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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
NANDED DISTRICT

1958-59



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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OF
MAHARASHTRA.

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For

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Office of the
DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER,
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
N A N D E D

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PART-II.

(1) :-
SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
NANDED DISTRICT

FOR
1958-59

-:oOo:-

(3) ----- 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Position of Nanded District after the Re-organisation:-

The District of Nanded situated on the South-east fringes of the new Bilingual Bombay State through which the river Godawari winds its way demarcates the boundary of Andhra Pradesh and Bombay State.

Formerly, before the State's Re-organisation, it comprised of (6) Talukas and viz: Nanded, Kandhar, Hadgaon, Degloor, Billoli and Mudhol and (2) Mahals viz: Mukhed and Bhokar, but as a result of the State's Re-organisation, Bichkunda and Jukal Circles of Degloor Taluka, Kubeer and Bhains and Mudhol Circles of Mudhol taluka have been merged in Andhra Pradesh, and kinwat taluka with Islapur Circle of both taluka and Rajura Taluka of Andhra Pradesh have been included in Nanded District.

The location of the Rajura Taluka is very intricate as it is situated at a very great distance from the District Head-Quarters and in the vicinity of the Chanda Dist.

It occupies a isolated position. In view of these facts, Rajura taluka is constituted into District as well as Division and it is placed in-charge of the Collector Changa and Commissioner Nagpur from the 1st of March, 1959.

1.2. Geology and Minerals:

Nanded District, one of the Districts of Aurangabad Division, is covered by rocks formed from the basaltic lava flows that welled out from fissures in the earth at the close of the Mesozoic era. The individual flows may be as much as (100) feet in thickness and the average thickness.....

Continued----- (2)

is probably about (50) feet. Owing to their tendency to form flat-topped hills, step like and terraced in appearance, they are known as " Deccan Traps ". The mineral resources in the region are thus limited and consist chiefly of building stone, semi precious stones, zeolited and material for labidary industry.

Limé stone deposits of fairly wide spread extent have, however, been discovered for the first time. South west of Modada in Kinwat taluka of this District. According to the preliminary surface survey conducted by the Reapartment of Geology and Minning of the State Govt:, The reserve ore provisionally estimated to the extent of (6.6) lakh tons. Thus the possibility of a Cement factory in this District is within the vision of the Third Five Year Plan.

1.3. Boundaries:

It is bounded on the North by the Yeotmal District of Nagpur Division which is separated from it by the river Pen-ganga. In the West and South-west are the Districts of Parbhani and Osmanabad, and in the East - Adilabad and Nizamabad, the Districts of Andhra-Pradesh.

1.4. Area.

Consequently after Re-organisation of the States and the removal of the Rajura Taluka from Nanded District and Aurangabad Division, this District comprises of (6) Talukas and (2) Mahals embracing an area of (3989.7) Square Miles. It is a plateau with an elevation of 1830 Feet, above the mean sea level, situated between 18°-15' and 19°-55' north latitude and 77°-7' and 78°-15' east longitude.

The following statement gives the area under each taluka as obtained in the Agricultural Census Schedules and as found in 1951 Census Report respectively.

The area of Agricultural Census Abstract is in acres while the area of 1951 Census Report is in Square Miles.

TABLE (1):- DISTRIBUTION OF TALUKA-WISE AREA IN SQUARE MILES AS PER 1951 CENSUS REPORT AND IN ACRES AS PER AGRICULTURAL CENSUS ABSTRACT.

Name of Taluka.	Acre as per 1951 Census Report. (in Sq. Miles)	Area as per 1951 Agricultural Census Abstract (In acres)
Nanded	394.9	246,669
Billoli	563.5	370,745
Degloor	262.0	168,732
Mukhed	337.9	234,304
Kandhar	629.1	398,111
Hadgaon	601.0	376,479
Bhokar	399.4	268,644
Kinwat	801.9	489,522
District Total:	3,989.7	2,553,238

1.5 Topography:- Among the major factors which affect the Economic condition of the people, the first is the topography - the nature of terrain or the land form of the tracts in question. Out of the district total land area of (25,53,238) 13% lies in the hills. The term hill is used here to cover all kind of weathered high lands without reference to the level at which they are situated. The term would include the steep lands at a very high elevation upto the limit of about (7000) Ft. above the seas level. The plateau may be defined as that tracts of land which lie between (1000) and (3000) ft. above the sea level. Such tracts measure approximately (350)Sq. Miles or 8.7 percent of all land in the district. Finally we may come down to the plains of which we have 78.3 percent of all land in the district. These tracts are best for purposes of cultivation and settlement of people. This is

so because the chances of finding fertile soil are better in the plains than in the plateaus where fertile land is scarce.

The effects of the different topographical factors on the different parts of the district are summarised as below:-

- i. MILLS:- The Shayadri Parwat of Satpura Range of the ~~South-east~~ hills traverses the district from the Northeast to the South-east for about 626.8 Sq. Miles, and is mostly covered with thick forest and abounds with all types of games. A few minor ranges of hills in the South-west and in the Centre are found standing conical in shape and picturesque in form. The taluka of Kinwat, Bhokar, Kandhar and Hadgaon are more hilly and this surface is extremely undulating. They are (Except Kandhar) also rich and rich and superior in forest production. The Northern portion of the district contains detached hills and dense forests, where water is scarce and hardly available for miles together. The surface of the remaining talukas of the district is generally level consisting of fine sweeping plains stretching from the South-east to the frontier.
- ii. RIVERS:- The most important river which drains the Southern region is the Godawari, which with her tributaries viz, the Manjra, the Manayad contributes to the fertility of the soil. Next in importance is the Penganga which runs along the Western and Northern boundaries until it falls in Wardha in the north of Rajura Taluka and there are besides more than (6) streams which can be harnessed for irrigation. Although the natural endowment is in favour of the district and it is fortunate to have several big streams and rivers flowing across it, yet unfortunately all -----

of them are at present allowed to pass untapped leaving the lands on the banks high and dry. There are however distinct possibilities of harnessing the water of these streams for irrigation and agricultural purposes. It may be worth to mention that as a result of the Development Plan Schemes, the Scheme for the Construction of Manhar Project in Kandhar taluqa has been already sanctioned and taken up and the construction is in progress.

The other Small but perennial river is Saraswatti which takes its source in Wakhad Hills and flowing from the north to the south through the eastern portion of the district joins the Godawari at the village Mal-Kavatha. The other two small rivers are Sita and Ashna which come from the north and fall into the river Godawari. The other chief is the river Manjra, which flowing from south towards north forms a natural boundary on the east of the Degloor taluqa. The river, although not deep, is extremely broad, and having low banks; the water breads out in an immense sheet during the monsoon season. In consequence of this alluvial deposits are often left on either banks of the river but ~~the~~ some times the floods wash away the surface soil. Next in importance is the river Manayar, which flowing west to east forming the natural boundaries of the taluqas Mukhedad Billoli, Degloor and Billoli, joins the river Manjra in Billoli taluqa.

The river Lendy also flows west to east in Degloor taluqa. It runs partly along the southern boundary, and after taking a slight northerly course passes through the Degloor taluqa and falls ~~int~~

into the river Manjra. The stream is also said to be perennial, but is not utilised for irrigation purposes.

The length of these rivers with/ ⁱⁿ the District are as follows:-

TABLE (2):- DISTANCES IN MILES OF RIVERS IN NANDED DIST:

Sr. No.	Name of River.	Length in miles
1.	Godawari	87.62
2.	Benganga.	178.00
3.	Manjra.	31.25
4.	Manyar.	76.25
5.	Saraswati.	12.00
6.	Sita.	8.00
7.	Ashna.	12.50
8.	Lendi.	36.75
9.	Kaidu.	13.25

iii. SOIL:- The physical features of the **district** are of a varied nature and may be divided into high-lands and low-lands. The greater part of the district is traversed by the Godawari, Benganga and Manyar. The Manyar basin is more in appearance a valley. The first two occupy a very large portion of the district. From the high-land the Godawari slopes down gradually, but very abruptly in bold sweeping courses. Along the Manyar however the differences in level are not very great and the climate, temperature and rainfall are similar. Both the upper and lower plains contain some excellent soils especially the rich ~~valley~~ valley of Manyar, and their fertility can scarcely be doubted when witnessing the luxuriant crops they produce. But the strong ridges and spurs from the upper country which are all of a trap formation, reduce the

cultivable area considerably, whereas, the numerous little villages lying between them contain mostly very fair arable soil and being in close proximity to the hills, the vegetable matters is carried down by the monsoon showers manuring the soil. The soil of the upper land is for the most part black, but of a moderate depth and shallows only in certain areas covered with loose stones; this is intermingled with patches of light brown soil very inferior and poor. The different types of soil to be seen in the district are Reagad or Black-soil. The most highly cultivated, the best of which is found in a strip of land which runs along the Manyar and in parts along the Godawari. Reagad soil is almost universal in all taluqas of the district, yet extensive patches of chilka are to be met with also. All these different types respond differently to the varying conditions of rainfall, manuring and different-agricultural operations. Accordingly many varieties of both the B.C. (Black-Cotton-Soil) and Chilka types are distinguished by the Local cultivators.

The crop pattern is adjusted keeping these qualities in view.

The taluqawise distribution of the different types of soil is as follows.

(1) NANDED:- The soil of this taluqa principally consists of a rich black alluvial deposits. Near the foot of the hills where black soil is scarce, it is of a very poor description and is consequently hardly capable of being cultivated.

(2) BILLOLI:- The strip of land along the banks of Manjra and Manyar possesses good black soil while the rest of the soil inferior in quality, is ~~an~~ undulating

and covered with loose stones. The southern and eastern portion of the Dharmabad circle of this taluqa towards the river Godawari, possesses good Black-Cotton soil where luxuriant crops of Rabi are extensively grown. Some portions of the Dharmabad Circle is somewhat hilly and contains light soil, better adopted for kharif crops.

(3) DEGLOOR:- The soil of this taluqa is considered to be the best in the whole Nanded district. The land of this taluqa undulates very little and flat plains stretch away to a considerable distances. With the exception of a small portion of the taluqa towards the west the soil is of a superior quality, being rich black well adopted for Rabi cultivation and yields luxuriant crops and the most of the places are very productive as there is much moisture to admit of superior cultivation.

(4) KANDHAR:- The south-west portion of this taluqa possesses a good black soil where Rabi is grown. The rest of the taluqa has light soil and is far from being smooth level plain, it is undulating and covered with loose stones.

(5) MUKHED:- The entire taluqa is of the Black-Cotton-Soil.

(6) HADGARN:- The soil of this taluqa on the whole or about the three fourths of the taluqa may be said to be of highly fertile character. The fertility runs from the west to the east along with the banks of Penganga and most of the places are very productive. In those villages towards the south and whose portion is among the hills, very little good cultivation is noticed as the land is

rather still being mixed up with certain saline matter, which cannot be easily worked. The country between the Penganga and Kaidu river towards the north running from west to east, is very level and the soil of a beautiful rich alluvial dark colour is very fertile and productive. The land of this taluqa is famous as wheat growing area in the Marathwada region. On the whole the soil of this taluqa is very superior, less sandy which makes vegetation look some what rich and healthy.

(7) BHOKAR:- Except for the hilly tracts, almost the entire taluqa is of the Black Cotton Soil.

(8) KINWAT:- The entire taluqa is of the Black-Cotton soil.

1.6. ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP (Revenue)

Nanded district comprises of (8) taluqas with its Head-Quarters being the same name Nanded on the left bank of Godawari river. The district Collector is the Head of the administration and a Co-ordinating agency among all the District Officers. The district is divided into two divisions viz: Nanded and Degloor, which are in-charge of the Deputy Collectors. Like the Collector the Deputy Collector is also entrusted with some administrative powers regarding maintainance of laws and orders and works as an intermediate authority between the Tahsildars and the Collector.

There are four taluqas under Nanded Division and four under the Degloor Division.

The taluqas under Nanded division are (i) Nanded, (ii) Hadgaon, (iii) Bhokar and (iv) Kinwat, and the taluqas under Degloor division are (i) Degloor

(ii) Billoli, (iii) Kandhar and (iv) Mukhed. Bhokar and Mukhed are Mahals where Naib-Tahsildar is the administrative head who has been delegated with full fledged powers of tahsildars in the matters relating to the administration.

Each taluqa is divided into three or four circles called Halqas over each of which is placed a Revenue Inspector. The absolute unit for administrative purposes is the revenue village which has definite boundaries fixed by the settlement department and may contain one or two hamlets called Mazras. The village administration is carried on by the Head-man of the village called the Patel and the village accountant Patwari. Generally in villages the revenue of which exceeds Rs.500/- there are two Patels.

The following statement shows the Civil Divisions of the District into Sub-divisions, taluqas and circles.

TABLE No. (3) STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE DIVISIONS, CIRCLES AND REVENUE VILLAGES, DESERTED VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN NANDED DIST.

Name of the Division with H. Q.	Name of Taluqa.	Name of Revenue Circle.	No. of Revenue Villages in each circle.	Total No. of Revenue villages in Taluka	No. of Deserted villages.	No. of Towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NANDED (H. Q. Nanded)	Nanded.	Nanded	50	200	15	2
		Nemgaon	50			
		Ardhapur	50			
		Mudkhed	50			
	Hadgaon	Hadgaon	50	192	9	2
		Manatha	50			
		Tamsa	42			
		Himayatnagar.	50			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhokar.	Bhokar	44				
	Peth-Umri	45		133	5	1
	Kini	44				
Kinwat.	Kinwat	40				
	Mahore	47				
	Patoda	44		204	15	1
	Chikli	40				
	Islapur	33				
Sub-Division		16		729	44	6
Total:		Rev.Circles.				
=====						
DEGLLOOR						
(H.Q. Degloor	Degloor	Degloor	51			
Degloor)	Mirkhel	55		106	6	1
Billoli	Billoli	50				
	Adampur	50				
	Manjram	44		237	13	3
	Kutur	43				
	Dharmabad	50				
Kandhar	Kandhar	50				
	Loha	50		201	3	1
	Sonkhed	51				
	Osmannagar	50				
Mukhed.	Mukhed	42				
	Rajura	39		124	1	1
	Mukaramabad.	43				
Sub-Division		14		668	23	6
Total:		Rev.Circles				
=====						
District		30		1,397	67	12
Total.		Rev.Circles				
=====						

(In the Census Classification of 1951, Himayatnagar falls under Town due to its distinct Urban characteristics).

After the state's Re-organisation the two fertile circles of Degloor Taluqa have been merged into Andhra Pradesh and as a result of which there remain only 106 villages in Degloor Taluqa, and Dharmabad Circle of Mirkhel taluqa has been included in Billoli Taluqa which increased the number of villages in Billoli taluqa and in consequence of this the Degloor taluqa has become the smallest one and the

Billoli taluqa the largest one so far the villages are concerned. Hence the redistribution of villages and re-fixation of taluqa boundaries are of paramount importance from the administrative point of view.

1.7. Climate and Temperature:

The climate of this district is healthy but slightly hot and was pleasant during the greater part of the year under review. The maximum temperature in summer is 114.5° F. in the month of May and minimum temperature in winter is 42.0° F. in the month of January, with refereshing breeze during the year under review. The month-wise temperature recorded for the two years is as follows:-

TABLE NO (4): MONTH-WISE DATA OF TEMPERATURE FOR THE YEAR 1957 and 1958.

Months.	1957				1958			
	Maximum	Minimum	Max Av.	Min Av.	Maximum	Minimum	Max Av.	Min Av.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jan.	89.5	43.5	87.4	54.6	91.5	42.0	57.7	51.5
Feb.	95.0	45.0	90.1	55.5	97.5	45.5	93.2	56.3
March.	101.5	51.0	95.5	64.4	105.0	57.5	99.5	65.9
April.	108.0	65.5	102.5	74.0	111.0	52.8	102.9	74.4
May.	111.5	71.0	106.8	77.6	114.5	71.0	108.5	79.8
June.	109.5	72.5	104.3	75.3	123.5	72.5	104.7	80.2
July.	98.0	64.5	89.0	73.0	95.0	71.0	87.1	73.5
August.	91.0	64.0	85.5	73.3	93.5	70.5	86.7	73.2
Sept:	94.0	71.5	89.3	74.0	92.5	70.0	88.4	72.7
Oct:	97.5	59.0	95.0	67.0	94.5	56.5	90.6	67.5
Nov:	92.0	47.0	89.4	58.0	90.5	48.0	86.4	61.1
Dec:	91.0	46.0	87.9	52.3	58.5	50.0	82.1	54.4

The heat in Kinwat taluqa is very severe.

and the temperature generally reads 112° F. in summer, while such is not the case in other taluqas of the district. The inhabitants of the portion of Kinwat taluqa adjoining the Andhra-Pradesh generally suffer after monsoon from Malaria and guinea-worm is the general complaint of the inhabitants of the portion extending from the south to the north

especially in the villages of Bhokar taluqa. The existence of forest trees with dense mass of vegetation in taluqas of Hadgaon, Bhokar and Kinwat has rendered the atmosphere impure and insalubrious. The inhabitants of these taluqas - suffered rheumatism and enlargement of spleen the latter disease in the northeastern village of the district. The villages situated in the southern part of the district seem to enjoy a healthy climate. There were no cases of small pox as well as Cholera prevalent in the district, during the period under review. It may be noted that the climate of this district is best suited particularly for cattle. The cows and bulls are more robust and grow larger in size than those found in other districts. The noteworthy among them is the Khandhari-breed.

In general the climate may be said to be good and healthy and the people suffered very little from any epidemic diseases during the period under review. The occasionally and generally most opportune showers of the cold and hot season also enabled the Rabi and Late crops to come to perfection during the period. Both the soil and the climate seem to be well adapted for the growth of cotton which thrives well and is the chief Kharif production of the district.

1.8. Rainfall.

In this district like other sister districts of the state, rain starts with the setting in of south-west monsoon in June. The four main - Rainfall seasons with share of each in the total of annual rainfall are as under.

TABLE No (5): STATEMENT SHOWING THE SEASONS, DURATION AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RAINFALL.

Sr. No.	Season.	Duration.	Percentage of Total Annual Rain-fall.
1.	South-West Monsoon.	June to September.	75.
2.	Post Monsoon.	October to December.	16.
3.	Winter Monsoon.	January to February.	2.
4.	Pre Monsoon.	March to May.	7.

The south-west monsoon season through which (75) percent, (approximately three-fourth of the total) is received is the most important rainfall season. The monsoon setting in June spreads all over the district by July and gradually gets weakened in the month of September. During this period rains are very important because they provide the necessary moisture for agricultural operations for sowing of Kharif crops which account for more than 80 percent of the total area sown to crops. Thus setting of the ~~rainfall season~~ south-west monsoon makes the beginning of the agricultural operations over a wide area of the district. The rainfall received during the period influences the agricultural production considerably. The south-west monsoon generally spreads through two of its branches, the Arabian Sea Branch and the Bay of Bengal Branch. The former brings rainfall to this district. This branch of Monsoon comes first into the country in the southern tip viz, Travancore Cochin. Seventh June is the approximate normal day of the on set of the south-west monsoon in this district.

The post-monsoon begins with October and extends upto the end of December, it provides approximately (16) percent of the annual rainfall. These rainfall showers are very important for the growing of the late sown Kharif crops.

Winter monsoon commences in the month of January and lasts upto the end of February. The amount received during this period is the lowest (about 2 percent of the annual rainfall) but this insignificant share is important for the proper growth of Rabi crops of wheat, Barley and Grams.

Pre-Monsoon showers during March to May amount roughly to (7) percent of the annual rainfall. This period of the year is generally dry in this district. These rains are generally beneficial for sowing of Kharif

Paddy, Sugarcanes and some vegetables on land where irrigation facilities are available.

The greater part of the district being well clothed with trees and lying partly within the hill sides, where the clouds are concentrated naturally received abundant and more frequent rain. The increase in the

quantity of rainfall in the district may chiefly be attributed to the inclusion of the Kirwat taluqa, having long tracts of forests, after the reorganisation of the States.

The rainfall greatly diminishes as it proceeds in south-easterly direction where the district is quite a level plain, containing Black-Cotton-Soil. This portion requires less rain and the ryot states that excessive rain generally proves injurious to crops. Under these circumstances, the difference in the rainfall in each of the taluqa of the district cannot be considered objectionable.

The following table gives the taluqawise distribution of rain-fall in M.Ms. for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

TABLE NO (6): TALUQA-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1957-58 AND 1958-59 (JUNE TO MAY) IN M.Ms.

Name of Taluqa.	Normal Rain-fall	1957-58	1958-59.
Nanded.	791.2	866	1222
Bidoli.	734.8	1326	1260
Degloor.	685.4	1491	1022
Mukhed.	N.A.	922	727
Kandhar.	589.7	1247	859
Hadgaon.	N.A.	894	1317
Bhokar.	N.A.	1074	927
Kinwat.	876.8	1636	1515
District Average.	912	1182	1106

The average rainfall of this district is a little over 900 mms. The out-standing feature of rainfall in different taluqas is its unequal distribution in respect of quantity, incidence and duration. In most of

the places, rainfall in a year to be more than half the normal has been experienced. District receives (45) per cent rainfall during the year in the month of August. The heavy rainfall in the month of August causes the floods in the district rivers.

Considering the pattern of normal rainfall it is worth to note that in an area of 50 inches rainfall a deficiency of (25) percent causes a dry year, and of (40) percent bring in a year serious drought. Classifying like this, a study of statistics shows that in the tracts of precarious rainfall, one year in five may be expected dry, one in ten as severe drought. The relative importance of irrigation works, with the help of rainfall can thus be prepared for different taluqas, and sort of a ranking list arrived at.

2: POPULATION.

~~2.1~~

2.1. General features: (Area and Population).

According to 1951 Census, the population of the district after the removal of Rajura taluqa is 8,83,531 i.e. (13.58) percent of the total population of Aurangabad Division and approximately (1.97) percent of the present Bombay State. Nanded district is 31st among the districts of Bombay in order of population. Of the eight taluqas of the district the taluqa Nanded with a population of 1,63,198 is the most and Degloor with a population of 72,247 is the least populated. The taluqa Kinwat with an area of 801.9 Sq. Miles is the most extensive while the Degloor with an area of 262.0 Sq. Miles is the least extensive in the district. The percentage distribution of the population and area of the district in terms of each of its taluqas worked out after the recent territorial changes as follows:

TABLE NO (7): TALUQA-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND AREA REVENUE VILLAGES, AND CORRESPONDING DERIVED PERCENTAGE USES FOR THE POPULATION AND AREA.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluqa.	Total No. of Revenue Villages.	Population.	Percentage of Pop. to the Distr. Pop.	Area in Sqire Miles.	Percentage of area to the Dist. area.
1.	Nanded	200	1,63,198	18.5	394.9	9.8
2.	Billoli	237	1,51,289	17.1	563.5	14.0
3.	Degloor	106	72,247	8.2	262.0	6.5
4.	Mukhed.	124	82,086	9.3	337.9	8.5
5.	Kandhar	201	1,45,078	16.4	629.1	15.8
6.	Hadgaon	192	1,08,643	12.3	601.0	15.2
7.	Bhokar	133	72,780	8.3	399.4	10.1
8.	Kinwat	204	88,210	9.9	801.9	20.1
District Total.		1397	8,83,531	100	3,981.7	100

The average population per taluka works out to (110,441) and the average area (498.7) Sq. Miles.

There are (1397) ^{revenue} ~~General~~ villages including (12) towns in this district. The average village population works out to (693) persons and area to (2.9) Sq. Miles approximately.

Nanded taluka with a population (1,63,198) is the most populous tahsil in this district but this includes Nanded town which itself accounts for (65,024) persons.

Excluding the town population from the tahsil population, the population of this tahsil is reduced to 98,174. Kandhar

tahsil with a population of 1,45,073 is the most populous tahsil in the district. Even after excluding the population

pertaining to Kandhar town situated within this tahsil, the population remains at 1,36,188. The least populated tahsil

in the district is Degloor which accounts only 72,247 persons. The low population of this tahsil is due to the exclusion

of two circles - Bichkunda and Jukal as a result of the State's Reorganisation. Consequently the total number of

villages in this tahsil has been decreased from (217) to (106) and the population has been reduced from 1,34,217 to 72,247.

The average population and area per tahsil for each of the bordering districts are given below.

TABLE NO: (8):- STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE POPULATION AND AREA IN SQ. MILES PER TAHASIL OF BORDERING DISTRICT OF NANNED.

Bordering Districts	State.	Average Population per Tahsil.	Average area per tahsil (in Sq.Miles)
Parbhani	Bombay	1,26,358	607
Yeothmal	Bombay	1,86,398	1,044
Osmanabad	Bombay	1,18,007	611
Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,28,860	493
Adilabad.	Andhra Pradesh	82,047	594

2.2. Growth of Population:-

During the last three decades Nanded district has increased its population by 35.8 percent which is considerably below the corresponding increase of other districts of Marathwada. Even this unimpressive increase is, to a large extent, due to the industrial and commercial prosperity of Nanded town. The migration in ~~the~~ to this district from all areas beyond the district is not keeping pace with the growth of population. The immigrants in this district formed (7.5) percent of the total enumerated population of the district in 1921. The percentage decreased to 5.7 in 1931 i.e. during the trade depression. It has now again improved to (7.2) but is still lower than what it was in 1921. Contrary to this, emigration from the district to other areas within the bordering districts records a decisive increase. These emigrants who numbered less than (19,000) in 1921, increased to (26,600) in 1931 and are now as much as (55,600). During the last decades, Nizamabad, being the sister district of Nanded in Hyderabad State was attracting number of emigrant of this district. Thus, both accelerated emigration and retarded immigration are responsible to some extent to retard the growth of population, of the district and did considerable industrial and commercial progress in the earlier decades of this century. But subsequently, apart from the setting up of a textile factory in Nanded town, the rate of progress in the field of Industry slowed down. Besides, this district has also had its share of the epidemics, particularly, plague and cholera, which breaks out from time to time in this district. Life in this district, especially in Hadgaon tahsil and Nanded town, was also dislocated considerably for some months prior to and following the Police-Action.

The growth of population of this district since the beginning of this century is however relatively more imposing. This is due to fact that, this district is benefited considerably during the decade 1901-1911 because of the opening of the Godawari Valley Railway line connecting Manmad and Hyderabad and the consequent expansion of Industries and commerce, the Textile and fairly prosperous agricultural years which characterised the decade.

Nanded town had even less than (15,000) persons at the beginning of this century. It has now inhabited by over (65,000) persons which makes it a very close second to Aurangabad; the first ranking town in Marathwada.

Thus its population had increased by as much as (358) percent during the course of last (50) years. Although its population is increased from decade to decade, this increase was by as much as (77) percent during the last decade 1941-1951. During the last decade, this town has firmly established its position as the chief commercial-cum-industrial Urban town in the district of Marathwada.

2.3. Present Population.

The ~~vital~~ Vital Statistics in the study of demographic problem such as to estimate the present population is very unreliable and defective. During the last year the birth rate was (15) while death rate was (11). During this decade, birth rate which is influenced by changes in the mortal habits of the people, their economic conditions and public health is bound to be declined. It is likely that the decline in the death rate may be more striking than the decrease in the birth rate. On the basis of decennial growth rate of this district; the population of this district may be at (9.54) in lakhs in 1959.

But the actual population in 1959 might be significantly more than this because during the last years from 1951 the decline in the death rates would be steeper than in the birth rates, thus widening the gap between the two.

2.4. Land - Per - Capita: (Average area per person)

Land-per-Capita and the changes occurred in it has a profound effect on our life and the livelihood pattern. The following table indicates for each tahsil the two basic figures, area, population and the derived figures Land-Per-Capita.

TABLE NO: (9): STATEMENT SHOWING THE TAHSIL-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA, POPULATION AND LAND-²PER-CAPITA.

Name of Taluka.	Area(in acres- -Thousands).	Population (Thousand)	Land-Area Per-Capita.
Nanded	247	163	1.52
Billoli	371	151	2.55
Degloor	169	72	2.38
Mukhed	234	82	2.85
Kandhar	398	145	2.79
Hadgaon	376	109	3.46
Bhokar	269	73	3.67
Kinwat	490	88	6.77
District Total. :-	2553	884	3.46

In the light of land-per-capita distribution, inference can be arrived at that the persons are unevenly distributed among different tahsils. To draw conclusions of practical significance with the knowledge of factors such as topographical conditions, industrial and commercial prosperity in different Tahsils

will be so valid from the statistical point of view.

Among all tahsils of Degloor-division, this rates are ranging from 2.50 to 3.00 but in Nanded-Division this rate is falling below (1.50) in Nanded Tahsil and above (6.75) in Kinwat tahsil. Thus this ratio is evenly distributed within a narrow limits in Degloor Division but such is not the case in Nanded Division. The peak of above distribution in Kinwat may be ascribed to the greater portion of land under forest and the lowest figure in Nanded tahsil may be ascribed to the location of the Nanded town within the tahsil.

2.5. Density of Population (Persons per Sq.Mile)

The density of population in Old Nanded District reaches the respectable figure (243) persons, but after re-organisation of the states, due to inclusion of two talukas Kinwat and Rajura talukas of Adilabad District it has been reduced to 180 which was deplorably lower than that of the State density (253). Due to recent territorial changes of Rajura Taluka, the density of this district is reached to (222).

The density in Kinwat taluka which accounts for about (20) percent of the district area and (11) percent of its population, is appreciably lower than the district density 222. This taluka has been recently merged in Nanded district from Adilabad district which was the most thinly populated district in the former Hyderabad State. The density in two tahsils in the central portion of the district namely Hadgaon and Bhokar accounts for 25 percent of district area and 21 percent of its population is lower than 200. The density in four tahsils namely Kandhar Mukhod, Degloor and Billoli which account 45 percent

and (52) percent of the district area and population respectively ranges between (200) to (300). Lastly the density in one tahsil in the western portion of the district namely Nanded which accounts for about (10) percent area of the district and (18) percent of the population is as higher as (413). This particularly high density in Nanded Tahsil is very largely due to Nanded town which is not only the second largest Urban unit in Marathwada district, but perhaps also the most important industrially among all mofussil towns.

TABLE NO (10): STATEMENT SHOWING THE TALUKA-WISE POPULATION AND DENSITY.

Name of Taluka.	Population.	Density.
Nanded	163,198	413
Billoli	151,289	263
Degloor	72,247	254
Mukhed	82,086	243
Kandhar	145,078	231
Hadgaon	108,643	181
Bhokar	72,780	182
Kinwat	75,357	120
Dist: Total:-	883,531	222

2.6.1. State Density and District Density:-

The district covers an area of (3,990) Sq. Miles i.e. only (2.09) of the Bombay State while (1.93) percent is its general contribution to the total population of the State. With the result that the general density of the population of this district (222) is lower than that of the State (253).

Taking further into account the reciprocity between land-per-capita and density one may observe where density is high, the corresponding

land per capita is low and vice ~~xxx~~ versa. We may analyse these figures by way of three density groups namely High-Density-Group, Medium-Density-Group and Low-Density-Group. The following table indicates the density-group classifications.

TABLE NO (11):- SHOWING THE DENSITY GROUP - CLASSIFICATION.

Sr. No.	Group.	Density interval.	Name of Talukas.
1.	Low-Density-Group.	Below 150.	Kinwat.
2.	Medium-Density-Group.	150 - 300.	Billoli, Degloor, Mukhed, Kandhar, Hadgaon and Bhokar.
3.	High-Density-Group.	Above 300.	Nanded.

It is quite probable to interpret for low density group that in this tahsil the proportion of cultivable area to the geographical area is significantly smaller than that of other groups and the un-used land ratio is significantly higher. The probable statement is validated by the greater ~~pro-~~ ~~axax~~ portion of land occupied by the forest areas in this group.

2.7. Livelihood - Pattern.

Unlike the past customs, which placed emphasis on the collection of caste and community data, in the 1951 census the basis of classification was economic and not social. In the country like India whose economy principally depends upon agriculture, the analysis of the population on basis of agriculture and non-agriculture is more useful.

The livelihood pattern differs in rural and urban areas. In rural areas more per- cent of population derived their means of liveli-

hood from agricultural occupations whereas in urban areas, the major portion of the population follow the non-agricultural pursuits. About (86.1) percent of rural population are principally dependent on agricultural occupations comprising four sub-livelihood classes where as (78.49) percent of the Urban population had to follow non-agricultural occupations.

The following table presents analysis of district population based on the eight main-livelihood classes.

TABLE NO (12): SHOWING THE ANALYSIS OF THE DIST: POPULATION BASED ON THE EIGHT MAIN LIVELIHOOD CLASSES.

Classes.	Total. Population.	Rural Population.	Urban Population
<u>AGRICULTURAL-CLASSES.</u>			
I Owners Cultivators.	44.60	50.91	10.58
II Tenant Cultivators.	6.32	7.00	2.63
III Agri. Labours.	22.08	24.96	6.57
IV Agri. Rent Receivers.	3.05	3.30	1.73
Total:-	76.05	86.17	21.51
<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL-CLASSES</u>			
V Production	8.35	5.15	25.61
VI Commerce.	4.60	2.05	18.30
VII Transport.	0.87	0.30	3.90
VIII Other Services.	10.13	6.33	30.68
Total:-	23.95	13.83	78.49

Thus a great majority (about 76.05 per cent) of the people in this district are mainly sustained by agriculture. But this degree of dependence on agriculture is nothing peculiar to Nanded district, among the state. In fact the country as a whole and many of its states are even more heavily dependant on agriculture. This would be obvious from the table given below which gives the percen-

tage of the total population belonging to the agricultural livelihood classes in the five districts of Marathwada.

TABLE NO. (13) SHOWING PERCENTAGE POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL CLASSES AND NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES IN MARATHWADA.

District.	Dependent on Agricultural Source	Dependent on Non-Agricultural Source
Aurangabad.	75.9	24.2
Parbhani.	77.2	22.8
Nanded.	76.05	23.95
Osmanabad(Old).	80.5	19.5
Bhir.	80.5	19.5

Among the districts of Marathwada while the percentage of persons principally dependent on agriculture is considerably higher in Bhir and Osmanabad district, and lower in Aurangabad and to a great extent in Nanded. Nanded offers a large volume of employment than Bhir and Osmanabad in Non-agricultural occupations.

2.8. Percentage of Persons Belonging to Each of the Different livelihood classes in Nanded and other Districts of Marathwada.

2.8.1. Cultivators of Land wholly or mainly owned.

(44.60) percent of the total population is principally sustained by owner cultivation. This is much more than double the corresponding proportion for any other livelihood classes. But this percentage is even higher in other districts of Marathwada. It is as much as (54.6) percent in Bhir, (47.8) in Aurangabad and (46.1) percent in Osmanabad, which are all higher than this district.

2.8.2: Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.

Only (6.32) percent of the total population

is wholly or mainly dependent on tenant cultivation, which is the highest percentage among the districts of Marathwada. The lowest is (3.9) in Bhir district. This percentage of persons mainly or wholly dependent on tenant cultivation to the total population is not very striking either in this district or even in the Marathwada as a whole.

2.8.3: Cultivating Labours:

(22.08) percent of the total population in the district is principally dependent on agricultural labour. This principal means of livelihood, agricultural labour is second only in importance to owner cultivation. But as a secondary means of livelihood it is even more important than owner cultivation, as the overwhelming majority of the earning dependents in the district derive their earnings through agricultural labour. Similarly an appreciable proposition of the self supporting persons, who supplement the income, they obtain from main profession ownes their supplementary income to agricultural labours.

The percentage of persons principally sustained by agricultural labour is 22.08 in this district while it is 25.4 in Parbhani, and 24.2 in Aunangabad. These are the only two districts in Marathwada in which persons principally dependent on agricultural labour are relatively more numerous than in this district. With regard to the other districts of Marathwada the percentage is as low as 20.4 in Osmanabad and 9.6 in Bhir.

2.8.4. Non-Cultivating owners of land and agricultural Rent Receivers.

The percentage of mainly or exclusively dependent on agricultural rent received is only 3.05 in this district. But here it is classified as it has been pointed out in 1951 census of India that all persons who have been returned under this livelihood

class do not necessarily confirm to the proverbial representation of the absolute Land-Lords as living in luxury on the sweat of the poor tenant. In fact a very heavy proportion of this livelihood class consists of widows of owner cultivation or some times of infirm decrepit land owners themselves - who do not have grown up sons and being themselves incapable of shouldering the responsibility of cultivating their lands lease them out to others. Quite a few of persons are so poor that they are compelled to resort to the less ownerous work agricultural or other labour with a view to supplement the income they derive by leasing out their lands. This livelihood also includes many small pattedars who being unable to secure even the meagre capital required for cultivating their lands lease them out. The majority of such persons also take to agricultural labour or other available occupations with a view to augment their earning from their leased holdings.

2.8.5: Production:-

The percentage of persons whose principal means of livelihood is production (other than cultivation) is (8.53) in this district. This would be obvious from the facts and figures that the percentage is higher than other districts of Marathwada. The ~~gmxix~~ higher percentage in this district is due to the existence of Osmanshahi Mills, Ltd, and the Hand loom weavers.

2.8.6. Commerce:-

~~Continued~~

(4.60) percent of the total population in this district is principally dependent of commerce, which is higher as compared to the other districts of Marathwada except Parbhani. The corresponding percentage is 4.7 in Parbhani, 3.3 in Bhir and 3.9 in Osmanabad and 4.4. in Aurangabad district. Thus one may derive the conclusion that the percentage of

persons principally dependent on commerce is not very impressive in Marathwada districts.

2.8.7: Transport:-

The percentage of persons wholly or mainly sustained by transport is (0.87) in this district. The corresponding percentage recorded in other districts of Marathwada is also as low as 1.1. in Aurangabad, 0.9 in Parbhani, 1.5 in Bhir and 0.5 in Osmanabad. It is thus obvious that relatively the percentage of persons dependent on transport is insignificant in this district.

2.8.8: Miscellaneous and other services:-

The percentage of persons in this district is (10.13) for persons principally dependent on other services and miscellaneous services. The corresponding percentage in Aurangabad is (11.0) which is highest among all the districts of Marathwada.

2.8.9: Talukawise variation in the Agricultural and Non-agricultural livelihood classes in Nanded District.

With-in the district the number of persons principally sustained by Agriculture is distinctly higher in Degloor Division than in the Nanded Division. The actual number of persons under agricultural classes is as follows:

NANDED DIVISION.	∩	Nanded - 85,160,	Hadgaon-91,139,
3,12,923.	∩	Bhokar - 61,205,	Kinwat - 75,419.
	∩		
DEGLOOR DIVISION	∩	Billoli - 119,334,	Degloor - 54,669
3,59,008.	∩	Mukhed -64,144,	Kandhar-120,861.

This proportion of Nanded division has been lowered due to the exclusion of Rajura from this division. The forest wealth of this district is heavily concentrated in the Kinwat Taluka only, and as such there is considerably greater scope in this taluka than in other talukas of the district for employment of people by the exploitation of forest produce and the subsidiary industries connected with it.

2-8-10: Talukawise variation in the Livelihood class-
OF owner cultivation in Nanded district.

In this district the talukawise proportion of persons principally sustained by owner cultivation is at its highest (55.09) in Kandhar taluka and its lowest (31.58) in Nanded taluka. In Bhokar it is (53.89) percent and in the talukas of Mukhed, Hadgaon and Billoli it ranges between 40 to 50 percent, and in the remaining two talukas it is below 40. This relatively high proportion of persons principally dependent on owner cultivation in Kandhar and Bhokar talukas and in the district as a whole is basically due to the same reasons which are responsible for the high proportion of Agricultural Classes in those talukas i.e. to a heavy proportion of the total area under cultivation and the relative insignificance of non-agricultural occupations, especially those connected with rural and primary industries and artisan trades. In Nanded the low proportion is almost due to the huge non-agricultural population in its Urban units.

2.8.11: Talukawise variation in Livelihood class of
~~Tenant~~ Tenant cultivators in Nanded Dist.

In this district the proportion of persons principally dependent on tenants cultivation is at its highest 14.60 percent in Kinwat taluka, 11.21 in Hadgaon taluka and its lowest 3.65 in Degloor. Among the other talukas of the district the proportion under tenant cultivation class ranges between 3 to 8 percent. It is thus obvious that the population of livelihood class ~~xxxx~~ of talukas as that of the owner cultivators class does. In spite of this it is distinctly high in the tract along the Penganga river. For this district this tract consists of tahsil in Kinwat and Hadgaon. The heavy proportion in this

tract consists of tahsil Kinwat and Hadgaon. The heavy proportion in this tracts is due to various factors. In the past many members of non-agricultural classes of castes including Government Servants obtained pattas of fallow or forest lands in these thinly populated areas and leased them out to the indigenous cultivating castes or ~~forest lands~~ subsequent immigrants from more populated areas. Similarly a fair portion of the Lands, formerly owned by members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes and other backward classes who are heavily concentrated in this tract has passed in to the ownership, of both cultivating and non-cultivating castes in settlement of debts or some times due to other reasons as well, and many of the original occupants or their descendants have been reduced to the status of ~~the~~ tenant cultivators. Again in most of these remote and undeveloped tracts lack of occupations other than that of cultivation ~~with~~ automatically increases the population of tenant cultivators. Emigration automatically increases the population of tenant cultivators. Emigration of small pattedara to the near-by industrial town or mining centres must have also led to an increase in the number of tenant cultivators.

2.8.12: Talukawise variation in the population of the Livelihood class of Agricultural Labourers in Nanded District.

The proportion of persons principally sustained by agricultural labour is at its highest (33) percent in Kinwat and at its lowest (14) percent in Nanded. *If the Talukas of the Degloor & Hadgaon* it ranges between (23) to (26) percent and in the remaining talukas it is between 20 to 22 percent.

The high proportion of the livelihood class in the talukas of Degloor, Kinwat and Hadgaon is due to the heavier proportion of Lands in the possession of non-cultivating castes or individuals.

Besides while some of the tahsils especially Degloor has appreciable acreage under paddy and Kinwat under Cotton. Both these crops need more Agricultural Labour than the other equally important crops grown in the district. Especially in Kinwat the most important of the reasons for the heavy heavy proportion of the livelihood of the Agricultural Labourers is due to the fact that a large portion of the lands especially the more fertile of them, formerly in the possession of the Scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other back-ward classes, has gradually passed to the hands of relatively more advanced castes and classes. The dispossessed backward population had either to shift to the interior hilly and wooded portions of the district or reconcile it-self to the status of agricultural labourers. Apart from that limited resources in respect of non-agricultural occupations is bound to have been also a contributory for the heavy proportion of this class. The especially low proportion in Nanded is perhaps largely due to the influence of the Osman-shahi Mills Ltd. and the large Industrial undertakings.

2.8.13: Talukawise variation in the population of the livelihood class of persons principally dependent on agricultural rent in Nanded District.

The highest proportion of the persons principally dependent on agricultural rent is (5.10) percent in Billoli. It is (3.4) percent in Hadgaon and ranges between 2 to 4 percent in Kandhar, Degloor, Mukhed and Bhokar and in the remaining talukas Nanded and Kinwat it is below 2 percent.

The distinctly higher proportion of this livelihood class in the talukas Hadgaon and Billoli is due to some important factors at work. The Brahmins,

Marwadis and Muslims are considerably numerous in these talukas; and these Marwadies and Brahmins generally engage themselves in cultivation, only when they have no alternative. The majority of them owning lands devote their time mostly to non-agricultural occupations - the Marwadis chiefly to commerce, banking, moneylending and certain types of Industries and the Brahmins chiefly to service (including religious services) and the learned professions. Similarly although appreciable number of Muslims are actively engaged in agricultural occupations, the majority of them have a distinct preference for non-agricultural occupations, particularly those connected with services. So the majority of these landlords return their principal source of sustenance as being agricultural rent and not owner cultivators. The relatively low proportions in the tahsil Nanded particularly in Nanded town, to an extent in due to the fact that many absentee landlords in this town must have returned their principal source of sustenance as being some thing other than agricultural rent.

2.8.14: Talukawise variation in the population of the persons principally dependent on production (other than cultivation) in Nanded District.

Among the talukas of the district taluka Nanded has the distinction of supporting wholly or mainly by far the largest number of persons or proportion of the total population, by occupations connected with production other than cultivation. As many as (19) percent in Nanded taluka belong to this livelihood class. Kinwat and Hadgaon stand at the other end with a corresponding percentage of (4.3) This proportion ranges between 5 to 8 percent in talukas of Bhokar, Mukhed, Degloor, Kandhar and Billoli.

The markedly higher proportion of the livelihood class of persons in Nanded tahsil is principally dependent on production (other than cultivation) is due to large industrial establishment like Osman-Shahi Mills or industries and allied occupations in Urban areas. Contrary to this the concentration of the livelihood class of production in the areas of Hadgaon, Kinwat is fairly low due to the fact that these tahsils are more dependent on agriculture and poor in rural industries.

2.8.15: Talukawise variation in the population of the livelihood class of persons principally dependent on commerce, in Nanded District.

The highest proportion of persons principally sustained by Commerce is 10 percent in Nanded taluka. In the remaining talukas it is between (4) to (5) percent in Billoli, Degloor and Mukhed and ranges between (3) to (4) percent in Kandhar and Bhokar and in Hadgaon and Kinwat it is below 2.

The fairly respectable proportion in Nanded tahsil is almost due to Nanded town. It is particularly insignificant in Kinwat taluka where the class accounts for even less than one percent of the population. This is not at all surprising. This taluka is the most backward taluka of the district with a very heavy proportion of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. The tracts of this taluka are wholly covered with extensive forest and particularly poor in communications, large portion of this taluka become inaccessible in the rainy season and communication with areas beyond this taluka is rendered extremely difficult during the rains except at some stray places. All this represents a setting in which commerce can hardly reach

its full stature. In fact due to the recent extension of Railway upto Adilabad town via Kinwat and a few large Industrial establishment, the proportion of the livelihood class, would have been almost microscopic in this taluka.

The livelihood class of persons principally dependent on commerce is very heavily concentrated in the Urban areas of the district. Over (60) percent of the persons belonging to this livelihood class live in the town of the district. This concentration is true in the talukas Nanded, Billoli, Degloor and Mukhed in the district, to a smaller or larger degree. This would be obvious from the statement given below which gives the population percentage and persons belonging to this livelihood class for each talukas of the district, as well as for its urban and rural areas.

TABLE No. 14:- SHOWING THE POPULATION PERCENTAGE & PERSONS BELONGING TO THE LIVELIHOOD CLASS OF COMMERCE, IN NANDED DISTRICT.

Taluka.	Population under livelihood Class of Commerce.			Percentage in Urban area to the all areas.
	All Areas.	Urban Area.	Rural Area.	
Nanded	15208	13629	1579	89.6
Billoli	6294	3247	3047	51.6
Degloor	3220	2092	1128	65.0
Mukhed	4041	1568	2446	39.1
Kandhar	5574	2041	3533	36.6
Hadgaon.	2114	815	1299	38.6
Bhokar	2515	1394	1121	55.4
Kinwat	1711	535	1176	31.3
District Total.	40650	25321	15329	62.4

In this district Dharmabad and Kundalwadi are the most important Chillies markets from the point of view of the annual turn over. These are the chief

markets of Chillies not only of Nanded District but also all districts of the Marathwada.

2.8.16:- Talukawise variation in the livelihood class of persons principally dependent on Transport in Nanded District.

The proportion of persons principally dependent on Transport is at its highest (2.40) percent in Nanded taluka and its lowest (0.10) percent in Kandhar taluka. In remaining talukas it is (1.05) percent in Bhokar and varies between (0.40) to (1.70) percent in Billoli, Degloor, Kinwat and Hadgaon and is (0.29) percent in Mukhed.

The livelihood class of transport like that of commerce is heavily concentrated in the urban areas of the district. This is practically true of the taluka Nanded, Billoli, Hadgaon, Kandhar as would be obvious from the table given below:-

TABLE NO. 15:- SHOWING THE POPULATION PERCENTAGE AND PERSONS BELONGING TO THE LIVELIHOOD CLASS OF TRANSPORT IN NANDED DISTRICT.

Taluka.	Population under Livelihood Class of Transport.			Percentage in Urban to all areas.
	All Areas.	Urban Area.	Rural Area.	
Nanded	323	3501	422	89.2
Billoli	1054	646	408	61.3
Degloor	453	188	265	41.5
Mukhed	240	69	171	28.8
Kandhar	45	102	43	70.3
Hadgaon	415	238	177	57.3
Bhokar	762	344	418	45.1
Kinwat	613	304	309	39.6
District Total.	7605	5392	2213	70.9

The concentration of the Livelihood class in the Urban areas of the district is not at all surprising as the average villager in this district hardly needs any transport in his day to day life,

2.8.17: Talukawise variation in the population of the Livelihood class of persons principally dependent on other services and miscellaneous Services.

The highest number of persons principally dependent on other services and Miscellaneous services is 17.4 percent in Nanded. There is then a sudden drop in the second highest number of population which is 11.7 in Degloor. Among the remaining talukas of the district the proportion is (10) percent in talukas Billeli, Mukhed, Hadgaon and it is 5 to 7 percent in talukas of Kinwat and Bhokar and Kandhar.

This livelihood class is also though to a smaller extent than the livelihood class of Commerce and more especially that of Transport class concentrated in Urban areas. Almost (60) percent of the population belonging to it reside in towns of the district.

2.9: Dependency Pattern:-

With a view to studying economic status revealed by the 1951 Census figures, table showing percentages of self supporting persons, earning dependents and Non-earning dependents in each sub-category of agricultural and non-agricultural classes of the population has been prepared.

TABLE NO: 16:- DEPENDENCY PATTERN IN NANDED DISTRICT CLASSIFIED INTO LIVELIHOOD CLASSES.

Sr. No.	Classes.	D-E-P-E-N-D-E-N-C-Y.		
		Self support- ing Persons	Earning dependents	Non-earn- ing depe- ndents.
1.	Owner Cultivators.	22.35	18.12	59.53
2.	Tenant cultivators.	22.69	21.16	56.15
3.	Cultivating Labours.	28.34	23.62	48.04
4.	Non-cultivating land and rent receivers.	28.13	15.61	56.26
<u>Total:-Agri. Classes.</u>		<u>24.19</u>	<u>20.43</u>	<u>55.38</u>
5.	Production other than cultivation.	25.93	14.81	59.26
6.	Commerce.	26.08	9.38	64.54
7.	Transport.	25.50	12.80	62.00
8.	Other services and Miscellaneous.	28.89	13.82	57.29
<u>Total:-Non-Agri. Classes</u>		<u>27.73</u>	<u>12.18</u>	<u>60.09</u>

(The figures expressed in percentage against the total of each class.)

A broad feature indicated by the table is the difference between dependency patterns in agricultural and non-agricultural classes. The Agricultural classes, as compared with non-agricultural classes, have a slightly smaller proportion of self-supporting persons, an appreciably smaller proportion of non-earning dependents and markedly higher proportion of earning dependents. These variations are due to diverse factors. The joint family system is much more in vogue in the rural than in the urban areas. This system tends to lower the returns for self-supporting persons and increase that for the other two categories, especially the earning dependents. Again a low standard of life and literacy attainment prevailing in agricultural classes keeps the number of earning dependents high and non-earning dependents high and low.

2.9.1: Self Supporting Persons:-

The proportion of self-supporting persons, varies appreciably from class to class. The percentage of agricultural classes (24.19) differs with non-agricultural classes (27.73) with a smaller extent. The proportion of self-supporting persons is especially low in owner cultivator class. The joint family system is very much in evidence in this district among the indigenous land-owning castes like those of Marathas. This system tends to decrease the proportion of self-supporting persons and increase the proportion of earning dependents. There are also other factors which tend to decrease self-supporting persons in this class.

2.9.2: Earning Dependents:-

The proportion of earning dependents is highest (23.62) in cultivating labourers' class. Among the more important of the factors leading to

this high proportion of earning dependents are a relatively low literacy percentage, prevalence of the joint family system, and the practice, at least among the smaller of the pattedars, of almost all the available and able bodied members in the family of either sex, participating in some way or process of the other of cultivation in their own lands. Its low proportion in Non-agricultural class is largely a reflection of its relatively high literacy and economic standards.

2.9.3: Non-Earning Dependents:-

As has been already pointed out, due to various factors, the non-agricultural occupations do not provide opportunities of participation to members of the families and hence the percentage of non-earning dependents among non-agricultural classes (60.09) is higher than that of the agricultural classes (55.38). In agricultural class, cultivation except for the families of land-lords and rent receivers, whereas in non-agricultural classes the occupations are mainly men's job; except for service. In non-agricultural class, the proportion of non-earning dependents is significantly high (64.54), indicating thereby females of the commercial classes are economically the least active.

2.10: PATTERN OF LIVING:-

2.10.1: Rural Population:- According to 1951 Census this district has (12) towns, (1314) inhabited villages (67) deserted villages and out of the total population (8,83,521) as many (1,38,307) live in towns where as (7,45,224) live in villages. In other words (84) percent of persons reside in rural areas. Thus population of this district is predominantly rural in composition.

A table showing the number of villages, rural population and the derived figures- average number of persons per rural unit in respect of the tahsils of this district is given below:-

TABLE NO. (17):

Name of Tahsil.	Total of Rural population.	No. of Villages Inhabited.	Average population per unit.
Nanded	92,276	180	514
Billoli	1,29,681	220	589
Degloor	60,659	99	615
Mukhed	75,681	122	620
Kandhar	1,36,188	197	688
Hadgaon	99,719	181	551
Bhokar	67,846	127	534
Kinwat	83,174	188	442
District Total:	7,45,224	1,314	567

The variation in the size pattern between tahsils ranging within the limits (442) (Lower limit) and (688) (Upper limit) shows that villages are more densely populated in one tahsil than the other.

The average population per village of this district is only (567). It is quite reasonable to say persons in Kandhar taluka may be concentrated in a relatively small number of settlements each with relative large number of population, and inhabitants in Kinwat tahsil relatively large number of settlement each with a relative small number of population. The conclusion which is drawn may be from the following village stratification about each tahsil.

TABLE NO. (18): SHOWING RURAL POPULATION IN DIFFERENT VILLAGES PATTERN.

Name of Tahsil.	Small sized under 500.	Medium sized (500-1000)	Large sized (1000 above)
Nanded	65.24	25.88	8.88
Billoli	52.18	33.73	14.09
Degloor	55.24	27.78	16.88
Mukhed	49.16	38.55	12.29
Kandhar	49.14	33.49	17.37
Hadgaon	55.56	33.39	11.05
Bhokar	57.60	34.40	8.00
Kinwat	66.03	25.45	8.82
Total:-	56.26	31.58	12.16

The table shows that the small sized villages with inhabitants number between 0 (Not included) and 500 is the dominant type in all tahsils.

Within the district, there is relative amount of variation from tahsil to tahsil in all three types of distribution. In Rural area, within the district (56) percent are settled in small sized villages, while (12) percent in large sized villages. In Kinwat, rural population is heavily concentrated in small sized villages (66.03) where as in Kandhar, it is heavily settled in large sized villages (17.37). Thus in Kinwat at there are large settlements (villages) each with a small population but the case is reverse in Kandhar taluka.

2.10.2: Talukawise variation of livelihood classes in Rural area, in Nanded District.

While in the district as a whole (76.05) percent of the population belongs to agricultural classes, the corresponding proportion in its rural area is as much as (86.17) percent. Thus almost more than four-fifth of the rural population of the district is primarily agricultural and over (95) percent of the agricultural classes in the district live in rural area.

2.10.3: Urban Population:-

The percentage of Urban population to the total population is (15.65) which is appreciably higher among the districts of Marathwada, Within the district itself the number of persons living in urban areas among every 1000 of the total population is as high as 435 in Nanded taluka and as low as 56 in Bhokar taluka. The corresponding proportion in each taluka of the district is given below:

Table NO (19):- SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS IN URBAN AREA IN 1000 PERSONS.

Name of Taluka.	No. of persons in Towns per 1000 of total population
Nanded	435
Billoli	143
Degloor	160
Mukhed	78
Kandhar	61
Hadgaon	82
Bhokar	56
Kinwat	57

Dist: Total:-	156

The extraordinarily high proportion in Nanded taluka results from the location of Nanded town within its limits. This town itself accounts for (7.4) percent of the total population of the district. Among the (8) talukas in the district the Urban population accounts for about half of the total population in only one tahsil namely Nanded town in Nanded tahsil. Among the other tahsils it accounts for more than (6) percent in tahsils Kandhar and Hadgaon. In Billoli and Degloor the percentage ranges between (8) to (15) percent, and in the remaining tahsils of Bhokar and Kinwat the urban population accounts for less than (4) percent of the total population.

2.10-4: Population per Town:-

The urban population of 1,38,307 persons in this district is spread over 12 towns, which gives an average population of (11526) per town. Out of (12) towns in the district (3) are very small towns i.e. they are inhabited by less than (5000) persons, and as many as (7) are small towns i.e. they are inhabited by (5000) to (10,000) persons, (1) large town i.e. it is inhabited by (10,000 to 20,000) persons and one is very large i.e. it is inhabited by 20,000 or more persons.

2.11:- SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD:-

The conception of a household, as distinct from that of a house; was introduced for the first time during 1951 Census. The house was defined as a dwelling with a separate main entrance where as the household was defined as a group of persons who lived together in the same house and had a common mess. The distinction decidedly enables a closer approach to the basic social unit. The average size of the household is (5.08) where as it is (5.10) and (5.03) in rural and urban areas respectively. The number of persons per household in each of the tahsils is given below:

TABLE NO (20): SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD.

Name of Tahsil.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.
Nanded	5.27	5.45	5.33
Billoli	5.15	4.87	5.17
Degloor	5.08	3.92	4.86
Mukhed	5.21	4.79	5.18
Kandhar	5.11	5.53	5.32
Hadgaon	5.11	4.94	5.09
Bhokar	4.89	4.06	4.83
Kinwat	4.77	4.70	4.74
District:-	5.10	5.03	5.08

The size of average household is larger in the rural areas than in the urban areas. It is difficult even to list the more important factors which are responsible for these variations. Extent of immigration is one of the factors influencing the size of the household in different urban units. The higher figure (5.41) in urban areas like Nanded town is due to the presence of domestic servants, in their households in comparatively large numbers and their relative superiority in respect of environmental sanitation and medical facilities.

2.12: SEX - RATIO:-

The sex-ratio which can be taken as an index to measure the magnitude of inequality in male and female population is the number of females per thousand males. The following table shows the sex-ratio figures among different tahsils, according to 1951 Census.

TABLE No. (21): SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SEX-RATIO.

Tahsil.	Sex-Ratio.
Nanded	955
Billoli	1009
Degloor	977
Mukhed	960
Kandhar	967
Hadgaon	993
Bhokar	1024
Kinwat	995
District:-	975

The sex-ratio was found to be less than (1000) in Nanded, Degloor, Mukhed, Kandhar, Hadgaon and Kinwat talukas while females outnumbered in Billoli and Bhokar talukas. In the district it was 975.

The sex-ratio in rural area-965 is more than the corresponding sex-ratio in urban areas-958. Thus the proportion of females is appreciably

heavier in rural than the urban areas of this district. One of the reasons for the higher female ratio in rural area is the predominance of males among the emigrants from the rural areas to the urban areas. The heavier proportion of females in rural areas is a feature common to the country as a whole. It was found in urban areas, female ratio generally decreases according to their size.

2.3: SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES:

The backward classes are divided broadly in three main groups,

- I. SCHEDULED CASTES:- Popularly known as Harijans who are treated as untouchables.
- II. SCHEDULED TRIBES:- Who reside in hill sides, have a separate isolated existence and not fully assimilated in the main body of the society as a whole.
- III. OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES:- Who are neither treated as untouchables nor they have an isolated type of life, but they are educationally, economically and socially backward. There are also extrajudicial tribes, some of which communities are scheduled tribes and majority of them are other backward classes. Some of these communities are nomadic and semi-nomadic in nature.

2.13.1: Population of the Backward Classes:-

In 1951 Census, the total population of backward classes in Mandla district constituted (23.50) percent of the total population of the district. The figures of backward population according to 1951 Census are shown category-wise as far as they could be enumerated along with their

population of the district and to the total population of the backward classes.

TABLE NO (22): SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF BACKWARD POPULATION CATEGORIES TO THE DISTRICT POPULATION AND TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BACKWARD.

Sr. Category. No.	Popula- tion of Backwa- rd Cla- sses.	Percen- tage to the to- tal po- pulation	Percenta- ge to Ba- ckward p- opulation
1. Scheduled Castes.	168,418	19.06	84.76
2. Scheduled Tribes.	30,452	3.44	15.24

District Total:-	198,870	22.50	100.00

It is observed thus one fourth of the total population belongs to Backward Classes which indicate the magnitude of the problem of the uplift of these people. This district had a low percentage of Backward population (23.80) as compared to old Bombay State (30.18).

As regards rural and urban distribution of these castes in this district, about (90) percent of the total scheduled lived in rural areas and the remaining (10) percent in the urban areas, where-as (99) percent of the scheduled tribes lived in rural areas and about (1) percent in urban areas. Thus the scheduled population is heavily settled in rural areas. The scheduled engaged in the small scale industries associated to agriculture or agricultural labour.

Tractwise distribution of the scheduled tribes revealed the fact that there are very few scheduled tribes who are settled in Degloor-division. Kinwat accounts (72.93) percent of the total scheduled tribes, indicating that the majority of scheduled tribes population are in Nanded Division. The percentage of the scheduled tribe to the total population of Kinwat taluka is (25).

It is also striking to note that females (1005) outnumbered males (1000) in the scheduled tribes.

2.14: LITERACY:-

Out of the total population of (883,531) in this district, (70,386) or only (7.87) percent are literates. The backwardness of this district in this regard, even in the context prevailing in the neighbouring district would be obvious from the fact that the corresponding percentages of literacy are (22.6), (13.37) percents in Akola and Yeotmal. Within the district itself, the literacy percentage varies from 4.38 in Kinwat taluka to (18.90) in Nanded taluka. The comparatively respectable figure in Nanded taluka is entirely due to Nanded town which accounts for (42) percent of its population and (18.90) literates. Apart from this literacy percentage varies within the limits of (4.38) in Kinwat taluka and (6.35) in Madgaon taluka. This makes it obvious that the entire district is very backward from the point of view of literacy.

2.14.1: Variation of Literacy in Rural and Urban Areas.

The literacy percentages are (22.05) and (5.32) in Urban and Rural areas respectively of the district. It may perhaps be contended that such uneven distribution is inevitable considering the very nature of the organisation of educational institutions and the economic pattern current in this district as in the other parts of the State.

It has been stated that the literates are heavily concentrated in urban areas of the district. The following table indicates the literacy of urban especially Nanded town and all other urban units of this district.

TABLE NO. (23): SHOWING THE LITERACY PERCENTAGE IN URBAN AREAS OF NANDED DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Name of the Tracts.	Literacy Percentage
1.	Nanded-Town.	26.14
2.	All other urban Units.	18.73

It is natural that the thickly populated urban areas, containing many educational institutions should lead in urban literacy.

The rural areas of this district have a low share of the literate population of the district. The percentage of literacy among rural population of each of its taluka is given below.

TABLE NO. (24): SHOWING LITERACY PERCENTAGE IN RURAL AREAS OF NANDED DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Name of tahsils or tracts.	Literacy percentage in rural areas.
1.	Nanded	5.12
2.	Billoli.	5.36
3.	Degloor & Mukhed.	4.90
4.	Kandhar.	5.51
5.	Hadgaon.	6.33
6.	Bhokar & Dharmabad.	5.61
7.	Kinwat.	4.31

From the above figures, it is obvious that illiteracy is wide spread in rural areas without any exception. It tends to be relatively high in the north-eastern areas or forested tract of the district. The small magnitude of the backwardness of this district in respect of literacy is evident only in rural areas.

2.14.2: Literacy among males and females:-

Out of the total literate (70,386) (61,996) are males and only (8,390) are females. In other words (13.91) percent males of this district are literate whereas (1.91) percent of females are literate.

The percentage of literacy in rural area among both males and females in each taluka of this district is given below:-

TABLE NO (25): SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY IN RURAL AREA AMONG MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH TALUKAS OF NANDED DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka or Tract.	Percentage of literacy.	
		Males.	Females.
1.	Nanded	9.19	0.98
2.	Billoli.	10.20	0.51
3.	Degloor & Mukhed.	9.07	0.70
4.	Kandhar	10.16	0.61
5.	Hadgaon	11.69	0.94
6.	Bhokar & Dharmabad	11.19	0.22
7.	Kinwat	7.90	0.71

The feature about the percentage given in the above table represents a very low percentage of female literates in all talukas of the district.

In Urban areas the percentage of literacy for male population is as high as (35.12) which is appreciably higher than the corresponding percentage in the neighbouring districts of Marathwada. The percentage of female literacy is (8.75) in urban areas which is lower than the corresponding percentage of other districts of Marathwada except in Parbhani.

3. AGRICULTURE.

3.1 Introduction:- Agriculture is the main occupation in this district, maintaining as it does, directly about (76) percent of the total population. Even a considerable portion of the Non-agricultural population depends indirectly on agriculture, for their livelihood.

3.2. Season:- The total net cropped area of district is (17.8) lakhs acres. About (1.2) percent of this area receives artificial irrigation and the remaining (98.8) percent depends entirely upon the mercy of the rains every year for the cultivation of various agricultural crops. The rainfall plays a large part in the agricultural production not only in terms of the total quantity of the rains received but also its distribution over the year. The general agricultural situation was satisfactory throughout the whole district during the year under review. The monsoons commenced by about the middle of June, though scattered showers were witnessed in the first weeks of June in Nanded Taluka. This rainfall was sufficient for sowing and agricultural operations were carried on unhampered.

During July the monsoons prevailed all over stations and were ^{beneficial} ~~beneficial~~ to the crops, and established ideal conditions for good germination and growth of crops. But on the other hand during the month of August the precipitation was heavy in almost all the talukas of the district where standing crops were adversely affected and field operations were ^{also} hampered. These rains reported to be copious and un-beneficial to Kharif crops in all the talukas of the district in general. It is because of this excessive rainfall, the annawari condition

reduced from annas (10) to (8) in Kharif crops in some talukas. But in the last weeks of the month, there was no rainfall which improved the crops condition. The discontinuance of rainfall in the 1st week of September, gave an impetus to the normal growth of crops. By the beginning of November the rainfall practically ceased. On the whole, the standing crops fared well in all the talukas of the district and the season thus closed with an assurance of good yields.

3.3. Area:- In this district, as has been already mentioned, about (76) percent of the population depends upon agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture in India constitutes the base of national economy. The largest portion of the natural resources of India consists of land, and the largest contribution nearly (50) percent to the national production is made by agriculture. In such a predominantly agricultural economy, therefore, utilisation of land resources is of paramount importance. Land utilisation statistics, together with existing cropping pattern, enables to determine whether the agricultural economy is balanced or not. In this district per Capita Area under cultivation works out to (1.97) acres as against (1.38) acres for New Bombay State. The distribution of the district area according to broad uses is as under.

TABLE NO (26): SHOWING THE LAND UTILISATION IN
NANDED DISTRICT. (Area in Acres)

Sr. No.	Particulars.	1956-57.		1957-58.	
		Area (Thousands)	Percentage of total.	Area (Thousand)	Percentage of total.
1.	Forests land.	193.4	7.55	186.2	7.27
2.	Not available for cultivation.(i)	133.3	5.20	120.2	4.69
3.	Other uncultivated land excluding the fallow.(ii)	237.2	9.25	203.8	7.96
4.	Fallow land.	223.3	8.72	290.6	11.35
5.	Net area sown.	1772.7	69.20	1758.7	68.70
6.	Geographical Area.	2559.9	100.00	2559.5	100.00

- (i. This includes land put to non-agricultural use and barren and uncultivable lands.
ii. This category includes pastures and grazing lands, area under tree, crops and grooves and culturable waste, land. The culturable waste refers to land which can be cultivated but which has either not been cultivated or was once cultivated but not been cultivated for five years in succession.)

The total geographical area of the district according to two sources - Surveyer General of India and Village Papers - show slight difference since the coverage as well as the method of the two are different. For instance the total geographical area according to Surveyer General of India was (3989.7) Sq. Miles while according to the Village papers it was (3984.7) Sq. miles.

The total area under forest constituted (7.27) percent of the total area as against (7.55) percent during the previous year. The area under Notavailable for cultivation accounted for (4.69) percent as against (5.20) percent. The percentage under other uncultivated land excluding fallow has decreased from (9.25) to (7.76).

The fourth class of land utilisation is of fallow and other fallow. Current fallow land means land kept fallow normally for only one season, i.e. less than one year, where as all other fallow land is called other fallows.

The reason for deliberately keeping the land fallow is to enable it to enrich in fertility. or to recoup its fertility. The manimum period for which land is left fallow varies according to the local customs. Usually the period is not more than five years. The percentage of fallow land has increased from (8.72) in 1956-57 to (11.35) in 1957-58.

The net area sown means the actual area under food and non-food crops- and counting only once the area sown more than once. The total net area sown to the geographical area is decreased from (69.2) percent to (68.7) percent.

3.4. Cropping Pattern:- The table below shows the major cropwise details of the gross area sown for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58.

TABLE NO (27). SHOWING THE CROPPING PATTERN IN NANDED DISTRICT.
(Area in thousand acres)

Sl. No.	Crop.	1956-57		1957-58.	
		Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
1.	Total cereals.	44.1	44.1	68.1	43.8
2.	Total Pulses.	315.9	17.7	311.4	18.3
3.	Other Food crops.	65.7	3.6	64.7	3.6
a)	Total food crops.	1168.8	65.6	1144.2	67.7
4.	Oil Seeds.	110.0	6.1	113.4	6.5
5.	Total Febres.	504.5	28.3	493.1	27.8
6.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	1.3	0.07	1.4	0.08
b)	Total Non-food crops.	615.8	34.4	607.9	34.3
Gross Cropped Area.		1784.6	100.00	1752.1	100.00

A comparative study of the figures for two years reveals, one broad feature and that is the cropping pattern for two years is more or less the same. The area under food crops was about (67.7) percent of the gross cropped area in 1957-58 whereas it was (65.6) percent in the year 1956.57, of this cropped area, non-food crops

accounts (34.3) percent, oil-seeds (6.5) percent, fibres (27.8) percent and miscellaneous (0.1) percent.

Food Crops:- The principal food crops of this district (Statement No.), ~~are~~ are Jowar and pulses. Among the main food crops, the area under Jowar was (58.8) percent and which exceeds by 1.5 percent compared to the corresponding figure of the previous year 1956.57. Jowar stands first among all the crops in the district. There are two main divisions of this crop. (i) Kharif varieties yellow and white (ii) Rabi-varieties. Kharif is generally sown in June as soon as land is sufficiently moistured. The Rabi sown in September is also grown and occupies (17.8) percent of the total area under Jowar.

The chief growing talukas of wheat is Hadgaon, which is always and entirely a Rabi crop. As a dry crop, it grows best on deep black soil such as is found along Godawari River.

The pulses about (3.6) percent, are also grown in the district.

The proportion of Rabi crop in food-crops was about (20.2) percent. It reveals that Nanded district is kharif tract.

Non-Food-Crops:- The principal food-crops among non-food crops for both years are Cotton and Oil-seeds (Ground-nut and Lin-seed). The total area under Cotton during the year under report recorded an decrease of about (2.1) percent compared to the previous year. The proportion of cotton among non-food crops was about (78.7) percent. In case of Oil-seeds contrary to the previous year, there was an increase in the acreage at the district level by (2) percent. This increase may be attributed to these diversion of land, to these crops.

Agricultural Production:- Agricultural production for a particular year is estimated from the annawari figures during that year for different crops and their normal yields. As the annawaris are lower in all crops in cereals and pulses during the year under report, the total production is reduced. The production of cereals stepped down from (14017) tons to (117488) tons. The production of pulses has also shown a marked fall during 1957-58, the figures for two years being (35002) tons in 1956-57 and (34,643) tons in the year 1957-58. It is seen that the production of food grains is reduced by (13) percent. There was spectacular progress in the production of Cotton. From (51,517) bales in 1956-57, the production of cotton went up to (57,550) bales. During the year 1957-58 the contribution of Nanded district to agricultural production of Bombay State was (2.88) percent in cereals and (5.4) percent in pulses.

Irrigation:- The agricultural economy in this district is largely dependent on monsoon because of the chronic absence of the irrigation facilities. It would thus seen the total area under irrigation was about (2.1) percent of the total cropped area where as it was (0.94) percent in the the previous year. This is because of the large tracts remaining dry due to the absence of irrigation facilities.

The area irrigated by different sources is shown below:

TABLE NO.(28). SHOWING THE IRRIGATED AREA BY DIFFERENT SOURCES IN NANDED DISTRICT.

Source.	1956-57		1957-58	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
Tanks.	1228	7.39	1825	9.57
Wells.	15344	92.58	17021	90.43
Other sources.	40	0.03	-	-
Net area irrigated.	16612	100	18846	100

The area irrigated by tanks had increased by (1.18) percent but on the other hand the area irrigated by wells registered as a rise of (1677) acres as the greater emphasis has been laid on minor irrigation (& wells, etc) programme in the development plan of this district.

Following table shows analysis of irrigated area under important crops in this district for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58.

TABLE NO.(29). ANALYSIS OF IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS FOR THE YEARS 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Crops.	1956-57.		1957-58.			
	Irrigated area.	% to the irrigated area.(total).	% to the total area under crops.	Irrigated area.	% to the irrigated area.	% to the total area under crops.
1.Total Cereals.	6622	39.41	0.38	7379	38.23	0.42
2.Total Pulses.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Other foodcrops.	9766	58.13	0.54	11269	58.38	0.64
4.Total foodcrops.	16388	97.54	0.93	18648	96.72	1.06
5.Oil seeds.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.Total fabres	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.other non-food crops.	280	2.46	0.01	410	3.29	0.03
8.Total non-food crops.	280	2.46	0.01	410	3.29	0.03
9.Grand Total:	16819	100	0.94	19255	100	1.09

The irrigated area for food grains was only (86.72) percent of the total irrigated area. The paddy, Sugarcane, Wheat and Barley are the main crops of irrigation. The percentage of irrigated area under sugar-cane exceeds (25) of the total irrigated area.

Land-Holding:- A study of land holding is of considerable importance in view of the fact *that it is an indication of the* soundness of former's economy. In any scheme of regulation of land transfers, redistribution and consolidation of holding etc, this study is very useful. Unfortunately not much data of the reorganised ~~state~~ *district* is available. In 1954, a Census of Land-holding was carried out by the former Hyderabad Government. The following table gives results of the Census for the old Nanded District.

TABLE NO (30): SHOWING THE LAND HOLDINGS (PERSONALS) IN NANDED DISTRICT (OLD).

Size of Holding. (in acres)	No. of Holding.	% to the total No. of holdings.	Area in acres (holding).	% to the total.
0 -5	30,229	26.6	76.1	4.4
5 -10	25,575	22.5	189.2	11.1
10 -20	30,524	26.8	430.1	23.4
20 -30	13,439	11.8	322.7	19.0
30 -50	9,343	8.2	350.1	20.5
50 -100	3,864	3.4	250.0	12.7
100 -200	528	0.4	66.6	3.9
200 -800	47	0.04	87.7	5.1
above 800.	1	0.01	1.0	0.5

	1, 13,550	100	1698.1	100

(Source:- Census of Land-Holding Hyderabad State 1954.)

It would be seen from the table that (76.2) percent of the holdings with (38.3) percent of the total area under personal cultivation are less than 20 acres in size. The Number of small holdings of less than (10)-~~te~~ acres in size is quite large viz (49.4) percent of the holding with (19.9) percent area.

The highest holding of the area under personal holding viz (26.8) is accounted for holdings of between (10) to (20) acres in size with highest proportion of area (23.4) in the same group.

4. FORESTS.

4.1. Introduction:- Forests are indispensable for the national development and civilisation. Indeed civilisation has been grown up and nourished in the regions of temperate natural vegetation. To an agricultural country like India, their importance can hardly be over emphasised. The forests exercise a healthy and beneficial effect on the climate and rainfall of a place. They increase the relative humidity of the atmosphere and then render the climate more equable. They also help to regulate the supply of water and tend to reduce the violent floods and make the flow of water in the river continuous.

4.2. Forest in Nanded District:- This district has a geographical area of 25,59,973 acres and the total extent of the forests in this district is about 186,177 acres, which forms 5.72 percent of the total land of the district.

This district has various types of forests from sparse, stunted, shrubby, Scrub growth and arid tracts to dense, giant, lofty and ever greens of high rainfall areas. The talukas of Bhokar, Hadgaon, Kinwat are endowed with thick and dense forests. The following table shows the talukawise forests during the year 1956-57 and 1957-58.

TABLE NO.(31): SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE FOREST AREA AND ITS PERCENTAGE TO THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.

Taluka.	Geo. Area in acres	Forest Area			
		1956-57.		1957-58.	
		area in acres	P.C. to G.A.	Area in acres	P.C. to G.A.
Nanded	246,623	-	-	2930	1.14
Billoli	269,211	1029	0.28	1020	0.27
Degloor	167,650	-	-	-	-
Mukhed.	234,434	1963	0.84	1963	0.82
Kandhar	405,919	8543	2.10	1169	0.28
Hadgaon	377,280	29399	7.79	29399	7.79
Bhokar	268,460	27711	10.32	26744	10.38
Kinwa	490,396	124834	25.40	122950	25.10
District Total.	2,559,973	193471	5.85	186177	5.72

The above figures reveal the uneven distribution of forests in the district. It varies between (25) percent in Kinwa; to (0.27) percent in Billoli.

5: LIVE STOCK.

5.1: Introduction:- The Live-stock are of very great social and economic importance to this district which is a predominantly agricultural district, (76.05) of whose population live on income from land. The bullock is the only motive power for the various agricultural operations. It can be said, working bullocks bear on their patient back the entire structure of agriculture. In addition to cattle there are other live-stocks which are important to the country's as well as District's economy. The monetary value mainly on account of cattle-labour milk and milk products and raising the fertility of soil is known to be more substantial.

According to the last quinquennial census conducted in 1956, Nanded district possesses nearly (9.19) Lakhs Live-stocks. The district owns about (6.24) lakhs cattle and (1,38) lakhs buffaloes. The ~~pop~~ proportion of bovine population to the total live-stocks is near about (80) percent. Though of lesser importance there are other species of Live-stocks which play their part in the district life and make substantial contribution to the district economy, viz (39) thousand sheep, (1,07) lakhs goat, (6) thousand horses and ponies and about (90) thousands poultry.

But on the whole, the quality of cattle and other live-stock is poor. There are some good quality cattle such as Kandhari breed, concentrated in Kandhar taluka and adjoining taluka of Kandhar taluka especially Udgir of Osmanabad Dist. which is supposed to be the ~~best in the~~ best in the whole Marathwada.

5.2: 1951 and 1956 Census:-

The number censused in 1956 is (9,18,961) or (18.6) percent more than in the ~~percentage~~ preceding quinquennium. The following table indicates the percentage increase or decrease of live-stock during the last five years.

TABLE NO:(32): LIVE-STOCKS CENSUS IN 1951 AND 1956.

Sr. No.	Live Stock.	1951.	1956.	Percentage Increase(P) Decrease(M)
1.	Cattle.	5,28,085	6,23,510	P - 16.1
2.	Buffaloes.	98,723	1,38,078	P - 38.7
3.	Sheeps.	46,506	38,739	M - 19.2
4.	Goats.	90,748	1,06,929	P - 17.2
5.	Horses & Ponies.	4,839	6,078	P - 25.3
6.	Donkeys.	5,477	5,066	M - 5.4
7.	Camel.	204	563	P -180.0
Dist: Total:-		7,74,582	9,18,961	P - 18.6

The above figures regarding the increase are impressive enough and represents a potential increase in the cattle wealth. This increase in number is shared by animals of all categories except sheep. The trend of increase has been, more or less dissimilar i.e. the growth of buffaloes is considerably high (38.7) during the two census. The increase of cattle population by (16.10) percent is also striking as it constituted the major portion (68) percent of the Live-stocks population in 1956 census.

5.3: Rural and Urban Composition:-

In the rural and Urban break up of the live-stock population of 1956 census, (97.4) percent are found in rural areas whereas (2.6) percent in Urban areas. The proportion of cattle population in rural and urban areas are (98) percent and (2) percent respectively. The corresponding proportion in case of buffaloes are (95.5) percent and (4.5) percent respectively. The high concentration of buffaloes in urban areas is due to the high consumption of buffaloes milk and milk products. In urban areas, the consumption of milk and milk products are probably greater than in rural areas,

Continued----- (61).

5.4: Distribution of Live-Stocks:-

I. Cattle:- This category forms 67.6 percent of the total live-stock population, and (84.2) percent of the bovine population. Among the cattle, the proportion of males and females is found to be equal. The proportion of young stock in cattle population is (30.4) percent.

It is also noted that the pair of working bullocks are cultivating (18) acres land approximately. The high proportion of land under cultivation through the pair of bullocks results on the agricultural operation like tillage in the summer season.

There is also an acute shortage of breeding bulls, for service purposes. It works out at 127 cows for a breeding bull, a number six times as large. The paucity of breeding bulls is supplemented by the uncastrated working bullocks of doubtful quality. The result is that the development in cattle is very slow and large of them are of low efficiency. It is planned under the Second Five Year Plan the number of bulls stationed in key villages will be progressively decreased with increase in the popularity of artificial insemination. The progress in this respect is satisfactory in this district.

The proportion of cows in the cattle population is (30.4) percent. The cows in milk show (6.4) percent ~~in-~~ increase during the two ^{Census} ~~years~~. The percentage of cows in milk is about (40) percent. The fall of cows dry during the successive census is counter-balanced by a rise of (44) percent of cows not calved.

II. Buffaloes:- All round increase seems to have taken place in the case of buffaloes, their number of males and females having increased by (20) percent and (22.9) percent respectively. The proportion of buffaloes in bovine population is (15.8) percent. The proportion of males and females is (16.1) percent and (83.9) percent respectively. Thus the proportion of females (83.9) in buffaloes is high with females in cattle population (50) percent. The

reasons are that in cattle, the bullocks over (3) years are harnessed for cultivation purposes and therefore maintained by the agriculturist where-as He-buffaloes are not of much use in agriculture and not maintained in so high proportion. It is also found due to high mortality rate of he-buffaloes upto age one, a large number of he-buffaloes are lost every year. In young stock ~~sex~~ classificatin, the proportion of males and females under one year are (37.5) and (62.5) percent respectively but it is decreased by (9.4) percent in the age group (2) to (3) in he-buffaloes.

Contrary to the case of oxen, the female buffaloe is important than male and since the general tendency for a couple of decades is to give preference to buffaloes' milk over cow milk, on account of large percentage of fat.

III: Sheep:- Sheeps show an all round decrease of (19.2) percent in this district during the two census. The proportion of sheeps in live-stocks populatin is (4.2) percent. The proportions of males and females over one year are (12.3) and (87.2) percents respectively. The 1956 census indicated that (76) percent sheep populatin of the district is concentrated in the two talukas namely Billooli and Degloor. In view of the fact that sheep are very valuable animals both for the production of wool and for ~~em~~ manuring the soil, they are source of income.

IV: GOATS:- The increase of goats and pertentage (23,6) percent is alarming. Inspite of the fact that goat is considered the poor man's cow, this animal has often been considered as an economic liability rather than asset. The hair of the goat has little economic value while its feeding habits are a distinct menace to afforestation.

5.5. Live-stock Mortality due to contagious and other diseases:-

In regard to obtaining protection against contagious and other diseases and minor and major injuries to animals veterinary department treated (37462) cases in the year 1958-59 as against (34162) in 1957-58 through its (5) hospitals, (2) touring dispensaries I/C Vet. Surgeons and (12) touring dispensaries I/C Vet. Assistants. The total mortality from contagious is enormous. Rinderpest claimed 100 percent deaths in the

~~years~~ attacks in 1957-58. This disease is not observed in the year 1958-59. Rinderpest is the worst cattle scourge and in view of its devastating effects in paralysing agriculture, much attention in veterinary department has paid to its eradication campaign; There are also some losses due to Hemorrhagic Septicemia, black quarter during the year under report. (169) deaths out of (179) attacks were reported in 1958-59 where as 155 deaths out of 174 ~~attacks~~ ^{attack} were reported under H. Septicemia disease. The proportion of deaths in attacks in black quarter is also found more than (95) percent during both the years.

These diseases, which are seasonal and occur soon after the on-set of rains, were protected by preventive inoculation.

5.6: Poultry:- Poultry keeping was widely practised throughout the district but the improvement in the poultry breeding was much too slow. But after State's Re-organisation, under community Development Blocks, breeding improvement and supply of birds have got a prominent place. As regard poultry (57,302) ~~per~~ recorded in 1951 has increased to (88,938) in 1956. This shows a marked increase of (54) percent. At the time of 1956 Census, out of the total population more than (94) percent were in rural areas. The proportion of the fowls is the highest (37) percent in Kinwat taluka. There is a vast field for development of this industry in this district as the Deccan trap is supposed to be the home of fowls and the jungle fowls are found even today.

It counts very little indeed in comparison to the benefit derived from this home industry. Poultry keeping in most of the villages of Nanded district is practised as a subsidiary industry only.

The ^{causes} reasons for it not being a main occupation are many. The most important is the appearance of raniket disease which wipes out a flock in a few days.

As regard Duck-keeping, the number censused ^{is} (752). It is popular in Nanded taluka. This can be developed in tank side area of this district. Ducks are not so susceptible
Cont----- (64).

to diseases and do not require so much care as the fowls. Propagation and development is also quicker than that of fowls. A little more attention to this industry as a main occupation in view of high prices will fetch profits in the shape of more eggs and chickens.

8.7: Agricultural Machinery and Implements:-

For the efficient running of farms it is essential that the farmer should have a consolidated block of land with machinery to run it effectively. Agricultural machinery is one of the important factors in increasing the agricultural production. The number of agricultural wooden and iron ploughs were (87342) and (2570) respectively. The proportion of iron ploughs in all ploughs is (2.7) percent. This figure clearly indicates that summer ploughing with iron plough is not performed in wide area of this district. This agricultural operation is responsible for the storage of Nitrogen before the on-set of rains. In Hadgaon taluka which is rich in wheat area more than 40 percent ploughs are operated.

The number of oil engines has increased from (300) to 179 showing an increase of (466) percent over the last Census. The agriculturists in Nanded taluka have been taken the largest advantage of this scheme and have harnessed the power of oil engines for irrigation purposes.

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6- INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYMENT.

6.1. Introduction:- This district has a quite large number of industrial establishment, such as textile mill, ginning and pressing factories and Oil mills. Besides these various cottage industries are in existence in certain talukas of the district.

6.2: Existing industries:- There has been almost no industrial development of any significance in this district. However, in the existing pattern, Cotton textile has to be mentioned, Osman Shahi ~~Textile~~ Mill provides employment to nearly (4,200) persons. Ginning and Pressing is an important processing industry serving the cotton growing area of this district. Little over (19) small and large sized ginning and pressing units are spread over this area giving seasonal employment to (972) persons. There are (11) Oil Mill units providing seasonal employment to (269) persons.

6.3: Small-Scale and Cottage Industries:- The production from small scale and cottage industries is intended to a certain extent to meet the demands in the villages. In the pre-independence period, these industries had languished on account of the absence of proper direction and state assistance.

After the Re-organisation of the states, the principle of Co-operation have been applied. The experience gained so far has proved the potentiality of co-operation in this very important sphere of national development. In this district, there are at present (72) industrial co-operative societies with a membership of () artisans. They cover such cottage industries as wool weaving hand loom weaving on cotton, housing and leather. Of the particular interest, weavers societies of Nanded, Degloor and Kondalwadi are running very satisfactorily. Weaving Co-operative Societies Nanded and Degloor have started dye house and brought about (2,000) looms under production activity.

7. E D U C A T I O N.

7.1: Introduction:- In a democratic set-up, education is an important element in the building up of attitudes for economic development of the country. The Field of education assumes the participation of people. As stated, educationally this district was backward on account of the non-availability of educational facilities all over the district and the ~~small~~ limited funds allocated to the education in the Old state. The progress achieved in different fields is reviewed here. To this stage, it is necessary to bring together all available data thrown by Census 1951.

7.2: Literacy by educational standards in 1951 Census:- The educational attainments in Nanded district depicted in 1951 Census is the true index of educational standard prevalent in the district.

TABLE NO. (33): TRACTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE POPULATION CLASSIFIED INTO RURAL AND URBAN BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARD IN NANDED DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Educational Standard.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.
1.	Literate.	37268	25102	62370
2.	Middle Schools.	1075	2572	3647
3.	Matric or S.L.C.	212	945	1157
4.	Inter Arts and Science.	14	99	113
5.	Graduates in Arts & Science.	-	6	6
6.	Teaching.	60	108	168
7.	Engineering.	4	20	24
8.	Agriculture.	1	5	6
9.	Veterniary.	-	3	3
10.	Commerce.	-	13	13
11.	Legal.	10	115	125
12.	Medical.	6	28	34
13.	Others.	132	269	409
Total:-		38782	29285	68067

The term literate used here for all persons who are able to read and write but have not passed any examination at all or have read up-to third-form or seventh class.

It is observed that the educational standard is

Continued---67.

unevenly distributed as between the urban and the rural areas of the district. The (education standard) literacy is as high as (21.0) percent in the former and (5.2) in the later. This uneven distribution reflects partly the scant attention paid in the earlier decades to the extension of nation building activities, in general, to the rural areas of the district. The literates are heavily concentrated in urban areas due to a unusual degree of centralisation of educational, industrial, commercial and administrative activities. Analysing further it can be seen that, the bulk of literate population is confined to the pre-middle school stage about (91.2) percent. Passing from the literate class to the next standard class i.e. middle school and matriculation both combined, the percentage (7.2) concentrated in this class occupies a smaller proportion as compared with the literate class (91.2) percent. This would be obvious on account of the shortage of middle school and high schools before the time of Census 1951 in the District.

The percentage of persons with post-graduate education, professional and technical education occupies a very insignificant proportion which may be attributed to the lack of the educational facilities in the technical, legal and Profesional branches.

The table clearly brings out the educational backwardness of the district.

7.3: Primary Education:- The year under review is characterised by substantial progress in the field of primary education. The number of Primary schools were increased from (679) to (805) with corresponding increase in pupils and teachers, from (31,446) to (38,286) and (1290) to (1528) respectively. The (17) percent, (15) percent and (23) percent increase in the institutions, teachers and pupils respectively over the last year 1957-58 reflects on the whole a satisfactory trend of progress. In Marathwada, Primary ~~school~~ section comprises of classes from infant to IVth.

It is necessary to study the enrolment of scholars according to age group. The following table shows the total number of children in the age group 6 to 11 according to the estimated population.

TABLE NO. (34):- CHILDREN OF PRIMARY GOING

Sex.	Estimated Population of Children in the age group of 6 to 11 (in thousands).	Primary School, Going Children (in thousands).	Percentage of Children to the estimated population.
Boys.	67.55	38	55
Girls.	65.07	12	18
Total:-	133.62	50	37

It is seen actual enrolment in the district during the year under report was 37 percent (55 for boys and 18 for girls). The enrolment of girls in the age groups of primary schools in this district is (18) percent which is about one-third of the corresponding size of boys. These statistics show approximate target to be framed to cover the entire population of age group (6 to 11) in Primary education. Due to various schemes such as the revision of salaries of primary school teachers, training programme, building constructions for primary schools, propoganda for education, under Second Five Year Plan much significant progress may be expected in the remaining years of the Second Five Year Plan.

The total number of junior and senior basic Schools are (7) and (26) with pupils (1910) and (3483). The total number of teachers working in senior and junior basic schools is 196. All these schools were regular primary schools which ~~xxxx~~ are converted in the Junior and Senior Basic Schools.

The total number of voluntary schools is reduced from (100) in 1957-58 to (52) with corresponding decrease in pupils and teachers.

The proportion of aided primary schools is (8.2) percent against (18.9) percent in 1957-58. It is due to Government effort to bring up primary schools under its control.

Of these 1314 inhabited villages and (12) towns, (688) villages below population (500) had no facilities of primary schools. Most of the villages are small in population below (200) and isolated in their location, It is possible to start a school where two or more villages below population (500) close in proximity are grouped together and common school may be opened for them.

Thus under primary education, the average area served by a primary school during the years was (4.95) Sq. Miles against (5.86) Sq. Miles in the preceeding Year. Similarly, the average population served per school decreased from 1414 in 1957-58 to 1202 in 1958-59.

7.4: Middle and Secondary Education:- The number of middle schools in this district is 5 against 4 in 1957-58, involving a sizeable decrease in the number of pupils and teachers, from 1239 to 1141 and 71 to 64 respectively, out of which Government schools are 3 and remaining are aided. The proportion of girls in the middle school is 8.2 percent against 6.8 percent in 1957-58.

The number of high schools has increased from 13 to 16, with corresponding increase in scholars and teachers from (4675) to (5623) and 251 to 276 respectively. Out of the (16) High Schools, Government Schools are (6) including one Girl High School. The proportion of girls in high schools is (16) percent against (15) percent in 1957-58. The increase of one percent is some what progressive trend in girl education. The proportion of enrolment in middle school and high school to the enrolment in primary school is roughly (14.3) percent. This shows a large majority of students do not proceed to secondary stage which is supposed to be link between primary education and college education on the other hand.

Within the district, out of (16) institutions, (6) are situated in Nanded town and the remaining in some of the urban units of other talukas of this district. Nanded town accounts more than (50) percent of pupils taking secondary education. The great majority of pupils of high schools are in Nanded city, If this is not so peculiar in district, but among all districts of Bombay State.

Secondary education data also indicate the fact there is no secondary type of institutions in Billoli taluka in which three Urban units are situated. In order to cater the needs of secondary education, grant in aid schools should be started in Billoli taluka at least in Urban units.

7.5: University and Higher (Diploma) Education:- The only institution which imparts graduate courses of Arts and Science and Commerce, is ' People's College, Nanded ' affiliated to Maharashtra University. During the year under report, it had an enrolment of (470) (40 girls and 430 boys) as against (221) in the preceding year. The staff has increased from (19) to(23).

In order to fill up the gaps in medical education, in Marathwada, and in response to the demands made by the Public in Marathwada, Ayurvedic-College Nanded has started in the first year of the 4 2nd Five Year Plan. The college conducts Diploma courses in Ayurvedic and aopathic branches. The number of scholars has increased from (62) to (99) with a sizeable increase in staff.

Under Second Five Year Plan, teachinical training has already started in the first year of the Plan. This institution conducts Diploma courses in Mechanical and Civil Engineering. The position of teaching staff (22) remains as it is in the last year. The strength of students has increased from (61) to (65).

Besides all these educational institutions, there are (7) special schools conducting courses in Music, Sanskrit Literature etc.

7-6: Girls Education:- The position of girls education is not as satisfactory as that of boys education. During the year under report girl students accounted for (17) percent of the total number of students taking education at various levels. Imbalance in the education of two sexes may be removed by accelerating the spread of girls education. Of course, the problem of expanding educational facilities for them due to various factors is a very complex one.

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8. MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

8-1. Introduction:- Nanded district is well served by District Hospital at Nanded with facilities of pathological laboratory, domiciliary services, T.B. Clinic for diagnoses and treatment. It is supposed to be well equipped with medical and surgical facilities. The advantage of these facilities are taken by the population of Nanded and surrounding territories. Besides this, each taluka Head Quarter and towns with heavy concentration of population is served by dispensaries. These dispensaries have been provided with facilities for indoor and out-door patients. In providing hospital facilities, the aspects to be kept in view are quantity, distribution, integration and quality. Any effective system, of hospital includes the three important elements, namely the district hospital, the taluka or town dispensaries and the rural medical centre associated with a health unit. Each element in such a system is linked administratively with the others. This ~~co-ordinated~~ co-ordinated hospital system with its free flow of medical services and patients should help to provide satisfactory medical care both in rural and urban areas. In the co-ordination process, the third gap is yet to be filled in in this district. The co-ordination between district and taluka hospital is generally maintained in the flow of serious cases from taluka level to district level.

8.2: Hospital and Dispensaries:- During the year under report, there were one hospital, (13) dispensaries, (4) Ayurvedic dispensaries and 5 Unani-dispensaries with heavy concentration in Nanded taluka. Thus in the district there was one dispensary for every (306.9) Sq. Miles and (20 (39,985) persons. As compared with other districts of Bombay State, the medical facilities are neither enough nor sufficient. It is reasonable to extend health units, and also rural dispensaries in all talukas as the factors for the promotion of health, an agency for alleviation of suffering and means of preventing unnecessary and premature deaths in rural areas.

The number of Doctors were (3) in rural areas where as (15) in urban area in which Nanded City accounts for a major portion. The coverage per doctor in urban and rural areas was (9,221) and (2,48,408) persons respectively.

(122) Beds were available for the institutional treatment. Nanded Hospital accounts (54) beds. To more extent, all dispensaries are equipped with male and female beds. In addition to all, it is seen that only Nanded Hospital is served by (8) nurses.

8.3. Indoor and Out-door patients:- Out of the total out-door patient treated (4,06,888) - (44), (19) and (37) percents constitute males, females and children respectively. The daly average of out-door patients was (1090). Out of the total in-door patients treated ~~is~~ (7516) - (48), (41) and (11) percents constitute male, females and children respectively. The low proportion in out-door and in-door patients treated reveals that an appreciable portion of female- Population has not yet discarded the old superstitions and prejudices to take readily to modern curative facilities in the dispensaries.

8.4. Health:- Public health seems to have improved considerably as compared with the conditions prevailing during the last year. The three main epidemics diseases responsible for an appreciable share of mortality figure of the district are plague, Cholera and Small-Pox. The break up of these numbers according to the previous year and year under report is as follows:-

TABLE (35):- SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF THREE EPIDEMICS DURING TWO YEARS.

Sr. No.	Disease.	1957.		1958.	
		Treated.	Deaths.	Treated.	Deaths.
1.	Small-Pox.	3	-	661	-
2.	Plague.	-	-	-	-
3.	Cholera.	307	-	30	-

The figures established that the three main epidemics which were virulent in the last decade, of

Hyderabad State caused considerably less damage during the year under report in this district than in the previous year. On the one hand the population is conscious to take to modern preventive and curative methods and on the other hand Govt: is much better equipped to push through its ameliorative measures. This would be obvious from the fact that public health Department itself was responsible for (61003) primary vaccination and (1,17419) revaccination. The proportion of females in the total vaccination is found to be (35) percent.

Nanded district was characterised by, hyp-endemic areas intercepted by meso-endemic area (Areas of Kinwat) Before the ~~State~~-re-organisation the sector population about (2) lakhs was protected by the Malaria, Control scheme. During the year under report the whole area of the district, National Malaria Eradication Programme is carried out with D.D.T. spray at a dosage of 112 Mg/Sg. Ft. per round twice during Malaria season extending from June to October. As a result of this morbidity has reduced from (7.55) to (4.36). Proportionately few succumb to its outright Tuberculosis is yet another scourge but the cases decreased from (2631) to (2262). In addition to these considerable trouble is caused by diseases like dysentery (3.73) percent diseases of ear, (5.33) percent, Diseases of respiratory system (6.88) diseases of the teeth and gums, excluding tumours (3.76) percent and diseased of stomach (2.96) percent to the total diseases in the Hospital and Dispansaries.

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9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

9-1. Introduction:- An efficient and well developed system of transport provides an important social and economic overhead, and rapid development of any region in the field of agriculture, industry and trade is very intimately connected with quick transport and easy communication. In the Second Five Year Plan of India, the accent is on transport and communication, as is evident from the fact that the major outlay (29) percent is allocated to this sector. Realising the road deficiency in the district and the importance of road communication as an supplement to all other forms of transport, Govt. of Bombay had formulated very comprehensive plan under second Five Year Plan of constructing of new roads at Rs. (124) lakhs for (18) schemes which will create the proper net work of National high way, State-Roads, District Roads and Village roads in the district. The railway can serve only big centres and for reaching distant corners of the country and for penetrating the interior, a good road system is absolutely necessary.

9.2. ROADS:- Nanded district is very deficient in roads. The road mileage has increased from (221.41) in 1957-58 to (230.71) in 1958-59. Due to Second Five Year Plan the road mileage has increased by (.9.30) miles in P.W.D. The road mileage per 100 Sq. Miles in district is (5.77) in 1958-59 as against (5.53) in 1957-58, and similarly the road mileage per one lakh population was (26.1). The road mileage per (100) Sq. Miles of the district is low and compares very unfavourably with our nation. The average road mileage per (100) Sq. Miles of area is (20) in India,

During the year under report as regard the ~~surface~~ surface of the road, approximately (83.5) percent are metalled and the remaining (16.5) percent

are non-metalled. As regards the management of metalled roads, (84.9), (6.7) and (8.4) percent are under P.W.D., D.L.B. and T.C. respectively. All non-metalled roads (38.11) miles are under D.L.B., (18.5) percent and under T.C. (81..5) percent. The road mileage of non-metalled roads during both years remains constant.

9.3. NAGPUR PLAN:- Nagpur Plan drew up for the first time a integrated plan of road development for the whole country. The Plan classified roads into four categories (i) National High-way, (ii) State-High Ways, (iii) District-Roads and (iv) Village Roads.

The mileage of roads was based on the principle that with a population of (500) and above should be connected by a village road of high category and that latter should on an average be within (3) miles of all such villages. This formulae developed to estimate the needs of any area took into account the number of villages with different population densities and provided a factor for the agricultural and Industrial development in the next decades. Roads being a Permanent feature is an important element in the planning.

This plan has a very great significance in ~~the~~ the construction and planning of roads in the district.

9.4. RAILWAY:- In Nizam State, the decade (1891-1901) seems to have been particularly depressing. The districts which suffered heavily during the decade were the districts of Marathwada on account of devastating famiñá. The decade was almost equally disastrous from the point of view of public health. The only reliveing feature of decade seems to have been the construction of the Hyderabad Godawari Line, 391 miles in all, from Hyderabad city to Manmad. But Nizam State started deriving the full benefits of thás important line in the

succeeding decade. The Hyderabad Godawari Line completed in 1900 opened the cotton growing districts of Nanded, Parbhani and Aurangabad and Paddy growing districts of Nizamabad and Medak for railway traffic, linking the north-western and central portion of the state with both Bombay and Hyderabad cities. The (101) miles railway was constructed in the decade 1931-41 linking Adilabad of Andhra Pradesh and Mudkhed of Nanded Taluka of this district.

It was in 1950 after federal financial integration, that railway in the former princely state were also taken over by Government of India. The railway have now become a unified state enterprise. On the recommendation of Re-grouping the Indian railway into Zone in 1950, (6) Zones were created. Mudkhed-Adilabad line and Godawari-Valley Line are included in the Central Zone.

The length of the Railway line in this District is about (131) miles meterguage. In respect of area and population, the district is well served with railway just like Indian-Union where as the Indian Union has about (28) miles of railway per thousand Sq. Miles, this district has (32.7). The comparison is even more favourable in respect of railway mileage, per lakh population as the district is thinly populated than Indian Union. Where as the Indian Union has only about (10) miles of railway line per lakh population, this district has (14.5). Opening of Godawari line ^{stimulated} ~~stimulated~~ trade to a considerable extent and led to the establishment of large number of ginning and pressing factories at Nanded, Mudkhed, Umri, Karkheli and Dharmabad along line traversing through the mid portion of the district. The Godawari line connected (8) Railway Stations in Nanded District, (4) from Nanded and (2) from Bhokar

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and (2) from Billoli Talukas. Mudkhed-Agilabad line serve to tap the undeveloped extensive mineral, forest and agricultural resource of kinwat taluka and Hadgaon taluka of this district.

It would be seen that Degloor division (Revenue) is greatly lacking in railway facilities.

9.5: POST AND TELEGRAPH:-

The communication services of a country have been linked to the arteries of an individual. The smooth functioning of these services is of the utmost importance to the development of an advanced industrial society. One of the important means of communication in the district is Post and Telegraph Services Organised by Post and Telegraph Department, Govt: of India. It can be seen that one post office in the district on the average serves nearly (8995) population. More than (90) percent villages are without Post Offices. Each Post Office serves approximately (13) villages in an area of (14) Sq. miles with radius (4) miles. The aim is to have a Post Office in every village with a population of 2000 or more or for every group of village within a radius of (2) miles having a total population of (2000) subject to limitations on the annual financial loss. The network of telephone offices only (2) in number and telegraph offices (5) in number is operated along the railway lines of this district. Out of the eight talukas Head-quarters only (3) of them are served with telegraphic services. The telegraphic facilities are neither enough nor too satisfactory in this district. The rehabilitation of telegraphic offices at taluka head-quarters is the most urgent need in this district. On the telegraphic side, the criterion has been to provide telegraph facilities to every town with a population of (5000) or more and every Head-quarter of district, sub-division and taluka irrespective of population the loss being

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kept within prescribed limits. This may lead to a (175) percent increase in the number of tele-graphic offices.

In this district (945) Radio Licenses are issued. The Proportion of fresh Licenses is less than (5) percent. The Nanded Taluka accounts for (76) percent Licenses issued in the district.

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10. CO-OPERATION.

10.1. General Features:-

The economic development with its emphasis on social change has a great deal for the organisation of co-operative ~~work~~ activity. The building up of a co-operative sector as part of the scheme of planned development is one of the central aims of National Policy.

After the advent of independence, the co-operative movement in this district has witnessed notable progress in all its spheres. In the initial stages only the credit aspect of the movement was stressed upon and there was no encouragement for Marketing, Industrial and Housing Societies. The efforts are continued to set up a suitable Co-operative organisation, enlarging memberships in the existing organisations, extension of agricultural Credit, Development of Co-operative Marketing, Provision of housing and expansion of Industrial Co-operative societies. There can be no doubt that Community Development and National Extension Service Programmes have created material conditions that are favourable for the expansion of the co-operative movement in this area.

10.2. Comparative study of Co-operative Societies between Nanded and Bombay State.

The total number of Agricultural Co-operative Societies were functioning in this district during the year 1957-58 (452) with a membership of (67) thousands, and (32,787) Rupees as working capital, and (14,974) Rupees as Loan-advanced i.e. (1.94) percent of the total agricultural Societies, (3.24) percent of Memberships, (0.43) percent of working capital and (0.40) percent of Loan-advanced to that of state. Among the societies, the percentage (0.28) of Non-agricultural Societies to the total of the State is considerably insignificant in all spheres of members, working capital and loan-advanced in this district during the year 1957-58 Nanded district offers a larger scope in the expansion of Non-agriculture Non-Credit societies with the greater advancement in the cottage industries some other industries, Cont-81.

housing which may relate to the formation of Non-agricultural Non-credit type societies.

The Central Co-operative bank accounts only (0.23), (0.37) and (0.08) percents of membershāpts, Working capital and Loan-advanced respectively, as compared with Present Bombay State. The following table indicates the state figures and District figures.

TABLE (36);- SHOWING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BANKS ETC. OF BOMBAY STATE AND NAMED DISTRICT DURING 1957-58.

Sr. No.	Type of Societies.	Bombay State.	Named District	Percentage
1.	Agriculture.	23,224	452	1.94
2.	Non-Agriculture.	8,394	24	0.23
3.	Land-Mortgage Banks.	26	1	3.84
4.	Central Banks.	63	1	1.58

MEMBERS IP. (Thousands)

1.	Agriculture.	2,135	26.5	1.24
2.	Non-Agriculture.	1,738	3.5	0.20
3.	Land Mortgage Banks.	52	2.0	3.84
4.	Central Banks.	219	0.5	0.23
Total.		4,144	32.5	

WORKING CAPITAL (Rs. in Thousands)

1.	Agricultural.	7,66,391	32,781	0.43
2.	Non-agricul.	8,87,377	880	0.06
3.	Land Mortgage Banks.	18,684	147	0.78
4.	Central Banks.	8,56,772	3,113	0.37
Total:-		25,28,224	72,175	

LOAN ADVANCED (Rs. in Thousands)

1.	Agricultural.	3,72,004	1,497	0.40
2.	Non-agrial.	3,78,292	125	0.04
3.	Land Mortgage Banks.	15,462	91	0.58
4.	Central Banks.	19,97,337	1,639	0.08
Total:-		27,63,135	3,352	

(Note:- In the last year Report Rural Banks were included under Agricultural Credit Type Societies).

The following table shows the progressive movement
Continued----82.

of co-operative sector during the years 1957-58 as against 1958-59.

TABLE (37): SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SOCIETIES, MEMBERS AND WORKING CAPITAL FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOCIETIES DURING THE YEAR 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Type.	1957-58.	1958-59.
<u>I. NUMBER OF SOCIETIES:</u>			
1.	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.	441 (92.65)	627 (94.13)
2.	Primary Agricultural Non-credit Societies.	11 (2.31)	11 (2.66)
3.	Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.	17 (3.57)	17 (2.55)
4.	Primary Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	7 (1.47)	11 (1.66)
<u>II. MEMBERS.</u>			
1.	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.	17,276 (57046)	29,229 (83.07)
2.	Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	9,357 (31.12)	2,459 (7.00)
3.	Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.	2,997 (9.32)	2,817 (8.00)
4.	Primary Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	636 (2.11)	683 (1.90)
<u>III. WORKING CAPITAL (Rs. in Thousands)</u>			
1.	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.	2,617 (67.83)	4,435 (75.12)
2.	Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	662 (17.15)	703 (11.76)
3.	Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.	174 (4.77)	228 (3.84)
4.	Primary Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	406 (10.25)	525 (9.26)

(Note:- Figures bracketed are the percentages to the total).

From the percentage, figures of three types of distributions i.e. Societies, Members and Working Capital, it is noted that Co-operative movement in Nanded district has been particularly confined to agricultural credit movement

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during the both years under report. The number of societies, memberships and working capital increased by (39.6), (17.03) and (53.8) Percents respectively over the previous year.

10.3. The Audit Position of Societies:-

The audit position of various types of societies as on 30th June, 1959 is given below:-

TABLE (38) SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF (A,B,C,D,E,) TYPE SOCIETIES OF NATED DISTRICT AS ON 30-6-1959.

Class.	1957-58.	1958-59.
A.	0.1	0.2
B.	16.7	17.9
C.	55.3	38.6
D.	15.7	17.1
E.	3.2	-
Not Classed.	12.2	26.2

Thus large number of societies are classified into C- category, There is a appreciable increase of (14.0) percent in not classified type over the previous year. The Percentage in both year under 'A' type is very insignificant as compared with other class. The transition from 'E' to 'A' type or in upward direction represent the sound position of societies.

10-4. PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES:-

The most basic part of programme of co-operative department is that which relates to expansion reorganisation of primary societies, in particular agricultural Credit Societies. It is well established fact that in agriculture Loans are a universal necessity due to the fact that the agriculturist's capital is mostly locked up.

The average working capital and membership per society were (49) and (7074) Rupees as ~~xxxxxx~~ against (39) and (5938) Rupces of the previous year. The working

capital was the highest in Hadgaon taluka at Rs.13,050 and lowest in Degloor at Rs. 3,890 considering various facts, it seems that the progress is uneven between different talukas of the district. The average Loan-advanced per society was (5,001), Rupees, as against (3,396) Rupees in the previous year. On loan advanced side it is increased from (14.97) Lakhs to (31.43) lakhs. The percentage of recovery to loan advanced is decreased from (77.4) in the previous to (62.1). Larger loans result in increasing the recoveries, but during the year under report the ^{si} portion of recovery seems to be satisfactory as compared with advance side.

During the year under report, (14) Service Co-operative societies have been registered in this district. The most important part of the resolution on agrarian organisational pattern passed at the recent Nagpur Congress Session is about the establishment of service - Co-operatives through out the country as a step towards joint farming. The present food situation in the country called for immediate action and if the programme of organising a service co-operative in every village is taken up in the right earnest on right lines, it would go a long way towards a solution of the problem of agriculture.

The percentage coverage of agricultural population served by primary agricultural credit societies has increased from 13 to 22.

10-5. District Central Bank:-

The object of these banks is to serve as a balancing centres for primary co-operatives within their jurisdiction and to provide them credit with fulfilment of these objects. District Central Co-operative Bank is supposed to be the biggest in Co-operative field in Marathwada in point of membership and business turnover. Dist. Bank has (6) Branches offices in order to keep contact with affiliated societies. The individual and societies member-

ship and busin increased from (125) and (186) to (431) and (614) respectively, recording increase of (244.8) percent in membership and (230) percent in societies. The figure of loan advanced to Co-operative institutions has increased from 32.12 lakhs to 49.59 lakhs. This is due to large affiliation of new co-operative institutions to the bank. During the year under report, bank has recovered Rs. 34.53 lakhs as against (16.39) lakhs in the previous year.

The figure of working capital (49.59) lakhs deposits (16.46) lakhs reserve and (68) thousands have also increased by (56) percents, (101) percent and approximately (0.9) percent respectively over the last year in view of increased number of co-operative societies.

10.6. Land-Mortgage Bank:-

Nanded District is served by only one Mortgage Bank. Long term credit is provided by the primary land Mortgage Banks assisted by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. The results achieved during the year have been encouraging. Membership has increased from (1803) to (2866). The working capital (5.97) Lakhs has shown a record increase over the previous year, as against a loan amount of Rs. (5.98) lakhs disbursed by the bank. The outstanding loans in 1957-58 were of the order of Rs. 1.19 lakhs while those in 1958-59 amounted to Rs. (4.82) lakhs.

10.7. Agricultural Non-Credit Societies:-

During the both years under report, the number (11) of Agricultural Non-Credit Societies seems to be stagnant. The membership in individual and societies per society has increased from (29) and (21) to (203) and (20), respectively. The membership in individual side is heavily deteriorated in Nanded Taluka. The working capital per society has increased from (60168) to (63917). Two societies in Nanded taluka account more than (50) percent of W.C. of the district. This type include marketing, farming, sale-purchase, lift irrigation and

taluka co-operative association.

10-8. Non-Agricultural Credit Societies:-

These societies are urban in character and cover urban banks, teachers societies, etc. Reviewing the statistics of non-agricultural credit societies for the period 1957-58 and 1958-59 it has been noted, the working capital has increased from (1,74,139) of (17) Societies. The working capital per society works at Rs. (13,416) as against Rs.(10,243) in 1957-58. The membership per society has increased from (165) to (168). Nanded taluka has more than (65) percent of societies, (90) percent of Membership; and (98) percent of working capital in the district. Mukhed and Bhokar are without any societies of this category. A wide disparity between different talukas in the building up of Non-agricultural credit societies shows that there is an unbalanced socio-Economic structure in different urban areas.

10-9. Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies:-

Next to agricultural credit societies are the Non-Agricultural Credit (Non) societies in number (If Industrial Societies included). The working capital(except Industrial) has increased ~~per~~ ^{from} (8,61,844) to (7,03,092). The W.C. per society was (49,506) as against (57,935) in 1957-58. Nanded accounts more than (90) percent W.C. in (2) societies out of (11) societies.

10-10. Industrial Co-operatives:-

The following position indicates the progress of Industrial Co-operative movement.

<u>As on 30-6-1957.</u>	<u>As on 30-6-1958.</u>	<u>As on 30-6-1959.</u>
19	32	61

Nanded district occupies important place for handloom Industries with the total number of (5,000) weavers approximately in the district of which (2,462) weavers have come in the co-operative fold.

10-11. Impact of Credit Facilities in Rural Area.

With the expansion of Credit facilities in Rural area through Co-operative Societies credits are available at cheap rates to cultivators. Licensed money lenders advanced loan to the extent of Rs. (2,750) in 1957-58. The advances of money Lender is insignificant as compared with Credit facilities in co-operative societies.

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11, LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

11.1. Introduction:- A comprehensive system of Local-self Government is indispensable for the success of democracy, not only it offers the widest possible opportunity for the political education of the people, but also because it is essential in the successful administration of many of the welfare services that are undertaken by a progressive state. The units of local-self-government are the Panchayats, The Municipalities and the District Local Board.

11.2. Panchayats:-

In the year 1951, the Hyderabad Government, introduced ' The Hyderabad Village Panchayat Act. & . Accordingly, villages ranging in (1000) to (5000) population were selected for the establishment of village Panchayats. It is the general aim in the Second Five Year Plan to establish a statutory panchayat in every village. During the year under report, village Panch^{ha}yats has increased from (96) to (158). According to the tentative programmes drawn up for the IIInd Five Year Plan, by 1960-61, all village will be covered by Village Panchayats.

The Panchayat is an autonomous body elected from the Village assembly of adult residents of the Village.

On the basis of their income, the Panchayats are classified into three groups. Out of (158) Panchayats, (2) had income about Rs.(6000), (4) between Rs. (3 to 4) thousands and the remaining below (Rs.3000). The main sources of recoveries are Taxes, Fees and grants from Government and District Boards.

Development Programmes in rural area are insignificantly noted as there institutions are not placed on a sound footing.

11.3. Municipalities:- There are at present (10) Town Committees and (1) City Municipality. Most of these municipalities were functioning prior to the Police Action. Moreover, functions like educations and medical relief, relief which were to a certain extent, discharged by the municipalities in other Indian States, were almost entirely state activities in regim of Nizam State. Up to 1956, Hyderabad Government adopted the same practice of the old State with little modification.

The main resources of revenue are House-Tax, Revenue Derived from Municipal property, Grants and contributions for general and special purposes. The following table indicates the income of all Town Committees (Excluding Nanded Municipality)

Table (39) INCOME OF TOWN COMMITTEES IN NANDED DISTRICT (Rs. IN THOUSANDS)

Sr. No.	Source	1957-58.	1958-59.
1.	Taxes.	94.7	107.7
2.	Realisation under Special Acts.	4.1	5.8
3.	Revenue derived from Municipal Property.	94.6	64.0
4.	Grants and Contribution.	13.8	31.8
5.	Miscellaneous.	10.8	17.6
Total:-		218.0	228.9

The total income has been increased from Rs. (218.0) thousands to Rs. (226.9) thousands. The income per Town Committee does not exceed Rs. (25) thousands during the both years under report. It is undesirable to under take any major development programmes in the Municipal area of this district.

The following table indicates the expenditures on various items in Town Committees (Excluding Nanded Municipality).

Continued---- (90).

TABLE (40)- SHOWING THE EXPENDITURES ON VARIOUS ITEMS IN TOWN COMMITTEES OF NANDED DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Item.	1956-57.	1957-58.
1.	General administration and Collection charges.	53.6	63.7
2.	Public Safty.	109.1	8.5
3.	Public Health and conveyance.	132.0	141.8
4.	Miscellaneous and other expenditure.	78.1	277.9
TOTAL:-		372.8	431.8

The expenditure has increased from Rs.(372.8) thousands to Rs.(431.8) thousands. The proportion of expenditure on General administration ~~xxx~~ is less than (14.00) percent.

11.4- District Local Board:- District Local Board is also an autonomous body elected from the adult residents of the district. The income of District Local Board has increase from Rs. (4.2) lakhs to Rs.(6.3) lakhs. (57) percent Revenue of District Local Board is derived from Land-Revenue as against (80) percent in the year 1957-58. The total expenditure on administration, education, medical, famine relief, and civil and public works has increased from Rs.(2.72) lakhs to Rs.(9.12) lakhs. The proportion of expenditure on miscellaneous and other expenditure is (72) percent during the year under report.

12. M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

12-1. HOUSING:- According to 1951 Census, the number of occupied houses in the district was (1,44,247). They were occupied by (1,74,125) house-holds. No Statistical information of the present, however is available about housing conditions of the district. It may, therefore be said to represent conditions of some what greater congestion of population like Nanded than the rural areas. Nanded city, has got colonies of Industrial worker, Labour Colony, of Osman-Shahi-Mill, Low-Income Group Colony of (23) tenements. Under 2nd Five Year Plan, (46) constabulary quarters, (33) tenements in low Income group scheme were constructed.

The recent pretest of (1961) population in Nanded city shows that the ratio of the number of house holds per house has increased from (1.4) in 1951 to (2.6) Nanded City and presumably all other towns in India are suffering from great inadequacy of housing supply. A very large proportion of urban families are living in highly congested condition with great inadequacy of amenities. This situation appears to be getting not better but progressively worse. The rate of growth of Nanded population, is currently much larger than the rural areas of the District. The population of the city has increased from (65,024) in 1951 to (90,000) (Estimated) in 1959. Then in Nanded, an annual addition of about (500) families would be a modest estimate. The private building activities are not commensurate with the additional demand created by the increase of population. An important feature of the private building activities is the construction of houses which benefit largely the middle and the rich classes. The requirements of the poorer and lower middle classes are remaining unsatisfied to a greater and greater extent.

12-2: ELECTRICITY:-

The supply of Electricity to Nanded through Bombay Electricity Board is mainly made by Osman-Shahi Mills, Nanded. The thermal station of Osman-Shahi Mill has an installed capacity of (300) Kwts. Under the Second Five Year Plan, the scheme envisages the electrification of Nanded town by installation of (3) diesel engine sets of (500) Kwts each at Nanded and is expected to meet the full demand of Nanded town. Power will also be supplied to lift irrigation scheme at Barad, A.I.R. relay station to be established at Nanded and the Industrial units located in Nanded Industrial Estate. It is expected that with the added coverage and extension of electricity, the agricultural and industrial development of the district will be further accelerated.

The electricity distributed by the distribution station of Bombay Electricity Board in the Nanded town for the years, 1957-58 and 1958-59 is given below:-

	<u>1957-58.</u>	<u>1958-59.</u>
Dist: Station:-	1.27	1.38

(Figures in Million Kwts.)

There are no traces of electrification in rural as well as in urban areas except Nanded town in this City. District.

The table of consumption of electricity for Nanded city is given below:-

TABLE NO (41) SHOWING CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY IN NANDED CITY.

	<u>1957-58.</u>	<u>1958-59.</u>
Domestic:-	2,10,688 (16.51)	21,40,20 (15.49)
Commercial.	3,32,187 (26.28)	3,33,757 (23.97)
Industrial:-	3,41,872 (27.42)	4,48,923 (32.71)
Public Lamps:-	42,653 (3.27)	41,591 (3.23)

	1957-58.	1958-59.
<u>Other Purposes:-</u>		
Agriculture.	14,779 (1.16)	10,414 (0.75)
Water Works:-)	3,24,256 (25.23)	3,22,374 (23.40)
Station consumption free.	4,266 (0.33)	6,186 (0.45)
Total Utilisation:-	12,69,701	13,76,865

(N.B:- The figures in brackets show the percentage to the total utilisation).

From the above table, it will be seen that the general consumption pattern in both years was more or less constant. The percentage consumption under industrial power was the highest in both the years, the next being commercial consumption and water works. Diesel power played a small part in the agricultural in both years and it is reduced from (1.16) percent to (0.75) percent.

12-3: Water-Supply:-

A number of villages in the district is suffering from the scarcity of drinking water. In order to provide dependable and protected water supply in rural areas, the works of construction of drinking wells was taken up in the district.

Piped water supply for only Nanded town is available in this district. Total daily supply of water to the consumers is (10.72½ lakhs gallons. Water supply per head works out at (13.4) gallons. The total yearly income and expenditure on water works are Rs.(1.12) lakhs and (0.90) lakhs respectively.

12-4: SMALL SAVING:-

An important way of finding resources for India's development effort is through Small Savings. The target fixed by the State Government for 1958-59 ~~xxxxxx~~ for the net collection in Nanded District was about Rs. (18) lakhs. The Small Saving

against which the achievement was Rs. 18.95 lakhs, ~~drive had~~ the Small Saving drive had been considerably intensified during the year under report. Out of the total gross collection of Rs. 26.29 lakhs, 29.3 percent, (0.3) percent and (70.4) percent were accounted from National Plan Certificate, 10 Year Treasury Saving Deposits and Post Office Saving Banks Deposits respectively. The percentage of withdrawal to gross collection has been decreased from (60) percent to (27.1) percent. Thus during the year under report, the position has improved to a high degree in the collection side and the trend towards less withdrawals as compared to last year figure. There were encashment (before maturity and after maturity) on National Plan Saving Certificate Account about (15) percent and Post Office Saving Deposits ^{about} (33) percent.

13 - P R I C E S:

13-1: Introduction:- Price mechanism in a free economy is a potent weapon which determines the tempo and pattern of economic development. Prices regulate the channels of production and govern consumption. Price structure, more particularly, of food-grains affects almost all sectors of the people. The degree of variations in the prices of food-grains affects differently the interest of producers and consumers.

13.2:- Price Trend:- A study of the prices of certain selected commodities during the market year 1958-59 reveal certain features of the price level in the district. The prices of the most Agricultural commodities are more fluctuating and are more marked with greater increase during the year under report when compared with the prices prevailing at the ~~see~~ previous year. The rise in the prices of agricultural commodities may be attributed to the steady fall in the production of kharif crops in the district due to damage caused by heavy rainfall and the widespread devastations caused by floods on the parts situated on the bank of the rivers traversing the district.

In the table below are shown the actual and percentage variations in the wholesale prices of the important Agricultural Commodities at Manded.

Table No.(42) SHOWING AVERAGE PRICES OF IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES.

Sr. Agricultural No. Commodities.	Wholesale prices (E.Mds).		Percentage-Increase(+)/Decrease(-)
	1957-58.	1958-59.	
1. Rice.	23.35	26.53	+ (13.5)
2. Wheat.	17.96	22.25	+ (23.3)
3. Jowar.	12.07	11.84	- (1.9)
4. Gram.	11.84	17.75	+ (49.6)
5. Tur.	14.00	19.86	+ (41.8)
6. Ground-Nut.	16.61	19.15	+ (15.3)
7. Chillies.	49.42	72.52	+ (46.3)
8. Cotton.	23.84	31.77	+ (10.2)

The maximum increase was recorded in Gram (49.0) followed by chillies (46.3) and Tur (41.8). Rice,

Wheat, Ground-nut, Cotton showed appreciable increase of (13.5), (23.3), (15.2), (10.2) percents respectively. The price of Jowar declined by (1.9) percent.

13.3:- Monthly Review of Important Agricultural Commodities. (Food-Grains):-

Jowar:- The prices of Jowar affains peak during the month September, October, July and August. The Prices of Jowar during these months were above Rs. 12-00 and while in other months these were below Rs. 12.00.

Rice:- The wholssale average prices advanced steadily from month to month to peak of Rs. 17.54 in July, 1959.

Wheat:- The price of wheat at the begimning of September 1959 stood at Rs. 22.45 per maund but it advanced to Rs. 32.75 in the month of October, 1959 and declined to Rs. 21.56 in Navember, 1959. The prices from November 1958 to August, 1959 were practically the same.

14: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (December, 1959).

14-1: Introduction:- According to the Planning Commission, Government of India, National Extension and Community Projects are regarded as the normal pattern of the welfare state in action. As such, in October, 1952 a Nation wide programme of rural development known as the Community Development Programme was initiated for creating a new pattern of society in rural areas. Afterwards this programme was ~~xxxxxxx~~^{broadend} in its application under the name of National Extension Service. The objective of both these programme are essentially the same as they seek to bring about a social change by arousing enthusiasm among the rural population.

The Community Development Programme was introduced in this district during October, 1953. The population commanded by C.D. is approximately (72) thousands, and it was about (8.2) percent of the rural population of the District. The percentage coverage of villages by the Community Development Programme was about (7.8) with the addition of National Extension Services^{series} in April, 1956 (Bhokar Block), the population and villages have been increased to (144) thousands and (245) villages. Due to October, 1957 series, Manded, Madgaon the population and villages covered by programme have been increased from (16.4) percent to (34.2) percent and (17.1) percent to (39.2) percent respectively. The last year saw the operation of two blocks (Degloor and Kinwat) increased the coverage of population and villages to (52.5) percent and (61.4) percent respectively. ~~During~~
~~xxxxxxx~~

14.2: Post Intensive Blocks:- The year 1957 has been the completion of the first series of community Projects sorted in 1952-53 and their transformation into what are called " Post Intensive, Stage " but this C.D. Programme was continued upto March, 1959 to utilise the

remaining funds allotted to the blocks. After a period of intensive development of 5½ years, this area (C.D.) is now being normalised and placed on the P.I.B. (Post Intensive Phase) from April, 1959.

14-3. Programme:- The programme of work under taken under both types (N.E.S. and P.I.P.) covers several aspects of rural life and includes measures for a rapid indrease in food and agricultural production, promotion of education, imporvement of health services, transport facilities (Roads) and introduction of new skills and occupations. Self-help and Co-operation are the principles on which movement rests. This is an intensive effort in which development agencies of the Government work together as a team in programme which are planned and co-ordinated in advance.

The progress of expenditure increased for various development activities mentioned above in this district by the (6) blocks from the date of their commencement till the end of December, 1959, is given in the following table along with area, number of villages and population covered by each block.

TABLE NO.(43) SHOWING POSITION OF P.I.P/N.E.S. BLOCKS IN Nanded District AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

Sr. No.	Name of Blocks	Date of inauguration	Area in Sq. miles	No. of vill-ages	Total Pop. for N.E.S/ C.D. (lakhs)	Progre-ssive Exp.si- tutione in- ugration (Lakhs)	Classi- ficica- tion of Block. (Pro-r- ta Exp
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Nanded (P.I.P)	2.10-53	285.0	112.	17.0 *	15.3	
2.	Bhokar (N.E.S.)	1-4-56	399.0	133	12.0	5.3	57 (B)
3.	Nanded (Part)	2-10-57	179.0	111	9.0	3.0	85 (A)
4.	Hadgam	2-10-57	601.0	192	18.0	4.6	62 (B)
5.	Degloor	1-4-58	262.0	106	12.0	2.4	58 (B)
6.	Kinwat	1-4-58	801.9	205	12.0	3.3	77 (A)
TOTAL:-			2527.0	859	80.0	33.9	

It is seen that about Rs. (33.9) lakhs were spent by Government upto December, 1959 since inauguration of these blocks. Out of the expenditure, Rs.15.3 lakhs were incurred by the C.D. Block, and the remaining amount by the N.E.S. Stage I blocks.

It is seen from the above table that ~~3~~ two blocks (Nanded and Kinwat) have been classified into 'A' and the others into 'B'.

14.4. Physical Achievement:- The Physical achievements in the five blocks ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ in this district from the dates of their commencement till December, 1959, under different Heads of Development for Major activities has been presented in the following statement.

TABLE NO.(44): PROGRESS OF WORKS IN N.E.S.(I) BLOCKS FOR MAJOR ITEMS (INCLUDED IN INDEX SERIES) OF DEVELOPMENT UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

Sr. No.	Item.	Unit.	Bhokar.	Nanded.	Hadgaon.	Degloor,	Kinwat.
<u>I. AGRICULTURE:</u>							
1.	Compost Pits dug.	No.	1116	136	869	966	579
2.	Fertilizers distributed.	B.MDs.	3197	7216	3106	3126	751.
3.	Improved seeds distributed.	-do-	23882	8932	5106	7152	4131
4.	Area under fruits.	Acres.	62	50	92	25	84
5.	Area brought under Vegetables.	-do-	259	20	144	264	179
<u>II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.</u>							
6.	Breeding and A.I. centres started.	No.	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Bulls Castrated	No.	1567	-	460	1238	408
8.	Pedogree Bulls supplied.	No.	8	-	2	1	-
9.	Pedigree Birds supplied.	No.	33	-	-	15	7
10.	Cattle inoculated and vaccinated.	No.	5198	-	6201	2733	2379
<u>III. IRRIGATION, & RECLAMATION.</u>							
11.	Area reclaimed.(Bunding)	Acres.	-	850	-	27	566
12.	Addl. Area brought under irrigation.	-do-	880	485	300	570	589
<u>IV. HEALTH & RURAL SANITATION.</u>							
13.	Soakage pits constructed.	No.	615	23	115	329	59

TABLE NO. (44)-----Continued.

Sr. No.	Item.	Unit.	Bhokar.	Nanded.	Hadgaon.	Degloor.	Kinwat.
14.	Latrines constructed.	No.	-	-	-	2	5
15.	Pacca Drains constructed.	Yds.	1911	900	1140	-	-
16.	Drinking wells constructed.	No.	5	6	7	18	-
17.	Drinking water wells renovated	No.	20	8	12	2	-
<u>V. EDUCATION.</u>							
18.	Schools converted into basic type.	No.	-	-	-	-	2
19.	School Buildings constructed.	No.	1	9	4	-	-
20.	Adult made literate.	No.	1992	1012	1228	1652	1194
<u>VI. COMMUNICATION:</u>							
21.	Kacha Road Constructed.	Fur.	19	13	19	-	-
<u>VII. RURAL ARTS AND CRAFTS.</u>							
22.	Persons trained in training-cum-production centres	No.	120	39	-	15	-
<u>VIII. INSTITUTIONAL GROWTH.</u>							
23.	Membership of A.C.S. and Societies.	%	28.7	12.3	33.6	35.0	46.6
24.	No. of Persons of other societies.	No.	2937	358	298	1854	180
25.	No. of villages covered by V.P.	%	10	10	14.1	15	8.5
26.	Farmers Unions	No.	36	51	171	59	85
27.	Women's " " "	No.	2	2	6	9	4
28.	Youth Clubs	No.	21	16	23	43	22
<u>IX. PEOPLES CONTRIBUTION:</u>							
29.	Peoples Contribution.	Rs. (000).	67.7	20.3	42.7	43.1	18.7

14.5. Index Number on Physical Achievement.

Statistical data about Physical achievement that has been developed through project and Non-project activities need to be examined on a rational basis so that the resultant analysis would bring forth the salient features of the trend in the achievements sponsored either directly or indirectly by the Block Office. For analysis purpose, important items as shown above are selected and they may be revised from time to time. The following table gives the General Index of the different blocks,

~~TABLE NO. (45) GENERAL INDEX~~

Continued-----102.

TABLE NO. (45):- GENERAL INDEX.

	<u>B l o c k s.</u>				
	<u>Ehokar.</u>	<u>Hadgaon.</u>	<u>Nanded.</u>	<u>Degloor.</u>	<u>Kinwat.</u>
General Index	59	48	71	80	74
Class:-	B	C	B	A	B

COI-----Dumilino-----

It will be seen that the General Index is higher in the new series. The Year 1956-57 was the year of re-organisation of the States. During this year, practically no substantial work was done in many block on account of the above reason. Due to this, the general index of old series is lower than than the new series.

PART-II
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

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DISTRICT NANDED

AT-A-GLANCE

(1958-59)

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>Unit.</u>	<u>Numbers.</u>
<u>I</u>	<u>AREA AND POPULATION:</u>		
1	Average Rainfall	mms.	1106
2	Maximum Temperature	Degrees F.	114.5
3	Minimum Temperature	Degrees F.	42.0
4	Area	Sq. Miles	3,989.7
5	Forest-Area	Sq. Miles	269.0
6	<u>Population (1951 Census)</u>	No.	8,83,831
	(a) Males	No.	4,45,558
	(b) Females	No.	4,37,973
	(a) Rural population	No.	7,46,224
	(b) Urban Population	No.	1,38,307
	Density of Population per Sq. Mile.	No.	122
7	Present Population (Estimated)	Lakhs.	9.54
8	No. of Revenue Villages.	No.	1397
9	No. of Towns.	No.	12
10	Average Population per Village	No.	633
11	Number of Houses (1951 Census)	No.	1,44,247
	(a) Rural.	No.	1,23,084
	(b) Urban.	No.	21,163
12	Number of Households. (1951 Census)	No.	1,68,125
	(a) Rural.	No.	1,43,640
	(b) Urban.	No.	24,485
	<u>A G R I C U L T U R E:</u>		
13	Net Area Sown.	Acres (1957-58)	17,34,402
14	Total Cropped area.	Acres (1957-58)	17,52,118
	<u>E D U C A T I O N.</u>		
15	<u>Number of Schools:-</u>		
	(a) Primary	No.	807
	(b) Middle	No.	5
	(c) High-Schools.	No.	16
	(d) Special-Schools.	No.	6
	(e) Colleges.	No.	2
	(f) Others (Technical Gen- tles etc.)	No.	1

Continued-----ii.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>Unit.</u>	<u>Numbers.</u>
16	<u>Number of Students:-</u>		
	(a) Primary	No.	49,953
	(b) Middle	No.	1,240
	(c) High-Schools	No.	5,583
	(d) Special-Schools	No.	367
	(e) Colleges	No.	580
	(f) Others	No.	65
17	<u>Number of Teachers:-</u>		
	(a) Primary	No.	1,528
	(b) Middle	No.	64
	(c) High-Schools	No.	276
	(d) Special-Schools	No.	39
	(e) Colleges	No.	35
	(f) Others	No.	22
18	<u>MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH:</u>		
	(a) Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	No.	14
	(b) Number of Beds.	No.	122
	(c) Number of Doctors.	No.	14
	(d) Number of Nurses.	No.	8
20	Average daily number of People served by each Hospital or dispensaries.	No.	82
20	i. Birth-Rate	No.	15.0
	ii. Death-Rate.	No.	11.0
	<u>INDUSTRIES:</u>		
21	No. of Factories.	No.	37
	<u>LIVE-STOCK:</u>		
22	Cattle Population.		
	(a) Cattle	No.	6,23,510
	(b) Buffaloes	No.	1,38,078
23	<u>Agricultural Implements.</u>		
	(a) Ploughs.	No.	8,99,12
	<u>CO-OPERATION:</u>		
24	<u>No. of Banks.</u>		
	(a) Scheduled	No.	4
	(b) Branches of S.Banks.	No.	3
	(c) Co-operative and its branches. (including L.M.B.).	No.	6
	(d) Co-operative Societies.	No.	666
25	<u>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS:</u>		
	(a) Ist Stage Blocks.	No.	5
	(b) IInd Stage Blocks.	No.	1
	(c) Other Blocks.	No.	3
	<u>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:</u>		
26	Number of Post Offices.	No.	104
27	Mileage covered by Buses:-		
	(a) Government	Miles.	165
	(b) Private.	Miles.	N.A.
28	Mileage covered by Railway	Miles.	131.0
29	Mileage covered by Roads.	Miles	237.9

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STATEMENT NO. 1.

POPULATION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA AND POPULATION BY TALUKAS IN NANDED DISTRICT (1951 CENSUS)

Particulars.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
Area in Square Miles.	394.9	563.5	262.0	337.9	629.1	601.0	399.4	801.9	3989.7
Head Quarters.	Nanded	Billoli	Degloor	Mukhed	Kandhar	Hadgaon	Bhokar	Kinwat	-
Population of the Head-Quarters.	65024	4057	11588	6405	8890	3895	2942	5036	107837
<u>Other Towns:-</u>									
Name.	Mukhed	Dharmabad	-	-	-	Himayatnagar	-	-	-
Population.	5898	8993	-	-	-	5029	-	-	-
Name.	-	Kondalwadi	-	-	-	-	Pet-Umri	-	-
Population.	-	8588	-	-	-	-	4934	-	-
Total Population of Taluka.	83455	75303	36538	41873	73731	54510	35953	44195	445558
Male	79743	75986	35709	40213	71347	54133	36827	44015	437973
Female	163198	151289	72247	82086	145078	108643	72780	88210	883531
Total	36881	10604	5914	3261	4384	4502	2557	2506	70609
U R B A N:	34041	11004	5674	3144	4506	4422	2377	2530	67698
Male	70922	21608	11588	6405	8890	8924	4934	5036	138307
Female	46574	64699	30624	89612	69347	50008	33396	41689	379949
R U R A L:	45702	64982	30035	37069	66841	49711	34450	41485	370275
Male	92276	129681	60659	75681	136188	99719	67846	83174	745224
Female									
Total									

Source:- Nanded and Adilabad District Census Hand-Books, 1951.

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STATEMENT NO. 2.

POPULATION.

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF NANDED DISTRICT ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT LIVELIHOOD CLASSES.
(1951 Census)

Livelihood Classes.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	DIST: TOTAL.
		NANDED	BILIGLI	DEGLOOR	MUKHED	KANDHAR	HADGAON	EHOKAR	KINWAT	
		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<u>AGRICULTURAL CLASSES:</u>										
	Y Rural	79600	109931	51298	61981	118315	86936	60413	73706	642180
	Y Urban	5560	9560	3371	2163	2546	4292	792	1723	29751
	Y Total	85160	119334	54669	64144	120861	91139	61205	75419	671931
I	Cultivators of Land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.									
	Y Rural	48933	67773	28754	39626	78750	45937	38884	30761	379418
	Y Urban	2603	4931	1698	1177	1175	1805	334	899	14620
	Y Total	51536	72704	30450	40803	79925	47742	39218	31660	394038
II	Cultivators of Land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents.									
	Y Rural	5970	5237	2460	3639	6099	11431	4873	12598	52207
	Y Urban	984	614	174	364	475	743	83	195	3632
	Y Total	6954	5751	2634	4003	6574	12174	4956	12793	55839
III	Cultivating Labourers and their dependents.									
	Y Rural	22355	30250	17388	16259	29272	26243	15302	28940	186009
	Y Urban	1430	2916	1441	472	759	1305	247	527	9097
	Y Total	23785	33166	18829	16731	30039	27548	15549	29467	195106
IV	Non-Cultivating Owners of Land agricultural Rent receivers & their dependents.									
	Y Rural	2342	6771	2696	2457	4194	3325	1354	1407	24546
	Y Urban	543	942	60	150	137	350	128	192	2402
	Y Total	2885	7713	2756	2607	4331	3675	1482	1499	26948
<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.</u>										
	Y Rural	12676	19750	9361	13700	17823	2783	7423	9468	103044
	Y Urban	65362	12205	8217	4242	6344	4721	4142	3323	108556
	Y Total	78028	31955	17578	17942	22217	7504	11575	12791	211600
V	Production other than Cultivation.									
	Y Rural	4898	7422	3828	5112	7045	4122	2663	3301	38391
	Y Urban	25616	3266	1576	818	1560	620	1371	573	35422
	Y Total	30515	10710	5404	5930	8605	4742	4034	3874	73813

STATEMENT NO. 2 (Cont.)

POPULATION.

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF Nanded District According to Different Livelihood Classes.
(1951 Census)

Livelihood Classes.		NANDED	BILLOLI	DEGLOOR	MUKHED	KANDHAR	HADGAON	BHOKAR	KINWAT	DIST:TOTAL
		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES (Continued)</u>										
VI. COMMERCE.	Rural	1879	3047	1128	2446	3533	1299	1121	1176	15329
	Urban	23629	3247	2092	1568	2041	815	1394	535	25321
	Total	15208	6294	3220	4014	5574	2124	2515	1711	40650
VII. Transport.	Rural	422	408	265	171	43	177	418	309	2213
	Urban	3501	646	188	69	102	238	344	304	5392
	Total	3923	1054	453	240	145	315	762	613	7605
VIII. Other services and Miscellan- eous Sources.	Rural	5777	8873	4140	5971	7252	7185	3231	4682	47111
	Urban	22616	5024	4361	1787	2641	3048	1033	1911	42421
	Total	28393	13897	8501	7758	9893	10233	4264	6593	89532

Source:- Nanded and Adilabad District Census Hand-Book, 1951.

---:(3):---

POPULATION.

STATEMENT NO. 3.

SHOWING THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN NANDED DISTRICT (1951 Census)

<u>T R A C T.</u>	Scheduled Castes inclusive of persons returned as Harigans, and Dhers.			Scheduled Tribes.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
District Total:-	1,68,418	84,388	84,030	30,452	14,890	15,562
Rural:-	1,52,377	76,508	75,869	29,955	14,647	15,308
Urban:-	16,041	7,880	8,161	497	243	254

Nanded Tahsil Rural.	22,729	11,265	11,464	195	90	105
Billoli.	22,962	11,574	11,389	-	-	-
Degloor + Mukhed.	28,839	14,896	13,943	-	-	-
Kandhar.	26,603	13,493	13,110	-	-	-
Hadgaon.	23,901	11,779	12,122	7,962	4,018	3,944
Bhokar + Dharmabad.	18,913	9,006	9,807	703	292	411
Kinwat.	8,429	4,395	4,034	21,905	10,247	10,848
Nanded Town Urban.	7,553	3,769	3,784	18	13	2
Nanded District all other Urban Areas.	8,488	4,111	4,377	482	230	252

Source:- Nanded and Adilabad District Census Hand Book: 1951.

STATEMENT NO. 4

SHOWING THE LITERACY BY TRACTS IN NANDED DISTRICT - (1951 CENSUS).

TRACTS.	NO. of Literates.			Percentage of Literacy.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DISTRICT:-						
Y Total	61,996	8,390	70,386	13.91	1.91	7.87
Y Urban	24,800	5,928	30,728	35.12	8.75	22.05
Y Rural	37,196	2,462	39,658	9.55	0.66	5.32
.....						
Nanded Tahsil Rural:	4,280	450	4,730	9.19	0.98	9.12
Billoli Tahsil Rural.	5,332	264	5,596	10.20	0.57	5.36
Degloor + Mukhed Tahsil Rural.	6,271	414	6,685	9.07	0.61	4.90
Kandhar Tahsil Rural.	7,044	469	7,513	10.16	0.70	5.51
Hadgaon Tahsil Rural:	5,848	465	6,313	11.69	0.94	6.33
Bhokar Tahsil Rural.	5,127	107	5,234	11.69	0.22	5.61
Kinwat Tahsil Rural.	3,294	293	3,587	7.90	0.71	4.31
Nanded Town.	13,579	3,423	17,002	40.02	11.01	26.14
All other Urban Units of Nanded District:	11,221	2,505	13,726	30.59	6.84	18.73

Source:- Nanded and Adilabad District Census Hand Books-1951.

STATEMENT No. 5.

SHOWING THE MONTHLY DATA OF TEMPERATURE IN FAHRENHEIT AT NANDED DURING
THE YEAR, 1958.

Sr. No.	Month.	Mean of the month.	Mean Maximum.	Absolute Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Absolute Minimum.
1.	January, 1958.	70.3	87.9	91.5	52.7	42.0
2.	February, 1958.	72.9	93.6	97.5	56.3	45.5
3.	March, 1958.	82.6	99.5	105.0	65.8	57.5
4.	April, 1958.	88.6	102.9	111.0	74.4	62.5
5.	May, 1958.	94.3	108.8	114.5	79.8	71.0
6.	June, 1958.	92.4	104.7	113.5	80.2	72.5
7.	July, 1958.	80.3	87.1	95.0	73.5	71.0
8.	August, 1958.	79.9	86.7	93.5	73.2	70.5
9.	September, 1958.	80.5	88.7	92.5	72.7	70.0
10.	October, 1958	74.5	90.6	94.5	67.5	56.5
11.	November, 1958.	73.7	86.4	90.5	61.1	48.0
12.	December, 1958.	68.2	82.1	88.5	54.4	50.0

Source:- Cotton Research Station (Agriculture Department) Nanded.

STATEMENT NO.6

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN M.MS.) AT THE
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS OF NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1957-58 AND -
1958-59.

Sr. No.	Name of the Tahsils.	1957-58		1958-59.	
		Number of Rainy Days.	Actual Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days.	Actual Rainfall
1.	Nanded	51	866	60	1222
2.	Billoli	65	1326	66	1260
3.	Degloor	45	1491	56	1022
4.	Mukhed	45	922	46	727
5.	Kandhar	51	1247	55	859
6.	Hadgaon	51	894	58	1317
7.	Bhokar	59	1074	47	927
8.	Kinwat	57	1636	58	1515
District Average:-		53	1182	56	1106

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STATEMENT NO.7.

AGRICULTURE

CROP CALENDAR FOR NANDED DISTRICT (MARATHWADA)

Sr. No.	Crop.	Period of Sowing.	Period of Harvesting.
1.	Rice Abi	1st July to 31st August.	15th November to 30th November.
2.	Rice Tabi	17th December to 12th January.	1st April to 15th April.
3.	Wheat.	1st October to 15th October.	1st March to 31st March.
4.	Jowar Kharif	1st July to 31st July.	15th November to 15th December.
5.	Jowar Rabi.	1st October to 15th October.	15th March to 15th April.
6.	Bajra	1st June to 31st July.	15th October to 15th November.
7.	Maize	2nd July to 13th July.	4th October to 18th October.
8.	Ragi.	1st June to 3rd July.	1st November to 15th November.
9.	Gram.	10th October to 24th October.	1st February to 1st March.
10.	Tuar.	25th June to 15th July.	1st March to 30th March.
11.	Mung	14th June to 30th June.	30th Sept: to 30th September.
12.	Kulthi	13th September to 10th October.	15th October to 30th October.
13.	Mash	14th June to 26th June.	1st October to 31st October.
14.	Ground-Nut.	15th June to 15th July.	1st November to 30th November.
15.	Castor.	1st October to 15th October.	13th February to 31st March.
16.	Linseed.	27th September to 20th October.	1st February to 15th February.
17.	Seasamum	15th June to 15th July.	10th October to 25th October.
18.	Sugar-cane (Adsalu).	1st December to 31st January.	1st January to 31st March.
19.	Cotton Kharif.	21st June to 6th July.	1st November to 31st January.
20.	Cotton Rabi.	4th September to 2nd October.	1st March to 30th April.

Source:- Statistical Abstract, Hyderabad State 1955 (Third Issue), Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Finance Department, Government of Hyderabad.

STATEMENT NO: 8.

SHOWING THE LAND-UTILISATION IN NANDED DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS: 1956-57 AND 1957-58. (PROVISIONAL)

St. No.	Classification of Area	Year.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Total Geographical Area.	1956-57	246623	369211	167650	234434	405919	377280	268460	490396	2559973
		1957-58	246988	374326	166839	231130	410988	377090	263271	490257	2560889
2.	Area under Forest.	1956-57	-	1029	-	1963	8545	29399	27711	124831	193471
		1957-58	2930	1022	-	1963	1169	29399	26744	122950	186177
3.	Barren Land.	1956-57	2408	7912	1452	4441	2273	-	3916	21407	43809
		1957-58	7945	16402	11406	4441	2658	-	1219	26553	57418
4.	Land put to Non-Agricultural Use.	1956-57	12831	12540	4598	4334	13635	16497	5174	19842	89551
		1957-58	11820	12540	-	4334	520	16497	3759	18955	58425
5.	Cultivable Waste.	1956-57	2145	7067	3122	7193	902	-	6019	33553	60001
		1957-58	-	7066	332	7193	-	-	3723	39712	58026
6.	Land Under Tree Croppes & groves.	1956-57	592	5241	354	160	10	-	5581	3984	15922
		1957-58	-	5241	-	160	1404	-	2811	3484	13604
7.	Permanent Pastures & Grazing Land.	1956-57	8185	15284	6910	19927	31596	24993	26040	28364	161299
		1957-58	10717	15284	-	19927	5632	24993	27327	28364	132243
8.	Total Fallows.	1956-57	13590	4840	14928	30321	64928	50209	19495	24912	223273
		1957-58	21501	9145	15905	26481	115830	73976	20897	6862	290597
9.	Net Area Sown.	1956-57	206872	315305	136236	166095	283980	256182	174524	233503	1772747
		1957-58	202075	307626	139196	166631	283775	256525	176781	226083	1758702
10.	Gross Cropped Area.	1956-57	208864	315305	136286	170743	286496	256496	174524	235884	1784593
		1957-58	205415	310287	139656	171347	288244	257480	177473	226516	1776418

Source:- Collector, Nanded. (Provisional Figures)

STATEMENT NO:9.

AGRICULTURE.

SHOWING THE AREA (in Acres) UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF NANDED DISTRICT DURING 1956-57 & 1957-58.

Sr. No.	Crops.	Years.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	C R E A L S.										
1.	Rice	1956-57	3653	5678	2148	2113	6128	7308	6221	9449	42703
		1957-58	4178	6612	2190	2102	6510	7302	6221	9104	44209
2.	Wheat	1956-57	7740	10952	7469	2980	3076	27094	2217	4829	67311
		1957-58	7213	11102	7560	2990	3950	27000	2560	4829	42904
3.	Barley	1956-57	511	501	42	198	1209	45	203	-	2709
		1957-58	1124	515	65	190	1305	50	290	-	3539
4.	Jowar (Kh.)	1956-57	67035	64850	19142	52372	93908	97140	69207	85254	548908
		1957-58	66750	65105	19509	52380	93615	97912	69105	86590	550996
5.	Jowar (Rb.)	1956-57	29341	41044	28129	13624	5960	77	420	-	118595
		1957-58	29501	40990	28520	13701	5916	80	430	-	119138
6.	Total Jowar.	1956-57	96376	105894	47271	65996	99868	97217	69627	85254	667503
		1957-58	96251	106095	48029	66081	99531	97992	69535	86590	670104
7.	Bajri.	1956-57	15	3	26	329	357	4	1	2098	2835
		1957-58	65	5	36	350	367	4	1	2135	2963
8.	Ragi.	1956-57	-	1	302	1	131	-	2	3	440
		1957-58	-	1	315	1	145	-	5	113	580
9.	Maize.	1956-57	55	68	191	26	130	18	45	41	474
		1957-58	39	78	81	28	145	20	55	75	521
10.	Other Cereals.	1956-57	41	47	848	1176	807	84	71	149	3223
		1957-58	7	8	466	267	135	35	11	49	978
11.	TOTAL Cereals:-	1956-57	108393	123144	58197	72824	112608	131770	78441	101823	787198
		1957-58	108915	124461	59150	72924	112798	108158	78734	102988	768128

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STATEMENT NO:9-(Continued)

AGRICULTURE

SHOWING THE AREA (in Acres) UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF NANDED DISTRICT DURING, 1956-57 AND 1957-58.

Sr. No.	Crops.	Years.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
<u>P U L S E S .</u>											
12.	Tur (Arhar)	1956-57	8831	10453	5359	12363	24299	10913	10203	11397	93823
		1957-58	8723	10501	5450	12416	24305	11102	11415	14198	98110
13.	Gram	1956-57	13063	20983	11435	7740	8374	9412	2910	6432	80349
		1957-58	14269	13112	11501	7850	8350	9501	2925	5990	73494
14.	Udid (Mash)	1956-57	1397	10851	5389	3492	3122	4223	8356	4050	40880
		1957-58	1022	11515	6105	3611	3220	4312	8506	1365	39656
15.	Moong	1956-57	9631	28473	6158	14611	15359	5906	5821	5228	91187
		1957-58	7018	28511	6201	14501	15415	6101	6111	4518	88376
16.	Other Pulses.	1956-57	2682	252	1626	193	935	3432	14	112	9246
		1957-58	2772	570	1939	216	885	3179	31	2297	11789
17.	Total Pulses.	1956-57	35604	71244	30151	38399	52089	33886	27316	27227	315916
		1957-58	33804	64109	31196	38594	52175	34195	28984	28368	311425
18.	Cereals and Pulses.	1956-57	143997	1943888	88348	111223	164695	165656	105757	129050	1103114
		1957-58	142719	188570	90346	111518	164973	142353	107718	131356	1079553
<u>19. OTHER FOOD CROPS</u>											
19.	Sugarcane.	1956-57	1205	211	11	78	1923	346	301	77	4146
		1957-58	1197	301	10	90	1950	350	306	52	4256
20.	Fruits & Vegetables.	1956-57	2368	418	532	370	441	756	350	72	5307
		1957-58	1737	388	531	376	324	625	240	110	4331
21.	Miscellaneous Food Crops.	1956-57	-	-	5	-	6	12	-	-	23
		1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	124
22.	Condiments & Spices	1956-57	2891	30768	8499	2154	3502	1589	5182	1644	56229
		1957-58	2667	30965	8519	2161	3594	1287	5052	1702	55946

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STATEMENT NO;9.

AGRICULTURE

SHOWING THE AREA (in acres) UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF NANDED DISTRICT DURING 1956-57 and 1957-58

Sr. No.	Crops.	Years.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
23.	Total Food Crops.	1956-57 1957-58	150461 148320	225685 220224	97395 99406	113825 114145	170567 170841	168353 144615	111590 113316	130843 133343	1168819 1144210
24.	<u>OIL SEEDS.</u> Ground-nut	1956-57 1957-58	3900 3790	17143 17511	6861 6865	3801 3515	18264 19115	553 660	1880 2506	1812 2865	54214 56827
25.	Sesamum	1956-57 1957-58	135 131	2012 2112	339 350	651 660	1954 2100	548 560	537 540	1801 1389	7977 7842
26.	Rape & Mustard.	1956-57 1957-58	8 7	42 46	81 91	48 52	116 119	147 150	2 2	19 -	463 467
27.	Linseed	1956-57 1957-58	2573 2615	11713 12520	4529 5102	1038 1112	1210 1225	1726 1616	1023 1118	149 150	23966 24458
28.	Castorseed	1956-57 1957-58	414 412	1105 1115	184 190	43 50	189 270	266 260	249 265	61 167	2511 2529
29.	Other Oil-Seeds:	1956-57 1957-58	2433 2531	3024 2984	5702 3740	2981 3307	5818 5871	2131 2204	603 588	68 130	20896 21355
30.	Total Oil-Seeds: <u>FEBRES.</u>	1956-57 1957-58	9463 9486	35043 35288	15688 16338	8562 8696	27551 28700	5411 5450	4294 4819	4010 4701	110027 113478
31.	Cotton	1956-57 1957-58	46267 44828	52297 52590	20969 21516	45736 45918	80770 80780	81004 81515	57392 58105	99008 87513	483433 472765
32.	Other Fibres	1956-57 1957-58	2492 2543	1992 1962	1800 1969	2549 2508	7444 7700	1640 1520	1203 1190	8992 954	21117 20346
33.	Total Fibres	1956-57 1957-58	48749 47371	54289 54552	22769 23485	48285 48426	88214 88480	82644 83035	83035 58600 58295	101000 88467	504550 493111

STATEMENT NO:9.(Continued)

AGRICULTURE.

SHOWING THE AREA (in acres) UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF NANDED DISTRICT DURING 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Sr. No.	Crops.	Years.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
DRUGS AND NARCOTICES.											
34.	Tobacco	1956-57	50	129	176	63	46	64	38	31	597
		1957-58	18	150	170	70	50	60	40	5	560
35.	Other Drugs and Narcotices.	1956-57	45	54	95	-	118	19	2	-	333
		1957-58	50	-	2	-	125	20	3	-	200
36.	Total Drugs & Narcotices.	1956-57	95	183	271	63	164	83	40	31	930
		1957-58	68	150	172	70	175	80	43	5	763
37.	Fodder Crops	1956-57	81	-	119	8	-	-	-	-	208
		1957-58	145	-	125	10	48	-	-	-	328
38.	Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops	1956-57	15	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	59
		1957-58	25	15	40	-	-	-	-	-	80
39.	Total Non-Food Crops	1956-57	58403	89520	38891	56918	115929	88138	62934	105041	615774
		1957-58	57095	90063	30250	57202	117403	88565	64157	93173	607908
40.	Total Area under Crops (Gross Cropped acre)	1956-57	208864	315305	136286	170743	286496	256491	174524	235884	1784597
		1957-58	205415	310287	139656	171347	288244	233180	177473	226516	1752118
41.	Area cropped more than once.	1956-57	1992	-	-	4648	2516	309	-	2381	11846
		1957-58	3340	2661	460	4716	4469	955	682	433	17176
42.	Total area of Land under Crops (i.e. Net cropped area)	1956-57	206872	315705	136286	166095	283980	256182	174524	233503	1772751
		1957-58	202075	307626	139196	166631	283775	232225	176791	226083	1734402

Source:- Collector Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO.10.

SHOWING THE ANNAVARI OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN NANDED DISTRICT, FOR THE YEARS 1956-57 AND 1957-58.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year.	Rice.	Wheat	Barley	Khariif Jowar.	Rabbi-Kowar.	Bajra.	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Tur.	Moong	Sugar Cane.	Chillies.	Groundnut.	Caster.	Linseed	Rape & Mustard.	Seasamum.	Cotton	Tobacco	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1.	Nanded	1956-57	8	8	8	8	10	8	1	8	10	8	6	12	8	8	8	8	8	12	8	8	
		1957-58	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	1	6	8	8	6	8	8	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	8	N.A
2.	Billoli	1956-57	12	8	8	10	8	-	-	6	8	6	6	10	8	8	8	8	6	10	8	6	
		1957-58	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	-	6	8	8	6	8	8	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	8	N.A
3.	Degloor	1956-57	8	8	10	12	10	8	9	9	10	8	6	8	8	8	10	8	8	10	8	8	8
		1957-58	8	6	8	6	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	6	8	8	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	8	N.A
4.	Mukhed	1956-57	8	8	8	10	8	10	10	10	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		1957-58	8	6	8	6	8	8	8	-	6	8	8	7	8	8	N.A	N.A	NA	N.A	N.A	8	N.A
5.	Kanhar	1956-57	8	10	12	10	10	8	8	8	12	8	6	12	8	9	8	6	8	8	6	8	
		1957-58	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	6	6	8	8	6	8	8	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	8	N.A
6.	Hadgaon	1956-57	12	8	12	10	10	8	-	12	8	8	6	12	6	10	10	8	6	12	6	12	
		1957-58	8	8	8	8	6	8	8	-	7	8	8	6	8	8	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	8	N.A
7.	Bhokar	1956-57	6	8	8	9	9	-	-	6	9	8	4	8	8	8	6	8	6	8	6	6	
		1957-58	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	8	6	8	8	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	8	N.A
8.	Kinwat	1956-57	8	8	-	8	-	8	-	6	8	7	4	8	6	6	6	8	6	8	6	8	
		1957-58	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	8	6	8	8	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	8	N.A

DISTRICT TOTAL:-

Source:- Collector. Nanded.

STATEMENT NO. 11.

AGRICULTURE.

SHOWING THE AREA IN ACRES IRRIGATED UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF NANDED DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR: 1956-57 AND 1957-58.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year.	C R E A L S.									Total Cereals.	Pulses Total Pulses.	Total Cereals & Pulses.
			Rice.	Wheat.	Barely.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Other Cereals.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Nanded	1956-57	89	850	511	-	-	-	-	-	-	1450	-	1450
		1957-58	110	960	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	1590	-	1590
2.	Billoli	1956-57	1479	8	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	1988	-	1988
		1957-58	1950	10	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	2470	-	2470
3.	Degloor	1956-57	375	44	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	461	-	461
		1957-58	410	50	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	522	-	522
4.	Mukhed	1956-57	52	88	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	-	335
		1957-58	60	180	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	472	-	472
5.	Kandhar	1956-57	368	164	1209	-	-	-	-	-	-	1741	-	1741
		1957-58	290	170	1206	-	-	-	-	-	-	1666	-	1666
6.	Hadgaon	1956-57	-	-	45	-	-	-	3	-	-	48	-	48
		1957-58	-	-	50	-	-	-	7	-	-	57	-	57
7.	Bhokar	1956-57	28	22	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	-	253
		1957-58	35	25	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	-	266
8.	Kinwat	1956-57	341	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	-	346
		1957-58	337	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	-	343
District Total:-														
		1956-57	2732	1181	2706	-	-	-	3	-	6622	-	6622	
		1957-58	3192	1401	2786	-	-	-	7	-	7386	-	7386	

STATEMENT NO. 11 (Continued)

AGRICULTURE.

SHOWING THE AREA IN ACRES IRRIGATED UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1956-57 & 1957-58

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year.	Sugar-Cane.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Miscellaneous Food Crops.	Condiments & Species.	Total Food Crops.	Oil Seeds.	Total Fibers.	Drugs & Narcotics.	fodder Crops.	Miscellaneous Food Crops.	Total Non-Crop.	Gross area.	Net area.	
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
1.	Nanded	1956-57	1005	1915	24	60	813	5467	-	-	45	14	20	79	5546	5546	
		1957-58	1197	2122	40	75	1214	6238	-	-	60	25	65	150	6388	6388	
2.	Billoli	1956-57	211	164	-	-	230	2593	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	2623	2623
		1957-58	301	180	-	6	420	3377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3377	3377
3.	Degloor	1956-57	11	45	1	13	125	656	-	-	-	-	-	-	656	656	
		1957-58	10	46	1	27	230	832	-	-	-	16	16	16	848	848	
4.	Mukhed	1956-57	78	19	65	-	25	522	-	-	-	-	-	-	522	622	
		1957-58	90	22	60	2	45	691	-	-	-	-	-	-	691	691	
5.	Kandhar	1956-57	2323	252	4	118	414	4852	-	-	38	-	85	123	4975	4975	
		1957-58	2450	320	5	135	620	5196	-	-	40	50	108	198	5394	5394	
6.	Hadgaon	1956-57	340	368	1	19	112	993	-	-	19	-	35	54	947	947	
		1957-58	350	390	2	30	140	969	-	-	21	-	25	46	1015	1015	
7.	Bhokar	1956-57	301	312	9	-	176	1051	-	-	-	-	-	-	1051	1051	
		1957-58	306	306	10	1	214	1103	-	-	-	-	-	-	1103	1103	
8.	Kinwat	1956-57	77	19	-	-	7	449	-	-	-	-	-	-	449	449	
		1957-58	52	25	1	1	18	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	439	439	
Dist		1956-57	4346	3126	104	210	1982	16388	-	-	102	14	170	431	16819	16819	
Total.		1957-58	4756	3411	124	277	2701	18648	-	-	121	75	214	607	19255	19255	

Source:- Collector, Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO. 12.

AGRICULTURE

SHOWING TALUKA-WISE AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION, IN NANDED DISTRICT, DURING 1956-57 & 1957-58.

Src No.	Source of Irrigation.	Years.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Govt. Canals.	1956-57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Private Canals.	1956-57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Tanks.	1956-57	25	502	-	98	603	-	-	-	1228
		1957-58	50	660	300	120	705	-	-	-	1825
4.	Wells.	1956-57	5698	2029	1029	442	3634	972	976	463	15344
		1957-58	6798	2040	987	450	4212	955	982	597	17021
5.	Other Sources	1956-57	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40
		1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Net Area Irrigated.	1956-57	5723	2622	1029	540	4237	972	1016	463	16612
		1957-58	6849	2690	1287	570	4917	955	982	597	18846
7.	Gross Area Irrigation.	1956-57	5752	2722	1114	540	4237	975	1016	463	16819
		1957-58	6975	2790	1369	580	4917	1005	1017	602	19255

Source:- Collector, Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO:13.

SHOWING THE TALUKA-WISE TACCAVI ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES IN THE YEAR 1957-58 & 1958-59 IN NANDED DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year.	Amount Advanced		Recoveries.		Balance Out-Standing.	
			Revenue.	Agriculture.	Revenue.	Agriculture.	Revenue.	Agriculture.
1.	Nanded	1957-58	70,777=20	54,031=60	983=31	26,499=43	69,793=89	27,532=17
		1958-59	3,20,175=00	65,373=48	58,437=83	36,125=66	3,01,737=17	29,247=82
2.	Billoli	1957-58	58,000=00	1,20,389=33	18,275=00	81,126=25	0,99,725=00	39,263=08
		1958-59	67,000=00	2,54,685=75	27,776=00	1,43,425=48	39,224=00	1,11,260=27
3.	Degloor	1957-58	45,740=21	13,832=16	13,006=78	1,918=61	32,733=43	11,913=55
		1958-59	25,000=00	33,283=31	11,160=00	14,733=40	13,840=00	18,549=91
4.	Mukhed	1957-58	52,000=00	69,807=96	26,214=29	30,836=01	25,785=71	38,971=95
		1958-59	35,000=00	19,825=00	19,821=12	13,939=59	15,178=88	5,885=93
5.	Kandhar	1957-58	60,300=00	1,45,422=65	5,215=00	46,609=20	55,085=00	98,813=45
		1958-59	75,700=00	1,57,275=79	16,756=35	1,16,692=24	58,943=65	40,582=55
6.	Hadgaon	1957-58	61,000=00	70,400=00	25,125=87	650=00	35,874=13	69,750=00
		1958-59	1,24,550=00	2,21,125=00	13,881=52	12,778=00	1,10,668=48	2,08,347=00
7.	Bhokar	1957-58	48,600=00	79,518=17	13,674=53	55,920=85	51,433=50	59,336=84
		1958-59	1,00,000=00	1,06,489=26	25,274=08	1,02,531=00	46,690=59	1,30,879=72
8.	Kinwat	1957-58	75,000=00	13,789=95	33,639=80	50=70	41,360=20	13,739=25
		1958-59	1,60,000=00	21,267=30	948=68	7,740=00	1,59,051=32	13,527=30
Dist: Total:-		1957-58	471417-41	587192-04	136134-54	243611-15	351790-86	359320-90
		1958-59	907425-00	879325-39	174055-46	447966-37	745334-09	958280-50

Source:- Collector, Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO: 14.

FACTORY STATISTICS

SHOWING THE INDUSTRY-WISE LIST OF LARGE AND SMALL SCALE UNITS REGISTERED UNDER FACTORY ACT, NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Large Scale.		Small Scales.		Total.	
		Number.	Workers.	Numbers.	Workers.	Numbers.	Workers.
1.	Cotton Textiles	1	4,200	-	-	1	4,200
2.	Cotton Ginning & Pressing.	15	864	4	108	19	972
3.	Begetable Oils	3	208	8	61	11	269
4.	Wheat Flour.	-	-	1	10	1	10
5.	Tobacco Products.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Saw Milling	-	-	1	5	1	5
7.	Automobile and Coach building	1	61	-	-	1	61
8.	Decorating and Dall Milling.	-	-	2	25	2	25
9.	Un-specified.	-	-	1	15	1	15
District Total:-		20	5,333	17	224	37	5,557

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STATEMENT NO: 15

EDUCATION.

SHOWING TALUKA-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1957-58 AND 1958-59

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Years.	Number of Institutions	Number of Students.			Number of Teachers.	Remarks.
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1.	Nanded	1957-58	81	7,402	470	7,872	254	
		1958-59	88	5,987	2,133	8,120	265	
2.	Billoli	1957-58	73	3,309	638	3,947	183	
		1958-59	101	3,968	1,165	5,133	169	
3.	Degloor	1957-58	84	5,005	709	5,714	135	
		1958-59	95	5,232	1,432	6,664	222	
4.	Mukhed	1957-58	95	3,107	470	3,577	123	
		1958-59	110	4,215	1,132	5,347	170	
5.	Kandhar	1957-58	96	3,303	1,402	4,705	252	
		1958-59	118	5,651	1,720	7,371	215	
6.	Hadgaon	1957-58	88	3,206	1,058	4,264	163	
		1958-59	104	5,790	1,820	7,610	192	
7.	Bhokar	1957-58	93	3,109	615	3,724	93	
		1958-59	108	4,104	1,124	5,228	178	
8.	Kandhar	1957-58	69	3,025	608	3,633	87	
		1958-59	81	3,339	1,141	4,480	117	
District Total:-		1957-58	679	31,466	7,208	38,674	1,290	
		1958-59	805	38,286	11,667	49,953	1,528	

Source:- District Educational Inspector, Nanded.

STATEMENT NO: 16

EDUCATION:

SHOWING THE TALUKA-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS
IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Talukas.	Years.	Number of Institutions	Number of Students.			Number of Teachers.	Remarks.
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1.	Nanded.	1957-58	2	542	12	554	28	
		1958-59	3	827	62	889	43	
2.	Billoli.	1957-58	1	408	68	476	26	
		1958-59	2	314	37	351	21	
3.	Degloor.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Mukhed.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Kandhar.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Hadgaon.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Bhokar.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Kinwat.	1957-58	1	289	10	299	17	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	
District Total:-		1957-58	4	1,239	90	1,329	71	
		1958-59	5	1,141	99	1,240	64	

Source:- District Educational Inspector, Nanded.

STATEMENT NO. 17.

EDUCATION:

SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH SCHOOLS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS,
IN NANDED DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Talukas.	Years.	Number of Institutions	Number of Students.			Number of Teachers.
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1.	Nanded	1957-58	6	1,901	611	2,512	136
		1958-59	6	2,238	730	2,968	130
2.	Billoli	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Degloor	1957-58	2	595	8	603	29
		1958-59	2	594	25	619	34
4.	Mukhed	1957-58	2	482	8	490	33
		1958-59	2	487	17	504	29
5.	Hadgaon	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	1	43	-	43	3
6.	Kandhar	1957-58	2	618	37	655	33
		1958-59	3	643	41	684	41
7.	Bhokar	1957-58	1	404	11	415	20
		1958-59	1	264	46	310	28
8.	Kinwat	1957-58	1	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	1	475	22	497	21
District Total:-		1957-58	13	4,000	675	4,675	251
		1958-59	16	4,744	879	5,623	276

Source:- District Educational Inspector, Nanded.

STATEMENT NO: 18

EDUCATION:

SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, STUDENTS
AND TEACHERS IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Years.	Number of Institutions	Number of Students.			Number of Teachers.	Remarks.
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1.	Nanded	1957-58	4	428	-	428	37	
		1958-59	5	310	48	358	44	
2.	Billoli	1957-58	1	38	-	38	2	
		1958-59	1	34	6	40	1	
3.	Degloor	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Mukhed	1957-58	1	35	-	35	1	
		1958-59	1	40	5	45	1	
5.	Kandhar	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Hadgaon	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Bhokar	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Kinwat	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	
District Total:		1957-58	6	501	-	501	40	
		1958-59	7	384	59	443	46	

Source:- District Educational Inspector, Nanded.

STATEMENT NO. 19

EDUCATION:

SHOWING THE SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MANAGEMENT IN NANDED DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS: 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Type of the Management.	Years.	BOY'S SCHOOLS.			GIRL'S SCHOOLS.			TOTAL SCHOOLS.		
		No. of Institutions	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	No. of Institutions	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	No. of Institutions	No. of Students	No. of Teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I GOVERNMENT:-										
i) High Schools	1957-58	5	2053	124	1	416	28	6	2469	152
	1958-59	6	2570	127	2	549	28	7	3119	155
ii) Middle Schools	1957-58	3	1009	56	-	-	-	3	1009	56
	1958-59	2	769	40	-	-	-	2	769	40
iii) Primary Schools	1957-58	521	28150	1044	33	7164	90	554	35314	1134
	1958-59	706	43682	1293	33	3833	85	739	47515	1378
iv) Adult Education Centres.	1957-58	51	1174	51	-	-	-	51	1174	51
	1958-59	15	356	15	-	-	-	15	356	15
v) Special and Professional Schools	1957-58	2	145	29	-	-	-	2	145	29
	1958-59	2	131	29	-	-	-	2	131	29
II A-I-D-E-D:-										
i) High Schools	1957-58	8	2624	110	-	-	-	8	2624	110
	1958-59	10	2464	121	-	-	-	10	2464	121
ii) Middle Schools	1957-58	2	350	16	-	-	-	2	350	16
	1958-59	3	203	24	-	-	-	3	203	24
iii) Primary Schools	1957-58	125	3316	156	2	44	2	127	3360	158
	1958-59	66	2438	150	-	-	-	66	2438	150

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STATEMENT NO: 19 (Cont)

EDUCATION.

HOWING THE SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MANAGEMENT IN NANDED DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS : 1957-58 AND 1958-59.

Type of the Management.	Years.	BOY'S SCHOOLS.			GIRL'S SCHOOLS.			TOTAL SCHOOLS.		
		No. of Institution	No. of Students.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Institution	No. of Students.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Institution	No. of Students.	No. of Teachers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

II A-I-D-E-D- (Continued)

iv) Adult Education Centre.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	100	2537	100	-	-	-	100	2537	100
v) Special and Professional Schools	1957-58	5	243	18	-	-	-	5	243	18
	1958-59	5	246	18	-	-	-	5	246	18

III UN-ADDED:-

Un-Aided.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IV UNRECOGNISED:-

Un-Recognised.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source:- District Educational Inspector, Nanded.

STATEMENT NO: 20

EDUCATION

SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF BASIC SCHOOLS AND VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS AND THEIR PARTICULARS FOR THE YEARS: 1957-58 AND 1958-59 IN NANDED DISTRICT.

Taluka.	Year.	B A S I C					S C H O O L.					VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.				
		Senior Basic Schools.					Junior Basic Schools.					No. of Insti- tution	No. of Students.			No. of Teach- ers.
		No. of Insti- tution	No. of Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. of Teach- ers.	No. of Insti- tution	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. of Teach- ers.		Boys.	Girls.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Nanded.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	17	2309	279	2588	N.A.	14	210	5	215	14
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	7	2467	310	2777	78	11	213	14	232	14
2. Billoli.	1957-58	1	179	18	197	8	3	249	50	299	N.A.	4	170	-	170	14
	1958-59	1	200	21	221	8	3	399	64	463	10	10	150	-	150	10
3. Degloor.	1957-58	1	149	50	199	11	2	205	8	213	10	4	120	-	120	9
	1958-59	1	187	67	254	11	2	321	12	333	10	1	23	-	23	1
4. Mukhed.	1957-58	2	455	25	480	22	2	128	-	128	5	11	189	-	189	11
	1958-59	2	491	35	524	22	2	150	-	150	5	2	34	8	42	2
5. Kandhar.	1957-58	1	235	17	252	18	-	-	-	-	-	21	250	-	250	22
	1958-59	1	260	25	285	18	-	-	-	-	-	11	184	22	206	11
6. Hadgaon.	1957-58	1	395	17	412	14	-	-	-	-	-	10	148	-	148	10
	1958-59	1	424	19	443	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	49	15	64	2
7. Bhokar.	1957-58	1	295	12	307	14	-	-	-	-	-	9	120	-	120	9
	1958-59	1	358	18	376	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	74	16	90	4
8. Kinwat.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	2	109	48	157	6	17	275	-	275	17
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	2	46	50	96	6	11	194	70	264	11
District	1957-58	7	1703	139	1842	87	23	3000	385	3385	N.A.	100	1542	5	1547	100
Total:	1958-59	7	1910	193	2093	87	23	3483	433	3916	109	52	926	145	1071	52

Source:- District Educational Inspector, Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO: 21.

EDUCATION.

SHOWING THE ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN BELONGING TO AGE GROUP (6-11) BOTH AGES INCLUSIVE DURING THE YEARS, 1957-58 AND 1958-59 IN Nanded District.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year.	U - R - B - A - N.										R - U - R - A - L.							
			PRIMARY.					SECONDARY.					PRIMARY.				SECONDARY.			
			I to IV	V.	VI.	VII.	Total I to VII.	v.	vi.	VII.	Total All Stds.	I to IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total of I to VII.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total All Stds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Nanded	1957-58	1357	48	5	3	1413	98	40	-	1551	3153	-	-	-	3153	-	-	-	3153
		1958-59	1402	52	6	2	1462	110	45	-	1617	3226	-	-	-	3226	-	-	-	3226
2.	Billoli	1957-58	1148	8	7	-	1163	2	3	-	1168	2817	-	-	-	2817	-	-	-	2817
		1958-59	1236	8	1	6	1251	-	4	-	1255	2922	-	-	-	2922	-	-	-	2922
3.	Degloor	1957-58	520	-	-	-	520	-	-	-	520	4791	-	-	-	4791	-	-	-	4791
		1958-59	617	-	-	-	617	2	2	-	621	5094	-	-	-	5094	-	-	-	5094
4.	Nukhed	1957-58	717	-	-	-	717	11	4	-	732	4517	-	-	-	4517	-	-	-	4517
		1958-59	812	-	-	-	812	12	5	-	829	4767	-	-	-	4767	8	-	-	4775
5.	Kandhar	1957-58	988	30	-	-	1018	51	28	3	1100	5417	-	-	-	5417	-	-	-	5417
		1958-59	1015	24	-	-	1039	66	33	3	1141	5571	-	-	-	5571	-	-	-	5571
6.	Hadgaon	1957-58	1048	-	-	-	1048	-	-	-	1048	4318	-	-	-	4318	-	-	-	4318
		1958-59	1126	-	-	-	1126	-	-	-	1126	5270	-	-	-	5270	-	-	-	5270
7.	Bhokar	1957-58	897	3	-	-	900	15	-	-	915	3715	-	-	-	3715	-	-	-	3715
		1958-59	927	6	-	-	933	12	-	-	945	3843	-	-	-	3843	-	-	-	3843
8.	Anwat	1957-58	154	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	154	3107	-	-	-	3107	-	-	-	3107
		1958-59	203	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	203	3458	-	-	-	3458	-	-	-	3458
District		1957-58	6829	89	12	3	6933	177	75	3	7188	31835	-	-	-	31835	-	-	-	31835
Total.		1958-59	7388	90	7	6	7443	202	89	3	7737	34151	-	-	-	34151	8	-	-	34159

Source:- District Educational Inspector, Nanded.

STATEMENT NO: 22.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH.

SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE MEDICAL FACILITIES IN NANNED DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR: 1958.

S. No.	Taluka.	No. of Hospitals	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Rural Health Centres	No. of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	No. of Unani Dispensaries	No. of Beds		No. of Nurses	No. of Beds		Indoor Patients treated			Out door patients treated		
							Rural	Urban		Male	Female	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Nanded	1	1	-	-	2	1	4	8	-	54	859	1168	232	47521	22132	38550
2.	Billoli	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	584	747	64	34011	12765	28334
3.	Degloor	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	98	125	22	15733	9530	15083
4.	Mukhed	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	8	114	44	1	9423	3861	10885
5.	Kandhar	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	83	33	7	11821	3799	6539
6.	Hadgaon	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	15	220	164	124	19067	7963	12906
7.	Bhokar	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	14	150	50	29	14749	5551	14135
8.	Kinwat	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	1523	725	360	24193	14796	23536
District Total.		1	13	-	5	6	14	4	8	-	122	3621	3056	839	80397	176518	149968

STATEMENT NO. 23.

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION.

SHOWING THE TALUKA-WISE ROAD MILEAGE IN NANDED DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1958-59

Sr. No.	Taluka.	National High-Ways.	P.W.D. Roads.		District Local Board.
			Metalled.	Non-Metalled.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Nanded	-	39.38	-	Taluka-wise break-up is Not Available.
2.	Billoli	-	44.92	-	
3.	Degloor	-	10.00	-	
4.	Mukhed	-	-	-	
5.	Kandhar	-	47.02	-	
6.	Hadgaon	-	22.38	-	
7.	Bhokar	-	-	-	
8.	Kinwat	-	-	-	
District Total:-		-	163.70	-	19.2

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SHOWING THE RAILWAY MILEAGE AND TALUKAWISE RAILWAY STATION IN NANDED DISTRICT.Railway Mileage.

- 1) Broad Gauge :- Nil.
 2) Meter Gauge :- 131.
 3) Narrow Gauge :- Nil.

Taluka-wise Railway Stations.

Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	Total of District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1) Neemgaon.	1) Karkheli.	-	-	-	1) Hadgaon-Road.	1) Sivangaon.	1) Sahatrukund.	
2) Nanded..	2) Dharmabad..				2) Jalgaon(Nizam).	2) Umri.	2) Dhanora.	
3) Mugut..					3) Himayatnagar.	3) Eimbari.	3) Boath-road.	
4) Mudkhed.						4) Bhokar.	4) Kinwat.	
						5) Therban.	5) Ambari.	
Total:-	4	2	-	-	3	5	5	19

Source:- Central Railway Time Table.

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STATEMENT NO: 26.

CO-OPERATION.

SHOWING THE TALUKA-WISE OPERATION OF PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE
YEAR 1957-58 & 1958-59

Particulars.	Years.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Ehokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
No. of Societies	1957-58	47	82	32	39	95	36	55	55	441
	1958-59	80	93	59	55	103	66	86	85	627
<u>Members:-</u>										
i) Individuals	1957-58	2593	4492	1347	1829	3157	2901	1917	2040	17276
	1958-59	3795	6369	2657	2610	4196	3734	2710	3198	29229
ii) Societies.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	1957-58	427637	679724	137769	254879	506826	306610	242048	261466	2616949
	1958-59	530876	749523	229655	364152	686886	861352	586700 425994	386700	4435140
Loans Advanced	1957-58	176064	365491	106255	200624	257376	123529	133577	134580	1497496
	1958-59	216167	615910	161594	224224	325359	838333	317992	443130	3142703
Loan Repaid	1957-58	163649	246656	58048	119815	204048	170314	79230	122016	1156964
	1958-59	320986	555724	97743	157247	189754	452109	173680	196092	1985998
Loans Out Standing	1957-58	320986	520813	101015	197132	402433	232761	165384	172491	2113105
	1958-59	373527	500240	164956	264109	538038	616380	309507	409529	3176286

Source:- Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO: 26.

CO-OPERATION.

SHOWING THE TALUKA-WISE OPERATION OF PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1957-58 & 1958-59

Particulars.	Years.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
No. of Societies	1957-58	47	82	32	39	95	36	55	55	441
	1958-59	80	93	59	55	103	66	86	85	627
<u>Members:-</u>										
i) Individuals	1957-58	2593	4492	1347	1829	3157	2901	1917	2040	17276
	1958-59	3795	6369	2657	2610	4196	3734	2710	3198	29229
ii) Societies.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	1957-58	427637	679724	137769	254879	506826	306610	242048	261466	2616949
	1958-59	530876	749523	229655	364152	686886	861352	242048 425994	886700	4435140
Loans Advanced	1957-58	176064	365491	106255	200624	257376	123529	133577	134580	1497496
	1958-59	216167	615910	161594	224224	325359	838333	317992	443130	3142703
Loan Repaid	1957-58	163649	246656	58048	119815	204048	170314	79230	192016	1156964
	1958-59	320986	555724	97743	157247	189754	452109	173680	196092	1985998
Loans Out Standing	1957-58	320986	520813	101015	197132	402433	232761	165384	172491	2113105
	1958-59	373527	500240	164956	264109	538038	616380	309507	409529	3176286

Source:- Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Nanded.

STATEMENT NO: 27

Co-operation.

SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE OPERATION OF AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR 1957-58 & 1958-59

Particulars.	Years.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
No. of Societies.	1957-58	2	3	1	-	2	1	1	1	11
	1958-59	2	3	1	-	2	1	1	1	11
<u>Members:-</u>										
i) Individuals.	1957-58	8081	236	145	-	135	101	122	309	9122
	1958-59	701	456	149	-	135	190	318	309	2238
ii) Societies	1957-58	41	8	57	-	34	41	18	6	235
	1958-59	41	25	61	-	34	28	20	12	221
Working Capital.	1957-58	391561	69245	22993	-	40631	37617	59358	39338	661844
	1958-59	355116	86972	31410	-	40631	49024	88753	51386	703092
Loans Advanced	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	380
Loan-Repaid	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans-Put-Standing	1957-58	19910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19910
	1958-59	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	380

Source:- Assistant Registrar of Co-operative, Societies, Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO. 28

Co-operation.

SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE OPERATION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1957-58 & 58-59

Particulars,	Years,	Nanded,	Billoli,	Degloor,	Mahad,	Kandhar,	Hadgaon,	Bhokar,	Kirwat,	District Total,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No. of Societies,	1957-58	11	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	17
	1958-59	11	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	17
<u>Members:-</u>										
i) Individuals,	1957-58	2527	24	24	-	169	24	-	29	2797
	1958-59	2520	24	30	-	179	24	-	29	2817
ii) Societies,	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	1957-58	162859	1009	3533	-	6588	170	-	-	174139
	1958-59	225417	1031	4855	-	7047	171	-	-	228481
Loans Advanced	1957-58	95478	-	3561	-	5457	-	-	-	104596
	1958-59	100943	-	6437	-	2034	-	-	-	109414
Loans-Repaid	1957-58	97124	-	4050	-	958	-	-	-	102132
	1958-59	94673	-	4879	-	1902	-	-	-	101454
Loans Out Standing	1957-58	109235	380	2306	-	5090	34	-	-	117045
	1958-59	115505	350	3864	-	5222	34	-	-	124975

Source:- Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO. 29

Co-operation.

SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE OPERATI N OF NON-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT CO₃OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1957-58 & 1958-59

Particulars.	Years.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
No. of Societies	1957-58	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7
	1958-59	6	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	11
<u>Members:-</u>										
i) Individuals	1957-58	574	-	42	-	-	-	-	20	636
	1958-59	538	-	72	21	-	12	-	40	683
ii) Societies	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	1957-58	370377	-	34970	-	-	-	-	200	405547
	1958-59	484913	-	57451	210	-	1588	-	400	544562
Loans Advanced	1957-58	20716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20716
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans Re-paid	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans Out-Standing	1957-58	20716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20716
	1958-59	20716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20716

Source:- Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Nanded.

STATEMENT NO: 30

Co-operation.

SHOWING THE TALUKA-WISE OPERATION OF PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS: 1957-58 & 1958-59

Taluka.	Years.	No. of Banks.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	Owned Capital	Share Capital	Deposits & other borrowings.	Deb- ant- ures.	Working Capital	Fresh Advances	Recoveries.	Out-stan- ding.	Over Dues
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Nanded.	1957-58	1	-	1803	-	21899	113039	-	146606	90756	3363	118537	900
	1958-59	1	-	2866	52567	47168	502777	-	597700	372536	9272	481801	1300
2. Billoli.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Degloor.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mukhed.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Kandhar.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hadgaon.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Bhokar.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Kinwat.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District	1957-58	1	-	1803	-	21899	113039	-	146606	90756	3363	118537	900
Total.	1958-59	1	-	2866	52567	47168	502777	-	597700	372536	9272	481801	1300

Source:- Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO: 31.

Co-operation.

SHOWING THE TALUKAWISE OPERATION OF CENTRAL BANKS AND BANKING UNIONS IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Years.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	No. of Societies.	1957-58	Nanded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Refer
		1958-59	District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Col.4.
			Central								
			Co-operative								
			Bank Ltd.								
2	<u>No. of Members:-</u>										
	i) Individuals	1957-58	-125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
		1958-59	-186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186
	ii) Societies	1957-58	-431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	431
		1958-59	-614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	614
3	Working Capital	1957-58	3212675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3212675
		1958-59	4959085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4959085
4	Loans Advanced	1957-58	1639342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1639342
		1958-59	4487089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4487089
5	Loans Re-paid	1957-58	1199609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1199609
		1958-59	3453473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3453473
6	Loans Out-standing.	1957-58	2109615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2109615
		1958-59	3143231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3143231

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO: 32.

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SHOWING THE PRICES OF IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES DURING THE MARKET YEAR 1958-59 IN NANDED DISTRICT.

Commodities.	September 1958.	October 1958.	November 1958.	December 1958.	January 1959.	February 1959.	March 1959.	April 1959.	May 1959.	June 1959.	July 1959.	August 1959.	Yearly average Price
Paddy.	15-45	13-42	13-12	13-60	13-29	14-25	15-83	16-33	16-67	17-54	17-16	14-98	
Rice.	27-11	25-66	25-06	23-83	22-97	29-04	24-75	25-04	27-27	28-13	30-00	26-53	
Wheat.	22-45	22-75	22-33	24-50	21-03	21-17	2-48	21-00	22-33	23-07	23-25	22-25	
Jowar.	12-21	13-50	11-51	11-25	10-4	11-50	11-04	12-50	12-00	13-08	12-22	11-84	
Bajra.	15-00	13-87	13-87	13-87	13-87	15-00	14-37	14-37	14-91			14-36	
Gram.	15-85	19-08	18-90	18-90	20-53	20-37	20-50	19-22	16-32		14-50	17-75	
Tur.	17-50	18-66	19-33	19-33	19-54	21-50	20-82	20-83	21-58	19-41	19-16	19-86	
Moong.	15-75	18-23	18-62	18-62	18-50	18-83	19-00	18-37	19-16	21-33	16-08	18-25	
Udid.	15-66	16-37	15-34	15-71	17-40	16-54	17-50	17-44	18-41	17-67		16-81	
Masur.	18-17	19-35	19-33	19-33	22-58	19-50	20-75	18-83	19-16	20-00		18-53	
Ground-nut.	20-37	16-58	13-12	13-08	16-96	17-33	20-50	22-66	23-00	22-67	20-22	20-41	19-15
Cotton.	-	-	31-08	31-08	37-17	27-21	32-50	27-00	35-15				31-77
Sesamum.	30-03	34-04	30-33	30-33	30-50	26-79	28-31	29-68	28-00	31-33			29-90
Chillies.	67-50	67-00	61-66	61-66	44-50	47-00	53-50	78-00	76-75	68-33	77-67		72-52
Onions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3-33	3-24	4-67				3-75

Source:- Market Inspector, Nanded.

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SHAWANKI... DIVISION OF... SHOWING THE... DIVISION OF...

STATEMENT NO. 33.

Electricity.

SHOWING THE UNITS OF ELECTRICITY ENERGY GENERATED; PURCHASED AND SOLD IN NANDED DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS:
1957-58 AND 1958-59

Sr. No.	Station.	Years.	K.W.H. Generated	K.W.H. Purchased.	K.W.H. Sold to Distributors.	Kilo Watt Hours Sold to Public.						Other Purposes.			Total Utilization of electricity.	
						Domestic consumption.	Commercial Light and Small Power	Industries	Public Lamps.	Agri-cult-ural.	Water Works.	Station cons-umption free.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(a)	7(b)	8(a)	8(b)	9(a)	9(b)	10	11(a)	11(b)	11(c)	12.
1	NANDED	1957-58	Nil	1412140	1265435	8517	202177	72495	259692	341872	Nil	41653	14779	324256	4266	1269701
		1958-59	Nil	1527120	1376865	5806	208214	44620	289137	448023	Nil	41591	10414	322874	6186	1376865

Remarks:- This is only a Distribution Station having bulk supply from Osman-Shahi Mills Ltd. Nanded.

Source:- Assistant Engineer, B.S.E.B, D.S., Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO. 34.

SMALL SAVINGS.

SHOWING THE GROSS AND NET COLLECTIONS OF SMALL SAVINGS FOR THE YEARS 1957-58 AND 1958-59 IN NANDED DISTRICT

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sr. No.	Years.	(National Plan) All Saving Certificates.			10 Years Treasury Saving Deposits.			Post Office Saving Bank Deposits.		15 Years Annurries		Grand Total.			
		Gross.	Encashment.	Net.	Gross.	Encashment.	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.		
			Before Maturity.	After Maturity.		Before Maturity.	After Maturity.								
1.	2.	3	4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7(a)	7(b)	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	1957-58	224	63	-	161	2	-	-	2	65	76	-	-	87	288
2.	1958-59	776	112	24	664	8	-	-	8	1845	1223	-	-	2629	1895

Source:- District Organiser, Small Savings, (Collectorate) Nanded.

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STATEMENT NO: 35.

SHOWING THE CINIMA STATISTICS IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1958-59

Talukas.	Name of the Establishment.	Type of Establishment	Establishment equipped for 35 m.m.		Establishment equipped for 16 m.m. only.		Grand Receipts (in Rs.)	Remarks.
			Capacity (Seats)	Annual Attendance	Capacity (Seats)	Annual Attendance		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nanded.	i) Habib Talkies, Nanded.	A	863	2,62,000	-	-	1,13,106	
	ii) Liberty Talkies, Nanded.	A	818	2,12,350	-	-	90,546	
	iii) Laxmi Talkies, Nanded.	A	650	1,92,111	-	-	79,700	
	iv) Sharda Talkies, Nanded.	A	600	1,94,003	-	-	76,120	
	v) Public Unit.	C	-	54,700	-	-	-	
Biloli.	1) Ramratan Talkies, Kondalwadi.	A	400	96,584	-	-	26,265	
	ii) Pansare Talkies, Dharmabad.	A(i)	525	-	-	-	-	
Degloor.	i) Hoshang Talkies, Degloor.	A(i)	550	1,05,647	-	-	36,549	
	ii) Wenkatesh Talkies, Degloor.	A	600	N.A.	-	-	13,439	
Kandhar.	1) Nagreshwar Talkies, Kandhar.	A	600	63,272	-	-	N.A.	
Hadgaon.	i) Hanuman Chaya Chitra Mandir, Hadgaon.	A(I)	-	-	-	-	-	
Bhokar.	i) Mobile Unit (C.D.).	C	54	50,700	-	-	-	
Kinwat.	i) Dilshad Talkies, Kinwat.	A(i)	-	-	-	-	-	

STATEMENT NO. 36.

Police Statistics.

SHOWING THE TALUKA-WISE SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE IN NANDED DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1958 AND 1959.

Category.	Years.	Nanded.	Billoli.	Degloor.	Mukhed.	Kandhar.	Hadgaon.	Bhokar.	Kinwat.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1) No. of Superintendent of Police.	1958.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1959.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2) No. of Dy. Supdt. of Police.	1958.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1959.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
3) No. of Assistant Supdt. of Police.	1958.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1959.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4) No. of Inspectors.	1958.	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	7
	1959.	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	7
5) No. of Sub-Inspectors.	1958.	12	4	4	1	5	4	2	4	36
	1959.	12	4	4	1	5	4	2	4	36
6) No. of Head-Constable.	1958.	45	10	10	3	10	9	6	9	102
	1959.	52	10	13	4	16	14	8	15	138
7) No. of Police Constables.	1958.	363	97	73	20	104	94	42	78	869
	1959.	363	97	73	20	104	94	42	78	869
8) No. of Police Prosecutors.	1958.	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	8
	1959.	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	8
9) Total Cost Payable From State Govt:.	1958.	Taluka-Wise Split-up not available.								
	1959.	Taluka-Wise Split-up not available.								

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Source:- The District Superintendent of Police, Nanded.