~~ about 600 acres of land were brought under the Japanese method of Paddy cultivation. (v) Under minor irrigation schemes, 217 new wells were constructed and 53 old wells were repaired at the cost of Rs. 1.73 lakhs. In addition 32 oil engines and 36 electric pumps also were installed in the year under review. (vi) with a view to expanding training facilities in agriculture, the College of Agriculture, Nagpur was further expanded.

### 2. Land Development.

The schemes under the head provide for the introduction of mechanical cultivation by establishing tractor stations and advancing loans to individual cultivators for purchase of tractors. Loans are also given for the construction of field embankments and bunds.

Measures are as well taken to provide for the consolidation of sub-divided and fragmented patches of agricultural land to facilitate economic holdings. The over all progress of the schemes under this head appears to be on the schedule as nearly 96% of the budgetted amount is spent in the year. The physical achievements are summarised below.

Out of the targetted land of 45,000 acres nearly 14,000 acres were covered under the scheme of consolidation of holdings.

The two tractor stations operationing in the district ploughed about 5433 acres of land in the year under review.

Loans worth Rs.2 lakhs were given for the field embankment and bunding in this year.

### 3. Dairying and Milk Supply.

The Nagpur Milk Supply scheme was put into operation during 1958-59 and an expenditure of Rs. 1.76 lakhs was incurred during this period on this scheme.

### 4. Animal Husbandry.

Closely related with the programme of agricultural development is the problem of development of and improvement of livestock. The schemes under this development head provide for (i) increasing veterinary facilities (ii) improvement of livestock and (iii) increasing the educational facilities of veterinary and allied subjects. Out of the total budgetory provision of Rs.3 lakhs about 1.45 lakhs were spent during the year 1958-59. In order to meet the increasing demand for trained and qualified Veterinary Officers an additional Veterinary College is started at Nagpur during the year under review.

### 5. Forests.

The development and utilisation of forest resources is an integral part of the programme for optimum land utilisation. The total area of Reserve forests in the District is about 3.20 lakh acres and that of protected forest is 2.37 lakh acres.



The schemes for forest development in the Second Plan relate to expansion of teak and senal plantation, establishment of permanent nurseries, survey operations and construction of forest roads and buildings. Most of the schemes for the year 1958-59 have progressed well as will be clear from fact that the expenditure targets are more than fulfilled in that period. The work included stock mapping all ranges except Nagpur and Umrer ranges. The work of plantation of teak and senal over 45 acres was completed as per schedule. Nearly 3/4 work of improvement of the two forest roads i.e., Paoni Nangolli road and Saloma Kandhat roads in Kantek tahsils were also completed.

#### 6. Co-operation.

As recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee, the programme for the development of cooperative movement lays stress on the introduction of integrated scheme of rural credit. The schemes also provide for extension of agricultural credit, development of Co-operative marketing and setting up of the Central and State Warehousing Corporations. In view of the importance of orange marketing in the district there is also a scheme for introduction of co-operative marketing in the orange trade.

Most of the schemes under this head are of grant-in-aid and of financial assistance type and much of the envisaged targets seem to have been fulfilled as nearly 6.30 lakh out of 6.65 lakhs of the budgetted amount or nearly 92% of the total provision is covered in the year under review. The details of the progress of co-operation are already included under the head co-operation in the main body of this review.

#### 7. Irrigation and Power.

The development of agriculture and Industries largely depend upon the maximum utilisation of the water resources for irrigation as well as power generation purposes. Much emphasis therefore, is laid in the State Plan on the development under this head. There are two medium irrigation projects which benefit the district i.e., (i) the Bor River Project and (ii) the Mandrabodi Tank Project.

The Bor Project is geographically in the Wardha district and provides for construction of an earthen bund across Bor river near the village Bori 30 miles away from Nagpur on Nagpur-Wardha road. The project is likely to provide irrigation for 50,000 acres of Kharif crops and 12,500 acres of rabi crops.

Situated in the district boundaries of Nagpur is the Pandrabodi tank project about four miles south west of Unrer. The project which will cost about Rs.20 lakhs will provide water to irrigate nearly 5,000 acres of land. The scheme was sanctioned during the year under review and the expenditure of Rs. 71,000 was incurred on the preliminaries of the project.

#### (7.2) Power.

By the end of 1950-59 an expenditure of about Rs.400.42 lakhs is incurred on the power development projects in Vidarbha.

The major scheme for power development in Vidarbha is the Southern Grid scheme for which Rs.7.30 crores are provided in the Plan. The scheme envisages extension to the thermal station at Khaperkheda and establishment of a second thermal station at Paras in Akola district. By the end of 1950 about 70% of the foundation work 30 per cent of the Fabrication work for steel structure and 30 percent of the erection of steel work at Khaperkheda was completed.

#### (7.3) Rural Electrification.

The programme of rural electrification in Vidarbha provides for installation of transformer stations and laying of High Tension and Low tension distribution lines to extend power supply to rural areas. By the end of 1950-59 in whole of Vidarbha 664 miles of transmission lines are constructed and 141 villages were electrified.

In Nagpur district during the Second Plan period about 150 miles of transmission line were constructed and 19 villages were electrified. Three more schemes under this head were in operation in the district during the year under review.

(3) INDUSTRY AND MINING:

Small Scale Industries: The scheme of establishment of Industrial Estate at Nagpur has shown substantial progress. Details of achievement are mentioned in the main review under the head industries.

Satisfactory progress was also maintained for the schemes implemented by the Assistant Director of Cottage Industries for the development of Village and Cottage Industries. The programme under this head envisages the development of Handloom Industry, Organisation of Industrial Co-operatives in the Community Development and National Extension Services areas and to provide for marketing of products of the industrial co-operatives.

(9) Road Development.

The road development programme in Nagpur aims at construction of 146.315 miles of road including one bridge and repairing 34.375 miles of existing roads. Out of the target of 146.375 miles of new road construction 11.625 miles are State Highways 84.250 miles are Major District roads and 50.500 miles are other district roads. The total estimated cost of this programme is about 31.03 lakhs of Rs. Most of the works were taken up in the year 1958-59 and the actual expenditure for the year is put up at Rs.16.50 lakhs. The figures of expenditure for the previous two years i.e. for 1957-58 and 1956-57 were Rs.3.23 lakhs and Rs.1.13 lakhs respectively. From the expenditure trend in the last three years it will be apparent that the construction and repairs work gathered a real tempo in the year under review.

There are at present about 450 miles of roads existing in the district. By the completion of the Second Five Year Plan the road mileage in the district will be 596 miles. At present the ratio of road mileage for the per 100 sq.miles of area and to one lakh population works out to 11.7 and 34 miles respectively. By the end

of the Second Plan if all the targets are completed ratios will be as follows- 15.5 miles per 100 sqr.mile, 45 miles per one lakh population. Compared to the targets of the Nagpur Plan 1943 at 30.5 miles per 100 acres and 161.5 mile per one lakh population in the district much still remain to be done under this development head.

(10) SOCIAL SERVICES.

(10.1) Education: (i) Primary education- Five schemes relating to Pre-primary and primary education are under implementation in Nagpur district. The total expenditure incurred by the various officers in the district was Rs.2.93 lakhs during the year. Out of this about Rs.1.5 lakhs was on the scheme of free education of children of age group of 6-14 and about Rs. . lakh on the scheme of raising of pay of primary teachers. (ii) Secondary Education:- Five schemes of secondary education are under implementation at the district level. These relate to maintenance grants to non-Government Secondary Schools, revision of pay scales of secondary school teachers, opening of multi-purpose high schools, building and equipment grants to non-Government secondary schools and grant of scholarships. All these schemes made satisfactory progress during 1958-59 except the scheme relating to opening of additional sections in Government secondary schools, The allocation for the scheme was Rs.22,000 while the expenditure was nil. The details of other achievement are given in main body of the review under the appropriate heading. (iii) Technical and Vocational Education- The only scheme under implementation at the district level is the Introduction of New Trade of Electrician at the Government Vocational High School, Nagpur. The scheme is progressing satisfactorily.

(10.2) Health. There are eight schemes under this head in operation in Nagpur district. These provide for training of nurses and midwives, reorganisation of district health scheme, anti-T.B. centre at the Medical College Hospital, Nagpur, improvement and extension of the existing Mental hospital at Nagpur and establishment of Ayurvedic hospital.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on these schemes was about Rs.2 lakhs.

The Primary health centre's scheme which is in operation in Nagpur district is now being wholly financed from Block funds. There are four primary centres in the district. The other schemes relating to public health which are being operated in the district by regional officers are as follows:-

1. National Malaria Eradication.
2. National Filariasis Control.
3. Mobile Hospital Unit.
4. T.B. Control-Mass B.C.G. Campaign.

These schemes were reported to be progressing satisfactorily during 1950-59.

(10.3) Water supply and Sanitation:- There are three schemes under this sub-head. These provide for piped water supply for 45 villages in Nagpur district, construction of pit latrines in some villages and water supply from wells in rural areas. The first two schemes have not been undertaken for execution so far, for want of Government administrative approval. Only the last scheme is under operation.

#### HOUSING.

The schemes of subsidised Industrial Housing and Low Income Group Housing are under implementation in Nagpur district. These schemes are executed by the Vidarbha Housing Board.

#### (10.4) Other Social Services.

Labour Welfare:- The Scheme of multipurpose institute is under operation in Nagpur district, by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour. The Employees State Insurance scheme is under implementation in Nagpur. The proposal for extension of scheme to the families of insured workers was under consideration of Government during 1950-59. The expenditure during the year for Nagpur district on this scheme was Rs.2.70 lakhs. Under the programme of extending vocational and apprenticeship training a new

technical institute was opened in Nagpur. The Institute aims at providing the facilities for training the industrial workers to increase their skill and efficiency and thus to better their prospects in the jobs and also to increase the productivity of the industries.

The Employment Exchange scheme at Nagpur is progressing satisfactorily.

11. Scientific & Industrial Research:

(11.1) Publicity and Propoganda:- The schemes relating to Community Listening and District Publicity Organisation were in operation in Nagpur district. An Information Centre is also functioning at Nagpur. The expenditure on these schemes is not however available.

(11.2) Statistics:- The District Statistical Office was set up in the year 1956-57. The expenditure on this scheme for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 12,000 as against the allocation of Rs.13,000.

PRICES.

(1) Wholesale Prices Index.

The table below presents the All India Index number of Wholesale Prices (1952-53=100) published by the Economic Advisar's Office, Government Of India. (Table XXXI)

All India Index number of wholesale prices. (Base:-1952-53=100)

Year	Food Articles.	Liquor & Tobacco	Fuel, Power Lights & lubricants.	Industrial raw materi- als.	Manufa- ctures.	All commo- dities.
<u>Average.</u>						
1953	108.9	98.3	99.4	110.1	98.7	107.6
1954	98.2	94.6	97.7	104.0	100.4	99.6
1955	85.4	82.3	95.2	97.3	99.4	91.5
1956	99.0	82.3	101.6	113.2	104.9	102.6
1957	106.8	91.8	111.5	118.1	107.9	108.7
1958	112.0	93.7	115.2	114.8	108.2	111.0
<u>1959</u>						
Jan.	114.3	103.5	114.8	114.1	108.4	112.3
Feb.	115.6	104.4	115.2	115.5	108.4	113.2
March	113.8	100.3	115.1	116.4	108.1	112.3

It will be appazant from the table that the price level touched its lowest ~~xxx~~ ebb duging the year 1955. Since, then however, it has showing an upward trend.

The study of wholesale prices' behaviour during the financial year, <sup>i.e., 1958</sup> March, 1958 to March, 1959 shows that wholesale price index which stood at 105.4 in March, 1958 has registered an upward movement and stood at 112.3 by the end of the year i.e., during March, 1959. It reached its peak at 116.5 during September, 1958. The rise in food articles is more pronounced and the Index for this group which stood at 102.3 in March, 1958 rose to 113.4 in March, 1959.

(2) Consumer's Price Index for Nagpur City.

Following the general pattern of upward trend in the wholesale price Index number, the consumer's price Index number for labour classes in Nagpur city is also reflecting an upward trend. The Consumer's Price Index Number for the city which was 436 (1939=100) in March, 1958 has gone upto the <sup>record</sup> height of 488 in March, 1959. Here also the rise in food group is particularly sharp where the food index for the city has gone to 511 in March, 1959 from 451 in March, 1958.

(3) The Harvest Prices.

While the Index number of wholesale prices reflects the variations in the wholesale price structures in the country as a whole and the consumer prices help to analyse its effect on the living of the particular classes in a particular city or locality. The study of the chages in the harvest prices is useful for many important aspects of the agricultural economy of the rural areas.

The harvest prices by definition are the wholesale prices prevailing in the primary and eountry markets during the harvesting season of the agricultural commodities. Thus these are invariably lower than the wholesale prices prevailing in the large and important produce exchanges in important trade centres. These are the prices at which majority of the cultivators dispose off bulk of their

product hence these are the prices which determine largely the earnings of the cultivating classes in the rural areas. Precisely because of these reasons these prices are used in estimating the contribution of the agricultural sector to the National Income of the region, at factor cost. The harvest prices for certain important agricultural commodities prevailing during 1958-59 are furnished in the statement attached herewith.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CEREALS.

The following table gives the average monthly wholesale prices of Rice, Wheat and Jowar in the Nagpur Regulated Market.

(Table XXII) (Per B. Maund) (Rs.)

Month.	Rice (Luchai new)	Wheat (Sarbati)	Jowar (Yellow)
April, 1958	23.75	17.00	10.50
May, 1958	24.00	18.30	8.49
June, "	26.12	19.50	12.50
July, "	27.50	20.87	12.50
Aug., "	29.05	21.00	13.20
Sept. "	28.12	21.68	12.93
Oct. "	26.69	23.86	13.06
Nov. "	22.12	25.00	12.50
Dec. "	21.25	25.00	13.00
Jan. 1959	22.87	27.12	12.87
Feb. "	23.87	29.12	13.00
March "	24.44	27.00	12.50
Average of the year.	24.98	22.96	12.25

It will be clear from the above table that while the prices of rice and jowar have registered a slightly upward trend and fluctuated round about their annual average of Rs.24.98 and Rs.12.25 respectively in a rather narrow range, the prices of wheat have shown sharp rise particularly at the later part of the year. The prices of wheat which were lowest at Rs.17.00 per moud during April, 1958 reached its peak of Rs.29.12 in Feb. 1959 and receded slightly to Rs.27.00 per moud by March, 1959. The rise in the wheat prices in March, 1959 was about 59% over that prevailing in April, 1958.



Part II-District Statistical Abstract

Contents

	<u>page</u>
<u>AREA AND POPULATION</u>	
1. Statement showing area and population.	51
2. Distribution of the population according to livelihood classes.	52-53
3. Statement showing the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the District.	54
4. Statement showing literacy by talukas.	54
<u>CLIMATE</u>	
5. Monthly and annual rainfall.	55-56
6. Statement showing monthly data of temperature.	57
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	
7. Land utilisation.	58-59
8. Area under Major Group of crops.	60-61
9. Area and outturn of principal crops.	62-65
9A. Area and Annawari valuation of crops.	66
10. Area of crops irrigated.	67-70
11. Area irrigated by different sources.	71
<u>FORESTS</u>	
12. Area and classification of forests.	72
<u>MINERAL PRODUCTS</u>	
13. Mineral production in Nagpur District.	73
<u>ELECTRICITY</u>	
14. Consumption of electricity in Nagpur City.	74
15. Consumption of electricity in Nagpur District.	75
<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>	
16. Employment in different industries.	76-78
17. Number of registered establishments and persons employed.	79
18. Number of Govt. employees according to pay ranges.	79
19. Number of Govt. employees according to marital status.	80
20. Employment Exchange statistics.	81

	<u>page</u>
<u>CO-OPERATION</u>	
21. Statement showing operations of Co-operative Societies.	82-83
<u>BANKS</u>	
22. Banking offices.	84
<u>RURAL CREDIT</u>	
23. Statement showing Taquavi advances and recoveries.	85
24. Statement showing Licensed Money Lenders in the District.	85
<u>MEDICAL AND VITAL STATISTICS</u>	
25. Statement showing medical facilities.	86
26. Statement showing number of registered births and deaths.	87
<u>EDUCATION</u>	
27. Statement showing number of recognised educational Institutions and pupils.	88-90
<u>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</u>	
28. Road mileage in Nagpur District.	91
29. Railway mileage in the District.	92
30. Statistics about Post Offices in the District.	93
<u>LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT</u>	
31. Collection of revenue in the District.	94
32. Gram Panchayats in Nagpur District as on 31st March, 1958.	95
<u>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</u>	
33. Statement showing Development Blocks in the District.	96
33A. Statement showing expenditure upto 31st March, 1959 and percentage to pro-rata expenditure in C.D./stage I Block in the District.	97-100
<u>PRICES</u>	
34. All India Index Number of Wholesale prices.	101
35. Consumers' Price Index Numbers for working classes in Nagpur City.	101
36. Harvest Prices of Important Commodities.	102
37. Average market prices at Nagpur centre.	103-105
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	
38. Cinema Statistics.	106
39. Vaccination Statistics.	106

## Statement No.1.

Statement showing Area and Population by Talukas in Nagpur district (1951 census)

Sr.No.Name of Talukas.	Nagpur	Ramtek	Katol	Umrer	Saoner	Nagpur district.
1. Area in square miles.	811	897	614	969	243	3834
2. Head quarters.	Nagpur	Ramtek	Katol	Umrer	Saoner	H.Q.Nagpur.
3. Population of H.Q.	449099	9861	12851	19185	8966	499962
4. Name of other towns.	Kamptee	Mplity	Narkhed	Kelod	Khapa	
1. Population.	31,298		9349	4929	9585	
Name	Kamptee Cant.		Mowad	Mohpa	Kalmeshwar	
1. Population.	4867		5702	5534	6424	
5. Total population of Talukas.						
Urban.....Male.	250160	5014	14359	9897	17992	297422
Female.	235104	4847	13543	9288	17446	280228
Total	485264	9861	27902	19185	35438	577650
Rural.....Male	81474	69271	63078	69708	50246	333777
Female	79352	67826	57335	69378	49238	323129
Total	160826	137097	120413	139086	99484	656906
Total.....Male	331634	74285	77437	79605	68238	631199
Female	314456	72673	70878	78666	66684	603357
Total	646090	146958	148315	158271	134922	1234556

Source:Nagpur district census handbook.

## Statement No.2

Distribution of population of Nagpur district according to different livelihood classes.

(1951 Census)

Agricultural Classes.		Nagpur	Rantek	Katol	Umrer	Saoner	Nagpur district.
1. Cultivators of land wholly mainly owned and their dependants.	Male	30567	30779	29971	31697	25485	148499
	Female	30325	31238	29994	32252	26660	150469
	Total	60892	62017	59965	63949	52145	298968
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	Male	4033	4204	2647	3667	2177	16778
	Female	3954	3604	2657	3531	2128	15874
	Total	8037	7808	5304	7198	4305	32652
3. Cultivating labourers & their dependents.	Male	21448	12022	23301	19090	16390	92251
	Female	20282	11603	21674	18883	14826	87268
	Total	41730	23625	24975	37973	31216	179519
4. Non-cultivation owner of land-agricultural rent receivers & their dependent.	Male	2303	2066	1911	1343	1144	8767
	Female	2684	2519	2320	1676	1580	10779
	Total	4987	4585	4231	3019	2724	19546
Total agricultural classes.	Male	58401	49071	57830	55997	45196	266295
	Female	57245	48964	56645	56342	45194	264390
	Total	115646	98035	114475	112139	90390	530685

(contd.)

## Statement No.2

Distribution of the population of Nagpur district according to different Livelihood classes  
(1951 Census)

		Nagpur	Ramtek	Katol	Umrer	Saoner	Nagpur district.
<b>Non-agricultural.</b>							
5. Production other than cultivation.	Male	103242	16534	7765	13817	12896	159254
	Female	105156	15457	4092	12771	12173	149652
	Total	213401	31991	11857	26588	25069	308906
6. Commerce.	Male	49443	2950	4636	4130	3540	64749
	Female	45281	3012	4415	4121	3410	60239
	Total	94724	5962	9101	8251	6950	124988
7. Transport.	Male.	26318	657	485	453	699	28612
	Female	24935	593	407	405	676	27016
	Total	51253	1250	892	858	1375	55628
8. Other services & miscellaneous.	Male	89230	5073	6671	5408	5907	112289
	Female	81836	4647	5319	5027	5231	102060
	Total	171066	9720	11990	10435	11138	214349
Total all non-agricultural classes.	Male	273233	25214	19607	23808	23042	364904
	Female	257211	23709	14233	22324	21490	338967
	Total	530444	48923	33840	46132	44532	703871

Source : Nagpur district census handbook.

Statement No.3.

Statement showing the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes population in Nagpur district.  
(1951 census)

Scheduled classes.		Nagpur	Rantek	Katol	Unrer	Saoner	Nagpur district.
Scheduled castes.	Male	61697	13026	10329	17346	9193	111591
	Female	64606	12722	7718	17257	9652	111955
	Total	126303	25748	18047	34603	18845	223546
Scheduled tribes.		-	-	Nil	-	-	-

Statement No.4.

Statement showing Literacy by Talukawi in Nagpur district (1951 census)

Literacy		Nagpur	Rantek	Katol	Unrer	Saoner	Nagpur district.
No. of Literate persons.	Male	-	-	-	-	-	218241
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	78212
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	296453
Percentage of Literate persons.	Male	-	-	-	-	-	34.6
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	13.0
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	24.0

STATEMENT NO. 5.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of Nagpur District for the years  
1957 and 1958 (in Millimeters.)

Month	Nagpur		Saoner		Ramtek		Katol		Umrer		Parseoni.	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Jan.	25.4	-	4.3	-	-	0.3	3.3	3.9	-	-	17.3	-
Feb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March.	115.1	-	86.9	6.6	-	20.6	50.5	9.4	118.6	20.6	50.5	2.5
April.	14.0	-	57.4	9.1	-	13.8	91.2	5.3	37.9	3.6	20.3	6.3
May.	13.5	-	7.4	0.2	67.3	7.6	29.0	5.3	19.1	25.9	10.4	-
June	118.8	151.6	137.2	103.4	292.1	32.5	74.7	57.2	131.6	52.6	147.1	43.7
July	266.5	224.6	225.5	337.5	340.6	263.2	170.2	197.6	333.5	318.3	293.1	212.9
Aug.	414.0	364.2	420.9	325.5	185.2	463.7	366.3	365.3	433.7	239.4	220.7	326.7
Sept.	90.2	260.4	74.4	235.3	339.9	370.7	104.7	163.3	65.0	330.2	43.4	289.4
Oct.	5.3	70.3	5.1	128.3	50.5	100.5	16.5	116.3	13.5	52.3	24.1	80.3
Nov.	-	42.4	-	26.9	70.0	32.0	-	112.3	-	19.6	-	47.2
Dec.	-	-	-	-	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Contd.)

STATEMENT NO.5.

Monthly and annual Rainfall Table of Nagpur district for the years  
1957 and 1958 (in Millimeters) (Contd.)

Month	Tharsa		Deolapar		Nagpur Govt.		Khindsi*		District average.	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Jan.	50.8	-	68.6	-	29.0	-	-	-	21.1	1.0
Feb.	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
March	45.0	16.8	19.8	3.3	69.3	8.1	-	22.9	61.7	11.1
April	54.4	50.0	63.0	9.7	84.6	18.8	-	10.7	47.0	12.7
May	15.2	48.0	4.8	1.5	28.5	-	-	16.5	21.7	10.5
June	106.2	82.2	101.9	85.6	63.5	193.6	-	81.3	129.6	93.4
July	325.4	383.4	313.9	3134.4	221.2	261.8	-	296.9	276.7	281.6
Aug.	362.7	397.4	308.9	322.1	331.5	389.8	-	556.9	344.4	375.6
Sept.	158.2	284.4	80.0	177.4	100.6	270.9	-	366.8	117.4	275.4
Oct.	16.8	139.2	22.9	147.8	7.1	51.3	-	113.1	18.0	100.0
Nov.	-	104.3	-	27.9	-	9.5	-	43.1	8.6	43.6
Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-

\*Khindsi centre started in the year 1958.

Source: The District Inspector of Land Records, Nagpur.



Statement No.6.

Statement showing Monthly data of Temperature at Nagpur during 1958.  
(in centigrade)

Month	Maximum Degrees		Minimum Degrees		Mean Temperature.	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
January.	29.0	29.9	14.2	13.2	21.6	25.5
February.	37.7	32.9	13.2	15.1	21.9	24.0
March.	32.5	36.2	17.3	19.1	24.9	27.7
April.	37.4	40.6	23.1	24.8	30.3	32.7
May.	41.2	43.3	26.5	28.9	33.9	36.1
June.	39.1	40.9	26.7	28.6	32.9	34.7
July.	30.8	30.8	24.2	24.2	27.5	27.1
August.	30.7	31.3	23.8	24.1	27.3	27.7
Sept.	32.8	30.7	22.6	23.2	27.7	26.9
Oct.	33.1	31.1	19.3	20.5	26.2	25.7
Nov.	31.6	29.8	15.5	17.2	23.5	23.5
Dec.	30.1	27.4	13.5	12.8	21.8	19.7

Note: There is no meteorological observatories in other tahsils of Nagpur district.  
Source: Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Sonagaon Aerodrome, Nagpur.

## Statement No.7.

AGRICULTURE.

## Land utilisation in Nagpur district (1957-58 and 1958-59)

	Year	Nagpur	Rantek	Umrer	Katol	Saoner	Nagpur district.
1.Total Geographical	1957-58	713659	427097	573615	359819	275843	2115033
	1958-59	473659	427097	573615	359819	275843	2115033
2.Area under forests.	1957-58	23961	27699	60266	10891	4950	127767
	1958-59	23413	26986	61013	10543	4433	126388
3.Barren land.	1957-58	5951	9944	7512	10713	7474	41594
	1958-59	6829	10118	7284	9885	7570	41686
4.Land put to non-agriculture uses.	1957-58	38661	29511	32531	19518	19383	139604
	1958-59	38311	30133	33125	20472	19302	141343
5. <del>Land</del> Cultivable waste.	1957-58	24973	37248	31696	21068	5792	<del>125239</del>
	1958-59	24349	35570	34241	20051	6609	120820
6.Land under trees crops and groves.	1957-58	1746	4868	6354	1703	220	14791
	1958-59	1701	4381	6081	1890	156	14209
7.Permanent pastures and grazing grounds.	1957-58	74047	45109	98198	43149	34103	294606
	1958-59	74066	45536	95907	43441	33635	292585
8.Current fallows.	1957-58	8631	7442	4370	3398	4283	28124
	1958-59	6881	5539	2681	4819	3363	23283

(contd.)

## Statement No.7.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE.

Land utilisation in Nagpur district (1957-58 and 1958-59)

(contd.)

	Year	Nagpur	Ramtek	Umrer	Katol	Saoner	Nagpur district.
9. Other fallows.	1957-58	12396	11593	7673	6142	5912	42716
	1958-59	13169	12242	6759	5450	5190	42810
10. Net area sown.	1957-58	288293	253603	320615	243237	194726	1300554
	1958-59	289940	256592	326524	243268	195585	1311909
11. Area sown more than once.	1957-58	1439	4258	5823	3567	911	15998
	1958-59	2074	5259	7045	4933	1286	20597
12. Total cropped area (i.e. gross cropped area)	1957-58	289732	257941	326438	246804	195637	1316552
	1958-59	292014	261851	333569	248201	196871	1332506

Source: District Inspector of Land Records, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO. 8.  
Area under Major groups of crops.

S.No. Group of crop.	Year	Nagpur	Ramtek	Umrer	Katol	Saoner	Nagpur district.
1. Total Cereals.	1957-58	164898	174244	192533	136181	112208	780064
	1958-59	173488	180552	198202	135451	113540	801233
2. Total Pulses.	1957-58	35704	39870	41796	29119	27947	176436
	1958-59	36110	41982	43515	28190	30505	180302
3. Total Cereals & Pulses.	1957-58	200602	214114	234329	165300	142155	956500
	1958-59	209598	222534	241717	163641	144045	981535
4. Sugar crops	1957-58	34	112	8	61	41	156
	1958-59	36	6	7	51	31	131
5. Total fruits & vegetables	1957-58	6840	3562	2170	9257	7084	28913
	1958-59	7194	3810	2325	9214	7231	29774
6. Condiments & spices.	1957-58	5731	4589	28987	1903	1895	43105
	1958-59	5716	5206	31317	1611	1662	45512
7. Miscellaneous food crops.	1957-58	110	137	209	7	14	558
	1958-59	67	138	309	3	19	536
8. Total food crops.	1957-58	213317	222414	265784	176528	151189	1029232
	1958-59	222611	231694	275675	174520	152988	1057488
9. Fibres (Cotton & other Fibres.)	1957-58	53264	6689	12499	55164	39027	166643
	1958-59	51448	5397	13184	57081	39590	166700

(Contd.)

Statement no. 3  
Area under Major groups of crops.

(Contd.)

S.No. Group of crop.	Year	Nagpur	Ramtek	Umrer	Katol	Saoner	Nagpur district.
10. Oil seeds.	1957-58	22859	28754	48149	14925	5184	119871
	1958-59	17608	24868	44674	16465	4094	107527
11. Drugs and Narcotics.	1957-58	37	68	-	14	226	345
	1958-59	41	41	-	4	166	252
12. Fodder crops.	1957-58	165	12	-	164	2	343
	1958-59	213	27	30	120	22	412
13. Miscellaneous non-food crops.	1957-58	90	4	6	9	9	118
	1958-59	93	6	6	11	11	127
14. Total non-food crops*	1957-58	76415	35527	60654	70276	44448	287320
	1958-59	69403	30157	57894	73681	43883	275018
15. Gross cropped area.	1957-58	289732	257941	326438	246804	195637	1316552
	1958-59	292014	261851	333569	248201	196871	1332506
16. Area cropped more than one.	1957-58	1439	4258	5823	3567	911	15998
	1958-59	2074	5259	7045	4933	1286	20597
17. Net arepped area.	1957-58	288293	253683	320615	243237	194726	1300554
	1958-59	289940	256592	326524	243268	195585	1311009

\* Condiments and spices seem to have been included in total, food crops in the statement 1958-59, while they were left out in the statement for 1957-58.

Source: District Inspector of Land Records, Nagpur.

## STATEMENT NO.9.

Statement showing Area and Outturn of Principal crops of Nagpur district  
for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. Area in acres & Outturn in tons.

S.No.Crop	Year	Nagpur		Ramtek		Umrer		Katol	
		Area	Outturn.	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn
1. Rice	1957-58	1110	195	26220	6630	19231	4812	1589	119
	1958-59	1215	239	26594	9232	19494	5921	1801	338
2. Wheat	1957-58	44536	5079	53059	7082	67136	11258	11025	2218
	1958-59	39911	7517	47808	8303	61341	11399	9617	1960
3. Rabi Jowar.	1957-58	316	59	34364	6351	68140	15514	-	-
	1958-59	323	61	37564	6741	71269	15844	-	-
4. Kharif Jowar	1957-58	118852	20375	59946	10437	38024	7130	122819	22371
	1958-59	131962	23682	67797	12167	46095	9630	123128	25725
5. Total jowar	1957-58	119168	20434	94310	16788	106146	22644	22819	22371
	1958-59	132285	23743	105361	18908	117364	25474	123128	25725
6. Bajri.	1957-58	10	2	60	13	-	-	724	138
	1958-59	15	2	79	16	-	-	837	150
7. Gram	1957-58	4136	718	5358	1151	6008	1167	6002	1166
	1958-59	3086	662	5231	908	5377	934	6010	1290

(Contd.)

## STATEMENT NO 9.

Statement showing Area and outturn of Principal crops of Nagpur district  
for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Area in acres & Outturn in tons.

Sr.No.	Crop	Year	Saoner		Nagpur district.	
			Area	outturn.	Area	outturn.
1.	Rice	1957-58	289	50	48439	11886
		1958-59	275	50	49379	15780
2.	Wheat	1957-58	7851	1286	183607	26923
		1958-59	6343	1160	165020	30339
3.	Rabi Jowar.	1957-58	-	-	102820	21924
		1958-59	3	1	109159	22647
4.	Kharif jowar	1957-58	104015	20060	443656	80376
		1958-59	106868	19179	475850	90383
5.	Total jowar	1957-58	104015	20060	546476	102297
		1958-59	106871	19180	585009	113030
6.	Bajri.	1957-58	36	7	830	160
		1958-59	25	4	956	172
7.	Gram	1957-58	1647	247	23151	4449
		1958-59	1604	278	21308	4072

Statement No.9.

Statement showing Area and outturn of Principal crops of Nagpur District for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Area in acres and outturn in tons. (Contd.)

S.no.	Crop	Year	Nagpur		Ramtek		Umrer		Katol.	
			Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn.
8.	Tur	1957-58	25251	3021	26019	3435	14103	1889	20394	2731
		1958-59	27463	3285	28143	3770	16229	1942	19562	2620
9.	Chillies.	1957-58	4885	310	4129	280	28513	2062	1749	131
		1958-59	4935	295	4649	278	30833	1844	1440	86
10.	Cotton (in bales of 392 lbs. each)	57-58	52950	23503	6364	3263	12205	6257	54636	31360
		58-59	51057	20709	4927	1621	12588	5973	56449	25056
11.	Ground nut.	1957-58	66	14	58	16	11	3	13366	5426
		1958-59	69	16	26	6	9	2	14954	3992
12.	Sesamum.	1957-58	3352	346	5494	706	10188	1105	808	92
		1958-59	5560	499	7589	844	16966	1886	931	103
13.	Linseed.	1957-58	19382	1627	22775	2359	37701	3335	702	59
		1958-59	11929	1118	16985	1547	27488	2577	538	56

Source: District Inspector of Land Records, Nagpur.



Statement No. 9.

Statement showing Area and outturn of principal crops of Nagpur district for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59,

Area in acres and outturn in tons. (Contd.)

S.no. Crop	Year	Nagpur district.			
		Saoner		Nagpur district.	
		Area	Outturn	Area	outturn.
8. Tur	1957-58	26590	3561	112357	14687
	1958-59	27270	3263	118672	14880
9. Chillies.	1957-58	1003	71	40279	2854
	1958-59	860	51	42717	2554
10. Cotton (in bales of 392 lbs each)	1957-58	38877	19934	165032	84317
	1958-59	39372	15066	164393	68425
11. Ground nut.	1957-58	1352	447	14853	5906
	1958-59	1555	612	16613	4628
12. Sesamum	1957-58	1024	93	21176	2342
	1958-59	1102	99	32148	3431
13. Linseed.	1957-58	2782	201	83342	9781
	1958-59	1396	138	58336	5436

Source: District Inspector of Land Records, Nagpur.

Statement No. 9

Statement showing area ~~and~~ of the crop and annawari valuation of crops during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

crop	year	Total area	Irrigated	annawari	Unirrigated	annawari.
Rice.	1957	48439	26535	7/7	21904	7/7
	1958	49379	25980	10/-	23399	-/10/-
Wheat.	1957	183607	5699	-/8/-	17,908	-/8/-
	1958	165020	4187	-/10/-	160833	-/10/-
Juar kharif	1957	443656	52	-/7/7	443604	-/8/-
	1958	475850	7	-/9/-	475843	-/9/-
Juar rabi	1957	102820	15	-/9/5	102805	-/8/3
	1958	109159	15	-/8/5	109144	-/8/5
Gram	1957	23151	2349	-/9/-	20802	-/9/-
	1958	21308	1930	-/9/-	19378	-/9/-
Tur	1957	112357	38	-/9/-	112319	-/9/-
	1958	118672	50	-/8/-	118622	-/8/-
Lakh	1957	28459	-	-	28459	-/8/-
	1958	27743	-	-	27743	-/7/8
Potato	1957	117	115	-/10/-	2	-/10/-
	1958	92	90	-/9/2	2	-/9/2
Cotton	1957	165032	765	-/8/-	164267	-/8/-
	1958	164393	893	-/6/5	163500	-/6/5
Gr.nut	1957	14853	1	-/9/-	14852	-/9/-
	1958	16613	5	-/11/-	16608	-/11/-
Sesamum	57	21176	-	-	21176	-/10/-
	1958	32148	-	-	32148	-/10/-
Linseed	57	83342	6	-/9/-	83336	-/9/-
	1958	58336	5	-/9/-	58331	-/9/-
Chillies	57	40279	4037	-/9/5	36242	-/9/5
	1958	42717	3545	-/8/-	39172	-/8/-

Source: District Inspector of Land Records, Nagpur.

## STATEMENT NO.10.

## Area of crops irrigated in each Taluka of Nagpur District.

Sr.No. Crops.	Year	Nagpur	Ramtek	Umrer	Katol	Saoner	Nagpur district.
1. Rice	1957-58	53	15173	11295	10	4	26535
	1958-59	45	15397	10520	2	16	25980
2. Wheat	1957-58	969	1644	110	2226	750	5699
	1958-59	664	1786	188	963	586	4187
3. Jowar	1957-58	9	14	-	19	25	67
	1958-59	12	7	-	3	-	22
4. Bajri	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Barley	1957-58	-	-	-	1	-	1
	1958-59	-	-	-	1	-	1
6. Maize	1957-58	25	-	-	-	1	26
	1958-59	4	-	-	1	1	6
7. Common Millet	1957-58	2	-	-	6	5	13
	1958-59	1	-	-	8	7	16
8. Gram	1957-58	187	52	9	1614	487	2349
	1958-59	174	53	5	1234	467	1930
9. Green gram	1957-58	4	-	-	5	-	9
	1958-59	-	-	-	2	2	4

(Contd.)

## STATEMENT NO 10

Area of crops irrigated in each Taluka of Nagpur District.

Sr.No. Crops.	Year	Nagpur	Ramtek	Umrer	Katnār	Saoner	Nagpur district.
10. Tur	1957-58	8	-	-	21	9	38
	1958-59	15	-	-	23	12	50
11. Black Gram or Urid.	1957-58	-	-	-	4	2	6
	1958-59	-	-	-	8	-	8
12. Horse Gram	1957-58	-	-	-	1	-	1
	1958-59	1	-	-	-	-	1
13. Masur.	1957-58	-	-	-	2	-	2
	1958-59	1	-	-	1	-	2
14. Sugarcane	1957-58	34	12	8	61	41	156
	1958-59	35	5	8	50	30	128
15. Chillies	1957-58	1017	267	245	1681	827	4037
	1958-59	945	247	257	1376	720	3545
16. Giner	1957-58	-	12	-	1	1	14
	1958-59	-	4	-	-	-	4

STATEMENT NO.10

Area of crops irrigated in each Taluka of Nagpur District.

(contd.)

Sr.No.	Crops.	Year	Nagpur	Ramtek	Umrer	Katol	Saoner	Nagpur district
17.	Turmeric	1957-58	1	1	97	76	16	190
		1958-59	-	-	83	52	11	151
18.	Potato	1957-58						115
		1958-59	10	46	3	16	15	90
19.	Miscellaneous food crops.	1957-58	5755	2471	9041	937	6040	24244
		1958-59	5682	2613	957	8899	6146	24297
20.	Total food crops.	1957-58	7060	19419	13030	12362	7387	59258
		1958-59	7589	20153	12026	12639	8010	60422
21.	Cotton	1957-58	121	3	421	-	220	765
		1958-59	142	1	3	524	223	893
22.	Hemp	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
		1958-59	53	-	-	-	-	53
23.	Ground nut.	1957-58	-	-	-	1	-	1
		1958-59	1	-	-	4	-	5

STATEMENT NO.10.

Area of crops irrigated in each Taluka of Nagpur District.

S.No.	Crops	Year	Nagpur	Rantek	Umrer	Katol	Saoner	Nagpur district.
24.	Linseed	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	5
		1958-59	-	1	-	4	-	5
25.	Caster	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	10
		1958-59	-	-	-	7	1	8
26.	Tobacco	1957-58	-	-	-	9	-	9
		1958-59	Nil	-	-	1	-	1
27.	Fodder crops	1957-58	124	-	-	-	1	125
		1958-59	101	1	-	6	12	120
28.	Miscellaneous Non-food crop	1957-58	294	109	43	69	84	599
		1958-59	250	124	32	124	66	596
29.	Total Non-food crops.	1957-58	1558	395	385	2268	1150	5756
		1958-59	547	127	35	669	303	1681
30.	Total area under crops	1957-58	8618	19814	12747	15298	8537	65014
		1958-59	8136	20285	12061	13308	8313	62103

Source: District Inspector of Land Records, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.11

Area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in each taluka of Nagpur District.

S.No.	Sources of irrigation	Year	Nagpur	Ramtek	Umrer	Katol	Saoner	Nagpur district.
1	Govt. canals.	1957-58	-	10508	-	-	-	10508
		1958-59	-	10829	-	-	-	10829
2.	Private canals.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,	Tanks,	1957-58	98	4976	9596	-	-	14670
		1958-59	64	5313	8953	-	11	14341
4.	Wells.	1957-58	7741	2973	1209	15257	8468	35648
		1958-59	7385	2747	1427	13299	8233	33091
5.	Other sources.	1957-58	781	1357	1942	41	69	3852
		1958-59	687	1396	1681	9	69	3842
6.	Net area irrigated.	1957-58	8618	19814	12747	15298	8537	65014
		1958-59	8136	20285	12061	13308	8313	62103
7.	Gross area irrigated.	1957-58	8618	19814	12747	15298	8537	65014
		1958-59	8136	20285	12061	13308	8313	62103

Source: District Inspector of Land Records, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.12

Statement showing Area & Classification of Forests in Nagpur district for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Area (Forest Deptt.)	1957-58 in % Miles (in acres)	1958-59 in % Miles (in acres)
1. Reserved	512.11	3,27,750.47
2. Protected	370.71	2,37,291.52
	882.82	5,65,041.99
Revenue Deptt.	Not available.	

Repeat

Tripartite Classification.

	1957-58 (in % Miles)	1958-59 (in % Miles)
1. Forests Proper.	465.61	Repeat.
2. Pasture Reserves	32.99	
3. Fuel & Fodder Reserves.	13.51	
4. Protected Forests has not been surveyed or classifies.	370.71	

II Major and Minor Forest Products (For Nag-Wardha)

Major Produce.	1957-58	1958-59
1. Timber (000 cubic feet)	1223.56	1286.60
Value in Rs.	26,72,847.88	26,75,998.20
2. Fuel (000 cubic feet)	3,556.72	3,474.90
Value in Rs.	12,32,212.44	13,09,931.68
3. Sandal wood	Nil	Nil
Total value Major Produce.	39,05,060.32	39,85,929.88

Minor Produce

1. Bamboos, value in Rs.	8,557.90	5,190.42
2. Grass & Grazing value in Rs.	1,58,812.28	1,13,837.26
3. Other produce value in Rs.	3,39,699.97	2,92,789.61
Total value Minor produce.	5,07,070.15	4,11,817.09

Total 39,85,929.88  
Fire wood 09,931.68  
Timber 75,998.20



STATEMENT NO.13.

Mineral Production in each Taluka of Nagpur district (in tons)

S.No.	Mineral production	Year	Nagpur	Ramtek	Katol	Umrer	Saoner	Nagpur district.
1.	Mangnese ore.	1957	-	90727	-	-	28355	119082
		1958	-	79063	-	-	24296	103359
2.	Coal.	1957	-	51070	-	-	-	51070
		1958	-	63030	-	-	-	63030
3.	Lime stone.	1957	-	145	-	-	-	145
		1958	-	607	-	-	-	607
4.	China clay	1957	-	-	232	-	-	232
		1958	240	-	-	-	93	333
5.	Other clays (brikes and tiles)	1957	876	224	-	175	20263	23538
		1958	270	1993	-	4227	42920	48410
6.	Sand	1957	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958	300	166	-	-	-	466
7.	Building materials stone etc.	1957	70393	-	-	-	132	70525
		1958	9646	93	-	-	-	97421

Source: Collector, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.14.

Statement showing the consumption of Electric Power  
in Nagpur City.

S.No. Particulars	Consumption for year	
	1957-58 1.4.57 to 31.3.58	1958-59 1.4.58 to 31.3.59
<u>1. Domestic.</u>		
(a) Heat & Power.	1836341	1928251
(b) Lighting & Fans.	<del>744000253</del>	8358625
<u>2. Commercial</u>		
(a) Heat & Power.	1803531	<del>2005173</del>
(b) Lighting & Fans.	279138	<del>30500173</del>
<u>3. Industrial Power.</u>		
(a) Low & Medium Voltage.	8125448	9380848
(b) High Voltage	5531572	5454439
<u>4. Public Lighting.</u>	1809597	1815488
<u>5. Irrigation.</u>	70880	95298
Total	26856660	29347973

STATEMENT NO.15

Statement showing the Electricity Generation and Consumption.

Figures in '000 K.w.H.

Year of Reference:-1956

District K.w.H.generated	<u>K.w.H.sold to Public</u>		Public Lighting.	Other Purposes.	Total Utilisation.		
	Domestic:	Commercial:-Industrial					
	: -al.	al.					
Nagpur.	1,94,276	13,002	3,220	92,289	3,157	11,819	1,23,487

STATEMENT NO.16.

Statement showing employment in different industries in Nagpur district  
during the year 1957 and 1958.

Sr.No. Industry	No. of working factories.		Average No. of persons employed daily.	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
1. Govt. & Local Fund factories.	15	20	3094	3052
2. Process allied to Agriculture:-				
1. Cotton ginning & Bailing.	19	15	1066	735
3. Food except beverages,				
1. Sugar	-	-	-	-
2. Gur	-	-	-	-
3. Others.	18	22	573	1310
Total of (3)	<u>18</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>1310</u>
4. Beverages.	1		549	-
5. Tobacco	23	23	6359	5852
6. Textiles mills & others (Dye, bleach, silk, knitt, handloom etc.)	14	18	15580	13691
7. Foot wear and other wearing apparels made up of Textile goods.	-	-	-	-
8. Wood & Cork except furniture.	88	103	1255	1372
9. Furniture & Fixtures.	1	2	12	24
10. Paper & paper products.	-	-	-	-

(Contd.)

STATEMENT NO.16.

Statement showing employment in different industries in Nagpur district during the year 1957 and 1958.

Sr.No.	Industry.	No. of working factories.		Average no. of persons employed daily.	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
11.	Printing, Publishing & allied industries	35	35	1671	1773
12.	Leather & Leather products except footwear.	1	1	23	25
13.	Rubber & Rubber Products.	6	8	115	116
14.	Chemicals & chemical products.				
	1. Basic chemicals including fertilisers	2	3	132	113
	2. Matched.	1	1	35	21
	3. Paints, colours and varnishes.	2	2	57	37
	4. Soap.	1	-	15	-
	5. Others	1	3	81	30
	(Total 14) 1 to 5.	7	9	320	221
15.	Products of petroleum & coal	1	2	21	19
16.	Non-metallic Mineral products:-				
	1. Manufacture of Bricks & Tiles.	1	2	60	116
	2. --do-- Glass & Glass products.	2	2	426	333
	3. --do-- Pottery China & earthen-ware.	1	1	525	499
	4. --do-- Cement.	-	-	-	-
	5. --do-- Others.	2	2	159	213
	(Total 16) 1 to 5	6	7	1170	1161

(Contd.)

STATEMENT NO. 16.

Statement showing employment in different industries in Nagpur district during the years 1957 and 1958.

Sr.No.	Industry.	No. of working factories.		Average No. of persons employed daily.	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
17.	Basic Metal Industries. 1.Ferrous	1	2	35	45*
	2.Non-ferrous	-	-	-	-
	Total of 17.	1	2	35	45
18.	Manufacture of Metal products (except machinery & transport equipment)	2	1	67	44
19.	Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery.	17	26	1089	727
20.	Electrical machinery etc.	1	1	1122	31
21.	Transport & Transport equipment.				
	1.Ship building	-	-	-	-
	2.Manufacture of motor vehicles.	2	5	146	149
	3.Manufacture of Bicycles	-	-	-	-
	4.Others	3	3	52	44
	Total of 21(1 to 4)	5	8	198	193
22.	Electric gass and steam	3	4	950	486
23.	Water & Sanitary services.	2	3	93	111
24.	Recreation services(Cinema studios)	-	-	-	-
25.	Personal services.	1	3	10	55
26.	Miscellaneous Industries.	-	2	-	44
	GRAND TOTAL	252	295	32280	27935

Source: The Senior Inspector of Factories, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.17.

Statement showing number of registered establishments and persons employed therein as on 31st Dec.1957 and 31st Dec.1958.

---

	No. of registered shops and establishments.	No. of persons employed.
Nagpur City.	10,059	11,592
Kamptee.	924	270
Total	10,983	11,862

---

Source: Inspector of shops & establishments, Nagpur.

---

---

STATEMENT NO. 18.

Statement showing the number of Government Employees according to pay ranges during the year 1958.

---

Pay range Rs.	No. of employees.
0-25	983
26-50	4,680
51-100	3,392
101-150	907
151-200	489
201-250	341
251-300	142
301-350	86
351-400	70
401-500	87
501-750	41
751-1000	27
1001-1100	4
1101-1500	8
1501-2000	2
2001-3000	1
3001-and above.	4
Total	11,264

---

STATEMENT NO. 19.

Statement showing the number of Government Employees during 1958.

Nagpur District..

Class I		Class II		Class III			Class IV		Total.			
Married permanent	Married temporary	Unmarried permanent	Unmarried temporary	Married permanent	Married temporary	Unmarried permanent	Unmarried temporary	Permanent	Temporary			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
54	49	2	8	177	235	7	55	5,222	3,133	1,335	987	11,264



## STATEMENT NO. 20.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Month	No. of registrations during the month.	No. placed in employment.	No. of the Live Register at the end of the month.	No. of employers using exchange during the month.	No. of vacancies notified during the month.
April, 1958	815	190	5300	104	344
May, 1958	1050	122	4889	64	260
June, 1958	1425	130	5247	70	327
July, 1958	1591	95	6127	79	245
Aug. 1958	1575	141	7051	94	324
Sept. 1958	1052	38	6888	79	176
Oct. 1958	1294	106	6506	86	338
Nov. 1958	1147	68	6911	80	293
Dec. 1958	1026	110	4998	80	278
Jan. 1959	1073	100	5675	132	244
Feb. 1959	1813	78	7179	100	210
March, 1959	2392	76	8983	142	684
<b>Total</b>	<b>16318</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>8983*</b>	<b>1110</b>	<b>3723</b>

\*No. on the Live Register at the end of the year 1958-59.

Source: Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.21.

Statement showing operations of Co-operative Societies in Nagpur district  
during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

	Year	No. of societ- -ies.	No. of Members	working capital in '000 Rs.	Loans advanced in '000 Rs.	Loan repaid in '000 Rs.	Loans outstand- -ing in (000) Rs.
1. Provincial Co-op- -erative Banks.	1957-58	1	1556	52439	65821	54686	31972
	1958-59	1	1625	69096	72078	51966	52084
2. Provincial Non- -credit societies.	1957-58	3	2453	6858	nil	nil	132
	1958-59	3	1301	5588	125	140	1208
3. Provincial Land Mortgage Bank (Vidarbha land Mortgage Bank dept.)	1957-58	1	10	4904	677	413	3204
	1958-59	1	12	5197	622	482	3330
4. Central Bank and Banking Unions.	1957-58	1	2812	6627	5272	4942	3776
	1958-59	1	2036	11348	11290	8350	10286
5. Primary Land Mort- -gage Banks.	1957-58	1	2727	913	221	68	855
	1958-59	1	2988	1067	236	93	150
6. Agricultural -credit societies	1957-58	616	25434	6359	5517	3427	5533
	1958-59	630	34865	11685	10335	5671	10198

(Contd.)

STATEMENT NO.21.

Statement showing operations of Co-operative Societies in Nagpur district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(Contd.)

Year	No. of societies	No. of Members	Working capital in '000 Rs.	Loans advanced in '000 Rs.	Loan repaid in '000 Rs.	Loans out-standing in '000 Rs.	
7. Non-agricultural credit societies	1957-58 1958-59	33 50	15221 56211	3266 2017	2434 3292	2404 3060	3038 1729
8. Agricultural non-credit societies	1957-58 1958-59	6 2	2423 486	413 153	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil
9. Non-agricultural non-credit soc.	1957-58 1958-59	224 301	26085 28191	6209 9461	nil 1925	nil nil	4974 5653

Source: Asstt. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.22.

BANKING OFFICES.

Dist.Nagpur

Years 1956,57,58

Town having Banking offi- -ce.	Year	Scheduled Banks.	Non-sch. Banks.	Co-opera- tive bank	Total banking offices.
1.Katol	1956	-	-	1	1
	1957	-	-	1	1
	1958	-	-	N.R.	-
2.Nagpur	1956	23	2	3	28
	1957	23	2	3	28
	1958	23	2	N.R.	-
3.Ramtek	1956	-	-	1	1
	1957	-	-	1	1
	1958	-	-	N.R.	-
4.Saoner	1956	-	-	1	1
	1957	-	-	1	1
	1958	-	-	N.R.	-
5.Umrer	1956	-	-	1	1
	1957	-	-	1	1
	1958	-	-	N.R.	-
6.Vambori	1956	-	-	2	2
	1957	-	-	2	2
	1958	-	-	N.R.	-
Dist.Total	1956	23	2	9	34
	1957	23	2	9	34
	1958	23	2	N.R.	-

N.R.Figures are not reported.

STATEMENT NO.23.

Statement showing Tagavi Advances and Recoveries in each Taluka of Nagpur District for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

	Year	Nagpur	Ramtek	Katol	Umrer	Saoner	Nagpur district.
Advances during the year.	1957-58	4,11,672	4,15,391	3,36,552	2,63,782	3,37,128	18,01,525
	1958-59	5,67,352	10,25,274	4,01,700	1,90,595	3,73,308	25,58,229
Recoveries during the year.	1957-58	6,12,287	2,51,860	4,10,918	2,63,860	1,46,771	16,85,696
	1958-59	3,49,844	1,92,191	4,47,210	1,29,112	2,49,773	13,68,190
Closing Balance at the end of the year.	1957-58	17,81,466	10,91,212	14,48,400	9,77,683	14,55,898	67,54,659
	1958-59	22,85,519	19,13,527	13,11,272	11,65,659	18,13,795	84,89,762

Source: The office of the Collector, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.24.

Statement showing Licensed Money Lenders in Nagpur district during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

		Nagpur	Ramtek	Katol	Umrer	Saoner	Nagpur district
No. of Money Lenders holding Valid Linenses.	1957-58	600	35	24	89	94	842
	1958-59	600	35	24	89	94	842

Source: District Registrar, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.25.

Statement showing Medical Facilities in Nagpur district in 1957 and 1958.

S.No.Name of Item.	Nagpur		Ramtek		Katol		Umrer		Saoner		Nagpur district	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
1.No.of Hospitals.	7	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	10	12
2.No.of Dispensaries.	13	11	1	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	26	24
3.No.of Rural Health centres.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2
4.No.of Ayurvedic & Homeopathic & unani Dispensaries.	13	N.A.	3	N.A.	4	N.A.	18	N.A.	3	N.A.	40	N.A.
5.No.of Doctors.												
<u>Rural</u>	-	2	4	5	3	7	3	3	2	4	12	21
<u>Urban</u>	191	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	152
6.No.of Nurses.	181	366	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	181	370
7.No.of beds.												
<u>Males</u>	296	535	6	4	5	16	5	5	3	4	317	564
<u>Females</u>	201	715	4	2	5	17	5	5	2	4	217	743
8. Indoor patients treated.												
<u>Males</u>	2474	16046	121	62	78	234	103	72	99	108	2885	16522
<u>Females</u>	4622	24650	229	7	115	334	209	10	135	51	5780	25052
9. Outdoor patients treated												
<u>Males</u>	77670	187331	28015	10909	32523	40009	50187	15178	30243	25283	218638	278710
<u>Females &amp; child</u>	32398	370307	29121	28334	37911	70959	50009	20162	62521	38630	502760	468892

Source: Civil Surgeon, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.26.

Statement showing the number of births and ~~deaths~~ deaths registered in  
Nagpur district in the years 1957 and 1958.

Taluka	No. of births registered:		Number of deaths registered:		No. of deaths of infants registered.	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Nagpur	11183	N.R.	7061	N.R.	2020	N.R.
Rantek	4910	N.R.	3972	N.R.	1230	N.R.
Katol	5998	N.R.	6136	N.R.	1594	N.R.
Umrer	5660	N.R.	4280	N.R.	1217	N.R.
Saoner	6448	N.R.	5756	N.R.	1618	N.R.
<u>Nagpur district</u>	<u>34199</u>	<u>30403</u>	<u>26205</u>	<u>21796</u>	<u>7679</u>	<u>6557</u>

N.R.=Not reported.

Source: District Health Officer, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO. 27.

Statement showing the number of recognised educational institutions in  
Nagpur district during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

	Nagpur 57-58:58-59	Ramtek 57-58:58-59	Katol 57-58:58-59	Umrer 57-58:58-59	Saoner 57-58:58-59	Total (district) 57-58:58-59
<u>HIGHER EDUCATION.</u>						
No. of Institutions.	17	18	-	-	-	17
No. of students.						
Boys.	8104	9659	-	-	-	8194
Girls.	1441	1863	-	-	-	1441
Total	9545	11522	-	-	-	9545
No. of teachers	559	642	-	-	-	559
<u>HIGH SCHOOLS &amp; MIDDLE SCHOOL.</u>						
No. of Institutions.	-	46	-	3	-	7
No. of students.						
Boys.	-	27,954	-	762	-	3324
Girls.	-	12,463	-	138	-	479
Total	-	40,417	-	900	-	3803
No. of teachers	-	1,686	-	50	-	103

(contd.)



STATEMENT NO.27.

Statement showing the number of recognised educational institutions in  
Nagpur district during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

	Nagpur 57-58:58-59	Ramtek 57-58:58-59	Katol 57-58:58-59	Umrer 57-58:58-59	Saoner 57-58:58-59	Total (District) 57-58:58-59		
<u>PRIMARY SCHOOLS.</u>								
No. of Institutions.	291	132	154	132	111	850	820	
No. of students .								
Boys.	38,766	8497	10736	9315	8148	75452		
Girls.	10,971	2030	3915	2013	2212	21140		
Total	49,737	10527	14651	11328	10360	110138	96,603	
No. of teachers.	295	346	427	278	232	2214	1578	
<u>SPECIAL SCHOOLS.</u>								
No. of Institutions.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	N.A.	
No. of students.								
Boys.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	
Girls.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	
Total.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3072	N.A.	
No. of teachers.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	57	N.A.	

(Contd.)

STATEMENT NO.27.

Statement shoing the number of recognised educational institutions in  
Nagpur district during 1957-58 and 1958-59. (Contd.)

	Nagpur 57-58:58-59	Ramtek 57-58:58-59	Katol 57-58:58-59	Umrer 57-58:58-59	Saoner 57-58:58-59	Total(District) 57-58 58-59
TOTAL						
No.of institutions.	- 395	- 135	- 161	- 138	- 121	- 950
No.of students.	- 101676	- 11427	- 18454	- 13515	- 13670	- 158742
No.of teachers.	- 2623	- 396	- 530	- 369	- 379	- 4297

Source: District Inspector of Schools, Nagpur and  
Registrar, Nagpur University, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.28.

Road mileage in Nagpur district for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Item	Year	Nagpur	Ramtek	Katol	Umrer	Saoner	Nagpur district.
Metalled roads.	1957-58	181-4	49-7½	71-5½	38-2	64-7½	406-3
	1958-59	187-1	55-4½	71-5½	38-2	64-7½	417-6½
Unmetalled roads.	1957-58	16-2	9-½	4-7	13-5	-	43-6½
	1958-59	16-2	9-½	4-7	13-5	-	43-6½
Total metalled and unmetalled roads.	1957-58	197-2	59-¼	76-4½	51-7	64-7½	450-1½
	1958-59	203-4½	64-5½	76-4½	51-7	64-7½	461-5

Source: The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Deptt.  
Nagpur circle, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.29.

Railway Mileage in Nagpur district during 1956-57 and 1957-58.

---

Railway mileage	Broad Guage	Meter Guage	Narrow Guage	Total
	129	Nil	77	206

---

Railway stations in Nagpur district.

On Broad Guage

1. Nagpur (joint G.R. & S.E. Rly. st.)
2. Itwari
3. Kalamna
4. Kamptee
5. Kanhan
6. Dumri Khurd.
7. Ramtek
8. Mansar Panssengar halt.
9. Salwa
10. Chacher
11. Tharsa
12. Rewral
13. Khat

On Narrow Guage.

1. Itwari
2. Bhandewadi Halt
3. Dighori
4. Titur
5. Mahuli Halt.
6. Kudhi
7. Mohdra halt
8. Bamhni
9. Umrer
10. Bhivapur
11. Koradi halt
12. Khaper kheda.
13. Pipla halt.
14. Patansaongi town halt.
15. Patansaongi.
16. Takli Halt.
17. Malegaon halt.
18. Saoner.
19. Kelod
20. Khapa

STATEMENT NO. 50.

Statistics about Post offices in Nagpur district.

	Nagpur 57-58:58-59		Ramtek 57-58:58-59		Katol 57-58:58-59		Umrer 57-58:58-59		Saoner 57-58:58-59		Nagpur district. 57-58:58-59	
No. of Post offices.	70	72	32	32	36	25	30	33	35	193	205	
No. of Postmen.	220	241	7	7	10	11	7	7	9	9	253	274
No. of letter Boxes.	300	310	17	22	29	45	37	40	25	38	418	455
No. of Telegraph offices	23	23	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	33	33
No. of Telephone offices	24	24	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	31	31
No. of Radio Licenses issued.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
No. of villages without post offices.	297	295	344	344	258	255	397	392	178	176	1474	1462

N.A. Not available.

Source: The Senior Superintendent of Post offices, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO. 31.

Collection of revenue in Nagpur district during 1958-59.

Month	Nagpur	Ramtek	Umrer	Katol	Saoner	Total
April, 1958	90516	115647	142405	36228	20647	4,05,443
May, "	46973	126079	11027	14497	22274	3,20,106
June, "	35802	33563	30910	12978	18025	1,31,278
July, "	16320	57887	15966	6059	7990	1,04,222
Aug. "	6087	1693	6228	1176	2079	1,7263
Sept. "	5991	930	260	1046	868	9,095
Oct. "	3550	1148	928	1312	1262	8,200
Nov. "	4194	1955	285	254	126	6,814
Dec. "	9722	1404	1462	2006	1230	15,824
Jan. 1959	9802	3878	4572	7630	678	26,560
Feb. "	25630	35343	80097	12885	3331	1,57,286
March, "	309411	67349	97702	201567	76432	7,52,461
	5,64,003	4,46,876	4,91,093	2,97,638	1,54,942	19,54,552

Source: Collector, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO. 32.

Gram Panchayats in Nagpur district as on 31st March, 1958.

Name of Tahsil.	No. of villages: :in the tahsil. :	No. of Gram: :panchayats: :function- : -ing. :	No. of villages: : covered.	% coverage: : of villa- : -ges by : G.P.	Total rural: : population : as per cen- : sus 1951.	Total rural: : population : covered by : G.P.	% coverage : of rural : population : by G.P..
1. Nagpur	367	69	69	18.80	1,60,826	63,808	39.68
2. Ramtek	376	77	77	20.48	1,37,097	73,383	53.53
3. Katol	291	82	82	28.18	1,20,413	90,727	75.35
4. Saoner	211	61	65	30.81	99,484	69,418	69.78
5. Mmrer	422	66	69	16.35	1,39,086	69,888	50.25
Total	<u>1667</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>21.72</u>	<u>6,56,906</u>	<u>3,67,224</u>	<u>55.90</u>

STATEMENT NO.33.

Statement showing Development Blocks in Nagpur district.

S.No.	Name of the Blocks	Tahsil	Category of the block.	Date of inauguration.	Date of change into pre-sent status.	No. of villages covered.	Population.	Area in sq. miles.
1.	Nagpur	Nagpur	Stage I	2-10-56	1.4.58	141	43,470	211
2.	Kuhi	Umrer	G.D.	1-4-54	1.4.57	183	58,434	295
3.	Katol	Katol	"	1-4-57	1.4.58	190	72,823	348
4.	Saoner	Saoner	"	1-4-57	1.4.58	121	67,899	325
5.	Bhivapur	Umrer	"	1-4-58	1.4.58	147	47,091	240
6.	Kalmeshwar	Saoner	Stage II	2-10-53	1.4.58	121	69,836	218
7.	Mauda	Ramtek	"	2-10-53	1.7.59	130	46,664	246
8.	Narkhed	Katol	"	2-10-53	1.7.59	172	79,754	225



STATEMENT NO. 33A  
(Table-XXI)

Statement showing expenditure upto 31st March, 1959 and percentage to pro-rata expenditure.  
Nagpur District. (Rs. '000)

Block	Type	No. of blocks: of CPA pattern	Project Head- quarter.	Animal bandry & agricul- -tural Extension.	Irrigation & Reclama- -tion.	Health and Rural sanitation.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Narkhed, C.D.		1	PRE	304	46	310	95
			FYE	91	15	94	34
			% to	107	230	70	83
			Pro-rata				
Mouda, C.D.		1	PRE	337	50	374	133
			FYE	79	36	205	46
			% to	113	290	94	116
			Pro-rata				
Kuhi, C.D.		1	PRE	287	35	160	116
			FYE	90	15	90	11
			% to	134	233	53	135
			Pro-rata				
Nagpur I		1	PRE	64	14	117	42
			FYE	62	9	65	26
			% to	78	69	76	90
			Pro-rata.				

(contd.)

STATEMENT NO.33 A  
(Table XXI)

Statement showing expenditure upto 31st March, 1959 and percentage to pro-rata expenditure.  
Nagpur District. (Rs. '000)

(contd.)

Block Type No. of Blk.			Education	Social Education	Communication	Rural arts.	Housing	Miscella.- neous.	Total	
1	2	3	4	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Narkhed, G.D.	1	PRE	120	32	52	47	90	27	1,123	
		FYE	17	11	22	31	70	1	394	
		% to	171	46	69	94	90	..	94	
		Pro-rata								
Mouda, G.D.	1	PRE	66	34	61	20	93	..	1,196	
		FYE	42	11	14	15	..	..	440	
		% to	123	49	68	40	93	..	100	
		Pro-rata.								
Kuhi, G.D.	1	PRE	64	63	10	16	52	..	603	
		FYE	10	24	5	10	40	..	295	
		% to	123	121	15	42	69	..	69	
		Pro-rata								
Nagpur I	1	PRE	14	11	19	..	2	..	283	
		FYE	10	6	16	..	2	..	196	
		% to	67	33	76	..	3	..	65	
		Pro-rata.								

Source: Community Development Programme in Bombay State.

## STATEMENT NO. 33A

(Table XXI)

Statement showing expenditure upto 31st March, 1959 and percentage to pro-rata expenditure.

Nagpur District.

(Rs. '000)

(contd.)

Block	Type	No. of Blocks of CPA pattern.	Project Head- quarter.	Animal Hus andry & agricul- -tural ext- -ension.	Irrigation and Recla- -mation.	Health and sanitation.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Saoner, I		1	PRE	84	5	132	16
			FYE	52	2	103	11
			% to Pro-rata	70	17	129	41
Katol I		1	PRE	93	..	152	12
			FYE	67	..	93	9
			% to Pro-rata	93	..	121	35
Bhiwapur, I		1	PRE	34	15	105	12
			FYE	34	15	105	12
			% to Pro-rata	54	150	154	52
Kalmeshwar II		1	PRE	517	126	358	180
			FYE	67	16	..	40

(Contd.)

STATEMENT NO. 33 A.  
(Table XXI)

Statement showing expenditure upto 31st March, 1959 and percentage to pro-rata expenditure.  
Nagpur District. (Rs. '000) (contd.)

Block	Type	No. of blks.		Education	Social Educa- -tion.	Communication Communication.	Rural Arts.	Housing	Miscella- -neous.	Total
1	2	3	4	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Saoner, I		1	PRE	15	13	..	..	..	..	265
			FYE	14	7	..	..	..	..	189
			% to	100	44	..	..	..	..	67
			Pro-rata							
Matol, I		1	PRE	26	1	..	..	..	..	284
			FYE	9	-	..	..	..	15	193
			% to	64	-	..	..	..	..	71
			Pro-rata							
Bhiwapur, I.		1	PRE	6	11	4	..	..	..	137
			FYE	6	11	4	..	..	..	137
			% to	50	79	24	..	..	..	78
			Pro-rata							
Kalmeshwar, II.		1	PRE	195	57	54	130	38	..	1,655
			FYE	23	4	..	16	65	..	231

Source: Community Development Programme in Bombay State.

STATEMENT NO.34.

All India Index Number of Wholesale Prices.  
(Base:-1952-53=100)

Year	Food articles.	Liquor & Tobacco.	Fuel, Power & light lubricants.	Industrial raw materials.	Manufactures.	all commodities.
<u>Average.</u>						
1953	108.9	98.3	99.4	110.1	98.7	107.6
1954	98.2	94.6	97.7	104.0	100.4	99.6
1955	85.4	82.3	95.2	97.3	99.4	91.5
1956	99.0	82.3	101.6	113.2	104.9	102.6
1957	106.8	91.8	111.5	118.1	107.9	108.7
1958	112.0	93.7	115.2	114.8	108.2	111.0
<u>1959</u>						
Jan.	114.3	103.5	114.8	114.1	108.4	112.3
Feb.	115.6	104.4	115.2	115.5	108.4	113.2
March.	113.8	100.3	115.1	116.4	108.1	112.3

STATEMENT NO.35.

Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Class in Nagpur.  
Base: average price for August 1939=100

Year	Food	Fuel & lighting.	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Consumers Price index.
<u>Average.</u>					
1949	384	295	376	503	377
1950	382	296	337	572	372
1951	397	292	429	504	391
1952	382	296	416	519	380
1953	397	297	362	527	387
1954	381	297	334	562	373
1955	367	295	349	565	364
1956	411	295	363	559	398
1957	438	316	358	578	422
1958	464	340	361	684	447
<u>1959</u>					
Jan.	500	340	369	737	478
Feb.	510	331	369	737	485
March.	511	331	385	768	488

Source: Bombay Labour Gazette.

STATEMENT NO.36.

Farm Harvest Prices of Important Commodities in Nagpur District for  
the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Name of the Item.		District average in Rs. and np. per mound.	
		1957-58	1958-59.
Rice	Coarse	17.33	20.58
	Medium	22.66	20.71
	Fine	26.50	20.58
Wheat		10.12	25.86
Jowar	10	10.96	11.56
Bajra		13.16	N.A.
Tur		<del>12.62</del> N.A.	<del>16.92</del> 18.25
Gram		12.62	16.92
Cotton	Buri	30.47	26.96
	Others.	20.36	20.99
Groundnut	Big	13.92	N.A.
	Small	17.45	N.A.
Linseed		18.48	N.A.
Sesamum		15.61	N.A.

Source: District Inspector of Land Records, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.37.

Average market prices at Nagpur centre for the year 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Commodity	Variety	Unit	Average rate.											
				April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.59:	Feb59:	March59
<u>I CEREALS.</u>															
1.	Jowar	Yellow	Md.	10.50	9.49	12.50	12.5	13.20	12.93	13.06	12.50	13.00	12.07	13.00	12.50
2.	Wheat	Sarbati	"	17.00	18.30	19.50	20.87	21.00	21.60	23.86	25.00	25.00	27.12	29.12	27.00
3.	Rice	Luchai: new	"	23.75	24.00	26.12	27.50	29.05	28.12	26.69	22.12	21.25	22.57	23.87	24.44
<u>II PUSSES.</u>															
4.	Gram	Gulabi	"	16.00	17.00	17.37	18.37	19.30	20.87	22.00	22.87	22.00	23.12	24.25	23.00
5.	Tur	Red	"	14.37	14.95	N.A.	N.A.	19.25	19.75	N.A.	21.50	22.75	21.87	20.87	21.75
6.	Tur dal	-	"	18.00	18.50	20.37	23.00	23.80	25.50	27.62	29.12	30.00	29.25	28.62	27.87
7.	Mung	Green	"	16.81	19.65	20.12	19.00	22.50	23.00	N.A.	22.69	18.50	18.25	18.87	19.25
<u>III OILSEEDS &amp; OILS.</u>															
8.	Groundnut	-	"	18.66	20.55	22.12	22.25	23.15	23.00	20.25	17.12	18.00	19.62	20.75	20.75
9.	Linseed	Bold	"	23.00	23.00	24.56	26.12	26.40	27.00	27.00	26.94	27.00	27.12	24.56	23.37
10.	Groundnut oil.	-	"	54.62	55.20	56.43	59.37	61.20	64.43	63.25	56.19	53.50	54.94	56.19	59.37
11.	Til oil.	-	"	71.00	70.00	70.50	70.00	74.20	72.75	70.81	72.50	72.00	57.19	47.75	59.44
12.	Groundnut oil cake.	-	Ton	231.25/220.00/	235.00/238.75/	270.00/N.A.	230.00/242.50/	232.00/243.31/	290.00/271.75						

(Contd.)

## STATEMENT NO. 37.

Average market prices at Nagpur centre for the year 1958-59.

(Contd.)

Sr.No.	Commodity.	Variety	Unit	Average rate.													
				April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.59:	Feb59:	March59.		
<u>IV FRUITS.</u>																	
13.	Pantra.	Mondha	2000	196.25	220.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.	N.A.	N.A.	206.25	200.00	233.00	128.75	132.50		
			fruits.														
14.	Mosambi	-	100 "	12.00	13.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9.33	9.44	N.A.	13.00	15.25	6.12	7.00		
15.	Plantains	Bhudawal	1056 "	24.00	N.A.	N.A.	25.33	28.00	24.00	23.81	25.00	24.00	24.81	28.00	28.00		
16.	Mangoes	Begampali	100 "	N.A.	14.75	19.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
17.	Lemons	Ripe	1260 "	N.A.	37.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	40.00	35.00	36.25	40.00	55.25	111.69	N.A.		
<u>V CONDIMENTS &amp; SPECIES.</u>																	
18.	Chillies	Bhiwapuri	B.Md.	49.00	43.80	54.75	62.00	58.80	55.75	61.75	64.62	67.50	69.12	68.25	65.50		
19.	Turmeric.	Waigaon	"	38.75	41.10	36.50	36.00	36.00	35.75	35.44	34.25	34.50	33.81	41.25	36.00		
<u>VI VEGETABLES.</u>																	
20.	Potatoes	Chhindwara	"	8.38	11.35	13.18	15.75	15.50	17.87	N.A.	16.00	17.00	8.12	7.50	8.75		
21.	Onions.	Nasik	"	4.25	4.55	6.25	6.93	6.60	6.75	8.20	7.62	7.75	7.25	7.00	7.50		
<u>VII SUGARS</u>																	
22.	Gur	U.P.	Md.	17.06	17.60	19.00	N.A.	22.50	22.50	22.31	21.12	18.00	19.12	20.87	22.12		

(contd.)



STATEMENT NO.37.

Average market prices at Nagpur centre for the year 1958-59.

(contd.)

Sr.No.	Commodity	Variety	Unit	Average rate.											
				April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.59	Feb.59	March.59
<u>VIII FIBRES.</u>															
23.	Cotton.	Deshi Khandi	7841 lbs.	280.00	275.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	265.69	280.00	291.25	311.00	307.00
		H-420	"	320.00	305.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	270.00	311.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		197-3	"	320.00	307.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	293.00	325.00	344.00	358.00	353.37
		Buri	"	330.00	251.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	317.20	345.00	260.00	383.50	375.00

Source: Regional office of the Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO. 38.  
Cinema Statistics.

	1957-58	1958-59
No. of Talkies.	29	28
Entertainment tax Rs.	8,38,412	10,86,122

Source: Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise,  
Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO. 39.  
Vaccination Statistics.

Mid-year population for the year.	Total no. of persons vaccinated.		
	Male	Female	Total.
Nagpur district 6,28,705	1,18,703	86,657	2,05,360*

\* Information from Mowad and Mohpa Municipalities  
not received.

Source: Municipal Committees.

\*\*\*\*\*