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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
YEOTMAL DISTRICT.

1958-59



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
and
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
of
YEOTMAL DISTRICT.
(1958-59)

To,

_____.

With Compliments From :-

THE DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER,
Y E O T M A L.

Bureau of Economics & Statistics
Government of Maharashtra.

DTD/-.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW.

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YEOTMAL DISTRICT AT A GLANCE.

SUMMARY STATISTICS

1. Average Rainfall.	49.75 inches.
2. Maximum Temperature.	45.3 ⁰ C.
3. Minimum Temperature.	11.1 ⁰ C.
4. Area (Sq.Miles).	5,219
5. Forest area (Sq.Miles)	1,214
6. Population.	9,31,982
(i) Males.	4,68,522
(ii) Females.	4,63,460
(iii) Rural.	8,20,250
(iv) Urban.	1,11,732
7. Density of population per sq.mile.	179
8. Present Population (Estimated).(1959).	9,94,000
9. Number of villages.	1,634
10. Number of towns.	8
11. Average population per village.	502
12. Number of houses.	2,01,747
(i) Rural.	1,75,730
(ii) Urban.	26,017
13. Net area sown in acres.	18,21,194
14. Total cropped area in acres.	18,33,826
15. Number of schools:-	
Primary 	989
Secondary.... ..	35
I.E.M.Schools.	20
Primary Girls' ...	32
Pre-primary. 	15

(i) No. of students (all schools)...	91,685
(ii) No. of Teachers (all schools)...	3,467
16. Number of Hospitals and dispensaries-allopathic (Dispensaries-5).	18
(i) No. of beds.	172
17. Average daily number of people served by each hospital or dispensary.	30
18. Birth rate per 1000 population.	36
Death rate per 1,000 population.	26
19. Number of Post Offices.	204
20. Number of Factories (Figure for 1958).	85
21. Cattle population (1956).	
(i) Cattle.	7,17,129
(ii) Buffaloes.	84,223
22. Agricultural implements ploughs (1956)	87,484
23. Number of Banks... ..	16
(i) Number of cooperative societies of all types.	755
24. Number of community blocks. ... (Latest available).	11
(i) Stage I.	3
(ii) Stage II.	3
(iii) P.E.S.	3
(iv) C.D.	2
25. Mileage covered by railways....	51
26. Mileage covered by roads. ...	730
27. No. of village panchayats (as notified till 31.3.59)	990
28. Number of Rest Houses (Including forest rest houses).	25
29. No. of Police Stations (Including one out-post).	24

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
YEOTMAL DISTRICT - 1958-59.

1. Yeotmal district, which formed the part of Berar, was handed over by the Nizam to the Government of India in 1903, after the termination of assignment. It consisted then of four talukas and was known as Wun district. But in 1905, the six districts of Berar were reconstituted into four and the then Wun district was changed to Yeotmal district with five tahsils (talukas) namely Yeotmal, Darwha, Pusad, Wani and Kelapur. At present, Yeotmal district forms a part of Vidarbha division of the Re-organised Bombay State.

PHYSICAL AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Situation and Physical Features :-

2. The Yeotmal district is situated between 19° 26' and 20° 42' North; and 77° 18' and 79° 9' East. It is bounded by a portion of Amravati district on the north and of Akola district on its West. To the East flows a big river Wardha and lie portions of Chanda and Wardha districts; and along the south, where Pain-ganga river forms the boundary, lies the present Andhra State and some parts of present Aurangabad-Division.

3. It is an extensive district, second only to Chanda district in Vidarbha, its area being 5,219 square miles. Area of the district is 14.51 percent of Vidarbha area and 2.73 percent of the area of Now Bombay State. It stands tenth in area throughout the New Bombay State. Its greatest length from

east to west is about 120 miles while its greatest breadth from north to south is nearly 100 miles.

4. The whole district is occupied by masses of hilly country, broken by broad valleys and partially surrounded by plains. Central portion of the district is plateau with very steep ghats. Both big rivers, Wardha and Painganga, with their tributaries, provide strips of plain in many parts of their course. The general elevation of the plain country is between 840 and 940 feet, while various parts above the ghats are over 1,500 from sea-level. The greatest height recorded is 1,949 feet.

Rivers :-

5. There are very few rivers to the lot of this district and these also possess all characteristics of the Deccan Plateau rivers, namely very deep beds and prominently raised banks, which render them almost useless for irrigation purposes. Moreover, all the rivers have very meagre flow of water for about 8 months in a year. They are, however, flooded in rainy seasons and at times cause serious damage to villages and fields along their banks.

6. The chief rivers of the district are Wardha and Painganga, both having various small tributaries which traverse the heart of the district. Wardha has two big tributaries, Bombla and Nirguda; both of them contain water all the year round; though have very little current in hot season. The Painganga has six tributaries viz. the Pus, Arunavati, Adan, Waghadi, Khuni and Vidarbha.

Rainfall :-

7. The south-west monsoon brings rainfall to this district and the period from June to October

is the wet period, the August usually having the greatest intensity. The average rainfall of the district is 35 inches (889 mm.) and average number of rainy days in rainy season are 50. In past few years the monsoon has been very irregular in the district and rainfall varies considerably from year to year and it is difficult to notice a distinct tendency one way or the other over a series of years. This will be clear from the last two years' rainfall figures. The average rainfall for the district during 1957 was 34.32 whereas during 1958 the rainfall was 48.75, thus deviating from the average rainfall by about 14 inches. However, it is interesting to note that during 1957 the average number of rainy days were 58 as against 50 in 1958. By referring to the rainfall tables in the Statistical Abstract , it would be noted that at most of the rain guage stations the number of rainy days recorded during 1958 were less than these in 1957, though rainfall recorded was much more in 1958.

Climate :-

8. The climate of the district is in general hot and dry. The district has all the peculiarities of Vidarbha climate, namely hot and dry summers and moderately cold winters. There is generally a breeze in hot weather thus rendering the season tolerable and pleasant. In all the eight districts of Vidarbha, Yeotmal stands second (next to Buldana) in respect of bearable summers.

9. The temperature ranges from 59⁰ F in winter to 105⁰ F in summer. The comparative figures for the last two years viz. 1957; and 1958 show that (Refer statement No. 6 in Statistical Abstracts) highest maximum temperatures were recorded in May and

and they were respectively 43.7⁰ C in 1957 and 45.3⁰ C in 1958. Lowest minimum temperature was recorded as 11.5⁰ C in February, 1957, whereas corresponding figure for 1958 was 11.1⁰ C recorded in January.

Soils :-

10. The soil of the district as a whole is uniformly good in texture and varies in colour from black to dark brown. The classification of soil-system forms the basis of land revenue assessment; and as suggested by the high rate of land revenue levied in Akola and Amravati districts of Vidarbha, the soil of this district is slightly inferior in productive capacity.

11. Three defects are common all over the soils of the district viz. (i) a mixture of pieces of Chunkhadi (limestone), (ii) Sloping surface and (iii) an excessive admixture of sand. However, the soil varies from very fertile alluvial tracts in valleys, to hilly and hard parts on the plateaus.

12. The type of soil generally found in different parts of the district is detailed below :-

<u>Type of soil.</u>	<u>Location.</u>
(1) Uniform but coarse texture and of reddish colour.	Wani Taluka.
(2) Coarse gravelly or loose friable texture and of a colour varying from light brown to grey.	Kelapur Taluka.
(3) Rich fertile alluvial soil.	Western part of Yeotmal taluka, Middle of Darwha taluka, middle portion of Pusad taluka.

Administrative Set-up :-

13. To-day Yeotmal district is one of the eight districts of Vidarbha or Nagpur division of the New Bombay State. The administrative pattern

of the district is still on the lines of Old Madhya Pradesh Government. Administrative head of the district is Deputy Commissioner. (Collector according to changed designation). Whole district is sub-divided into 5 sub-divisions, each comprising of one tahsil or taluka. Every sub-division is manned by one Sub-divisional officer or Deputy Collector and every taluka has one Tahsildar. Tahsil in the Vidarbha region is a fairly big unit consisting of about 400 villages and it is nearly 3 to 4 times larger than a taluka of Old Bombay State, in all respects.

14. The Tahsildar is assisted by some Naib-Tahsildars, their number depending upon the size of the tahsil and the volume of work. The tahsils are further divided into revenue circles, each circle headed by one Revenue Inspector. Revenue Inspector circle consists of about 60 villages and for a small group of villages there is appointed one Patwari. For every village there is one Village-head who is called Patil. There are 30 revenue inspector-circles in the district and number of Revenue Inspectors working is 54, including Measurers; and in all 625 Patwaris are working in the district.

15. In addition to 5 Deputy Collectors working as Sub-divisional officers, there are few more Deputy Collectors stationed at District Head-Quarters; and are entrusted with other responsibilities such as Treasury, Rent Control, Magisterial work, Food, Land Records, Local Funds, Municipality, Janpad Sabha etc.

16. The Deputy Commissioner (Collector) is supposed to be the Administrative Head of the District and with his sub-ordinates in the Revenue Department is entrusted with the important work of maintaining law and order in the district.

17. Since independence the Collector is entrusted with very important duty as an authority responsible for all development activities in the district. He watches the progress of the Plan schemes as well as Community Development Organisation set-up in the district. In Reorganised Bombay State, the Collector also acts as the Chairman of the District Development Board. The Board consists of Official and Non-official members. The main function of this Board is to consider and give advice on questions of policy relating to the implementation of development programmes as also to discuss and give recommendations and opinions on such questions as may be referred to it by the Government from time to time. In discharging his duties as a Chairman of the District Development Board, the Collector is assisted by one Vice-chairman and Honorary Secretary from non-official side and one Government officer of the rank of Deputy Collector designated as District Project Officer.

P O P U L A T I O N .

18. The population of this district according to 1951 census is 9,31,982 i.e. 2 percent of the total population of Reorganised Bombay State. If we study the population figures of previous censuses it will be noticed that it has recorded a definite and considerable increase since 1901.

The 1951 census shows an increase of 4.98 percent over 1941 census, whereas 1941 census records 3.55 percent rise above 1931 census. The figures for 1901, 1911 and 1921 are 5,77,104, 7,24,410 and 7,48,959 respectively. During the decade 1941 to 1951, urban population has shown a remarkable rise of 22 percent, whereas rural population has recorded a marginal 3 percent rise during last 10 years.

Density :-

19. The district cannot be called a thickly populated district. It is fairly extensive in area (5219 square miles) and the population according to last census is 9,31,932. The density of the district comes, therefore, to 179 which is quite low as compared to that of the whole Bombay State (253). The reasons for this low density of population may be stated that the district has no cities and big towns and it lacks very much in industrial development which usually attracts immigration from other areas. However, the steady growth in population during last 50 years as has been already indicated is mainly attributable to the fact that there is an overall rise in population not only in India but throughout the world. Second factor which accounts for the rise in population during last 10 years is settlement of Refugees (as a result of partition) in almost all districts of India.

Rural/Urban Distribution :-

20. This district is very poorly urbanised as is evident from the fact that only about 12 percent of the population is accounted for by urban

areas; whereas corresponding percentages in respect of the New Bombay State and Indian Union are 27.9 and 17.4 respectively. As has been already mentioned the small number of towns is due mainly to lack of industrial and other developments.

21. The distribution of towns in various population ranges has been shown in the table below :-

Towns with population.	No. of towns.	Population as percentage to the total urban population.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Above 100000	Nil.	Nil.
50000 to 100000	Nil.	Nil.
20000 to 50000	1	32.20
10000 to 20000	5	56.46
5000 to 10000	1	7.16
Less than 5000	1	4.18
<u>TOTAL.</u>	8	100.00

22. It will be clear from the table that the whole of the urban population is non-city and there are no towns having population 50,000 or more. The district-place itself is a small town having population 35,980.

23. The rural population (8,20,250) which forms the bulk of the total district population, (88 percent) is scattered over 1,634 villages. The average village of the district (502), is smaller than average village of the State (634). About 31.55 percent of the rural population of the district dwells in the villages with population less than 500 inhabitants, while 57.59 percent lives in medium sized villages with population between 500 to 2000. The rest of

the rural population (10.86 percent) occupied large-sized villages with population of 2,000 and above.

Livelihood Pattern :-

24. 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 the basis of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural classes is more useful.

25. There is a lot of difference between livelihood patterns of the urban and rural areas. Generally, more percentage of the urban population is engaged in non-agricultural occupations whereas in rural population larger proportion follows agricultural pursuits. This district is also not an exception to this general rule. About 85.86 percent of the rural population derived their livelihood from agriculture whereas 74.29 percent of the urban population had to follow non-agricultural pursuits for their livelihood. The corresponding percentages of urban population for non-agricultural classes in Bombay State and the Indian Union are 38.11 and about 30 respectively.

26. In the general population of the district (urban and rural) larger proportion (78.66) depends upon Agricultural occupations, as is due to the fact that this district comprises mostly of rural areas.

27. The table below presents analysis of the district population based on the eight main livelihood classes.

	General population.	Rural population.	Urban population.
<u>Agricultural Classes.</u>			
I. Owner cultivators.	22.71	24.37	10.57
II. Tenant cultivators.	13.48	14.91	2.90
III. Agricultural labourers.	40.15	44.22	10.29
IV. Land Lords.	2.32	2.36	1.95
<u>TOTAL.</u>	78.66	85.86	25.71
<u>Non-agricultural classes.</u>			
V. Non-agricultural production.	8.47	6.90	20.08
VI. Commerce.	4.86	2.49	22.23
VII. Transport.	0.74	0.16	4.98
VIII. Other services.	2.27	4.59	27.00
<u>TOTAL.</u>	21.34	14.14	74.29

The Agricultural Classes :-

28. As has been already shown majority of the persons in this district depend upon Agricultural pursuits for their maintenance. Out of the 78.66 percent of the general population belonging to agricultural classes, significant proportion i.e. 40.15 percent (of total population) are agricultural labourers as compared to 61.9 percent in Bombay State. This goes to prove that very large population of the district consists of either landless labourers or workers having very insufficient land to live by.

29. Next in importance comes the section of owner-cultivators, who forms about 23 percent of the total population. This was followed by the class of tenant cultivators. They are nearly 14 percent of the total population. That indicates that in this district, the tendency to cultivate land on lease basis is not much predominant.

30. In discussing the means of livelihood of the above three classes of Agricultural population, important point to note is that these are their principal sources of income and they might be having subsidiary non-agricultural sources to supplement their living.

31. As is ~~expected~~, class of the non-cultivating landlords and rent receivers is the smallest agricultural class. They constitute only 2.32 percent of the total population. This percentage, of course, denotes the position as it stood at the time of 1951 census, but due to abolition of Jagirdari and Izardari system during the period 1953 to 1956, the face of the things has undergone considerable change. 440 villages out of 1634 occupied villages were under Jagirdars and Izardars in this district. The special features of this class of landlords are high population of non-earning dependants, low population of earnings dependants and high ratio of females to males within it.

Non-Agricultural Classes :-

32. This district being predominant in rural population only about one fifth (21.34 %) of the population belonged to non-agricultural classes. Obviously, the population living in the urban areas showed a higher proportion of persons deriving

their livelihood from non-agricultural pursuits; though quite a number of agriculturists were found in towns and non-agriculturists in villages. The percentages of non-agricultural classes in the urban and rural areas respectively were found to be 74.29 and 14.14 .

33. 39.69 percent of the total non-agricultural population was engaged in production other than cultivation, 22.79 percent in commerce, 3.46 percent in transport and 34.06 percent in other services.

34. It may be noted that proportion of persons engaged in other services is higher in urban areas than that of rural areas; and naturally so; because avenues for services are more in urban areas. Similarly percentage of persons engaged in transport is more in urban areas than in rural areas.

35. It is also interesting to study the different proportions of employees, employers and independent workers in the self-supporting persons belonging to non-agricultural classes . The table below reveals the break-up of employers, employees, independent workers and others in the rural, urban and general population of self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes.

<u>Self-supporting persons in the Non-Agricultural classes in Yeotmal District.</u>				
	Employers.	Percentage who were returned.		
		Employees.	Independent workers.	Others.
General population.	2.55	38.28	55.57	3.60
Rural Population.	1.83	29.09	63.55	5.53
Urban population.	3.47	50.18	35.26	1.09

It may be observed that independent workers formed a major group in rural areas whereas highest percentage was of employees in the urban areas. This may be attributed to availability of more opportunities for independent work of craftsmen and mechanical workers in rural areas.

Dependency Pattern :-

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

Dependency Pattern in Yeotmal District :-

		Self support- ing per- sons(per- centage)	Non-ear- nings depende- nts(per- centage).	Earning depende- nts(per- centage).
I.	Owner cul- tivators.	23.80	54.42	21.78
II.	Tenant cul- tivators.	24.77	37.15	38.08
III.	Cultivating labourers.	34.01	31.90	34.09
IV.	Non-culti- vating land lords & rent receivers.	31.66	50.16	18.18
	<u>Total agricul- tural classes.</u>	29.41	39.83	30.76
V.	Production other than cultivation.	28.57	47.14	25.29
VI.	Commerce.	26.30	63.11	10.59
VII.	Transport.	22.85	68.08	9.07
VIII.	Other servi- ces & misce- llaneous.	21.20	54.76	16.04
	Total non-agri- cultural cla- sses(general population).	28.08	54.09	17.83

A broad feature indicated by the table is the difference between dependency patterns in agricultural and non-agricultural classes. Agricultural classes show a high proportion of earning dependents (30.76) as against comparatively low proportion (17.83) of earning dependents in the non-agricultural classes. The possible explanation for this difference is that women and children from the families of agricultural classes can participate in cultivation to an extent not possible in most of the non-agricultural occupations.

Self-supporting persons :-

38. An interesting feature seen in the percentages of self-supporting persons in total agricultural classes and total non-agricultural classes is that they are fairly equal. 29.41 percent in the total agricultural classes were returned as self-supporting persons, while 28.08 percent among the non-agricultural classes were returned as self-supporting.

39. The percentage of males returned as self-supporting among the agricultural classes was 49.9 and among the non-agricultural classes 48.5; while corresponding figures in respect of females were 9.2 and 5.5 percent respectively. The highest percentage of self-supporting persons, in all classes, was returned from the class of cultivating labourers(34.01). The percentage of self-supporting men and women in this class was 54.12 and 14.29 respectively, signifying that agricultural labour was a full time occupation for a greater number of women in families of agricultural labourers.

Non-earning dependents :-

40. As has been already pointed out most of the non-agricultural occupations do not provide opportunities of participation to members of the families and hence the percentage of non-earning dependents among the non-agricultural (54.09) is higher than that in the agricultural classes (39.83). Cultivation can be considered as family occupation except for the families of land lords and rent receivers, whereas in non-agricultural classes the occupations are mainly men's job, except for services. But in the class of services and miscellaneous occupations also the percentage of non-earning dependents is significantly high (54.76); indicating thereby women in this class also have no tendency to serve. This is further corroborated by the fact that as high as 66.32 percent of the women from the other services class are non-earning dependents.

41. The classes of owner cultivators and non-cultivating land-lords from Agricultural group and commerce and transport from non-agricultural group showed high percentage of non-earning dependents. The reasons may be that the families of these classes can afford to continue their school-going and studying children in schools and colleges for longer time and thus to remain ~~them~~ as non-earning dependents.

Earning Dependents :-

42. While studying percentages of earning dependents also it may be noticed that the highest percentage (34.09) of earning dependents is shown

by cultivating labourers. The possible reasons for this high percentage have already been stated.

43. The lowest percentages of earning dependents are shown by commerce (10.59) and transport (9.07) sectors, indicating that the members of the family are not either able to participate or are not required to do the work.

Size and Composition of Family Household :-

44. The average size of the family for the district taken as a whole is 4.12. If rural and urban households are taken into consideration for size, it will be noticed that average rural family is slightly bigger than average urban family; 4.45 and 4.05 respectively, though the difference is not highly significant. As a matter of fact, the tendency as revealed by the urban families, should be more or less of individualistic nature which is not supported by the small difference in the sizes of the households. This may be accounted for by the fact that the average does not always represent complete picture of the distribution.

45. In Yeotmal district the tables for composition of households were prepared from a four percent sample of the households recorded in the National Register of Citizens relating to each village or Ward.

46. For studying composition of the population it was analysed in six broad categories, heads of households and their wives; sons of heads of households, daughters of heads of the households, other male relations of heads of households and other female relations of heads of households.

47. In this district about one fifth or 19.72 percent of the household population was heads of households; and their wives formed 18.04 percent. Sons and daughters of the heads of households were respectively 23.18 percent and 18.47 percent. The excess of sons over daughters may be explained by the fact that daughters marry at an earlier age than sons and then they invariably leave their father's house. Whereas sons' marriages take place at late ages as compared to daughters and if they do not make separate establishments, their wives add to the proportion of other female relations of the heads of households. Thus sons exceeded the number of daughters and female relations, were more numerous (12.14 percent) than male relatives (8.45 percent). Another reason for the excess of other female relatives over male relatives was, widowhood.

48. It may be noticed that average family pattern was not exactly of husband-wife-children type, as about one fifth of the percentage (8.45 of male relatives and 12.14 of female relatives) of the family households was accounted for by other than the head of households, his wife and sons and daughters.

Sex Ratio :-

49. The ratios of females to 1000 males in the district in different categories and for the district as a whole were calculated from the 1951 census figures. As compared to ratio of females per 1000 males in present Bombay State. (945) the ratio for this district is higher (989).

The proportion of males was greater in rural areas than in Urban areas. The respective figures for females to 1000 males in rural and urban areas were 997 and 931. No plausible reason can be given to this phenomenon. Probable reasons may be migration of men from the rural areas to urban areas for various purposes such as services, education etc.

50. A study of the sex-ratio according to livelihood classes show that there were more women in the Agricultural classes (1013 females to 1000males) as against those in the non-agricultural classes (903 females to 1000 males).

Backward Classes :-

51. According to classification in Bombay State there are three classes viz. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward classes, for purposes of giving certain priviledges and benefits in education, professional fields, so as to remove their economic and social backwardness that was hitherto prevalent.

52. Scheduled castes, according to 1951 census (Refer Table No. 3 in Statistical Abstracts), formed about 14 percent population of the district taken as a whole, though they were more in number in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The percentages of scheduled castes in rural and urban areas were 22.16 and 14.16 respectively.

53. Pusad taluka had shown the highest percentage of scheduled castes (43.61 percent) and next comes Darwha taluka with 34.06 percent.

Percentages in Yeotmal, Wani and Kelapur talukas were 24.08, 15.79 and 17.87 respectively.

54. Recently the Government have declared three talukas of this district viz. Wani, Kelapur and Yeotmal as ' Specified areas' depending upon the concentration of Adiwasis or Scheduled tribes in those talukas. The Central Government have notified these three talukas as 'Specified Areas' in 1958, thus enabling the areas to derive the benefits of the schemes

being implemented in Scheduled Areas.

55. The percentages of Scheduled Tribes to total population in the three talukas declared as Specified areas are as follows: Wani Taluka about 24 percent, Kelapur 34 % and Yeotmal taluka about 26 %. Whereas the corresponding percentages in remaining two talukas are Darwha 14 % and Pusad 12 %.

56. The schemes for Welfare of Backward classes in this district have been entrusted for implementation to the Voluntary Agency- Adiwasi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Yeotmal. This voluntary agency executes the welfare schemes on cent per cent grant-in-aid from the Government. The Area Organiser, Backward Classes Welfare of the State Government is entrusted with supervision over and guidance to this agency. During 1958-59, two middle schools opened by the Agency at the village Both in Kelapur Taluka and Metikheda in Yeotmal Taluka, were continued. Ten primary schools were also run in the villages round about Metikheda and Both. Similarly 2 hostels for students from Scheduled Tribes were attached during 1958-59 to these Middle Schools.

Literacy :-

57. A person who could write a simple letter and could read one in print or manuscript was regarded as a literate person for purposes of the Census. The literacy figures of the district are very poor. The percentage of literacy for the district as a whole (rural and urban), according to 10 percent sample count, is only 14 percent. The corresponding percentages for Vidarbha and Bombay State are 19 % and 21.7 % respectively.

58. Looking at the urban, rural and talukwise rural figures it will be noticed that urban population is fairly literate (29.60 percent) as compared to rural population (11.95 percent).

Darwha taluka (rural) has the highest percentages of literacy viz. 16.63 and the poorest literacy is shown by Pusad taluka (7.42 percent). The remaining three talukas, viz. Yeotmal, Wani and Kelapur have percentages of literacy 12.35, 13.06, and 10.64 percent respectively.

59. Analysis of literacy figures on the basis of livelihood classes (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural) reveals that percentage of literacy is higher in the non-agricultural classes than in the agricultural classes.

Percentage of Literacy in Yeotmal District.

Sr.No.	Item.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Rural areas.	11.95	20.95	3.12
2.	Urba-n areas.	29.60	39.39	19.14
3.	Agricultural classes.	9.80	16.98	2.71
4.	Non-agricul-tural classes.	26.07	38.47	12.35
<u>District Total.</u>		<u>14.00</u>	<u>23.17</u>	<u>4.91</u>

60. The reasons for the higher percentage of literacy in the urban areas and the non-agricultural classes are obvious. Towns offer better facilities for education and children from agricultural classes are engaged in agricultural operations from the very childhood; and that they are obliged to remain away from towns and their houses; incidentally hampering their education.

61. The fact that we are still lagging behind in female education is visible from the comparative percentages of literacy shown by 1951 census. Only 4.91 percent women are literate as against 23.17 percent literate males. In the rural areas the position is still worse, since only 3.12 percent females are literate whereas 20.95 percent males were returned as literate. The corresponding figures for urban areas are 19.14 percent female literacy and 39.39 percent male literacy. The gap between the male and female literacy in general, and rural areas in particular, was striking.

A G R I C U L T U R E.

62. In view of the limited irrigation facilities available in the district and as the soil and topographical conditions remain unchanged over a period of years, success or failure of agriculture in the district largely depends upon weather and rainfall conditions prevailing in the year. In other words, study of Agriculture in the region begins with the study of season and rainfall during the year.

Season :-

63. The rainy season of 1958 was characterised by quite heavy rainfall as is evident from the fact that average rainfall of the district was 49.75" in 1958 as against 34.32" in 1957. The season in general was not favourable to main cash crops viz. ground nut and Deshi cotton and it also adversely affected main food crops of the district viz. Juar. Though the rainy season commenced as usual in the last week of June in year 1958, it was not well distributed throughout the season. As such, inspite of the fact that sowings of ground-nut, cotton and juar were timely; and conditions of crops were excellent in the first fortnight of July, 1958, long break during second fortnight of July stemmed the growth of cotton and ground-nut. On the other hand there was continuous rain, almost on all 14 days, during the second fortnight of August. Being the flowering time of ground-nut and budding time of cotton, both the crops were affected and vegetable growth was the only result. Total rainfall for August was ^{as} much as 354 mm. (about 13.93 inches).

64. During first fortnight of September, crops recovered from their stunted growth, but then there was a painfully long break during the September, thus ground-nut crop was affected with Aphids attack. However, the crop recovered from this attack by the end of the month. Cotton crop, exdept American varieties, were also attacked by 'Jassids' and ' Red Leaf' diseases; and there was also a mild attack of Dahiya disease on cotton (Deshi variety). The cotton crop thus suffered badly on account of ill-distribution of rains.

Light showers during the second and third week of October, when they were not wanted, affected Juar crops as it was the flowering time for Juar. The showers also affected Deshi Cotton. The season was not in general favourable to ground-nut, Juar, Deshi cotton crops.

Yeotmal District Crop Calender.

Sowing seasons and Harvest periods in respect of important crops of the district.

Sr.No.	Crop.	Sowing season.	Harvest period.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Juar..	July 2nd week (or after receipt of 10 to 12 inches rainfall).	December second fortnight.
2.	Cotton.	June 3rd week (or after receipt of 3 inches rainfall.)	Picking starts from October and lasts till December.
3.	Ground-nut.	Last week of June (or after receipt of 5 inches rainfall).	September, end.
4.	Wheat.	October middle.	March, 1st week.

(Source :- District Agricultural Officer, Yeotmal.)

Land Utilization :

65. Study of land utilization statistics reveals the manner in which the total geographical area of the region is exploited for various purposes, agricultural and non-agricultural. Of course, the pattern of land utilization in any region is determined mostly by the physical features and soil conditions. The total cultivable area

thus tends to be more or less constant over spans of 10 to 15 years. The net area sown, however, varies from year to year.

66. The classification of the total area of the district according to the broad heads of land utilization for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is set out below :-

Land Utilization in Yeotmal District.

Sr. No.	Type of areas.	1957-58.		1958-59.	
		Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Total geographical area.	3340728	100.00	3340728	100.00
2.	Not available for cultivation.	1058770	31.69	1046591	31.33
3.	Other un-cultivable land excluding fallows.	233023	6.97	2269233	6.79
4.	Total fallow land.	245193	7.33	246015	7.36
5.	Net area sown.	1803742	54.01	1821194	54.52

67. At the out-set it may be stated that a certain amount of difference between area according to Surveyor General of India and area according to Village papers is inevitable, since the coverage as well as the methods of the two are essentially different. Thus the area of Yeotmal district according to the Surveyor of India is 33,52,384 acres while it is 33,40,728 acres according to the Village papers.

68. The broad basis of classification is according to availability or non-availability of land for cultivation. If available, whether

it is deliberately kept fallow and if not available whether it can be developed for cultivation at a reasonable cost. Now the area not available for cultivation consists of area under forests, buildings, roads, railways, rivers, tanks, canals, etc. It also includes barren and uncultivable land which cannot be brought under cultivation except at a high cost. Next comes the class of 'Other-un-cultivated land excluding fallows' which comprises of land under pastures, grazing grounds, tree crops and groves, and waste land. This land is also called culturable land and can be developed into land suitable for cultivation at a reasonable cost. Then comes the class of 'total fallows'. It consists of current fallows and other fallows. Current fallow land means land kept fallow normally for only one season i.e. less than a year, for recouping fertility; whereas other fallow land is land kept fallow for more than one year, depending upon local customs. Now 'net area sown' means actual area under crops counting only once. Whereas 'Gross cropped area' denotes the total of 'net area sown' together with 'area sown more than once in a year'.

69. It would be seen from the table the 'net area sown' has recorded slight increase during 1958-59 over previous year i.e. 1957-58; the figures for percentages to total Geographical area being 54.01 during the year 1957-58 and 54.52 during 1958-59.

70. Per capita area under cultivation, in the district, works out to 1.96 acres. The corresponding figures for the new Bombay State and the

Indian Union are 1.39 acres and 0.83 acres respectively.

Cropping Pattern :-

71. A study of the existing crop pattern combined with the land utilization statistics enables us to determine whether the agricultural economy of the district is balanced or not.

72. The table below shows the cropwise details of the gross cropped area sown for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Cropping pattern of Yeotmal district: Cropwise area as percentage of gross cropped area.

Sr.No.	Crop.	1957-58.		1958-59.	
		Area.	Percentage	Area.	Percentage.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Rice.	23,638	1.3	22,651	1.2
2.	Wheat.	46,154	2.5	33,640	1.8
3.	Juar.	6,60,848	36.4	6,78,825	37.1
4.	Bajra.	24,769	1.4	16,055	1.4
5.	Other cereals	1,395	0.1	1,201	0.1
6.	Pulses.	2,20,319	12.01	2,25,477	12.2
7.	Sugar-cane.	523	-	552	-
8.	Other-food-crops.	4,902	0.3	4,918	0.3
9.	Total food crops.	9,82,548	54.1	9,93,309	54.1
10.	Ground-nut.	75,976	4.2	70,949	3.9
11.	Caster-seed.	323	-	300	-
12.	Sesamum.	16,897	0.9	18,183	10.0

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
13. Linseed.		19,440	1.1	18,043	0.9
14. Other Oil-seeds.		1,262	0.1	1,523	0.1
15. Cotton.		6,96,698	38.4	7,10,322	38.8
16. Other non-food crops.		22,027	1.2	21,195	1.2
17. Total non-food crops.		8,32,623	45.9	8,40,517	45.9
18. Gross cropped area.		18,15,171	100.0	18,33,826	100.0

73. The principal crops of the district as are evident from the figures for both years are Juar and Pulses in food crops; and cotton and groundnut in non-food crops. These four crops account for the bulk of the gross cropped area of the district viz. 91.1 percent in 1957-58 and 92.0 percent in 1958-59.

74. One stark feature which presents itself by studying the above table is that the percentages of total food crops as well as total non-food crops, during both the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 remained the same. Of course, it is a coincidence, as the percentages of different crops within two groups vary slightly with each other during two years. The percentages of food crops and non-food crops during both years were 54.1 and 45.9 respectively.

Agricultural Production :-

75. Agricultural production for a particular year is estimated from the standard yield per acre for different crops, annewari figures during the year and

acorage under different crops. The production of Juar has slightly stepped up from 1,35,697 tons in 1957-58 to 1,37,886 tons in 1958-59. However, production of wheat has decreased in 1958-59 (5,477 tons) as compared to that in 1957-58 (5,912 tons). The total productions of foodgrains has also recorded decrease over previous year's production, the production of total foodgrains for 1957-58 and 1958-59 being 1,69,854 and 1,68,173 respectively.

Irrigation :-

76. The area irrigated in the district during 1958-59 was 5,755 acres. Of this 95.96 percent of the area was irrigated by wells. The remaining area was irrigated by canals (3.36 %) by tanks (0.68 %). The area irrigated more than once was 182 acres. The irrigated area during 1958-59 was 5,755 acres, which comes to 0.3 percent to total area under crops.(i.e. Gross Cropped area). During 1957-58 the corresponding figure for gross irrigated area was 6,160, that means irrigated area (taking into consideration absolute figures and not percentages) decreased during 1958-59 as compared to that in 1957-58.

77. Following table shows analysis of irrigated area under important crops in this district for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Analysis of irrigated area under important
crops in Yeotmal District for the years 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr.No	Crop.	1957-58.			1958-59.		
		Irrigated area.	Percentage to the total irrigated area.	Percentage to total area under the crops.	Irrigated area.	Percentage to total irrigated area.	Percentage to total area under crop.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Rice.	232	3.8	1.0	173	3.0	0.7
2.	Wheat.	554	9.0	1.2	393	6.9	1.1
3.	Other cereals. & pulses.	10	*	*	34	0.5	*
4.	Total food crops.	796	12.8	#	600	10.4	*
5.	Cotton.	219	3.6	*	149	2.7	*
6.	Sugarcane.	523	8.5	100.0	552	9.6	100.0
7.	Chillies.	1,649	26.8	N.A.	1,515	26.3	17.4
8.	Other crops.	2,973	48.3	*	2,939	51.0	*
9.	Total (all crops irrigated area).	6,160	100.0	0.3	5,755	100.0	0.3

(Asterisk * denotes percentage less than 0.05)

78. It is evident from the table that whatever irrigation facilities are available in the district, they are utilized for cash crops such as sugarcane, fruits and vegetables, chillies and other crops. The irrigated area accounted for by sugarcane, chillies and other crops comes to 86.9 percent during 1958-59. It may be noted here that

cent percent area under Sugarcane during both years, was under irrigation.

79. The table also goes to show that only two cereal crops viz. Rice and Wheat were irrigated to some extent (0.7 and 1.1 percent respectively during 1958-59, to total area under respective crops) whereas Juar which forms the principal food crop of the district is not at all irrigated.

Land Holdings :-

80. A study of land holdings is of considerable importance in view of the fact that it is an indication of the inherent soundness of farmer's economy. In any scheme of regulation of land transfers, redistribution and consolidation of holdings etc. this study is very useful. Unfortunately not much data is available in this connection. At the time of 1951 census, the Deputy Commissioners were requested to collect and furnish statistics about classification of agricultural holdings by size in 1951 and the data was included in the Final Report of 1951 census. Subsequent census was conducted by Deputy Commissioner in 1954.

81. The table below shows number of holdings and percentages of holdings in each range to the total number of holdings in the district according to 1954 census of land holdings.

<u>Area.</u>	<u>No. of holdings.</u>	Percentage to total no. of holdings.
upto one acre.	2,346	3.1
Exceeding. But not exceeding.		
1. 2.50	6,563	8.8

Exceeding.	Not exceeding.	No. of holdings.	Percentage to total No. of holdings.
2.50	5.00	11,923	16.0
5.00	7.50	9,346	12.6
10.00	12.50	5,455	7.3
12.50	15.00	4,863	6.4
15.00	17.50	3,558	4.8
17.50	20.00	2,873	3.8
20.00	25.00	4,384	5.8
25.00	30.00	3,467	4.6
30.00	35.00	2,199	2.9
35.00	40.00	1,563	2.1
40.00	45.00	1,182	1.6
45.00	50.00	954	1.2
50.00	60.00	1,445	1.9
60.00	75.00	1,267	1.7
75.00	100.00	1,184	1.6
100.00	150.00	905	1.2
150.00	200.00	338	0.4
200.00	300.00	276	0.3
300.00	500.00	124	0.2
500.00	1000.00	63	0.1
More than 1000		38	0.1
<u>TOTAL.</u>		73,819	100.00

82. It may be seen from the table that majority of the cultivators viz. 11,923 fall in the class 2.5 to 5 acres, as they account for highest percentage (16 percent) of holdings. The range showing smallest number of holdings is 'more than

1,000 acres', which contains 38 holdings i.e. 0.1 percent of the total number of holdings.

L I V E S T O C K .

83. In India agriculture is mainly non-mechanized and so livestock play a very important role. In addition to utilizing the livestock animals for milk and dairy products, they are harnessed for cultivation. They also supply a large part of the manures used by the farmers. Meat, wool, hides and skins, horns, and bones are other valuable livestock products which are utilized in a number of ways.

84. Like the population of human beings, the livestock population is also very bulky to enumerate annually. But unlike human census, the census of livestock is conducted quinquennially. The last quinquennial census was conducted in 1956 and analysis of figures according to 1956 livestock census is presented in following paragraphs.

85. Total number of livestock in the district according to 1956 census was 9,97,527 of which 96.69 percent (9,54,623) were found in rural areas, whereas remaining 4.31 percent were found in the urban areas. As regards the distribution of different types of livestock, cattle formed the highest percentage (71.89 percent) of the total livestock population of the district and their number was 7,17,129. Then came in order the sheep and goat, which numbered 1,81,556 and formed 18.20 percent of the total population. The class of

buffaloes followed suit with 8.44 percent and 84,223 in number. The remaining 1.47 percent was accounted for by horses, ponies, donkeys, mules and pigs. Their number was 14,618.

86. In the rural-urban break-up of the livestock population, nearly 96.06 percent of the total cattle were found in rural areas whereas approximately 92.73 percent of the total buffaloes were found in rural areas.

87. Cows and buffaloes of many breeds are found in the district, the main breeds being Lakha, Bhonda, Hariyana cows and Berari Buffaloes. The total number of cattle, according to the census was 7,17,129 and that of buffaloes was 84,224. Among the cattle, the proportion of males, females and young stock was 36.98 percent, 36.26 percent and 26.76 percent respectively. The corresponding percentages in case of buffaloes were 3.48 percent, 59.02 percent and 37.50 percent respectively.

88. It may be observed here that in cattle the proportion of males and females was almost equal; whereas in Buffaloes very high percentage of female buffaloes was found as compared to he-buffaloes. The reason may be that in cattle, the bullocks over 3 years are harnessed for cultivation purposes and therefore maintained by the people whereas he-buffaloes not being of much use in agriculture are not maintained in so high proportion.

89. From the total number of female population of cattle about 72.93 percent were over three years and were used for breeding or for milk production. The corresponding percentage of female buffaloes over three years and used for milk and breeding among total female buffaloes was 69.11 percent.

90. Among total female cattle (cows) as high as 36.51 percent were dry and 8.65 were not calved; while among total she-buffaloes 25.87 percent were dry and 7.62 percent were un-calved. A certain percentage of un-productive animals is inevitable, but when it is too large; either because the periods of lactation are too short or the frequency of calving low; the livestock rearing and breeding becomes un-productive.

91. Out of the cattle used for milking or breeding purposes 96.46 percent were found in rural areas and the corresponding percentage of she-buffaloes used for milking and breeding, about 92.27 percent were located in rural areas. The percentages of milch dry and un-calved cattle over three years in the rural areas were found to be 95.58, 97.05, 96.79 respectively; whereas the corresponding percentages of she-buffaloes in case of milch, dry and un-calved were found to be 90.45, 93.82, and 95.53 respectively (in rural areas).

92. Of the total male cattle 1.95 percent were kept as breeding bulls, 68 percent were found to be working bulls, 2.90 percent were useless bulls i.e. not useful for breeding as well as for

working and remaining 27.15 percent was young stock. Among the male buffaloes 9.19 percent were kept for breeding purposes. 9.73 percent were working buffaloes, 2.18 percent were useless and the rest 78.90 were young stock. The striking features of the above percentages is that the proportion of working he-buffaloes is very low as compared to similar percentage for working bulls which is quite high (68 percent). This again goes to prove that he-buffaloes are not utilized or not useful on farms.

93. The area cultivated per pair of bullocks comes to 14.6 acres approximately. The figures of cultivated area employed for calculating the above per pair acreage, were for gross cropped area as in 1956-57, since the livestock figures refer to 1956 census.

94. As regards veterinary services, there are in all 12 full-fledged and 14 out-lying dispensaries functioning in the district. One Artificial Insemination centre has also been started at Digras. In addition, 6 State Government pattern and 4 Government of India pattern key village centres are functioning in the district. In State pattern key village centres 25 pedigree bulls are maintained and the centres cover an area of 30 square miles comprising of 60 villages.

Dairy Development :-

95. With a view to upgrading the local cow stock and quality of milk, one dairy unit has

been established at District Head-Quarters Yeotmal. On an average annually one lakh lbs. of milk produced at the dairy farm is sold at Yeotmal at reasonable rates.

Poultry :-

96. 4 Poultry development units are functioning in the district. Similarly one poultry development-cum-training centre has been started at Yeotmal.

Pisciculture :-

97. Towards development of fisheries, 4 tanks are maintained in the district and 40,000 fingerlings of quick growing varieties are imported and stocked in each tank. This has added to the market 1,000 maunds of fish annually worth Rs.80,000 and afforded nutritive and substantial food.

F O R E S T .

98. Forests play an important role in the national economy. They are the source of valuable materials such as fuel, timber, bamboo, commercial grasses, lac, gum, resins and dyes. Besides contributing, in no small measure, to the industrial advancement of the nation, they help checking soil erosion and conserving the soil fertility. They also provide grazing grounds for cattle and render the climate equable and favourable for the rapid growth of agricultural crops.

99. The forests account for nearly 24.8 percent of the total Geographical area of the district during the year 1958-59; the total area under Yeotmal Forest Division being 7,76,956 acres. The areas under Forests in Yeotmal district is approximately 4.22 percent of the total area under forests in the New Bombay State and 9.51 percent of forest area of Vidarbha region.

100. The forest divisions and the revenue districts usually do not coincide and also the boundaries of forest ranges very often differ from taluka boundaries. But Yeotmal district and Forest Division are more or less, the same, though the ranges are more in number than the talukas. In this district there are eight forest ranges as against 5 talukas.

101. Pusad taluka, comprising of three ranges viz. Pusad, Umardhed and Kinwat, commands greatest forest area accounting for 35 percent of the total forest area of the Yeotmal division. The main forest products of the district are Dhavada, Khair, Sagwan and major produce in quantity and value is timber.

102. Out of the total forest area of the district nearly 94 percent was classified as "Reserved Forests" during 1957-58 and the rest as "Protected Forests". There were no "Unclassed" as well as 'Leased' out forests during the period under review. Area under 'Reserved Forests' has shown slight increase from 7,30,115 acres in 1957-58 to 7,30,256 in 1958-59, whereas area under Protected

Forests remained unchanged during the two years. (Please refer to statement No. 31 in Statistical Abstracts).

103. Though the total area under forest in the district has not undergone any appreciable change during 1957-58, 1958-59 the quantity and value of major forest produce and also the value of minor (economic) produce, have recorded sizeable increase during 1958-59. (Please refer to statement No. 32 in Statistical Abstracts).

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

104. Coal and lime-stone are the only minerals found to be deposited in Yeotmal district and they are located in only one taluka (Wani taluka). The mineral production in the district has recorded a rise during 1958. During 1957 about 57,203 tons of coal and 50,514 tons of lime-stone were mined, while during 1958 the production was 62,503 tons of coal and 69,324 tons of lime-stone. In 1958 a third mineral was also explored and that was Farshi Stone. The Farashi stone is located in Kelapur taluka and the production was about 12,825 square feet during 1958.

E D U C A T I O N .

105. According to the broad definition of literacy of 1951 census of population, the percentage of literacy in the district is 14 percent. Though the literacy level assumes primary importance for any region, educational standard of the people in the region is a real pointer to its progress. As up-to-date data for the whole population of the district,

with regard to persons of different educational standard, is not available, an attempt has been made to show broad trends in educational standards based on 1951 census figures.

Educational Standards in Yeotmal District-1951.

Sr.No.	Standard.	Percentage to		
		Total Literate.	Total Male Literates.	Total Female Literates.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Primary.	92.76	92.44	94.28
2.	Middle school.	5.01	5.09	4.60
3.	Matriculates.	1.46	1.58	0.95
4.	Intermediate.	0.28	0.32	0.07
5.	Graduate (in Arts and Science).	0.22	0.24	0.09
6.	Post Graduate (in Arts & science).	0.07	0.09	-
7.	Teaching.	0.06	0.08	-
8.	Engineering.	0.02	0.02	-
9.	Agriculture.	0.009	0.01	-
10.	Veterinary.	0.003	0.002	-
11.	Commerce.	0.02	0.03	-
12.	Legal.	0.05	0.06	-
13.	Medical.	0.03	0.03	0.01
14.	Others.	0.008	0.008	-

106. It is evident from the table that out of the literate persons in the district, bulk of the population is confined to primary level (92.76 percent). Only 1.46 percent of the total literates had reached

matriculation standard and 0.77 percent were able to prosecute higher studies (beyond matriculation). And in case of females not even 0.2 percent have studied beyond matriculation. The percentage of persons having professional and technical qualifications was highly insignificant. Thus the table clearly brings out the educational backwardness of the district.

107. Since considerable time has elapsed after the 1951 census, the state of affairs in the field of education has significantly changed. The district has taken tremendous strides in development of education, as a result of schemes in the First and Second Five Year Plans. An improvement in the position of primary and secondary education during the First Plan Period and over the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 of the second five year plan period, is clearly seen from the table below :-

Sr.No.	Schools and Institutions.	1951-52.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Primary, Indian Middle and Basic schools.	512	914	978	1,009
2.	High schools.	11	27	29	35
3.	Girls' schools.	N.A.	23	23	32

108. The progress of education in the district is also evident from the fact that the number of villages with schools during 1958-59, have recorded a sizeable increase over that during 1957-58. There were 924 villages with schools in the district during

1958-59 as against 847 villages with schools during 1957-58. Also there is a marked reduction in the number of villages (having population over 1000) without schools during two years. There were 24 such villages during 1957-58, whereas there were only 3 villages over 1,000 population and without schools at the end of 1958-59.

109. Consequent to increase in number of all types of schools in the district, the number of students has also increased from 80,349 during 1957-58 to 90,756 during 1958-59. The number of teachers have also increased from 3,278 in 1957-58 to 3,433 in 1958-59. The teacher to pupils ratios for the two years 1957-58 and 1958-59 were respectively 1/25 and 1/26.

110. As regards pre-primary education, there are Balak-Mandirs or Bal-shalas run by recognised institutions. The number of pre-primary schools in the district has increased to 15 in 1958-59 from 14 in 1957-58. The students have increased from 829 to 929 and number of teachers from 30 to 34. There is one recognised training institution known as ' Montesory Training Institute' at the district Head-Quarters Yeotmal, which trains ladies for opening and conducting Montesory schools (Balak-mandirs).

111. In the field of College Education also the district has made considerable progress over last year. The recognised Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya has opened science courses of Mathematics branch during the year under review. By the end of the year, opening of recognised Commerce College at Yeotmal Mahavidyalaya has also been finalised. In technical education, the

Government Multipurpose High School Yeotmal with its diversified courses and the Agriculture College at Pandharkawada are functioning.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

112. In all 13 hospitals run by the Government, Local bodies and private institutions, cater to the medical needs of the district. The main Civil Hospital at Yeotmal and a private hospital at Umari run by Christian Mission are well-equipped hospitals. In both these hospitals, facilities for radiological (X-Ray) and pathological examinations are available and also there is one Eye-ward equipped with modern machinery in the Yeotmal Main Hospital. The Eye-ward is looked after by an honorary Eye-specialist. The number of hospitals have increased from 12 during 1957-58 to 13 during 1958-59.

113. Besides this, there are 5 allopathic dispensaries run by Government and Local bodies and 19 Ayurvedic Dispensaries run by the Janpad Sabhas in the district. The number of Doctors in rural areas is 27. (excluding Kelapur taluka figure) and in Urban areas 75 during the period under review. The total number of doctors has recorded a remarkable rise during two years, their numbers being 30 in 1957-58 and 102 in 1958-59. Number of beds available for male and female patients were 172 during 1958-59, as against 157 available in 1957-58. There is also a marked improvement in the Services of nurses available in the district, in as much as there were 42 nurses, working during 1958-59 as against only 9 during 1957-58.

114. The comparative figures of indoor and out-door patients treated during the two years, do not, however, tally with the increased medical facilities in the district. The figures are :-

<u>Patients.</u>	<u>1957-58.</u>	<u>1958-59.</u>
Indoor Patients.		
(a) Males.	1,877	1,763
(b) Females.	2,388	2,004
Out-door Patients.		
(a) Males.	2,10,101	1,32,405
(b) Females.	1,00,861	66,384

115. Of course there is one possibility and that is due to wide-spread preventive measures launched by Government, the incidence of diseases has decreased during the period under review.

116. As regards Womens' and Childrens' Welfare, there is one provincialised allopathic hospital at Yeotmal and two maternity and child welfare centres in the district. There are also family planning centres at Umarched and Pandharkawada. The work of Womens' and Childrens' welfare is also undertaken by Project Implementation Committees established in Wani, Kelapur and Ghatanji Blocks. Through these committees, Gram-sevaks and Dais impart education in health and sanitation to women-folk in rural areas and deal with their ante-natal and post-natal cases. Similar programme is also conducted by Female Social Education Organisations attached to development blocks. Training of dais was also undertaken at Umarched and

Wani Hospitals and 36 dais have undergone training during the period under review.

117. In the areas covered by Development Blocks, Primary Health Centres have been opened at Darwaha, Umarkhed, and Babhulgaon. Similar Primary Health Centres are shortly to be opened at Pandharkawada, Parwa, and Wani. The establishment of these Primary Health Centres is expected to go a long way towards improvement of medical facilities and public health in rural areas. Besides, 242 first-aid-centres have also been established in Community Development areas and grant-in-aid extended to 174 medicine chests.

118. For combating a hideous disease like leprosy, the leprosy clinic at Yeotmal and Leprosy Subsidiary centre at Darwaha are functioning in the district. Besides, arrangements for treating leprosy cases are made at each allopathic dispensary by way of providing medicines.

Public Health. :-

119. In the field of Public Health, adequate attention is also given to the general drinking water supply in rural areas. In block areas 266 new drinking water wells were constructed with Government grant-in-aid and 346 existing wells repaired. In non-block areas construction and repairs of wells is undertaken through Local Development works. Periodical disinfection of wells is undertaken and over 9,000 wells were disinfected during 1958.

120. Other activities relating to public health include mass B.C.G. vaccination, control of malaria, school-health examinations primary and re-vaccination against small-pox and preventive inoculations against Cholera and other epidemics.

121. For vital statistics the statements in Statistical Abstracts may be referred. The birth rate and death rate as estimated for the period under review are 36 and 26 respectively per 1,000 of population. ~~The infant mortality rate has decreased from 13 in 1957 to 11 in 1958.~~

Vaccination :-

122. At the end of the year 1958-59, one District Health Unit has been set-up in the district at Yeotmal. During 1958 a regular programme of mass primary and re-vaccination was undertaken. In all 24 vaccinators were set into action for the purpose and also special staff of health visitors and Sanitary Inspectors working in the block areas was utilized. Out of the 24 vaccinators working in the district, 8 were allotted to 8 towns and 16 were working in 16 vaccinators' circles in rural areas. The figures of primary and re-vaccination are given below :-

Vaccination statistics for 1958.

	Primary.	Re.vaccination.	Total.
Total towns.	5,125	90,680	95,805'
Total of rural circles.	24,108	2,48,898	2,73,006
By special staff.	13,760	1,29,514	1,43,274
<u>District Total.</u>	42,993	4,69,092	5,12,085

(Source :- District Health officer, Yeotmal).

123. The percentages of successful cases in which results were known were 91.67 percent for primary vaccination and 68.10 percent in case of re-vaccinations. Total number of children which were successfully vaccinated during the year was 19,330; out of these 15,128 were children under one year age and the rest i.e. 4,202 were children of ages above 1 year and below 6 years.

Malaria Control :-

124. The National Malaria Control Programme is one of the principal Health programmes carried over to Second Five Year Plan Period from the First Plan. The High incidence of malaria in villages like Kayar in Wani Tahsil and a few pockets in the district which were deaths-traps, led to the establishment of Malaria Unit in the district in 1956.

125. The entire district including unapproachable areas, have been brought under the Malaria Control Campaign. Large scale destruction of two species of mosquitos that carry malaria was undertaken by intensive spraying of DDT in all the dwelling houses and cattle-sheds.

126. Intensive drive over two years has revealed spectacular results in so far as the malaria cases which were 31,254 in 1956 have now been reduced by 15,557. Taking into consideration the fact that on an average 10 percent people attend hospital, the reduction of malaria cases comes to 1,55,570 in the district.

127. The percentage of malaria cases to total cases have reduced to 5.23 percent in 1958 from 13.43 percent in 1956. The remarkable reduction in spleen rates from 15.3 percent to 2.1 percent and blood parasite rates from 9.4 % to 0.001 %, also go to prove the tremendous success the campaign has achieved.

128. High incidence of malaria causes colossal loss of man-power and thereby affects national economy to a great extent. Due to one attack of malaria one man loses 3 to 5 days' wages amounting nearly to Rs. 4.50 per man. Thus calculated on this basis reduction of malaria cases has potentially saved Rs.6,30,055 in the district per year. Cost of malaria operation is only 23 naye paise per head per year in this district.

129. Judging from the remarkable success achieved in such a short span of time, the Government has converted the Malaria Control Programme to Malaria Eradication Programme since May, 1958. It is expected that complete eradication would be possible within six years.

INDUSTRIES.

130. Yeotmal District is not a highly industrialised region. There are no large scale industries and as regards small scale industries also, only few types of cottage and small industries are run in the district. This may be attributed to the fact that about 80 percent of the population subsists on agricultural occupations. However, there are some

small factories in the district and small scale and cottage industries such as weaving, pottery, brick-making, leather working, metal works, beverages and charcoal making are also run.

131. Though the total number of registered factories remained constant at 85 during the last two years i.e. 1957;58 ; the average number of workers employed in different industries has recorded a rise from 5,505 in 1957 to 5,970 in 1958. Amount of total wages paid also increased to Rs. 9,30,696 in 1958 as against Rs. 6,31,788 in 1957. Only Ginning and Pressing factories were increased to 62 during 1958 as compared to 57 during 1957; whereas all other types of factories decreased during the year 1958. (Please refer to statement No. 17 in Statistical Abstracts). Greatest percentage of working factories in the district is accounted for by Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, mainly because this district is a cotton growing area. Out of the total factories about 73 percent factories are of cotton Gin and Press and among the rest 8 percent are of Oil Crushing, 11 percent of Sawing timber, 7 percent of Bidi making and 1 percent are other factories. There was only 1 Transport Factory and it engaged about 31 workers during 1958.

132. It is gratifying to note that this district has taken up the cooperative form for running factories like Ginning and Pressing. At present there are two cooperative Ginning and Pressing factories one at Arni in Darwaha taluka and the other at Pusad.

133. It may be noted here that, there are no important large scale industries such as cotton textile, soap-making, hydrogenation of vegetable oils, paper, glass, matches, etc. Incidents of closure of factories is a regular feature due to shortage of raw materials, funds, skilled labour etc. This is evident from the fact that there were about 30 factories of oil-crushing, rice and dal making till 1951; but by the end of 1958 only 7 oil mills were functioning.

134. For implementing various schemes under the Department of Industries, one Senior Industries Inspector has been appointed in Yeotmal district during the year 1958-59. Important schemes entrusted to this office for the present are (1) Subsidy for Electric Power supply (2) Supply of machinery on hire purchase basis (3) State-aid to different industries, (4) Implementation of Metric System of Weights and measures.

135. Under the scheme of Subsidy to electric power consumption, Government gives subsidy to both the Small Scale and Cottage Industries. At present 5 units in the district are registered under this scheme and they are deriving the benefits of the scheme.

136. In order to encourage the small scale industries, the Government has proposed to supply machinery on hire purchase basis to the needy industrialists. Similarly with a view to giving an incentive to Small Scale and Cottage Industries, the Department of Industries, Bombay State grants aid to different industries by way of loans for purposes of constructing buildings for factories, purchasing machinery

plant and appliances, raw materials and contributing towards working capital.

137. The position of Small Scale Industries in Yeotmal district as revealed by the Census of such industries undertaken by the Senior Industries Inspector according to type of industries is presented in the following table. The definition of Small unit for the purpose of this census was a unit with capital assesst of less than Rs. 5 lakhs and which employes less than 50 workers, if aided by power or less than 100 workers if working without power.

The list of Small-scale Industries, Yeotmal District!

Sr.No.	Type of Industries.	Number of factories.	Number of wor- kers.	TYPE of Power.		
				Steam. H.P.	Mech. H.P.	Elec. H.P.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Oil Mills.	39	310	-	221.50	741
2.	Saw Mills.	21	210	-	76.50	206.50
3.	Dal Mills.	6	77	-	-	136
4.	Combine Unit.	10	134	-	42	158
5.	Printing Presses.	14	53	-	-	11.50
6.	Mechanical, Elec.Lathe, Gas, and Wel- ding W/shop.	11	39	-	-	21.75

(Source :- Senior Industries Inspector, Yeotmal)

Metric System :-

138. By far the most important duty entrusted to the Senior Industries Inspector is the implementation of Metric System of weights and Measures.

Government of India passed an Act, namely, the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956; in order to have legal sanction for the adoption of metric system in the country. The Government of Bombay subsequently passed the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. As in the case of decimal coinage, the change over to the metric system will also be gradual. It is expected that within a period of 10 years (by 1966) the entire Bombay State will be adopting the metric system thus eliminating the existing confusion of weights and measures.

139. The Inspector appointed for enforcement of the Act will verify and stamp in the prescribed manner the weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments,

manufactured in accordance with the standard specifications laid down in the rules. Manufacturing, dealing and repairing of weights and measures, in order to have legal sanction for the adoption of metric system in the country, is allowed to the Government license holders only after the enforcement of the Act. There are at present 9 licensed dealers in Yeotmal district, who have been permitted by Government of Bombay subsequently passed the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. As in the case of decimal coinage, the change over to the metric system will also be gradual. It is expected that within a period of 10 years (by 1966) the entire Bombay State

140. In the initial stages, wide propoganda of Metric System is being carried on by the

Industries Inspector by contacting the traders in person and calling meetings of the traders and consumers.

Cottage Industries :-

141. Cottage Industries have a very significant role to play in the national economic development. The primary object of developing cottage industries in rural areas is to provide gainful employment to

Government to sell standard metric weights and measures.

villagers, to remove seasonal unemployment, raise incomes and standard of living and to bring about a more balanced rural economy. Cottage Industries is a progressive and efficient decentralised sector which is closely integrated, on the one hand with agriculture and on the other hand with the large scale industry. Inevitably, in rural areas, the traditional industries have to be given immediate consideration. Various positive measures of organisation and assistance for the existing village industries are absolutely vital to the stability and growth of the village economy. With a view to achieving these objectives separate cottage

industries department has been set up and One District Officer for Cottage Industries has been appointed in the district.

142. The artisans and workers engaged in cottage industries cannot make a headway towards prosperity singly. The Cottage Industries Department, therefore, endeavours to organise them to form into industrial cooperative societies, by explaining the artisans the benefits of cooperative effort. Various types of industrial cooperative societies have been organised in the district as under :-

Sr.No.	Type of Industry.	No. of societies registered.
1.	2.	3.
1.	Weavers' Societies.	5
2.	Oil Pressing.	5
3.	Cane and Bamboo products.	2
4.	Leather working and tanning.	11
5.	Carpentry.	2
6.	Pottery and Brick & Tiles.	10
7.	Soap making.	1
8.	Labour contract societies.	6
9.	Gramodhoga mandals.	1
10.	Womens' societies.	2
TOTAL.		45

(Source :- District Officer, Cottage Industries, Yotmal.)

143. Besides these societies, one central organisation known as District Industrial Cooperative Association has been set up to serve and supervise these primary societies. The Association envisages to supply raw materials to primary societies, establish central sales emporia and provide market facilities for the finished goods.

144. The organisation of industrial cooperative societies does not, however, solve the problem in itself, since the financial resources of the artisans are very inadequate. The department, therefore, has undertaken to advance financial assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants to the societies. This is done through (1) Khadi and Village Industries Boards' Schemes (2) Central Financial Agency Schemes (3) Departmental Schemes and (4) Khadi Commission. So far the loans and grants to the tune of Rs. 75,260/- were advanced by Khadi Board and Rs. 26,000/- through Central Financial Agencies and other schemes.

145. Wherever it is not possible to organise societies, the financial assistance has been provided to the individual artisans on their applications, by the Department. During 1958-59 loans to the tune of Rs. 24,530/- were disbursed to 27 artisans in order to promote various industries like tailoring, carpentry, smithy, brick-making, cap making, printing, manufacture of foot-wears, wooden boxes etc.

146. In addition to formation of industrial cooperative societies and advancing financial assistance, individual artisans and members of the societies are being given necessary training in the

proper use of improved tools and equipments, so as to step up the progress of production. Training-cum-production centres have been set up at various places. Under the scheme of 'Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries'; 14 such centres have been opened in various Community Development Blocks in the district and training is being imparted to 150 artisans. Besides, one departmental training centre in Pottery has been opened at Lohara near Yeotmal and 10 trainees are being trained in the art of pottery at the centre.

147. Special efforts are being made to organise societies for Backward Classes and forest labourers. The institutions such as The Adiwasi Karagir Majdoor Sahakari Sanstha at Wadgaon Road and Labour Contract Societies at Patanbori, Ghatanji are the steps in that directions.

C O O P E R A T I O N .

148. The momentum gained by the cooperative movement in this district during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58, is not only kept up during the year under review, but the achievements have been stepped up to a considerable extent during 1958-59. Noteworthy increase in the number of cooperative societies of all types together with their membership and working capital, bear ample testimony to the all round progress in this field. The number of societies was 755 at the end of 1958-59 as against 635 societies till 1957-58. The figure of membership in 1958-59 was 58,526 as compared to membership of 44,110 in 1957-58; and working capital figures have recorded a

rise from Rs. 102 lakhs during 1957-58 to Rs. 157 lakhs during 1958-59.

149. The table below presents a comparative picture of the cooperative movement in Yeotmal district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Cooperative Societies in Yeotmal District.

Sr.No.	Type.	No. of societies.		No. of members.		Working Capital.	
		57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Agricultural credit & M.P.	522 (82.20)	555 (73.50)	35010 (79.37)	44388 (75.85)	6922667 (67.53)	11057086 (70.48)
2.	Non-agricultural credit.	25 (3.94)	30 (3.97)	1176 (2.66)	2733 (4.67)	368681 (3.59)	419296 (2.67)
3.	Agricultural non-credit.	40 (6.30)	98 (12.98)	5879 (13.32)	7947 (13.55)	810738 (7.92)	922118 (5.87)
4.	Non-agricultural non-credit.	48 (5.76)	72 (9.55)	2045 (4.65)	3458 (5.93)	2145890 (20.94)	3290241 (20.98)

(Figures in brackets indicate the percentage to total).

150. It would be observed from the table that the agricultural credit and multipurpose societies form the bulk of the credit structure; taking into consideration the number, membership and working capital of these societies. Other three types followed suit with slight variation during 1957-58.

Non-agricultural credit societies have not recorded much increase as compared to Agricultural Non-credit and Non-agricultural non-credit societies.

151. As regards central financing agencies in the district, there are three Central Cooperative Banks, one each at Yeotmal, Darwaha and Pusad. The area of operation of Central Bank at Yeotmal extends to Kelapur and Wani talukas in addition to Yeotmal taluka, whereas Darwaha and Pusad banks operate for the respective talukas only. During 1958-59, two branches of Central Banks have been opened, one at Wani under Yeotmal Central Bank and the other at Digras under Darwaha Central Bank. There is also one Primary Land Mortgage Bank in the district i.e. Yeotmal Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. - The area of operation of this bank is all the 5 talukas of the district. From the comparative figures of transactions made by these Central Banks and Banking Unions it would be seen that the transactions have increased considerably (Please refer statement Nos. 24 and 25 in Statistical Abstracts).

152. On the non-agricultural side, District Industrial Cooperative Association has been formed with 54 as individual membership and 10 societies. This Central Non-credit Association has not undertaken any business so far.

Agricultural Credit Cooperation :-

153. The aim of the agricultural credit societies is to provide adequate financial assistance to the agriculturists for their genuine creditworthy needs and to give fillip to their production effort.

Out of the 555 Agricultural Credit Societies in the district, during 1958-59, there were 47 large sized multipurpose societies, 21 Small sized multipurpose societies, 11 grain banks and 4 Gram vikas sabhas. The average membership per society has recorded an increase from 67 in 1957-58 to 80 in 1958-59. Similarly average working capital per society has shown a rise from Rs. 13,262 in 1957-58 to Rs. 19,923 in 1958-59.

154. The detailed structure of the working capital, during two years, of the Agricultural credit societies may be seen from the table below :-

Statement showing the working capital of the Agricultural Credit and M.P. Societies in Yeotmal District.

Sr.No.	Head.	1957-58.		1958-59.	
		Actual.	Percentage	Actual	Percentage.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	<u>Share capital.</u>	11,88,151	17.16	18,23,211	17.39
2.	<u>Deposits.</u>				
A).	Members.	1,33,707	1.93	1,52,672	1.38
B).	Others.	2,724	0.04	3,988	0.04
3.	<u>Loans.</u>				
A).	Sources other than Govt.	50,40,272	72.81	81,51,401	73.72
B).	Government.	10,000	0.15	90,250	0.81
4.	Reserve & other financials.	5,47,815	7.91	6,66,635	6.03
5.	Other liabilities.	Nil.	0	68,929	0.63
6.	Working capital.	69,22,669	100.00	1,10,57,086	100.00

155. Study of the above table reveals that the share capital during 1958-59 has increased in actuals as well as in percentage to working capital, over previous year. The major portion of the working capital was, however, made up of outside borrowings (Loans) and in fact the percentage of outside borrowings to working capital recorded an increase from 72.96 in 1957-58 to 74.53 percent in 1958-59.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies. :-

156. With a view to help small artisans, craftsmen, employees and workers in offices and factories with the credit facilities they need at the time of emergencies, the non-agricultural credit societies are organised. The number, membership and working capital in respect of non-agricultural credit societies in the district have increased during the period under review. (Please refer to statement No. 28 in Statistical Abstracts).

Agricultural Non-Credit Societies :-

157. There is a remarkable rise in the number of cooperative Agricultural Non-credit societies during the period under review. Their number has increased almost by two and half times (245 percent rise) over 1957-58 figure. In 1957-58 there were 40 societies with total membership as 5,879 and working capital as Rs. 8,10,738, whereas in 1958-59 the number of societies has increased to 98 with 7,947 members and Rs. 9,22,118 as working capital. The agricultural non-credit societies consist of the following different types.

Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in Yeotmal District.

(1958-59).

Sr.No.	Type.	Number of societies.
		1958-59.
1.	Joint Farming Societies.	6
2.	Collective farming societies.	57
3.	Gram-pariwar sahakari Societies.	3
4.	Taluka purchase and Sale Unions.	5
5.	Housing societies(Rural).	8
6.	Ginning and Pressing societies.	2
7.	Others.	17
<u>T O T A L.</u>		98

Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies :-

158. The number, membership and working capital in respect of non-agricultural non-credit societies during 1958-59 increased by 50 percent, 69 percent and 54 percent respectively over 1957-58 figures (Please refer to statement No. 30 in Statistical Abstracts).

159. Following types of non-agricultural non-credit societies make the complete list of societies in the district :-

Sr.No.	Type.	No. of societies.
		1958-59.
1.	2.	3.
1.	Labourers societies.	3

Sr. No.	Type.	No. of societies.
		1958-59.
1.	2.	3.
2.	Housing societies.	11
3.	Weavers societies.	5
4.	Oil Ghani societies.	5
5.	Tanning and leather Cooperative societies.	6
6.	Other Industrial Cooperatives.	17
7.	Consumers stores.	9
8.	Hotels and Canteens.	2
9.	Other types of societies.	14
<u>T O T A L.</u>		72

OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES.

Electricity :-

160. Prior to 1952, Yeotmal was the only place to have electricity in the whole of Yeotmal district. The development of electricity has, however, been very rapid during the past 5 years, in as much as all the places with a population of 10,000 or over have been provided with electricity. The power generated at the Kahparkheda Thermal Power Station and at Ballarshah in Chanda district is distributed in eight districts of Vidarbha as well as 3 districts of Madhya Pradesh.

161. Six towns and 9 villages are electrified at present in Yeotmal district as detailed below :-

Towns.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Town.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Taluka.</u>
1.	Darwaha.	9,944	Darwaha.
2.	Digras.	12,614	Darwaha.
3.	Umarkhed.	10,586	Pusad.
4.	Pusad.	15,128	Pusad.
5.	Yeotmal.	36,790	Yeotmal.
6.	Wani.	14,672	Wani.

Villages.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Village.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Taluka.</u>
1.	Bori Bujrukh.	856	Darwaha.
2.	Bori Khurd.		
3.	Gharfal.	1,550	Yeotmal.
4.	Ganeshpur.	428	Wani.
5.	Rajura.	3,189	Wani.
6.	Wailingi.	800	Darwaha.
7.	Mahuli.	189	Darwaha.
8.	Warud.	814	Pusad.
9.	Chikhali.	1,044	Darwaha.

Out of the above electrified places, Umarkhed is fed from Diesel Generating Station and the rest are connected to the grid system of Electricity Board.

162. Schemes for extension of electric supply to Pandharkawada, Ghatanji, Tup-Takli, Lakh, Kalgaon, Dehni etc. have been investigated and schemes have been sanctioned. Electric supply to these places would commence before the end of the Second Plan Period.

163. Under the Lift Irrigation Scheme, subsidized by the Government, supply to irrigation pumps at the village Phalegaon, Sarul have been given. 48 pumps have been sanctioned. Proposals for servicing to similar pumps under Lift Irrigation for Shelodi and Ladhed are under active investigation.

164. At present about 2,000 Light and Fan consumers, 125 motive power consumers and 200 irrigation pumps etc. are enjoying, benefits of electricity. This is an addition to the consumers at Yeotmal, fed by Yeotmal Electric Supply Company.

165. Besides, extension of electricity under rural development scheme has been made to the villages Palsoni and Murdhoni in Wani development block and 17 cultivators have purchased electric pumps.

Water Supply :-

166. This district has rather a bad name for water scarcity as the rivers, tanks and wells dry out in Summer season. Some of the wells, however, are the only source of perennial water supply. Of the 8 towns in the district only at Wani, the possibility of providing piped water supply scheme is being explored. The Public Health Engineering Department has appointed two Assistant Engineers in the district for implementing the schemes of water supply. One of them has been placed in charge of Wani Urban Water Supply Scheme and the other one posted at Yeotmal for rural water supply to 50 villages in Pusad taluka and 21 villages in Kelapur taluka. For locating

water bearing spots and if possible making provision of piped water supply to the villages, the department is drilling tube-wells in various villages under its jurisdiction. Till the year 1957-58; 58 tube-wells were drilled, 3 power pumps were fixed and 24 tube-wells were fitted with hand pumps. During Second Plan Period it is expected that piped water supply will be available to 25 villages and water supply to 25 villages with the aid of two tube wells and two hand pumps. Similarly in 21 villages water supply will be made with one tube well and one hand pump.

Housing :-

167. The problem of housing assumed greater importance due mainly to the increase in population and housing shortage is more felt in towns due to migration of people from rural areas. Very little statistical information, about the housing conditions in the district is available.

168. An attempt to improve the housing condition in the district is being made under the scheme of subsidised Low Income Group Housing Scheme by the Vidarbha Housing Board. 11 Housing Societies have been organised so far, for building tenements for persons belonging to low income group and 8 rural housing societies have also been formed. Under the scheme 52 tenements during 1957-58 and 62 tenements during 1958-59 were constructed and at the end of 1958-59, 92 tenements were under construction.

169. As regards housing in Yeotmal town, the condition is growing acute every day due to opening of new offices and tempo of development. However, the problem is eased to a considerable extent by commendable work of two housing societies working for the town. One is advancing loans and selling plots for construction of houses. Spacious and neat buildings on the Arni-road are seen as a result of the work of this society. The other society viz. 'Adarsh Grih Nirman Sahakari Sanstha' is also doing praise worthy work in this field. Two colonies by name 'Gandhi Nagar' and 'Nehru Nagar' with decent tenements have been constructed.

Entertainment :-

170. By far the most important means of entertainment is Cinema. Occasional visits of professional and amateur drama companies, tamasha parties, magicians, etc. also add to the entertainment of the district. Display of news reels and documentary films in villages and fairs, by different Government Departments functioning in the district, also have their entertainment value alongwith the educative and propoganda purposes with which they are introduced. In all four Government offices in the district are provided with up-to-date Cinema equipments together with vans and are entrusted with exhibition of films. The offices are District Publicity Office, Prohibition Propoganda Office, Social Welfare office and Education department.

171. Since the receipt of prohibition propoganda equipments in November, 1958; 45 films relaing

to Prohibition were exhibited and more than 40,000 people have witnessed the shows.

172. The Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, is vested with the powers of collection of entertainment duty on regular as well as temporary cinema shows; and he also maintains the Cinema statistics. Though the number of permanent cinema theatres has decreased from 12 in 1957-58 to 10 in 1958-59 the entertainment duty accrued to Government has increased from Rs. 82,057 during 1957-58 to Rs. 1,18,582/- during 1958-59. 25 temporary cinema theatres in 1957-58 and 10 theatres in 1958-59 have also contributed to entertainment duty recovered during two years and the abovementioned figures are inclusive of the duty recovered from temporary cinema talkies (Please refer to Statement No. 33 in Statistical Abstracts),

Crime and Police :-

173. It is very difficult to assess the exact intensity of crime and insecurity caused thereby in any region. The reason may be that all cognizable offences are not always reported to police stations, either because police stations are not at hand or because of the tendency to conceal the crime and harbour the criminal. These limitations should be borne in mind while studying the available figures relating to cognizable offences. The figures, however, prove very useful to show the trends and predominance of the type of offences in a region.

Statement showing the incidence of cognizable crimes in Yeotmal District.

Year.	Total cognizable crime reported.	Murders.	Attempts to murder & culpable homicide.	Decoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Cases of receiving stolen property.	Other serious offences.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1957.	3,567	20	5	5	21	474	1,156	4	1,882
1958.	2,272	12	5	-	10	414	988	1	342

Note :- The figures of I.P.C. cases of part VI have also been included in the figures of crime part I to give correct figures of I.P.C. cases which are of cognizable nature.

(Source :- Office of the District Superintendent of Police, Yeotmal).

174. It may be observed from the statement that incidence of all types of reported crimes is less in 1958 as compared to 1957. There were no cases of decoities reported in 1958 as against 5 cases in 1957. Two types of crimes v.z. house breaking and theft predominate during both the years. Thus the table is instrumental in revealing the trend and predominance of the types of offence in the district.

175. As regards the position of police force in the district, it may be mentioned that the

number of police stations has remained constant during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The strength of the police force, however, has recorded slight increase during the period under review. There were 23 police stations and 1 out-post in the district during both the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The number of constables and head-constables, including reserve police force, has increased from 846 in 1957-58 to 898 (165 Head constables and 733 constables) during the year 1958-59. There were 3 Police Inspectors (Including Home Inspector) 44 Sub-Inspectors and 5 Assistant Sub-Inspectors working during the year under review.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

176. An efficient system of transport is indispensable for the economic development of any region, especially in a district of long distances. As a result of implementation of the schemes included in the Plan, an all round progress is visible in the sphere of roadtransport facilities, though not in rail-transport facilities.

Roads :-

177. A substantial part of the traffic, both passenger and freight, is handled by road transport in this district. A wide net-work of roads has been constructed throughout the district, linking all important places of commercial, industrial and administrative importance with the District Head Quarters and tahsil places. The Nagpur Plan Target of road mileage to be constructed in the district within 20 years has been fixed as 1936 miles, out of which the road mileage to be constructed during Second Plan Period is 387 miles.

178. The total road mileage of the district has recorded a sizeable increase from 546 miles during 1957-58 to 730 miles during 1958-59. In other words, the road mileage per 100 square miles of area increased from 10.5 miles in 1957-58 to 13.9 miles in 1958-59. Similarly the mileage per one lakh of population increased from about 58 miles in 1957-58 to 78 miles in 1958-59.

179. The percentage of the mileage of metalled roads to total road mileage in the district during 1958-59 was 64 percent and that of mileage under National High Ways was about 5 percent. The lengths of National High ways, metalled roads and non-metalled roads, during 1958-59 have recorded an increase over the mileage in 1957-58. (Please refer to statement No. 20 in Statistical Abstracts).

180. Not only is the District Head-Quarters connected with all the tahsil places and important towns and villages in the district, but it is also linked by roads with other district places of Vidarbha viz. Akola (by Darwha-Karanja road), Amravati (by Yeotmal-Ner-Amravati road), Wardha (by Kalamb-Wardha-road) and Chanda (by Wani-Warora-road).

181. The Provincial Transport Bus Service is gradually taking over all the important routes in the district and at present it is operating on Yeotmal-Wardha-Nagpur; Yeotmal-Ralegaon; Yeotmal-Dhamangaon and Yeotmal-Ner-Amravati routes.

Railways :-

182. Unlike roads, the railways do not link up even all the taluka places of this district. Two talukas Kelapur and Pusad are completely without railways; and the remaining three talukas, Yeotmal, Darwaha, and Wani are having railway lines very short in length. There is about 51 miles of total railway mileage out of which 40 miles is narrow-gauge and 11 miles of broad-gauge railway line. As compared to Indian Union this district is not very well served with railways, since about 10 miles of railways are to 1,000 square miles, whereas the Indian Union has about 28 miles of railway mileage to 1,000 square miles.

183. This district is away from the main railway lines such as Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta or Delhi-Nagpur-Madras lines and so there are only loop lines in this district. The narrow gauge railway line runs from Yeotmal and joins Bombay-Calcutta line at Murtizapur; and nine villages from Yeotmal district are stations on this line. The broad-gauge line is Rajur-Wani-Majri. Rajur and Wani are the stations in Wani taluka of this district. This line accounts for about 11 miles of railway mileage.

184. All these lines are mainly useful for goods traffic, as the passenger trains which run on these lines are very slow and therefore people have to take recourse to road journey.

Post and Telegraph :-

185. Communication is no less important than transport for overall development of the region. There were 204 post offices, including offices and sub-

offices, during the year 1958-59 in Yeotmal district, as against 195 post offices during 1957-58. The number of telegraph offices and telephone exchanges, however, remained unchanged during the last two years. Though it is observed from the statement in the Statistical Abstracts (statement No. 21) that in each taluka post and telegraph facilities are available, the position is by no means satisfactory; since only 204 post offices are serving the need of 8 towns and as many as 1,634 villages in the district.

186. As regards radio-sets, it may be mentioned that the number of radio licenses issued during the year 1958-59 has increased to 2,376, as compared to 1,920 licenses issued in 1957-58.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

187. An efficient system of local self government is indispensable for the success of democracy as well as materialising the objective of welfare state. It serves as a basis for political education and also plays an important part in bringing about a more just and integrated social structure. The units of local self Government are the Panchayats, Municipalities and the Janpad Sabhas.

The Panchayats :-

188. Having accepted the principle that village panchayat is the only agency for rural development in a democratic way, it was aimed by the Government, to cover all the villages with village panchayats in the Second Five Year Plan Period. As such, by 1957-58 all

the villages in the district, having population over 500 were covered by Gram-panchayats. It is gratifying to note that considerable headway has been made during 1958-59 towards covering all the villages by Village Panchayats. By the end of 1958-59 Government Notifications have been issued for establishment of 990 Village Panchayats in the district, covering 98 percent of the total number of villages in the district.

Following table sets out comparative figures of 1957-58 and 1958-59.

I T W M.	Yeotmal.	Darwha.	Pusad.	Kelapur.	Wani.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
No. of village panchayats till 1957-58.	186	139	147	200	87	759
Number of village panchayats till 58-59 (including notification).	186	204	217	200	183	990
Total No. of revenue villages in taluka-s.	367	385	326	402	362	1842

(SOURCE :- THE DISTRICT VILLAGE PANCHAYATS OFFICER, YEOTMAL).

189. It may be mentioned that cent percent coverage of villages was effected in the talukas Yeotmal and Kelapur by the end of the year 1957-58 only and that is why the number of Village Panchayats remained un-changed for these talukas during 1958-59.

190. Village Panchayats in the district are working with their own funds raised out of local taxation and with the aid of grants given by the Government from time to time. The application of New Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, to the Village Panchayats in Vidarbha area, is a landmark in the history of Gram-Panchayats. The Act has vastly enhanced the powers and responsibilities to be vested in the Gram-Panchayats. At the same time the Act has opened out new sources of revenue to the Panchayats.

The Municipalities :-

191. There are at present 8 Municipalities in the district. All of the municipalities were functioning before Re-organisation of States in November, 1956. Three more villages in the district namely Ner, Arni, and Kalamb deserve to be Municipal Towns by virtue of their populations.

192. Functions like education, medical relief, vaccination against small-pox, sanitation, lighting, etc. which were discharged by the Municipalities in former Madhya Pradesh are being continued with them in Bombay State. The Municipal Committee at Yeotmal and other Municipalities in the district have undertaken the work of asphaltting (tarring) the present roads in the respective towns.

193. As regards maintenance of town roads the Municipal Committee, Yeotmal has incurred Rs.10,000 over maintenance of 10 miles of class II roads and spent about Rs. 1,73,000/- over tarring (asphaltting) 10 miles out of 16 miles of class I roads in the town. Over construction of new roads of length 2 miles and 2

furlongs, Rs. 40,000/- were spent under Town Planning Scheme, Besides, 7 and half furlongs of drains were constructed in the town.

Taluka Local Bodies (Janpad Sabhas) :-

194. The Taluka Local Bodies in this district, as in all the districts of Vidarbha are called Janpad Sabhas. Formerly there used to be one District Council in the district and one taluka local board for the taluka but shortly after independence the system was changed in former Madhya Pradesh State and the District Councils were abolished and the nomenclature of the taluka boards was changed to Janpad Sabhas. There are five Janpad Sabhas in this district.

195. The important functions entrusted to the Janpad Sabhas are construction of roads in their talukas, running dispensaries and conducting primary and middle schools, in villages.

PRICE - TRENDS.

196. As the prices prevailing in the other parts of the country greatly influence the prices in any region, a few remarks about the price level in the country may not be out of place. In India, the trends in prices are indicated by the All India Index Numbers of wholesale prices, which are compiled by the Economic Advisor to Government of India. The Index Number of prices with 1952-53 as base year and 100 as Index Number, touched the lowest level during the year 1955. Of course,

this lowest level was far exceeding the price level prevailing in India during pre-Second World War Period. Since 1955 onwards, the Index Number has been showing an upward trend. The Index Numbers at the beginning and end of the year 1958-59 (July,1958 to June,1959) were 114.7 and 115.6. The Index Number was the highest in September, 1958, when it was 116.5. It may also be stated here that the prices considerably shot up during 1958-59 as compared to prices ruling during 1957-58. The highest Index Number was in August, 1957 during previous year and that was 112.0 .

197. The prices in Yeotmal district were also in conformity with the All India pattern. Though the retail and wholesale prices of commodities are collected by various agencies for different purposes, no properly coordinated data of prices is available. An attempt to study the price-trends, therefore, has been made, from the prices collected by the Statistical Assistants working in the Office of the District Statistical Office and Block Development Offices in the district.

198. The price collection was taken up in the District Statistical Office, shortly after it was established in the district, since June,1958 and the prices were also collected every week at Head Quarters of different Development Blocks and were reported to District Statistical Office.

199. The Weekly price returns were received from Wani, Kelapur, Babhulgaon, Darwha and Umarkhed. The retail as well as Wholosale prices of important commodities are set out in the statement Nos. 34 and 35 in the Statistical Abstract. The

The prices are simple arithmetic averages of prices ruling at every centre at the end of every month. For rice, the prices were collected for three varieties Chinoor, Luchai, and Gurmutia and for wheat the prices were for two qualities, medium and coarse and for Gawarani variety. For all other commodities the prices are collected for the qualities which are most commonly preferred by consumers in the district.

200. The following table gives the wholesale prices of important food grains (cereals) in Yeotmal district, ruling in the last week of each month in 1958-59.

Month.	Rice.		Wheat (Gaorani coarse).	Jowar (white).
	Luchai.	Gurmutia.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
June, 1958.	29.29	23.93	18.35	12.16
July, 1958.	28.14	25.40	19.25	11.15
August, 1958.	27.66	25.00	19.16	12.16
September, 1958.	29.88	26.25	20.50	12.00
October, 1958.	29.40	25.60	23.60	11.70
November, 1958.	28.60	24.75	23.00	11.45
December, 1958.	25.00	20.00	22.00	11.00
January, 1959.	25.00	20.00	22.00	11.50
February, 1959.	25.00	20.00	20.00	10.00
March, 1959.	27.00	23.66	19.66	10.50
April, 1959.	25.00	22.50	18.25	10.12
May, 1959.	26.00	24.00	20.00	11.00

201. It will be seen from the above table that prices have tendency to rise when the sowing operations are over and harvest season is awaited, whereas they

have tendency to decline, immediately after the harvest month.

202. For example, the prices of Juar were minimum during the months February, March and April, which is the period immediately succeeding the harvest season and there are heavy arrivals in the market during that period. On the contrary, the prices of Juar were high during the period June to September. The harvest season of Wheat is March and April, that crop being a rabi crop and the prices are minimum during these months, whereas prices shot the highest mark in October and the price was 23.60 per Bengali Maund at that time. As rice is almost not produced in this district, the prices of rice are influenced by the Stocks in market. The prices of both varieties of rice were fluctuating during the year and were maximum during the month of September, 1958, while the prices declined considerably during the period from December to February.

Farm Harvest Prices :-

203. The farm harvest prices of different commodities are collected in the Collectorate by inviting weekly price returns from ten centres in the district, during the harvest periods of Kharif and Rabi crops i.e. from November to beginning of April. The centres are Sawar, Akola, Bazar, Murdhoni, Mardi, Pandharkawada, Ralegaon, Jawala, Ner, Vidul, and Dhanki. The centres being selected from different regions of the district, are fairly representative.

204. The study of average farm harvest prices during the seasons of 1957-58 and 1958-59 in

respect of principal crops, reveals that prices of all of them viz. Jowar, Wheat, Paddy, Ground-nut and Cotton (197/3 variety) have showed an increase over two years. The table below shows variations in average farm harvest prices during two seasons 1957-58 and 1958-59 and the percentage increase.

Commodity.	Average farm harvest prices per B.Md. during season of		Percentage increase.		
	1957-58.			1958-59.	
	Rs.	Nps.		Rs.	Nps.
1.	2.		3.	4.	
Jowar.	9.83		10.42	6.0	
Wheat.	16.45		23.12	40.5	
Paddy.	9.62		15.50	61.1	
Ground-nut.	21.12		21.93	3.8	
Cotton (197/3 variety).	32.23		34.04	5.6	

205. It will be seen from the above table that maximum increase in prices was recorded in Paddy (61.1 %) followed by wheat (40.5 percent). The prices of Jowar, Ground-nut and Cotton, however, have recorded slight rise.

NOTE ON THE ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD AREAS.

206. There are no 'Economically Backward Areas' as such declared for this district by the Government. There are, however, about 55 villages from Jawala and Bhojla Revenue Inspector Circles to

the Western border of Pusad Taluka, which are frequently visited by scarcity conditions. Granting suspension of land revenue and other relief measures have to be given to these areas. The annewari figures for the last 10 years are consistently poor, even in normal times. During the two years 1955-56 and 1957-58 the annewari of crops in this region was less than 4 annas.

207. Land in this area is slopy, mostly murmati, stony and untarpati with a few pockets of medium soil. The peculiarity of the soils in this region is that in the years of scanty rainfall due to non-retentive capacity of the soils and during years of heavy rainfall due to water logging, the crops fail. Due to these characteristics of soil no irrigation facilities can be made available.

208. For counteracting the effects of the soil and improving the yield from the land, soil conservation measures is the only solution and therefore since 1959 Government has taken up soil conservation works in this region. Due to these soil conservation schemes land improvement is effected in three ways viz. (1) by checking erosion thus counteracting the effect of slopy nature of soil (2) by retaining moisture to a certain extent and (3) by draining away the excess moisture in times of heavy rains, by providing graded bunds and channels; thus reducing the water logging to a minimum. The effects of soil conservation measures are promising in that there is a great demand for these works in this tract.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

209. 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 Community Development Programme was initiated for creating a new pattern of society in rural areas. Afterwards this programme was broadened in its application under the name of National Extension Service. The objective of both these programmes was essentially the same as they seek to bring about a social change by arousing enthusiasm among people.

210. The programme of rural development under this scheme was first introduced in Yeotmal district on 2nd October, 1953, and since then 5 National Extension Service Blocks, one for each taluka, were first inaugurated and on 2nd October, 1956 one more National Extension Service Block in Wani taluka with Maregaon as Head Quarter was inaugurated. Of the 5 Community Development Blocks Darwha Block was the first to be converted as Community Development Block then two Blocks, Babhulgaon and Umarched entered Community Development phase and then blocks Wani and Kelapur were converted to Community Development Blocks.

211. For purposes of covering the areas by National Extension Service Blocks the Yeotmal district has been divided into 14 blocks, out of which 6 blocks were opened till the end of 1957-58. One more block was inaugurated at Ghatanji in Kelapur taluka on

1.4.1958 and another at Digras in Darwha taluka is proposed to be started since 1.10.1959; the pre-extension stage of which was started one year earlier i.e. since 1.10.1958. One more pre-extension block has recently been opened on 1.4.1959 at Kalamb in Yeotmal taluka.

212. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Balwantrao Mehta Committee, the Government of India have decided to abolish, with effect from 1st April, 1958, the existing distinctions between the National Extension Service stage, Community Development (Intensive) and the Post Intensive Stage, and to classify all blocks in two categories that is (i) Stage I Blocks and (ii) Stage II Blocks. The blocks which have not completed their Community Development period on 1.4.1958 will continue to be deemed as Community Development Blocks. On the above lines on 31.3.1959 in this district there were 4 Community Development Blocks- Umarkhed, Babhulgaon, Wani and Kelapur, 2 Stage I Blocks- Maregaon and Ghatanji, one Stage II block viz. Darwha and one pre-extension stage block-Digras.

213. The programme of work undertaken under both these types (National Extension Service and Community Development) covers several aspects of rural life and includes measures for a rapid increase in food and agricultural production, promotion of education, improvement of health services, transport facilities (roads) and introduction of new skills and occupations. Self-help and cooperation are the principles on which the movement rests. This is an

intensive effort in which development agencies of the Government, work together as a team in programmes which are planned and coordinated in advance.

214. The total Government Expenditure incurred on the blocks in the district for the two years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was respectively Rs. 16.66 lakhs and Rs. 14.14 lakhs.

215. The value of Peoples' Contribution received in the form of cash, kind or labour during the year 1958-59 was Rs. 1.83 lakhs, which is about 12.9 percent of the Government Expenditure incurred during the year.

216. The physical achievements of the Stage I and II and Community Development Blocks from the dates of their inauguration till the year 1958-59 under different development heads for major activities have been presented in the following statement till December, 1958.

(P.T.O)

STATEMENT SHOWING PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN BLOCKS.

I T E M.	Kelapur.	Wani.	Babhulgaon.	Maregaon.	Ghatanji.	Darwha.	Umardhed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<u>Agriculture.</u>							
Improved seeds distributed (In B.Mds).	14,175	20,696	22,029	3,941	753	32,230	10,844
Area covered by improved seeds (Acres).	34,035	92,856	21,140	22,625	-	25,119	49,762
Fertilizers distributed (in B.Maunds).	5,031	7,875	3,583	1,255	743	16,946	11,647
Implements distributed.	28	-	44	-	-	96	51
Demonstrations held.	1,815	920	599	303	99	271	2,291
<u>Animal Husbandry.</u>							
Pedigree Animals supplied.	2	-	-	-	-	21	11
Pedigree birds supplied.	103	22	55	-	-	129	113
Poultry farms started.	3	-	2	-	-	-	1
No.of animals treated.	15,602	9,833	25,759	238	-	71,116	24,666
<u>Irrigation.</u>							
New pakka wells constructed.	43	47	41	31	4	-	98

Item.	Kelapur.	Wani.	Babhulgaon.	Maregaon.	Ghatanji.	Darwaha.	Umarkhed.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>Irrigation.</u>								
Old pacca wells repaired.	30	36	47	29	-	-	85	227
Oil engines supplied.	26	5	14	5	-	-	54	104
Total additional area irrigated (In acres).	403	206	475	72	-	-	563	1,719
<u>Health & Sanitation.</u>								
First aid centres started.	36	100	52	36	-	-	6	230
No. of persons treated.	29,180	12,282	18,330	16,128	-	-	-	75,920
Child welfare and maternity centres.	1	4	-	-	-	-	5	10
Drinking water wells constructed.	26	27	4	5	-	35	22	119
Drinking water wells renovated.	20	146	33	5	-	187	15	406
Soak pits constructed.	977	1,592	2,088	234	-	1,432	795	7,074
<u>Education.</u>								
Ordinary new schools started.	27	38	15	11	24	-	95	210
Ordinary converted to Basic type.	11	6	2	5	36	-	2	62

Item.	Kelapur.	Wani.	Babhulgaon.	Maregaon.	Ghatanji.	Darwha.	Umarkhed.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>Social Education.</u>								
No. of adults education classes started.	77	56	47	18	52	-	47	297
No. of adults made Literate.	185	351	429	317 under training.	120	-	150	1,552
Community centres started.	87	38	34	34	82	-	96	371
Peoples' organisations developed.	105	89	80	44	-	-	137	355
Village Leaders-trained.	325	189	275	446	-	-	516	1,751
<u>Communications.</u>								
Kaccha roads constructed (in miles & furlongs).	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-0	22-1	1-0	-	11-6	0-6 $\frac{1}{2}$	44-6
Pacca roads constructed (in miles).	2-3	1-6	4-6	5-0	-	6-3	3-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23-4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Item.	Kelapur.	Wani.	Babhulgaon.	Maregaon.	Ghatanji.	Darwha.	Umarkhed.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.</u>								
Demonstration-cum-training centres.	8	2	2	-	-	6	3	21
No. of persons, under training and trained.	122	69	16	-	-	258	57	522
Additional employment provided.	47	67	-	3	-	-	-	117
<u>Co-Operation.</u>								
No. of new cooperative societies started.	69	77	44	38	-	-	68	296
No. of credit societies converted into multi-purpose societies.	21	17	7	18	-	-	11	74
New members enrolled.	4,821	1,274	126	225	-	-	4,394	10,840
<u>Housing.</u>								
School buildings constructed.	26	34	20	6	-	43	-	129
Class rooms constructed.	40	-	30	-	-	77	-	147

P L A N R E V I E W.

(Abridged)

217. An account of the Development Programme undertaken by the various district offices in Yeotmal District during the third year (viz. 1958-59) of the Second Five Year Plan, has been narrated in the following paragraphs. This has been done by excluding the schemes of the nature of extending benefits to two or more districts or a state as a whole. A provisional list of plan schemes showing the plan provision, budget allocation, and actual expenditure, for the year 1958-59 and budget provision for 1959-60, in respect of the schemes for which data was available, is given at the end of the Statistical Abstracts in Appendix A.

Classification of the schemes :-

218. There were about 78 schemes implemented during 1958-59; out of them 38 relate to Agriculture and Community Development, 2 relate to Industries and Communication; 36 relate to Social Services and the remaining 2 are Miscellaneous schemes.

Agriculture :-

219. With a view to stepping up Agricultural production, various measures have been adopted in the Plan of the district, Salient among them being; use of improved seeds; fertilizers and manures; protection of crops from plant pests; land development and soil conservation.

220. During the year 1958-59, taluka seed

farm at Pandharkawada has been taken over by the Agricultural Department, thus bringing the total number of seed multiplication farms in the district to 8. In all 1,182 khandies of improved cotton seed, 267 Maunds of R.-R. variety of wheat seed and 669 B.Maunds of Ak-12-24 variety of ground-nut seed; have been distributed to the cultivators during the year. The targets set for the year 1959-60 are 200 Maunds of wheat seed and 2,600 Maunds of ground-nut seed.

221. As regards distribution of fertilizers and manures, in all 207 tons of super phosphate, 556 of Ammonium Sulphate, 27 tons of Ammonium Sulphate-Nitrate and 36 tons of Urea have been distributed in the district during 1958-59. 800 tons of Super phosphate, 800 tons of Ammonium/sulphate, 200 tons of Ammonium/Sulphate/Nitrate and 250 tons of urea, are proposed to be distributed during 1959-60. Similarly, 7,821 tons of town-refuge compost was distributed during the year and 8,000 tons are proposed to be distributed during 1959-60. For green manuring, 30 Maunds Sann seed have also been distributed.

222. Under the scheme of machine tractor station, 9,263 acres of land has been ploughed during the year under review. About 10,602 pounds of insecticides were distributed to the farmers for protection of crops.

Soil Conservation :-

223. Under the scheme of Soil Conservation, one sub-divisional office of the Agricultural Department has been established at Yeotmal by the end of 1957-58. During the year 1958-59, about 4,526

acres of contour bunding was completed by this office, as against the target of 5,000 acres. During 1959-60, about 10,000 acres of soil is to be conserved by contour bunding.

Minor Irrigation :-

224. In all 326 new wells were constructed and 251 old wells renovated during the year 1958-59, thus irrigating about 1,731 acres of land; 45 power pumping sets have also been installed during the year and about 315 acres of land is expected to be irrigated due to the pumping sets.

225. By the Minor-Irrigation Engineering Sub-division (three) working in the district, work of construction and improvement of tanks have been undertaken; Work of improvement of Umarsara and Parwa tanks has been completed by 1958-59 except payment of land compensation. Four tanks at Lohara, Marwadi, Pawanmari and Sawargaon-Gore are under construction and the work was nearing completion by 1958-59.

Animal Husbandry :-

226. Two schemes viz. (1) Establishment of outlying dispensaries and (2) Poultry Demonstration Centres have been implemented in the district during 1958-59. As the District Animal Husbandry Office was not opened in the district then, no adequate information could be obtained under this Head. Anyway, with the available information it may be stated that there are 14 outlying dispensaries, functioning in the district and 4 poultry units are opened.

Similarly one Poultry Development-cum-training centre has been started at Yeotmal.

Forests :-

227. Six schemes were in operation under this development head during the period under review. Under the scheme of revision of working plan of Yeotmal Division, Rs. 540/- were spent over preparation of maps and plans. The scheme has been completed by 1958-59. About Rs. 3,649/- were required for achieving the target of extending regular teak and semal plantation over 25 acres. About 23 acres of regular teak and semal plantation is proposed to be extended during 1959-60. For residential accomodation of sub-ordinate forest staff, one Range Clerk's quarter was constructed at Umarkhed, one Range-Assistant's quarter at Lonbehal and 5 forest guards' quarters have been constructed during 1958-59. It is proposed to construct one Range Assistant's quarter at Bittergaon and 2 forest guard quarters during the year 1959-60.

228. Under the scheme of 'Raising economic status of the forest labour', one mobile dispensary is being maintained at the Forest Village Korat and during 1958-59 one two-roomed ward was constructed for this dispensary. For afforestation of denuded catchment areas, preparation of land of 25 acres has been undertaken during the period under review. Under the training scheme, 2 clerks have been trained during 1958-59, as against the target of training 6 clerks, set for the Plan period.

229. It has been proposed to reorganise forest ranges and thus open two more ranges at Parwa and Digras during 1959-60.

Co-Operation :-

(A) Extension of Agriculture Credit. :-

230. During the year 1958-59, in all 8 Large Sized Multipurpose Societies were organised by new registration as against the target of 5 societies. Besides, 11 small sized multipurpose societies and 10 crop loan societies have been organised during the year, as against the target of 10 small sized multipurpose societies. As per recent policy of the Government, more credit societies are not to be organised in future but instead small-sized service cooperatives are to be organised, by conversion or new registration. With this end in view the target of service cooperatives set for the year 1959-60 is 235 societies.

231. One branch of Darwaha Central Cooperative Bank has been opened at Digras during the year 1958-59. As regards increase in membership, during 1958-59, number of members increased is 13,777, as against the target of 20,000 members set for the year. The target for 1959-60 is also 20,000 members. It is gratifying to note that 100 percent villages have been covered by the Cooperative movement by 1958-59; however, at the end of the year coverage of agricultural population of the district was 31.3%.

232. During the year under review, about Rs. 78 lakhs of Short term loans, Rs. 34, 555 of medium term loans and Rs. 67,450 of long term loans; were advanced to the members. Achievement with regard to advancing short terms loans was satisfactory (94.79 percent of the target) while achievement in respect of medium and long terms loans was far from satisfactory since only 3.83 percent in respect of medium term and 8.43 percent in respect of long term loans, were the achievements of targets.

233. During the year 1958-59, Rs. 13,200/- were paid as management subsidy to 22 Large sized Multipurpose societies and Rs. 87 to 2 Crop loan societies. During 1959-60, it is proposed to pay Rs. 1,07,800/- as management subsidy to, 258 societies. Similarly Rs. 1,87,500/- were paid to 25 large sized multipurpose societies by way of share capital contribution.

(B) Development of Cooperative Marketing :-

234. During previous year i.e. 1957-58, five Taluka Agricultural Associations were converted into Purchase and Sale Unions, no financial assistance was given to these unions during the period under review. However, Rs.23,000/-, as share capital contribution, are proposed to be paid to the Purchase and Sales Union at Pandharkawada and managerial subsidy of Rs. 5,000/- to 5 Purchase and Sale Unions. During the year 1958-59, 16 Large Sized Multipurpose Societies were given loans of Rs. 56,250/- and subsidy of Rs. 18,750/- for construction of 15 Small sized godowns. This forms 50 percent of the total amount sanctioned and the

remaining 50 percent is to be given to these societies during 1959-60.

(C) Other Schemes of Cooperative Department :-

235. During 1958-59 one Ginning and Pressing Society was organised and registered at Pusad with share capital contribution of Rs. 40,000/-. Besides, Rs.20,000/- were paid to Large Sized Multipurpose Society Parwa for undertaking processing activity. One Cooperative Farming Society was organised at Ghanmod in Kelapur taluka. Physical target set for 1959-60 is 10 cooperative farming societies. But the target has been far exceeded in the first two months of 1959-60; and 64 cooperative farming societies were organised during April, and May, 1959.

236. 2 Lift Irrigation Societies are proposed to be organised during 1959-60, and also 1 Milk Producers' Union and 5 Feeders' Societies are proposed to be organised during the year.

237. During 1958-59, 4 Multipurpose Societies have been given Rs. 20,000/- for opening Grain Depots and undertaking distribution work of food grains to backward class people. 20 grain-depots are proposed to be organised during 1959-60, with loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh.

(D) Cooperative Training, Education, Propoganda :-

238. During 1958-59, one class of secretaries for Cooperative Societies was conducted and 40 secretaries were trained; similarly 75 members of Cooperative Societies were given training through 2 classes. One post of Training Inspector was filled. Besides, 4

departmental and 3 institutional persons were trained in short term courses of 4 months duration, conducted by Cooperative Regional School, Nagpur. One Marketing Inspector and 2 Sub-ordinate officers were sent to Poona Training College and one Extension Officer (Cooperative) deputed for training of Block Level Extension Officer.

(E). Housing :-

239. There are, in all, 11 Housing Societies functioning in the district under Low Income Group Housing Scheme and during the Second Plan Period the target is set for constructing 450 tenements. During the year 1958-59 the number of tenements constructed were 62, in addition to 92 tenements under construction at the end of 1958-59. The societies are advanced loans by the Vidarbha Housing Board, Nagpur. During 1959-60, it is proposed to construct 23 housing tenements, by 4 housing societies. Besides, 7 societies of Backward class Housing Scheme, have also been registered during 1958-59 and it is proposed to advance loans to the extent of Rs. 78,600/- during 1959-60.

240. During 1958-59 one Sarvodaya Centre has been opened at Wari, and grants were paid to this centre to the tune of Rs. 25,697/-.

241. On the whole all the targets, either physical or financial have been achieved during the year. Particularly, in respect of organisational work, the targets have been exceeded.

Rural Development : (Schemes relating to Village Panchayats):-

242. Under the scheme Establishment of Gram and Nyaya-Panchayats, 231 Village Panchayats were established during the year 1958-59. The total number of Village Panchayats notified till the end of 1958-59 were 990 in all the talukas of the district, with this, the coverage of villages by Panchayats has been achieved to the extent of 98 %.

243. For efficient functioning of the panchayats the Government has proposed to train the panchas, sarpanchas, and to provide the panchayats with Village Assistants (Gram-Sahayaks) to work as secretaries. Accordingly, 53 Village Assistants were appointed and 6 camps for training Nyaya-Panchas were organised. About 50 Nyaya-Panchas were trained during the year under review.

244. Government has taken a decision over formation of common cadre of Patwaris and Gram-Sahayaks, as such no posts of Gram-Sahayaks have been sanctioned during 1959-60.

Cottage Industries :-

245. The programmes under this development head are directed to offer training to artisans in the use of improved tools and equipment, organisation of industrial cooperative at primary and district level and encouragement of non-official agencies for implementation of schemes for Khadi and Village Industries Boards.

246. Most of the schemes under this development head are being implemented through Community

Development Blocks, so far 14 training-cum-production centres have been opened in various blocks in which the artisans are trained and production accrued in the course of training is made available for sales.

247. Under the scheme establishment of Pioneer Units, one Production-cum-demonstration centre of edible oil has been started at Yeotmal.

248. The figures of rebate on the sales of handloom products for 1958-59 were Rs. 13,315/-.

Transport and Communications :-

249. The total Second Five Year Plan target in respect of construction of 44 roads totalling upto 387 miles, 3 major bridges and some minor crossings.

250. Under the scheme ' Road Development in Vidarbha Area' about 48 miles of roads were constructed during the year 1958-59 and it has been proposed to construct about 100 miles of roads during 1959-60.

Education :-

251. Under this development Head, there were in all 23 schemes in operation during the year 1958-59. Three offices of the Education Department Viz. (1) Divisional Superintendent of Education, Amravati (2) District Inspector of Schools, Yeotmal and (3) District Inspectress of Schools, Amravati are implementing these schemes.

252. During the period under review, free education was given to 3,000 students of age-group 6-14 years. Educational concessions were given to 10 children of political sufferers and 3,000 students

belonging to class of ' children of Agriculturists having less than 20 acres of land '. Besides, stipends of Rs. 2,100/- were paid to 12 students in secondary schools. Grants for promotion of shramdan, in 2 girls' schools and 2 other schools, were given. Similarly grant of Rs.100/- was given to one school for science club.

253. All the posts of lecturers and teachers in Government Multipurpose High School, Yeotmal have been filled and were continued during the year, under the scheme of ' provision of additional diversified courses'. Besides, one post of career master has been filled in Government Multipurpose High School, Yeotmal.

254. Under Girls' education, 3 Government Higher Secondary schools were opened and 6 additional sections were opened in existing Girls' Secondary Schools.

255. Under the scheme of ' opening of central schools' Head masters were provided to 15 central schools, similarly 25 new primary schools were opened during the period under review.

256. 62 classes of social education were started during the year. 21 Libraries were also opened in the district during the year.

257. As regards expenditure figures relating to schemes of financial nature, as well as the schemes for which the physical achievements have been stated above, the figures are given in Appendix A.

Health :-

258. Under the scheme-Reorganisation of District Health Unit- One District Health Office has

been established during the year 1958-59, except the appointment of District Health Officer. One family planning centre has been established at Pandharkawada during the year. 37 Dais were trained under the scheme of 'training of Dais'.

259. Rs. 33,107/- were spent on the scheme of "Provincialisation of Dufferin funds and Women's Hospital Yeotmal". The expenditure is incurred on treatment of indoor and out-door patients, major and minor operations and delivery cases performed during the year.

260. The three schemes viz. (1) T.B. Clinic with 10 beds at Yeotmal (2) Providing 50 T.B. beds in Yeotmal Hospital and (3) Improvement of District Health Laboratories at Yeotmal, were not in operation during the period under review due to some administrative difficulties.

Malaria Unit :-

261. Under the National Malaria Control Programme one Malaria Unit, has been functioning at Yeotmal. The details about the work done by this unit during the year 1958-59 have already been mentioned in the Socio-Economic Review.

Public Health (Rural water supply and Sanitation) :-

262. Under the scheme- 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme' one sub-division has been set up at Yeotmal under one Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering. Under this scheme, 50 villages in Pusad taluka and 21 villages in Kelapur

are proposed to derive the benefits of water supply through tube-wells, power pumps and hand pumps. Construction and erection of pit latrines is also undertaken by the Sub-division.

Social Welfare :-

(a) Removal of Un-touchability :-

263. Schemes relating to Welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes and centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented under this development head.

264. By far the most important activity undertaken, is removal of un-touchability and as such Harijan Saptahs were observed in most of the villages in the district during the year. Special emphasis was given on temple entries and throwing open public wells for Harijans. The District and Taluka Asprushayata Niwaran Samities were constituted and 5 Sevaks appointed to intensify the drive. For intensification of the drive Rs. 3,000/- were placed at the disposal of Backward classes Sub-Committee of the District Development Board, Yeotmal, from which Rs. 2,000/- were donated to 5 Harijan Bhajan Mandals and to Harijans suffering from T.B. , Leprosy etc. diseases. Remaining 1,000 were distributed to two Harijans of Jodmoha for reconstruction of burnt houses. 10 Tamasha programmes on Removal of Un-touchability were performed during the year by the Mitra Mandal Kalavibhag, Bombay.

265. 5 Social Melas were organised by voluntary agencies on grant-in-aid basis, for performance of programmes like Kirtans, Gopal-Kalas etc. at the hands of Harijans. Besides, 6 Kirtan programmes were also organised on the subject of removal of un-touchability. Building sites were purchased for 43 needy Harijan families in the district. Of these 43 families, 25 families would be settled on two acres of land in village Sawana, where an ideal layout is being planned.

266. Employment opportunities have also been provided to candidates belonging to scheduled castes and tribes, by way of sending the names of such candidates, from the register maintained at the Social Welfare Office, to different appointing authorities from time to time. Scholarships and Hostel facilities were also afforded to students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Grants-in-aid were paid to recognised Harijan Hostels.

(b) Physical Welfare :-

267. With a view to encouraging physical education, Grants-in-aid of Rs. 1,500/- were paid to Gymnasiums at Yeotmal and Digras; 5 new Akhadas were opened, tournaments were organised for youths outside schools and colleges by Janpad Sabhas with aid of grants from Government. 4 Old Akhadas were paid grant-in-aid of Rs. 50/- each for purchasing new equipment.

(c) Other Welfare activities :-

268. Summer camps were organised at Chikhali in Darwha tahsil, Majra in Wani tahsil and Raveri in Kelapur tahsil.

269. 81 Kala Pathak programmes and 55 Cinema shows were arranged during the period under review.

(d) Centrally Sponsored Schemes :-

270. 40 Houses were constructed under the Centrally Sponsored scheme for the Welfare of Scheduled tribes in Yeotmal, Kelapur and Wani Tahsils. Similarly 4 wells were constructed for scheduled tribes. Road of 5 miles in length from village Moha to Boregaon in Yeotmal tahsil, was constructed during the year.

Labour Welfare- Employment :-

271. Under the scheme 'Expansion of Employment Services' one District Employment Exchange has been set up at the end of 1958-59 in Yeotmal district. About 400 applicants seeking job; have been registered and brought on the Live register of the Exchange so far. Besides functioning as a link between job-seekers and employers, the Employment Exchange has been entrusted with the work of collecting employment market data and providing vocational guidance to the public.

Miscellaneous Schemes :-

272. There are two schemes under this head, viz. (1) District Publicity Organisation and (2) District Statistical Organisation.

273. Establishment of District Publicity organisation has been necessitated due to increasing work of publicity to the activities of the Plan. This is done through Press, Publications, Periodicals,

Documentary films etc. One District Information Centre is proposed to be established at the District Head Quarters during 1959-60.

274. The District Statistical Organisation has been created to collect the vast amount of basic data for the formation and revision of the plans, as well as to assess the progress of implementation of the Plan.

275. Both these organisations were set up in the District during the year 1957-58 and were functioning well during the year under review.

PART II- DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

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STATEMENT NO. 1.

Statement showing Area and Population by Talukas in Yeotmal District (1951 Census).

Sr.No.	Item of Information.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwaha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Area in square miles.	908	1,078	1,285	1,085	862	5,219
2.	Name of Head Quarter.	Yeotmal.	Darwaha.	Pusad.	Pandharkawada.	Wani.	Yeotmal.
3.	Population of Head Quarter.	35,280	10,074	15,129	14,672	8,005	-
4.	Other towns :-						
	Name.	-	Digras.	Umardhed.	Ghatarji.	-	-
	Population.	-	12,614	10,596	4,662	-	-
-5.	Total Population of Taluq.						
	Male.	90,099	10,6561	1,11,343	77,775	82,744	4,68,522
	Female.	87,358	1,04,698	1,10,234	77,194	83,976	4,63,460
	Total.	1,77,457	2,11,259	2,21,577	1,54,969	1,66,720	9,31,982
6.	Urban. ...						
	Male.	18,970	11,708	13,232	6,446	7,503	57,859
	Female.	17,010	10,989	12,493	6,221	7,169	53,873
	Total.	35,980	22,688	25,725	12,667	14,672	1,11,732
7.	Rural. ...						
	Male.	71,129	94,853	98,111	76,298	70,272	4,10,663
	Female.	70,348	93,718	97,741	77,755	70,025	4,09,587
	Total.	1,41,477	1,88,571	1,95,852	1,54,053	1,40,297	8,20,250

DTD/-3.2.69.

(SOURCE :- DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK)

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Distribution of Population of Yeotmal District according to different livelihood classes (1951 Census).

Sr.No.	I	T	E	M.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.		
<u>AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.</u>										
I.	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	Rural.	22,986	44,164	64,291	25,750	42,700	1,99,891		
		Urban.	2,149	2,787	3,876	1,293	1,691	11,796		
		Total.	25,135	46,951	68,167	27,043	44,391	2,11,687		
II.	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants.	Rural.	21,445	22,369	27,085	26,996	24,411	1,22,306		
		Urban.	398	699	1,579	457	148	3,281		
		Total.	21,843	23,068	28,664	27,453	24,559	1,25,587		
III.	Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	Rural.	71,342	92,830	79,033	74,950	44,523	3,62,678		
		Urban.	1,340	4,161	4,336	1,224	433	11,494		
		Total.	72,682	96,991	83,369	76,174	44,956	3,74,172		
IV.	Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	Rural.	4,339	5,831	5,650	2,001	1,623	19,444		
		Urban.	403	589	834	148	202	2,176		
		Total.	4,742	6,420	6,484	2,149	1,825	21,620		
	Total of all Agricultural classes.	Rural.	1,20,112	1,65,194	1,76,059	1,29,697	1,13,257	7,04,319		
		Urban.	4,290	8,236	10,625	3,122	2,474	28,747		
		Total.	1,25,402	1,73,430	1,86,684	1,32,819	1,15,731	7,33,066		

STATEMENT NO. 2 (contd.)

Sr.No.	I T E M.		Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wanim Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.</u>								
V.	Production other than cultivation.	Rural.	9,927	9,648	8,767	11,879	16,332	56,553
		Urban.	7,460	4,204	4,539	2,954	3,268	22,425
		Total.	17,387	13,852	13,306	14,833	19,600	78,978
VI.	Commerce.	Rural.	3,788	5,483	4,368	4,166	2,635	20,440
		Urban.	8,304	5,084	4,891	2,846	3,712	24,837
		Total.	12,092	10,567	9,259	7,012	6,347	45,277
VII.	Transport.	Rural.	361	531	130	73	242	1,337
		Urban.	3,275	834	324	416	715	5,564
		Total.	3,636	1,365	454	489	957	6,901
VIII.	Other services and Miscellaneous sources.	Rural.	7,289	7,715	6,528	8,238	7,831	37,601
		Urban.	12,651	4,330	5,346	3,329	4,503	30,159
		Total.	19,940	12,045	11,874	11,567	12,334	67,760
	Total of all Non-Agricultural classes.	Rural.	21,365	23,377	19,793	24,356	27,040	1,15,931
		Urban.	31,690	14,452	15,100	9,545	12,198	82,985
		Total.	53,055	37,829	34,893	33,901	39,238	1,98,916

(SOURCE :- YEOTMAL DISTRICT CENSUS HAND BOOK)..

STATEMENT NO. 3.

Statement showing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in Yeotmal district (1951 Census).

Sr. No.	Tract.	Scheduled Castes.			Scheduled Tribes.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	District Total.	20,097	69,707	1,29,804	-	-	-
	Rural.	53,147	63,821	1,16,978	-	-	-
	Urban.	6,950	5,876	12,826	-	-	-
2.	<u>Rural Areas of.</u>						
	Yeotmal Tahsil.	8,443	8,688	17,131	-	-	-
	Darwha Tahsil.	15,446	16,869	32,315	-	-	-
	Pusad Tahsil.	17,416	25,378	42,794	-	-	-
	Kelapur Tahsil.	7,028	6,608	13,636	-	-	-
	Wani Tahsil.	4,814	6,288	11,102	-	-	-

(SOURCE :- YEOTMAL DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK).

STATEMENT NO. 4.

Statement showing Literacy by Talukas in Yeotmal District (1951 Census).

No. No.	Name of Taluka	No. of Literacy.			Percentage of Literacy.		
		Males.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Yeotmal Taluka Rural.	14,731	2,835	17,566	20.71	4.03	12.35
2.	Darwaha Taluka Rural.	27,498	4,171	31,669	28.99	4.45	16.63
3.	Pusad Taluka Rural.	13,068	1,427	14,495	13.32	1.46	7.42
4.	Kelapur Taluka Rural.	14,306	2,278	16,584	18.75	2.93	10.64
5.	Wani Taluka Rural.	16,598	2,080	18,678	23.62	2.97	13.06
6.	District Rural.	86,201	12,791	98,992	20.95	3.12	11.95
7.	District Urban.	22,872	10,311	33,183	39.53	19.14	29.60
8.	<u>District Total.</u>	1,09,073	23,162	1,32,173	23.17	4.19	13.90

(SOURCE :- YEOTMAL DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK).

STATEMENT NO. 5.

Number of rainy days and actual rainfall at different stations in Yeotmal district during the years 1957, 1958 (Rainfall in inches)

Sr. No.	Stations.	1957.		1958.	
		No. of rainy days.	Actual rainfall.	No. of rainy days.	Actual rainfall.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Wani.	60	34.42	61	54.48
2.	Yeotmal.	63	35.39	67	47.15
3.	Darwaha.	56	31.34	59	35.39
4.	Digras.	53	21.85	52	50.33
5.	Ner.	54	31.45	48	35.42
6.	Pusad.	52	31.18	48	49.66
7.	Umarkhed.	65	43.42	64	66.59
8.	Pandharkawada.	63	45.50	60	59.00
9.	<u>Average for District.</u>	58	34.32	50	49.75

(SOURCE :- THE COLLECTOR, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 6.

Mean Maximum, Mean Minimum, Mean Highest and Lowest temperature at Yeotmal Observatory during 1957-58 & 1958-59.

(Temperatures in degree C)

Sr.No.	Month.	Mean Maximum Temperature.		Mean Minimum Temperature.		Mean Temperature.		Highest Maximum Temperature.		Lowest Minimum Temperature.	
		1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	January.	29.6	29.8	16.3	16.6	22.9	23.2	31.3	32.1	12.2	11.1
2.	February.	31.3	32.9	16.0	17.9	23.7	25.4	34.2	35.4	11.5	13.3
3.	March.	30.29	36.0	19.0	21.8	25.9	28.9	38.0	39.8	14.4	17.3
4.	April.	37.7	39.6	23.8	25.9	30.7	32.7	41.6	44.7	18.1	21.0
5.	May.	41.4	42.1	26.9	28.7	34.1	35.4	43.7	45.3	23.8	23.3
6.	June.	38.4	39.7	25.8	27.0	32.1	33.3	42.6	45.2	22.2	21.7
7.	July.	29.9	29.8	22.9	23.0	26.4	26.4	35.1	33.3	20.7	21.6
8.	August.	28.8	29.3	22.8	22.9	25.7	26.1	31.4	34.2	21.4	21.2
9.	September.	31.4	29.3	21.6	22.2	26.5	25.7	33.8	31.9	20.0	21.0
10.	October.	32.1	30.3	20.0	20.4	26.1	25.3	35.4	32.7	15.0	16.8
11.	November.	30.7	28.8	17.5	18.1	24.1	23.5	32.8	31.2	14.3	13.3
12.	December.	29.7	27.6	16.4	15.1	23.1	21.3	31.6	29.6	12.6	12.7

(SOURCE :- METEOROLOGICAL CENTRE, SONEGAON AERODROME, NAGPUR).

STATEMENT NO. 7.

Statement showing Taluqwise Information Regarding Schools (Recognised Institutions) in Yeotmal District
for the years 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Type of Institutions.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Pre-primary.	57-58.	2	4	5	1	2	14
		58-59.	3	4	5	1	2	15
2.	Primary Girls'.	57-58.	9	6	4	3	1	23
		58-59.	10	6	11	4	-	31
3.	Primary.	57-58.	155	258	228	182	139	962
		58-59.	165	271	213	185	155	989
4.	Indian English Middle Schools.	57-58.	1	3	1	10	1	16
		58-59.	2	3	2	10	4	21
5.	High Schools.	57-58.	6	7	7	5	4	29
		58-59.	9	8	8	5	5	35
6.	Special schools (i.e. Basic Training College and Sangit Vidyalaya).	57-58.	1	-	-	-	-	1
		58-59.	3	1	-	-	-	4

(SOURCE :- 1) District Inspector of Schools, Yeotmal.
2) District Inspectress of Schools, Amravati.
(for Primary schools).

STATEMENT NO. 8.

Taluqwise Information Relating to Teachers and Students in Recognised Institutions of Yeotmal District
for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr.No.	No. of Teachers and Students.	Yeotmal Taluq.		Darwaha Taluq.		Pusad Taluq.		Kelapur Taluq.		Wani Taluq.		District Total.	
		57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Pre-primary Teachers.	9	13	5	4	12	13	1	1	3	3	30	34
	Students.	207	246	147	154	349	323	29	24	97	82	829	929
2.	Primary Teachers.	50	51	24	26	19	37	13	15	11	-	117	129
	Girls' Students.	1445	1632	879	918	608	1194	461	575	319	-	3712	4319
3.	Primary Teachers.	443	448	792	743	570	553	432	446	469	562	2706	2752
	Students.	12110	13005	18173	19900	14831	15235	10545	10679	12674	18133	68 3 33	76952
4.	Indian Teachers.	7	59	24	27	18	15	50	48	11	34	110	183
	Middle Schools Students.	102	558	347	406	440	532	951	960	239	881	2079	3337
5.	High Schools Teachers.	129	131	110	118	87	117	74	77	62	66	462	509
	Students.	2685	3342	2511	2317	1795	2065	1470	1607	1476	1435	9937	10766
6.	Special Teachers.	18	35	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	39
	schools(i.e. Students.	149	314	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	350
	Basic Train- ing. College and Sangit Vidyalaya).												

(SOURCE:- 1) District Inspector of Schools, Yeotmal.
2) District Inspectress of Schools, Amravati.
(for primary Girls' schools).

STATEMENT NO. 9.

• Talucwise Information Relating to Villages with and without schools in Yeotmal District for the year 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr.No.	T. E. M.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwaha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kolapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	No. of towns with schools.	57-58. 58-59.	1 1	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 1	8 8
2.	No. of villages with schools.	57-58. 58-59.	140 148	221 249	185 198	176 179	127 150	847 924
3.	No. of villages without schools with population:-							
(a)	Over 1000							
(b)	From 900 to 1000							
(c)	From 800 to 900	57-58. 58-59.	7 1	3 Nil.	9 2	1 Nil.	4 Nil.	24 3
(d)	From 700 to 800							
(e)	From 600 to 700							
(f)	From 500 to 600	57-58. 58-59.	9 7	2 Nil.	17 4	8 3	22 5	58 18
(g)	From 400 to 500	57-58. 58-59.	152 152	119 96	169 119	107 111	176 154	723 832
(h)	Below 400							

(SOURCE :- DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, YEOTMAL).

STATEMENT NO. 10.

Statement Showing the Medical Facilities in Yeotmal District.

Sr.No.	Item of Information.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwaha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
1.	Number of Hospitals.	57-58.	4	2	2	3	1	12	
		58-59.	4	3	3	2	1	13	
2.	Number of Dispensaries.	57-58.	1	1	2	2	1	7	
		58-59.	-	-	1	3	1	5	
3.	Number of Rural Health Centres.	57-58.	1	1	1	1	1	5	
		58-59.	1	1	1	-	-	3	
4.	Number of Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, and Unani Dispensaries.	57-58.	4	5	4	2	3	18	
		58-59.	5	7	3	1	3	19	
5.	Number of Doctors.	Rural.....	57-58.	2	2	3	4	2	13
			58-59.	8	8	8	Awaited.	3	27
		Urban.....	57-58.	7	2	4	3	1	17
			58-59.	36	14	15	9	1	75

STATEMENT NO. 10 (contd.)

Sr.No.	Item of Information.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
6.	Number of Nurses.	57-58.	9	-	-	-	-	9
		58-59.	16	9	7	7	7	46
7.	Number of Beds.	Male... 57-58.	56	10	17	8	6	97
		58-59.	57	10	15	15	6	103
	Female.	57-58.	35	6	4	7	8	60
		58-59.	35	6	12	8	8	69
8.	Indoor Patients treated.	Male... 57-58.	1,115	213	310	74	165	1,877
		58-59.	1,019	252	319	80	94	1,764
	Female.	57-58.	2,005	48	208	33	94	2,388
		58-59.	1,543	54	274	55	78	2,004
9.	Out-door Patients treated.	Male... 57-58.	40,054	41,021	51,097	35,887	42,051	2,10,100
		58-59.	15,103	34,653	32,545	38,777	12,737	1,33,815
	Female.	57-58.	18,273	22,937	23,471	19,169	17,011	1,00,861
		58-59.	13,824	13,703	20,454	19,482	4,693	72,156

(SOURCE :- CIVIL SURGEON, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 11.

Statement showing the Number of Births and Deaths Registered in Yeotmal District.

Sr.No.	C E N T R E.	Number of births registered.		Number of Deaths registered.		Number of Deaths and of infants registered.	
		1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Yeotmal Taluka.	6,559	7,948	5,206	6,279	2,695	2,547
2.	Darwha Taluka.	9,602	6,229	7,054	5,071	3,242	2,304
3.	Pusad Taluka.	10,801	8,312	6,250	5,310	3,211	2,206
4.	Kelapur Taluka.	6,720	7,118	4,619	4,394	2,162	1,953
5.	Wani Taluka.	5,634	5,987	4,104	5,260	1,914	2,024
6.	<u>District Total.</u>	39,316	35,594	27,500	26,314	13,224	11,034

(SOURCE :- CIVIL SURGEON, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 12.

AGRICULTURE.

Talukwise figures relating to land utilisation in Yeotmal District for the year 1958-59.

(Area in acres),

Sr.No.	Type of area.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Total Geographical area.	57-58.	5,80,918	6,90,540	8,22,245	6,94,942	5,52,083	33,40,728
		58-59.	5,80,918	6,90,540	8,22,245	6,94,942	5,52,083	33,40,728
2.	Area under forest.	57-58.	1,36,529	1,38,630	2,28,012	1,53,447	1,11,755	7,68,373
		58-59.	1,36,529	1,38,630	2,28,012	1,50,016	1,02,997	7,56,184
3.	Barren land.	57-58.	34,659	16,376	76,330	41,432	26,028	1,94,825
		58-59.	34,659	16,376	76,330	41,432	26,028	1,94,825
4.	Land put to non-agricultural uses.	57-58.	19,461	20,113	18,365	16,958	20,675	95,572
		58-59.	19,461	20,113	18,365	16,958	20,675	95,572
5.	Cultivable Waste.	57-58.	13,125	16,641	10,564	17,122	17,396	74,848
		58-59.	13,125	15,457	9,957	17,122	18,110	73,771
6.	Land under trees crops and groves.	57-58.	7,196	1,983	1,266	41,522	9,528	61,495
		58-59.	7,487	1,484	1,282	35,213	10,671	56,137

STATEMENT NO. 12 (contd.)

Sr.No.	Type of area.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwaha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
7.	Permanent pastures and grazing grounds.	57-58.	13,144	16,304	32,026	16,620	18,586	96,680
		58-59.	14,465	16,387	31,079	16,558	18,531	97,020
8.	Current fallows.	57-58.	9,994	4,020	6,475	17,614	11,013	49,116
		58-59.	9,789	4,901	6,294	20,408	17,851	59,243
9.	Other fallows.	57-58.	24,993	61,699	44,719	31,690	32,976	1,96,077
		58-59.	24,943	56,343	37,120	29,847	38,519	1,86,772
10.	Net area sown.	57-58.	321,817	4, 14,774	4,04,488	3,58,537	3,04,126	18,03,742
		58-59.	3,20,450	4, 20,849	4,13,806	3,67,388	2,98,701	18,21,194
11.	Area sown more than once.	57-58.	2,116	1,497	2,516	3,834	1,466	11,429
		58-59.	1,940	1,391	3,180	3,976	2,145	12,632
12.	Total cropped area (i.e. gross cropped area).	57-58.	3,23,933	4, 16,271	4,07,004	3,62,371	3,05,592	18,15,171
		58-59.	3,22,390	4, 22,240	4,16,986	3,71,364	3,00,846	18,33,826

(SOURCE :- OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR, YEOTMAL).

STATEMENT NO. 13.

Area under different crops in each taluka of Yeotmal District for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(Area in Acres).

Sr.No.	C R O P.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwaha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Rice.	57-58.	3,300	3,243	6,900	5,281	2,914	23,638
		58-59.	3,337	3,055	7,977	5,183	3,099	22,651
2.	Wheat.	57-58.	6,494	2,434	16,380	6,341	14,505	46,154
		58-59.	5,759	2,090	15,435	5,611	4,745	33,640
3.	Barley.	57-58.	-	2	-	-	-	2
		58-59.	-	-	13	-	-	13
4.	Kharif Jowar.	57-58.	1,12,865	1,41,864	1,53,356	1,36,423	1,16,340	6,60,848
		58-59.	1,10,945	1,41,953	1,62,484	1,42,064	1,21,379	6,78,825
5.	Rabi Jowar.	57-58.	-	-	4	-	-	4
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Total Jowar.	57-58.	1,12,865	1,41,864	1,53,360	1,36,423	1,16,340	6,60,852
		58-59.	1,10,945	1,41,953	1,62,484	1,42,064	1,21,379	6,78,825
7.	Bajri.	57-58.	5,973	7,509	5,799	4,745	743	24,769
		58-59.	5,754	7,859	6,581	5,181	680	26,055
8.	Maize.	57-58.	9	12	18	8	8	55
		58-59.	7	7	14	5	11	44

STATEMENT NO. 13 (contd.)

Sr.No.	C R O P.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
9.	Other Cereals.	57-58.	104	227	876	74	53	1,334
		58-59.	67	190	653	141	93	1,144
10.	Total Cereals.	57-58.	1,28,745	1,55,291	1,85,353	1,52,872	1,34,565	7,56,804
		58-59.	1,25,869	1,55,154	1,93,157	1,58,185	1,30,007	7,62,372
11.	Tur.	57-58.	18,660	18,228	20,547	22,629	19,951	1,00,015
		58-59.	19,439	17,848	21,208	24,328	19,779	1,02,602
12.	Gram.	57-58.	3,138	2,420	6,095	4,907	3,872	20,432
		58-59.	2,865	1,809	6,106	5,053	4,161	19,994
13.	Green Gram or Mug.	57-58.	11,814	10,519	11,623	14,155	14,080	62,191
		58-59.	12,666	10,427	12,030	15,276	14,908	65,307
14.	Moth.	57-58.	1,311	1,124	116	942	298	3,791
		58-59.	755	897	169	1,000	345	5,166
15.	Udid.	57-58.	2,054	10,597	10,118	1,685	221	24,675
		58-59.	1,729	10,840	10,025	1,497	227	24,318
16.	Other Pulses.	57-58.	515	424	1,614	1,391	5,271	9,215
		58-59.	514	403	1,840	1,423	5,910	10,090

STATEMENT NO. 13 (Contd.)

Sr.No.	C R O P.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
17.	Total Pulses.	57-58.	37,942	43,312	50,113	45,709	43,693	2,20,319
		58-59.	37,968	42,224	51,378	48,577	45,330	2,25,477
18.	Total cereals and pulses.	57-58.	1,66,237	1,98,603	2,35,446	1,98,581	1,78,256	9,77,123
		58-59.	1,63,837	1,97,378	2,44,535	2,06,762	1,75,337	9,87,849
19.	Sugarcane.	57-58.	38	107	243	63	72	523
		58-59.	33	118	274	49	78	552
20.	Fruits and Vegetables excluding potatoes.	57-58.	900	1,240	1,103	828	831	4,902
		58-59.	1,098	1,120	1,099	863	654	4,834
21.	Potatoes.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	-	-	1	1	-	2
22.	Miscellaneous food crops.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	57	-	-	15	-	72
23.	Total food crops.	57-58.	1,67,175	1,99,950	2,36,792	1,99,472	1,79,159	9,82,548
		58-59.	1,65,025	1,98,616	2,45,909	2,07,690	1,76,069	9,93,309
24.	Ground Nut.	57-58.	12,022	45,013	12,843	4,092	2,006	75,976
		58-59.	11,873	41,786	12,494	3,538	1,258	70,949

STATEMENT NO. 13 (contd).

Sr.No.	C R O P.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
25.	Sesamum.	57-58.	1,492	2,003	2,713	2,724	7,965	16,897
		58-59.	1,595	1,702	3,658	2,586	8,642	18,183
26.	Castor Seed.	57-58.	12	15	195	14	87	323
		58-59.	11	13	200	21	55	300
27.	Linseed.	57-58.	2,472	285	946	2,276	13,461	19,440
		58-59.	1,602	263	1,206	2,345	12,627	18,043
28.	Other Oil Seed.	57-58.	40	36	874	71	241	1,262
		58-59.	20	65	1,104	90	244	1,523
29.	Total Oil Seed.	57-58.	16,038	47,352	17,571	9,177	23,760	1,13,898
		58-59.	15,101	43,829	18,662	8,580	22,826	1,08,998
30.	Cotton.	57-58.	1,35,956	1,65,029	1,47,181	1,49,725	98,807	6,96,698
		58-59.	1,38,062	1,76,393	1,46,729	1,51,002	98,138	7,10,324
31.	Other fibres.	57-58.	2,419	1,793	3,569	2,085	1,953	11,819
		58-59.	2,173	1,747	3,873	2,035	1,851	11,679
32.	Tobacco.	57-58.	1	-	65	8	82	156
		58-59.	-	-	42	7	77	126

STATEMENT NO. 13 (contd).

Sr.No.	C R O P.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
33.	Condiments and spices.	57-58.	2,344	2,141	1,764	1,890	1,831	9,970
		58-59.	2,029	1,645	1,736	2,048	1878	9,336
34.	Fodder Crops.	57-58.	-	-	31	14	-	45
		58-59.	-	-	-	6	7	13
35.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	57-58.	-	6	31	-	-	37
		58-59.	-	10	31	-	-	41
36.	Total non-food crops.	57-58.	1,56,758	2,16,321	1,70,212	1,62,899	1,26,433	8,32,623
		58-59.	1,57,365	2,23,624	1,71,073	1,63,678	1,24,777	8,40,517
37.	Total area under crops (gross cropped area).	57-58.	3,23,933	4,16,271	4,07,004	3,62,371	3,05,592	18,15,171
		58-59.	3,22,390	4,22,240	4,16,982	3,71,368	3,00,846	18,33,826
38.	Area cropped more than once.	57-58.	2,116	1,497	2,516	3,834	1,466	11,429
		58-59.	1,940	1,391	3,180	3,976	2,145	12,632
39.	Total area under crops (net cropped area).	57-58.	3,21,817	4,14,774	4,04,488	3,58,537	3,04,126	18,03,742
		58-59.	3,20,450	4,20,849	4,13,802	3,67,392	2,98,701	18,21,194

* SOURCE :- OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR, YEOTMAL

STATEMENT NO. 14.

Area and Annewari of Principal Crops in Yeotmal District for the year 1957-58 & 1958-59.

(Area in Acres).

Sr.No.	CROP.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.		Darwha Taluq.		Pusad Taluq.		Kelapur Taluq.		Wani Taluq.		District Total.	
			Area.	Annewari.	Area.	Annewari.	Area.	Annewari.	Area.	Annewari.	Area.	Annewari.	Area.	Annewari.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1.	Rice.	57-58.	3300	8.5	3243	9	8900	8	5281	8.2	2914	8.5	23638	8.8.
		58-59.	3337	9	3355	9	7977	8	5183	9	3099	10	22651	9.
2.	Wheat.	57-58.	6494	8	2434	7.7	16380	7.5	6341	8	14505	8	46154	9.4
		58-59.	5759	9	2090	9	15135	9	5611	8	4745	8	33640	9
3.	Kharif Jowar.	57-58.	112865	9	141864	9	153356	9	136423	9	116340	9	660848	8.8
		58-59.	110945	8	141953	8	162484	8	142064	7	121379	8	678825	8
4.	Rabi Jowar.	57-58.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		58-59.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Bajri.	57-58.	5973	8	7509	10	5799	8	4745	9	743	8	24769	8.6
		58-59.	5754	7	7859	7	6581	8	5181	8	680	6	26055	7
6.	Maize.	57-58.	9	8	12	9	13	7	8	7	8	8	55	7.9
		58-59.	7	7	7	9	14	8	5	9	11	9	44	9
7.	Gram.	57-58.	3138	7	2420	8	6095	7	4907	8.5	3872	7	20432	7.5
		58-59.	2865	8	1809	8	6106	8	5053	9	4161	8	19994	8
8.	Tur.	57-58.	18660	9	18228	9	20547	10	22629	9	19951	8	100015	9
		58-59.	19439	7	17848	7	21208	7	24328	6	19779	3	102602	6

STATEMENT NO. 14 (contd).

Sr.No.	CROP.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.		Darwha Taluq.		Pusad Taluq.		Kelapur Taluq.		Wani Taluq.		District Total.	
			Area.	Anna-wari.	Area.	Anna-wari.	Area.	Anna-wari.	Area.	Anna-wari.	Area.	Anna-wari.	Area.	Anna-wari.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
9.	Mug.	57-58.	11814	9	10519	8	11623	8	14155	9.6	14080	8	62191	8.5
		58-59.	12666	6	10427	6	12030	6	15276	6	14908	7	65307	6
10.	Jdid.	57-58.	2054	8	10597	8	10118	8	1685	9.6	221	8.8	24675	8.3
		58-59.	1729	6	10840	6	10025	6	1497	6	227	6	24318	6
11.	Sugarcane.	57-58.	38	8	107	10	243	9	63	9.5	72	9	523	9.1
		58-59.	33	9	118	10	274	9	49	10	78	10	552	10
12.	Potatoes.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	8	-	-	2	8
13.	Chillies.	57-58.	2167	9.5	2060	8	1613	7.5	1728	7	1680	8	9248	8
		58-59.	1925	7	1597	7	1585	6	1860	7	1717	7	8684	7
14.	Groundnut.	57-58.	12022	7	45013	8	12843	6	4092	8	2006	7	75976	7.2
		58-59.	11873	6	41786	6	12494	6	3538	7	1258	6	70949	6
15.	Sesamum.	57-58.	1492	8	2003	7	2713	8	2724	9	7965	9	16897	8.2
		58-59.	1595	8	1702	7	3658	8	2586	8	8642	8	18183	8
16.	Tobacco.	57-58.	1	8	-	-	65	8	8	8	82	10	156	8.5
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	42	8	7	8	77	10	126	9
17.	Cotton.	57-58.	135956	10	165029	9	147181	8	149725	9.5	98807	8	696698	8.9
		58-59.	138062	6	176393	6	146729	7	151002	7	98138	6	710324	6

(NOTE:- Anna-wari means Anna Valuation rupee of each crop).

(SOURCE:- OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 15.

Area Irrigated by Different Sources of Irrigation in Each Taluka of Yeotmal District
for the years 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Sources of Irrigation.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Government Canals.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	190	190
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	193	193
2.	Private Canals.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Tanks.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	10	10
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	39	39
4.	Wells (a) Tube Wells.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	(b) Other Wells.	57-58.	1,238	1,121	1,441	1,280	440	5,520
		58-59.	1,337	1,242	1,395	949	600	5,523
5.	Other Sources.	57-58.	-	12	206	-	-	218
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Net area irrigated.	57-58.	1,238	1,135	1,647	1,280	640	5,938
		58-59.	1,337	1,242	1,395	949	832	5,755
7.	Gross Area Irrigated.	57-58.	1,238	1,212	1,758	1,312	640	6,160
		58-59.	1,337	1,261	1,558	949	832	5,937

(SOURCE :- OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 16.

Area Irrigated under Different Crops in Each Taluka of Yeotmal District for the years 1957-58 & 1958-59.

(Area in Acres)

Sr.No.	C R O P S.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwaha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Rice.	57-58.	4	-	75	29	124	232
		58-59.	1	-	10	12	150	173
2.	Wheat.	57-58.	24	94	368	59	9	554
		58-59.	37	89	156	49	62	393
3.	Jowar.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bajri.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Maize.	57-58.	-	-	3	3	-	6
		58-59.	-	-	14	-	-	14
6.	Tur.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gram.	57-58.	-	-	-	4	-	4
		58-59.	15	-	-	5	-	20
8.	Sugarcane.	57-58.	38	107	243	63	72	523
		58-59.	33	118	274	49	78	552
9.	Potato.	57-58.	-	1	-	-	-	1
		58-59.	-	-	1	1	-	2

STATEMENT NO. 16 (Contd.)

Sr. No.	Crops.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Tq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
9.	Potato.	57-58.	-	1	-	-	-	1
		58-59.	-	-	1	1	-	2
10.	Miscellaneous food crops.	57-58.	616	496	771	495	300	2,678
		58-59.	682	582	875	443	363	2,951
11.	All food crops.	57-58.	682	698	1,460	653	505	3,998
		58-59.	782	795	1,369	569	663	4,178
12.	Cotton.	57-58.	12	-	-	207	-	219
		58-59.	90	32	9	18	-	149
13.	Fodder crops.	57-58.	-	-	31	16	-	47
		58-59.	-	-	-	2	-	2
14.	Chillies.	57-58.	544	514	170	331	90	1,689
		58-59.	451	414	141	350	159	1,515
15.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	57-58.	-	-	98	104	45	247
		58-59.	14	20	39	10	10	93
16.	All non-food crops.	57-58.	556	514	299	658	135	2,162
		58-59.	555	466	189	380	162	1,759
17.	Total all crops (Gross Irrigated Area).	57-58.	1,238	1,212	1,759	1,311	640	6,160
		58-59.	1,337	1,261	1,558	949	832	5,937

(Source :- OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 17.

Statement showing Number of Registered Factories Working During the years 1957 and 1958, together with Average Number of Workers and Total Wages Paid.

Sr.No.	I N D U S T R Y.	Number of Factories.		No. of Employees.		Total wages paid in Rs.	
		1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.	1957.	1958.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Gin and Press Factories.	57	62	4,889	5,229	5,25,510	6,56,027
2.	Oil Mills.	9	7	101	156	39,188	44,542
3.	Saw Mills.	10	9	37	102	50,410	57,650
4.	Bidi Factories.	9	6	478	452	16,880	1,72,477
5.	Transport.	-	1	-	31	-	Figures not available.
6.	District Total.	85	85	5,505	5,970	6,31,788	9,30,696

(SOURCE :- Senior Inspector of Factories, Nagpur)
Through Deputy Director, Bureau of
Economics and Statistics, Regional Office, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO. 18.

Statement showing Mineral Production in Each Taluka of Yeotmal District during the year 1958.

(Production in Tons).								
Sr.No.	MINERAL.	Year.	Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwaha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Coal.	1957.	-	-	-	-	57,203	57,203
		1958.	-	-	-	-	62,503	62,503
2.	Lime Stone.	1957.	-	-	-	-	50,514	50,514
		1958.	-	-	-	-	69,324	69,324
3.	Others (specify) (Farashi Stone).	1957.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958.	-	-	-	12,825 Sq.feet.	-	12,825 Sq.feet.

(SOURCE:- OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 19.

Estimated Railway Mileage in Yeotmal District.

Railway Mileage.	Broad Gauge.	Meter Gauge.	Narrow Gauge.	Total.
Railway Mileage.	11	-	40	51

Railway Stations in Each Taluka of Yeotmal District.

Yeotmal Taluq.	Darwaha Taluq.	Pusad Taluq.	Wani Taluq.	Kelapur Taluq.
1. Yeotmal.	1. Ling.	-	1. Rajur.	-
2. Lasina.	2. Ladkhed.		2. Wani.	
	3. Tapona.			
	4. Darwaha Motibagh.			
	5. Bhandegaon.			
	6. Warud Khed.			
	7. Sangwi.			

(SOURCE :- RAILWAY TIME TABLE (CENTRAL RAILWAY).)

STATEMENT NO. 20.

Statement showing Road-Mileage of Yeotmal District During the year 1958-59.

(Length in Miles).

Year.	Metalled Roads.				Non-Metalled Roads.			Total Mileage. (Total of column nos, 5 & 8)
	National High Wa-ys.	P.W.D. Roads.	Other Roads. (Specify).	Total metalled roads mileage.	P.W.D. Roads.	Other roads (specify)	Total metalled roads mileage.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1957-58.	6.00	366.02	-	372.02	174.01	-	174.01	546.03
1958-59.	37.63	428.78	-	466.41	263.50	-	263.50	729.91

(SOURCE :- THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,ROADS AND BUILDINGS,YEOTMAL).

STATEMENT NO. 21.

Statement Showing Taluqwise Post and Telegraph Statistics of Yeotmal District for the year 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr.No.	I T E M.	Yeotmal Taluq.		Darwha Taluq.		Pusad Taluq.		Wani Taluq.		Kelapur Taluq.		District Total.	
		57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.	57-58.	58-59.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Number of Post Offices.	49	42	41	47	44	45	36	33	25	37	195	204
2.	Number of Postmen.	21	26	17	11	12	10	5	5	10	11	65	63
3.	Number of letter Boxes.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Number of Telegraph Offices.	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	8	8
5.	Number of Telephone Offices.	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	8	8
6.	Number of Radio Licenses issued.	865	1,131	365	431	312	368	202	223	176	223	1,920	2,376

(SOURCE :- THE POST MASTER, YEOTMAL).

STATEMENT NO. 22.

Taluqwise Number of Offices of Joint Stock Banks and Cooperative Banks in Yeotmal District as on 31st December, 1956 and 1957.

Sr.No.	Name of the town having banking offices.	Year.	Scheduled Banks.	Non-Scheduled Banks.	Provincial or Central cooperative Banks.	Other Cooperative Banks.	Total Banks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Yeotmal.	1956.	5	-	1	-	6
		1957.	5	-	2	-	7
2.	Darwaha.	1956.	1	-	1	-	2
		1957.	1	-	1	-	2
3.	Pusad.	1956.	3	-	1	-	4
		1957.	3	-	1	-	4
4.	Umarkhed.	1956.	1	-	-	-	1
		1957.	1	-	-	-	1
5.	Wani.	1956.	2	-	1	-	3
		1957.	2	-	1	-	3
6.	<u>Total.</u>	1956.	12	-	4	-	16
		1957.	12	-	5	-	17

(SOURCE :- THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY).

STATEMENT NO. 23.

Tagai Loans advanced under Different Schemes during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 in Yeotmal District-
-According to the Revenue Year Ending 31st July.

(Figures in Rs.)

Sr.No.	I T E M.	Ordinary Scheme.			Grow More Food Scheme.			Cotton Extension Scheme.
		Land Improvement Loan Act.	Agriculturist Loan Act.	Total.	Land Improvement Loan Act.	Agriculturist Loan Act.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>1957-58.</u>								
1.	Loans advanced.	318940	726130	1045070	620129	327109	947238	76720
2.	Loans recovered.	910261	862938	1773199	617486	384048	1001534	119371
3.	Loans outstanding.	856 7 52	1312248	2169000	563065	436548	999613	48651
<u>1958-59.</u>								
1.	Loans advanced.	314065	902640	1216705	689971	206217	896188	106901
2.	Loans recovered.	307503	804486	1111981	188710	166728	355438	79948
3.	Loans outstanding.	713585	1560934	2274519	1708936	271357	1980293	80873

(SOURCE :- OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR, YEOTMAL).

STATEMENT NO. 24.

Statement Showing Operation of Central Banks, and Banking Unions in Yeotmal District for the years 57-58 & 58-59.

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka.	Year.	No.of Societies.	No.of Members.	Working Capital in Rs.	Loans advanced in Rs.	Loans repaid in Rs.	Loans out-standing in Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Yeotmal.	57-58.	1	2274	4148079	2908733	2334696	2135439
2.	Wani.	58-59.	1	2294	6168280	5825843	3573301	4387981
3.	Kelapur.							
4.	Darwaha.	57-58.	1	863	2230071	2202675	1554144	1781895
		58-59.	1	868	3595795	2597579	1795221	2584253
5.	Pusad.	57-58.	1	1516	1705541	1712862	91 6 614	1442120
		58-59.	1	1505	2134789	1936987	1791755	1587351
6.	<u>District Total.</u>	57-58.	3	4653	8083691	6824270	4905454	5359454
		58-59.	3	4667	11898864	10360409	7160278	8559585

(SOURCE :- ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, YEOTMAL).

STATEMENT NO. 25.

Operation of Primary Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. for the year 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	Working Capital in Rs.	Loans advanced in Rs.	Loans Repaid in Rs.	Loans outstanding in Rs.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
1.	Yeotmal.	1957-58.	1	645	3,57,846	1,27,275	40,444	3,24,305
2.	Kelapur.							
3.	Wani.	1958-59.	1	731	3,72,966	46,720	31,045	3,39,980

Note :- There is only one Primary Land Mortgage Bank in the district i.e. the Yeotmal Coop. Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. The area of operation of this Bank extends to 5 talukas of the district as a whole.

! SOURCE :- ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, YEOTMAL.

STATEMENT NO. 26.

Statement showing Operation of Central Non-Credit Societies in the Yeotmal District for the year 1958

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka.	Year.	No.of Societies.	No.of Members.	Working Capital in Rs.	Loans advanced in Rs.	Loans repaid in Rs.	Loans outstanding in Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Yeotmal.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	1	64	8,985	-	-	-
2.	Darwaha.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Pusad.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Kelapur.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Wani.	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	<u>District Total.</u>	57-58.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		58-59.	1	64	3,985	-	-	-

Note :- There is only one Society namely the District Industrial Association Ltd.; Yeotmal shown as Central Non-Credit Society in the year 1957-58. This association has been registered on 19-6-1958 and had no business during 57-58. The figures of membership and working capital of the association for the year 1958-59 are shown in the above statement. The membership of 64 consists of 10 societies and 54 individuals.

STATEMENT NO. 27.

Statement Showing Operation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in Yeotmal District for the year 57-58 & 58-59.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka.	Year.	No. of societies.	No. of members.	Working capital in Rs.	Loans advanced in Rs.	Loans repaid in Rs.	Loans outstanding in Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Yeotmal.							
2.	Kelapur.	57-58.	282	14,370	26,48,837	24,56,280	16,76,448	22,92,227
3.	Wani.							
4.	Yeotmal.	58-59.	100	3,896	15,58,450	16,53,069	8,29,337	14,70,352
5.	Kelapur.	58-59.	57	8,417	21,66,591	21,54,368	12,75,940	18,18,215
6.	Wani.	58-59.	107	6,347	13,86,721	15,50,687	9,31,452	12,73,543
7.	Pusad.	57-58.	122	12,553	18,04,546	13,18,738	56,7,296	14,65,380
		58-59.	128	14,942	23,38,973	16,33,333	13,33,020	17,65,493
8.	Darwaha.	57-58.	118	8,067	24,59,184	15,60,712	10,49,501	19,38,577
		58-59.	133	10,786	36,14,549	23,28,900	13,93,272	29,29,758
9.	<u>District Total.</u>	57-58.	522	35,810	69,22,667	54,53,727	32,98,245	56,98,184
		58-59.	353	44,368	1,20,37,085	93,32,067	57,34,021	92,37,359

[SOURCE :- ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, YEOTMAL]

STATEMENT NO. 28.

Statement showing Operation of Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in the Yeotmal District for the year 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Name of the Taluka.	Year.	No.of societies.	No.of members.	Working-capital in Rs.	Loans advanced in Rs.	Loans repaid in Rs.	Loans outstanding in Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Yeotmal.	57-58.	7	766	3,01,750	2,18,433	1,54,835	2,87,242
		58-59.	8	881	3,09,762	1,78,534	1,72,148	2,93,628
2.	Darwaha.	57-58.	8	264	42,883	25,736	21,970	30,341
		58-59.	8	1,386	49,127	24,791	19,240	35,892
3.	Pusad.	57-58.	7	141	17,623	18,275	16,077	12,081
		58-59.	11	348	51,554	50,123	24,284	37,920
4.	Kelapur.	57-58.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
		58-59.	1	16	316	-	-	-
5.	Wani.	57-58.	3	105	6,425	4,192	6,626	5,131
		58-59.	2	102	8,537	9,423	7,314	7,240
6.	<u>District Total.</u>	57-58.	25	1,176	3,68,681	2,66,636	1,99,508	3,34,795
		58-59.	30	2,733	4,19,296	2,62,871	2,22,986	3,74,680

(SOURCE :- ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 29.

Statement showing Operation of Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in the Yeotmal District for the year 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka.	Year.	No. of societies.	No. of members.	Working capital in Rs.	Loans advanced in Rs.	Loans repaid in Rs.	Loans outstanding in Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Yeotmal.	57-58.	7	1,451	1,23,600	2,13,900	2,13,895	5
		58-59.	9	2,526	1,71,539	-	-	8,397
2.	Darwaha.	57-58.	14	816	1,93,019	75,198	26,798	48,400
		58-59.	16	860	1,55,510	-	48,400	-
3.	Pusad.	57-58.	5	1,079	3,20,206	2,49,677	1,15,446	1,34,231
		58-59.	18	1,187	3,73,937	35,680	1,49,006	20,905
4.	Kelapur.	57-58.	10	1,412	46,841	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
		58-59.	25	1,563	44,951	Nil.	Nil.	1,340
5.	Wani.	57-58.	4	1,121	1,47,072	1,68,465	1,67,345	1,120
		58-59.	30	1,811	1,76,181	32,025	23,212	9,933
6.	<u>District Total.</u>	57-58.	40	5,879	8,30,738	7,07,240	5,23,484	1,83,756
		58-59.	98	7,947	9,22,118	67,705	2,20,618	40,575

(SOURCE :- ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 30.

Statement showing Operation of Primary-Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in the Yeotmal District for the year 1958-59.

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka.	Year.	No. of societies.	No. of members.	Working capital in Rs.	Loans advanced in Rs.	Loans repaid in Rs.	Loans outstanding in Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Yeotmal.	57-58.	9	397	15,16,715	43,058	2,374	4,56,042
		58-59.	14	1,030	20,16,685	1,27,700	7,904	5,75,869
2.	Darwaha.	57-58.	15	449	3,31,113	91,433	747	2,65,210
		58-59.	20	640	6,46,489	98,558	7,156	5,36,672
3.	Pusad.	57-58.	8	372	1,10,714	13,015	816	70,353
		58-59.	9	605	1,63,195	41,000	1,273	1,10,210
4.	Kolapur.	57-58.	8	261	1,57,829	12,700	1,191	1,23,209
		58-59.	15	420	2,19,786	14,075	291	1,36,993
5.	Wani.	57-58.	8	566	29,519	55,997	1,575	1,44,585
		58-59.	14	763	2,44,086	67,456	1,282	2,10,795
6.	<u>District Total.</u>	57-58.	48	2,045	21,45,890	2,16,203	6,703	10,59,399
		58-59.	72	3,458	32,90,241	3,48,789	17,906	13,70,539

(SOURCE :- ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 31.

Classification of Forest Area in Charge of Forest Department of Yeotmal District During the Years 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Range.	Year.	Classification of forest area in acres.				Tripartik classification in Sq. miles.		
			Reserved.	Protected.	Unclassed.	Leased.	Forest Proper.	Pasture reserve.	Fuel and Fodder reserve.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Yeotmal.	57-58.	109996	18738	--	--	55.74	28.36	10.39
		58-59.	109996	18738	--	--	69.94	19.00	5.80
2.	Darwaha.	57-58.	107748	286	--	--	46.06	13.60	3.20
		58-59.	107746	286	--	--	47.37	14.44	3.10
3.	Pusad.	57-58.	81861	2163	--	--	78.60	18.20	1.02
		58-59.	81861	2163	--	--	68.50	24.90	4.30
4.	Kelapur.	57-58.	89398	5665	--	--	83.92	28.22	1.31
		58-59.	89398	5655	--	--	83.62	25.40	6.00
5.	Wani.	57-58.	91365	8360	--	--	51.40	18.03	0.50
		58-59.	91508	8360	--	--	33.29	34.78	2.26
6.	Ghatanji.	57-58.	61723	9279	--	--	50.71	25.71	0.11
		58-59.	61723	9279	--	--	34.50	38.50	3.46
7.	Umarched.	57-58.	69548	1194	--	--	66.66	11.60	Nil.
		58-59.	69548	1194	--	--	63.10	13.20	0.50
8.	Kinwat.	57-58.	118476	1015	--	--	175.20	9.00	Nil.
		58-59.	118476	1015	--	--	141.90	29.31	13.08
9.	<u>District Total.</u>	57-58.	730115	46700	--	--	608.29	152.72	16.53
		58-59.	730256	46700	--	--	542.22	199.53	38.50

(SOURCE :- THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 32.

Major and Minor Forest Produce in Yeotmal District for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Year.	Major Produce.				Economic (Minor) Produce.			
		Timber.		Fuel.		Sandal wood value in Rs.	Bamboo value in Rs.	Grass & Grazing value in Rs.	Other produce value in Rs.
		Cubic Feet.	Value in Rs.	Cubic Feet.	Value in Rs.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	1957-58.	6,51,000	15,47,498	29,17,000	2,28,303	-	13,658	4,15,507	1,88,629
2.	1958-59.	7,42,000	16,33,693	59,25,000	3,05,196	-	12,097	4,27,710	2,10,099

(SOURCE :- THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 33.

CINEMA STATISTICS.

Number of Cinema Houses and Entertainment Tax collected in Yeotmal District during 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Year.	No. of permanent Cinemas.	No. of temporary Cinemas.	Entertainment duty recovered from Dramas. in Rs.	Entertainment duty recovered from Cinemas. in Rs.	Total Entertain- ment duty reco- vered. in Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1957-58.	12	25	Nil.	82,057	82,057
1958-59.	10	15	Nil.	1,18,582	1,18,582

(SOURCE :- THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PROHIBITION AND EXCISE, YEOTMAL)

STATEMENT NO. 34.

Statement showing the Retail Prices of Important Commodities in Yeotmal District for the
year 1958-59.

(Prices in Rs. and Nps. per seer).

Sr.No	Month.	Rice.			Wheat.		Jowar.	Gram whole.	Arhar dal (Tur dal).	Mug.	Urd dal.	Groundnut-Oil.
		Chinoor quality.	Luchai quality.	Gur-muttia quality.	Gawarni quality.	Gawarani quality.						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	June, 58.	0.94	0.78	0.67	0.63	0.53	0.33	0.46	0.56	0.53	0.27	1.50
2.	July, 58.	0.91	0.80	0.69	0.65	0.51	0.29	0.42	0.58	0.49	0.50	1.53
3.	August, 58.	0.91	0.79	0.68	0.60	0.53	0.31	0.42	0.57	0.54	0.49	1.55
4.	September, 58.	0.92	0.79	0.70	0.61	0.54	0.32	0.43	0.59	0.49	0.46	1.67
5.	October, 58.	0.93	0.83	0.72	0.65	0.59	0.31	0.46	0.62	0.49	0.47	1.71
6.	November, 58.	0.97	0.78	0.69	0.69	0.62	0.31	0.58	0.78	0.59	0.59	1.39
7.	December, 58.	0.97	0.78	0.66	0.72	0.62	0.28	0.62	0.72	0.56	0.56	1.66
8.	January, 59.	0.99	0.81	0.69	0.69	0.62	0.31	0.62	0.81	0.56	0.56	1.56
9.	February, 59.	0.96	0.81	0.62	0.72	0.62	0.29	0.57	0.81	0.54	0.59	1.47
10.	March, 59.	1.00	0.87	0.65	0.69	0.58	0.29	0.59	0.81	0.53	0.56	1.59
11.	April, 59.	0.91	0.81	0.67	0.60	0.53	0.26	0.56	0.75	0.54	0.59	1.59
12.	May, 59.	0.96	0.81	0.69	0.61	0.55	0.29	0.53	0.81	0.56	0.61	1.93

(SOURCE :- DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER, YEOTMAL)

DTD/-.

STATEMENT NO. 35.

Statement showing the Wholesale Prices of Important Commodities in Yeotmal District for the year 1958-59.

(Prices in Rs. and Nps. per Bengali Maund)

S. No.	Month.	Rice.			Wheat.		Jowar.	Gram (whole)	Arhar dal (Tur dal)	Mug.	Urd dal.	Ground nut-Oil.
		Chinoor quality.	Luchai quality.	Gurmutia quality.	Gawarani quality.	Gawarani quality.						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	June, 58.	34.66	29.29	23.93	21.41	18.35	12.16	14.41	20.33	20.00	15.50	54.80
2.	July, 58.	34.60	28.14	25.40	21.60	19.25	11.15	16.25	22.50	18.50	17.00	57.00
3.	August, 58.	34.00	27.66	25.00	21.83	19.16	12.16	16.32	21.70	20.25	16.66	60.08
4.	September, 58.	34.91	29.88	26.25	22.50	20.50	12.00	16.50	22.50	18.50	16.30	61.71
5.	October, 58.	34.25	29.40	25.60	24.00	23.60	11.70	16.75	22.60	18.75	16.50	64.50
6.	November, 58.	32.75	28.60	24.75	25.75	23.00	11.45	20.00	27.33	22.00	20.50	60.75
7.	December, 58.	30.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	22.00	11.00	18.00	23.00	18.00	20.00	51.50
8.	January, 59.	32.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	22.00	11.50	20.00	26.00	20.00	17.00	55.50
9.	February, 59.	32.00	25.00	20.00	22.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	26.00	19.00	19.00	55.50
10.	March, 59.	35.33	27.00	23.66	22.33	19.66	10.50	20.33	26.66	19.50	20.00	60.81
11.	April, 59.	30.00	25.00	22.50	21.50	18.25	10.12	20.00	27.50	18.00	18.00	62.00
12.	May, 59.	31.50	26.50	24.00	23.00	20.00	11.00	20.50	29.00	19.00	20.00	67.00

(SOURCE :- DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER, YEOTMAL)

DTD/-.

STATEMENT NO. 36.

Farm Harvest Prices of Principal Agricultural Commodities during Harvest Seasons of 1957-58 and 1958-59
in Yeotmal District.

(Prices in Rs. and Nps. per Bengali Maund).

S. No.	Item.	Year.	Jowar.	Wheat.	Bajra.	Paddy.	Gram.	Tur.	Mung.	Ground nut.	Til or seasmum.	Cotton.		
												Buri.	197/3	Umara.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1.	Maximum during the season.	57-58.	11.02	19.13	15.00	12.50	13.37	15.17	16.64	25.94	32.00	-	34.62	32.53
		58-59.	12.03	25.52	16.37	16.00	22.00	23.02	20.28	22.91	31.50	38.67	36.84	33.91
2.	Minimum during the season.	57-58.	9.00	13.00	10.00	7.00	10.00	11.50	12.00	19.07	18.51	-	29.44	28.11
		58-59.	9.77	21.35	11.44	15.00	16.00	19.50	12.00	20.00	21.63	34.63	21.58	29.08
3.	Average for the season.	57-58.	9.83	16.45	12.20	9.62	11.75	13.41	13.36	21.12	25.94	-	32.23	30.05
		58-59.	10.42	23.12	14.57	15.50	19.37	20.96	17.57	21.93	26.47	36.88	34.04	30.70

(SOURCE :- OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR, YEOTMAL)

APPENDIX 'A'

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN :- SCHEMewise EXPENDITURE IN YEOTMAL DISTRICT.

Sr.No.	Name of the scheme and sub-scheme.	Plan provision Rs.in lakhs.	Expenditure			Percentage of 5 to 4.
			Budget provision for 1958-59.	Actual 1958-59.	Budget provision for 1959-60	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>Agricultural Community Development.</u>						
1.	Distribution of Ammonium Sulphate nitrate.		33,750	12,233	1,57,500	35.54 %
2.	Distribution of Urea.	5.17	N.A.	26,756	3,23,750	-
3.	Distribution of Ammonium Sulphate.		1,85,250	2,11,578	5,32,000	Expenditure exceeded.
4.	Distribution of Super Phosphate.	-	78,750	62,088	4,27,500	78.84 %
5.	Strengthening the staff of zonal and district level.	-	N.A.	1,846	1,523	-
6.	Establishment of Taluka seed multiplication farm.	-	N.A.	73,703	57,681	-
7.	Composting of town refuse of municipalities into manure.	Nil.	N.A.	1,090	1,000	-
8.	Distribution of AK-12-24 Groundnut seed.	0.11	24,750	N.A.	22,000	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
9.	Multiplication and distribution of rust resistant wheat seed.	0.36	8,861	10,539	5,400	Expenditure exceeded.
10.	Subsidised distribution of Sannseed for green manuring.	0.08	2,537	3,246	5,625	-do-
11.	Plant protection.	1.65	240	5,296	700	Expenditure exceeded.
12.	Multiplication and distribution of Buri 0394, Buri 147, 197/3, cotton seed.	Only physical target have been fixed.	3,37,500	1,07,688	4,63,580	31.80 %
<u>Animal Husbandry.</u>						
13.	Establishment of outlying veterinary.	N.A.	17,480	N.A.	-	-
14.	Development of poultry demonstration centre.	N.A.	8,317	N.A.	55,875	-
<u>Soil Conservation.</u>						
15.	Soil conservation works in Vidarbha.	N.A.	4,40,000	1,69,000	7,50,000	38.40 %
<u>Forest.</u>						
16.	Revision of working plan.	N.A.	540	540	Completed.	100 %

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
17.	Extending of regular plantation of teak and semal.	N.A.	4,113	3,648	2,145	88.71 %
18.	Construction of buildings for housing of sub-ordinates.	N.A.	20,000	20,634	9,000	Expenditure exceeded.
19.	Raising economic status of forest labour.	N.A.	15,300	12,114	11,880	79.17 %
20.	Afforestation of denuded catchment areas.	N.A.	3,863	4,668	6,632	Expenditure exceeded.
21.	Training of clerks.	N.A.	N.A.	869	850	-
	<u>Cooperation.</u>					
22.	<u>Extension of Agricultural credit.</u>					
a).	Share capital contribution to Large sized multipurpose societies.	1,87,500	67,500	1,87,500	80,000	Expenditure exceeded.
b).	Management subsidy to large sized multipurpose societies.	19,200	8,400	13,200	13,800	Expenditure exceeded.
c).	Management of subsidy to small sized cooperatives.	N.A.	N.A.	287	94,000	-
d).	Central financial agencies to be assisted with share capital contribution.	2,45,000	1,00,000	Nil.	5,50,000	-
e).	Short term loans to be advanced.					The figures in Rs. under these schemes are physical achievements and cannot be stated as expenditure.
f).	Medium term loans to be advanced.					
g).	Long term loans to be advanced.					

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
23.	<u>Development of Cooperative Marketing.</u>					
a).	Management subsidy to new and existing marketing societies.	N.A.	N.A.	2,000	N.A.	-
b).	Share capital contribution to marketing societies.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,000	-
24.	Grant of loans and subsidy for construction of small sized godowns.	1,80,000	40,000	75,000	75,000	Expenditure exceeded.
25.	<u>Development of cooperative processing other than sugar factories.</u>					
a).	Share capital contribution to processing societies.	2,20,000	N.A.	60,000	1,90,000	-
b).	Management subsidy to processing societies.	9,000	N.A.	2,574	6,000	-
26.	<u>Organisation of Grain Depots.</u>					
a).	Grain depots to be assisted with loans.	N.A.	25,000	20,000	1,00,000	80%
27.	<u>Development of Agricultural marketing.</u>					
a).	Loans to market committees for development of market yards.	96,000	15,000	Nil.	30,000	-
b).	Recurring subsidy.	19,600	750	-	-	-
c).	Non-recurring subsidy.	35,000	-	-	6,900	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
28.	Re-organisation of administrative set-up expenditure on the staff of Assistant Registrar, Cooperative societies, Yeotmal.	N.A.	31,599	29,765	49,000 (Requirements).	93.87 %
29.	<u>Statistical and Evaluation Section.</u>					
a).	Pay and Allowances of Statistical Assistant.	N.A.	1,010	694	21,400 (Requirements).	68.71 %
30.	Development of agricultural marketing staff.	N.A.	1,307	1,247	N.A.	95.40 %
31.	<u>Cooperative housing scheme Low Income Group.</u>	N.A.	Schemes are financed by Vidarbha Housing Board, Physical achievements are stated.			
a).	No. of tenements to be constructed.	-				
b).	No. of housing societies to be assisted with loans.	-				
32.	<u>Organisation of cooperative farming societies.</u>					
a).	Share capital contribution to farming societies.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	40,000	-
b).	Additional grants for organisation of farming societies.	N.A.	10,000	10,000	-	100 %
c).	Subsidy to farming societies.	N.A.	N.A.	-	37,000	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
33.	<u>Survodaya Development.</u>					
a).	Grant to Survodaya centre.	N.A.	15,167	13,000	40,920	85.71 %
b).	Advances to survodaya centre..	N.A.	530	530	-	100 .%
34.	Cooperative traing and education and propoganda.				19,968	-
	Rural development (schemes relating to Gram-panchayats).					
35.	Establishment of Gram-and Nyaya-Panchayats..	N.A.	50,000	6,750	55,500	13.50 %
36.	Providing village assistants and other staff to village panchayats.	N.A.	1,16,170	85,379	35,228	73.49 %
37.	Training of panchas and village assistants.					
						Only physical achievement is given.
38.	Training of Nyaya Panchas.	N.A.	450	150	N.A.	33.33 %
39.	<u>Cottage Industries.</u>					
a).	Production-centre oil industries.	N.A.	8,943	8,825	N.A.	98.68 %
40.	<u>Transport and Communications.</u>					
a).	Road development in Vidarbha region.	105 Lakhs.	25,05,000	20,66,298	14,55,000	82 %

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	<u>Education.</u>					
41.	Starting of social education classes in Vidarbha.	N.A.	4,960	1,795	18,715	76.18 %
42.	Starting of village libraries in Vidarbha .	N.A.	1,800	1,483	7,500	82.38 %
43.	Revision of pay scale of non-government secondary school teachers.	N.A.	1,00,000	51,775	N.A.	51.78 %
44.	Expansion of secondary education. Maintenance grant to secondary non-Govt. school and hostels.	N.A.	33,000	17,441	18,000	52.86 %
45.	Free education to children of age group- 6-14.	N.A.	80,000	78,484	80,000	98.10 %
46.	Concession to children of political sufferers.	N.A.	300	258	500	86 %
47.	Concession to children of agriculturists having less than 20 acres of land.	N.A.	40,000	37,729	40,000	94.32 %
48.	Stipends in secondary schools.	N.A.	2,400	2,100	2,400	87.50 %
49.	Grants for promotion of shramdan.	N.A.	300	300	300	100 %
50.	Grants to science club.	N.A.	100	100	100	100 %
51.	Opening of Government Multipurpose High School.	N.A.	60,140	2,713	NA.	4.5 %

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
52.	Provision for additional diversified courses in Government Multipurpose High School.	N.A.	13,200	9,258	N.A.	70.14 %
53.	Provision of more training facilities for secondary education.	N.A.	15,110	N.A.	N.A.	-
54.	Expansion and opening of additional section in secondary Girls schools.	N.A.	7,350	8,999	N.A.	Expenditure exceeded.
55.	Opening of Government Higher Secondary Schools.	N.A.	47,934	42,031	N.A.	87.8 %
56.	Maintenance grants to primary and pre-primary schools.	N.A.	7,130	5,086	N.A.	72.73 %
57.	Revision of pay scale of secondary school teachers in Non-Government schools.	N.A.	83,000	5,597	N.A.	6.74 %
58.	Scholarship in secondary schools.	N.A.	6,576	6,576	N.A.	100 %
59.	Promotion of shramdan in Girls schools.	N.A.	300	96	N.A.	31.66 %
60.	Opening of the central schools.	N.A.	5,200	5,580	5,400	Expenditure exceeded.
61.	Raising the basic pay of primary teachers from Rs. 30 to 40/-.	N.A.	1,50,000	1,74,015	1,80,000	Expenditure exceeded.
62.	Opening of new primary schools.	N.A.	32,204	29,823	45,650	92.6 %
63.	Expansion of Library scheme.	N.A.	3,400	3,683	5,500	Expenditure exceeded.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>Public Health.</u>						
64.	Re-organisation of District Health Scheme.	2,44,000	9,375	1,140	30,540	12.16 %
65.	Establishment of Primary Health centres.	N.A.	19,050	3,422	Awaited.	17.86 %
66.	Training of Dais.	83,000	15,086	3,381	Awaited.	22.41 %
67.	Family Planning centre establishment.	N.A.	4,030	1,963	Awaited.	48.70 %
68.	Provincialisation from Dufferin funds and women's hospital Yeotmal.	N.A.	N.A.	33,107	45,904	-
69.	Statewide malaria control scheme.	N.A.	1,07,118	1,15,300	1,29,350	Expenditure exceeded.
70.	National water supply and sanitation programme in 71 villages.	N.A.	2,00,000	1,72,286	3,00,000	86.14 %
<u>Social Welfare.</u>						
71.	Audio Visual.	N.A.	N.A.	269	N.A.	-
72.	Summer Camps.	N.A.	N.A.	5,500	9,800	-
73.	Physieal welfare.	N.A.	N.A.	4,871	N.A.	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
74.	Removal of un-touchability.	N.A.	N.A.	3,025	8,900	-
75.	Intensification of the campaign.	N.A.	N.A.	3,000	2,000	-
	<u>Labour Welfare.</u>					
76.	Setting up of District Employment Exchange at Veotmal.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	<u>Miscellaneous Schemes.</u>					
77.	District Publicity Organisation.	N.A.	N.A.	11,441	N.A.	-
78.	District Statistical Organisation.	N.A.	11,430	7,153	10,550	62.59 %