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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
DISTRICT

1958-59



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
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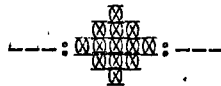
SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND
District Statistical Abstract

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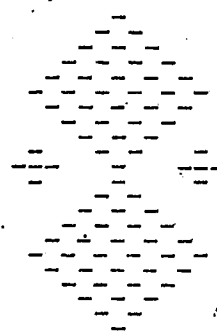
BHIR DISTRICT.

for

1958-59.



Office of the
DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER,
Bureau of Economics and Statistics,
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,
Aurangabad.



PART - I.

SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW OF

DIST:----BHIR.

1958-59.

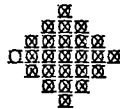
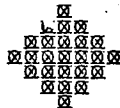
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PART - II ---- DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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I.

DISTRICT - BHIR AT - A - GLANCE.(Summary Statistics).

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AREA & POPULATION.

1.	Average Rainfall:	705.7 m.m. !
2.	Maximum Temperature.	N. A.
3.	Minimum Temperature.	N. A. /
4.	Area (Sq. miles.).	4278.7
5.	Forest Area, (Sq. miles.)	86.53
6.	Population:-	
	i. Males:-	422069
	ii. Females:-	739540-403977
	iii. Rural:-	403977 739540
	iv. Urban:-	86506.
7.	Density of Population per (Sq.miles.)	193
8.	Present Population(Estimated 1958)	887000
9.	Number of Villages:-	1029
10.	Number of Towns:-	8
11.	Average Population per Village. ..	719
12.	Number of Houses:-	
	i. R u r a l:-	121001
	ii. U r b a n:-	10835
13.	Number of Households:- (1951 Census).	
	i. R u r a l:-	145710
	ii. U r b a n:-	16255
	<u>AGRICULTURE.</u>	
14.	Net area sown:-	1914610 acres.
15.	Total cropped area:-	2096077 acreea.
	<u>E D U C A T I O N.</u>	
16.	Number of Schools:-	
	i. Primary:-	804
	ii. Secondary:-	18
	iii. Others:-	5
	i. No. of Boys:-	40789
	ii. No. of Girls:-	10527
	iii. No. of teachers:-	1972

(Statement continued:-)

(B)

<u>MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH.</u>		
17.	No. of Hospitals & Dispensaries:- ..	21
	i. Number of Beds:-	292
	ii. Number of Nurses:-	9
18.	Average daily number of people served by each Hospital of dispensary. ..	31
19.	i. Birth rate:- '	19.5
	ii. Death rate:-	8.8
<u>INDUSTRIES.</u>		
20.	Number of Factories:-	23
<u>LIVE STOCK.</u>		
21.	Cattle Population (1956 Census):- ..	569892
	i. Cattle:-	569892
	ii. Buffalos:-	80351
	Agriculture implements:-	
22.	Plougs (1956 Census)	21158
<u>CO-OPERATION.</u>		
23.	Number of Banks:-	
	i. No. of Co-operative Societies:- .. .	1094
<u>C.D. PROGRAMME.</u>		
24.	Number of Community Blocks:-	
	i. I - Stage:-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	ii. II- Stage:-	1
	iii. XXX Other (PES)	$\frac{1}{2}$
<u>TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.</u>		
25.	Number of Post Offices:-	184
26.	Milage covered by Buses:-	316miles
	i. Government:-	316 miles.
	ii. Private:-	N.A.
27.	Milage covered by Railways:-	8 miles.
28.	Milage covered by Roads:-... .. .	316 miles.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW, AND DIST. STATISTICAL
ABSTRACT OF BHIR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1958-59:

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I. GENERAL.

1. Historical Background.

In the days of Pandvas, Bhir was known as " Durgavati ". Later during the reign of Queen Champavati, Sister of King Vikramaditya of Ujjain, it was named as " Bilninagari " and Champavatinagari. The history of Bhir is shrouded in mystery. It was ruled by the dynasties of Andharas the chalukyias, the Rashtrakutas and the Yadavas, which was later passed on to the rulers of Delhi.

At Rakshasbhuvan situated on the banks of river Godavari, 70 miles north-west of Bhir, two important battles were fought in 1763 A.D., one between Nawab Nizam Ali Khan and the Marathas and the other between Peshwa Madhavrao I, and his uncle Raghunath rao who was also known as Ragho Bharari.

2. Religious Places.

In Bhir town there are two old temples namely "Kankaleshwar " a chalukyan starshaped temple situated in the middle of a square water cistern approached by a causeway and facing west and " Khandeshwari " a Hemadpanthi temple of unusual type with a pair of lofty octagonal dipdans at either end resembling a modern christian cathedral. The legend about the former is that one pious bramhin named Bhadrasharma was graced by God Shiva with a thousand Vessels full of gold at this place where the temple was constructed and due to which it was named Kanak-Alaya-Ishwar. It is stated that the temple of Khandeshwari was built by the then ' Rajaguru Bhaskaracharya who was a famous mathematician. Besides there are three Muslim Dargahs of H. Shahinshah Wali, H. Pir Balashah Wali and H. Mansoorshah Wali, in Bhir town. The Dargah of H. Pir Balashah Wali ~~and H. Mansoorshah Wali~~ is an admixture of Hindu & Muslim architecture and is held in great veneration and respect by the Hindu and Muslim population of the town. It is also of interest to note that Bhir has been mentioned in Champavati-Mahatmya as ^aprison house of Ravana wherein all the ' Devas ' were imprisoned by him.

About 18 miles away from Bhir town, is the village of Limba

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which has the celebrated temple of Ganesh which is one of the 21 famous Ganesh temples mentioned in "Ganesh-Purana:"

Purli Vajinath, 79 miles south east of Bhir is a seat of 'Swayambhu Jyotirlinga'. The main temple was built by Devi Ahilyabai Holkar of Indore. A great fair is held here during the Mahashivaratri 'day.

Ambejogai also known as Mominabad is the twin city situated on the banks of the river Jaivanti flowing in between. There is a famous temple of Goddess Jogai on the banks of the river Jaivanti. Besides, in the bastions of town Mominabad there is another old temple of 1240 A.D. which has been carved in one rock. Two famous Marathi poets namely Mukundraj who was the first Marathi saint poet and Dasopant a contemporary of Shri Eknath, flourished here. The Samadhi of Mukundraj is located in a lovely glen.

3. Location.

Bhir one of the five districts of Marathwada is situated in the centre of Marathwada region of the Maharashtra State. Aurangabad and Parbhani districts are to the north of Bhir district the river Godavari marking the border. To the south there is Osmanabad district and the river Manjra runs along the border. A part of the Parbhani district lies to the east while the Ahmednagar district is to the west. The area of Bhir district is 4278.7 Sq. miles.

4. Physical Features.

The Balaghat mountains are spread over in the Central part of the district. To the north of these mountains is located river Sindphana, which emanating from these mountains in Patoda Taluka, runs through the northern part of the district to its east and joins the river Godavari near Manjarath, a pilgrimage centre. The river Manjra is to the south of these mountains, which emanates from Patoda Taluka and then flowing along the southern border of the district enters Bidar district in Mysore State.

The district has thus been split up into three natural Zones viz; (i) Central mountains tract (ii) Sindphana river valley tract towards north and (iii) the southern part comprising of the Manjra river valley tract. As the Balaghat mountains are spread over the central part of the district from east to west, the southern part of the district gets considerable rains, with the result that all kinds of crops are grown here successfully. The northern part of the district receives scanty rains and thus often suffer from Scarcity conditions.

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5. Soil.

The soil prevailing in some parts of Manjlegaon, Mominabad and Kaij talukas is 'black cotton' soil and is fertile, being rich in plant nutrients such as lime, magnesia, iron and alkalies on which cotton and some of the dry crops flourish well. The soil in Bhir, Georai and some parts of Kaij talukas is inferior while the soil in the Godavari valley tract, especially along the river banks is very deep and fertile.

6. Climate and Rainfall.

The climate of Bhir district is pleasant and agreeable during the greater part of the year. The climatic year may be divided into three short Seasons; a moderately warm wet season from June to September; a cool dry season from October to February and a hot dry season from March to May.

Weather and rainfall conditions play an important role in Bhir district which is predominantly an agricultural district, in view of the limited irrigation facilities. The table below gives the average rainfall in the district for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Season.	1957-58.		1958-59.	
	Rainfall in Millimeters.	Rainy days.	Rainfall in Millimeters.	Rainy days.
1	2	3	4	5
1. South west Monsoon. (June -- Sept.)	488.6	29	598.5	42
2. North west Monsoon. (Oct.-- Nov.)	168.7	5	82.2	7
3. Intermediate period. (Dec.--- May.)	42.9	9	25.0	2
Annual Average:-	700.2	43	705.7	51

The bulk of the annual rainfall is received during the southwest monsoon from June to September the average rainfall for this period during the year under reference being 598.5 millimeters & that for the rest of the year being 107.2 millimeters as compared to the respective figures of 488.6 millimeters and 211.6 millimeters, ~~draining~~ during the year 1957-58. Besides, the duration of southwest monsoon was more during the year 1958-59.

The figures for the last ten years indicate wide variation in the average annual rainfall it being 847.4 millimeters in 1949-50, 599.2 mm. in 1950-51, 678.4 mm. in 1951-52, 463.8 mm. in 1952-53, 724.1 mm. in 1953-54; 892.1 mm. in 1954-55; 747.3 mm.

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in 1955-56 and 1956-57 700.2 millimeters in 1957-58 and 705.7 millimeters in 1958-59. The ten years average of the annual average rainfall works out to 749 millimeters; in the district.



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II. AREA AND POPULATION.

1. Population.

The total population/Bhir district as per 1951 Census is 826,046 persons as against 728,201 in 1941, the mean decennial growth rate of population in the period 1941-51 being 13.4 per cent as compared to 12.5 percent for the entire Indian Union.

Variation in Population.

Y e a r.	Persons.	Varidation.	1901-51.
1	2	3	4
1901	506,349	-	-
1911	637,861	+ 131,512	-
1921	477,623	- 160,238	-
1931	648,986	+ 171,363	-
1941	728,201	+ 79,215	-
1951	826,046	+ 97,845	+ 319,697

The above data indicate that the population of the Dist., during the 50 years that is, from 1901 to 1951 has increased by 63.1 percent. This marked growth is mainly due to an increase of 35.8 percent recorded during the decade 1921-31. The relatively slow rate of increase in population since 1931 may be the result of various factors such as less significant progress industrially and frequent unfavourable agricultural seasons because of scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall.

2. Density.

The density of population in the district is 193 persons per square mile as compared to 270 in the Maharashtra State, & 281 in the Indian Union. Bhir is the least densely populated district of the Marathwada region, next to the Aurangabad Dist; with a density of 187 persons per square mile. The figures of density for other districts in Marathwada are Parbhani 209, Osmanabad 218 and Nanded 218.

Only two talukas of Bhir and Mominabad with the densities 224 and 259 respectively are densely populated, in the district. The former contains Bhir town while the latter contains, Mominabad and Purli towns which are important Urban units in the district from the educational and commercial point of view. Thus but for these three towns Bhir district is relatively almost uniformly thinly populated.

Various factors have contributed to the relatively low density in the district. As stated earlier, the rainfall is very low and unevenly distributed which often leads to scarcity conditions. The central portions of the district are traversed by hill ranges which are mostly denuded of forests. In large patches in these as well as in the northern portion of the district, erosion has reduced the fertility. The district is poor in irrigation and communications facilities.

3. Rural and Urban Population.

About 89.6 percent of the total population of 826,046 in Bhir district, lives in villages while only 10.4 percent constitutes Urban population, as against the corresponding percentages of 71.1 and 28.9 respectively in Maharashtra stand and 82.6 and 17.4 in Indian Union. Thus the district indicates its predominantly rural character which is mainly due to the persistent tendency towards increased dependence on agriculture and the decay of indigenous industries.

The rural population of the district is dispersed over 1029 inhabited villages of which 485 or 47.1 percent are very small villages having population below 500 persons; 344 or 33.5 percent are small villages having population between 500 and 1000; 154 or 15.0 percent are villages having population between 1000 and 2000 and only 46 or 4.4, percent are large villages having population between 2000 and more. The average population per village works out to 719.

The rural and urban population of the district with the percentage variations for the decades 1931-51 is given below:-

Year.	Total Population.	Rural Population.	Percentage Variation.	Urban Population.	Percentage Variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931	648,986	590,137	-	58,849	
1941	728,201	656,538	+ 11.3	71,663	+ 21.8
1951	826,046	739,540	+ 12.6	86,506	+ 20.7

It is noteworthy that the rate of growth of urban population during the decade 1941-51 has fallen which is primarily due to little progress of industrialisation on account of lack of initiative and enterprise on the part of the people and their persistent tendency towards increased dependence on agriculture. Besides lack of other avenues of employment compelled the workers from the occupational castes to abandon their traditional occupation, who have now taken to cultivation. The former Nizam's

State Government of Hyderabad had also not laid down a clear policy of developing the resources of Marathwada region, which was practically ~~was~~ neglected in this respect till the popular Government took over after the police action in 1948.

4. Sex Ratio.

The sex ratio is the number of females for every 1000 males. This ratio for Bhir district as recorded at each of the censuses since the beginning of the century is given in the following table.

Year.	M a l e s.	Females.	Sex Ratio.
1	2	3	4
1901	255,135	251,214	984
1911	322,137	315,724	980
1921	243,362	234,261	963
1931	332,966	316,020	949
1941	375,187	353,014	941
1951	422,069	403,977	957

The sex ratio for the district stood at 984 at the beginning of the century. In the succeeding decades it has consistently declined, the decline being more marked in the decade 1931-41. However, it has improved in the decade 1941-51. The deficiency of females is recorded more in the urban area than in rural areas of the district. The sex ratio in the year 1951 was 940 in urban areas against 959 in the rural areas.

5. Livelihood Pattern of Population.

The table given below gives the population as per 1951 Census in the district classified according to eight major livelihood classes.

Sr. No.	Livelihood Classes.	Population.	Percentage to Total.
1	2	3	4
	<u>A. Agricultural Classes.</u>	<u>665,079</u>	<u>80.5</u>
	Cultivators of land wholly 1. or mainly owned and their dependants.	450,681	54.5

(Contd; on page -8-)

1	2	3	4
2.	Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	32,258	3.9
3.	Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	162,198	19.6
4.	Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	19,942	2.5
	B. Non-agricultural Classes	160,967	19.5
	Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from -----		
5.	Production other than cultivation.	53,729	6.5
6.	Commerce	27,012	3.4
7.	Transport	3,855	0.4
8.	Other services and Misc; sources.	76,371	9.2
	T o t a l	826,046	100.0

Thus out of total population of 826,046 recorded for the District, as many as 665,079 or 80.5 percent are principally dependant on agricultural occupations and only 160,967 or 19.5 percent are dependant on Non-agricultural occupations. This indicates clearly the dependance of the people purely on agriculture in Bhir district; but this degree of dependance on Agriculture is nothing peculiar to this district when compared to the adjacent districts.

Sr. District	Total Population.	A G R I C U L T U R A L Non-agril;			
		Population.	% to the Total Population.	Popula tion.	% to the total Popul;
1. Bhir.	826,046	665,079	80.5	160,967	19.5
2. Aurangabad.	1,179,404	894,058	75.8	285,346	24.2
3. Ahmednagar.	1,410,873	1,027,444	72.8	383,429	27.2
4. Osmanabad.	1,210,041	981,759	81.1	228,282	18.9
5. Parbhani.	1,010,864	779,969	77.2	230,895	22.8

In fact, Indian economy is purely an agricultural economy and the country as a whole and many of its States are heavily dependant on Agriculture. 69.7 percent of the total population in the Indian Union is dependant on agriculture while the percentage for Maharashtra State is 64 .

Agriculture is the very backbone of the economic life of the country. Land which supports nearly three-fourths of the population is the foundation of India's national wealth and those who exploit it decide the economic condition of the people as a whole. Many economic forces such as the steady increase in population, the delay of indigenous industries, lack of other avenues of employment and the rise in land values have been responsible for this increasing pressure on land. Therefore, the agricultural prosperity in the district is dependent on the

(Contd: on Page 9)

solution of problem relating to the distribution of agricultural land, the size of agricultural holdings, the determination of reasonable rents etc; in this direction important measures of land reforms have been introduced in the district.

7. Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The population of the Scheduled Castes in the district is 131,481 which constitutes 15.9 percent of the total population while Scheduled tribes constitutes only 0.2 percent with a total strength of 1,482 in the district. 93 percent of the schedule castes and 98 percent of the scheduled Tribes ~~are~~ inhabited in rural areas, and are almost evenly scattered over all the talukas in the district. The sex ratio work out to 948 for schedule castes and only 490 for Scheduled tribes.

8. L i t e r a c y .

The literacy percentage has been increasing in the district decade by decade. As per 1931 Census the literacy percentage in the district was recorded to be 2.4, which increased to 7.3 in 1941 and 8.6 in 1951. The increase was significant during the decade 1931-41. The table given below would make the position of the district clear with respect to literacy as per 1951 Census of Population.

	L i t e r a t e s (Absolute Figures)			Population of Literate per 100 persons among.		
	Total.	Male.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total:-	71,058	62,175	8,883	8.6	14.7	2.2
Rural:-	48,591	44,233	4,358	6.5	11.7	1.2
Urban:-	22,467	17,942	4,525	25.9	40.2	10.7

The rural areas of the district accounts for 89.6 percent of its population and the urban for only 10.4 percent and the percentage of literacy in rural area has been registered as only 6.5 while the same in urban area is 25.9. This speaks for the widespread illiteracy in the rural areas of the district. Urban literacy is more impressive because of migration of students from rural areas to Urban areas where better educational facilities prevail. The literacy percentage is low in case of females---because they being orthodox are shy of education.

9. Sub-Division of the Dist. & Administrative set up.

For administrative conveniences the area included in the district has been divided into two sub-divisions which are further sub-divided into talukas and Mahals, as under:-

Sub-Division.	Taluka Mahal	Total Geographical area		Population.
		Acres.	Sq. miles.	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bhir:-	Bhir.	3,74,654	582.40	1,30,380
	Patoda.	3,23,112	510.08	83,536
	Ashti.	3,63,386	581.12	86,222
	Georai.	3,83,327	618.24	1,13,794
2. Mominabad.	Mominabad.	4,56,793	638.72	1,65,174
	Manjlegaon.	3,97,572	594.56	1,17,020
	Kaij.	4,61,078	691.84	1,29,920
Total for the District.		27,59,922	4,278.70	8,26,046

The district comprises of 8 towns and 1029 inhabited villages as per 1951 population census. Out of these only three towns viz., Bhir, Mominabad and Purli, having more than 10,000 population. While the remaining five towns namely, Ashti, Georai, Manjlegaon, Pangaon and Dharur are having population ranging between 5000 to 10,000 of the 1029 inhabited villages in the dist; 485 villages have population below 500 while the number of villages with population between 500 to 1000 and between 1000 to 5000 is 344 and 199 respectively. The table given below indicates the distribution of towns and villages according to population as per 1951 Census.

Population Range.	No. of towns and / or Villages.	Population range.	No. of towns and / or villages.
1	2	3	4
1. Less than 500	485	5. 5000- 10000	6
2. 500 - 1000	344	6. 10000 - 20000	2
3. 1000 - 2000	154	7. 20000 - 50000	1
4. 2000 - 5000	45	8. 50000 -100000	Nil

III. AGRICULTURE.

Bhir is predominantly an agricultural district with as many as 80.5 percent of its population depending upon agriculture. Thus the land is the foundation of the economic life of the district.

1. The Season.

Weather and the rainfall conditions exercise a paramount influence over the total area cultivated as well as the crops sown in view of the limited irrigation facilities available in the district. In case the rains are timely, adequate and well distributed more area is sown to crops like rice, wheat, Groundnut etc.; the per acre value of which is higher as compared to that of other crops. On the other hand if the rains are delayed or are below normal or the seedlings are washed away by excessive rains the area is sown to millets, gram, sesamum etc; which do not require so much assured water supply and whose per acre value is comparatively less. A study of the agricultural economy of the district may, therefore, appropriately begin with the study of the climatic conditions during the year.

As seen earlier, the bulk of the rainfall is received in the district during the southwest monsoon from June to September the average rainfall in the year 1958-59 being 598.5 millimeters and that for the rest of the year being 107.2 millimeters in the district. On account of timely rainfall and favourable weather conditions prevailing in the year under reference, agricultural operations were done in time as a result of which the crop conditions in the district were satisfactory, the average yield being 8 to 14 annas. There was no scarcity of food and fodder. Water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes was satisfactory. The agricultural labourers were getting the work in rural areas. On the whole, the agricultural season for the year 1958-59 was good and satisfactory in the district.

The table given below indicates the rates of agricultural wages prevailing during the year under review in the district.

Agricultural Labourer	<u>Range of rates in Rs. per day.</u>	
	From	To.
<u>Skilled Labourer</u>		
1. Carpenter	2=86	3=00
2. Blacksmith.	2=57	3=00
3. Cobbler.	2=25	2=50
<u>Field Labourer.</u>		
1. Man.	1=00	1=25
2. Woman.	0=62	0=75
3. Child.	0=75	1=00
<u>Ordinary Labourer.</u>		
1. Man	1=00	1=25
2. Woman.	0=62	0=75

2. Famine and Scarcity Data.

The distribution of rainfall and its timeliness are more important than the actual quantity of rain. On account of inadequate irrigation facilities and virtual dependence on opportune and widespread rainfall no particular part of Marathwada region can be said to be immune from periodical visits of famine and Scarcity conditions. The northern region of the district and the large patches of the central portion of the district traversed by hill ranges, especially Ashti taluka are susceptible to crop failure mainly due to scanty and irregular rainfall.

The data of the last 25 years since the year 1934 indicate that excepting two talukas namely, Mominabad and Kaij all the rest of the talukas in the district were affected by ~~various~~ scarcity conditions in different years and in different ~~years~~ proportions. Of these, Bhir, Patoda and Ashti talukas were affected frequently by scarcity conditions, due to inadequate rains. Since 1954-55 no part of the district has been affected by scarcity conditions. But the scarcity conditions never attained alarming proportions as on an average only 15.8 percent of the villages were affected so far in the past.

3. Land Utilisation.

In any programme of economic planning in a predominantly an agricultural district such as Bhir where 80.5 percent of its population is supported by land, the utilisation of land resources must form a major item. The root cause of the low productivity of Indian Agriculture is our failure to apply modern science to it. The land utilisation Statistics indicate that the extent utilised or unsymmetrically exploited primary reasons and thus incidentally, point to improved ways of using agricultural land towards better production. The study of prevailing crop pattern combined with the land utilisation Statistics, enable us to determine whether the agricultural economy of the district is balanced.

The following table indicates the land utilisation pattern prevailing in the district during the years 1957-58 & 1958-59 according to the broad heads of land utilisation:

I T E M .	1957-58		1958-59	
	Area in acres.	% to Total.	Area in acres.	% to Total.
1. Total Geographical area.	27,59,922	100.0	27,59,922	100.0
2. Area not available for cultivation.	1,31,206	4.8	1,31,206	4.8
3. Other uncultivable land excluding fallows.	1,70,646	6.2	1,51,844	5.4
4. Fallow land.	4,83,947	17.5	5,62,262	20.4
5. Net area sown.	19,74,123	71.5	19,14,610	69.4

Area not available for cultivation includes forestes, land put to non-agricultural uses viz; buildings, roads, railways, rivers, canals etc.; and all barren and uncultivable land which can not be brought under cultivation except at a high cost. Area not available for cultivation constitutes only 4.8 percent of the total geographical area of the district.

Other uncultivable lands excluding fallow land comprises of waste land and permanent pastures and other grazing lands etc. The area under this category decreased from 6.2 percent in 1957-58 to 5.4 percent to the total area during the year under reference. This indicates the development progress achieved in the district of the programme of bringing waste lands under cultivation.

Fallow lands, indicate all cropped areas thrown out of cultivation during the year in question or not cultivated temporarily for specified periods in order that they may recoup their fertility. The maximum period for which land left uncultivated is considered fallow, varies according to local customs from two years in Punjab to five years in Maharashtra State. After this period, if the land is still left uncultivated is treated as abandoned and included under the head "other/^{un}cultivable land excluding fallows". The fallow lands in the district increased from 17.5 percent in the year 1957-58 to 20.4 percent of the total geographical area in the year 1958-59. Of decreasing and about 50 percent of the total Fallow land of 5,62,262 acres in the district during the year 1958-59 was in Kaij, Mominabad and Manjalegaon talukas.

The net area sown represents the actual geographical area under crops, orchards and fodders. Areas cropped more than once are counted only once. The net area sown in the district during the year under review was 69.4 percent of the total area, while the gross cropped area of the district has been recorded as 20,76,077 acres of which 1,61,467 acres was the area sown more than once.

4. Crop Pattern.

The main crop of the district are, Jowar, Bajra, Wheat, & Groundnut, Cotton, Mung and Gram. There has been an improvement in the field of Agriculture in the district both in respect of acreage and outturn during the year under report compared to the preceeding years. The table given below shows the acreages under food crops and non-food crops in the district during the last eight years from 1951-52 to 1958-59.

Y e a r s .	FOOD CROPS.		NON-FOOD CROPS.		Total Gross Cropped area	
	Area in acres.	Perce ntage.	Area in acres.	Perce ntage	Area in acres.	Perce ntage.
1951-52	12,80,828	100	5,49,031	100	18,29,859	100
1952-53	13,95,278	108	4,86,271	89	18,81,549	103
1953-54	14,05,020	110	5,51,371	100	19,56,391	107

(Contd: on page 14)

1954-55.	14,43,832	111	5,92,232	108	20,35,464	111
1955-56.	14,53,016	113	5,91,322	108	20,44,338	112
1956-57	15,28,219	119	5,58,222	102	20,86,441	114
1957-58.	15,53,256	121	5,11,400	93	20,64,656	113
1958-59.	15,52,843	121	5,23,234	94	20,76,077	113

The table given above indicates a consistant increase of ~~21~~ 21 percent in the acreage under food crops during the period of eight years since the beginning of Five Years Plan era, while there is a gradual increase in the total gross cropped area by 13 percent during the year under reference, over that in the year 1951-52. Besides, 74.8 percent of the total gross cropped area was under food crops during the year 1958-59, and the area under cereals and pulses (foodgrains) was 73.2 percent of the total gross cropped area. This indicates that Bhir district is mainly food-grains producing area and non-food crops carry relatively little importance.

Area Under Different Crops in the District.

C r o p s.	1957-58.		1958-59.	
	area in acres.	% to Total.	area in acres.	% to Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rice.	20,183	0.98	21,222	1.02
2. Wheat.	1,11,445	5.40	1,06,994	5.16
33. Jawar.	7,56,443	36.64	7,58,355	36.53
4. Bajri.	2,41,380	11.69	2,42,673	11.68
5. Other Cereals.	53,708	2.60	41,086	1.98
<u>Total Cereals.</u>	<u>11,83,159</u>	<u>57.31</u>	<u>11,70,320</u>	<u>56.37</u>
6. Pulses.	3,38,531	16.49	3,49,711	16.84
<u>Total Cereals and Pulses.</u>	<u>15,21,600</u>	<u>73.70</u>	<u>15,20,031</u>	<u>73.21</u>
7. Sugarcane.	3,467	0.17	4,411	0.22
8. Other Food Crops.	28,099	1.36	28,394	1.37
<u>Total Food Crops.</u>	<u>15,53,236</u>	<u>75.23</u>	<u>15,52,843</u>	<u>74.80</u>
9. Ground-nut.	1,65,771	8.03	1,61,615	7.78
10. Other Oilseeds.	1,55,210	7.52	1,66,955	8.04
<u>Total Oilseeds.</u>	<u>3,20,981</u>	<u>15.55</u>	<u>3,28,570</u>	<u>15.82</u>
11. Cotton.	1,72,876	8.37	1,79,951	8.67
12. Other Non-Food Crops.	17,543	0.85	14,713	0.71
<u>Total Non-Food Crops.</u>	<u>5,11,400</u>	<u>24.77</u>	<u>5,23,234</u>	<u>25.20</u>
<hr/>				
Gross Cropped Area:-	20,64,656	100.00	20,76,077	100.00

Comparative figures quoted above for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 reveal that the area under food crops which 75.23 percent of the gross cropped area decreased to 74.8 percent of

the gross cropped area decreased to 74.8 percent of the gross cultivated area in the year 1958-59, the decrease being significant under 'other cereals.' The main food crops of the district are Jawar, Bajri and Wheat among cereals; Gram and Tur among pulses; chillies among condiments and spices. The main non-food crops are Cotton, Groundnut and other oilseeds.

5. Area and Out-turn of Principal Crop.

The table given below gives the acreages and outturn of the important individual crops of the district during the two years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

C r o p .	1957-58.		1958-59.	
	Acreage.	Outturn (Tons)	acreage.	Outturn (Tons)
1	2	3	4	5
<u>CEREALS:-</u>				
1. Jawar.	7,56,443	1,03,817	7,58,355	1,03,272
2. Bajra.	2,41,380	19,975	2,42,143	23,468
3. Wheat.	1,11,445	13,748	1,06,994	14,485
4. Rice.	20,183	3,342	21,212	3,632
<u>PULSES:-</u>				
5. Tur.	23,277	3,587	55,540	5,101
6. Gram.	82,098	10,019	95,166	14,833
7. Mung.	94,787	7,756	80,818	8,870
8. Udid.	22,784	1,548	23,801	2,102
<u>Oil Seeds:-</u>				
9. Groundnut.	1,65,771	12,197	1,61,615	21,058
10. Linseed.	34,926	3,487	43,252	4,979
11. Cotton. (in bales of 392 lbs.)	1,72,876	51,589	1,79,954	62,238

It is evident from the figures stated above that the agricultural outturn has been improved during the year under reference as compared to that in the preceeding year. The improvement is remarkable especially in case of Bajra, Wheat, Tur, Gram and Groundnut.

6. I r r i g a t i o n .

The timely supply of water is more important than its quantity, to crops. The irregularity of rainfall and the long breaks which occurs at, intervals, render cultivation highly precarious and irrigation is a matter of supreme importance for the well being of the people. Wells are the major source of irrigation immediately

changes the nature of cultivation from extensive to intensive pattern. The cultivator gets full employment for his family during the whole year and also secures a source of livelihood which would not fail him for his minimum requirements even during scarcity or famine. That is why much emphasis has been laid on construction of new wells and repairs to old ones.

There were 40,905 wells in the district during the year 1958-59 of which 29,603 were irrigation wells, 9,261 were for the drinking purposes and 2,041 were unserviceable.

Of the total gross cropped area of 20,76,077 acres in the district during the year under review only 1,19,434 acres or 5.75 percent are irrigated as against 4.52 percent during the preceding year, indicating a satisfactory improvement in this respect. 96.7 percent or 1,15,535 acres of the total irrigated area has been covered by the food crops.

Besides, well sinking activities certain other minor irrigation works have also been taken up which would irrigate about 950 acres. These are at Pargaon in Patoda Mahal, Jarud in Bhir taluka and Adgaon in Manjlegaon taluka. To improve the efficiency of well irrigation the cultivators are also assisted in the installation of oil engines and pumping sets so that fuller utilisation of the water resources may be possible.

In order to relieve people from the frequent draught and famine it is essential to develop irrigation facilities by harnessing the rivers and to assure irrigated cultivation, whenever feasible. Surface storage of water will also assist in increasing the water supply in agricultural wells by improving and raising the water table in the surrounding acres. In 1947 there was only one tank in the district known as the Ruti tank which irrigated about 4600 acres. The Bendsura Project was taken up in 1949 at Pali in Bhir taluka and was completed in 1954 during the First Plan, thus irrigating a further area of 9300 acres. During 1954-55 two medium sized irrigation projects, namely, the Kanli and Talwar, were taken up in Ashti taluka, so as to irrigate about, 5000 acres. The actual work on the project started in April 1956 and would be completed by the end of second plan. In addition, five other medium sized projects have been also proposed to be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan period. They are i) Kada Project, ii) War Project envisaging construction of a dam across river War in Mominabad taluka, iii) Mekhri Project having construction of a Dam across Mekhri river, (iv) Ruper project envisaging construction of a dam on the Sindhfana river in Patoda taluka and v) Dombri Project providing for the construction of a Dam across Dombri river in Bhir taluka. These projects on their completion would be providing irrigation

facilities to 14,700 acres.

7. Consolidation of Land Holdings.

The study of land holdings is of considerable significance in more than one way. Its size, with the nature of cultivation and the crops grown is an indication of the inherent soundness of farmers' economy. It is also a pointer to the extent to which the time and resources of the former are fully utilised.

One of the ~~causes~~ responsible for making agriculture an unprofitable industry in India is the sub-division and fragmentation of holdings. The pressure of population on the soil and the operation of the Hindu and Mohamadan laws of inheritance have resulted in splitting up of a large portion a cultivated land into holdings which fail to conform to any reasonable economic standard. The evil consequences of excessive sub-division and fragmentation of land may be listed as under :---

- 1) They impede corrent cultivation and waste of time.
 - 2) They come in the way of permanent improvements of the Land.
 - 3) They handicap the cultivator from living on his farm.
 - 4) They make any orderly organisation of labour or capital difficulties.
 - 5) They frequently result in second crop not being grown.
 - 6) They sometimes throw land out of cultivation altogether.
 - 7) They cause enmity among neighbours, leading to litigation and permanent feuds
- and 8) They produce generally uneconomic situation.

The size of the holdings in this district varies according to the conditions of monsoon, soil, crop pattern, financial conditions of the ryots and the extent of absentee land lordism prevailing in the district. The table given below indicates the variation in the size of the holding according to the 1954-55 Census of land holdings.

Size of the Holding.	No. of ownership holdings.	Total area of the holdings (converted dry acres)
1	2	3
1. Upto 5 acres	22,543	64,698
2. 5, to 15 acres	46,519	4,39,701
3. 15 to 25 acres	24,175	4,66,551
4. 25 to 100 acres	29,170	12,36,325
5. 100 to 500 acres	1,725	2,62,027
6. 500 and over.	35	26,461

The common remedial measures suggested for fragmentation is consolidation of holdings, which consists of substitution by an exchange of ~~land~~ in compact blocks in place of isolated strips of land. Former Hyderabad State Government, on the recommendations of the Land Commission, decided to take up a programme of consolidation of holdings in about 100 villages of the then Hyderabad State. Out of these 100 villages, 25 villages were located in Bhir district. The scheme was taken up as a pilot project and the actual work started in April 1956. The coverage of the scheme is expected to be extended to about 95 villages by the end of second Plan.

8. Agricultural Implements.

The table below gives the position of the district regarding agricultural implements during the livestock censuses of 1951 and 1956.

I t e m s.	Y e a r s.		Percentage increase.
	1951	1956	
1	2	3	4
<u>Plough Cattle.</u>			
1. Total Number.	2,04,269	2,18,982	7.2
Number per 1000			
2. acres of cropped area.	109	107	-
<u>Ploughs.</u>			
1. Total Number.	17,122	21,158	23.6
Number per 1000			
2. acres of cropped area.	9	10	-
<u>Carts.</u>			
1. Total Number.	26,703	31,046	16.3
Number per 1000			
2. acres of cropped area.	14	15	-

The above table reveals that there has been improvement in the progress of agricultural development. The ratio of number of plough cattle per 1000 acres of total cultivated are, however decreased from 109 in 1951 to 107 during the year 1956 because, there was increase by 12 percent in the gross cultivated area as against an increase of only 7.2 percent in the plough cattle during the period of five years from 1951 to 1956. The average cropped area per plough decreased from 107 acres in 1951 to 97 acres in the year 1951. Of the total number of the ploughs as per 1956 Census, 20,088 or 95 percent were iron ploughs.

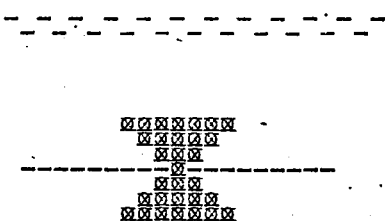
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F o r e s t s .

Bhir district has got very little forests and during the year under report there was only 86.53 square miles of forest area as detailed below which works out to hardly 2 percent of the total geographical area of the district.

Classifications.	Area in Square miles.
1	2
1. Reserved Forests.	59.06
2. Protected Forests.	25.87
3. Unorganised Forests.	1.60
Total Forests:-	86.53

The important major forest produce is fuel while the important minor forest produce is the grass. Lack of adequate vegetal cover is resulting in unchecked erosion and has an adverse effect on the development potential of forests. Therefore, it was proposed to undertake anti-erosion and afforestation work in 1000, acres by the end of Second Plan period out of which the work was completed on 403 acres during the first three years.



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IV. L I V E S T O C K.

1. Livestock.

Livestock play important part in the economic life of the predominantly agricultural country like our India. The livestock are maintained in India for milk and draught power unlike the European continent and the U.S.A. where cattle are kept for milk and meat. They also supply a large part of the manures used by the farmers. Meat, Wool, Horns, Bones, Hides and Skins are the other important livestock products which are utilised in number of ways.

The following table gives the live-stock population in Bhir district recorded as per Livestock Censuses of 1951 and 1956.

Category.	1951.		1956.		Percentage increase.
	Number.	% to Total.	Number.	% to Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cattle.	523389	52.9	569982	53.7	+ 8.9
2. Buffalow	81228	9.0	80351	7.6	- 1.1
Total Bovine.	<u>604617</u>	<u>61.9</u>	<u>650243</u>	<u>61.3</u>	+ <u>7.5</u>
3. Sheep.	88675	9.4	83307	8.0	- 6.1
4. Goat.	168822	20.2	194267	18.1	+ 15.1
5. Horses & Ponies.	11809	1.2	11121	1.1	+ 17.0
6. Other Live-Stock.	8082	0.9	9459	0.9	- 5.8
Total Livestock.	<u>882015</u>	<u>93.6</u>	<u>948397</u>	<u>89.4</u>	+ <u>7.5</u>
7. Poultry.	62218	6.4	112705	10.6	+ 81.1
Total Livestock including Poultry.	944233	100.0	1061102	100.0	+ 12.4

It can be seen from the table given above that there has been increase of 12.4 percent in the year 1956 over 1951 figures of total livestock including poultry and excluding it the increase of ~~7.5~~ percent, thus indicating a significant increase of 81.1 percent in the population of poultry in 1956 over that for the year 1951. A sizable increase has been also noticed in case of population of goat which is to the extent of 15.1 percent over that for the year 1951. The figures also indicate that the total number of breeding bulls (Cattle) declined from 85.8 in 1951 to 410 in the year 1956. The general tendency in case of bulls (Cattle) appears to be to utilise bulls kept for breeding purposes for other works.

2. Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services.

The problem of improvement of livestock is closely related to the programme of agricultural development. The cattle population of the district as per 1956 census 5,69,982 constituting 53.7 percent of the total livestock population including poultry. Majority of the cattle are non-descript and those of pure breed such as Deoni, Komdhari, Khillari etc. are found in small number in the district.

The District Animal Husbandry Officer looks to the work of Animal Husbandry and is assisted by a suitable staff of 18 personnel.

At the beginning of the First Plan there were six mobile veterinary dispensaries, in the district which provided treatment for cattle diseases. During the first Plan period four more mobile dispensaries at Kaij, Mominabad, Ashti and Patoda were added and a stationery veterinary Hospital was opened at Mominabad. A veterinary dispensary was also opened at Pali near Bhir. The development programme included in the Second Five Year Plan envisages of setting up of one stationery dispensary and 16 Branch Veterinary dispensaries in the district. During the year under reference five branch- Veterinary dispensaries were opened in the rural areas of the district thus bringing the total number of veterinary dispensaries in the district to 15. As regards work done by these dispensaries during the year 1958-59, 45,733 animal were treated while 8186 bulls were castrated as against treatment of 30386 cattle and castration of 7324 bulls in the preceeding years.

Mass inoculations for preventing cattle diseases are undertaken by this department and Block Extension Officers. These inoculations are intended to immunise the cattle against " Block Quarter " and " Haemorrhagic Septiemia ". There was a total mortality of 1113 heads of cattle in the district from all the diseases during the year under review. Nearly 196 outbreaks of the cattle diseases were attended to and 32073 vaccinations were carried out in actual outbreak, with a view to protect the cattle from contagious diseases. Besides, an intensive campaign for eradication of Rinderpest was undertaken in all the talukas of the district during the year 1957-58 and was completed in May 1958.

In addition to these preventive and curative measures, the programme for the development of livestock lay emphasis on improving the cattle breed by selective breeding and Yearling. The traditional Cattle breeding centres, viz., Goshalas are provided with financial and technical help in acquiring and maintaining a

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nucleus herd of selective breeds and in proper rearing of calves. To assist the expansion of coverage by pedigree bulls an artificial insemination centre was set up at Pali in the First Plan. Subsequently two sub-centres were opened one each at Neknoor and Mominabad.

Poultry farming has a great potential of providing gainful employment to backward classes as well as a large number of agriculturists, in the rural areas. The very fact that the population of poultry increased by 81.1 percent in the district in a period of five years since 1951 indicates that the poultry industry has been popular in the district. As per 1956 livestock census there were 1,12,705 birds in the district. Systematic development of the industry by the introduction of pedigree birds and scientific farming operations will not only increase the egg supply but will also assist in augmenting poultry meat supplies. Poultry farms were opened at Pali and Patoda during the first Plan period. Subsequently one poultry Extension Centre was opened at Mominabad where training in scientific methods of poultry breeding is imparted. Besides, the private breeders are assisted by supply of eggs. 374 eggs were supplied during the year 1958-59 to the private breeders.



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V. INDUSTRIES.

Major Industries.

Bhir district is industrially very much backward as proper attention was not paid to industrial development of Marathwada region in the past for various reasons. Mineral wealth has not yet been explored for want of proper survey and investigation. The lack of power and proper communications facilities have further retarded the progress of the area. As per 1951 Census, only 27,012 persons or 3.3 percent of the total population of the District were engaged in various industries.

There is not a ^{single} heavy industrial establishment in the district. The total number of factories registered under the Factories Act during the year 1959 were 23 with average number of workers employed being 1,295. Out of these 23 factories, 7 were engaged in Cotton ginning and Pressing, 10 in Oil crushing, 4 in Gur making and 2 in tobacco products. Among other reasons for the backwardness of Bhir District in Industrial field, was the lack of technical know-how on the part of the investors.

2. Small scale and Cottage Industries.

It is the policy of the Government to encourage and develop Cottage industries and Industrial Co-operatives. Cottage industries and industrial co-operatives have made steady progress in Bhir district which is a part of underdeveloped Marathwada area. Bhir district remained underdeveloped due to illiteracy and want of communications. Important Cottage industries like, weaving, tanning, leather working, fibre & Bamboo work etc are almost wholly in the hands of communities which are amongst the most backward in the State. Although the artisan class, as a rule, is well versed in the methods of production, the technique being transmitted from father to son, their illiteracy and lack of financial resources make them conservative and reluctant to follow improved methods of production. The Cottage industries and Industrial Co-operatives Department is charged with the responsibility of taking all possible steps which could insure the promotion and furtherance of Cottage & Village industries and handicrafts by providing financial as well as technical assistance. The ultimate object of the programme of this Department is to encourage the individual artisans to form in Co-operatives & work on their own by taking advantage of the technical & financial assistance provided by the Department, All India Khadi & Village Industries Commission and All India Handicrafts Boards etc;.

At the end of First Plan there were a few industrial co-operatives in the district, their membership being 965 and the working Capital Rs.1.17 Lakhs. These societies and others set up since then

were finding it difficult to collect the share capital. The Second Five Year Plan has been intended to carry forward and accelerate the process of development initiated in the First Plan, while public enthusiasm and support would be constituting the principle force behind the implementation of the various schemes embodied in the Second Plan of the district. In view of the efforts made, in the direction, people are now coming forward and taking advantage of the concessions and assistance made available to them and contributing in full and timely realisation of targets and objects of the Plan. As a result of this, the number of Industrial Co-operatives which stood at 22 in 1956-57 increased to 37 in 1957-58 and 59 in the year under review. The table given below will indicate the steady progress achieved in this respect in Bhiar District.

Y T E M .	Y E A R S .		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4
1.No.of Co-operatives.	22	37	59
2.Membership.	1039	1592	2245
3.Share-Capital(Rs.)	18200	41280	81225
4.Reserved Fund(Rs.)	1458	11792	19109
5.Govt;& other Loans(Rs.)	44200	67105	214994
6.Working Capital(Rs.)	36800	121376	439202

Out of the 59 societies 46 societies were functioning and 7 societies were to start works, being newly registered and 6 societies were stagnant. During the year under report attempts to revive the working of 3 stagnant societies met with success. With the closer supervision and the requisite guidance these societies will make a success in their undertaking and will provide greater employment opportunities.

a) Hand-loom Industry.

Amongst the cottage industries existing in the district, the handloom weaving industry can be said to occupy a place of first importance, considering its employment potential. There were 1540 looms registered in the district out of which 957 were brought under the co-operative fold by the end of the year under reference. There were 10 Handloom weavers Co-operative Societies with a membership of 1123. Of these the society at Wadwani is the biggest in the district, with the loom strength of 537. The weavers at Wadwani weave pataka cloth from rayon in the fair season and cotton cloth in the rainy season.

Though 1540 looms have been registered in the district, most of them are idle, the industry having suffered a severe set

back in the aftermath of relaxation of controls on yarn. The weavers have left their villages and have migrated to other prosperous weaving centres in the Ahmednagar and sholapur districts.

For marketing the Handloom products in the district the Handloom weaver's society at Wadwani has started a sales Depot at Bhir. The Depot sold cloth worth Rs. 83,648 during the year 1958-59.

b) Tanning & Leather working Industry:

Next to handloom weaving industry, the leather working industry is the one giving employment to many people in the rural areas and has immense potential for development and modernisation. There were 16 societies working during the year 1958-59 with a membership of 37 and share capital of Rs. 16,980.

c) Wool Weaving Industry.

Wool Weaving Industry is one of the cottage industries in the district having latent potentials for development and expansion. The artisans engaged in this industry are backward and weave Kamblies and country blankets which find good markets. The societies at Brahangon in Ashti taluka and at Dharur in Kaij taluka are doing good work in this respect. There were in all 7 societies in the district during the year under review with a membership of 187 and loom strength of 117.

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E D U C A T I O N .

Literary and educational standard are the important indicators of progress of education of any region, and no development programme can be said to be complete without adequate measures for the development of education. The census definition of literacy was the ability to read and write a simple letter in any language. This is the most stringent definition than that adopted by a good many countries, which require a person only to be able to read.

1. Literacy.

The literacy in the district as per 1951 Census works out to 8.6 percent. The rural areas of the district are backward with respect to literacy, it being only 6.5 percent compared to 25.9 percent in Urban areas. This difference is due to obvious reason that better educational facilities prevail in urban areas due to which people migrate from rural areas to Urban areas.

2. Educational Standard.

Progress on any direction depends more on the educational standard than the level of literacy. The table given below indicates the educational standard in Bhir district as per 1951 Census.

S t a n d a r d .	Percentage to the Total.		
	Persons.	Male	Females.
1	2	3	4
UP TO:-			
1. Primary.	91.6	91.1	95.1
2. Middle School.	5.5	5.8	3.5
3. Matriculation or S.S.C.	1.3	1.4	0.5
4. Graduates (Arts and Sciences.)	0.2	0.3	0.1
5. Professional Qualifications.	1.4	1.4	0.8

The educational backwardness of the district is evident from the above table. Only 1.6 percent of the total literate population has studied beyond matriculation. The literacy has been ~~xxx~~ mainly confined to the primary and below primary school level. The percentage of male literates beyond primary standard is more than that of female literates because of the obvious reason that the male literates in rural areas migrate to the urban areas where better facilities for higher education prevail.

3. Educational Facilities..

a). Primary Education.

Free Primary education has been in force in the district since 1922 in accordance with the educational policy of the former Hyderabad State Government. Mother tongue is the medium of instruction in all primary schools.

The total number of the primary schools in the district stood at 804 during the year 1958-59 as against 688 during the preceeding year, while the total strength of the primary school teachers, increased from 1414 in the year 1957-58 to 1616 during the year under reference. 315 villages or 30.6 percent of the ~~the~~ total number of villages in the district had not educational facilities during the year under report. However, these villages, without schools are small with population less than 400 persons. The local population has realised the importance of the education and the number of students in these schools is increasing day by day. The attendance to the primary schools increased from 39,918 to 44,520 in 1958-59 and the teacher student ratio was 28 students per teacher.

b) Secondary Education:

The expansion of primary education will have its impact on secondary schools which will have to provide for additional accomodation for the pupils coming out of primary stage. The Osmania Matriculation system that existed in the former Hyderabad State was brought under the Board of Secondary Education constituted by the then Hyderabad Government about a decade prior to State's reorganisation. The secondary education upto middle school is under the control of District Inspector of Schools.

During the year under review there were only 18 recognised secondary and Middle Schools in the district as against 17 in the previous year. However, there was improvement in the total strength of the teachers which increased from 309 to 342 during the same period. Besides there was an increase of 7.33 percent in the attendance of the students to these schools. The student teacher ratio was 19 students per teacher.

c) Higher Education.

In order to give an impetus to higher education in the Marathwada area, which is comparatively, less developed educationally, the State Government has set up the Marathwada University, with its headquarter at Aurangabad. The University started functioning in the year 1958-59 and ~~the~~ by the establishment of

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this University, higher education in Marathwada would get a fillip.

There was only one college at Mominabad in Bhir district during the year 1958-59 with a total strength of 213 students manned by a staff of 5 lecturers. There is no Government college in Bhir district and the colleges at Nanded and Aurangabad cater to the requirements of higher education of the students from this district.

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VII. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

For all the times healthy people have constituted wealthy wise and strong nations. Even in good old days great nations have dealt with health problem at the national level. Even to day, in contries like U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Great Britan etc., health problem is tackled on the national plan. This problem becomes more acute where there is poverty and illiteracy. In our country manpower is one of the main reasources of the country which must be properly harnesssed for the development and progress of the nation.

1. Medical.

The public health of the district is looked after by three agencies viz,, the state Government, Local bodies and Village Panchayats, Public Vaccination and execution of measures for public health are obligatory duties of the District Local Board and the Municipalities. The village Panchayats have certain functions such as water supply, sanitation and reservation, and the improvement of public health.

Medical relief is based on the district at its primary unit. There is a district hospital styled " Civil Hospital " which is a Government institution, at Bhir and all the schemes of improvement in the sphere of medical relief aim at making this district hospital efficient, which caters to the medical requirements of the people in the entire district. Besides, there is one more civil hospital at Mominabad with a T.B. sanatorium attached to it, with a total bed strength of 200. Besides, there is a civil dispensary at each taluka headquarters and one each at Purli and Dharur towns in addition to two other Allopathic 6 Ayurvedic and 5 Unani dispensaries in the district. During the year under reference, the number of beds available in the district hospitals & dispensaries were 292. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the year 1958 were 3691 and 2,73,292 as against 10,711 and 3,39,072 respectively during the preceeding year, thus indicating improved health conditions in the district.

2. Public Health.

The primary health centres are the nearest approach to the integrated provision of curative and prevantive medical treatment in the area served by them. Each centre is in-charge of a medical Officer assisted by a compounder, a sanitary inspector, a nurse-mid-wife, or health visitor, midwives and attendants. The centre serves an area comprising of a population of 20000 to 25000 and provides medical relief at the dispensary at its ~~head~~

headquarter on payment of a nominal fee of one anna or two annas. It has also a two to four bed maternity ward admitting ordinarily maternity cases from the villages within its range. During their visits to villages in the area the members of the staff of the centre advise expectant and nursing mothers on maternity and child care, train practising dais in scientific methods and provide treatment for minor ailments village workers are trained in registration and maintenance of vital statistics, control of epidemics, disinfection of water supplies, immunisation from diseases, sanitation and personal hygiene. During the year under review there were two primary health centres with 6 units were functioning in the district, one each at Yellam in Bhir taluka and Renapur in Mominabad taluka, Yellam. Besides there is one Family Centre at Patoda.

3. Control of Diseases.

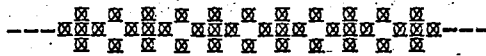
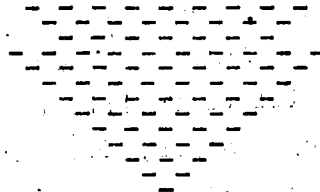
Following the recommendations of the Technical Committee of the T.B. Association of India, the T.B. sanatorium at Mominabad has been expanded by addition of 100 beds to the previous bed strength of 100 beds in the Civil Hospital attached to the sanatorium.

Epidemic outbreaks of cholera and small pox in certain areas of the district were checked by prompt and effective measures adopted by the public Health Department and during the year 1958, 1,15,635 persons were vaccinated for Cholera while 34,241 persons were vaccinated for Small Pox. Malaria till a few years ago, the most serious public health problem. An intensive drive against Malaria was launched during the First Plan period under the National Malaria Control Programme, by D.D.T. spraying and treatment of malaria cases. This programme has been continued in the district during the Second Plan Period and during the year under reference 4 Malaria control units were working in the district and the first round of the programme of D.D.T. spraying covered 966 villages in ~~xxxxxxx~~ Rutire district while the Second round covered 944 villages. In all 2,66,064 cases were treated for malaria.

4. Vital Statistics.

Vital Statistics is the yard-stick by which all public health work is measured, assessed and evaluated, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~evaluated~~. It is the basis for formulating public health programmes. The progress of the health of a community is generally measured by the health indices such as, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate etc. The birth rate and the death rate in

the district work out to 19.5 and 8.8 respectively per thousand population. These low rates are indicative of a faulty and incomplete registrations rather than merely improved health conditions. The infant mortality rate works out to 66 per thousand live births in the district.



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VIII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Transport and communications are a great help to Industry, Trade, and Agriculture. The mode and techniques of transportation set limits to the extent of markets and determine to no small extent the commodities in which trade will develop in the district well provided with communication facilities. And so, rails, roads and steamerlines have been likened to veins and arteries and telegraph, telephone and wireless, to nerves in a living body.

1. R o a d s .

Roads are the most important media for communication in Bhir District, as there are practically no railway ~~ke~~ lines here. It has generally been decided that every important place in the district should be connected by a well constructed road. The length of the roads constructed in the district till 1947 was about 233 miles. The road strength was increased to about 296 miles during the First Five Year Plan by constructing the Pipleghat-Nandur road (7½ miles) in 1947-51 and the Ghatnandur-Ahmedpur road (11 miles) in 1951-52, and others.

Following roads which were in different stages of progress at the end of First Five Year Plan were included in the Second Five Year Plan for completion.

i) Lokhandi Sawargaon (Mominabad) to Latur road is about 30 miles in length and is one of the important roads of the district. By the end of First Plan about 18½ miles of the road was completed and with its completion during the Second Plan the traffic between ~~and~~ Mominabad and Latur on important commercial centre in Osmanabad district will be facilitated and the people of villages of Saygaon. Bardapur, Renapur, Mahapur etc. will have easy communication facilities.

ii) Amalner to Dahitan road of 11 miles in length was taken up in 1952-53 as one of the scarcity works and would be completed by the end of Second Plan.

iii) Ashti to Dahitan road which is also 11 miles in length was taken up ~~in 1952-53 as one of the scarcity works and would be completed by the end of Second Plan~~ as scarcity work and is proposed to be completed by the end of Second Five Year Plan, period.

and iv) Kallam (Osmanabdd District) to Dharur (Kaij taluka) road connecting these two talukas is proposed to be completed during the ~~Second~~ ^{second} plan and is 14 miles in length.

Besides these, two new roads are also proposed to be undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan which are (i) Dharur to Manjlegaon road with a mileage of 22 and Gangakhed to Purli road which will be six miles in length. The former will remove the considerable inconveniences being felt by the local people and thus they will be connected with a important trading centre Dharur. While the latter would be taken up because Purli Vaijnath is an important pilgrimage centre and a trade centre.

Thus the total road mileage in Bhir district increased from 233 miles to about 316 miles during the year under reference since the year 1947. The percent road mileage works out to 7.4 miles per 100 square miles. Radiating from Bhir these roads lead to Purli, Pimpargavan, Khamgaon, Manjlegaon and Ashti. There are other roads also connecting Purli Vaijanath to Mangwadgaon, Mominabad to Harwadi and Ujeni, in the South east and pithinaigaon to Amalner and Ashti to Jamangaon and Ambhora in the west of the district.

The road system is maintained by the state Government and the District Local Board. The total road mileage maintained by the District Local Board is only 1.5 miles.

Inter district communications between Bhir and the neighbouring districts of Osmanabad and Ahmednagar are handicapped due to want of a few bridges and a few bridge works are also likely to be undertaken on Mominabad to Kallam road and Bhir to Ahmednagar road during the Second Five Year Plan, period.

2. Road Transport.

Prior to 1st November 1956, the Road Transport Department of former Hyderabad State was operating in the area now covered by the State Transport (Marathwada). The passenger Road Transport services in this district have been almost completely nationalised on the major district roads maintained by the Buildings and communications Department of the State Government.

3. Railways.

The Bhir district has practically no railway lines. Purli Vaijnath, an important pilgrimage centre and a trade centre in Mominabad Taluka is the only place connected by Railway lines of central Railways to Parbhani and Purna and the total length of Railway lines in the district is only about 8 miles. Jalna Railway Station in Aurangabad district caters to the needs of the Dist., towards railway transport of goods etc.

4. Posts and Telegraphs.

The postal communications in Bhir district is fairly ~~xxxxxx~~

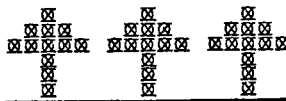
satisfactory with 184 post offices and 227 letter boxes during the year 1958-59 ^{as per} which the total strength of the postmen ~~was~~ 42. Though 868 villages or 84.3 percent of the total number of villages in the district were not having post offices, there is no, no-dak village in the district as the present post offices serve the nearby villages besides those in which they are located.

As regards telegraph offices, they were only at 4 places in the district namely, Bhir, Georai, Manjlegaon and Mominabad, during the year under review, indicating inadequate telegraphic facilities, the importance of which has been increasing since ~~xx~~ recent years.

The table given below gives the clear picture of the Dist. in respect of area and population served by the posts and telegraph offices in the district during the year under reference.

Sr. No.	T a l u k a.	Area in Sq. miles.	Population as per 1951 Census.	No. of Post Offices.	Per one Post or Telegraph Office.	Area in Sq.Miles	Popula- tion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Bhir.	582.4	130380	32	18.2	4,074	
2.	Patoda.	510.1	83536	28	18.2	2,983	
3.	Ashti.	581.1	86222	22	26.4	3,919	
4.	Georai.	618.2	113794	17	36.4	6,693	
5.	Mominabad.	638.7	165174	28	22.8	5,899	
6.	Manjlegaon.	594.6	117020	30	19.8	3,900	
7.	K a j j.	691.8	129920	27	25.6	4,812	
Total for the Dist.		4278.7	826046	184	23.2	4,489	

It is evident from the above table that the availability of post offices is scarce in Georai, Ashti, Kaij and Mominabad talukas.



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IX CO-OPERATION.

The very essence of Indian culture is " Sarwam Khalvidam Brahma " (God is Omnipresent) and Indian thought has been Saturated with the ideals of oneness, love, co-operation and dissolution of the individual into the whole. That is the reason why our country has provided the co-operative movement with a sound philosophic, indeological and traditional basis. The saints of Maharashtra have developed this thought still further and have emphasized the significance of charity, kindness, compassion and uplift of the masses. Maharashtra inherits this cultural wealth that can certainly promote the ideals of co-operation as embodied in the dictum " All for one and one for all. "

1. Growth of the Movement.

The impecunious condition of cultivators provided the motive force to the co-operative movement, and the agrarian economy contemplated under the Plan aims at enabling the cultivator to stand on his own feet as co-equal with his fellows in the town. The cultivators, always in need of money had to approach the money lenders who exploited them fully by even making them sell their lands for a very small amount. But by making available to the cultivator, the improved implements and necessary technical guidance, lending him the required money for the purchase of electric power for lift irrigation and for his small industries; by helping him to market his produce and secure him fair prices and in many other ways the State Government through development programme of co-operation, is helping him to help himself. The co-operative movement embracing agricultural credit, farming societies, co-operative marketing and other forms of co-operative, is making it possible for the cultivator to produce more and earn more. As recommended by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee, attempts are being made to widen the functions of the primary credit societies, so as to cover, more and more aspects of the life of a cultivator, as it has been felt that the faster growth of the movement could be enhanced by not confining to the credit side.

The work of the co-operative Department is looked after in the district by the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. At taluka level he is assisted by the co-operative Inspector in addition to the Block level Extension Officers who assist him in his work in block areas. The following table gives the progress of the growth of the co-operative movement in the district since the co-operative year 1956-57.

Type of Society.	Number of Societies.			Membership.			Working Capital (000 Rs.)		
	56-57	57-58	58-59	56-57	57-58	58-59	56-57	57-58	58-59.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agricultural Credit.	903	943	1047	45124	50473	66605	3051	3109	4849
2. Agricultural Non-Credit.	17	19	16	3767	3970	3011	465	618	541
3. Non-Agricultural Credit.	16	15	19	2186	1331	1443	278	114	126
4. Non-Agricultural Non-Credit.	34	47	12	2162	2463	891	195	218	115
Total:-	970	1026	1094	53239	58237	71950	3989	4059	5631

It is evident from the above figures that there has been a demand from the agricultural population for the organisation of credit societies, the necessity of which has been proved beyond doubt in the economic life of the agriculturists. There has been a steady progress in the growth of the co-operative movement in the district, the number of co-operative, movement in the dist., the number of co-operatives having increased from 970 in the year 1956-57 to 1094 during the year 1958-59 while the membership increased from 53,239 to 71,950 during the same period. The percentage of population served by the co-operatives increased from 32.6 in 1957-58 to 47.6 during the year under report, while the percentage coverage of villages in the district reached 85.1 as compared to 73.4 during the previous year.

2. Agricultural Credit.

The bulk of the population in the district depends for livelihood on agriculture and it is but natural that the large number of co-operative societies represent their interest and provide all types of facilities needed by them, side by side, to improve their economic condition. There were 104 multipurpose societies during the year 1958-59 which advanced a seasonal finance of Rs. 7.52 lakhs, while in the previous year there were only 6 such multipurpose societies, which indicates, significant progress achieved in this respect in the district.

The Bhir District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., was re-constituted and is now the only financing agency of the district and has 5 branches in the district. This bank catered to the needs of Short term finance only.

The medium and long term finance is made available by the only Primary Land Mortgage Bank in the district, the membership of which increased from 646 to 1843 during the year under report, while loans to the tune of Rs. 2.78 lakhs were advanced to 202 applicants.

3. Co-operative Farming.

Co-operative farming is being advocated by the Government as one of the means to reduce incidence of increased population of agriculture to avoid fragmentation of land and to increase the productivity of land. There are four types of farming societies:-

- i) Co-operative Better Farming Societies,
- ii) Tenant Farming Societies,
- iii) Joint Farming Societies,
- and iv) Collective Farming Societies.

The work of the first two types of societies can be undertaken through service co-operatives which are now being established in every village and as such the present policy is not to encourage organisation of these types of societies. In the Joint Farming Societies the objective is to bring together small pieces of land and to increase the production with joint efforts. In this type of Society the ownership of the land owner is not disturbed. The valuation of the land given in the pool by a particular member is done by the managing committee of the society & the member is paid property income on the basis of the valuation of land.

In the collective farming societies, persons who are not land owners come together and they get the land for cultivation on the name of the society on lease either from private landlord or from Government. All the members cultivate the land on collective basis by bringing their labour and implements and get the return in proportion thereof. There was not a single co-operative Farming Society in the district during the co-operative year 1958-59.

4. Co-operative Marketing and Warehousing.

In the context of ensuring a fair price to the agriculturists, which not only would serve as an incentive towards higher production but would enable greater investment in the land by the agriculturists, a programme of orderly organised marketing has prime importance. There are in all 5 regulated markets in Bhira district, at Bhira, Purli, Mominabad, Manjlegaon and Georai. These Markets are managed by market committees consisting of

elected and nominated members to represent merchants and agriculturists.

Co-operative marketing Societies eliminate the profits of the middlemen and give better return to the agricultural producer. Out of the seven Taluka Co-operative Marketing Associations in the district, two were converted into taluka co-operative marketing societies and two were taken into liquidation.

With a view to increase the warehousing facilities for the agricultural produce, the Maharashtra State warehousing corporation was established in 1957-58. The corporation will construct warehouses at important marketing centres and under its programme one warehouse is proposed to be constructed in this district to supplement the storage facilities provided by the Multipurpose societies and market committees.

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X. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

The creation of Local Self governing institutions so as to harness and foster local initiative and interest occupies an important place in any well planned scheme of rural reconstruction. There are always problems in rural areas which are of local incidence and importance, problems which can most effectively be dealt with only by the local citizen body. The Village Panchayat is an ancient institution in India and it was this institution which enabled India to survive the various cataclysms of her political history and preserved the continuity. The Village panchayat is the basic unit of the Local Self Government. It is the representative institution of the people in the village with the object of their social and economic advancement.

The Village Panchayat as a useful rural institution sank into insignificance due to new land revenue system, Police organisation increase in means of Communications, progress of education migration of best and able persons from the village to the town and growing spirit of individualism. Gradually the need was felt for local bodies to look after their own affairs and the start for the improvement was made in urban areas by establishing District Boards. The Royal Commission on Decentralisation, 1909 recommended that an attempt should be made to constitute and develop Village Panchayats for the administration of local affairs. The act of 1919 which transferred local self Government to ministers was followed by measures in several provinces to implement this policy. The Panchayat administration came into being in the former Hyderabad State in 1942. However, it did not function satisfactorily. With the promulgation of Village Panchayats Act 1951, Village Panchayats were established on adult suffrage on democratic units of administration. According to this act the population of the village was lowered down from 2,500 to 1,000 for constitution of panchayat. Nomination of ' Panchs ' was replaced by direct election and a provision of 15 percent of land revenue of the village in addition to the $33\frac{1}{3}$ percent local cess was also made.

The Village Panchayats are empowered to levy, with the permission of the Government, House tax, profession tax, Vehicle and Animal tax, ~~House tax~~ Entertainment tax, Tool tax, Pilgrim tax, Market fees and Slaughter houses and Cattle Stand fees.

Under the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Act 1956 which was enforced recently, gram Panchayat are enabled to undertake

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rural development works and thus ensure the co-operation and assistance of the villagers in the implementation of the State's Plan. A provision has also been made in the act, for setting up a ' Gram Sabha ' for each village or a group of villages with a population of 1,000 or more. This Sabha, which will consist of all adult persons who are qualified to vote, will look into the statement of accounts of gram panchayats administration reports of the preceeding Financial year and programme of works, etc; & give suggestions if any, to the Gram Panchayat. The Sabha is also empowered to elect the members of the gram panchayat.

A further improvement in the new Act regarding the constitution of Nyaya Panchayats has been effected. They are exclusively empowered to deal with petty civil and Criminal matters. They are also authorised to hear and decide certain revenue cases.

In order to improve their financial conditions suitably, Panchayats are given an amount equal to 50 percent of the local cess collected in the village, in addition to the 15 percent Government contribution on the land revenue of the village. It has been also provided that the collection of land revenue, maintenance of land records, arrangement of cultivation of fallow and other uncultivated lands may be entrusted to gram panchayats with the sanction of Government. Gram Panchayats can also exercise the powers of revenue officers regarding tenancy. A general provision has also been made by which Government may authorise gram Panchayats to perform any functions other than those mentioned in the Act.

As regards the progress of the programme of Village Panchayats in Bhir district the total number of village Panchayats by the end of the year 1958-59 stood at 317 compared to the number of 191 for the previous year. Of these 315 are independant village Panchayats, and a target of establishment of 486 Panchayats in the district has been fixed for the Second Plan Period.

The table given below indicates the income and expenditure of the village Panchayats functioning in the district during the year 1958-59.

I n c o m e .		E x p e n d i t u r e .	
Source of Income.	Amount. Rs.	Item of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.
1. Government Grant 18.75 %	248313	1. Administration.	63108
2. 50 % Grant of Local Cess.	50132	2. Others.	193801
3. Taxes & other Sources.	461187		
Total. 759632		256909.	

The municipalities are entrusted with the local Officers of the towns. In Bhir District there are three City Municipalities at Bhir, Mominabad and Purli Vaijanath and Five Town Committees at, Georai, Dharur (Kaij taluka), Kaij, Manjlegaon and Ashti. There is no Municipal Corporation in the district as none of the towns in has a population above One Lakha.

The District Local Board in Bhir district is concerned with the works of general utility and activities pertaining to the entire district. The sources and income of the Board are inelastic. They have therefore to rely on Government Grants to a large extent. The only independent sources of revenue are the local fund cess on land revenue and water rate.

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XI. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

A change in the outlook, an ambition for higher standards of life and the will and determination to work attainment of such standards are as essential as water for ducks for the transformation of our countryside into something brighter and richer. ^{From} ~~In~~ point of resources, even as they stand, our resources, human and natural, are said to be adequate what is therefore needed essentially is mustering the reasources and Utilising them for the benefit of the community and so of the individual. The motive force for improvement has to come from the people themselves as selfhelp is the keynote of all reforms.

During the First Five Year Plan in 1952 a nationwide community Development Programme was lannched in selected areas for building up a new life and to create a new pattern of society in rural India. While inteⁿsive work for agricultural development is the kingpin of the extension programme, steps are taken side by side to harness the ~~un~~utilised manpower in rural areas where the unemployment is r^appant owing to the pressure on soil, for constructive and remunerative work. Each family apart from caring for its own needs has to contribute, something for the benefit of the community.

The programme of community Development was later broadmed in its application under the name of National Extension Service. Essentially the objectives of both these programmes are identical in as much as they seek to bring about a social change by arousing the enthusiasm of the rural people for new way of life and to put an end to poverty and stagnation by initiating a process of growth in which every family in the village will participate. These programmes include measures for a rapid increase in food and agricultural production, promotion of education, improvement of health services and introduction of new skills and occupations. These programmes have been evolved to meet these requirements of rural areas which ^{were} not reached by the departmental agency,

Till 1958 the programme was divided into three phases viz, National Extension Service Stage, the Community Development Stage and the post Intensive Stage. The National Extension Service Stage provided for the basic extension organisation and a minimum financial provision for development programmes. Blocks showing commendable results, were taken up for intensive development over a period of three years with larger financial allocations for the different programmes. On completion of the community Development Stage, the blocks pass on to the Post Intensive

phase with a permanent basic extension Service organisation. In pursuances of the recommendations of the Balwantraj Mehta Committee, the Government of India decided to abolish with effect from 1st April 1958, the existing distinctions between the National Extension Service stage, Intensive Development Stage and the Post Intensive Development stage and to classify all blocks in two broad categories viz., (i) Stage I block and (ii) Stage II block, with revised financial patterns and periods of operation. The block under first category has five year period of operation from the date of its inauguration with a ceiling for expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs over this period. The block under the second category has from the date of its conversion into post Intensive Block a period of five more years with an aggregate grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for five years or Rs. one lakh per year.

The community Development programme was inaugurated in Bhir district first in October 1953 at Bhir by starting a block of one CPA pattern covering a population of 64000 living in about 100 villages. Later on the blocks were established in Ashti, Mominabad and Patoda talukas. The following table indicates the growth of this programme in the district giving also the coverage attained.

Y e a r.	Number of blocks of CPA. Pattern.	Number of Villages Covered.	Population covered.	Progressive ex- penditure (Since inauguration) ('000 Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1953-54.	1	102	64,000	Nil
1954-55.	1	102	64,000	2,98-
1955-56.	2	225	1,50,238	N.A.
1956-57.	4	383	3,04,034	11,29
1957-58.	6	554	4,34,379	19,69
1958-59.	6	554	4,34,379	35,85

Thus by the end of the year 1958-59 about 54 percent of the total number of villages in district were covered and the percentage of population covered was 52.6. The following table gives the physical achievements under selected items by all blocks during the year 1958-59.

(Contd; on page -44-)

Sr. No.	I t e m.	Unit.	Achievement during 1958-59.
1	2	3	4
<u>AGRICULTURE.</u>			
1.	Improved Seeds distributed.	Md.	2811
2.	Fertilisers distributed.	Md.	40564
3.	Compost pits dug.	No.	1306
4.	Iron Ploughs distributed.	No.	36
<u>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.</u>			
5.	Pedigree Birds supplied.	No.	67
6.	Animals castrated.	No.	4017
<u>MINOR IRRIGATION.</u>			
7.	Oil Engines Supplied.	No.	59
8.	Pucca wells constructed.	No.	147
<u>PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.</u>			
9.	Drinking Water wells constructed.	No.	11
10.	Primary Health Centre Started.	No.	1
11.	Pucca drains constructed.	Yds.	1139
12.	Soakage pits constructed.	No.	480
<u>EDUCATION.</u>			
13.	Literacy Centres Started.	No.	149
14.	Adults made literate.	No.	1581
15.	Reading Rooms or Libraries.	No.	53
<u>COMMUNICATIONS.</u>			
16.	Kachha Roads constructed.	Furlongs.	30
17.	Improvement of Kachha Roads.	-do-	108
<u>CO-OPERATION.</u>			
18.	Co-operative Societies:-		
	a) Credit.	No.	114
	b) Others (including Multipurpose)	No.	22
	c) Membership in (a) & (b)	No.	7119
<u>INSTITUTIONS.</u>			
19.	Village Panchayats Established.	No.	79
20.	Youth Clubs Started.	No.	74
21.	Farmer's Unions Started.	No.	45

The trend in actual expenditure can be best examined in relation, to what is called " Prorata expenditure ", So far as C.D. blocks are concerned the progressive expenditure since inauguration is compared with prorata expenditure. As regards stage I Blocks, the percentage is worked out by comparing the actual expenditure, ~~xxxxxxx~~ since April 1958 to the expected expenditure-


(Contd; on page -45 -)--

Individual blocks, are then classified in 'A' 'B' and 'C' classes according as their percentages to prorata lie within specified ranges. Out the examination of these it was observed that all the blocks were in 'A' class excepting Ashti stage I block which was in 'B' class. The blocks can also be classified according to their performance in physical achievements. Thus it will be seen that every block gets a double classification --- one according to the expenditure and other according to achievement index. The following statement indicates distribution of different blocks according to their double classification.

(Contd; on page -46-)

Statement Showing Classification of Blocks according to index Number of Expenditure and Physical Achievements based on figures upto 31st March 1959.

Sr. No.	Block.	T y p e.	No. of CPA Pattern.	Percentage to Achievement		Classification.		R e m a r k s.
				prorata.	Index.	Expenditure.	Achievement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ashti.	I April 1955.	1	66	80	B	B	The progress is satisfactory.
2.	Patoda.	I April 1956.	1	53	57	A	B	
3.	Mominabad.	I Oct: 1956.	1	57	26	A	C	The rate of expenditure is satisfactory and therefore are expected to show satisfactory progress in physical achievements in future.
4.	Mominabad.	I Oct: 1957.	1½	53	24	A	C	
5.	Bhir.	I Oct: 1957.	1	65	36	A	B	The progress is Satisfactory.
Total for the District:-			5½	59	43	A	B	The progress (overall) is satisfactory.


 (R. K. KOUNDINYA,)
 District Statistical Officer,
 Anrangaha Bhir.

PART - II.

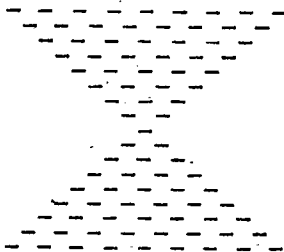
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

BHIR DISTRICT.

1958-59.

-----:oOo:-----

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Bashir./



POPULATION (1951)

POPULATION BY TALUKA -- ABHIR DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Name of Talukas.	Head-quarters.	Population of the Headquarter.	Name of other Towns.	U R B A N.			R U R A L.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bhir.	Bhir.	25636	Bhir.	13311	12325	25636	53744	51000	104744
2.	Patoda.	Patoda.	-	-	-	-	-	42355	41181	83536-
3.	Ashti.	Ashti.	5823	Ashti.	2954	2869	5823	40545	39854	80399
4.	Georai.	Georai.	6118	Georai.	3070	3048	6118	54856	52820	107676
5.	Manjlegaon.	Manjlegaon.	6389-	Manjlegaon.	3192	3197	6389	56345	54286	110631
6.	Mominabad.	Mominabad.	16013	Mominabad.	18751	17333	36084	65975	63115	129090
7.	K a i j.	K a i j.	6456	Purlivaija-nath.Pangan. Dharur.	3309	3147	6456	63662	59802	123464
Dist. Total:-			66435	8	44587	41919	86506	377482	362058	739540

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POPULATION CONTD.

LIVELIHOOD CLASSES.- AGRICULTURAL.

Sr. No.	Name of Talukas.	Cultivators of Lands wholly or mainly owned & their dependants.			Cultivators of lands wholly or mainly owned & their dependants.			Cultivating Labourers and their dependants.			Non-cultivating owners of land. Agri:Rent receivers & their dependants.			**
		Rural.	Urban.	Total	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14
1.	Bhir.	63605	1761	65366	4592	404	4996	16881	993	17874	2105	618	2723	
2.	Patoda.	62805	-	62805	1237	-	1237	8183	-	8183	1289	-	1289	
3.	Abhti.	56854	1856	58710	2201	313	2514	9751	143	9894	2493	285	2778	
4.	Georai.	61831	1183	63014	3786	148	3934	27061	352	27413	3028	134	3162	
5.	Manjlegaon.	52080	1061	53141	5513	165	5678	36889	408	37297	2513	202	2715	
6.	Mominabad.	72029	3762	75791	6332	927	7259	32000	3131	35131	2942	1318	4260	
7.	K a i j.	70726	1128	71854	6050	590	6640	25167	1239	26406	2813	202	3015	
Dist:Total:-		439930	10751	450681	29711	2547	32258	155932	6266	162198	17183	2759	19942	

(Continued:-)

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POPULATION CONTD:-

LIVELIHOOD CLASSES -- NON-AGRICULTURAL.

Sr. No.	Name of Talukas.	Production other than cultivation.			C o m m e r c e .			T r a n s p o r t .			Other services and Miscellaneous services.		
		Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Bhir.	7181	3560	10741	1954	4801	6755	66	1231	1297	8360	12268	20628
2.	Patou.	4075	-	4075	1507	-	1507	10	-	10	4430	-	4430
3.	Ashti.	3806	500	4306	1128	439	1567	52	101	153	4114	2186	6300
4.	Georvi.	5169	956	6125	1472	914	2386	-	91	91	5329	2340	7669
5.	Manjlegaon.	5200	775	6047	1846	1133	2979	1	54	46	6517	2600	9117
6.	Mominabad.	6856	260	13116	2058	6250	8308	284	1899	2183	6589	12537	19126
7.	K a i j .	8173	1146	9329	2501	1009	3510	4	71	75	8030	1071	9101
	Dist.Total:-	40532	13197	53729	12466	14546	27012	417	3438	3855	43369	33002	76371

Source:- Census of India, 1951 Volume IX-Hyderabad, Part II-A-Tables.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE RAINFALL IN BHIR DISTRICT - 1958-59.
(Rainfall in Millimeters.)

Sr. No.	Months. Particulars.	Bhir.	Patoda.	Ashti.	Georai.	Manjlegaon.	Mominabad.	Kaij.	District Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rainydays.	9	NA.	5	4	8	3	6	6
1. June:-	Rainfall.	90.17	115.72	1.59	205.50	737.90	57.9	7.9	78.45
	Rainydays.	19	NA.	14	12	17	11	15	15
2. July:-	Rainfall.	162.81	145.60	130.00	266.30	175.80	148.96	8.80	148.00
	Rainydays.	23	NA.	18	17	4	19	16	16
3. August:-	Rainfall.	326.7	417.40	250.01	350.60	442.20	532.30	28.10	335.15
	Rainydays.	8	NA.	4	4	3	5	7	5
4. Sept:-	Rainfall.	68.07	4.60	37.04	40.06	50.00	53.10	6.50	36.90
	Rainydays.	6	NA.	3	3	3	2	1	3
5. Oct:-	Rainfall.	19.81	80.00	41.08	27.30	79.00	37.96	14.00	42.69
	Rainydays.	5	NA.	4	4	3	3	4	4
6. Nov:-	Rainfall.	13.71	49.50	20.04	81.20	79.50	24.99	9.00	39.55
7. December:-	Rainydays.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rainfall.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. January:-	Rainydays.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rainfall.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Feb:-	Rainydays.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rainfall.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. March:-	Rainydays.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rainfall.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rainydays.	2	-	-	2	1	4	-	1
11. April:-	Rainfall.	15.49	-	-	24.10.	3.60	17.50	-	8.51
	Rainydays.	2	NA.	4	1	-	3	-	1
12. May:-	Rainfall.	43.18	17.80	31.50	11.40	-	12.99	-	16.47

Source:- Tahsil Offices, Bhir District.

LAND UTILISATION.

Agricultural Statistics -- Bhir Dist. for the year 1958-59.
(Figures in Acres.)

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Bhir.	Patoda.	Ashtan.	Georai.	Manjlegaon.	Mominabad.	Kaij.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total Geographical Area (According to Millage Papers.)	374654	323112	363366	383327	397592	456793	461078	2759922
2.	Area under Forest.	1850	10202	6312	-	-	10459	4452	33275
3.	Barren Lands.	4580	252	9195	5177	3277	6280	3381	32142
4.	Land Put Non-Agricultural Uses.	6945	7455	6828	8034	12129	16065	8333	65789
5.	Cultivable waste land.	5890	11890	8594	4606	2799	5915	7087	46781
6.	Land under Tree Crops.	510	297	1738	-	611	-	688	3844-
7.	Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands:-	23890	21490	12840	11212	9976	19575	2236	101219
8.	Current Fallows:-	16643	50534	43663	30923	93902	62643	104409	402717
9.	Net Area Sown.	20543	217311	236217	313090	274878	297024	315547	1914610
10.	Gross Cropped Area.	270901	242517	291499	327656	323611	297024	322869	2076077
11.	Other Fallows:-	53803	3681	37999	10285	-	38832	14945	159545

Source:- Office of the Statistical Assistant, Bhir.

AREA UNDER MAJOR GROUPS OF CROPS.

(Figures in Acres.)

Agricultural Statistics Bhir Dist. for 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Crops.	Bhir.	Patoda.	Ashti.	Georai.	Manjlegaon.	Mominabad.	Kaij.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Cereals and Pulses:-	213476	198482	254813	211803	199284	216037	226136	1520031
2.	Suger Crops:-	945	280	284	436	197	1296	980	4418
3.	Fruits and Vegetable:-	673	561	546	694	669	1209	1007	6359
4.	Gondiments and Spices.	3110	968	1976	2028	2101	3634	8170	21986
5.	Miscellaneous Food Crops	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	49
6.	Total Food Crops.	219204	200340	257619	214960	202251	222176	236293	1552843
7.	Oil Seeds.	39384	32694	31097	46982	64924	53314	60175	328570
8.	Fibres (Cotton and other Fibres).	12242	9343	2379	65573	56356	21429	26166	193488
9.	Drugs and Narcotics-	71	50	92	12	80	105	108	518
10.	Fodde Crops.	-	80	312	129	-	-	127	648
11.	Miscellaneous Non-food Crops.	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
12.	Total Non-Food Crops.	51697	42177	33880	112696	121360	74848	86576	523234
13.	Total Area under Crops.	270901	242517	291499	327656	323611	297024	322869	2076077

Source:- Agricultural Census, 1958-59.

AREA AND OUTTURN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS.

(AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS)

BHIR DISTRICT for 1958-59.

Sr. No.	C r o p s.	Area. Outturn.	Bhir.	Patoda.	Ashti.	Georai.	Manjle-gaon.	Momin-abad.	Kaij.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>CEREALS.</u>										
1.	Rice:- ..	Area:- Outturn:-	4702 1058	1528 230	817 97	2908 341	1829 218	6001 1172	3427 516	21212 3632
2.	Wheat:- ..	Area:- Outturn:-	7694 1159	10840 1290	11267 1341	20668 1884	10676 715	24501 3691	21348 4805	106994 14885
3.	Jowar:- ..	Area:- Outturn:-	95865 19794	60220 10451	142619 16977	99775 22355	127342 11349-	123073 12137	109461 10209	758355 103272
4.	Maize:- ..	Area:- Outturn:-	423 39	95 9	182 49	339 31	237 28	463 34	1087 129	- 2826 319
5.	Other Cereals:-	Area:- Outturn:-	42957 3704	60900 11356	43357 3005	31236 2095	23409 1574	6996 505	34399 2451	243254 24690
6.	Total Cereals:-	Area:- Outturn:-	151641 25754	133583 23336	198242 21469	154926 26706	163493 13884	161034 17539	169722 18110	1132641 146798
<u>PULSES.</u>										
7.	T u r :-	Area:- Outturn:-	5876 303	3840 457	4448 207	8075 961	9387 629	18104 2155	5810 389	55540 5101
8.	G r a m :-	Area:- Outturn:-	12315 18855	16160 1924	11850 1785	14568 1328	10138 1207	13793 3694	16342 3040	95166 14833
9.	M u n g :-	Area:- Outturn:-	18813 2239	7880 366	14850 994	16525 3074	9381 1117	7641 996	5728 384	80818 8870
10.	U d i d :-	Area:- Outturn:-	3406 228	9770 1163	323 15	122 4	204 24	6786 454	3190 214	23801 2102
11.	Other Pulses:-	Area:- Outturn:-	5414 2	21014 18	23145 -	16173 1	5135 44	1300 31	22205 9	94386 105
12.	Total Pulses:-	Area:- Outturn:-	45824 4627	58664 3928	54616 3001	55463 5368	34245 3021	47624 7030	53275 4036	349711 31011

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AREA AND OUTTURN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS- Bhir Dist. for 1958-59-- (Continued).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>OIL SEEDS.</u>										
13. Ground-nut:-	Area:-	22301	17923	6206	16826	22952	37473	37934	161615	
	Outturn:-	5019	2700	289	2003	1537	6970	2540	21058	
14. Linseed:-	Area:-	3072	3623	1813	6385	11372	10112	6875	43252	
	Outturn:-	366	546	84	428	1354	1881	320	4979	
15. Other Oilseeds:-	Area:-	14011	11148	23078	23771	30600	5729	15366	123703	
	Outturn:-	6	169	58	594	76	163	203	1269	
16. Total Oilseeds:-	Area:-	39384	32694	31097	46982	64924	53314	60175	328570	
	Outturn:-	5391	3415	431	3025	2967	9014	3063	27306	
<u>CONDIMENTS & SPICES.</u>										
17. Chillies:-	Area:-	2870	875	1224	1865	1093	2569	4210	16206	
	Outturn:-	342	80	89	170	127	234	384	1426	
<u>F I B E R S.</u>										
18. Cotton:- (out- turn in bales of 392 Lbs.)	Area:-	1132	7728	1734	65228	53535	16644	23650	179941	
	Outturn:-	9757	2054	903	25000	9105	6369	9050	62238-	

Note:- Area in Acres.

Outturn in Tons (for all other than Cotton).

Source:- Agricultural Census, 1958-59.

IRRIGATION. Area Irrigated by different Sources & by Crops in Bhir Dist. for 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Area Irrigated by:-	Bhir.	Patoda.	Ashti.	Georai.	Manjle-gaon.	Momin-abad.	Kaij.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Government Canals:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Private Canals:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Tanks:-	4230	-	4334	-	-	-	-	8564
4.	WELLS:-								
	Tubewells.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Wells:-	14799	11280	30509	6999	23529	2931	7139	97186
5.	Other Sources:-	990	-	1235	-	-	-	-	2225
	Net Area Irrigated:-	20019	11280	36078	6999	23529	2931	7139	107975
	Gross Area Irrigated:-	23029	14452	36078	10784	23529	2931	8631	119434
	Area Irrigated (By-Crops):-								
1.	Rice:-	1145	290	346	1837	608	123	190	4539
2.	Wheat:-	1873	2970	5367	3770	1318	751	1798	17847
3.	Jowar:-	14880	4340	21715	2935	19312	275	1894	65351
4.	Maize:-	196	45	179	24	201	35	185	865
5.	Gram:-	1190	1652	1658	24	-	1	415	6140
6.	Sugarcane:-	945	280	284	436	197	1296	980	4418
7.	Chillies:-	1123	820	1636	518	1893	298	1130	7418
8.	Other Food Crops:-	1090	3605	3521	1195	-	63	683	8957
9.	All Food Crops:-	22442	14002	34706	10739	23529	2842	7275	115535
10.	Cotton:-	127	32	808	-	-	83	20	870
11.	Ground-nut:-	278	310	63	-	-	-	-	651
12.	Other non-food Crops:-	182	108	501	-	-	6	1336	2378
13.	All Non-Food Crops:-	587	450	1372	45	-	89	1356	3899

Source:- Season and Crop Report... 1958-59.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FAMINE AND SCARCITY CONDITIONS IN BHIR DISTRICT IN PAST 8 YEARS.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Years of Scarcity conditions.	Total Number of Villages in Taluka.	Number of Villages declared as Scarcity Villages.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bhir.	1936-37.	171.	51	
		1939-40		51	
		1946-47		51	
		1952-53		83	
2.	Patoda.	1936-37	91.	45	
		1946-47		91	
		1950-51		91	
		1952-53		91	
		1953-54.		91	
3.	Ashti.	1939-40	123.	123	
		1941-42		123	
		1946-47		123	
4.	Georai.	1939-40.	158	69	
		1934-35.		158	
5.	Manjlegaon.	1936-37	165	85	
		1952-53.		81	
6.	Mominabad.	1934-35 to 1953-54.	170.	Nil	
7.	Kaij.	1934-35 to 1953-54.	165	Nil	
District Total:-			1043	1417.	

Source:- Office of the Collector, Bhir.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION 1956 OF BHIR DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	C a t t l e .					Total Cattle Col. 2 to 7.	B u f f a l o e s .				Young Total Buffaloes Cattle Stock.
		Males over 3 years.		Female over 3 years.		Young Stock.		Males over 3 years.		Females over 3 years.		
		Breeding Bulls.	Others.	Breeding Cows.	Others.			Breed- ing He Buffalos.	Others.	Breed- ing She Buffalos.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Bhir.	20	31205	22209	45	24389	77868	137	222	6537	463	5108
2.	Patoda.	30	28093	19914	111	20556	68704	39	96	2601	275	4198
3.	Ashti.	18	30863	22964	138	25552	79535	32	93	3699	187	2821
4.	Georai.	60	31753	21408	92	26232	79545	45	243	3936	505	2901
5.	Manjlegaon.	87	27963	20741	69	24403	73263	42	383	5391	358	4767
6.	Mominabad.	161	33357	27885	577	30083	92063	119	362	10182	471	7700
7.	Kaij.	34	39232	28353	59	31236	98914	34	441	7021	308	5664
Dist.Total: =		410	222466	163474	1091	182451	569892	448	1810	42367	2567	33159

(Statement Continued on next page.)

CONTINUED:----- LIVESTOCK POPULATION 1956 OF BHIR DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Total Buffaloes. Col.9 to 13.	Total Bovine. Col. 8 + 14.	Total Sheeps.	Total Goats.	Total Horses Ponnis.	Mules.	Donkey.	Kamels.	Piges.	Total Poultry.	Total Live-stock, (Col. 15+16 to 23)
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Bhir.	12467	90335	16710	30558	1689	-	472	-	1157	20095	161016
2.	Patoda.	10209	78913	15156	28625	901	4	141	1	549	14472	138762
3.	Ashti.	6802	86337	4774	99923	1219	-	850	-	383	26218	159704
4.	Georai.	7630	87175	8894	24938	1619	-	373	-	1605	12763	137367
5.	Manjlegaon.	10941	84204	8601	21227	1690	11	500	1	1336	13420	130990
6.	Mominabad.	18834	110897	9223	17431	1900	-	388	19	281	11906	152045
7.	Kaij.	13468	112382	19949	31565	2103	-	287	3	1098	13831	181218
Dist. Total:-		89351	650243	83307	194267	11121	15	3011	24	6409	112705	1061102

Source:- 8th Quinquennial Live Stock Census 1956.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATION STATISTICS IN BHIR DISTRICT,
FOR THE YEAR --- 1958-59.

Sr. No.	P a r t i c u l a r s.	Bhir.	Patoda.	Ashti.	Georai.	Manjle- gaon.	Momin- abad.	Kaij.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. HIGHER EDUCATION.									
	No. of Institutions.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	No. of Students:-					213			213
	Boys:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Girls:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No. of Teachers:-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
2. HIGH SCHOOLS AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.									
	No. of Institutions:-	4	1	2	1	1	8	1	18
	No. of Students:-								
	Boys:-	1151	234	446	353	342	2598	274	5398
	Girls:-	683	37	56	31	27	112	71	1017
	No. of Teachers:-	102	21	31	24	24	120	20	342
3. P R I M A R Y.									
	No. of Institutions:-	123	89	90	112	109	145	136	804
	No. of Students:-								
	Boys:-	7110	3562	4786	4318	4120	6168	4988	35052
	Girls:-	1533	1166	1124	1231	1142	2005	1267	9468
	No. of Teachers:-	311	188	172	208	202	304	242	1616
4. S P E C I A L.									
	No. of Institutions:-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	4
	No. of Students:-								
	Boys:-	24	15	-	-	-	87	-	126
	Girls:-	21	12	-	-	-	9	-	42
	No. of Teachers:-	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	9

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(13)

(Statement continued:-) -----

EDUCATION STATISTICS FOR BHIR DIST. --- FOR 1958-59. (Continued)---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	No. of towns and Villages with Schools...	109	75	86	102	101	123	127	723
6.	No. of Villages without Schools with Population over:-								
	1000:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do-	900 to 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do-	800 to 900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do-	700 to 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do-	600 to 700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do-	500 to 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do-	400 to 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do-	below:- .. 400	60	16	36	53	62	49	39	315

Source:- Office of the Inspector of Education, Bhir District.

Statement Showing the Information regarding Medical and Public Health during the, year 1958-59.
BHIR DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka.	No. of Hospitals.	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Rural Health Cen- tre.	No. of Ayur- vedic dis- pensaries.	No. of Unani dispensa- ries.	Number of Doctors.		No. of Nur- ses.	Number of Beds.		Indoor patients treated.			Outdoor patients treated.		
							Rural.	Urban.		Males.	Females.	Child- ren.	Males.	Females.	Child- ren.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Bhir.	1	-	1	1	1	-	4	2	10	10	434	775	232	20352	11899	16863
2.	Patoda.	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	4	68	55	30	4599	2023	4143
3.	Ashti.	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	47	28	10	12070	4011	7669
4.	Georai.	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	16	11	-	5413	2357	5393
5.	Manjlegaon.	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	163	81	51	6512	3107	6606
6.	Mominabad.	1	2	1	2	-	2	6	7	176	70	910	559	20	61936	35086	25170
7.	K a i j.	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	110	64	27	40938	8563	18578
Dist. Total:-		2	8	2	6	5	8	10	9	200	92	1748	1573	370	121820	67046	84427

Source:- 1) Civil Surgeon, Bhir.
2) District Health Officer, Bhir.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958-59 IN BHIR DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Bhir.	Patoda.	Ashti.	Georai.	Manjle-gaon.	Momin-abad.	Kaij.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	No. of births Registered.	2700	2172	2843	2391	2446	2263	2699	17514
2.	No. of deaths Registered.	1090	875	1223	1045	1104	1315	1237	7889
3.	No. of deaths of infants Registered.	Note:- Talukawise infant deaths are not available -----							1162

Sources:- Director of Public Health Department, Poona.

MALARIA STATISTICS OF BHIR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1957-58.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Bhir.	Patoda.	Ashti.	Georai.	Manjle-gaon.	Momin-abad.	Kaij.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Total Cases Treated.	53795	19644	23229	92698	16506	124662	34244	364778
2.	Malaria Cases.	5357	934	2795	1205	1362	3077	3273	18003
3.	Number of Malaria Sub-Centres in the Dist.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Number of Villages and Towns where D.D.T. Spraying was done.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Number of Houses where D.D.T. Spraying was done.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source:- Office of the Malaria Medical Officer, Bhir District.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FACTORY STATISTICS OF BHIR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	INDUSTRY.	Bhir.		Patoda.		Ashti.		Georai.		Manjlegaon.		Mominabad.		Kaij.		District Total.	
		F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Ginning and Pressing.	4	100	-	-	-	-	2	70	-	-	1	250	-	-	7	420
2.	Vegetable Oils.	3	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	610	-	-	10	730
3.	Gur making.	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	3	45	-	-	-	-	4	65
4.	Tobacco Products (Beedi)	2	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	80

Source:- Office of the Inspector of Factories Aurangabad.

Note:- - F = Factories.

W = Average Number of Workers.

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TALUKAWISE ROAD MILLAGE IN BHIR DIST. FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka.	Metalled Road in Miles.	Block Topping.	Non-metalled Road in Miles.	Length of Road Taken under maintenance for.	Total Length in mile.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	B h i r.	54.27	0.12	-	-	54.39	
2.	Georai.	32.04	-	-	-	32.04	
3.	Manjlegaon.	14.96	-	-	-	14.96	
4.	Patoda.	60.05	-	3.50	-	63.55	
5.	Ashti.	28.18	-	5.98	-	34.16	
6.	Mominabad.	58.03	-	-	8	66.03	
7.	Kaij.	50.83	-	-	-	50.83	
Total:-		298.36	0.12	9.48	8	315.96	

Source:- 1) Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Bhir.
2) Executive Officer, Municipalities & Local Boards, Bhir.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSTAL STATISTICS, BHIR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Blir.	Patoda.	Ashti.	Georai.	Manjle-gan.	Momin-abad.	Kaij.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	No. of Post Offices.	32	28	22	17	30	28	27	184
2.	No. of Postmen.	10	5	2	5	4	12	4	42
3.	No. of letter Box.	57	35	32	31	36	37	29	227
4.	No. of Telegraph Offices.	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	4
5.	No. of Telephone Offices.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
6.	Bo. of Village without Post Offices.	141	63	102	142	136	145	139	868

Source:- Office of the Inspector of Posts Offices Bhir & Purli.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO " TAGAI " FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.
BHIR DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka.	Loan advanced during the year.	Total Demand.	Recovery during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	B h i r.	1,84,456.66	2,46,778.19	56,210.12	1,90,568.07	
2.	Patoda.	1,89,350.00	1,33,459.54	31,971.36	1,01,488.18	
3.	Ashti.	1,86,850.00	2,34,993.49	60,222.11	1,74,771.38	
4.	Georai.	2,23,590.00	3,65,969.74	55,612.39	3,10,357.35	
5.	Manjlegaon.	2,27,325.00	2,63,667.33	16,162.07	2,47,505.26	
6.	Mominabad.	3,61,967.50	2,89,483.31	57,669.57	3,31,813.74	
7.	Kaij.	2,50,725.00	1,63,456.82	47,691.87	1,15,764.95	
Total:-		16,21,264.16	16,97,808.42	3,25,539.49	13,72,268.93	

Source:- Office of the Collector, Bhir District.

CO-OPERATION STATISTICS OF BHIR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Particulars.	Bhir.	Patoda.	Ashti.	Georai.	Manjle- gaon.	Momin- abad.	Kaij.	District Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
Central Banks and Banking Unions.	No. of Societies.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Mbrs. Individuals.	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
	Societies.	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	458
	Working capital.	3373648	-	-	-	-	-	-	3373648
	Loans Advanced.	3222985	-	-	-	-	-	-	3222985
	Loans repaid.	1101191	-	-	-	-	-	-	1101191
Loan Outstanding.	2390457	-	-	-	-	-	-	2390457	
Central Non- Credit Socie- ties.	No. of Societies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mbrs. Individuals.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Societies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Working capital.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Loans Advanced.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Loans repaid.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Outstanding.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Primary agricul- tural Credit Societies.	No. of Societies.	235	88	114	142	132	169	167	1047
	Mbrs. Individuals.	13237	5523	5055	13168	10851	11004	7767	66605
	Societies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Working Capital.	877450	322822	549244	1023674	637908	857531	580562	4849191
	Loans Advanced.	536765	215567	286650	385923	319249	564851	231648	2590653
	Loans repaid.	151827	115165	150449	214355	183616	321806	161962	1299189
Loan Outstanding.	614374	211018	363949	577695	364429	584215	375216	3090896	
Primary Non- Agricultural Credit Societies.	No. of Societies.	11	4	1	-	1	2	-	19
	Mbrs. Individuals.	1153	101	59	-	53	77	-	1443
	Societies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Working Capital.	99603	10434	3442	-	7413	5052	-	125944
	Loans Advanced.	30599	23099	7129	-	12709	-	-	73536
	Loans repaid.	35240	16164	5602	-	11265	-	-	68271
Loan Outstanding.	53611	9197	3255	-	6734	2490	-	75287	

(Statement continued:- next page.)

(Continued)

CO-OPERATION - BHIR DIST. FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	No. of Societies.	7	1	1	3	1	3	-	16
	Mbrs. Individuals.	605	325	118	652	603	708	-	3011
	Societies.	37	-	-	185	86	35	-	343
	Working Capital.	177324	1769	281	76242	57805	260776	-	540717
	Loans Advanced.	-	-	-	-	3000	-	-	3000
	Loans repaid.	-	-	-	-	3000	-	-	3000
Loans Outstanding.	-	-	-	-	8278	-	-	8278	
Primary Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	No. of Societies.	8	-	-	-	-	3	1	12
	Mbrs. Individuals.	813	-	-	-	-	62	16	891
	Societies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Working Capital.	47308	-	-	-	-	65268	2890	115466
	Loans Advanced.	-	-	-	-	-	18517	-	18517
	Loans repaid.	435	-	-	-	-	-	-	435
Loans Outstanding.	28392	-	-	-	-	46981	-	75373	

Source:- Office of the Assistant Registrar,
Co-operative Societies, Bhir Dist.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES BHIR DIST. HEADQUARTERS FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.
(Wholesale in Mds.) (Price in Rupees) (Retail in Sears)

Sr. No.	Commodities.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug:	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Roze:-	Wholesale:-	26.19	24.18	23.69	30.33	23.83	24.96	23.84	23.19	24.87	23.25	23.48	23.29
		Retail:-	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11
2.	Wheat:-	Wholesale:-	17.89	18.67	19.45	25.33	22.02	24.50	22.46	22.74	25.00	25.45	25.67	22.50
		Retail:-	1.2	1.11	1.2	1.12	1.10	1.8	1.8	1.10	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.10
3.	Jowar:-	Wholesale:-	11.54	10.69	11.23	12.65	12.03	12.90	13.06	13.30	12.09	12.25	12.37	11.66
		Retail:-	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.8
4.	Bajra:-	Wholesale:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Retail:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gram:-	Wholesale:-	13.17	13.25	14.14	15.62	14.63	17.65	17.60	25.60	20.16	19.99	22.21	20.00
		Retail:-	2.12	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.8
6.	Tur:-	Wholesale:-	14.31	15.25	16.15	18.50	17.27	15.98	20.07	22.46	18.98	20.87	24.46	22.39
		Retail:-	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.12	1.11	1.8	1.10
7.	Cotton:-	Wholesale:-	25.83	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.66	28.87	30.29	28.00
		Retail:-	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4
8.	Ground-nut:-	Wholesale:-	14.82	18.10	19.26	20.65	20.27	21.69	20.2	18.35	17.69	18.66	19.15	20.3
		Retail:-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.12	1.10	1.8	1.8
9.	Linseed:-	Wholesale:-	20.02	19.71	20.41	23.58	21.83	23.81	21.16	20.16	21.00	21.31	22.42	21.82
		Retail:-	1.10	1.8	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.8	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12
10.	Seasamum:-	Wholesale:-	32.58	NA	35.50	36.39	32.33	31.33	33.67	30.52	31.19	31.58	32.66	31.11
		Retail:-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

Source:- Office of the Marketing Superintendent, Bhir District.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICES IN BHIR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.
(Prices in Rupees Wholesale per Mds.) (Retail Sears & Chhataks in a Rupees).

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Bhir.	Patoda.	Ashti.	Georail	Manjle- gaon.	Momin- abad.	Kaij.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Rice :-	Wholesale:-	24.58	23.50	-	28.93	22.80	24.90	26.41	25.18
	Retail:-	1.8	1.10	-	1.7	-	1.9	1.8	1.8
2. Wheat:-	Wholesale:-	25.34	25.00	23.2	25.12	21.02	23.13	21.16	23.39
	Retail:-	1.9	1.9	1.10	1.11	2.5	1.13	1.14	1.7
3. Jawar:-	Wholesale:-	12.14	13.29	16.35	12.62	10.93	12.18	11.83	12.76
	Retail:-	3.4	2.15	2.6	2.9	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.1
4. Bajra:-	Wholesale:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Retail:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Gram:-	Wholesale:-	17.83	15.66	14.54	16.87	15.16	16.23	15.16	15.92
	Retail:-	2.8	2.11	2.10	2.0	-	2.9	2.11	2.8
6. Tur:-	Wholesale:-	18.89	13.87	16.90	19.16	17.07	17.72	14.75	16.90
	Retail:-	2.10	2.12	2.2	2.3	-	2.5	2.11	2.7
7. Cotton:-	Wholesale:-	28.13	-	34.83	26.58	-	25.41	27.23	28.43
	Retail:-	1.5	-	4.1	1.10	-	1.10	1.7	1.6
8. Groundnut:-	Wholesale:-	19.37	28.70	15.37	18.75	17.32	18.79	18.91	19.60
	Retail:-	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.5	-	2.3	2.4	2.0
9. Linseed:-	Wholesale:-	21.44	22.75	19.75	33.00	19.99	21.50	-	23.07
	Retail:-	1.10	2.2	1.10	1.13	-	1.14	-	1.13
10. Sesamum:-	Wholesale:-	32.65	-	31.71	18.75	30.00	31.36	-	28.89
	Retail:-	1.00	-	1.5	1.10	-	1.5	-	1.4

Source:- Tahsil Offices of Bhir District.