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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

1962-63 AND 1963-64

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW
&
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
1962-63 & 1963-64.
AHMEDNAGAR.
D I S T R I C T .

OFFICE OF THE
DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER,
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,
AHMEDNAGAR,

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SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW

PART - I .

SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW 1962-63 & 1963-64 AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

C O N T E N T S

Sr.No.:	Name of Chapter	Page No.
1	2	3
I.	Introduction.	1
II.	Population.	6
III.	Agriculture.	29
IV.	Animal Husbandry, Forest & Fisheries.	54
V.	Industries, Mining & Electricity.	65
VI.	Cooperation.	77
VII.	Medical and Health.	96
VIII.	Education.	107
IX.	Transport and Communication.	120
X.	Local Self-Government.	132
XI.	Third Five Year Plan.	147
XII.	Prices.	150
XIII.	Miscellaneous.	161

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AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

C H A P T E R I .

INTRODUCTION.

LOCATION

1.1 Ahmednagar district is situated more or less in the central part of the Maharashtra State. It is situated between 18.2° and 19.9° North latitudes and 73.9° and 75.5° East longitudes. The district has got Common boundary with Bhir and Osmanabad districts on the East and South-East, Sholapur district on the south Poona district on the South-west, Thana district on the west, Nasik district on the North and Aurangabad district on the North East. This is the only district in the in the State which has got common boundaries with as many as seven districts.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP.

1.2 The district has been broken up into 12 talukas and 1 Mahal and they are put under four revenue subdivisions as detailed below :

TABLE NO. 1.1

Table showing administrative set up of Ahmednagar -- District, number of villages & towns & population.

Sr.No.	Sub-Division	T A L U K A	No. of Towns	No. of inhabited villages	Total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar	1	105	2,45,581
2.	Parner.	Panner.	-	114	1,31,039
		Jamkhed(Mahal)	-	55	73,153
		Karjat.	-	81	99,292
		Shrigonda.	-	84	1,18,313

Sr.No.	Sub-Division	T A L U K A	No. of Towns	No. of inhabited villages	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Rahuri	Rahuri	-	82	1,17,728
		Newasa.	-	120	1,17,706
		Pathardi.	-	92	1,10,905
		Shevgaon.	-	121	1,04,207
4.	Sangamner.	Sangamner.	1	137	1,64,564
		Akola.	-	153	1,17,795
		Kopargaon	2	100	1,97,512
		Shrirampur	1	74	1,78,174
T O T A L.			5	1,318	17,75,969

1.3 As the above table shows the District is composed of 5 towns and 1,318 villages which are inhabited by population of 17,75,969 persons, as per 1961 census. There were also 5 deserted villages. It is interesting to note that the number of towns (i.e. 5) in this district is the smallest among the 25 districts excepting Greater Bombay.

1.4 At the end of 31-3-1964, there were 13 Panchayat Samitis functioning in the district, under the Zilla Parishad. Ahmednagar City which had a population of 1,19,020 was completely left out of the Zilla Parishad, and community Development Blocks while all other towns, although outside the jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad, were considered for fixing size of Block and their budget. The number of Grampanchayats functioning at the end of 31-3-63 and 31-3-1964 was ^{662 and 700} respectively.

AREA.

1.5 In 1891 the district had following sub-divisions:

Jamkhed; Newasa ; Shrigonda; Sheogaon; Sangamner; Ahmednagar; Kopargaon; Akola; Karjat; Parner & Rahuri. Pathardi Peta was newly formed in 1913 and the remaining area of the Jamkhed taluka was renamed as Jamkhed Mahal. Karjat taluka was also downgraded as a peta in 1931-41. Shrirampur taluka was newly formed in 1945, and Pathardi and Karjat petas were upgraded as talukas since 1941.

1.6 In 1950 twenty one enclave villages were transferred to this district from Bhir district while 26 villages from this district to Bhir district and to Aurangabad district.

1.7 As per 1961 census the district had an area of 6471.9 Sq. miles. The district was second biggest in the State, Chanda being the biggest with an area of 10,088.3 Square miles. Area of urban part of the district was merely 49.7 Sq. miles because there were only 5 towns in the district according to 1961 population census. Within the district, Parner taluka with an area of 690.2 Square miles ranked first, followed closely by Sangamner (648.7 Sq.Miles) and Shrigonda (617.6 Sq.miles). Shrirampur having an area of 311.3 Sq. miles was the smallest taluka.

TOPOGRAPHY.

1.8 Most part of the district is plain. Though part of Akola taluka on the north-western side of the district is full of hills. Some ranges of the Sahyadri, which lies on the western side of the district, pass through Akola Sangamner and Rahuri talukas of the district while some ranges have spread into Nagar, Parner and Pathardi taluka.

1.9 Akola taluka is hilly and Kalasubai the highest peak (5,427') of the Sahyadri mountains is situated in this taluka.

Due to hills and forests contained in this taluka, most of it difficult for communication. Excepting Akola taluka and parts of the talukas mentioned above, the terrain in the district is fertile and plain.

1.10 Godavari, Pravara and Mula are the most important rivers of this district. Bhima also passes for a small distance through the southern part of the district. In addition Sina, Mhalungi, Adhala, Ghod and Kukadia also travers through the district. Out of these rivers, Godavari, Pravara and Ghod have already been harnessed by constructions of dams, and irrigate large areas of Kopergaon, Shrirampur and Shrigonda talukas respectively. Construction of a dam on Mula river in Rahuri taluka is in progress and it will irrigate lands in Rahuri and Nevasa talukas mainly.

1.11 Among the important types of soils that come in this district are black, red, laterite, barad and the white soil. Barad and white soils are poor in fertility. Red soil is found in hilly tracts of Akola taluka. In Kopergaon and Shrirampur talukas there is deep fertile soil along the banks of Godavari and the Pravara. In the southern part of the district there are deep soiled table lands in the west. This soil is generally fit for growing millets. In Jamkhed taluka the soil is light and is poor in fertility.

CLIMATE, TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL :

1.12 Climate in the district is generally dry. It is pleasant during most part of the year though summer is rather hot. The summer starts from February and continues up to May end. Rainy season then starts and continues upto September.

Rest of the period is the winter Highest Temperature reached at Nagar was 42.6° in 1961, 42.7° in 1962 and 42.4° in 1963. Mean temperatures varied around 25.2° during these years.

1.13 Distribution of rainfall in this district is very ^{un-even} In some part of Akola taluka the rain is about 200" while many parts of other talukas are known for chronic scarcity. The average rainfall is around 625 mm. The rainfall is mostly received from last part of June to September. Detailed statement of rainfall is given at the end in the abstract.

C. H. A. P. A. R. T. II

POPULATION

AREA

2.1 The area of Ahmednagar District stood at 6471.9 Sq. miles at the time of 1951 census. It registered no change during the inter-census decade 1951-1961 and remained stationary. No part of the district was either transferred to other districts nor any part from others included in this district. In the matter of area Ahmednagar was the biggest in Poona division and second biggest in the State, Chanda being the biggest with an area of 10,088 Sq. miles.

2.2 Although there has been no change in the area of the district during the period 1951 to 1961, the composition of the area into urban & rural areas changed, which will be seen from the following Table.

T A B L E N O. 2.1

Composition of Area of the district during 1951-1961

I T E M :	1 9 5 1 :	1 9 6 1 :
1	2	3
Rural	6241 (96%)	6422 (99%)
Urban	231 (4%)	50 (1%)
T O T A L	6472 (100%)	6472 (100%)

2.3 Thus as the figures in the table reflect the proportion of Rural and Urban areas in the district which was 96% and 4% in 1951, ^{became} 99% and 1% in 1961 census. This was the result of declassification of 8 places which were treated towns in 1951 census but as per definition of 1961 census these were treated villages.

On the other hand only one village viz. Wari as per 1951 was up graded to town. Due to declassification of towns talukas of Rahuri, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Shrigonda, Karjat & Jamkhed which had some Urban areas as per 1951 census were left no towns as per 1961 census.

T A B L E N O. 2.2

Percentage of Area occupied by different Talukas in 1961.

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Area in Square Miles	Percentage	R a n k .
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar.	585.2	9	4
2.	Akola.	574.6	9	5
3.	Jamkhed.	336.8	5	12
4.	Karjat.	560.1	9	6
5.	Kopergaon.	403.4	6	10
6.	Newasa.	480.2	7	7
7.	Parner.	690.2	11	1
8.	P-athardi.	425.4	7	9
9.	Rahuri.	402.2	6	11
10.	Sangamner.	648.7	10	2
11.	Shevgaon.	436.2	7	8
12.	Shrigonda.	617.6	10	3
13.	Shrirampur.	311.3	4	13
T O T A L.		6471.9	100	

2.4 As will be evident from table No. 2.2, Parner taluka measuring 690.2 sq. miles was the biggest one in the district followed by Sangamner (10% of total area) and Shrigonda (10%) talukas. Shrirampur Taluka which was the smallest Taluka in the district occupied area of only 311.3 sq. miles which was 4% of the district area.

Column No. 5 gives the number of talukas in the district.

POPULATION VARIATION :

T A B L E NO. 2.3

Variation in Population in the 60 Years ending 1961

Y E A R	Persons		Per cent	
	ation		Decade Vari-	
	District	State	District	State.
1	2	3	4	5
1 9 6 1	8,20,346	1,93,91,643		
1 9 1 1	9,25,876	2,14,74,523	+12.86	+10.74
1 9 2 1	7,19,137	2,08,49,666	-22.33	- 2.91
1 9 3 1	9,69,209	2,39,59,300	+34.77	+14.91
1 9 4 1	11,23,040	2,68,32,758	+15.87	+11.99
1 9 5 1	14,10,873	3,20,02,564	+25.63	+19.27
1 9 6 1	17,75,969	3,95,53,718	+25.88	+23.60

2.5 Table No. 2.3 reflects that during the sixty years period 1901-1961 the population of both Ahmednagar District and Maharashtra State as a whole, has more than doubled. But for the decade 1911-1921 in which 1st world war was took place, the population has kept up its upward trend. The percent increase during the latest decade ending 1961 was 25.88 in Ahmednagar district and 23.60 in the State. Some consolation can however be drawn from the fact that in case of Ahmednagar district the percentage increase has gone up only by 0.25 from 1941-1951 to 1951-1961 while during corresponding period the percentage increase in case of State has gone up by 4.33 from 19.27 to 23.60. In any case, the large scale increase in population underlines necessity to make Family Planning programme a success.

2.6 Comparing the percentage increase in population in Ahmednagar district in the last decade in Rural & Urban areas it was found that the percent increase in Rural population was 26.60% while the corresponding proportion for Urban population was 20.06. At first glance this might be taken as a fallacy for it represents ruralisation as against urbanisation which is seen to be on the increase. The reason for a lower rate of increase in urban population is the consequence of the delimitation of 8 towns which has been already referred to above.

Following table gives variation in population in various talukas of district during the decade 1951-1961.

TABLE NO. 2.4

Population variation in various Talukas during the period
1951 - 1961

Sr. No.:	T A L U K A	P O P U L A T I O N		Percentage increase.
		1951	1961	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar.	2,06,153	2,45,581	19.13
2.	Akola	96,074	1,17,795	22.61
3.	Jamkhed.	59,397	73,153	23.15
4.	Karjat.	74,652	99,292	32.99
5.	Kopergaon	1,42,858	1,97,512	38.55
6.	Newasa	92,037	1,17,706	27.88
7.	Parner.	1,06,078	1,31,039	23.39
8.	Pathardi.	97,575	1,10,905	13.67
9.	Rahuri.]	86,976	1,17,728	35.35
10.	Sangamner.]	1,31,900	1,64,564	24.77
11.	Sheogaon	88,096	1,04,207	18.29
12.	Shrigonda.	95,007	1,18,313	24.53
13.	Shrirampur]	1,32,975	1,78,174	34.01
District Total		14,10,873	17,75,969	25.88

Above figures reflect that Ahmednagar taluka had maximum population during 1951 and 1961. This is on account of Ahmednagar City which had population of 1,19,020 in 1961. Jamkhed taluka which had only 55 villages in 1961 had smallest population of 73,153 during 1961. Increase in population of a taluka is partly due to births and partly on account of immigration. The percentage of increase in population during the decade 1951-1961 was the highest in Kolargan Taluka and stood at 38.55. The percentage was higher than the average for the district as a whole, in 5 talukas viz. Kolargan (38.55), Rahuri (35.35), Shrirampur (34.01), Karjat (32.99) and Newase (27.88).

DENSITY

2.7 Density of population of a particular area is the population per square mile and thus it indicates the extent to which the area is crowded. Density of the population as per 1961 census was 274 per sq. mile as against 213 in 1951. The density of the State as a whole in 1961 was 334 and it reveals that Ahmednagar though large in area does not habitate relatively as large a population. As a matter of fact in 16 other districts in the State, the density was more than that of Ahmednagar.

2.8 Industries provide bulk employment to the people and automatically attract population thereby increasing density of the area. Fertile land can sustain comparatively larger population whereas forests and scarcity areas will not be able to provide any attraction for the population seeking means of livelihood.

Thus Bombay City, the hive of industries in Maharashtra had a fantastically big density of 24,568 during 1961.

T A B L E NO. 2.5

Taluka-wise density in 1951 & 1961.

Sr. No.:	T A L U K A	Density	
		1 9 5 1	1 9 6 1
1	27	3	4
1.	Ahmednagar.	352	420
2.	Akola.	167	205
3.	Jamkhed.	176	217
4.	Karjat.	133	177
5.	Kopergaon.	354	490
6.	Newasa.	192	245
7.	Parner.	154	190
8.	Pathardi	229	263
9.	Rahuri	211	293
10.	Sangamner	207	254
11.	Sheogaon.	202	239
12.	Shrigonda.	154	192
13.	Shrirampur.	424	572
	District Total	213	274

In the district itself, Shrirampur and Kopergaon talukas which contain most of the Sugar Factories in the district topped with densities of 572 and 490 respectively. Karjat, Parner and Shrigonda talukas in the Southern part of district, which are known since long for chronic scarcity had low density of 177, 190 and 192 respectively. Akola taluka which mostly contains forests and hilly areas also had a relatively low density of 205.

Comparison of densities of population as per 1951 & 1961 census shows that in Shrirampur taluka density had gone up by 148 while that in Kopergaon taluka had gone up by 136.

Rahuri & Ahmednagar talukas had also registered considerable changes in their densities by 82 & 68 respectively. All these talukas are the main industrial areas in the district and appear to have attracted population from other talukas.

2.9 It is a well known fact that pressure on land in rural areas has already reached a stage of saturation. This has resulted in migration of rural population to towns. These urban areas are able to absorb majority of the immigrants by employing them in industries, trade, various services, and hence density in Urban areas was understandably higher at 377, compared to 247 in rural areas.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION :

URBAN.

2.10 For the 1961 Census following criterion was used to determine whether a place was an urban area or rural.

(a) Place having a Municipality a cantonment or Civil Lines or

(b) a population of 5,000 or over and at least 3/4ths of the male workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

If either of these two criteria was satisfied, the place was taken to be a town. As per 1951 census definition^{of} a town meant a municipal area, cantonment area or a place which had a population of 5,000 or more and which exhibited urban characteristics.

2.11 As a result of the change in the definition of a town, Wari a non-Municipal place in Kopergaon Taluka, which was until 1951 census considered as a village was classified as town in 1961.

List of Declassified Towns.

Sr. No.	P L A C E	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	
			1 9 5 1	1 9 6 1
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rahuri(B)	18.3	9,833	13,333
2.	Vambori	23.6	7,341	9,128
3.	Sheogaon	23.4	7,269	8,911
4.	Pathardi.	19.1	9,952	11,049
5.	Shrigonda.	32.3	8,909	10,681
6.	Karjat.	29.2	7,651	10,051
7.	Jamkhed.	25.3	7,025	8,890
8.	Kharda.	18.1	6,894	7,589

2.12 Final result of these changes was that the district was left with only 5 towns listed below :

T A B L E NO. 2.7

List of Towns as per 1961 Census.

Sr. No.	T O W N	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Percentage increase over 1951 pop.
			1951	1961	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmednagar .	9.5	1,05,275	1,19,020	13
2.	Kopargan	6.4	11,616	16,869	42
3.	Sangamner.	16.7	16,756	21,729	29
4.	Shrirampur	9.0	16,311	22,802	44
5.	Wari	8.1	6,054	6,895	15
T O T A L		49.7	1,56,012	1,87,315	20

Thus we find that the population of these towns has increased by about 31000 and the percentage of increase over their population in 1951 works out to only about 20%

As a matter of fact all other towns viz. Kopergaon, Sangamner and Shrirampur have flourished sufficiently but Ahmednagar City having the maximum population in the district has registered a very small increase in population of 13%. One of the reasons for low rate of increase could be traced to scarcity of water even for drinking purposes, which has been responsible for its lack of industrial growths. Brief description in respect of each of the towns is given below :

(a) AHMEDNAGAR. : This is the City of district Headquarter and maximum population of 1,19,020 in 1961. Cantonment locating the Indian Army's Armoured Corp. Centre is situated in the City. The City is very old and historically important. Its name came to the forefront throughout India, in 1942, when during 'Quit India' movement most of the National leaders were held in captivity in the historical Ahmednagar Fort.

The City is quite happily placed from the point of view of communications. It is very well connected by roads to almost all the taluka headquarters and also to Poona City, a big consumer centre. Poona is only 75 miles from Ahmednagar. It is also on the Bombay-Poona-Mannad broad gauge line of Central Railway. Handloom is the most important industry of the City. Other important industries include Bidi Making, Furniture making, metal working etc. The Factory of APHALI, the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals is situated near the City. The Civic administration is looked after by the Borough Municipality and Cantonment Board.

As per 1961 census the percentage of literacy was 53 and the density was 12476.

b) SHRIRAMPUR : This is the second biggest town of the district. Its population in 1951 was 16,311 but rose sharply to 22,802 in 1961. The percentage increase of 44% speaks of the industrial growth of the town. The percentage of literacy in 1961 was 43 and density was 2542.

The town is situated in ~~an~~ area and is known for its Sugar and Gur trade. Mechanical workshop is one of the most important industries because of the presence of large number of oil engines used by the cane growers. There is also a factory of Oil Engines. Due to the large number of Jeeps and Motor Cycles used by well-to-do sugarcane growers, small garages are also flourishing.

c) SANGAMNER : Sangamner town which is the headquarters of the Sangamner taluka had a population of 21,729 as per 1961 population census. Literacy percentage was 50 and density 1301 persons per Square mile.

The town is situated on the bank of Pravara river and although it had no rail ~~roads~~, it is well connected by roads, with Ahmednagar. It is also situated on the P-oona Nasik National Highway. At the end of 1963-64, there was one Arts and Commerce College in the town. Bidi industry is one of the most important industries. Handloom industry is losing ground of late.

d) KOPARGAON : Situated on the banks of the sacred Godavari Kopargaon is a historical place and according to 1961 census, had a population of 16,869. The Literacy percentage was 50 and the density was 2636.

Like Shrirampur town, Kopargaon is also surrounded by Sugar and Gur Factories and is known for the trade in Sugar and Gur. It has got good communication network since it is on the Ahmednagar-Manmad cement concrete road and also is a station on the Ahmednagar Manmad Rail route. It is a holy place and large congregation gathers here on " Mahashivaratri Day."

e)WARI : This is the only non-Municipal town in the district. As already stated it received the status of town in 1961 census for the first time because of the changed definition. It is situated near Godavari Sugar Factory and a large number of factory workers live in Wari. Its population was 6,895 in 1961, of these 2,255 (i.e. 32%) were literate. The density of the town was 848 per square mile. As per 1961 census, 55% of the working population was engaged in manufacturing other than household industries mostly in Sugar Factory.

RURAL

2.13 As per 1961 census rural population of 15,88,654 lived in 1,318 villages. There were only 5 deserted villages. The proportion of rural population to total worked out to 89% as against the corresponding proportion of 72% in the State. High proportion of rural population in the district is the result of a small number of towns in the district. During 1951, population in rural areas was 11,95,000. During the decade 1951-1961 it rose by about 33% while the increase in the total population was only 26%. The increase in rural areas was to some extent due to declassification of 8 towns into villages.

2.14 Table No. 2.8 shows ^{that in 1951} majority of villages had a population which was less than 500 population ---

TABLE No. 2.8

DISTRIBUTION OF INHABITED VILLAGES INTO VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS AS PER 1961 Census

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	No. of inhabited villages in the group.....						T O T A L
		Less than 500	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10,000 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ahmednagar	17	40	34	13	1	-	105
2.	Akola.	63	57	24	8	1	-	153
3.	Jamkhed.	11	22	17	2	3	-	55
4.	Karjat.	18	26	30	4	2	1	81
5.	Kopargaon.	22	25	25	23	4	1	100
6.	Newasa.	48	33	29	8	1	1	120
7.	Parner.	27	37	34	15	1	-	114
8.	Pathardi.	22	32	28	9	-	1	92
9.	Rahuri.	21	27	24	5	3	2	82
10.	Sangamner.	25	58	42	11	1	-	137
11.	Sheogaon	45	44	24	7	1	-	121
12.	Shrigonda.	16	31	21	12	3	1	84
13.	Shrirampur.	9	16	21	21	6	1	74
District								
	(1961)	344	448	353	138	27	8	1318
	(1951)	503	429	279	95	11	2	1319

increase during the decade saw many villages from this group entering next higher groups with the result that in 1961 maximum number of villages fell in the population group 500 to 999. In 1951 there were only 2 villages above 10,000 while as per 1961 census there were 8 such villages (including the four former towns). Distribution of villages in various Talukas according their population showed that maximum number of small villages (i.e. having population below 500) were in Akola taluka. There were 63 such villages in Akola taluka. Newasa and Sheogaon talukas also had considerable number of such villages viz. 48 and 45 respectively. Shrirampur taluka had only 9 villages in this group. As already seen the population group 500-999 contained maximum number of villages considering district as a whole. In case of Ahmednagar, Jamkhed, Kopergaon, Parner, Pathardi, Rahuri, Sangamner and Shrigonda talukas also this happened. But Akola, Newasa & Sheogaon Talukas had maximum number of villages under 500 population, while in case of Shrirampur taluka groups 1000-1999 and 2000-4999 each contained 21 villages.

2.15 5 towns in the district are situated in 4 talukas viz. Ahmednagar(1); Kopergaon(2); Sangamner(1); and Shrirampur(1). Thus in all other talukas, 100% population was rural. The percentages of rural population to total for the others were as below :-

1. Ahmednagar 51%	3. Sangamner 87%
2. Kopergaon 87%	4. Shrirampur 87%

SEX RATIO

2.16 This ratio indicates the number of females present in the population per 1000 males. During 1951 census Sex Ratio of the district was 971. It decreased to 962 during...

1961. Sex Ratio in Rural areas which stood at 969 during 1961, was appreciably higher than that in Urban areas viz. 890. This could be said to be due to migration of males to the Urban areas for employment, trade, education etc.

T A B L E NO. 2.9

Talukavise Sex Ratio in 1951 & 1961.

Sr. : :Sex Ratio				Sr. : :Sex Ratio			
No. : T A L U K A : 1951 : 1961				No. : T A L U K A : 1951 : 1961			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Ahmednagar.		933	937	8. Pathardi.		981	973
2. Akola.		1007	1020	9. Rahuri.		978	951
3. Jankhed.		975	962	10. Sangamner.		972	988
4. Karjat.		957	951	11. Shrigaon		997	977
5. Kopergaon		957	941	12. Shrigonda.		956	945
6. Newasa.		986	971	13. Shrirampur.		948	928
7. Parner.		1017	1007	- District.		971	962

2.17 Above figures reflect that in case of most of the talukas sex Ratio during 1961 was less than that in 1951. Shrirampur, Ahmednagar, Kopergaon, Shrigonda and Rahuri talukas had Sex Ratios much below district average. These Talukas house all the Sugar Factories and most of the big industries in the district. This could be one of the reasons for small sex ratios in these talukas since in factories proportion of male workers is large.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS :

2.18 In presentation of the population data of 1951 census, classification of all persons- whether working or non-working was given with particular emphasis on agricultural occupations. In 1961 census the whole population was first divided into two groups viz. workers and non-workers and then classification of workers was further given in greater details. This presentation is more

realistic and useful but due to this change it will not be possible to make a comparison between the patterns of economic classifications in 1951 and in 1961.

2.19 As per 1961 census, there were 8,92,801 (50.28%) workers and 8,83,168 (49.72%) non-workers in the total population of 17,75,969 of the district. The percentage of workers amongst total population in whole Maharashtra State was 47.83. The proportion of persons economically active was thus slightly more in Ahmednagar district.

T A B L E N O. 2.10

Economic Classification of workers as per 1961 census.

Sr. No.:	Livelihood Class	Ahmednagar District	Maharashtra State	Sex Ratio Ahmednagar (Females per 1000 Male Workers).
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cultivator	5,24,345 (58.70)	87,37,075 (46.09)	865
2.	Agricultural Labourer	1,96,107 (21.97)	45,10,002 (23.80)	972
3.	Mining, Quarrying, Limestone, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting etc.	8,819 (0.99)	4,09,391 (2.16)	214
4.	Household Industry	37,198 (4.16)	8,32,169 (6.80)	313
5.	Manufacturing other than Household industry.	25,464 (3.97)	13,04,335 (4.39)	237
6.	Construction	9,446 (1.06)	2,35,416 (1.24)	211
7.	Trade & Commerce.	21,722 (0.92)	8,56,050 (2.36)	148
8.	Transport, Storage & Communication.	8,174 (2.42)	4,46,812 (4.52)	69
9.	Other Services.	51,526 (5.80)	16,17,031 (3.64)	248
T O T A L		8,92,801 (100.00)	1,89,48,481 (100.00)	715

(Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total)

2.20 The table indicates that about 81% workers in the district were engaged in agriculture as per 1961 census. Out of the remaining, about 4% were employed in Household Industries, like Handloom and Bidi making industries and another 4% in Manufacturing other than Household Industries. As against this, in the Maharashtra State as a whole, about 70% workers were engaged in Agriculture. Out of the worker engaged in Agriculture, the proportion of cultivators was 73% in ~~Amravati~~ Amravati district as against the corresponding figure of 66% for the State as a whole. Although the proportion of workers engaged in Household industry was almost the same for the district and the State comparative backwardness of the District in Manufacturing other than Household Industry, is reflected by the proportion 4% for the district as against about 7% for the State. Similar is the case with the livelihood class 'Trade & Commerce'.

Table No. 2.11 gives the talukawise position of the percentages of workers engaged in various economic activities. The table immediately points out the large proportion of workers depending on agriculture. The proportion was as big as 89% in the talukas of Akola, Parner, and Shrigonda. In rural areas wherever a person does not find any employment, he is bound to try to get a job of Agricultural labourer. But the condition of agricultural labourers is well-known, and these persons at least many of them must be treated as near-unemployed. If new industries are opened in these areas, many of the labourers can be absorbed. High proportion of agricultural labourers in the talukas of Shrirampur(43%) and Kopergaon(38%) could be explained by necessity of a big labour force for sugarcane cultivation. These workers may also be getting good--

wages. But the high proportions of agricultural labourers in other talukas viz. Sheogaon(29%), Newasa (28%) and Jamkhed (22%) speaks of economic backwardness of this class.

Industry provides bulk employment to the population and wages paid could also be generally expected to be more than agricultural wages. But proportion of persons engaged in Household and other industries was poor in case of most of the talukas. Proportion of persons engaged in Household industries (such as Bidi making, weaving etc) was relatively large in Ahmednagar (5%) Pathardi(6%) and Sangamner (6%) talukas "Other " Manufacturing Industries include big industries such as Sugar Factories, Oil Mills, Ginning and Pressing Factories etc. Shrirampur (9%), Ahmednagar (8%), and Kopargan (7%) had considerably employment in such industries.

Trade and Commerce also afforded employment opportunities to persons and the proportion of persons engaged in this was appreciable at 6% in Ahmednagar Taluka, 4% in Shrirampur taluka and 3% in Kopargan.

SEX RATIO AMONG WORKERS :

2.21 Although there were 962 females per 1000 males in total population of the district the ratio among workers was underst^andably low at 715. In rural areas it was 763 and in Urban areas it was 246. In Urban areas the per capita income being comparatively more, larger proportion of females could afford to depend on incomes of males. Secondly higher sex ratio among workers in rural population could be attributed to the fact that in rural areas females could very easily participate ⁱⁿ field-work.

TABLE NO. 2.11

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN VARIOUS TALUKA.

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Percentage of workers engaged						Percentage of workers to total pop.
		At Cultivator	As Agri. Labour	At House hold	Other Manu- facturing	Trade & Commerce	OTHERS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ahmednagar	45	11	5	8	6	-	42
2.	Akola.	80	9	3	3	1	4	57
3.	Jamkhed.	63	22	4	1	2	8	54
4.	Karjat.	69	18	4	1	1	7	50
5.	Kopargaon.	40	38	3	7	3	9	49
6.	Newasa.	60	28	3	1	1	7	53
7.	Patner.	80	9	5	-	1	5	55
8.	Pathardi.	68	19	6	1	2	4	52
9.	Rahuri.	54	26	4	4	2	10	50
10.	Sangamner.	67	12	6	6	3	6	51
11.	Shevgaon.	60	29	4	2	2	5	54
12.	Shrigonda.	71	18	2	1	2	6	50
13.	Shrirampur.	32	43	2	9	4	10	48
T O T A L.		59	22	4	4	2	9	50

In Urban areas It is not easy to get employment even if one wished to get one.

NON-WORKERS :

2.22 Following table gives number of non-workers per 1000 persons, males and Females for each category in State & District.

1	Ahmednagar District			State.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1) Total	498	424	572	521	430	619
2) Rural	475	413	540	476	418	532
3) Urban.	680	513	865	637	451	865

Thus as per 1961 census, out of 1000 persons there were 498 non-workers in the district and 521 non-workers in the State as a whole. Predominance of females among non-workers is quite natural and among non-working females high proportion of Urban females is observed. Possible explanation for this has been already given above.

LITERACY :

2.23 The percentage of literacy in Ahmednagar District which stood at 18.80 in 1951, increased to 26.45 as per 1961 census. During the same period, the literacy in the State as a whole had increased from 20.96% to 29.82. 13 districts had higher literacy percentage than Ahmednagar district as per 1961 census, Greater Bombay leading with an impressive percentage of 58.60.

2.24 The literacy percentage in urban areas which was 51.12, was less than corresponding percentage of only four districts in the State. The ~~total~~ all percentage of State

was also less than 51.12. Among the Urban population 63.96% males and 36.70% females were literate. In rural areas the percentage was only 23.45. The position of literacy among rural females was alarming, their percentage to total being only 10.36. This is the field, where concentrated efforts are necessary.

2.25 Following table gives percentages of literacy in various talukas :

1) Ahmednagar	38.93	8) Pathardi	21.81
2) Akola	18.47	9) Rahuri ✓	25.49
3) Jankhed	22.12	10) Sangamner ✓	24.17
4) Karjat	21.22	11) Sheegaon	23.16
5) Kopergaon	27.43	12) Shrigonda	25.13
6) Nevasa.	25.71	13) Shrirampur ✓	28.74
7) Parner.	24.06	District Average	26.45

The figures show that the literacy is well spread in Ahmednagar, Shrirampur, Kopergaon, Rahuri, and Shrigonda talukas which together contain most of the industries. Akola taluka, which is hilly and consists of forests, had meagre literacy being 18.47% only.

COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS :

2.26 As per 1961 census the total number of households in the district was 3,24,935 made up of 2,90,146 in rural area and 34,789 in Urban area. Since the rural and Urban population of the district was 15,88,654 and 1,87,315 respectively, the average size of the household comes to 5.48 in rural area and 5.38 in Urban area. Slightly bigger average size of families in the rural area may be attributed to the fact that joint family system is still relatively-

popular compared to Urban area. In Urban area due to shortage of accommodation and other Socio-Economic reasons, joint family system is fast disappearing.

HOUSING :

2.27 Food, Clothing and Shelter are the basic needs of a human beings. With rapid increase in population and non-availability of Key material required for construction such as cement, iron, zinc sheets etc. the problem of housing has assumed great importance. Data regarding housing conditions was therefore collected in details, at the time of census.

2.28 For the 1961 census a house was defined as a structure or part of a structure with a separate entrance, whether that separate entrance led directly to the street or to a common staircase, court yard or a gate. As per this definition there were 4,68,816 houses in the district. Of these 4,16,985 (i.e. 89%) were in rural areas and 51,831 (11%) in urban areas.

2.29 Following table gives number of persons per house and number of houses per square mile in Ahmednagar district from 1901 to 1961.

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1) No. of persons per house.	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.9	5.5
2) No. of houses per sq.miles.	25.0	30.0	24.0	30.3	40.1	37.0	48.6

Allowing for the effect of changes in the definition of house, it is found from the above figures that although there has been steady increase in the number of houses per Square mile from 25.0 in 1901 to 48.5 in 1961 the number of persons per home has also increased from 5.0 to 5.6, in the corresponding period. This shows that the increase in population has outstripped the construction of new houses. In 1961 the number of persons per house in Maharashtra State as a whole was 5.3 and the number of houses per square mile was 63.4 which shows that housing conditions in this district were poorer compared to those in the State as a whole.

BACKWARD CLASSES :

2.30 Certain class of people are declared by the President's orders as scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes. The Govt. is expected to take special care of this population, for their uplift in socio-economic conditions. In order to give them adequate representation, some seats are also reserved for them in Lok Sabha and State assemblies.

2.31 As per 1961 population, the percentage of Scheduled Caste persons to total was 8.87 and of schedule^d tribes 3.18 in this district. Corresponding proportions for State as a whole were 5.63% and 6.06 respectively. The proportions were thus higher in Ahmednagar district.

2.31 Following table gives the talukawise percentages of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes population to total.

T A B L E NO. 2.12

Percentage of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes.

Sr. No. :	T A L U K A :	Percentage of		TOTAL
		Sch. Caste Population	Scheduled Tribes population.	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	9.86	0.98	10.84
2.	Akola.	1.49	16.45	17.94
3.	Jamkhed.	10.06	0.23	10.29
4.	Kariat.	14.62	0.22	14.84
5.	Kopergaon.	8.22	6.37	14.59
6.	Newasa.	8.59	3.69	12.28
7.	Panner.	5.50	1.12	6.62
8.	Pathardi.	8.77	0.86	9.63
9.	Rahuri.	9.17	8.19	17.36
10.	Sanganer.	4.97	7.75	12.72
11.	Sheogaon.	12.58	0.86	13.44
12.	Shrigonda.	10.69	0.68	11.37
13.	Shrirampur.	12.14	4.98	17.12
	DISTRICT.	8.87	6.18	15.05

The percentage of Backward class population to total was 15.05 in the district as against 11.69% in the State. Akola taluka wherein persons of Mahadeo Koli tribe live, had large proportion (17.93%) of Backward class population. In Kariat taluka 14.62% of district's Scheduled Caste population resided. The backwardness of population in Akola taluka is evident from the low literacy of 18.47% only as against the district average of 26.45%. Karjat Taluka also had low percentage of literacy of 21.22.

C H A P T E R III.

AGRICULTURE.

3.1 In Ahmednagar district there are two agricultural seasons viz. Kharif and Rabi. However Rabi area is predominantly large. Rice, Bajri, Kharif Jawar, Tur and Cotton are the main crops of Kharif season while in Rabi season main crops of Rabi Jawar, Wheat, Gram are taken.

Among perenial crops sugarcane deserves special mention since it has been responsible for moulding the Sugar Industry in the district which is known not only in the State but in the Country for some of the most successful factories.]

RAINFALL :

3.2 The importance of rainfall in the agriculture hardly needs any emphasis. In Ahmednagar district but for the talukas of Shrirampur and Kopargaon and parts of Rahuri most other parts do not have irrigation facilities and the farmers completely depend on rains. This district is known since long as a chronic scarcity area. Especially the talukas of Ahmednagar, Parner, Shrigonda, K-arjat are vulnerable to scarcity. The table below gives rainfall position in the last two years.

3.3 Comparison of the data for the two years 1962 and 1963 reflects two important things. Firstly it shows the whimsical nature of rain and secondly it shows that the rainfall during 1963 was much less than the rainfall during 1962 in almost all the talukas. In the year 1962 most of the talukas appear to have received satisfactory rainfall. Especially the three talukas of Nevasa, Pathardi and Sheegaon had ample rainfall.

T A B L E NO. 3.1

Rainfall in Ahmednagar District During 1962 and 1963..

Sr. No. : T A L U K A		1 9 6 2		1 9 6 3	
		No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall (M.M.)	No. of Rainy Days	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmednagar	48	697	50	438
2.	Akola.	36	510	42	350
3.	Jamkhed.	62	706	60	607
4.	Karjat.	51	708	51	535
5.	Kopargaon.	40	873	42	370
6.	Newasa	57	1040	61	607
7.	Parner.	59	690	39	430
8.	Pathardi.	54	1032	39	729
9.	Rahuri.	32	356	35	397
10.	Sangamner.	47	464	40	373
11.	Sheegaon.	50	1034	45	862
12.	Shriponda.	38	744	50	431
13.	Shrirampur	47	513	40	313

3.3 Lowest rainfall was received by Rahuri Taluka. During 1963 highest rainfall of 729 mm. was received in Pathardi while Shrirampur received only 313 mm. Although level of rainfall had generally fallen during 1963, Newasa Pathardi and Shevgaon had good rains,

SOIL

3.4 There are various types of soils, in the district amongst which are black, red, laterite, barad and white. In the talukas of Kopargaon and Shrirampur the Soil is generally deep and very fertile along the banks of Godavari and Pravara. In Rahuri taluka also it is deep and black. The Soil of Newasa and Sheogaon talukas is also good in -

fertility and even small quantity of timely rainfall fetches a good crop. The soil in southern part i.e. Ahmednagar, Panner, Shrigonda and Karjat talukas is not of superior type and is generally fit for millets.

LAND UTILISATION :

3.5 The total geographical area of the district measured 42,05,684 acres at the end of 1962-63. Out of this area net sown was 31,11,685 which works out to 74% of the total area.

T A B L E NO. 3.2

Table showing percentage distribution of Land according to different uses.

Sr. : No. : U T I L I S A T I O N : 1 9 6 0 - 6 1 : 1 9 6 2 - 6 3 .			
1	2	3	4
1. Forest.		11.63	11.67
2. Barren and un-culturable.		9.09	9.37
3. Non-Agricultural		0.02	0.05
4. Cultivable waste.		10.67	0.52
5. Permanent Pastures & grassing lands.		1.90	1.87
6. Current Fallows.		0.36	0.36
7. Other Fallows.		2.45	2.16
8. Net Area sown.		73.98	74.00
T O T A L		100.00	100.00
9. Area cropped more than once.		3.83%	4.64%

3.6 The table reveals that during the period of two years there has not been any appreciable change in the pattern of utilisation of land. The net area sown has increased to a small extent from 73.98% to 74.00% .

This shows that it had not been possible to bring any considerable quantity of additional land under plough. Most of the cultivable land had been already brought under cultivation and in order to increase production, it will now be necessary to use intensive cultivation i.e. increase in per acre yield or to take more than one crop during the year, on larger scale. The area cropped more than once during 1960-61 was 1,60,681 areas (i.e. 3.83%). During the year 1962-63 the corresponding area was 1,94,871 (i.e. 4.64%). This increase shows welcome efforts on the part of the cultivators to take more than one crop wherever possible. Out of the 24% area not sown during 1962-63, only 3.04% of the area consisting cultivable waste, and current & other fallows could have been brought under plough.

T A B L E NO. 3.3

Percentage of land under forest, net area sown and area cropped more than once in different Talukas during 1962 - 63.

Sr. No.:	T A L U K A :	Under Forest:	Net area sown :	Area cropped more than once.
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	8.9	73.1	2.9
2.	Akola.	29.3	58.3	2.7
3.	Jalghed.	5.1	84.8	4.1
4.	Karjat.	12.7	69.9	8.7
5.	Kopergaon.	2.6	83.8	3.8
6.	Newasa.	3.8	87.5	3.1
7.	Parner.	13.4	71.2	4.3
8.	Pathardi.	9.8	78.4	4.1
9.	Rahuri.	17.1	68.1	4.0
10.	Sangamner.	21.1	61.5	5.5
11.	Shevgaon.	4.1	87.4	4.1
12.	Shrigonda.	9.6	73.6	6.8
13.	Shrirampur.	1.5	82.8	6.2

3.7 In Akola, Sangamner, Rahuri, Parner and Karjat Talukas where the acreage under forests was considerable, the proportion of net area sown was less than the district average viz. 74.00%. Newasa and Sheogaon Talukas had got more than 87% land under plough. In respect of taking more than 87% land under plough. In respect of taking more than one crop, Karjat (8.7%), Shrigonda (6.8%) Shrirampur (6.2 %) and Sangamner (5.5%) talukas had made good progress.

CROPPING PATTERN.

3.8 While reviewing the cropping pattern of the district it will be necessary to consider firstly if there are any changes in the pattern during the last 2/3 years and secondly to consider the extent of changes in the cropping patterns of various talukas in the district.

3.9 Glance at the figures of area under different crops shows that considering areas of the district as a whole, area under wheat had fallen by about 21% during the year 1960-61 to 1962-63. This drop in the wheat acreage was observed in all the talukas. Area under Kharif Jowar was very small and it was restricted to only 4 talukas. Hence change in its acreage was not of significance. Acreage under Rabi Jowar also registered decrease of about 87,000 acres (5%) during this period but unlike wheat, this fall was witnessed in all the talukas. In Ahmednagar, Karjat Rahuri and Sheogaon there was increase in area under Rabi Jowar. Except in Rahuri and Sheogaon talukas all other talukas, had taken to Bajri on a larger scale during 1962-63 than they did during 1960-61. A large area of 1,33,000 (23%) acres had been additionally brought under Bajari---

during these years and this more than compensated for the loss of area of 1,13,240 under cereals caused by shift of cultivators from Wheat and Rabi Jowar together. Pattern of other cereals did not change appreciably during this period.

3.10 Among pulses, Gram literally lost ^{ground} to the extent of about 19000 acres during the years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The acreage under Gram during 1962-63 was less by 26% of the corresponding areas during 1960-61. However the area under all pulses had been found to have gone up by about 9000 acres, by virtue of increase in the acreage under Tur and other pulses. It is interesting to find that although in most of the talukas cultivators had reduced land under pulses, only Jamkhed, Parner and Shrirampur talukas, more than made up for the loss and caused an increase in land under pulses during these years.

3.11 During 1960-61 89,255 acres of land was under Sugarcane, mainly in Shrirampur, Kopargaon and Rahuri Talukas. But by the end of 1962-63 this decreased to only 77,004 acres. All the 13 talukas in the district saw ~~decrease~~ decrease in the acreage under Sugarcane. Even the Sugar-factory areas were no exception.

3.12 The increase in area under Groundnut during the period 1960-61 to 1962-63 was almost 2% over the acreage in 1960-61. But despite this increase, the area under all oil seeds together witnessed great fall of about 15,000 acres. Cotton was one of the few crops the area under which had increased a great deal. Acreage under cotton

went up from about 80,000 during 1960-61 to about 1,10,000 during 1961-62 the percentage increase being 29.

T A B L E N O. 3.4

Percentages of areas under different crops during 1960-61
& 1962-63.

Sr. No. :	C R O P :	1 9 6 0 - 6 1 :	1 9 6 2 - 6 3 :
1 :	2 :	3 :	4 :
1.	Rice	0.75	0.78
2.	Wheat	3.80	2.95
3.	Jowar	48.67	47.50
4.	Bajri.	17.56	21.36
5.	Other (cereals.	3.09	1.06
6.	Total (Cereals	(73.87)	(73.65)
7.	Mustard	1.07	1.23
8.	Gram	2.24	1.65
9.	Other pulses.	4.43	5.06
	Total pulses.	(7.74)	(7.94)
10.	Groundnuts.	2.37	2.38
11.	Cotton	2.45	3.32
12.	Sugarcane.	2.73	2.33
13.	Others.	10.84	10.38
	T O T A L.	100.00	100.00

3.13 These percentages of areas under various crops to total area clearly reflect the fact that during the two years 1960-61, to 1962-63 although there have been ^{some} changes in the cropping pattern these changes have not crossed the boundaries of the types of crops. In ~~other~~ ^{words} the percentage of area under all cereals was stationary around 74 while the corresponding percentage for pulses did not much deviate during this period. The percentage of ^{area} under cash crops also was more or less stationary around 8.

3.14 Table on the back side gives percentages of areas under different major crops in a taluka to total area in the same. A glance at this table will immediately show that the crop pattern of Akola taluka is far different from others, and of course from the district as a whole. This is the only taluka where Rice is grown in appreciable quantity. The percentage of area under Jowar to total viz. 2, the lowest, and considerably less than the district percentage of 48. Apart from the crops that have been stated in the table, fodder accounted for about 29% land in Akola taluka. Similarly 9% of area was under Ragi. The fact that major crops of importance of the district as a whole which covered about 82% land of district as a whole accounted for only 50% of land in Akola taluka reflects its different geographical conditions.

3.15 Sangamner taluka, the neighbour of Akola is another one in which the crop pattern differs from other talukas. In this taluka Jowar accounted for only 14% area while Bajri was sown in 65% area, the biggest percentage in the district. The percentage of area under Groundnut viz. 7 was also more than any other taluka.

3.16 Crop pattern in Kenargaon and Shrirampur talukas was more or less similar in that substantial part of area was under sugarcane and for both of these percentage of area under wheat viz. 7 and 4 was more than the corresponding percentage for district as a whole. The talukas of Shevgaon, Newasa and Pathardi could be grouped together as cotton growing areas. In these three talukas 10%, 5% and 6% area were under cotton respectively. In all other talukas the crop pattern did not differ much if we group Bajra and Jowar together. Thus the loss in area

T A B L E N O . 3 . 5

Table showing percentage of taluka-wise area under important crops
to total area during 1962-63.

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Tur	Gram	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Groundnut	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmednagar.	-	3	68	8	2	2	-	2	2
2.	Akola.	10	2	2	29	-	3	-	-	4
3.	Jamkhed.	-	3	62	4	3	2	-	2	4
4.	Karjat.	-	1	72	3	1	1	-	3	-
5.	Kopergaon.	-	7	38	24	-	2	12	3	4
6.	Newasa.	-	6	55	16	2	3	-	5	2
7.	Parner.	-	2	43	35	3	1	-	1	1
8.	Pathardi.	-	2	41	35	1	2	-	6	1
9.	Rahuri.	-	5	55	13	1	3	5	5	3
10.	Sangamner.	-	1	14	65	-	1	1	1	7
11.	Sheogaon.	5	5	19	17	2	2	-	10	1
12.	Shrigonda.	-	1	69	7	1	1	-	2	-
13.	Shrirampur.	-	4	36	19	-	1	18	4	5
	DISTRICT.	-	3	48	21	1	2	2	3	2

-- denotes negligible.--

under one of these two crops was made up by area under other crop.

3.16. SURVEY OF MAJOR CROPS IN THE DISTRICT.

1. RICE : Rice is an important crop only in the taluka of Akola. The conditions of heavy rainfall and hilly soil under which rice flourishes, are obtained in western part of this taluka. In all other talukas rainfall is too meagre for cultivation of rice and hence whatever little land was under rice, was mostly irrigated.

T A B L E N O. 3.6

Percentage Distribution of acreage under Rice among various, Talukas during, 1962-63

Sr. No. :	T A L U K A :	P E R C E N T A G E
1 :	2 :	3
1.	Ahmednagar	1
2.	Akola.	86
3.	Jamkhed.	2
4.	Karjat.	2
5.	Kopergaon.	2
6.	Newasa.	-
7.	Parner.	1
8.	Pathardi	1
9.	Rahuri.	1
10.	Sangamner.	2
11.	Sheogaon.	-
12.	Shrigonda.	1
13.	Shrirampur	1
	<u>T O T A L</u>	<u>100</u>

The above table shows that compared to Akola talu taluka, area under rice in other talukas was almost negligible. The production of rice in the district was 11400 tons during 1961-62 but fell to 10600 tons during 1962-63 despite increase in area under crop from 25,572 acres to 25,840 acres. The per acre yield was found to have gone down from 998 lbs per acre to 920.

WHEAT :

T A B L E NO. 3.7

Percentage distribution of area under Wheat among various Talukas during 1962-63

Sr.No.: T A L U K A : P e r c e n t a g e .			Sr.No.: T A L U K A : P e r c e n t a g e .		
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Ahmednagar	8	8.	Pathardi.	5
2.	Akola.	4	9.	Rahuri.	9
3.	Jamkhed.	4	10.	Sangamner.	3
4.	Karjat.	3	11.	Sheogaon.	13
5.	Kopargaon.	18	12.	Shrigonda.	3
6.	Newasa.	17	13.	Shrirampur.	6
7.	Parner.	7	-	T O T A L	100

The distribution during 1961-62 was almost the same with little differences. The table reveals that three talukas of Kopargaon, Newasa and Sheogaon were the chief wheat growing talukas and among themselves accounted for 48% of the land under wheat. Compared to rice the distribution of land under wheat appears to be more or less uniform. In the district as a whole, the percentage of land under wheat stood at 3.80 during 1960-61 but decreased to 2.95 during 1962-63. During this period the production also fell

from 18,300 tons to 16,700 tons. The decrease in production was not commensurate with fall in acreage because the yield per acre had increased from 327 lbs. per to 381 lbs-per acre.

3) JOWAR.: Jowar is the mainstay of people in Ahmednagar district. Kharif Jowar was grown in 1962-63 in Akola, Jamkhed, Shrigonda and Shrirampur talukas. But the acreage under this was almost negligible. Rabi Jowar accounted for about 47% cropped area in the district. Since Jowar is the Staple food of the district except Akola Taluka where in Rice, Bajra and Ragi are more popular, the total area under Jowar was better distributed among different talukas in the district.

T A B L E NO. 3.8

Percentage Distribution of acreage under Jowar among various Talukas during 1962-63.

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Percentage	Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Percentage
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Ahmednagar	12	8.	Pachardi.	6
2.	Akola.	--	9.	Bahuri.	6
3.	Jamkhed.	8	10.	Sangamner.	3
4.	Karjat.	14	11.	Sheogaon.	8
5.	Kopergaon.	6	12.	Shrigonda.	14
6.	Newasa.	10	13.	Shrirampur.	4
7.	Parner.	9	14.	T O T A L	100

Karjat, Shrigonda, Ahmednagar and Newasa talukas together accounted for half the area under Jowar 1962-63. Apart from Akola, Sangamner and Shrirampur talukas also had small percentage of Land under Jowar. Despite fall

in the area under Jowar to the extent of about 21,000 acres, during the year 1962-63, production registered rise from 1,75,700 in 1961-62 tons to 2,86,800 tons in 1962-63. This was possible through higher yield rate of 409 lbs/acre and 927 lbs/acre for Rabi & Kharif respectively, as against the corresponding figures of 247 and 896 during 1961-62.

4) BAJRI : Acreage under Bajri was 5.74 lakhs. 6.40 lakhs and 7.07 lakhs during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. The percentage of land under Bajri for the district as a whole which was about 18% during 1960-61 thus increased to 21% during 1962-63. However there was no consistent progress as far as the per acre yield is concerned. Yield of Bajri first decreased to 165 lbs/acre in 1961-62 from 236 in 1960-61 but ^{then} increased to 268 lbs/acre during 1962-63. Because of this, in spite of increase in land under Bajri in 1961-62, the production declined from 60,500 tons in 1960-61 to 47,300 in 1961-62. Smart recovery was however recorded during 1962-63 and the production hit 84,600 tons.

Now considering the distribution of acreage under Bajri in various talukas, which incidentally was almost same for 1961-62 & 1962-63, the figures reveal that Sangamner accounted for one quarter of total area under Bajri. Parner was a close second with 17% area. Pathardi Akola and Kopergaon talukas also had appreciable quantity of land under Bajri.

T A B L E N O. 3.9

Percentage distribution of acreage under Bajri among
various Talukas in 1962-63.

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Percentage	Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmednagar	3	8.	Pathardi.	12
2.	Akola.	9	9.	Rahuri.	3
3.	Jamkhed.	1	10.	Sangamner.	25
4.	Karjat.	1	11.	Sheogaon.	6
5.	Kopargaon	8	12.	Shrigonda.	3
6.	Newasa.	7	13.	Shrirampur.	5
7.	Parner.	17		DISTRICT.	100

5) TUR :

T A B L E N O. 3.10

Percentage distribution of acreage under Tur among -
various Talukas in 1962-63

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Percentage	Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Percentage
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Ahmednagar	12	8.	Pathardi.	6
2.	Akola.	--	9.	Rahuri .	3
3.	Jamkhed.	13	10.	Sangamner.7	1
4.	Karjat.	5	11.	Sheogaon	12
5.	Kopargaon.	2	12.	Shrigonda.	6
6.	Newasa.	14	13.	Shrirampur.	2
7.	Parner.	24		DISTRICT.	100

During 1960-61 only 35,000 acres of land was under tur, which works out to 1.07% of total land under crops. A big increase in land under tur was witnessed in 1961-62, about 49,000 acres being sown with tur. The increase was 40% over the corresponding figure for 1960-61. However the acreage again came down to about 41,000 in 1962-63. Out of this land, Parner taluka accounted for maximum percentage of 24. Newasa (14%), Jamkhed (13%), Sheogaon (12%) and Ahmednagar (12%) talukas also had got appreciable acreage under tur during 1962-63.

It is interesting to note that during these three years 1960-61 to 1962-63 the per acre yield varied inversely with the acreage under tur. Thus the rate of yield which stood at 480 lbs/acre in 1960-61, dwindled to 432 in 1961-62 and again rose to 441 lbs/acre during 1962-63. Due to this although during the year 1961-62 the acreage under tur went up by 40%, the production increased by only about 27% from 7500 tons in 1960-61 to 9500 tons in 1961-62. With the decrease in area under tur during 1962-63, the production also went down to 8,000 tons.

6). GRAM : In terms of acreage under crops Gram was more popular than Tur. Thus during 1960-61, 2.24% of total land under crop in the district was sown with Gram as against corresponding proportion of 1.07 for Tur. But unlike Tur, the acreage under Gram showed a downward trend during the last three years and the figures stood at 73,368, 63,735 and 54,635 respectively.

Percentage distribution of acreage under Gram in various Talukas showed that during 1962-63, Newasa and

Further comparison of this distribution with that of Tur shows that Gram has a more uniform distribution in all the talukas. The taluka having smallest area under Gram was Karjat and it accounted for 3% of area under Gram in the district.

The yield per acre of Gram which was 400 lbs during 1960-61, abruptly fell to only 225 lbs. in 1961-62 and recovered somewhat to 316 lbs. during 1962-63. During 1960-61 bumper production of 13,100 was reaped but in subsequent years the production was only 6400 and 7700 tons.

7) SUGARCANE : In respect of per acre yield of sugarcane Ahmednagar district was heads and shoulders above all other districts in the State. However it is curious to note that the area under sugarcane in the district has shown a downward trend. During 1960-61, 89,000 acres of land was under sugarcane, while during next two years respectively, 88,000 and 77,000 acres were under this crop. Thus during two years the area under sugarcane has gone down by about 13%.

Considering distribution of land under sugarcane in 1962-63 in different talukas, it was found that canal irrigated tracts of Shrirampur, Kopergaon and Rahuri talukas accounted for almost 90% of land. Shrirampur taluka contained 43%, Kopergaon taluka contained about 36% of land under Sugarcane and Rahuri taluka accounted for 12%. In Sangamner taluka also considerable (4%) land was under sugarcane.

The yield per acre of sugarcane (in terms of gur) was 9605 in 1960-61 and gradually rose to 9998 lbs. in 1962-63.

This yield is quite satisfactory achievement and speaks of the suitability of land in the district for Sugarcane crop and hard work put in by the cultivators in cane cultivation. Despite fall in area under Sugarcane during 1961-62, the production (in terms of Gur) which stood at 3,82,500 tons in 1960-61, increased to 3,93,100 tons due to higher yield rate. Production during 1962-63 however decreased to 3,48,700, tons.

8) GROUNDNUT :

T A B L E NO. 3.11

Percentage distribution of area under Groundnut, in various talukas in 1962,63

Sr. No.:	T A L U K A	:Percen- :tage	Sr. No.:	T A L U K A	:Percen- :tage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmednagar	7	8.	Pathardi	3
2.	Akola	11	9.	Rahuri.	6
3.	Jamkhed.	9	10.	Sangamner	24
4.	Karjat	1	11.	Sheogaon.	2
5.	Kopargaon.	12	12.	Shrigonda.	2
6.	Newasa.	7	13.	Shrirampur.	11
7.	Parner.	5		DISTRICT	100

Acreege under Groundnut in this district which was almost stationary at 77,000 during 1960-61 and 1961-62, rose to 79,000 in 1962-63. Sangamner taluka topped all the talukas in growing Groundnut and was responsible for 24% of land under it. Sangamner together with Kopargaon (12%), Shrirampur (11%), and Akola (11%) accounted for 58% of the total area under Groundnut in the district.

The yield rate of Groundnut was 473 lbs. per acre...

during 1960-61. It decreased to 371 lbs. in 1961-62 but staged a nice recovery to reach 701 lbs/acre during 1962-63. On account of this the farmers were able to harvest a bumper crop of 24,700 tons in 1962-63, as compared to only 12,800 tons in 1961-62.

9) COTTON : Cotton like Bajri and Groundnut is one of the major crops, the area under which has shown appreciable increase during the period 1960-61 to 1962-63. Following is the position of yearwise area under Cottons figures in bracket representing % increase over the previous year :

1960-61	--	80,115	
1961-62	--	1,08,049	(26%)
1962-63	---	1,09,673	(1%)

Thus, it was observed that during the year 1961-62, cultivator, took to cultivation of cotton on a very large scale and kept it up during 1962-63, Taluka-wise break-up of of acreage under during 1962-63 ^{showed} that except for Akola taluka all talukas cultivated at least 3,000 acres of cotton. Shevgaon taluka led all the rest in the matter of land under cotton. This taluka accounted for 22% of area under cotton in the district during 1962-63. Each of Newasa and Pathardi talukas also had more than 10% of land under cotton.

Per

Sr.
No.

1

T A B L E NO. 3.12

Percentage distribution of acreage under Tur among various Talukas during 1962-63.

Sr.No.:	T A L U K A	Perce-	Sr.No.:	T A L U K A	Perce-
:	:	tage.	:	:	-tage.
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Ahmednagar	6	8.	Pathardi	13
2.	Akola.	-	9.	Rahuri	9
3.	Jamkhed.	4	10.	Sangamner.	3
4.	Karjat.	6	11.	Sheogaon.	22
5.	Kopergaon.	7	12.	Shrigonda	7
6.	Newasa.	12.	13.	Shrirampur	7
7.	Parner.	4		DISTRICT	100

Although acreage under cotton showed big ^{increase} percentage of 26% in 1961-62, the production during this period increased by only about 13%, from 22,500 tons to 36,600 tons. Per acre yield was responsible for this poor performance of production. The yield rate went down from 159 lbs/acre to 138 lbs/acre in 1961-62. However it staged good recovery during 1962-63 and reached 180 lbs/acre. On account of this the production touched a high level of 50,500 tons. during 1963-64.

IRRIGATION :

3.17 It is too well known that a cultivator has to depend on the vagaries of monsoon to earn his livelihood. In the district of Ahmednagar it is more so since the normal proportion of rain is low and unreliable. Irrigation plays vital part in agriculture of the district and enables to get higher yields of cash crops.

The irrigation water can be made available by constructing dams, bandharas, tanks and wells. Construction of big dams, bandharas etc. which involve heavy outlays can of course be undertaken by Govt. only. Construction of wells or small bandharas are, however, within easy reach of individual cultivators also. At the end of year 1961-62, in Ahmednagar District there were in all 72,547 irrigation wells of which 68,487 were in use. The number of irrigation wells in use in whole Maharashtra State was 5,57,377. This shows that the proportion of number of wells in use in the district to total in State was about 12%. The number of wells in Ahmednagar district was not only the highest but it left all other district long way behind the second highest district (Nasik) having 58,173 wells in use. The percentage of gross irrigated area to net sown area in the district was about 13 and in this respect the rank of the district was 4th. The corresponding proportion for the State as a whole was only about 7%.

T A B L E N O. 3.13

Percentage distribution of area irrigated on different sources during 1960-61 & 1962-63.

Sr. No. :	Source :	1960-61 :	1962-63 :
1 :	2 :	3 :	4 :
1.	Government Canal	32	32
2.	Private Canal	1	--
3.	Tanks.	--	--
4.	Wells.	67	68
5.	Other sources.	--	--
T O T A L		100	100

Net irrigated area in the district in 1960-61 was 3,35,745 acres while in 1962-63 it rose to 3,61,154. The percentage increase was about 8%. The area under irrigation in 1961-62 and 1962-63 was almost the same. Sourcewise distribution of irrigated area shows that only two sources the wells and the Govt. canals shared almost all the irrigated area. 67% irrigated area was under wells and 32% under Govt canals during 1960-61. During 1962-63 although there was increase in the irrigated area in the district, the distribution did not change much.

T A B L E NO. 3.14

Talukawise Gross Irrigated area in the District in 1962-63.

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Gross irrigated area.	Percentage	Percentage of irrigated area to total gross cropped area in Taluka
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	41,748	10	15
2.	Akola.	2,725	1	--
3.	Jamkhed.	18,222	4	9
4.	Karjat	28,339	7	10
5.	Kopergaon.	83,201	21	36
6.	Newasa.	17,446	4	6
7.	Parner.	33,786	8	10
8.	Pathardi.	21,524	5	9
9.	Rahuri.	32,985	8	18
10.	Sangamner.	19,150	5	7
11.	Sheogaon.	12,917	3	5
12.	Shrigonda.	39,627	10	15
13.	Shrirampur.	58,622	14	33
	DISTRICT.	4,10,292	100	13

3.18 Comparison of irrigated area in a taluka to the total irrigated area in the district showed that Kopergaon taluka had maximum percentage of 21 while Shrirampur had

14% of Gross irrigated land. These two talukas were served by the major irrigation schemes and contained network of canals. Shrigonda and Ahmednagar taluka each had about 40,000 acres of gross irrigated land but there was difference in their sources of irrigation. While most of the irrigated land in Ahmednagar taluka received water from wells, that in Shrigonda taluka was partly irrigated by Govt. canals and partly by wells. As a matter of fact Ahmednagar taluka stood first in irrigation by wells.

3.19 Now we look at the gross irrigated area in various talukas in relation to their total gross cropped areas. We find that Kopergaon taluka had magnificent proportion of 36% while Shrirapur was only a little behind with percentage of 33. These high percentages of irrigated areas have enabled these two talukas to develop sugarcane cultivation to great extent and support the sugar factories in the areas. Because of assured water and handsome returns from cultivation the cultivators in these two talukas have flourished in short time. At the other extreme, the proportion of irrigated land to total in Akola taluka was almost negligible. This taluka being hilly it is neither possible to dig wells or to have canal water on large scale. Moreover rainfall on the western side of the taluka is quite heavy. It appears necessary now to make available some irrigation facilities to Shevgaon & Newasa talukas which had got only 5% & 6% respectively areas under irrigation.

in Table No. 3-15

3.20 The figures indicate that irrigated area under Rice, Bajri and Potato had slightly decreased during the period 1960-61 to 1962-63. On the other hand irrigated area under Wheat, Jowar, Gram, Groundnut and Cotton increased.

TABLE NO. 3.15

Table showing percentage of irrigated area to total area under major crops in the District.

Sr. No.:	C R O P	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1:	2	3	4	5
1.	Rice	14	13	11
2.	Wheat	28	30	30
3.	Jowar	8	10	10
4.	Bajri	3	3	2
5.	Tur.	--	--	--
6.	Gram	19	20	20
7.	Sugarcane.	100	100	100
8.	Groundnut	5	16	6
9.	Cotton.	30	31	50
10.	Potato	83	80	78

during this period. It must however be noted that the change has been very small except for Cotton which has registered change from 30% in 1960-61 to 50% in 1962-63.

Sugarcane which is irrigated crop and cannot be grown without water naturally had 100% acreage under irrigation. With the exception of (Rabi) Jowar, all other rabi crops viz. Wheat, Gram etc. had got appreciable proportion of land under irrigation. Bajri & Tur which are Kharif crops had meagre proportions of land under irrigation. Cotton is also a Kharif crop but its harvest takes place in late Rabi season and hence appreciable proportion of land under cotton is irrigated.

3.21 It is often said that pressure of persons on agricultural land is increasing. This has resulted in vast under employment in rural areas. As per the Techno-economic Survey published by National Council of Applied Economic...

Research, although about 2/3 rd population in Maharashtra is engaged in agriculture, it produces only 28% of the State Income. Big crowd that has gathered in the agricultural field has driven the marginal product of agricultural labour to a very low level.

T A B L E NO. 3.16

Pressure of Agricultural Workers on Land in Ahmednagar..
District in 1962-63.

Sr. No. :	T A L U K A :	No. of Agri. workers. :	Area net sown :	Area per agricultural workers. :
1 :	2 :	3 :	4 :	5 :
1.	Ahmednagar.	59,448 .	2,70,952	4.6
2.	Akola.	59,640	2,16,587	3.6
3.	Jamshed.	33,481	1,83,616	5.5
4.	Karjat.	43,246	2,57,676	6.0
5.	Kopergaon.	76,605	2,21,521	2.9
6.	Nevasa.	54,975	2,73,524	5.1
7.	Parner.	63,666	3,23,718	5.2
8.	Pathardi.	50,190	2,31,665	4.6
9.	Rahuri.	46,880	1,71,199	3.7
10.	Sangamner.	66,292	2,55,842	3.9
11.	Sheogaon.	50,382	2,35,471	4.8
12.	Shrigonda.	51,697	2,91,830	5.6
13.	Shrirampur.	63,950	1,68,084	2.6
DISTRICT TOTAL.		7,20,452	31,11,685	4.3

3.22 The average net area sown per agricultural worker (either cultivator or labourer) was thus lowest in Shrirampur taluka and stood at 2.6 acres, while it was highest in Karjat taluka viz. 6 acres. In 5 talukas of Akola, Kopergaon, Rahuri, Sangamner and Shrirampur it was lower than the district average viz. 4.3 acres while in others it was higher than that. -However it must be clarified that lower agricultural worker does not necessarily reflect... average acreage per/poor condition of the workers in that...

taluka because even a smaller piece of land, if it is more fertile, may fetch a higher income than a bigger one. Irrigation facilities will also play a vital part in determining the quantity of produce. Secondly what is given in above table is average acreage of area sown per worker i.e. both cultivators and labourers. Now in case of Kopergaon taluka the proportion of labourers among the total agricultural workers was about 47% and in Shrirampur taluka it was about 58% (Necessity of larger labour for cultivation of sugarcane justifies the presence of such a high proportion of agricultural labour). Thus in these two talukas the average agril. holding per cultivator will be fairly large.

3.23 The over all average area sown per worker of 4.3 acres explains to some extent why contribution of agriculture to State income is so low. As per the Techno-Economic Report cited above, the average gross value of output per acre in Ahmednagar district was Rs. 84 in 1955-56. ^{Even} if it is granted that much progress has been achieved in last few years in the field of agriculture, the gross value of output is far low. This low production per acre despite the vast areas under sugarcane at a substantially high yield-rate per acre, in the Northern part of district reflects sorry state of affairs in other areas.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

4.1 Livestock in general and cattle in particular render valuable service to the mankind not only during their life-time but even after death. In our country where small size of agricultural holding and poor condition of farmers make mechanised farming almost impracticable, the place occupied by cattle in rural economy is quite high. ^{COW} & buffalo milk is ^{easily} available in rural areas and forms an important item of rural diet from nutrition point of view. The skin, horns, hair, wool, bones etc of the livestock are also very useful and industries based on these raw materials provide employment to many persons. Thus livestock play ^{no} mean role in our economy.

4.2 Livestock census is held in Maharashtra State every 5 years. Last census was held in 1961.

BULLOCKS :

The total number of cattle (i.e. both male and female) at the time of 1956 census was 7,77,860. In five years, there was increase of about 12% in this population and in 1961, there were 8,67,887 cattle in the district. ^{Of} these 2,19,426 were below 3 years. Out of the remaining, about 57% were males and 43% females. The number of working bullocks was 3,72,975 while the number of those used for breeding only had come down from 539 in 1956 to 403 in 1961. Number of breeding cows ^{was} 2,73,694 of which 92,610 i.e. about 34%.

4.3 Table No. 4.1 shows that the number of cattle is....

proportion^{of} to the area as could be expected. Rank shows the serial number of Taluk in diminishing order. In most of the cases the two ranks are the same or very nearly same. In case of Akola, Kopergaon and Shrirampur talukas, however, the difference between the two ranks seems appreciable. For Akola taluka this may be traced to the existence of forests and heavy rain-fall because of which cattle may get grass easily while an average farmer in Kopergaon and Shrirampur talukas, being quite well off compared to his counterparts in other talukas could be expected to maintain more cattle. Considering State as a whole, Chanda, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad districts which were the biggest three in that order, also had the first three ranks respectively in the number of cattle.

T A B L E N O. 4.1

Ranks of various Talukas according to area and number of cattle according to 1961 census.

Sr. No. : T A L U K A		Rank as per	
1	2	3	4
		A R E A	CATTLE POPULATION
1.	Ahmednagar	4	4
2.	Akola.	6	3 3
3.	Jamkhed.	12	13
4.	Karjat.	5	7
5.	Kopergaon.	10	6
6.	Nowasa.	7	9
7.	Parner.	1	1
8.	Pathardi.	9	8
9.	Rahuri.	11	11
10.	Sangamner.	2	2
11.	Shevgaon.	8	12
12.	Shrigonda.	3	5
13.	Shrirampur.	13	10

BUFFALOES.
 4.4 As per 1956 census there were 68,713 buffaloes (both sexes) in this district. This number increased by 13,032 to 81,745 during the quinquennial period. The percentage of increase was 19. Out of 81,745 buffaloes, only 4,929 were males. This low proportion of males is

on account of the fact that they are not used for agriculture except in Akola taluka and hence are almost useless. 272 of these were being used for breeding. In Akola taluka where paddy is the most important crop, buffaloes are used for cultivation. Due to this the proportion of males over 3 years in Akola taluka to their total in district was as high as 67%.

T A B L E N O . 2

No. of female buffaloes over 3 years in Amnagar District in rural & Urban areas

Sr. No.	Category	U R B A N	R U R A L	T O T A L
1	2	3	4	5
1.	In Milk	1,510(72)	18,100(42)	19,616(43)
2.	Not In Milk.	584(28)	25,457(58)	26,041(57)
	T O T A L .	2,094(100)	43,563(100)	45,657(100)

4.5 Thus the proportion of female buffaloes in Urban areas was 72% while corresponding proportion for rural areas only 42%. This could be attributed to the fact that the expenditure required for maintenance of a buffalo in urban areas is much more than that in rural areas. So also in Urban areas it is possible to follow the dairy occupation more profitably than in rural areas. Hence it appears that buffaloes not calved are not generally brought to Urban areas and when a milch buffalo goes dry....

it is sold and goes to rural area.

SHEEP AND GOATS :

4.6 As per 1956 census there were 2,20,987 sheep and 4,66,812 goats in the district. During the 5 year period 1956-1961 an increase of 7,901 was registered in the number of sheep and 31,451 in the number of goats. Concentration of sheep was observed in Sangamner, Parnor, Karjat and Shrigonda talukas while substantial number of goats were found in Ahmednagar, Pathardi, Parnor and Shrigonda Talukas.

HORSES AND PONIES :

4.7 As per 1956 census there were 10,358 horses and ponies in Ahmednagar district. As against the general rise in population of all animals, including human, cows buffaloes and sheeps, it is curious to note that the population of horses and ponies actually decreased during the quinquennial period 1956-1961. The population fell from 10,358 to 8,329 in 1961 the percent fall being 20. This fall could be attributed to the fact that in this district, as else-where in the State, horses are used purely for transport. They are not used for agriculture. With the increase in facilities ^{of} Motor bus transport a horse as means of conveyance appears to have become out-moded. With the improvements in the condition of road surfaces and construction of additional roads, the use of bicycles is also ^{widely} spreading substituting the horses.

POULTRY :

4.8 Poultry keeping is a fast growing industry as it is of great value to the agriculturist. Poultry and ...

Poultry products are very rich in proteins and hence have high food value. Cultivators in this district have realised the value of this useful subsidiary industry and many have taken to it.

4.9 The total of poultry in the district which stood at 5,61,125 in 1956 registered an increase of about 11% and reached 6,24,966 at the time of 1961 census. Govt is also doing a lot to develop this industry. Birds of improved type are distributed to those interested.

Financial assistance is also being granted to individuals and poultry societies to develop the industry. During 1963-64, 2,633 cocks & 14,310 birds were thus distributed and an amount of Rs. 12,474 was also granted for this industry.

VETERINARY FACILITIES :

4.10 Diseases take a heavy toll of cattle wealth and are a constant threat to the agriculturist. Effective arrangements are therefore necessary to combat these diseases. In order to take both preventive and curative measures number of veterinary institutions are functioning under the Animal Husbandry department.

4.11 During 1962-63 1 Veterinary Hospital at Ahmednagar and 18 dispensaries were functioning in the district. In 1963-64 the number dispensaries was reduced due to closure of dispensaries, in Jankhed, Rahuri, Parner and Shrigonda talukas while one additional centre was started in Newasa Taluka. The total number of institutions functioning during 1963-64 was thus 16, including one veterinary hospital. The number of veterinary aid centres during

4.12 The table No. 4.3 gives details of activities undertaken by various veterinary institutions in different talukas during 1962-63 and 1963-64. Considerable progress was achieved during 1963-64, as indicated by the increase in number of animals treated from 79,886 during 1962-63 to 97,932 during 1963-64. During 1962-63, 23,597 animals had been castrated and 1,709 animals had been artificially inseminated while during 1963-64 the corresponding figures were 23,796 and 2117 respectively. Activities of Pathardi dispensary and artificial insemination centre in Sangamner taluka were satisfactory. (Table 4.3 is given elsewhere).

4.13 Figures in table No. 4.4 ^{indicate} that the vaccination campaign was intensified during 1963-64 and in this year almost twice the number of animals ^{during 1963} were vaccinated. Particular care was taken against spread of Ranikhet and Black Quarter, the deadly diseases common in fowls and animals respectively.

T A B L E N O. 4.4

Number of Cattle vaccinated in Ahmednagar District during 1962-63 and 1963-64, according to diseases.

Sr. No.:	Disease	No. of cattle vaccinated .	
		1 9 6 2 - 6 3	1 9 6 3 - 6 4 .
1	2	3	4
1.	Rinderpest.	47,841	44,755
2.	Sheep & Goat pox.	17,213	15,904
3.	Enterotoxaemia	18,333	43,422
4.	Ranikhet.	1,13,389	2,08,229
5.	Black Quarter	1,06,337	1,87,640
6.	Haemorrhagic Septi- semia.	41,004	71,462
7.	Anthrax.	1,308	728
8.	Fowl Pox.	1,185	17,736
9.	South African Horse.	1,504	1,641
10.	Others.	1,479	8,901 .
T O T A L		3,38,117	3,00,419

T A B L E N O . 4 . 3

Statement showing Talukawise number of veterinary Institutions and number of cattle treated
during 1962-63 & 1963-64 in Ahmednagar District.

Sr.No.:	T A L U K A	No. of Vety. dispensaries:		No. of Vety. aid centres:		No. of animals treated:		No. of animals castrated:		No. of artificial insemination Centres:		No. of animals afflicted cyclically in semi-natd.	
		62-63:	63-64:	62-63:	63-64:	62-63:	63-64:	62-63:	63-64:	62-63:	63-64:	62-63:	63-64:
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Ahmednagar.	1	1	2	2	4675	9020	1372	2626	1	1	489	508
2.	Akola.	1	1	3	3	5177	5072	875	536	-	-	-	-
3.	Jamkhed.	2	1	2	2	3132	4526	1222	1577	-	-	-	-
4.	Karjat.	1	1	2	2	6134	6216	3094	2611	-	-	-	-
5.	Kopergaon.	2	2	4	4	7018	13799	1698	1960	-	1	-	48
6.	Newasa.	1	2	-	-	4820	7041	735 ^A	816	-	-	-	-
7.	Parnor.	2	1	3	3	8968	8594	2294	1561	1	1	317	312
8.	Patherd.	1	1	-	-	5106	3301	2961	3437	-	-	-	-
9.	Rahuri.	2	1	2	2	2085	3336	1182	752	-	-	-	-
10.	Sangamner.	1	1	5	5	10226	11489	2845	2646	1	1	983	1223
11.	Shivgaon.	1	1	-	-	1416	4318	1430	1761	-	-	-	-
12.	Shrigonda.	2	1	4	4	6653	6674	1651	2072	-	-	-	-
13.	Shrirampur.	2	2	4	4	7692	13216	936	1441	-	-	-	-
T O T A L		21	16	31	31	79886		23597	23796	3	4	789	2117

37562

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS :

4.14 Along with the census of livestock it is also customary to enumerate the agricultural implements of various types. This enumeration, last done in 1961, showed that modern and costly implements like oil engines, tractors etc. were found mostly in the sugarcane talukas viz. Kopergaon, Shrirampur and Rahuri. Thus out of 9,812 oil engines in the district, about 65% were located in these three talukas while out of 191 tractors, about 39% were in Kopergaon taluka, 14% were located in Rahuri Taluka while about 30% were possessed by cultivators in Shrirampur Taluka.

T A B L E N O. 4.5

of
Number of working Bullocks, Iron Ploughs & Oil Engines per
1000 acres of gross cropped area.
(1961 census)

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Working Bullock	Iron plough	Oil Engine
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar.	117	15	2.0
2.	Akoba	118	11	0.5
3.	Jamkhod.	105	6	0.6
4.	Karjat.	98	11	1.0
5.	Kopergaon.	129	18	11.0
6.	Newasa.	99	9	2.0
7.	Parner.	112	15	0.6
8.	Pathardi.	122	9	0.8
9.	Rahuri.	124	15	8.0
10.	Sangamner.	142	13	4.0
11.	Shevgaon.	102	8	0.9
12.	Shrigonda.	98	12	0.7
13.	Shrirampur.	130	24	14.0
DISTRICT TOTAL.		114	13	3.0

4.15 Table No. 4.5 indicates the number of work bullocks, ..

Iron ploughs and Oil engines in the district, per 1000 acres of gross cropped area, as ^{per} 1961 census. The average number of work bullocks stood at 114 per 1000 acres for the district, or just one bullock for 10 acres. The average for Sangamner taluka was the highest and stood at 142. Shrirampur, Kopargaoon and Rahuri also had high averages of 130, 129 and 124 respectively. Karjat had the, smallest number viz. 98 work bullocks per 1000 acres.

4.16 There were 1² Iron ploughs per 1000 acres in the district as a whole. Shrirampur was the richest taluka in this respect and had an average of 24 ploughs while Sangamner (19) Kopargaoon (18), Ahmednagar (15), Rahuri (15), and Parner (15), also had averages more than the district figure.

4.17 As for the oil Engines the Sugar-cane growing areas of Shrirampur, Kopargaoon and Rahuri were to the forefront. As against the district average of 3.0 oil engines per 1000 acres of gross cropped area, Shrirampur, Kopargaoon, & Rahuri talukas had respectively 14, 11 and 8 oil engines respectively. Oil engines obviously demand presence of sufficient number of irrigation wells and also ability on the part of cultivators. In the areas often visited by scarcity and lack of irrigation, viz. Jamkhed Parner and Shrigonda, the average was less than 1 per 1000 acres.

FOREST :

4.18 The area under forests is available from two sources from Season & crop report and from the data available with Forest department. According to Land Utilisation statistics, 4,87,758 acres of land was under forest

during 1961-62 and 4,93,338 acres were under forest during 1962-63. Forest in this district is concentrated in Akoh Taluka. It contained 22% of the total forest area in the district. Sangamner and Parner taluka-s occupied second and third places in this respect with acreages of 88,238 and 62,463 respectively. Shrirampur taluka which is the smallest in the district had only 3022 acres of forest. The forest area as per land utilisation statistics during 1962,63 was 12% of total geographical area of the district.

records

4.19 As per the records of Forest Department the area under forests during 1962-63 and 1963-64 was 6,61,687 acres & 6,59,716 acres respectively. Talukawise break-up of these figures is not available. By exploitation of forests produce worth Rs. 64,020 was obtained during 1962-63 while corresponding figure during 1963-64 was Rs. 53,782 only. This produce included Grass, Charcoal, Gum etc.

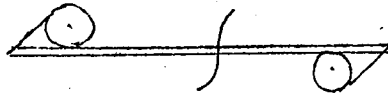
4.20 At the end of 30-6-63 there was only one Forest Labourers Cooperative Society which continued it-s working in 1963-64 also. During 1963-64, membership of society increased from 195 to 204. This society had taken 2 coupes for exploitation during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. It undertook manufacture of coal and collection of leaves of 'Kadu-limb. Most of the members of the society are adiwasis. The society is reported to be running satisfactorily.

FISHERIES.

4.21 This district has no sea-shore and hence fishing industry, if any is confined to river water and lakes. The scope for the industry is therefore

limited. This is why a very small plan provision of Rs. 0.98 lakhs was made for this district for Fisheries schemes at district level in the III Plan.

4.22 At the end of 1962-63, there were 3 fish^Series societies in the district, one each in Ahmednagar, Sangamner and Kopergaon talukas. Of these only the society in Sangamner taluka netted fish worth Rs. 200 and earned profits. Other two societies were in loss. During 1963-64, one more society was registered in Nowasa taluka. In this year Sangamner society intensified its activities and caught fish worth Rs. 2,782.



INDUSTRIES, MINING & ELECTRICITY.

5.1 In a country like ours where land has already been over burdened, industry occupies a high place in economic development. Industries generate a lot of employment avenues and with availability of agricultural raw material in abundance, development of Agro-Industrial economy has been the main aim of our planning.

5.2 Number of workers per lakh population employed in registered factories is a very useful indicator which points to the industrial development of an area. This number for Ahmednagar District stood at 1171 during 1963 and in this respect the district occupied 6th place in the whole state. In Poona division Ahmednagar district held third rank in this respect below Poona and Sholapur in that order.

5.3 The number of registered working factories which stood at 238 at the end of 1961, increased to 253 by 1962 and further registered an increase of 32 to reach 285 by the end of 1963. Highest number of establishments pertained to Tobacco and bidi industry. In 1962, 110 factories having 9172 workers worked in this industry, while in 1963 10,355 workers employed in 122 factories were engaged in Tobacco industry. This industry is mainly housed in Ahmednagar and Sangamner talukas.

5.4 Another industry in this district which provided bulk employment was Manufacture of food except beverages. This included manufacture of Gur, Sugar, Bakery products and edible oils, other than hydrogenated. There were 66 factories of this type in 1962 and 74 in 1963.

These factories together employed 6,575 and 6,583 workers daily on an average, during 1962 and 1963 respectively. Out of the 74 factories working during 1963, 11 were sugar factories, 55 Gur factories, 7 edible oil factories and 1 engaged in manufacture of bakery products. Ginning and Pressing also was one of the major industries. In 1962, 37 factories of this type on the average employed 1353 workers daily while corresponding figures for 1963 were 42 1,667 respectively.

5.5 Since provision of large scale employment is one of the qualifications leading to the promotion of industries, per factory average daily number of workers engaged will be an indicator of importance to decide the place of a particular type of industry.

TABLE NO. 5.1

Table showing per factory average daily number of workers engaged during 1962 & 1963 in different

Industries

Sr. No.	Name of Industry.	1962	1963
1	2	3	4
1.	Gins & Presses	37	39
2.	Food Except beverages.	99	89
3.	Beverages.	92	75
4.	Tobacco manufactures.	33	84
5.	Textiles.	19	12
6.	Printing, Publishing etc.	28	23
7.	Leather & Leather products.	50	50
8.	Chemicals & Chemical products.	106	100
9.	Petroleum & Coal	3	3
10.	Others	24	51
	All Industries.	74	73

5.2311154

5.6 The total shows that during both the years Pharmaceutical Chemical establishments engaged maximum number of workers, 106 in 1962 and 100 in 1963. Average employment of industries in food products (excepting beverages) also had a high potential. These included Sugar factories, average daily employment of which was 494 in 1962 and 496 in 1963.

TABLE NO. 5.2

Table showing Factories in 1963 classified as Large Scale & Small Scale and Whether using.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Large Scale	Small Scale	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Power Operated.	34	118	152
2.	Non-Power Operated.	32	101	133
3.	Total.	66	219	285

5.7 It is thus observed that out of 285 factories only 53% were using power. This proportion was quite low compared to the corresponding proportion for the whole State which was as high as 86% and for the division which stood at 76%. One of the reasons for this low proportion could be backwardness of this district in respect of supply of electricity. It might be generally expected that most of the large scale industries are run on power. But it is surprising to note that as against 34 large scale industrial factories working on power, there were as many as 32 Large scale industrial factories which were non-power operated.

TABLE NO. 5.3

Table showing factory workers in various Large Scale
& Small Scale Factories in
1963.

Sr. No.:	P E R T I C U L A R S	Large Scale	Small Scale	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Power Operated	7,739	2,303	10,042
2.	Non-Power Operated.	4,962	5,799	10,761
3.	Total	12,701	8,102	20,803

5.8 The table shows that although the number of workers, engaged in Power operated and non-power operated industries was not much variant, proportion of employment in large scale industrial factories viz. 61% was considerably high compared to the employment in Small Scale Industries.

5.9 Finally coming to the per factory employment in different types of factories, it was found that this was 192 in case of Large Scale Industry and only 37 in case of Small Scale ones. For factories using power the per factory employment was 66 and for those not using power it was 81. It is clear and natural that Small Scale industries and industries not using power are more labour intensive.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES :

5.10 Two Industrial estates had been registered in Ahmednagar District during 1961, one at Kopergaon and the other at Shrirampur. Locations of both of these are quite suitable for establishment of industries since both of these are Railway Stations and well connected by roads.

During 1962-63 both these were in preliminary stage. Estate at Shrirampur had proposed area of about 20 acres and it was proposed to build 53 sheds for various industries including Gining, Cement pipes, furniture manufacture and repairing workshops. By the end of 1963-64, share capital of Rs. 53,700 had been collected from members and Government had contributed Rs. 45,100. A loan of Rs. 1,32,000 had been sanctioned by Life Insurance Corporation of India but it had not been drawn. By the end of 1963-64, tenders had been called for construction of sheds.

5.11 Industrial estate at Kopargaon is proposed to be extended over an area of 41 acres, on which 17 sheds are proposed to be built, Of these 12 are to be of A 2 type (30'X20') and 5 of 'e' type (30'X 30') Government had contributed Rs. 68,000 towards share capital of this cooperative venture as against members' contribution of Rs. 79,000/-. Life, Insurance Corporation had sanctioned finance of Rs. 1,87,487 for this estate but by the end of 1963-64 only Rs. 50,000 had been drawn One more Industrial Estate was also registered in 1963-64 in Ahmednagar City but it is yet in very early stages..

COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES .

5.12 Role played by these industries in our economy is vital since they require small capital and hence are within the reach of even poorer section. Moreover being labour intensive they create large openings of employments.

5.13 Most of the traditional cottage industries viz. tanning, leather working, Pottery & brick manufacture, Carpentry and smithy coir and rope making, tel ghani working were located in almost all talukas of the district. These industries are cater for the basic needs of rural folks. But the most important industries of the district were Handloom weaving and bidi making. Handloom weaving industry had been brought under the cooperative fold to a very large extent and as on 30-6-64, 31 Cotton weaving and 4 wool weaving societies were functioning in the district. Concentration of these is found in Ahmednagar City. In Sangamner town also this industry was functioning in a big way. Bidi industry, which had not been brought under cooperative fold to such an extent, was concentrated in Ahmednagar and Sangamner towns. Bidi industry was quite popular among women of lower class since they could work in their spare time at home and get wages.

(CONT)

RURAL INDUSTRIAL PROJECT, SANGAMNER.

5.14 To overcome the difficulties arising out of concentration of industries in few urban areas and to achieve agroindustrial economy the Planning Commission of the Government of India has sponsored a few Rural Industrial Projects all over India with a aim to achieve the following objects :

- a) To create full time employment in rural areas to the desired extent,
- b) To provide part time occupation to agriculturists during their off season.

At Sangamner is located one of such Projects with jurisdiction of four industrially backward talukas viz. Sangamner, Akola, Parner and Shrigonda having a total population of 5,31,711.

Nucleus funds to the tune of Rs. 2,00,000/- were made available for promotion of industries in this Project Area for 4 years for the remaining part of the 3rd Five Year Plan. These funds are meant to supplement the normal state funds.

On inception of the Project in December 1962 industrial potential survey was carried out and emphasis was laid on developing the industries based on the local resources and a few demand based industries of consumer goods.

Efforts were made to implement schemes for uplift of the village artisans.

It is observed that lime, sisal fibre and raw wool are the main resources in the Project Area and could be used as basis of industrial units. The broad outline of the schemes taken up for implementation in the Project Area are given below :-

(i) Industrial Training:

Entrepreneurs and artisans desirous of having practical training in factories or acquainting themselves with the use of modern types of tools and equipments and production technique for starting or developing their industrial units, were imparted training at the cost of the Project.

(ii) Study-Tour:

Similarly interested persons were taken round selected industrial concerns in the State of Maharashtra to make them familiar with the advanced technique used in the industry so that they may make use of the same for development of their Units.

(iii) Common Facility Centres :

Village artisans are very poor and cannot afford to purchase modern and improved types of machinery and tools useful for improving the quality and rate of production. Hence the Project has decided to start following Common Facility-cum-Service Centres all over the Project area :-

- 1) Carpentry & Blacksmithy Centre at Sangamner.
- 2) Sisal Fibre Extraction & Rope making --
5 Centres at Virgaon, Ganore, Shrigonda,
Takli-Dhokeshwar and Kokangaon.
- 3) Wool Waving : 3 Centres at Chicholi-gurav,
Pimpriloki, Ajampur and Mandavgaon.
- 4) Leather working : One centre at Shrigonda.
- 5) Lime Kilns : 3 Centres at Sangamner, Bhandgaon
& Akola.

These centres will be equipped with modern machines and equipments worth about Rs. 3/- lakhs. Most of the machinery purchased. Technical staff will be provided at these centres and they will assist the parties in getting their raw materials processed on these machines.

iv) Financial Assistance : Loans under S.A.I. Rules at concessional rate of interest are granted to S.S.I. Units for purchase of capital assets and for working capital. About 45 persons had availed of this facility during the year 1963-64.

v) Other Incentives for development of industries.

Incentives such as subsidy in rent, construction of workshop, purchase of tools and equipment, electric power etc. was given to units, newly established.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

5.15 As already stated as on 30-6-64 there were in all 35 Handloom weaving societies out of a total of 137 societies. The number of Labour contract societies in the district was also quite big and stood at 32. These societies were well distributed in the district except that there was no labour contract society in Pathardi and Jamkhed Talukas.

There were also 8 Cooperative workshops and metal workers societies in industrial areas of Ahmednagar, Kopargaoon, Shrirampur and Sangamner Talukas. There was one cooperative Press and a Sahitya Utpadak Society.

MINING.

5.16 Since the Geological Survey of the district has not been done it is not possible to estimate the mineral wealth. But it is expected that deposits of limestone of about 10,000 tons are available in the district mostly in Parner Taluka.

ELECTRICITY.

5.17. Ahmednagar district which is ahead in the State in many respects, was ^{woefully} backward in case of supply of electricity. Electricity which is a sine-qua-non for industry is also vital to the agricultur for pumps. Unfortunately the district is far from the electricity sources and hence much electrification work could not be done. In fact by the end of 1963-64, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board had not started its activities in this district at all. By 31-3-1964 only the four municipal towns in the district viz. Ahmednagar Kopargaoon, Sangamner and Shrirampur and one village viz. Belapur(Bk) had been electrified. Sugar Factory area had been also electrified. All these had been electrified by the private companies. The population which got the benefit of electrification was thus only, 1,87,715 i.e. about 11% of the total population. The no. of towns and villages electrified in the district as on 31-3-63 viz. 5, was very poor in comparison with the corresponding number 1,806 for the state as a whole. This shows that a lot remains to be done in the district in this respect.

5.18 The quantity of electricity generated during the year 1962-63 was 67,40,000 K.W.H. while during 1963-64 76,81,000 K.W.H. energy was generated. But usually due to transmission losses and other losses the quantity of electricity sold to public is less than that generated. During the two years respectively 51,63,000 K.W.H. and 62,10,000 H.W.H. of electricity was sold to public. Thus during 1962-63 about 23% of the electricity generated was either lost or used by the company itself. Corresponding percentage for 1963-64 was 19.

TABLE NO. 5.4

Table showing percentage consumption of electricity according to different pupose.

Sr. No.:	PURPOSE.	1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64:	Maharashtra State 1962-63.
1.	Domestic.	13	27	29	10
2.	Commercial light & small power.	2	20	16	7
3.	Industrial Power	34	32	31	70
4.	Public Lighting.	10	15	9	11
5.	Other purpose.	40	6	14	2
66.	T O T A L	100	100	100	100

5.19 The above table shows that the utilisation of electricity for domestic purposes was becoming more popular and the percentage of power used for this purpose rose from 13 in 1961-62 to 29 in 1963-64. Although it would have been advisable to put maximum possible power for industrial use the percentage utilisation on that purpose had steadily declined from 34 in 1961-62 to 32 in 1962-63 and 31 in 1963-64.

Comparing the figures of the district for 1962-63 with those for the State as a whole we find that there was vast difference in the distributions among various purposes. In the state as a whole, 70% of electric power was put to industrial use while the corresponding proportion for the district was only 32%. However this low percentage could be possibly due to comparatively low generation of electricity from which of course needs of domestic uses, public lighting etc. have to be met first. If the quantity generated in a fixed area is stepped up, we may witness larger proportion of utilisation for industrial purposes.

CHAPTER VI.

COOPERATION.

6.1 Our country has accepted mixed economy as an instrument to prosperity. Private sector, Public sector, and the Co-operative sector all are given opportunities to work in harmony. Each of these sectors has got good qualities of its own. Co-operative sector is based on the principles of democracy and creates scope for healthy competition for leadership at the lowest level. It also ensures better distribution of wealth since the profits go to a large number of members.

6.2 The cooperative Movement in the Ahmednagar district originated in 1909, when the Bhingar Credit Co-operative Society was registered. But the real momentum was gained in the post-independence period, due to introduction of the Five Year Development Plan. During the last decade or so the Cooperative Movement has become stronger in the field of Agriculture and has started spreading in the fields of marketing, processing, production, housing, cottage industries etc. Following table shows progress of Cooperative Movement during last two years.

T A B L E NO. 6.1

PROGRESS OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.:	PARTICULARS :	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64 :
1 :	2 :	3 :	4 :	5 :
1.	No. of Societies.	1,412	1,469	1,529
2.	Membership	2,17,005	2,33,269	2,56,334
3.	Working Capital	2,400	2,318	2,580
4.	Loans advanced	770	757	977

DISTRICT CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK :

6.3 In the three tier cooperative Credit Structure, the central cooperative Bank occupies an important position. The cooperative credit flows from State level to the primary societies, through the central Bank. Apart from granting credit to the primary societies, it is an important function the Bank to inculcate habit of thrift and saving mainly in-to the Rural population.

6.4 The Ahmednagar District Central Cooperative Bank was established in the year 1957-58. During the year 1962-63, the Bank granted finance to 1,038 Agricultural Credit Societies, 13 Purchase and Sale Unions, 2 Cooperative Sugar Factories, 4 Ginning Factories, 14 Dairy Societies etc. During 1963-64, loans were granted to 1,085 Agricultural Credit Societies, 13 Purchase & Sale Unions, 2 Sugar Factories among other Societies. The III Plan target of number of branches of the Bank is 50. During the year 1962-63 two branches were opened at Balamtakli and Alkuti while during the year 1963-64 two more branches were opened at Supa in Parner Taluka and Belwandi in Shrigonda Taluka. The total number of branches stood at 32 at the end of the year 1963-64.

6.5 The change in the financial position of the Bank can be seen from the following figures:-

T A B L E N O. 6.2

Working Capital of the Bank.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.:	I T E M :	30-6-62	30-6-63	30-6-64
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Share Capital	84.47 (9)	90.04 (11)	94.40 (10)
2.	Funds	9.89 (1)	16.60 (2)	16.43 (2)
3.	Deposits	311.19 (33)	380.72 (45)	503.21 (53)
4.	Borrowings.	536.39 (57)	355.32 (42)	333.05 (35)
	TOTAL.	941.94	842.68	947.69

Figures in the bracket in the above table indicate percentages to total. Share Capital and (Reserve and other) Funds together constitute what are known as owned Funds. These owned funds had increased from Rs. 94.36 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 110.83 lakhs at the end of 1963-64. Deposits of individuals and societies kept with the Bank denote their confidence in the Bank. It is heartening to find that the proportion of Deposits to total working capital had increased from 33% in 1961-62 to 45% in 1962-63 and 53% in 1963-64. The rise of Rs. 192.02 lakhs in the Deposits within the two year period despite competition of scheduled Banks in this field, is an indicator of the position attained by the bank. Due to the increasing proportion of the Deposits it has been possible to curb the borrowings from Rs. 536.39 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 333.65 lakhs in 1963-64.

6.6 Following table reflects the extent to which the Bank fulfilled the main function of catering to the credit needs of all societies in general and Agricultural Credit Societies in particular.

T A B L E NO. 6.3

Loans issued by Bank. (Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.:	Type of Loan :	1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64 :
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Short Term	439.74	457.63	549.64
2.	Medium Term	72.33	67.39	49.45
3.	Casts Credits.	44.76	63.91	63.6 ²
4.	Sugar Factories.	201.49	69.05	45.92
T O T A L		758.32	557.98	708.63

It is seen from the above figures that the short Term loans issued by the Bank had increased by about Rs. 110 lakhs during 1961-62 to 1963-64. This sparkling progress was of real significance and importance because short term loan is the real need of a cultivator. The Crop loans, normal credit etc. are included in this category. Abrupt decrease in the loans issued to Sugar factories during 1962-63 and 1963-64, as compared with the figures of the year 1961-62, was due to the fact that during these years money of the Sugar Factories was not locked up into sugar stocks for long time but they received payments comparatively early.

6.7 Although the Bank was trying its best to carry out its pivotal role of grant of credit the member societies or their members were found to be lacking in recognising their responsibility in repaying the loans. Thus at the end of 1961-62 overdues amounted to Rs. 98.68 lakhs, at the end of 1962-63, it was Rs. 99.25 lakhs & as on 30-6-1964 it had mounted to a new high of Rs. 115.22 lakhs.

DISTRICT COOPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK.

6.8 Another important central Bank working at district level is the Land Development Bank. While the District Central Cooperative Bank tries to meet the short term credit needs of a cultivator, the Land Development Bank caters to the need of long term nature, the effect of which on the financial condition of the cultivator is seen after some time. Loan for repairs to old wells construction of new wells, installation of oil engines purchase of tractors, and land development works are granted by the Bank.

6.9 At the end of the cooperative year 1961-62, the Membership of the Bank was 3,416. The Membership was increased a great deal during 1962-63 and 1963-64, 3,827 and 5,713 having been registered as members during these years respectively. The membership as on 30-6-63 and 30-6-64, thus stood at 7,243 and 12,956 respectively. The progress during these two years was no doubt encouraging. But considering that there are about 1,90,000 (approx) owner cultivators in the district, there is still vast scope for widening the field of the Bank.

6.10 The share capital of the Bank also showed big increase during the last two years. The amount of Share Capital which stood at Rs. 3.30 lakhs as on 30-6-62, increased to Rs. 10.70 lakhs as on 30-6-63 and Rs. 20.60 lakhs as on 30-6-64. The authorised share Capital limit of Rs. 10 lakhs was increased to Rs. 50 lakhs. During two year period 1962-63 and 1963-64., the share capital of the Bank increased to nearly 3 times. This shows confidence created by the Bank in the minds of the cultivators.

6.11 Following table shows talukawise amount of loans sanctioned by the Bank during the two year 1962-63 & 1963-64.

T A B L E NO. 6.4

Loans sanctioned by the Land Development Bank
AHMEDNAGAR during 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Sr.No.:	T A L U K A	1 9 6 2 - 6 3	1 9 6 3 - 6 4
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmednagar.	5,96,850	8,80,150
2.	Akola.	1,95,500	2,53,000
3.	Jamkhed.	1,03,600	2,52,700
4.	Karjat.	2,12,150	1,47,050
5.	Kopargaon.	13,68,550	15,95,500

(CONTD)...

82

Sr.No. : T A L U K A		1 9 6 2 - 6 3 : 1 9 6 3 - 6 4	
1	2	3	4
6.	Newasa.	5,69,850	7,23,200
7.	Parner.	2,48,100	4,50,000
8.	Pathardi.	8,42,700	9,55,400
9.	Rahuri	7,62,100	8,61,600
10.	Sangamner.	5,11,650	9,56,900
11.	Shevgaon.	9,39,750	11,38,200
12.	Shrigonda.	4,77,000	3,77,300
13.	Shrirampur.	6,41,050	9,07,650
T O T A L		74,68,250	94,98,650

Thus it will be seen from this table that loans distributed during 1963-64 were more than corresponding figures for the year 1962-63, for all talukas except Karjat. The increase in the total amount of loan granted during 1963-64 works out to 27% of the amount granted during 1962-63, which is quite impressive.

T A B L E N O. 6.5

Purpose-wise Classification of Loans.

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sr. No. :	P U R P O S E	1962-63		1963-64	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	New wells	45.79	61	52.83	56
2.	Old wells.	4.97	7	8.12	9
3.	Oil Engines.	23.61	32	30.82	32
4.	Others	0.31	-	3.21	3
T O T A L		74.68	100	94.98	100

6.12 The table reveals that digging of wells is the prime purpose for which cultivators approach the Bank. During the year 1962-63 61% of the loan had been granted for near wells while during 1963-64, this proportion was 56%.

Amounts granted for oil engines were 32% of the total in both the years. But though the Bank has shown sparkling progress in the fields of increasing membership, share capital and loan amount, the proportion of recovery during 1962-63 was 65% and during 1963-64 was 60%. This needs lot of improvement.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES :

6.13 Poverty of the cultivator is one of the main reasons for the present state of affairs of our agriculture. Since he does not have enough to maintain himself, he cannot invest sufficient capital in terms of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers labour charges for weeding etc. This results in the low yield of production. Private Money lenders took advantage of this plight of cultivators and lent them finance at exorbitant rate so that the poor cultivator had to give sweat and blood for repayment of the money. The Agricultural Credit Societies there came to the rescue of the cultivators and undertook to provide finance to them at cheap rates. Since agriculture is one of the most important of our economic activities, and engages more population than any other importance of Agricultural Credit Societies in the rural life in particular is obvious.

T A B L E N O. 6.6

Progress of Agricultural Credit Societies in AHMEDNAGAR-DISTRICT. (Rs. in '000')

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of Societies.	1,058	1,077
2.	% Membership.	1,45,442	1,53,835
3.	Owned funds.	28,127	31,478
4.	Working Capital	86,273	98,740
5.	Loan advanced.	52,109	58,392
6.	Loans outstanding	68,255	75,626
7.	Loans overdue.	19,370	18,251
8.	Percentage of (7) to (6)	28	24

The above figures reflect the progress achieved by the societies in all the fields. The number of Societies had increased by 19, the membership had also gone up by 6%. Impressive increase had also been registered in owned funds and working capital. The percentage of overdue loan to out-standing loan at the end of a year is a very good indicator of the working of a Society. Because apart from increase in number of members, share Capital, working ^{capital etc. it is most important to} ~~capital~~ as to how many members members have been regular in repaying the obligation of ~~loan~~. The money belonging to a societies must be kept in a state of yolling flux and put to maximum use. The percentage of overdues to outstanding loans was 28% at the end of 1962-63 and 24% at the end of 30-6-64. Apparently there seems to be improvement in the overdues position but during 1963-64, the overdues had ~~gone~~ down since due to scarcity, some societies had given extension for repayment of loan. The amount of loan for which extension had been given was about Rs. 59.31 lakhs and including this amount in the overdues, the the percentage of overdues to coutstanding works out to 32.

6.14 Although grant of credit to cultivators is the most important function of a Primary Agricultural Society it is not the only function Present policy is to convert all societies into Service Societies so that they can take up all activities which will satisfy every need of a cultivator. It is also intended to grant credit to an industrial art^{an} ~~isum~~ if there was no industrial society in that village. The Service Societies were expected to take up distribution of improved seeds fertilisers, manure mixtures, pesticides agricultural implements etc. to their members.

They were also expected to open fair price shops for the benefit of the members and others. But although many societies were converted as Service Societies, ^{few} took up all these activities.

6.15 The cultivators taking loan from Society are under obligation to sell their produce through the cooperative Society. For this purpose the service society must also take up marketing activity. But few societies did this. Value of goods sold through Cooperative Societies was Rs. 17.63 lakhs during 1962-63 and Rs. 56.22 lakhs during 1963-64. Possession of a godown is a necessity for a society so that the produce of the members could be kept in it and sold when better prices were available. In the meantime the member could be granted finance ^{on} the goods pledged ⁱⁿ godown. During 1962-63, 120 societies had been granted loans for construction of godowns and an amount to the tune of Rs. 88,000 was given as finance against the goods. During the year 1963-64, 149 societies had been granted finance for construction of godowns. The finance granted to members of societies on the pledge of goods amounted to Rs. 5.72 lakhs.

NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES :

6.16 Non-agricultural credit societies mainly work in the urban areas and cater to the credit needs of the urban population. Urban Banks, Salary Earners Societies, Urban Credit Societies, Factory workers Societies etc. are all non-agricultural credit societies. At the end of 30-6-1963, there were 70 non-agricultural credit societies consisting of 3 Urban Banks, 9 Urban Credit Societies & 58 Salary Earners' and Factory workers' Societies.

During 1963-64, there was further addition of 1 Urban Bank, 2 Urban Credit Societies and 5 Salary Earners' & Factory workers' Societies and the total stood at 78. Following table shows progress made by these societies during last two years.

T A B L E NO. 6.7

Progress of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT. (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.:	Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No. of Societies.	63	70	78
2.	Membership	27032	27966	31960
3.	Share Capital	30.31	31.96	45.32
4.	Reserve & Other Funds	16.68	17.72	23.73
5.	Deposits.	117.44	125.36	140.44
6.	Loans issued	230.39	228.63	324.93
7.	Loans Recovered.	223.38	220.47	311.42
8.	Working Capital.	194.11	209.70	249.02

6.17 Figures in the table speak out the progress achieved by these societies during the years 1962-63 & 1963-64. Deposits had registered an increase of Rs. 23.00 lakhs in two years, which works out to 19% of the position as on 30-6-1962. The per member amounts of deposits stood at Rs. 4,34,448 and Rs. 340 at the end of 1961-62 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. The proportion of deposits to working capital was 60% at the end of 1962-63 and 57% at the end of 1963-64. Although strictly speaking, no comparison can be made of Loans advanced & recovered during a year, comparatively small difference between these figures indicate good recovery. The difference amounted to Rs. 8.16 lakhs during 1962-63 & Rs. 13.51 lakhs during 1963-64.

6.18 It is clear that in comparison to the Agricultural Credit Societies, the recovery position of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies would be better since members are mainly from a fixed income (Salaried) group. In fact in case of Salary Earners' and Factory workers' Societies, it is possible to recover the instalments of loans from the salary or wages of the member. The percentage of overdue loan to outstanding of these Societies was less than 1% in 1962-63 and about 1 in 1963-64. On the other hand the cultivator has to depend on the vagaries of monsoon and has no assured income.

6.19 Among these societies, special mention must be made of District Central Urban Cooperative Bank at Nagar which was registered in 1910 and had worked for 54 years. Its area^{of} operation extends to the whole district and it functioned through 9 branches. It also worked as Central Financing Agency for the Industrial Societies. Membership of this Bank was 9481 as on 30-6-64. Its deposits amounted to Rs. 102.94 lakhs, and it claimed profits of Rs. 70904 during 1963-64.

6.20 Out of the 78 Salary Earners' and factory workers' Societies, 37 had undertaken non-credit activities of opening Fair Price Shops and purchased and sold goods worth Rs. 39.33 lakhs & Rs. 43.86 lakhs respectively.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES :

Marketing Societies..

6.21 The task of economic uplift of cultivators which is the main aim of Agricultural Cooperative Societies would not be fulfilled unless effective arrangements are made for marketing of the agricultural produce.

In an open market generally a cultivator is pitched in a fight of bargain against an expert and experienced merchant who exploits the poverty and lack of knowledge of the cultivator. Immediately after the harvest a cultivator takes produce to market, when the prices are low. He has no holding power and must have money for his subsistence and repayment of loans. It is here that a Marketing Societies can ^{come} to the rescue of the cultivator. The cultivator can get an advance on the goods pledged and the society can store goods in its godowns and wait for an opportunity to sell goods at profit. Society can also afford to employ experienced staff for its working.

6.22 At the end of 1963-64, in Ahmednagar district Regulated Markets existed at Ahmednagar, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Sangamner and Shevgaon, Pathardi, Shrigonda, Newasa and Jamkhed. Out of these last three had been established in 1963-64 only, and had not started functioning. At each of these place there was a cooperative Marketing Society functioning. Following table shows the progress of Taluka Purchase & Sale Unions & District Purchase & Sale Union.

T A B L E NO. 6.8

Progress of Purchase & Sale Unions in Ahmednagar District.

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sr. No.:	Particulars	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
1.	Number of Societies.	14	13
2.	Membership		
	(a) Individuals	9637	12091
	(b) Societies.	1205	1229
3.	Share Capital		
	(a) Members	7.26	7.33
	(b) Govt.	2.59	3.10
4.	Working Capital	64.48	64.05
5.	Reserve & Other Funds	19.31	23.21
6.	Sales.		
	(a) Agri. Produce.	101.22	137.18
	(b) Other .	282.43	423.09

-29-

6.23 All talukas except Newasa had a Purchase & Sale Union. The District Union was functioning at Ahmednagar and did the work of coordinating activities of all taluka Unions. Progress shown by above figures appeared to be fairly good. Increase of 36% in the Sales of Agricultural Produce was indicative of a progressive trend. But it is true that there is vast scope for improvement in sales of Agricultural produce since most of the cultivators are members of Co-operatives. Increase in sales of other produce appears to be due to sale of controlled commodities. In addition to the above figures of Purchase & Sale Unions following Societies also dealt in the marketing of particular commodities and effected sales of value shown against their names :-

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Alkugi Vibhag Phal Vikri Society | Rs.) |
| Bagwan | } Rs. 97518 |
| 2. Fruit Producers & Dealers Cooperative Society. | |
| 3. Sugarcane Supply Societies at Shrirampur & Puntamba. | Rs. 2,80,770 |

COOPERATIVE DAIRY SOCIETIES :

6.24 At the end of 30-6-63, there was 1 Milk Union & 20 Feeder Societies in the district. During 1963-64, 6 more were registered and the number stood at 1 Union and 32 Feeder societies at the end of 30-6-64. Out of these, 9 were stagnant. The feeder societies supply milk to the Union, which is the Federal body and it sells the milk to the Urban Population of Ahmednagar and Poona. This federal Society was registered in 1958. It had 324 individual and 32 Society members at the end of 30-6-64. The price of milk was paid to members according to proportion of fact. During 1962-63, the society had distributed milk worth Rs. 3.25 lakhs in Ahmednagar City and milk worth Rs. 1.11 lakhs was given to Govt. for Poona Scheme. Corresponding figures for 1963-64 were Rs. 2.97 lakhs and Rs. 2.96 lakhs, respectively.

FARMING SOCIETIES :

6.25 Out of the 50 Co-operative Farming Societies that existed in the district at the end of 30-6-63, 26 were Collective, 20 Joint and 4 Better Farming Societies. During 1963-64, 9 Collective Societies, were registered while 3 Joint and 1 Better Farming Societies were liquidated. Thus as on 30-6-64 there were 55 Farming Societies in the district.

6.26 None of the 3 Better Farming Societies undertook functions as per their objects and were only supplying credit. It is therefore planned to convert them into service Societies.

JOINT FARMING SOCIETIES.

6.27 Three societies at Bhairar, Ruikhed and Loni Vyanknath were taken into liquidation during 1963-64. Out of the remaining 17 societies, 2 were stagnant. Total membership of the societies was 249 and total area under command was 2000 acres out of this, 1693 acres were under cultivation.

6.28 Share capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 2.43 lakhs which also contained Government Contribution of Rs. 14,605. Reserve and other Funds amounted to Rs. 2.48 lakhs. These Societies together had received finance of Rs. 1.17 lakhs inclusive of subsidy to the extent of Rs. 16,250/-

COLLECTIVE FARMING SOCIETIES :

6.29 At the end of 30-6-63, there were 26 Collective Societies. During 1963-64, 12 new were registered which 3 were taken into liquidation, this increasing the total to 35.

Out of the 1253 members of these societies, 1199 were landless labourers. Since for most of them the Society might be the only field for earning livelihood, they could be expected to put their heart into the society and made it a success. Out of the Share capital of Rs. 1,01,395, Rs. 36,585 were contributed by Government. Although area under command was 6093 acres, only 2912 acres of this, were under actual cultivation. 16 Societies together received an amount of Rs. 1.16 lakhs from Government for Land Development (Rs. 56000) Godown cum Cattle shed (Rs. 45000) and subsidy Rs. (15000).

COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES :

6.30 Cooperative Sugar Industry was the first to establish itself efficiently in cooperative Sector. Ahmednagar district has a pride of place amongst the Sugar producing districts. During 1962-63 and 1963-64 there were 6 Cooperative Sugar Factories in the district. One of these, however, started functioning i.e. crushing of cane in 1963-64. Following table shows names of the Factories.

T A B L E NO. 6.9

Cooperative Sugar Factories in Ahmednagar as on 30.6.64

Sr	No.:	N A M E	: T A L U K A .
1	2	3	
1.	Kopergaon Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana, Kolpewadi.	Kopergaon.	
2.	Ganesh Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana, Ganeshnagar.	Kopergaon.	
3.	Sanjiwani (Takli) Sakhar Karkhana, Kopergaon.	Kopergaon.	
4.	Pravara Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana, Pravaranagar.	Shrirampur.	
5.	Ashok Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana, Ashoknagar.	Shrirampur.	
6.	Rahuri Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana.	Rahuri	

6.31 Following Table gives the idea of the working of these Sugar Factories during the last three years.

T A B L E NO. 6.10

Progress of Co-operative Sugar Factories in Ahmednagar-District.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.:	P E R T I C U L A R	Y E A R		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Number	6	6	6
2.	Membership			
	(a) Producers	8,824	10,098	13,437
	(b) Societies.	189	181	214
3.	Share Capital			
	(a) Membership	186.96	204.89	243.40
	(b) Government	55.00	55.00	45.00
4.	Loans From Industrial Finance corporation.	132.31	109.42	87.56
5.	Reserve & Other Funds.	255.30	300.93	321.67
6.	Working Capital	1243.93	1087.46	929.00
7.	Sugarcane crushed. (Metric Tons.)	1013127	952795	969649
8.	Sugar Produced (Metric Tons)	115116	114166	115595
9.	Percentage of recovery.	11	12	12
10.	Profits.	17.86	19.85	25.95

The figure in the above table reflect the fine progress achieved by the Factories. During 1963-64, the famine conditions and stor tage of canal water had affected the sugarcane crop to some extent. However enough quantity of cane was crushed. The percentage of recovery of sugar from sugarcane indicates technological progress. The percentage of 12 for all the factories together speaks well of the efficiency of the factories.

COTTONSOCIETIES :

6.32 Production of long staple compodia cotton variety is undertaken by cultivators in the district on a large scale. In order to get better and profitable prices on cotton the cultivators have come forward for starting co-operative factories for processing cotton. There were 7 such societies in the district as on 30-6-64, at Ahmednagar, Rahuri, Kopergaon, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Karjat and Sangamner.

6.33 The membership of these societies consisted of 7,040 individuals and 515 societies. The share capital as on 30-6-64 was Rs. 16.14 lakhs out of which Rs. 6.09 lakhs had been contributed by Govt. The working capital amounted to Rs. 35.46 lakhs which consisted of borrowings to the extent of Rs. 1.72 lakhs from the C.F.A. and Rs. 10,000 from Government. These societies earned an income of Rs. 72,771 from Ginning & Processing.

NON-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES :Consumers' Societies :

6.34 Consumers' Societies are particularly useful in the urban areas, where people can group together and constitute a store to deal in the commodities necessary for daily use. These societies can stop the exploitation of consumers, by the traders, especially when supplies are short. At the end of 1963-64, there were 21 consumers' cooperative societies in the district of which 1 was wholesale consumers Stores having 10 branches in A'nagar City. Taluka wise break up showed that there were 7 societies in Ahmednagar, 5 in Shrirampur, 4 in Kopergaon, 2 each in Sangamner & Shrigonda and 1 in Rahuri.

6.35 During the year 1963-64, the share capital of these these societies had increased from Rs. 4,11,675 To Rs. 5,21,890 and Reserve and Other Funds had gone up from Rs. 1,46,702 to Rs. 1,60,222. The Sales of these societies had shown very good progress and had increased from Rs. 29.11 lakhs to Rs. 78.75 lakhs.

6.36 The Central wholesale and Retail Consumers' Stores at Ahmednagar needs special mention. As on 30.6.64 it had a membership of 2721. It had 10 branches. Govt. had contributed Rs. 1.50 lakhs to its share capital. The society had shown tremendous progress in its activities during 1963-64. Its purchases and Sales which were worth Rs. 3.31 lakhs & Rs. 3.24 lakhs respectively in 1962-63, had gone up to Rs. 43.38 lakhs and Rs. 49.03 lakhs respectively. It had gained profits of Rs. 2273 during 1962-63 and Rs. 6738 during 1963-64.

HOUSING SOCIETIES :

6.37 Housing is one of the basic needs of a man. Due to fast increasing population, shortage of iron, cement, etc. acute shortage of houses is being felt by the urban population in particular. Cooperative Housing Societ^y is a an effective solution over this problem. At the end of 1963-64 there were 46 cooperative Housing Societies in the district made up of 17 of Flood Affected persons, 11 for Backward Class people and 18 of Middle class people.

6.38 Membership of these societies was 2520 and share capital Rs. 2,61,523. Govt. had granted loans of Rs. 1,62,375 and subsidy worth Rs. 36,750 to these societies. These societies proposed to construct 1445 tenements of which 840 had been constructed and 369 were under construction.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES :

6.39 There were 137 Industrial Cooperative Societies in the district as on 30-6-64 as against 141 in 1962-63. Among main types of Societies were Cotton Weavers Socys- (31), Labour Contract Societies (32) and Oilmen's Cooperative Societies (9). There was also one District Industrial Cooperative Association which was federal body of industrial Societies in the district. It had membership of 46 societies and 16 individuals. The share capital of Rs. 28,800/- was inclusive of Govt. contribution of Rs. 7,000/-. The value of production and sales amounted to Rs. 7,558 and Rs. 8,792 respectively.

During the year 1963-64, 25 Handloom weavers' Societies together brought 3,699 looms under the Cooperative fold. The societies produced goods worth Rs. 16,68,341 while goods valued at Rs. 2,07,366 were in the process of manufacture. The societies paid Rs. 4.19 lakhs to its members as wages during 1963-64.

6.40 Under the scheme of conversion of handloom^s into powerlooms, 7 societies had been together allotted 115 powerlooms. During the year 1963-64, the societies manufactured 24.44 lakh meters of cloth valued at Rs. 11.65 lakhs

SPINNING MILLS :

6.41 One cooperative spinning Mill was registered at Shrirampur on 2-11-1963. Membership of the Society was 6 Societies and 2437 individuals. Paid up share capital was Rs. 8.83 lakhs. Govt. has granted permission for 12,000 spindles but the society is pressing for another 13,000. The society had purchased land and machinery worth Rs. 4.04 lakhs. Actual working is yet to start.

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

7.1 Medical aid and Health facilities are the primary needs of a man. Although in urban areas and in big cities quite a big number of Doctors and Medical Institutions are available, sometimes they are not within the financial reach of a common man. In rural areas the position is even worse and the responsibility of providing Medical facilities to the rural folks, mainly rests with the Government and the local bodies.

7.2 In the Ahmednagar district, at the end of 1963 there were two Government Hospitals and 14 dispensaries spread out in all the talukas. Most of these were allopathic. But in Ahmednagar City there was also one private Ayurvedic Hospital and one Ayurvedic College attached to it. Another private Hospital, Evengeline Booth Hospital run by a Mission also functioned in the City. The Municipality owned Balasaheb Deshpande Hospital and Maternity Home also played its role effectively.

7.3 In addition to these Hospitals and dispensaries, there were 13 Rural & Public Health centres in the year 1961 and 1962. At the end of the year 1963, this number had gone up by 7 and reached 20. The number of Doctors working in all these institutions was 27 at the end of 1962 and 34 as on 31-12-1964. Since the number of Medical Colleges and naturally their output is limited and the Doctors can get sumptuous return for working in urban areas, they are reluctant to go in Government services in rural areas. In rural areas they also lack the amenities of electricity, roads drinking water, recreation etc.

The number of Nurses which stood at 75 at the end of 1961, had increased to 89 at the end of the year 1963.

7.4 Although in majority cases a patient can^{be} cured by prescription of medicines, in order that serious cases are treated in the Hospitals, it is necessary that there are sufficient number of beds and requisite appliances. The number of beds in a district, therefore, is a good indicator of availability of medical facilities in it. The total number of beds in all the Government medical institutions stood at 274 at the end of 1961. However at the end of 1963, ~~this~~ number was increased to 334, out of which 144 were for males and 190 for females. Taking the population of 1961 census viz. 17.76 lakhs it was found that the number of beds per 1 lakh population was a mere 19. This underlines the need of great extent to which the medical facilities must be improved. The number of indoor patients treated had increased from 16,607 during 1961; to 16,578 in 1962 and 17,923 in 1963. The number of patients who were not admitted to the Hospitals and dispensaries but were given treatment was 2,28,502 in 1961, 2,44,315 in 1962 and 2,42,797 in 1963.

7.5 The following table gives information regarding persons in district in medical and allied occupations as per 1961 census.

TABLE NO. 7.1

Persons engaged in Medical and allied occupations.

Sr. No.	S E X	Group - I			Group - II		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Males	206	328	534	263	307	570
2.	Females	26	27	53	224	177	401
3.	Total	232	355	587	487	484	971

In the above table, Group I includes persons enumerated as Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, while in Group II are included Nurses, Pharmacists, and other Medical and Health technicians. One important fact emerging from this table is that although the proportion of Rural population to total was 89% as per 1961 census, the percentages of Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists in rural areas was only 61% and that for persons in allied professions (in Group II) was as small as 50%. It must be further pointed out that taluka headquarters of 9 talukas were considered as villages in 1961 census. The medical personnel at these places were also counted in rural areas. It would be natural to expect that many of the medical personnel in rural areas might have been concentrated at these taluka headquarters. Thus vast rural areas were left with meagre or no medical facilities.

MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME :

7.6 The Malaria Control unit at Ahmednagar did not cover the whole district but had in its jurisdiction population of 1160085 only ten talukas of the district viz. (1) Ahmednagar (2) Jamkhed, (3) Karjat, (4) Newasa (5) Parner, (6) Pathardi, (7) Rahuri, (8) Shevgaon, (9) Shrigonda and (10) Shrirampur. Remaining 3 talukas were under Sangamner unit. The report describes in Nagar unit only. The unit started functioning in 1953 when D.D.T. spraying was taken up and continued upto 1963. The scheme of surveillance was taken up in 1960. When a team of experts from the world Health organisation visited this district and recommended that the D.D.T. spraying was no longer necessary, it was discontinued.

7.7 The work of D.D.T. spraying was taken up in 3 rounds. 1st round covered period from 1st June to Middle of August, Second round started in August and continued till beginning of November. Then the work of III round was taken up in selected areas. Following table gives details of spraying undertaken during 1962 and 1963.

T A B L E N O. 7.2

D. D. T. Spraying undertaken in AHMEDNAGAR UNIT.

* 1 9 6 2					
Sr. No.	I T E M	Round			
		I	II	III	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	No. of villages & towns as per target.	937	937	66	
2.	No. actually covered.	937	937	66	
3.	Total population directly protected.	10,09,628	10,09,628	4,91,339	
4.	No. of houses to be sprayed as per target.	2,61,791	2,81,416	20,748	
5.	No. of houses actually sprayed.	2,25,828	2,43,375	19,118	

1 9 6 3

1.	No. of villages & towns as per target.	937	937	69
2.	No. actually covered.	937	937	69
3.	Total population directly protected.	11,70,934	11,70,934	(N.A.)
4.	No. of houses to be sprayed as per target.	3,02,634	3,03,727	29,591
5.	No. of houses actually sprayed.	2,60,217	2,45,831	23,150

Special efforts were made to cover the missed houses. Special propoganda was under taken and wide publicity was given to the spraying work before it was actually undertaken. Concentrated efforts were made in villages wherein large number of houses had been missed previously.

7.8 All these efforts had desired effects and as seen from the following figures collected from various dispensaries, the proportion of cases of Malaria fell to almost negligible.

T A B L E - N O . 7 . 3 .

Malaria Morbidity Statistics of AHMEDNAGAR
UNIT.

Sr. No.	Y E A R	Total No. of cases treated	Out of which Malaria causes	Percentage of Col. 4 to Col 3
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1953	1,34,643	17,810	13.2
2.	1954	1,41,114	13,274	9.4
3.	1955	1,64,083	12,240	7.4
4.	1956	1,75,222	10,024	5.2
5.	1957	2,00,464	9,669	4.2
6.	1958	1,02,790	10,048	4.9
7.	1959	1,38,101	4,470	3.2
8.	1960	1,46,550	3,699	2.3
9.	1061	1,34,478	1,393	1.1
10.	1962	1,43,849	790	0.5
11.	1963	2,45,258	1,070	0.4

It was interesting to note that out of the 1070 Malaria cases detected in 1963, 275 were reported by Shrirampur dispensary and 619, by the Haregaon (Shrirampur Taluka) dispensary. Thus these two dispensaries in Sugar Factory areas accounted for about 83% cases.

7.9 Under the Surveillance Scheme, following work was done :

T A B L E NO. 7.4

Work done under Surveillance Scheme in AHMEDNAGAR UNIT.

Sr. No.:	I T E M	1 9 6 2		1 9 6 3	
		:Active	:Passive	:Active	:Passive
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of blood smears collected.	70,344	10,956	97,795	13,405
2.	Number examined.	70,344	10,956	97,739	13,383
3.	Number found positive item.	148	77	131	51
4.	Percentage of 3 to item 2.	0.21	0.70	0.13	0.38

Thus the figures indicate that the incidence of Malaria had been reduced in 1963 as compared to the year 1962.

FAMILY PLANNING :

7.10 Progress made by the country in the various fields of economy, since independence is to large extent offset by the fast increase in population. It have to achieve self sufficiency in economic fields it is imperative to arrest the present high rate of growth. Having recognised this the Government laid special emphasis on the Family Programme and in the III Five Year Plan of the district an amount of Rs. 4.04 lakhs was provided for this scheme.

7.11 At the end of 1963-64, 10 Family Planning Centres functioned in the district. In these centres, advice was rendered to public on planning. Contraceptives were also supplied to people. The Family Planning Social Workers also visited people at home for propoganda work. Sterilisations effected during 1963-64 were 877.

LEPROSY CONTROL

7.12 The scheme of Leprosy Control had been worked through the Zilla Parishad on agency basis. Under the III Five Year Plan, provision of Rs. 12.00 ^{lakhs} had been made for this scheme for Poona division as a whole. The incidence of this disease in this district is relatively low. There were about 1000 cases under treatment. 10 Survey, Education and Treatment units were functioning for propoganda and treatment work. One Leprosy control unit was functioning at Jamkhed.

NATIONAL SMALL POX ERADICATION PROGRAMME :

7.13 The scheme had been introduced as a part of the III Five Year Plan in the district with a plan provision of Rs. 1.89 lakhs. It had been recognised that though Small Pox is preventable, it occurs as a major epidemic in some parts. This was due to inadequate coverage of vaccination. Hence it was proposed to strengthen the staff and cover the whole population under the vaccination programme.

7.14 Since 1-11-63 the scheme was handed over to Zilla Parishad on agency basis, The staff for this scheme consisted of special Medical Officer, 20 Inspectors, and 87 vaccinators. Vaccinations performed during the last 3 year are given below :--

T A B L E NO. 7.5

Vaccination Performed in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT .

Y E A R :	Vaccinations	: Revaccinations.
1	2	3
1961-62	27,836	95,290
1962-63	40,977	4,01,012
1963-64	62,091	5,74,778

SCHEME was launched with vigour during 1962-63 and hence the figures for the year 1962-63 show abrupt rise.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS :

7.15 Following table gives information regarding birth rates and death rates in the District...

T A B L E NO. 7.6

Birth rate and Death rate in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT ...

Sr. No.:	Y E A R	No. of Births Registered.	Birth rate:	No. of deaths Registered.	Death Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1951	54,839	39	26,200	19
2.	1961	56,939	32	26,568	15
3.	1962	54,900	30	26,793	15
4.	1963	53,492	29	26,863	14

The birth rates and the death rates given in the above table are per 1000 population. For working out the rates for the years 1951 and 1961, the population figures as per census have been taken while for 1962 and 1963, estimates of population computed on the assumption of fixed rate of increase of 25% per annum have been used. This was the rate of increase which operated between the inter-census period 1951- 1961. The figures in the above table show encouraging trend of reduction in both the birth and death rates from 39 births per thousand in 1951 to 29 in 1963 and 19 deaths per thousand in 1961 to 14 in 1963. Reduction in death rate was due to the advance in medical research and general improvement in health facilities while decreasing trend of of the birth rate could be attributed to the Family planning drive.

7.16 Let us now consider the causes of deaths during different years.

T A B L E N O. 7.7

Deaths due to different important causes in AHMEDNAGAR-DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	C A U S E	Y E A R				
		1951	1952	1956	1961	1962:1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Cholera	92	283	35	7	138
2.	Small Pox.	191	78	41	61	243
3.	Plague	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Fevers	4798	4708	3994	4068	4018
5.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	815	1375	1032	1042	1125
6.	Respiratory Diseases.	3726	3724	3113	2897	2945

These figures reflect that different fevers have been taking heavy toll of the population. Respiratory diseases also was one of the main causes of death. Cholera which showed a trend of dying out, reappeared in 1963 in epidemic form and claimed 138 lives. Similar was the case with small Pox. Plague could be said to have disappeared completely, since there was not a single death on this account during the last 13 years.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY.:

7.17 Considering the drinking water supply of towns first, it was seen that out of the four Municipal Towns in the district, Sangamner, and Kopergaon are situated on the banks of rivers Pravara and Godavari respectively and did not have difficulties in getting sufficient water. Although Shrirampur town is not endowed with the facility of nearness to a river, the two jack-wells constructed by the Municipality in a nalla nearby, supply adequate water.

The fourth and the biggest town in the district viz. Ahmednagar though situated on the banks of a river Sina was experiencing acute shortage of water because the river is quite small and does not rise at or pass through region of heavy rainfall. The City at present gets water from Pimpalgaon Tank situated near the City, but is not sufficient. In fact shortage of water in Ahmednagar which is a historical phenomenon, has hampered growth of industry and development of the City. The problem has become difficult since there is no reliable water source within easy distance from Ahmednagar.

7.18. Following table gives the position of drinking water facilities available in various villages.

T A B L E NO. 7.8

Hygienic Drinking Water Facilities in R U R A L Areas.

Sr.No.:	Population Group	No. of villages.		
		T O T A L	Without any water source	Inadequate water supply.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Less than 200	77	25	25
2.	200 - 499	293	80	97
3.	500 - 999	446	72	124
4.	1000 - 4999	480	63	104
5.	5,000 and more	27	5	5
T O T A L		1,323 (100)	245 (18)	355 (27)

The figures in the above table are based on survey taken in 1964, and reveal that the number of villages without any source of hygienic water supply was as large as 245. Water is essential to life and is next in importance only to air.

The fact that 18% of villages did not have any source of water reflects that a lot has yet to be done for rural population. Out of the remaining villages another 355 or or 27% did not have adequate water. The villages without water source and without adequate water also together included 10 villages with population of 5000 or more. It is therefore necessary that this basic need of villages is satisfied by all possible means including digging of bore wells, construction of tanks, installation of pumps etc.

CHAPTER VIII
E D U C A T I O N

3.1 Dissemination of literacy and education at a fast pace, is vital for social improvement and economic development of a country. In a democratic country like ours, this is even more true since in order that a common man can play his role in the development, it is necessary that he understands the significance of various schemes and programmes and his responsibilities and previlages.

3.2 As already mentioned in the chapter on Population, the percentage of literacy in the district had increased from 18.30 in 1951 to 26.45 in 1961. Although the performance appears to be satisfactory, relatively/^{the}absolute percentage of 26.45 is hardly impressive by any standards. In urban areas the literacy percentage was 51.12 but the percentage of 23.45 in rural areas was very poor and pinpointed the field wherein concentrated efforts were necessary for the rise in general level of literacy.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

3.3 During the year 1962-63, 32 new primary schools were started in the district while during 1963-64, 69 new primary schools were established to expand the educational activities.

TABLE NO. 3.1
Statement showing increase in number of pupils
during the years 1962-63 & '63-64 Base Year : '61-62
= 100

Taluka	1962-63	1963-64
1. Ahmednagar	113	124
2. Akola	103	112
3. Jalgaon	111	115
4. Karjat	106	112
5. Kopergaon	121	123
6. Newasa	102	111
7. Parner	110	120
8. Pathardi	101	113
9. Rahuri	93	105
10. Sangamner	105	117
11. Shevgaon	104	114
12. Shrigonda	104	114
13. Shrirampur	104	111
DISTRICT : BOYS	103	115
TOTAL : GIRLS	109	119
: TOTAL	103	117

3.4 These figures reveal that during 1962-63 total number of pupils went up by 3 per 100, while by the end of 1963-64 the increase of 17 per 100 pupils had been registered. Increase in the number of boys during the two years, viz., 15 per 100 was smaller than corresponding increase of 19 per 100 in case of girl students. This increase spells out that tempo of enrolment of girls, which could have been expected to be low in earlier periods, had improved during these two years and in 1963-64 particularly.

Comparison of increase in various talukas shows that Kopergaon and Ahmednagar Talukas had registered increase of 23 per cent and 24 per cent respectively in two years. Progress of Rahuri taluka was slow in this respect. That Taluka had registered increase of only 5 per cent over the figure of 1961-1962.

TABLE NO. 8.2

Table showing Number of Girls per 100 boys in different talukas during 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Sr. No.:	T A L U K A A	1 9 6 1-6 2	1 9 6 2-6 3	1 9 6 3-6 4
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	65	62	69
2.	Akola.	52	53	52
3.	Jankhed.	47	55	55
4.	Karjat.	54	58	55
5.	Kopergaon.	58	56	56
6.	Nevasa.	51	50	53
7.	Parner.	48	53	54
8.	Pathardi.	40	47	48
9.	Rahuri.	55	54	61
10.	Sangamner.	50	53	53
11.	Sheogaon.	47	48	50
12.	Shrigonda.	52	51	51
13.	Shrirampur.	56	56	51
T O T A L.		53	55	55

8.5 The figures reveal that during 1963-64, there were only 55 girl students per 100 boys in the district in primary schools. Such low proportion of girl students even at primary level reflects that people still think that education is not a necessity for girls as it is for boys. It is some consolation however to see that the ratio has shown increasing trend in most of the talukas. In urban areas it would be natural to expect a higher girl/boy ratio among pupils and this was reflected by a high ratio of 69 in case of Ahmednagar talukas, which contains a high proportion of urban population, viz. 48%

8.6 Pupil/teacher ratio is an important notion in the field of education. It tells us the average number of.

pupils taught by one teacher. Naturally higher this ratio, more difficult will it be for the teacher to control and give proper attention to pupils. In 1961-62 in primary schools the ratio was 42. During further two years this ratio had increased to 44 and showed that the increase in number of pupils was not accompanied by commensurate increase in the number of teachers.

T A B L E N O. 8.3

Percentage of Trained Primary Teachers.

P a r t i c u l a r s : 1961-62 : 1962-63 : 1963-64			
1	2	3	4
1) Males	77.1	77.9	79.6
2) Females.	77.5	77.3	77.7
T O T A L.	77.1	77.8	79.2

8.7 The figures in the above table speak for themselves and bring out the progress in having more ^{the} trained teachers. As compared to ~~to~~ the percentage of 79.2 of all teachers (male & Female) in Ahmednagar district in 1963-64 corresponding proportion in the whole Maharashtra State was 73.5%.

SECONDARY EDUCATION :

8.8 The number of Secondary Schools in the district showed an increase though a steady one. The number of schools which stood at 112 in 1961-62, went up to 116 in 1962-63 and further on to 121 in 1963-64. The increase of 9 schools in the two year period 1961-62 to 1963-64 was showed by the talukas of Ahmednagar (2), Akola(1) Kopergaon(1), Nowasa(1), Pathardi(1), Sangamner (2), & Shrirampur (1). All the four talukas which contain Urban places are included in these talukas.

8.9 We find from

- III -

TABLE NO. 8.4

Showing increase in Number of Pupils in Secondary schools during the year 1962-63, & 1963-64

Base year 1961-62=100

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Y E A R	
		1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmednagar.	104	114
2.	Akola.	129	158
3.	Jamkhod.	120	137
4.	Karjat.	125	142
5.	Kopergaon.	114	152
6.	Ncwasa.	138	172
7.	Parner.	114	133
8.	Pathardi.	136	156
9.	Rahuri.	187	214
10.	Sangamner.	107	119
11.	Shevgaon.	115	154
12.	Shrigonda.	116	132
13.	Shrirampur.	119	136
<u>DISTRICT.</u>			
	1. Boys.	116	133
	2. Girls.	117	135
	3. Total.	116	133

8.9 We find from these figures that an increase of 16 and 17 per 100 has been registered in the number of boys and girls, respectively during 1962-63 and increase of 33 and 35 per 100 during two-year period 1961-62 to 1963-64. As against the 33% increase in the total pupils in secondary schools during 1961-62 to 1963-64, the corresponding increase in the Maharashtra State as a whole was 24%. This shows that the growth of secondary education in Ahmednagar district was at a faster pace than that taken for the State as a whole. Among various talukas, Rahuri taluka...

was found to have registered maximum increase in number of pupils during the two years 1962-64. The percentage increase was 119. Increase in Nowasa (72%) and Akola (58%) talukas was also promising. Ahmednagar taluka which had witnessed maximum increase in number of primary school pupils had registered a meagre increase of 14% in its number of secondary pupils.

8.10 Considering the girl/boy ratio among the secondary pupils, it was found to be 24, 24 & 25 girls per 100 boys during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. This ratio is very poor.

8.11 As we have already seen the ^{girl-}girl/boy ratio among pupils in primary schools during 1963-64 was 55 and this ratio of 25 among pupils in Secondary schools during the same year, showed a very wide variation in the composition of pupils at primary and secondary stages. One of the reasons for this wide gap may be that primary education is compulsory whereas Secondary education is not. As already stated above, different outlook of parents (especially in rural areas) and economic difficulties could also be expected to be responsible for this difference. Again in rural areas Secondary Schools are sometimes situated at far distances and hence it is not as easy to go in for Secondary education as it may be for Primary education.

8.12 The girl/boy ratio among secondary pupils in the Maharashtra State as a whole was 38 girls per 100 boys in 1963-64. The low ratio of 25 in case of Ahmednagar could be expected to be result of relatively smaller urban areas in this District. In urban areas this ratio would be large. Thus in Greater Bombay district...

which is highly urbanised, the ratio was 64 in 1963-64 despite the fact that it had a low sex ratio of 663 females per 1000 males.

TABLE NO. 8.5

Pupil/Teacher ratio during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

(SECONDARY EDUCATION)

Sr. No.	A R E A	Y E A R		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar.	25	25	25
2.	Amravati.	24	21	25
3.	Ahmednagar.	24	23	23
4.	Karjat.	21	24	24
5.	Kopergaon.	24	23	26
6.	Nasik.	22	23	24
7.	Parner.	23	21	22
8.	Pathardi.	22	26	25
9.	Rahuri.	22	25	26
10.	Sangamner.	27	28	28
11.	Sheegaon.	20	26	25
12.	Shrigonda.	19	19	21
13.	Shrirampur.	25	26	26
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.		24	25	25
MAHARASHTRA STATE		25	25	25

8.13 The above table makes it clear that the pupil/teacher ratio for Ahmednagar district and Maharashtra State as a whole were almost the same. It also reveals that in case of district it has gone down from 24 in 1961-62 to 25 in 1962-63 & 1963-64. In case of primary schools the ratio for the district during 1963-64 was as high as 44. As compared to this, the low ratio of 24 in Secondary schools during the same year was quite desirable since, although at primary level one teacher could ...

look after more pupils, the number will have to be small at Secondary level, where more serious attention would be required to be paid to students. Consideration of this ratio amongst various talukas reveals that the position was slightly better in Shrigonda and Parner taluka where the ratio was 21 and 22 respectively. However in general there was not any significant deviation from the district average.

8.14 The proportion of trained secondary teachers in the district had changed from 71.6% in 1961-62 to 71.4% in 1962-63 and 74.5% in 1963-64. During the same period, the corresponding proportion in the State as a whole had increased from 63.00% in 1961-62, to 65.6% in 1962-63 and 68.4% in 1963-64. It was seen from these figures that Ahmednagar district was better placed in this respect than the State as a whole.

HIGHER EDUCATION :

8.15 During the year 1962-63, 3 ^{new} institutions imparting higher education were started, thus making the total of 9. There was ^{no} ~~no~~ further addition during the year 1963-64. All these 9 institutions (these include commerce classes attached to Arts & science colleges counted separately) were located in Ahmednagar City, and Sangamner and Shrirampur towns. As will be seen from the list of institutions in the District Statistical Abstract, the 9 institutions that existed in 1963-64 contained 1 Ayurvedic College, 1 Commerce College.

8.16 Upto the school level, the cost of education is not such as would be out of reach of an average man. But the college education is definitely beyond the reach of ...

a larger proportion of parents. In case of rural population on account of lower per capita incomes and higher expenditure ^{that} parents have to incur for keeping their sons & daughters in hostels in towns, small proportion of students proceed to take College education. In 1963-64 out of a total of 5,57,619 pupils appearing for the S.S.C examination only 28,332 i.e. hardly 50% got through. This shows that a large number of pupils are held up at the S.S.C. examination and hence do not enter Colleges. Some pupils passing the S.S.C. examination may be joining special education while some may be migrating out of the district to get employment or higher education. As a net result of all these factors the total number of students in Higher Education institutions was only 3364 in 1963-64. This number was only about 10% of students in Secondary Schools in 1963-64, which was 3,4386.

8.17 Total number of students taking higher education was 1909, 2509 and 3364 respectively during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. This increasing trend was quite encouraging. It indicated an increase of about 32% during 1962-63, over the number in 1961-62 while the increase in 2 years 1962-63 and 1963-64 together was 77% over the number in 1961-62. The reasons for a smaller Girl/boy ratio among secondary school pupils and those for a smaller proportion of pupils proceeding to take higher education, have combined effect on the Girl/boy ratio among pupils taking Higher education. This ratio stood at a mere 13 in 1961-62, 14 in 1962-63 and 15 in 1963-64. It is some consolation however that this ratio showed an increasing trend during these years, although the increase is small.

SPECIAL EDUCATION :

8.18 Under the category of Special education are included institutions imparting training in trades and vocations such as, Industrial Technical Institute, institutions imparting training in Agriculture, Cooperation, Poultry, Nursing etc. The number^{of} such institutions had increased from 14 in 1961-62 to 18 in 1963-64. Most of these were concentrated in Ahmednagar since these institutions are of specialised type, it is necessary that they are located at a central place. A total of 1940 pupils, made up of 1,716 boys and 324 girls were under training in these institutions during 1963-64.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE :

8.19 In order to help poor people give education to their children the Govt. started the scheme of 'Economically Backward classes Concession of free education through re-imbusement'. According to this scheme, benefit of 100% reimbursement was given to those whose total annual income did not exceed Rs. 1200/-.

T A B L E N O. 8.6

Table giving details of E B C concession scheme in Ahmednagar District and Maharashtra State during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Sr. No.	I T E E M	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
		Distr-ict.	State.	Distr-ict.	State.	Distr-ict.	State.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	No. of beneficiaries.	15735 (4%)	414520	19603 (4%)	554189	24330 (4%)	626584
2.	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in '000')	917 (4%)	26028	1612 (4%)	37893	1881 (4%)	43608
3.	Reimbursement per pupil per annum.	58	63	82	68	77	70

(Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total in whole State)

8.20 Figures in the above table indicate that percentage of number of beneficiaries and also the expenditure incurred in the district under this scheme was 4% of the respective totals for the State, during all the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64. This means that the extent of benefit derived from this scheme by the students in this district was on the increase in proportion to the increase for the State as a whole. During 1961-62 the average reimbursement per student in the district was Rs. 58 as against Rs. 63 for the whole State. During further years the rate of re-imbusement per pupil per annum steadily increased for the State as a whole, while that for the district rose sharply to Rs. 82 in 1962-63 and then fell to 77 in 1963-64.

MEDIA OF INSTRUCTIONS :

8.21 Following two tables give the number of Primary and secondary Schools in the district according to different media of instructions and pupils learning in them for the three years.

T A B L E S NO.8.7

Number of Schools: P = Primary.
S = Secondary.

Medium	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	P	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Marathi.	1665	108	1753	111	1820	116
2. Urdu	49	1	61	2	63	2
3. Gujarati	2	-	1	-	1	-
4. English.	3	1	3	1	3	1
5. Hindi	3	1	3	1	3	1
6. Sindhi.	1	-	1	-	1	-
7. Telugu.	1	-	1	-	1	-
	1724	111	1823	115	1892	120

Number of Pupils P=Primary.
S=Secondary.

M E D I U M:	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	P	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Marathi	212059	24,610	229039	28,664	247087	32,975
2. Urdu.	6248	389	6275	439	7173	559
3. Gujanati.	99	-	60	-	64	-
4. English.	488	297	517	305	536	348
5. Hindi.	711	503	751	475	962	504
6. Sindhi.	533	-	560	-	547	-
7. Telugu.	143	-	140	-	132	-
TOTAL	220281	25,799	237942	29,913	256501	34,386

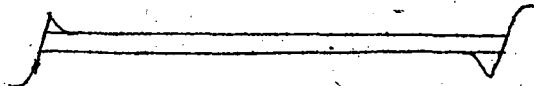
8.22 These table indicate that during the period of 3 years under report, no change was registered in the number of either primary or Secondary Schools teaching in English, Hindi, Sindhi, and Telugu. In case of Gujrati Primary schools, there were 2 schools in 1961-62 but one was closed in 1962-63. The number of primary and secondary schools in Urdu which stood at respectively 49 and 1 in 1961-62 increased to 61 and 2 respectively at the end 1962-63 and ~~at the end~~ 63 and 2 respectively at the end of 1963-64. The bulk increase in the number of Marathi schools viz. 88 Primary Schools and 3 Secondary Schools. in 1962-63 and 67 Primary and 5 Secondary schools during 1963-64 was only natural since an over whelmingly large majority of population in the district speaks Marathi.

T A B L E N O. 8.8

Table showing the percentages of pupils in different age groups to total population in the age group, during 1963-64

Age Group :	A H M E D N A G A R M A H A R A S H T R A .					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1) 6-11	83.9	55.0	69.6	72.9	49.5	61.5
2) 11-14	69.9	32.2	51.3	67.5	32.7	51.6
3) 14-17	42.3	10.3	26.7	43.8	16.1	30.4

3.23 These figures reflect the fact that in the higher age groups the percentages of pupils is smaller. This might be the result of many reasons such as failure and subsequent withdrawal, inability to sustain higher expenses, necessity to earn ^{ones} own livelihood etc. It has been already stated that discontinuance of education will be in more cases in rural population than urban. Although break up of above figures into rural and urban is not available, steep fall in percentages of both Boys & Girls in higher age groups in case of Ahmednagar district as compared to that in the State as a whole, could be attributed to a high proportion (89% as against 72% in the State of rural population in the district.



CHAPTER - III
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:

9.1. Roads have been rightly called arteries of a Nation. Road and railway traffic play a very big role in the economic uplift of a region. In view of the very big outlay required for the construction of railways, emphasis must be laid on road construction.

9.2 Ahmednagar district is quite well placed as far as the roads are concerned. The mileage of surfaced roads per 1000 sq. miles in the district stood at 133 as on 31-3-1962 and in this respect the district held 6th rank in the whole State. Considering mileage of surfaced roads per lakh of population, it was found that the district occupied third position in the State as on 31st MARCH, 1962, with the mileage of 67 per lakh of population..

9.3 Ahmednagar the district head-quarter is very nicely connected to almost all the thirteen taluka places in the district by means of all weather roads. As many as eight different roads start in all directions from Ahmednagar. These roads include 1) Nagar-Poona Road, 2) Nagar Dhond Road, 3) Nagar Sholapur Road, 4) Nagar-Bhir Road; 5) Nagar-Shevgaon-Paithan Road; 6) Nagar-Aurangabad Road, 7) Nagar-Mannad Road and 8) Nagar-Belha-Otur Road. With these roads, Nagar is connected to big consumer markets like Poona, Aurangabad, Nasik which are respectively 74, 70 and 104 miles away and this has created a healthy condition for industry.

Although there is rail route linking Poona and Ahmednagar the route is lengthy since it goes via Dhond and hence major passenger traffic and goods traffic flows along Poona-Nagar road.

9.4 As on 31-3-1964 only 38.0 miles of National Highway passed through this district. It was a part of Poona-Nasik National Highway passing through Sangamner. Most of the part of this Road was Black topped. The mileage of State Highways totalled to 453.42 miles as on 31-3-63 and 31-3-64 also. Most of the roads cited in para 9-3 were State Highways. Out of these, most part of Poona-Nagar and Nagar-Manmad Roads, was of cement concrete. The total mileage of cement concrete roads of 80.40 miles in the district was covered by these two roads. Among the other State Highways, Ahmednagar-Aurangabad and Kolhar-Sangamner Roads were almost completely black-topped while the remaining were water bound macadam roads. Mileage of black topped roads stood at 106.13 as on 31-3-63. During 1963-64, it was increased to about 118 miles.

9.5 Increase of only about 4 miles was registered during 1963-64 in the length of water bound macadam roads in the district, while the length roads of lower types increased from 969.98 to 1024.71. Thus the total mileage of roads of all types which stood at 2033.23 as on 31-3-1963, increased to 2103.63 as on 31-3-1964. Out of this road-length, as many as 1024.71 miles of roads were of lower types. The proportion of such roads to total, was almost 50%.

Thus the problem of roads in this district was more of improvement of surfaces rather than increasing the length.

9.6 As on 31-3-1964, out of the total of 2103.63 miles ^{of roads, 1745.87 miles} were in charge of Zilla Parishad. There included 136.60 miles of State Highways and remaining of other types. Zilla Parishad did not have any National Highway mileage in its charge. Following table shows categorywise distribution of roads between Zilla Parishad and State Sector.

TABLE NO.9.1

Distribution of Roads in Ahmednagar District between Zilla Parishad & State Sector.

	:Cement :Concrete	:Black :Topped	:Water :Bound :Macadam	:Lower :Types	:TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6
1) Zilla Parishad.	-	6.17	717.93	1021.77	1745.87
2) State Sector.	80.40	111.64	162.78	2.94	357.76
3) T O T A L	80.40	117.81	880.71	1024.71	2103.63

RAILWAYS :

9.7 Railway is a very useful mode of transport for cheap movement of men and goods in big quantities. Only one line of railways viz. Poona-Dhond-Manmad passes through this district. This is broad-gauge line and the length of rail line in the district during 1962-63 and 1963-64 both, was 122 miles, i.e. 196 Kilometers. It is also a single line.

9.8 For the sake of comparison of Naur district with others in the division, let us consider distance of railway line per 100 Sq. Kilometers in different districts.

Sr. No.	A R E A	Length per 100 Sq. Km. in 1959-60-
1	2	3
1.	Ahmednagar	1.2
2.	Poona	1.9
3.	Satara	1.1
4.	Sangli	2.0
5.	Sholapur	3.0
6.	Kolhapur	0.5
7.	Poona Division	1.7
8.	Maharashtra State.	1.7

9.9 The above figures indicate that although in case of roads this district is happily placed, the Kilometerage of railways in the district was less than average for the State and also for the Division. The kilometerage of Poona, Sangli and Sholapur district in the Division was also considerably more than that in this district.

9.10 The railway line almost bisects this district and traverses through Shrigonda, Ahmednagar, Rahuri, Shrirampur and Kopergaon Talukas. It thus catered to the transport needs of all the sugar factory areas. However 8 other talukas were still without railway line.

9.11 Excepting stray cases of ferry services run between two banks of rivers, there were no water transport services in the district. Similarly there were no airports in the district, and hence no air-routes through the district.

STATE TRANSPORT :

9.12 The State Transport Corporation has set up 11 Divisions in the State for administrative and operative convenience. Ahmednagar Division was the smallest division considering the number of routes viz. 98 out of the total of 2,307 in the whole State. Although major part of Ahmednagar District comes under Ahmednagar Division, some part consisting of Kopergaon, Sangamner, Shrirampur and Akola talukas were under Nasik Division as on 31-3-1964. No. of routes in the whole State which stood at 2068 as on 31-3-63, was increased to 2307 as on 31-3-64 by introduction of additional routes for the benefit of passengers. But the Ahmednagar division witnessed an increase of only 4 routes during 1963-64. This increase in no. of routes led to increase in route distance from 8031 kilometre in 1962-63 to 8260 in 1963-64.

9.13 Average route distance in Ahmednagar division was 85.4 kilometre at the end of 31-3-63 and this was the longest average route distance in all divisions. For all divisions together, this figure stood at 58.2 kilometre. At the end of the year 1963-64, however this distance was maximum in Aurangabad division and stood at 85.4 kilometre as against 84.3 in Ahmednagar Division. The fleet held by the division had steadily increased from 101 at the end of 1961-62 to 106 as on 31-3-63, and 117 as on 31-3-64.

9.14 It is quite obvious that the extent of ^{revenue} received by the State Transport in a division will depend on the popularity of the routes in that division. In Ahmednagar district, the railway caters only to passengers in a limited areathrough which it passes.

In addition as already stated the position in respect of roads is satisfactory not only in respect of length of roads but also in respect their category. Due to these reasons State Road Transport has become a very favourite mode of communications. This is borne out by the figures in the table given below. Earnings per Km. in Ahmednagar division viz. Rs. 1.30 was maximum in the whole State and in this respect the performance was quite bright since the next best division viz. Kolhapur had an average of Rs. 1.24 only i.e. far below that of Ahmednagar. Since rates of S.T. are the same throughout the State, the high average of earnings per Km. indicates that utilisation of seats in buses was maximum in this division. Their earnings per vehicle per days in the division (Rs. 312) was also highest among all divisions. In respect of earnings per seat per Km. the first position was shared by Ahmednagar and Kolhapur divisions.

TABLE NO. 9.3

Revenue collected in different divisions in March 1964.

Division.	Earnings per Km. (Rs.)	Earnings per vehicle per day (Rs.)	Earnings per seat per Km. (Paise)
1	2	3	4
1. Ahmednagar.	1.30	312	2.9
2. Ratnagiri.	1.15	249	2.5
3. Thana	1.10	217	2.4
4. Khandesh.	1.23	284	2.8
5. Nasik.	1.23	262	2.8
6. Kolhapur	1.24	275	2.9
7. Sholapur	1.18	275	2.6
8. Poona	1.19	297	2.6
9. Satara	1.16	249	2.6
10. Aurangabad	1.19	307	2.7
11. Nagpur.	1.02	195	2.5
STATE	1.17	262	2.6

MOTOR VEHICLES :

9.15 Statement No. 36 in the Statistical Abstract , given at number of vehicles in the districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur, as a whole, according to different types. Figures for 1963 include those of Kolhapur division also. These figures are not separately available for the Ahmednagar district and hence the comments will be for all these districts as a whole.

9.16 Following table reveals the percentage of each type^{of} vehicle in the total number in 1961, for three years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

TABLE NO. - 9.3

Sr. No. :	T Y P E	Percentage to total in		
		1 9 6 1	1 9 6 2	1 9 6 3
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Motor Cycles	24.7	28.9	30.1
2.	Motor Cars.	34.7	34.3	32.9
3.	Taxi Cabs.	2.1	1.7	1.9
4.	<u>Stage Carriers.</u>			
	a) Diesel.	6.7	4.8	3.5
	b) Petrol	0.1	0.3	0.0 (negligible)
5.	<u>Lorries.</u>			
	<u>(i) Private Carriers.</u>			
	a) Diesel	2.6	2.7	2.5
	b) Petrol	0.9	0.9	0.50
	<u>(ii) Public Carriers.</u>			
	a) Diesel	18.6	17.1	13.3
	b) Petrol	3.1	2.8	3.0
6.	Ambulances.	0.1	0.2	0.2
7.	Tractors.	1.7	1.9	2.5
8.	All others.	4.7	4.4	9.6
		100	100	100

9.17 As already stated, the records of 1963 are not available separately for Poona Division (i.e. Ahmednagar Poona; Satara and Sholapur districts) and hence figures of Poona and Kolhapur Divisions together have been reported. Hence it will not be possible to draw any conclusions from change in numbers of vehicles during 1963. Remarks on distribution of vehicles in various types during 1963 will be subject to the assumptions that this distribution is same in two divisions.

9.18 The table shows that the proportion of Motor Cycles among all vehicles has increased during 1962 by 4.2 % and further by 1.2 % in 1963. This is due to the fact that in urban areas scooterettes and scooters are being very much popular. It will be relevant to state that in the Sugarcane areas of Shrirampur, Rahuri and Kopargaon talukas of this district progressive farmers have taken a fancy to Motor Cycles and this must have also contributed to the increase in number of Motor Cycles. The proportion of Motor Cars was more or less steady around $\frac{1}{3}$ of total during these years. Share of cars was the biggest in all vehicles but the trend indicates that in near future, Motor Cycles will wrest this position. Among other vehicles, increase was also observed in the proportions of ambulances and tractors, which might be interpreted to mean ^{an} ¹extension of medical facilities and progressiveness of farmers respectively. The number of these two types of vehicles had increased by about 272% and 23 % respectively during 1962. Among other points it may be noted that petrol stage Carriers and Lorries were losing ground to dieselisation, due to lower operational cost of diesel.

9.19 Considering the percentage increase in number of vehicles of each type during 1962, it was found that Petrol Stage Carriers (307%) Ambulances (272%) Motor-Cycles (30%) and Tractors (23%) had registered high percentage increase while Diesel Stage Carriers and taxi cabs had gone down by 20% and 9% respectively, during 1962.

COMMUNICATIONS.

9.20 During 1962-63 and 1963-64, respectively 40 and 19 Post Offices were opened in the district thus making the total number of Post Offices at the end of these two years 407 and 426 respectively. In addition there were also 30 and 35 Post and Telegraph (Joint) Offices at the end of 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. However there was no increase in the number of postmen. Curiously the number of postmen had decreased from 137 in 1961-62, to 135 in 1962-63 and 131 in 1963-64.

TABLE NO. 9.4.

Post Offices & Radio Licences per Lakh Population.

Sr. No. : T A L U K A	:No. of Post Offices: :per lakh population:		:No. of Radio Lin- :cences per lakh :population:		
	:1962-63	: 1963-64	: 1962-63:	: 1963-64	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ahmednagar.	17	19	2,228	2,682	
2. Akola.	19	20	135	135	
3. Jamkhed.	27	27	333	248	
4. Karjat.	23	25	276	251	
5. Kopergaon.	23	30	948	974	
6. Newasa.	35	35	221	463	
7. Parner.	30	32	124	158	
8. Pathardi.	23	25	125	241	
9. Rahuri.	23	24	409	460	
10. Sangamner.	28	29	326	483	
11. Sheogaon.	28	30	287	358	
12. Shrigonda.	33	33	281	335	
13. Shrirampur.	19	20	1,088	1,070	
DISTRICT AVERAGE.	25	26	695	811	

9.21 These figures have been calculated on the basis of 1961 population. But since these are per lakh average they may be used for all practical purposes to comment on the progress during the period under report and compare position among various talukas. It is patent from the above figures that there is not material difference between the number of Post Offices per lakh population for the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64. The increase of only 1 post office per 1 lakh population is meagre and will be to some extent neutralised by the increase in population. Maximum average for 1963-64 was found in Newasa taluka (35), followed by Shrigonda (33) Parner (32), Sheogaon (30), Kopargaon (30), and Sangamner (29). The number of Post offices in taluka should not be proportional only to the population but if that taluka is bigger in area than another of equal population, it should have more offices to ensure that a man does not have to go very far in search of a Post. In this respect it would be of interest to note that the three biggest talukas viz. Parner, Sangamner and Shrigonda each had got at least 38 Post Offices.

9.22 During 1962-63, the number of radio licences issued in the district increased by 13% while the year 1963-64 witnessed an increase of 2,052 i.e. about 17%. Predominance of radiosets in urban areas is logical and is reflected by the fact that the talukas containing urban areas viz. Ahmednagar, Shrirampur, Kopergaon and Sangamner were the first four talukas as far as the number of radio licences issued per lakh population during 1963-64 was concerned, and these talukas had the figures of 2,682; 1,070; 974 and 483 respectively.

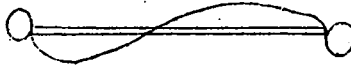
the talukas there was increase in number of radio licences issued in 1963-64 as compared to 1962-63, in the talukas of Akola, Jamkhed, Karjat and Shrirampur the number has actually decreased. This could be due to renewal of the old licences outside the taluka or failure to renew the licence.

TABLE NO. 9.5
PERCENTAGE OF
Number of Villages with Post Offices to total .

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Percentage for...		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	23	30	33
2.	Akola	16	16	16
3.	Jamkhed.	33	33	36
4.	Karjat.	28	28	31
5.	Kopergaon.	44	44	49
6.	Newasa.	29	35	35
7.	Parner.	24	34	36
8.	Pathardi.	26	26	29
9.	Rahuri.	30	31	36
10.	Sangamner.	27	33	36
11.	Sheogaon.	20	23	25
12.	Shrigonda.	37	45	48
13.	Shrirampur.	46	46	50
District Total		28	31	34

9.24 During the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64, 74 additional villages were provided with post offices. Total numbers of villages with post offices was 448 as on 31-3-64. In Parner taluka, maximum no. of villages viz. 13, were provided with post offices during these two years. 12 villages from Sangamner Taluka were also provided with post offices. Percentage of villages with post offices to total in these two talukas increased from 24 and 27 in 1961-62 respectively to 36 (in both-cases) at the end of 1963-64.

Maximum coverage in this respect had been attained in Shrirampur taluka with 50% followed by Shrigonda taluka with 48% by the end of 1963-64. The proportion of villages with post offices was poorest in Akola taluka and stood at a mere 16. Only 23 out a total of 153 villages were provided with post offices. This number was stationary for three years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. The proportion of villages having post offices in the district as a whole increased from 28% in 1961-62 to 31% in 1962-63 and 34 % in 1963-64.



CHAPTER - X.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

10.1 Democratic Decentralisation of administration and various powers is imperative to step up the pace of development in different sectors. It is desirable that people should be able to tackle their local problems at the lowest possible level of administration so that much time, energy and money, both of people and Government could be saved. Higher tiers of administration can then concentrate on the problems concerning a broader sphere of population.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

10.2 At the end of 1961-62 there were 874 Village Panchayats in the district. During 1962-63 14 more Panchayats were established. At the end of 1962-63 the 1,318 villages, except 1 viz. Haregaon in Shrirampur Block, were covered by the Panchayats. As per 1961 census figures rural population of 15,79,164 was under these Panchayats. The population per Panchayat therefore worked out to 1,778. During the year 1963-64, no new Panchayats were organised and hence these figures held good for that year also.

10.3 During the year 1962-63, total income of all the Village Panchayats in the district taken together was about Rs. 36,53,000 which included grants to the extent of Rs. 17,50,000 and Taxes, fees etc. to the tune of Rs. 14,88,000. These two items contributed respectively 48% and 40% to income of the village Panchayats. The incidence of taxation per head worked out to Rs. 0.94 for the district as a whole.

10.4 The provisional figures for the year 1963-64 showed that the income of the Village Panchayats had increased to about Rs. 46,23,000. The percentage increase over the corresponding figure in 1962-63, was 19%. However further probe into the constituents of income showed that during 1962-64, grants had realised about Rs. 27,89,000 while share of taxes had actually decreased from Rs. 14,88,000 during 1962-63 to Rs. 14,66,000 during 1963-64. Grants had fetched 60% of the total income of the panchayats while taxes realised only 31% of the total revenue. This trend of depending on grants rather than collection of self-raised revenue like taxes is deplorable and shows inability of the village Panchayats to recover the tax dues.

10.5 Total expenditure of all village Panchayats during the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64 was Rs. 31,57,000 and Rs. 39,98,000 respectively. There was thus an increase of about 21% in expenditure.

TABLE NO.10.1

Table showing expenditure incurred by Village Panchayats during 1962-63 & 1963-64 on various items.

Rs. in '000'

Sr. No. :	I T E M	1 9 6 2 - 6 3		1 9 6 3 - 6 4	
		Amount	Percentage to Total.	Amount	Percentage to Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adminstration .	733	23	747	18
2.	Health & Sanitation.	354	11	604	15
3.	Public Lighting.	361	11	322	8
4.	Others.	1,709	55	2,324	59
5.	T O T A L.	3,157	100	3,998	100

10.6 Above table shows that although absolute amount spent on administration had shown increase during 1963-64, the percentage to total decreased from 23 in 1962-63, to 18.18 in 1963-64. The percentage expenditure on Health and Sanitation which was 11% in 1962-63, had shown welcome increase in 1963-64, when it had increased to 15%. But reduction in expenditure on public lighting, which is one of the main functions of a local body, discouraging. During 1962-63, Rs. 3,61,000 (11% of total expr.) had been spent on public lighting whereas during 1963-64, an expenditure of only Rs. 3,22,000 (8% of total Expr.) was made on this item.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

10.7 Like all the other Zilla Parishads in the State Ahmednagar Zilla Parishad came into existence on 1st May 1962. Inception of Panchayat Samitis at taluka level & the Zilla Parishad at the district level with delegation of appropriate powers to them, was expected to put new life in-to the various development plans launched by Govt. It was also expected that by this means people's participation could be ensured on a larger scale and they would undertake functions of local character more effectively.

10.8 Accordingly 13 Panchayat Samitis came into being at each taluka. Boundaries of these Samitis were the same as the talukas. Towns having Municipalities were left out of the sphere of working of the Panchayat Samitis & Zilla Parishads. There were 4 such towns viz. Ahmednagar, Kopergaon, Sangamner and Shrirampur. Wari, the fifth town in the district, which is in Kopergaon taluka did not have a Municipality and hence it was included in the Panchayat Samiti.

Thus all the 1,318 inhabited villages and 1 non-Municipal town were under the Zilla Parishad. The sphere of activity of the Parishad included an area of 6430.3 Square miles and population of 15,95,549 persons.

10.9 The first elections of the Zilla Parishad were held in 1962. The elected members will be in office for 5 years. In the elections 58 members have been elected directly from the area of operation. Out of the 58 seats respectively 5 and 4 seats had been reserved for Scheduled/^{Castes} and Scheduled tribes candidates. One woman member was who co-opted by the Parishad. Apart from these, Chairman of five apex cooperative Societies have been taken in the Zilla Parishad as Associate Members. The Chairman of Panchayat Samitis were ^{also} taken as ex-officio members of the Zilla Parishad.

10.10 The constitution of Panchayat Samitis is quite different from that of the Zilla Parishad. Members of these Samitis are not directly elected. The Samiti is made up of the Members elected on the Zilla Parishad from the area of operation of the Panchayat Samiti i.e. a taluka. In addition sarpanch of the Village Panchayats in the talukas were also members of the Panchayat Samiti. Chairmen of two Cooperative Societies were taken as Associate Members on the Panchayat Samiti.

10.11 The Zilla Parishad have elected President, vice, President and two Chairmen for subject Committees. There are in all 6 subject committees viz. Agriculture, Co-operation, Health, Education, Works and Finance. Vice-President is Chairman of Subject Committees of Education and works while two other Chairmen hold portfolios of Finance & Health and Agriculture and Co-operation respectively.

The standing Committee is presided over by the President of the Zilla Parishad. The Heads of concerned Departments work as secretaries of the respective Subject Committees while the Deputy Chief Executive Officer is the Secretary of the standing Committee. The president, Vice President, Chairmen of Subjects committees and Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Panchayat Samities are paid honorarium and given rent free quarters.

10.12 Although most of the developmental activities were transferred to the Zilla Parishad, Officers of Govt. in the State Sectors were expected to supervise their work and give guidance to them. Matters relating to law and order, judicial functions matters requiring high degree of technical skill maintenance of Record of Rights etc. have been kept with Govt. only.

10.13 70% of the Land Revenue collected within the area of operation of the Zilla Parishad was paid by Govt. to the Parishad. In addition it was also free to impose taxes such as tax on Water-Supply, Public entertainment, pilgrims etc. Purposive grants were also granted by Govt. for the development schemes transferred to the Parishad. In addition an establishment grant equal to 75% of annual average cost of salaries & Allowances ^{of} Govt. servants transferred to Zilla Parishad was granted. Total income of the Zilla Parishad during 1963-64 was Rs. 2.32 crores as against Rs. 1.74 crores during 1962-63. The expenditure during 1963-64 and 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 2.19 crores and Rs. 1.58 crores respectively.

AHMEDNAGAR MUNICIPALITY :

10.14 Ahmednagar City is situated at the height of 21.14 feet above the Sea level. The City is centrally located in the district and it is the district headquarters.

The Municipality was established in the year 1854 and it is thus the oldest Municipality in the district. According to 1961 population census the population of the City was 96,958 consisting of 50,555 males and 46,403 females. In the last election held for the election of councillors in September 1961, about 70 of the voters cast their votes. Out of the 42 seats of councillors 7 were reserved. The municipal area had been divided into 13 wards for convenience of administration.

10.15 Health and sanitation is an important function of a Municipality. In the City, following Hospitals and Dispensaries were functioning during 1962 and 1963.

1. Ripon General Hospital (i.e. the Civil - Hospital)
2. Balasaheb Deshpande charitable Dispensary and Maternity Home.
3. Evengeline Booth Hospital.
4. Ayurvedic Hospital.
5. Ayurvedic Chikitsalaya, Malivada.
6. Topkhana Municipal Dispensary.
7. Municipal Diagnosis Centre.
8. Seth Multanchand Charitable Dispensary.

10.16 All these Hospitals and Dispensaries together had a staff of 49 Doctors and 38 trained Nurses. Apart from these, it was estimated that there were about 25 Allopathic, 20 Aurvedic & Allopathic, 5 Unani and 2 Homeopathic Medical Practitioners in the City. A big staff of 407 personnel looked after sanitation and cleanliness of the City. This included workers of all categories right from the Medical Officer in charge, Inspectors, ~~Food, Meat, Malaria and Licensing, Sweepers, etc.~~

There were 238 public latrines & 146 public urinals in the the City. Three slaughter Houses and three public Markets served the population of the City.

10.17 During 1962, there were in all 71 Educational Institutions in the City including 4 Pre-primary, 41 Primary, 15 Secondary Schools and other higher institutions. There were also two colleges one Ahmednagar College and the other Ayurvedic College, Of these institutions 25 primary schools were owned by the Municipality, while other 12 primary Schools received grant from the Municipality. In all 38 institutions, had their own buildings while only 28 had got playgrounds. The total no. of pupils in the Educational Institutions was 26,431. There were about 25 Libraries and Reading Rooms in the City.

10.18 But for the shortage of water faced by the Municipality, the City would have developed very fast. The present source of water is Pimpalgaon Tank near the City. The water received from it is insufficient even for domestic use. ^{New} schemes were being evolved to solve the water problem. The Ahmednagar Electric Supply Company Ltd, supplied power to the City. The engine worked on diesel. There were 1435 electric poles illuminating the city roads. Among other utilities may be cited a unit of Fire Brigade which was established in 1948. The Municipality had built a swimming Pool, miniature aquarium in Siddhibag, one beef market, one vegetable market, one open air theatre and two Mangal Karyalaya, among its constructions. There were 11 post offices and 5 telegraph offices in the City. There were 5 Cinema and 2 open air theatres.

10.19 During the year ended 31-3-62 the Municipality income was Rs. 28,97,154. An amount of Rs. 15,24,000 i.e. i.e. more than 50% income had been received from Octroi. House tax had fetched about Rs. 4 lakh. Expenditure of the Municipality during the same year amounted to Rs. 31.35 lakhs. Most of the expenditure was shared by the expenditure on Administration (19%), Public Lighting (5%) Draingge, Sanitation etc (26%) and Public Instruction - (15%). During further years the figures of income and expenditure increased as follows :-

T A B L E N O. 10.2

Income and Expenditure of Ahmednagar Municipality...

Y E A R	I N C O M E (Rs. in Lakhs.)	E X P E N D I T U R E (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1961-62	28.97	31.35
1962-63	33.38	31.68
1963-64	43.97	47.76

However details of expenditure are not available for 1962-63 and 1963-64.

KOPERGAON MUNICIPALITY :

10.20 Kopergaon is an important trade centre in the District and is situated at a distance of 60 miles to the north of Ahmednagar on the Ahmednagar-Manmad Road. Its height above the sea level is 1649 feet. Its population as per 1961 census was 16,869 consisting of 8785 (i.e. 52%) males and 8084 females. The area of the town measured 6.4 Sq. miles. The Municipality was established in 1947. The Municipal area is divided into six wards for the purpose of administration.

In the last election held in November, 1959 out of 8961 voters 6502 i.e. about 52% served their right.

Out of the 17 seats of Councillors, 2 were reserved for women and 1 for Harijans.

10.21 During 1962, there were no Hospitals in the Municipal area. 1 allopathic Dispensary belonging to

the Municipality and 14 others were functioning. Sanitary staff consisted of 53 persons of which 1 was Inspector, 20 were roads sweepers and 13 carriers of night soil. There was slaughter house in the town but there were 3 public market places.

10.22

Out of the 12 Educational Institutions functioning in the town, 5 were rendered assistance by the Municipality. But the Municipality did not own any schools. There were 2 Pre-primary, 8 Primary and 2 Secondary Schools. 122 teachers worked in these schools and taught 4852 pupils. The no. of institutions having their own premises was 3 while only 1 had a play-ground. There was one Municipal Library and 7 more Libraries were established by schools.

10.23 The Satohai Water Supply Company supplied water to the town. About 20,000 running feet of pipes provided 50,000 gallons of water to the people. There were also 61 public taps. The Municipality had been illuminating its streets by means of 308 electric bulbs and 52 mercury lamps. It also owned a fire fighting unit which was established in 1950.

10.24 During 1961-62, a total staff of 134 personnel was engaged by Municipality. Maximum No. of persons worked for sanitation.

60 of these employees had been provided with rent-free quarters. All the employees were taking medical benefits but only 116 had been brought under the Provident Fund scheme. There were 2 Post Offices and 1 Telegraph Office in the town. out of the 11.25 miles of roads in the town, 1.62 miles were of cement concrete. 55 tongas, 3 taxi cabs and 210 bullock carts catered to the transport needs of the public.

10.25 The following table shows Income & Expenditure of the Municipality for three years :

T A B L E NO. 10.3

Income & Expenditure of Kopargaon Municipality.

Y E A R	I N C O M E	E X P E N D I T U R E
1	2	3
1961-62	4,00,516	4,09,645
1962-63	4,87,900	5,05,813
1963-64	6,03,569	5,08,871

The importance of trade in the financial structure of the Municipality can be witnessed from the fact that of the income in 1961-62, about 44% had been received from Octroi Tax. Another 21% had been on account of the tax on Houses and Land. Coming to the expenditure side, it was found that Rs. 75,864 had been spent in 1961-62 on roads. Remaining expenditure was incurred on the current items such as Sanitation (Rs. 82,000), Medical (Rs. 61,000) Public Instruction (Rs. 30,000) Public Lighting (Rs. 37,000) etc. Details of expenditure during 1962-63, & 1963-64 were not available.

SANGAMNER MUNICIPALITY.:

10.26 This Municipality was established in 1860. Area of operation of the Municipality is about 6 Sq. Miles. The town is situated at a height of about 1500 feet above sea level. As 1961 population it had a population of 21,729 persons made up of 11,380 males and 10,349 Females. Although the town does not have a railway line in the vicinity, road communication to Ahmednagar the district headquarter or Nasik are good. The Municipal Body consisted of 24 General members & 4 reserved. 5 different Committees were formed by the Municipality to look after its administration.

10.27 The Municipality had a Cottage Hospital having 24 beds. The Hospital established in 1943, also received financial help from Government. The Hospital was managed by a Medical Officer, and a Lady Medical Officer, with the help of 3 trained nurses and 3 Dayas. During the calendar year 1963, total of 16,102 patients were treated in the Hospital. There were also 12 private dispensaries in the Municipal area of which 8 were allopathic type and 4 ayurvedic. Since 1960-61 upto 1963-64 there have been no epidemics in the town. This reflects good sanitary arrangements by the Municipality. The sanitary ^{staff} of the Municipality consisted of 65 workers, of which 4 were working in supervisory capacity, 39 were responsible for cleaning roads and 18 were night soil carriers. There were 17 public urinals in the town in 1962. During the year 1963, this number was reduced to 12.

10.28 There were 9 education institutions in the town during both the years under report viz. 1962-63 & 1963-64. This contained one Arts & Commerce College while others were Schools.

Secondary (3), Primary (4) and Pre-primary (1).

The number of students during 1962-63 was 8050 while in 1963-64 this went down to . The number of teachers however went up from 143 to ¹⁴⁴174 in 1963-64.

During 1963-64, Municipality gave grants of Rs. 3001 to these institutions. There were 5 Libraries in the town of which 3 were in educational institutions.

10.29 Drinking water is supplied to the residents by means of piped supply. The length of the pipeline was in the neighbourhood of 38000 feet. Daily need of water was about 50,0000 gallons of which 3,50,000 was utilised for domestic use and other for industrial purposes. A private electric supply company, Sangamner Electric Supply Company by name, supplied power to the town. During 1963 the consumption of electricity was in the neighbourhood of 4,64,000 K.W.H. ~~2,10,393~~ ^{210,393} K.W.H. of this was used for domestic purposes and 2,18,212 K.W.H. for commercial and industrial purposes. There were 262 street light poles in the towns in 1963 as against 257 in 1962.

T A B L E NO. 10.4

Finance of the SANGAMNER MUNICIPALITY..

Y E A R	I N C O M E	Expenditure	Per Capita	
			INCOME	EXPEN- DITURE.
1	2	3	4	5
1962-63	6,11,861	6,10,094	27.82	27.72
1963-64	5,90,253	5,89,034	26.82	26.77

10.30 The figures in the above show that the income & Expenditure of the Municipality had little difference in both the years and that during the year 1963-64, the income & expenditure both of the Municipality were comparatively less than those in 1962-63.

SHRIRAMPUR MUNICIPALITY.

10.31 Shrirampur town is situated at an altitude of about 2500 feet above sea level. It is well known for Sugar and Gur trade. As per the 1961 census, the population of the town was 22,802, 12,091 of these were males and 10,711 females. The Municipality was established in 1947. Out of the 11,450 persons eligible for voting, 7,911 (i.e. about 67%) cast their votes, in the election held last in 1962. Out of the 25 seats, 6 were reserved 3 for women and 3 for scheduled Casts.

10.32 There was ^{one} Hospital and 1 Municipal Dispensary in the town. The Hospital was a private one. There were also about 8 private dispensaries of which 7 were allopathic and 1 ayurvedic. All the dispensaries together treated about 33,000 patients while the Hospital treated about 86,000 patients during 1961-62. The length of drainage measured about 27,100 ft. in 1961-62. Plans and estimates for underground drainage have been ^{under} preparation. A staff of 96 personnel was responsible for sanitation of the town.

These included 400 sweepers and 12 night soil carriers. There were two slaughter houses in the town & 3 public market places for vegetables, Grain and Mutton.

10.33 Out of the 13 Educational Institutions functioning in 1962, 10 were Primary Schools, 2 Secondary schools and 1 College. 145 teachers were working in all these institutions and were teaching about 5250 pupils. Although none of these institutions was owned by the Municipality, it granted assistance to 11 institutions including the college. There were in all 6 Libraries in the town. Only one secondary school had its own play-ground.

10.34 Water supply scheme for the town was though the Public Health Department. The source of water is a jack well called Gondhavani well. Since the water obtained from it had been insufficient, another well of 40'X30' was constructed near the present one. Setting tanks have also been constructed by the Municipality to supply hygienic water to the public. There were about 39 public water/taps in the town. The Municipality is also equipped with two fire fighting engines.

Staff of the Municipality consisted of 124 personnel in 1962. Majority of this were in Sanitation department. 8 persons out of this were technical. None of the staff had been provided with quarters by the Municipality. Nobody was taking benefit of Provident Fund but 170 persons were covered under Pension & Gratuity schemes. An equal number was taking medical benefit. The Municipality had accepted most of Barve Committees recommendation for effecting improvement in scavengers' living. Pay scales & leave facilities recommended have been brought into force. House Rent allowance is also being paid to them. The work of construction of quarters for Harijan Staff was nearing completion.

35

10.34 The towns had 7.25 miles of roads of which 1.50 miles were asphalted, and 4.62 miles were metalled. There was one Post Office and 1 telegraph office. There were two Cinema theatres and an open air theatre. Suitable site for vegetable market was not available upto recent time. But during 1963-64 the site has been handed over and the work of construction of market was in progress.

10.25 Following table gives the financial position of the Municipality for the last three years.

TABLE NO. 10.5

INCOME & EXPENDITURE OF SHRIRAMPUR MUNICIPALITY.		
Rs. in lakhs.		
Y E A R	IN C O M E	E X P E N D I T U R E
1	2	3
1961-62	5.26	4.59
1962-63	5.97	5.88
1963-64	11.09	8.81

10.36 Out of the income of the Municipality in 1961-62, bulk was received through Octroi and House Tax. An amount of Rs. 2.28 lakhs was received from Octroi and Rs. 1.52 lakhs from house & Land taxes. On the expenditure side, Rs. 0.98 lakhs had been spent as capital expenditure on construction of roads, drainage etc. while the current expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 3.82 lakhs. Current expenditure included expenditure on street lighting, water supply, Public Instruction etc.

10.37 The Municipality had prepared a draft town planning scheme and scheme No. 1 had been sanctioned by Government. The appointment of the special Officer for arbitration work had been made and the work was in progress.



CHAPTER - XI.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN.

11.1 The schemes in the III Plan in different departments have been classified into three categories viz. (a) District Level (b) Divisional Level and (c) State Level. This classification has been made on the basis of the areas which will be benefitted by particular scheme. Thus benefit of District level Schemes accrues to the district. Collector watches the progress of district level schemes while the divisional level schemes are looked after by the Commissioner.

11.2 As per the original allocation, an amount of Rs. 687.71 lakhs has been provided for the district level plan schemes of Ahmednagar District. In addition to this, the district would also derive benefit from divisional level schemes of Rs. 5042.42 lakhs for Poona Division as a whole. The population of the district as per 1961, census was 17,75,969. The per capita amount expected to be spent during the plan period on district level schemes works out to about Rs. 39.

TABLE NO. 11.1

Per Capita allocation of III Plan as per 1961
Population. (Dist. Level Schemes)

Sr. No.:	District	Allocation.
1	2	3
1.	Ahmednagar.	39
2.	Poona.	36
3.	Satara.	43
4.	Sangli.	43
5.	Sholapur.	45
6.	Kolhapur.	30

11.3 In addition to this the per capita allocation of divisional level schemes works out to Rs. 48 for the plan periods and corresponding allocation of State level schemes comes about Rs. 9. Thus the III Plan envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 96 per capita in the Ahmednagar district.

11.4 The total allocation for the district level schemes was further divided into Heads of Developments, sub-Heads, and individual schemes. Following table shows the allocation according to different Heads of Development.

TABLE NO. 11.2

Sr. No.	Head of Development:	Out-lay (In lakhs)	Percentage to total.
1	2	3	4
1.	Agricultural Programmes.	324.12	48
2.	Cooperation & Community Development.	175.53	25
3.	Industry & Mining	16.93	2
4.	Transport and communications.	64.10	9
5.	Social Services.	107.03	16
T O T A L		687.71	100

11.5 This shows that at district level great stress is laid on Agriculture. All schemes of Irrigation and Power ^{are} Divisional level

in all, as per the original allocation, there were 71 schemes at district level. Out of this, 39 schemes were implemented in State Sector, 27 in Local Sector while remaining 5 schemes were common to both these sectors. Allocation of Rs. 402.02 lakhs, was made for schemes in State sector, while schemes for a total outlay of Rs. 210.60 were in Local Sector. Common schemes accounted for schemes worth Rs. 75.09 lakhs. Proportions of outlay under each sector worked out to 58% for State Sector, 31% for Local Sector and 11% for the schemes common to both.

11.6 Progress made during the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64, under various sub-Heads of development in the district level schemes is described in subsequent paragraph

TABLE NO. 11.3

Expenditure incurred on various sub-Heads of Development during 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Sr. No.:	Sub-Head of Development	Plan provision :Rs. in lakh:	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)		
			1962-63	1963-64	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME.</u>					
1.	Agricultural Production.	34.10	0.77	4.51	5.28
2.	Land Development.	1.66	0.13	0.34	0.47
3.	Soil Conservation.	202.30	41.76	35.01	76.77
4.	Minor Irrigation.	75.80	3.00	1.41	4.41
5.	Animal Husbandry.	3.47	0.11	0.25	0.36
6.	Forests.	2.00	0.06	0.72	0.78
7.	Fisheries.	1.02	0.02	0.10	0.12
8.	Warehousing & Marketing.	3.77	1.00	1.00	2.00
TOTAL - I		324.12	46.85	43.34	90.19

Sub--Head of Development.	:Plan :		Expenditure	
	:Provision:1962-63 :		1963-64:	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
<u>II. COOPERATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.</u>				
1. Cooperation.	23.56	8.15	10.08	18.23
2. Community Developp- ment.	151.97	21.36	28.85	50.21
T O T A L : II	175.53	29.51	38.93	68.44
<u>III. INDUSTRY & MINING.</u>				
1. Small Scale Indu- stries.	16.93	2.39	2.70	5.09
<u>IV. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.</u>				
1. Road Development.	64.10	2.87	4.74	7.61
<u>V. SOCIAL SERVICES.</u>				
1. General Education.	30.36	4.74	8.57	13.31
2. Medical & Nursing.	29.90	-	1.81	1.81
3. Public Health.	20.34	5.35	6.76	12.11
4. Water Supply & Drainage.	2.10	0.82	0.23	1.05
5. Housing.	18.09	5.19	1.09	6.28
6. Social Welfare.	0.31	0.42	0.21	0.63
7. Labour & Labour welfare.	5.93	1.03	2.99	4.02
T O T A L . V.	107.03	17.55	21.66	39.21
GRAND T O T A L .	687.71	99.17	111.37	210.54

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES.

1. Agricultural Production : Under this sub.Head of Development were grouped those schemes which are directly concerned with agriculture. Important among these were establishment of Taluka seed farms, Propagation of improved implements, Development of sugarcane etc.

During 1962-63 an expenditure of Rs. 0.77 lakhs only could be incurred on this sub-Head, since some four schemes were not implemented. During 1963-64 an amount of Rs. 4.54 lakhs was spent, major portion having been spent on horticultural development and development of local manurial resources.

2) Land Development. : This sub-head contains only one scheme viz. scheme of consolidation of Land holdings. The object of this scheme is to bring together the pieces of lands held by a cultivator so that his energy of tilling his land can be saved and better utilised for increase of production. This is a staff scheme and expenditure on pay & allowances of staff newly created during the III plan was met with from this provision. Expenditure of Rs. 0.47 lakhs, was incurred on the staff during the two years under report. Attachment of a farmer to his particular piece of land and shortage of staff were the two reasons coming in the way of smooth functioning of scheme.

3) Soil Conservation : The object of this scheme is to arrest erosion of land due to flow of rain water and to see that rain water is absorbed in the soil rather than flowing away. This also ensures that wells have more water. During the years 1962-63 and 1963-64, as against the targets of 90,000 and 75,000^{acres} respectively, land measuring 80,000 and 73,000 respectively was ~~banded~~. Expenditure of Rs. 76.77 lakhs was incurred during the two years.

4) Minor Irrigation. : Under this sub-head are included the schemes providing for grant of financial assistance for wells and pumps and also construction of tanks etc.

During 1962-63 an expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and during 1963-64 Rs. 1.41 lakhs was spent on these schemes. As far as the scheme for construction of wells and setting up of pump sets is concerned, only the subsidy part of the finance was to be debited to this scheme since the loan portion came from the Land Development Bank. Due to restricted number of persons who could certify a work and recommend grant of subsidy, the progress of these schemes was slow in the beginning.

5) Animal Husbandry : Out of the four schemes under this sub-head, only two were implemented during 1962-63 and 1963-64 and hence amount of expenditure was only Rs. 0.11 lakhs and Rs. 0.25 lakhs respectively. One of the schemes viz. Establishment of District veterinary Polyclinic was subsequently dropped.

6) Forests : Two schemes are included under this sub-head. One contemplates grant of financial assistance to Village Panchayats for afforestation and development of pastures while the other aims at plantation of trees by means of staff specially appointed for the purpose, to stop erosion of land. Expenditure for two years under report of Rs. 0.78 lakhs although appeared to be small was convincing looking to the small plan provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

7) Fisheries : There is not much scope for fishery industry in this ^{District} except for in Bhandardara tank and some rivers. Due to this and due to lack of demand for finance to be granted under these schemes expenditure of only Rs. 0.12 lakhs could be incurred during two years.

8) Warehousing & Marketing : One scheme under this sub-head provides for grant of loans and grants to the Agricultural Market Committees while under the other development of Grading is contemplated. The latter scheme was not implemented up to the end of 1963-64. On the first scheme an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made in each year.

All the sub-heads of development described above together formed the main Head 'Agricultural Programmes'. Total plan provision for this Head was Rs. 324.12 lakhs. Expenditure of Rs. 46.85 lakhs was incurred during 1962-63 and Rs. 43.34 lakhs during 1963-64. If the provision is to be fully spent during the plan period average annual expenditure should have been in the neighbourhood of Rs. 65 lakhs. On this assumption, the progress seemed to be behind schedule.

II. COOPERATION & COMMUNITY

DEVELOPMENT.

1) Cooperation :- During 1962-63, an amount of Rs. 8.15 lakhs and during 1963-64 Rs. 10.08 was spent. Considering the plan provision of Rs. 22.56 lakhs the performance was satisfactory. Most of the schemes under cooperation are schemes of granting financial assistance, in which there could hardly be any difficulty. But real success of programme would depend on recovery of loans. During the year 1962-63, assistance was given for construction of 4 large size, 6 medium size and 32 small size godowns. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 61000 was granted to Farming societies during the year 1962-63.

During 1963-64, 5¹ medium size godowns were assisted. An amount of Rs. 63,000 was granted to Cooperative Farming Societies for various purposes such as managing subsidy, loans for cattle-shed-cum-godowns etc.

2) Community Development :- The scheme of community Development Projects under this sub-head, involved a big plan outlay of Rs. 136.67 lakhs. At the end of year 1962-63, 2 blocks in the district were in Pre-ception stage, 8 were in I stage and 3 in stage II. At the end of 1963-64, the position was 10 in stage I and 3 in stage II.

Expenditure during 1962-63 and 1963-64 was Rs. 21.36 lakhs and Rs. 28.85 lakhs respectively, which was behind schedule as compared to the big plan outlay.

III. INDUSTRY & MINING.

1) Small Scale Industries :- The schemes under this sub-head contemplate grant of financial assistance to co-operative societies of handicraft workers and hand-loom workers. Expenditure of Rs. 2.39 lakhs and Rs. 2.70 lakhs was incurred during the two year under report. The expenditure was fairly satisfactory.

IV. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

Road Development.: Construction of roads in sugarcane areas and construction of District Roads are the two important schemes under this head. During 1962-63, Rs. 2.87 lakhs were spent while in 1963-64, an amount of Rs. 4.74 was expended on the sub-head as a whole.

V. Social Services.

1) General Education : Schemes under this sub-head of development provide for expansion of education

appointment of additional staff construction of new buildings grant of scholarships etc. Out of the expenditure of Rs. 4.74 lakhs and Rs. 8.57 lakhs during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively, most of the part was spent on only one scheme viz. the scheme of Normal Expansion of Primary Education. Thus during the two years the expenditure on this scheme amounted to Rs. 4.33 lakhs and Rs. 6.60 lakhs respectively.

2) Medical & Nursing : Under these ^{sub-heads of} scheme the building for Civil Hospital at Ahmednagar had been taken up for construction since the existing one was both inconvenient and ⁱⁿ⁻adequate. At the end of the year 1963-64, the work was still in progress. The work of building for outdoor Patients Department was in progress while that of the main building was deferred ^{due} to Government orders. Expenditure of Rs. 1.81 lakhs was incurred during the year 1963-64.

3) Public Health : Under this sub-Head were included important schemes such as Primary Health Centres, Eradication of Malaria, Family Planning etc. Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 20.34 ^{lakhs} under this sub-head of development, Rs. 12.15 lakhs were earmarked for the National Malaria Eradication Programme. This was a staff scheme under which big expenditure of Rs. 4.34 lakhs and Rs. 4.54 lakhs was incurred during the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. This represented major share of the total expenditure of Rs. 5.34 lakhs and Rs. 6.76 lakhs respectively, during the two years on all schemes included under the sub-head Public Health.

4) Water Supply & Drainage : Under this sub-head provision of Rs. 2.10 lakhs was made for the whole plan period for construction of drinking water wells in rural areas and piped water schemes. The expenditure of Rs. 0.82 lakhs and Rs 0.23 lakhs respectively made during 1962-63 and 1963-64 on these schemes.

5) Housing : Major part of provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs under this sub-head has been made for the scheme of Subsidised Industrial Housing scheme, out of the outlay of Rs. 18.09 lakhs for this district for all Housing schemes. This was justified since there were large ^{number} of sugar factories in the district. However performance of expenditure was far from satisfactory. During 1962-63 Rs. 0.52 lakhs were spent on this scheme but during 1963-64, no ^{expenditure} was incurred. Village Housing Project was another important scheme under this sub-head. On this scheme expenditure of Rs. 1.05 lakhs and Rs. 0.80 lakhs was incurred during the two years under report. There was no demand for this scheme.

6) Social Welfare : Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 0.42 lakhs was spent during 1962-63 and Rs. 0.21 lakhs during 1963-64 as against the plan provision of Rs. 0.31 lakhs.

7) Labour & Labour Welfare : The scheme for technical and vocational education through the Industrial & Technical Institutes was the most important scheme under this sub-head. This scheme involved a big outlay of Rs. 5.84 lakhs as against which during 1962-63, an amount of Rs. 1.03 lakhs and during 1963-64 Rs. 2.90 lakhs was spent.

11.7 Considering all schemes together it was observed that the total expenditure during 1962-63 was Rs. 99.17 lakhs and during 1963-64, Rs. 111.37 lakhs. The total plan provision being Rs. 687.71 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 137.54 lakhs must be incurred ^{every year on} an average so that at least from the view point of the expenditure, the plan could be fully implemented. The expenditure incurred during the years ^{was} very much short of this average. The percentage of expenditure to plan provision during 1962-63 worked out to 14% and that for 1963-64 was 16%. The only possible consolation that could be drawn from these figures was that the trend of expenditure was increasing and during further years of the plans, it may be possible to implement the schemes more fully.



CHAPTER - XII

PRICES.

12.1 The work of collection of prices of important commodities at the district head-quarters was started in November 1962, i.e. immediately after Chinese aggression. So as to make available reliable data on price movements. The monthly average of retail prices of these commodities are given in table No. 11 of the Statistical Abstract.

12.2 CEREALS : The prices of rice stood high in November 1962, for all varieties. Fine quality Champakali rice was priced at Rs. 0.91 per kilo while medium and coarse varieties cost Rs. 0.70 and Rs. 0.65 respectively per kilo. The fine quality showed a downward trend upto March 1963 while price of other two varieties increased almost ceaselessly. Prices of wheat fluctuated between a small range during the year 1963. Medium variety fluctuated between Rs. 0.65 per Kilo and Rs. 0.56 per Kilo while the coarse variety ranged from Rs. 0.62 per Kilo to Rs. 0.53 per kilo. Jowar is the main cereal used by the population of Ahmednagar. Prices of Jowar had shot up to Rs. 0.56 per kilo in December 1962. But with the arrival of new crop the prices eased quite a bit and at the end of December 1963, were steady at Rs. 0.43 per Kilo. Bajri prices also showed decreasing trends upto June 1963 but then they increased and reached Rs. 0.47 per kilo towards the end of 1963.

12.3 PULSES : Gram dal was priced at Rs. 0.62 per kilo in June 1963 and ended at Rs. 0.67 per kilo. Arhar dal fluctuated more violently.

Having started at Rs. 0.81 per kilo in Jan. 1963 it reached Rs. 0.80 per kilo and then following an upward trend, shot up to Rs. 1.06 per Kilo in December 1963.

Other dals viz. Mug, Urid and Masur also showed similar trend i.e decreasing trend upto March, April and then upward change.

12.4 Sugar prices were comparatively steady since it was under control. The prices ranged between Rs. 1.09 and Rs. 1.23 per kilo. The prices varied according to the variety available and the place from where it was supplied. Gur cost Rs. 0.59 per kilo in Dec. 1962. Thereafter the prices steadily mounted upto Rs. 1.25 per kilo in November 1963 and then experienced sudden fall of 20% in Dec. 63.

12.5 Prices of Groundnut oil fluctuated from Rs. 2.08 in Nov. 1962 to Rs. 1.87 per kilo in April 1963. This down-ward trend halted in April and the prices started rising until it reached Rs. 2.17 in Oct. Prices of Vanaspati (loose) started on a high note at Rs. 3.47 per kilo and after experiencing some up and downs, became steady at Rs. 3.17 per kilo toward the end of 1963.

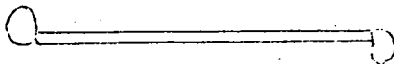
12.6 Goat meat and fresh fish prices fluctuated within a span of Rs. 2.75 to Rs. 3.00 per kilo and Rs. 2.00 to 2.50 per kilo respectively. Prices of eggs were Rs. 2.00 per dozen in Nov. 1962 and after touching the bottom price of Rs. 1.25 per dozen in May 1963, when demand was lowest due to heat, again started increasing and mounted to Rs. 2.50 per dozen, in Dec. 1963.

12.7 Among the condiments and spices, prices of salt (Crystals) were stationery at 12 Paise per kilo.

Termeric prices had shot up to Rs. 2.25 per kilo in Nov. 1962 but with the advent of harvesting season gradually came down to Rs. 1.81 per kilo in April 1963. From May onwards they were steady at Rs. 2.00 per kilo. Dry Chillies experienced great fluctuations from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.25 per kilo. But toward the end of 1963, the prices stabilised at Rs. 2.75 per kilo.

12.8 Due to increase in price of pulses, demand for vegetables increased and this led to rise the general price level of potatoes and Onions. Lowest price for Potatoes was Rs. 0.28 per kilo in April 1963 while the highest price of Rs. 0.58 was reached in Deceber. The difference was thus of more than 100%. Corresponding prices of Onion were Rs. 0.18 per kilo and Rs. 0.31 per kilo respectively.

12.9 Kerosene oil cost Rs. 0.32 per litre in Nov. 1962. It gradually went up to Rs. 0.45 in March but then became steady at Rs. 0.42 per litre towards the end of the year. Prices of Charcoal and matchbox were stable during the period under reference (Nov. 62 to Dec. 63) while those of Firewood fluctuated little between Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 3.50 per 40 kilo.



CHAPTER XIII .
MISCELLANEOUS

POLICE

13.1 The strength of Police Force in the district did not show any change in the year 1962 as compared to 1961. However during 1963, the post of 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police was abolished and 2 posts of Deputy Superintendent were provided in place of only 1 in 1961 and 1962. The number of Deputy and Sub-Inspectors showed an increase of 2 and 8 additional posts of Head constables and 43 of constables were also created to cope up with the increase in work. At the end of 1963, there were 39 Deputy & Sub-Inspectors, 288 Head Constables and 1093 constables in the District.

13.2 The number of cognizable crimes reported during 1961 was 4,176. During 1962 this registered an increase of about 9% and reached 4,545. During 1963, 4,601 cognizable crimes ^{some reported} detected numbered much more but ^{the number of non-cognizable} showed wide fluctuations during these years. The figures for 1961, 1962 and 1963 were respectively, 7,909, 11,519 and 8,668.

13.3 During 1962, various Courts in the district decided 7,479 Civil cases 14,401 criminal cases. During 1963, the respective numbers were 7,627 and 12,163. Thus during both the years number of criminal cases was overwhelmingly large. Break up of Civil cases shows that a large number (93% in 1962 and 1963 each) were on original side, 37% and 41% cases in 1962 and 1963 respectively were Regular Original Cases.

Among criminal cases, proportion of Original cases was even bigger. During 1962 it was 98% and during 1963 99%.

TABLE NO. 13.1

Percentage distribution of cases decided in Courts during 1962 and 1963.

Y E A R :	Original		Appellate		T O T A L
	Regular	Miscella: neous	Regular	Miscella: neous	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		<u>C I V I L</u>			
1 9 6 2	37	56	6	1	100
1 9 6 3	41	52	6	1	100
		<u>C R I M I N A L</u>			
1 9 6 2	84	14	2	-	100
1 9 6 3	88	11	1	-	100

JOURNAL & PRESSES :

13.4 Printing presses and Newspapers do the vital work of dissemination of education and knowledge. The increase in their number therefore indicates social development. The number of printing presses in the district was 51 at the end of 1961. During further years 11 and 2 presses were ^{recently} started during 1962 and 1963 respectively, and the number stood at 64 at the end of 1963.

13.5 There was no increase in the number of Newspapers published in the district, during 1962. At the end of this year there were 26 Marathi, 1 English and 1 Hindi News-paper. Out of Marathi Newspapers 2 were dailies. During 1963, 3 additional Marathi Newspapers were started but none of these was daily.

CINEMAS :

13.6 Cinema theatres in the district were concentrated in urban area as is generally the case. Following table gives the talukawise position,

TABLE NO. 13.2

Cinema theatres in various talukas of Ahmednagar district.

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	P L A C E	No. of theatres.
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	5
2.	Akola.	Akola	1
3.	Jamkhed.	--	--
4.	Karjat.	--	--
5.	Kopargaon	Kopargaon	2
6.	Newasa	--	-
7.	Parner.	--	-
8.	Pathardi	Pathardi	1
9.	Rahuri.	a) Rahuri	1
		b) Wambori.	1
10.	Sangamner.	Sangamner	2
11.	Sheogaon	--	-
12.	Shrigonda.	--	-
13.	Shrirampur.	a)Shrirampur	2
		b)Belapur	1
		c)Loni	1
	T O T A L		<u>17</u>

13.7 In addition to the above places, most of Sugar Factories had also got their Projectors, and they arrange shows for their workers and their family members. Out of 17 Cinema theatres shown above, 11 were in urban places. Six talukas viz. Jamkhed, Karjat, Newasa, Parner, Sheogaon and Shrigonda did not have any Cinema theatres.

13.8 Although there were no theatres in vast rural areas the Publicity Van of the Zilla Parishad did the work of public education through cinemas and also provided rural folks, recreation. The demand for this mobile van among rural folks was sizable.

FAIRS :

13.9 Fairs constitute an essential part of the rural life, Fairs have got not only religious importance but it is also social necessity since they provide recreation to rural folks. There were about 500 places in the whole district where different fairs are held every year and average congregation of at least 500 persons gathers to celebrate the fair. Among different talukas, Sangamner Taluka had largest number ^{Of} such places viz. 73.

13.10 List of fairs where big congregation of at least 10,000 gathers is given below :-

TABLE NO. 13.3

List of Fairs in Ahmednagar Taluka where average congregation is 10,000 or more.

Sr. No.	Name of village	Name of Deity	Date & Month	Congregation Average
1	2	3	4	5
<u>AHMEDNAGAR TALUKA</u>				
1.	Kedgaon	Devi	Ashwin Shuddha, 7	10,000
2.	Bhingar	Jagadamba	Ashwin Shuddha, 3	10,000
3.	Sarola Kasar	Pir	Chaitra Shuddha, 5	10,000
<u>SHRIGONDA TALUKA</u>				
4.	Mandavgan	Siddhe-shwar.	Margashirsh 15	10,000

Sr. No.	Name of village	Name of Deity	Date & Month	Congregation. Average%
1	2	3	4	5
<u>JAIKHEDE TALUKA</u>				
5.	Kharda	Khandoba	Chaitra	10,000
<u>KARJAT TALUKA</u>				
6.	Karjat	Godhadebuwa	Ashadha Vadya 11	10,000
<u>NEWASA TALUKA</u>				
7.	Toka	Mahadeo	March	60,000
8.	Pravara-Sangam	Sangam	March	60,000
9.	Sonai	Shani	November	20,000
<u>SHEVGAON TALUKA</u>				
10.	Bodhegaon	Shri Baloba	Ashwin	25,000
<u>AKOLA TALUKA</u>				
11.	Raj-ur	Peer	Vaishakh Shuddha 3	10,000
12.	Kotul	Kotuleshwar	Magh Vadya 14	13,000
<u>SHRIRAMPUR TALUKA</u>				
13.	Kolhar Bk.	Bhagwatidevi	Poush shuddha 15 to Magh Shuddha 15.	12,000
14.	Bhagwatipur	-----"	-----"	12,000
<u>KOPERGAON TALUKA</u>				
15.	Shirdi	Saibaba	Chaitra Shuddha 9	35,000

EMPLOYMENT.

13.11 The distribution of working population in the district as per 1961 census showed that 81% persons were engaged in agriculture. The economy of the district was thus predominantly agricultural as most of the other districts. Out of those engaged in agriculture, 73% were cultivators and 27% were agricultural labourers.

Northern part of district had irrigation facilities and sugarcane cultivation and sugar factories in these areas has large potential of employment in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The gigantic programme of Soil Conservation programme with plan outlay of about Rs. 2 crores also provided employment opportunities to rural population. The major Irrigation Projects viz. Mula & Ghod projects in this district also absorbed substantial part of labour.

13.12 The data collected for the Employment Market Survey is given below :-

TABLE NO. 13.4

Employment in Private and Public Sector as on 31-3-1964
in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

Sr. No.:	I N D U S T R Y	E M P L O Y M E N T		Total.
		Private	Public	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agri. Livestock Fish- ing hunting.	864	583	1,447
2.	Mining & quarrying	-	-	-
3.	Manufacturing.	20,399	1,596	21,995
4.	Construction	345	14,151	14,496
5.	Elect. Gas, Water etc.	91	-	91
6.	Trade & Comm. ce.	840	182	1,022
7.	Transport, Storage etc.	-	1,298	1,298
8.	Services.	2,125	14,238	16,363
T O T A L		24,664	32,048	56,712

13.13 These figures were collected in respect of only those 274 private sector and 77 public sector establishments, each of which had employed at least 10 persons. Thus although these figures do not give complete idea about the volume of employment, it certainly depicts the pattern of employment in the two sectors.

As indicated by these figures, Manufacturing industry absorbed a major portion (viz. about 81%) of the total employed in private sector. Sugar factories, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories were reported under this category. Among other industries in private sector, services accounted for second largest number of persons employed. The proportion of these employed persons to total was about 9%.

13.14 Considering the employment in Public Sector, services and Construction were the two important industry groups which absorbed major part of the persons employed. Each of these industry groups accounted for about 44% persons employed as on 31-3-64. Various Offices of Central and State Government, Zilla Parishad were classified under Services. Under construction group of industries major employment avenues were created on Irrigation Project work, and Soil Conservation work. Considering the Private and Public sectors together, it was observed that Manufacturing, Services and construction were the industry groups which accounted for the total employment among the selected establishments. These three groups engaged respectively 39%, 28% and 25% of employed persons.

13.15 At the end of the year 31-3-63, 4,614 persons were on live register of the Employment exchange. The number of registrations during 1962-63 was 10,156 while that during 1963-64 was 10,862. The number of vacancies notified during the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64 were 1,339 and 1,673 respectively. But although the notification in the latter year was better than that in 1962-63, the number of actual placements went down from 906 in 1962-63 to 885 in 1963-64.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS :

BANKS :

13.16 At the end of 31-3-62, there were 41 Banking Offices in the district. This number rose to 46 as on 31-3-63 and further to 53 at the end of 32st March 1964. Most of this increase in the number of banking offices was on account of increase in the number of branches of Co-operative Banks. Increase of only 1 office was on account of expansion of field of activity of Scheduled Banks. But although there has been an increase of 12 offices in the district during the two years 1962-63, and 1963-64, the number of places having offices has gone up by only 5 in the same period which shows that at some places more than 1 branch offices were opened. The number of banking offices per 1 lakh population is a useful indicator to reveal how far the banking requirements of the population are satisfied. This indicator was 2.5 offices at the end of 1962-63 and 3 offices per 1 lakh population at the end of 1963-64.

SMALL SAVINGS.

13.17 Small Savings are investments which help the Country in fulfilling the Development plans. Every man also has got some plans for future but most of them are not going to get money in lump sum and hence they must save in bits. The Small Savings being a small part of man's income is not expected to cause any hardship to him. But at the end of some years, he will have a tiny sum which he can put to proper use. The patriotic aspect must be given due weightage while considering savings schemes of various Banks.

13.18 The Maharashtra State has created a high tradition of exceeding target for Small Savings every year. This district is also collecting more and more amount by way of small savings. Thus during 1962-63 the net collection was Rs. 42,17,601 as against the collection of Rs. 37,53,836 during 1961-62. The increase amounted to Rs. 4,63,766 while the increase in net collection during 1963-64 was worth Rs. 9,51,986. This showed a happy trend of increase.

EXCISE REVENUE, SALES TAX AND ENTERTAINMENT TAX

13.19 Although Excise revenue was collected on various commodities like, Sugar, Cotton, Fabrics, Tobacco, Cosmetics & Toilet products, Internal combustion engines etc., bulk of revenue was received for Sugar and Tobacco. The amount of revenue collected on various products together was Rs. 1,30,755 during 1961-62. During next year i.e. 1962-63, this amount registered an increase of Rs. 1,32,357 and jumped up to Rs. 2,63,112. Thus the increase during this year was more than 100% over income during 1961-62. However during 1963-64, the revenue decreased to Rs. 2,23,031. One of the reasons for decrease was stoppage of export of molassis.

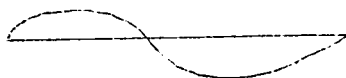
13.20 The state sales Tax brought an income of Rs. 12,58,805 during 1961-62 and Rs. 12,80,435 during 1962-63. During the year 1963-64, the Sales Tax recoveries were stepped up by appointment of two additional Sales Tax Officers. This measure increased the recovery by Rs. 10,89,475 over the income during 1962-63. Since Sales Tax is connected with prices, it was natural that it might have increased with increase in prices of many commodities.

13.21 Amount of Rs. 2,93,819 was collected during 1961-62 by way of Entertainment Tax. During further two years the income due to this tax showed a steady increase. During 1962-63 the tax registered an increase of 22% over that during 1961-62 and reached an amount of Rs. 3,58,594. Increase during 1963-64 over income of 1962-63, was about 20% and the total tax collected during this year was Rs. 4,29,469.

LAND REVENUE.

13.22 Land revenue is one of the important items of income of Government in the rural areas. It varies not only with the area of land possessed by the cultivator but also on the quality of fertility. Amount of land revenue collected during the last three^{years} showed an increasing trend. During 1961-62 amount of Rs. 24,24,781 was collected whereas during 1962-63 and 1963-64 the revenue worth Rs. 34,14,133 and Rs. 39,86,851 respectively was collected.

13.23 Land revenue collected during a particular year does not depend on area only. Some times due to shortage of rains and failure of crops if annawari of crops is less the land revenue may be : ^{suspended fully} or half of it depending upon the intensity of scarcity. Although Parner Taluka is the biggest in the district, land revenue collected in that taluka during 1963-64 was only Rs. 1,33,850 and this was the lowest amount collected amongst all talukas. In Kopergaon taluka highest land revenue of Rs. 6,48,779 was collected during 1963-64 followed by Rs. 4,82,834 in Newasa Taluka.



: P A R T I I :

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT :

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

BASIC STATISTICS.

I T E M	Reference Year	Particulars.
1	2	3
1. Area : (a) square miles.	1961	6,472
(b) In lakh acres.	1962-63	42.06
2. No. of Talukas.	1963-64	13
3. No. of Towns.-(a) Municipal	1963-64	4
(b) Non-Municipal.	1963-64	1
4. No. of Villages:(a) Inhabited.	1961	1,318
(b) Deserted.	1961	5
5. Population : (a) Total.	1961	17,75,969
(b) Males	1961	9,05,313
(c) Females.	1961	8,70,656
(d) Rural	1961	15,88,654
(e) Urban.	1961	1,87,315
(f) Total workers.	1961	8,92,801
(g) Cultivators.	1961	5,24,315
(h) Agri. Labourers.	1961	1,96,107
(i) Non-Workers.	1961	8,83,168
(j) Scheduled Caste.	1961	1,57,500
(k) Scheduled Tribes	1961	1,09,827
6. Percentage of Literacy .	1961	26.45
7. Density per Square mile.	1961	274.4
8. Sex Ratio-(No. of Females per- 1000 males)	1962	962
9. Average Rainfall (in Millimeters)	1963	500.00
10. Mean Temperature (in centigrade)	1963	25.3
11. Net area sown (acres)	1962-63	31,11,685
12. Gross Cropped area (acres)	1962-63	33,06,556
13. Net area irrigated (acres)	1962-63	3,61,154
14. Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown.	1962-63	11.6

	1	2	3
15. Area under Principal Crops. (acres)			
(a) Jowar	1962-63	15,71,626	
(b) Bajri.	1962-63	7,07,198	
(c) Wheat	1962-63	98,127	
(d) Sugarcane.	1962-63	77,004	
(e) Cotton.	1962-63	1,09,673	
16. No. of Cooperative Societies.			
(a) Total	1963-64	1,529	
(b) Agri. Credit.	1963-64	1,077	
17. No. of Factories :			
(a) Total	1963	285	
(b) Coop. Sugar Factories.	1963	6	
(c) Other Sugar Factories.	1963	5	
18. Average daily employment in Factories.	1963	20,803	
19. Educational Institutions.			
(a) Primary Schools	1963-64	1,894	
(b) Secondary Schools.	1963-64	121	
(c) Higher Educa- tion.	1963-64	9	
(d) Special Educat- ion.	1963-64	18	
20. No. of Medical Institution.	1963	36	
21. No. of Beds. : Total :	1963	334	
22. Length of Railway route (in Miles)	1964	122	
23. Road Milcage	1963-64	2103.63	
24. No. of Post Offices.	1963-64	426	
25. No. of village Panchayats.	1963-64	888	
26. Community Development Blocks.			
(a) Pre-extension.	1963-64	Nil.	
(b) Stage I	1963-64	10	
(c) Stage II.	1963-64	3	
27. No. of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern.	1963-64	21	
28. No. of places electrified.	As on		
(a) Towns.	1963-64	4	
(b) Villages	1963-64	1	
29. III Plan Provision for district level scheme. (as in lakhs)	Original.	686.71	

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

1962 - 1963,

1963 - 1964.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

CONTENTS

State- ment No.	P a r t i c u l a r s	Page No.
1	2	3
P-1	Talukawise area and Population.	1
P-2	Distribution of Population according to different workers' classes.	3
P-3	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population.	5
P-4	Literacy by talukas.	7
P-5	Variation in population during sixty years.	9
1.	Rainfall.	10
2.	Temperature at Ahmednagar Station.	16
3.	Land utilisation statistics.	17
4.	Area under different crops.	21
5.	Production of Major crops.	35
5-A.	Crop calendar.	36
6.	Area irrigated by different sources of irrigation.	37
7.	Irrigated area under different crops.	39
7-A.	Talukawise area banded.	46
8.	Major and medium irrigation projects.	47
9.	Yield rates of principal crops.	48
10.	Area under forest.	49
11.	Monthly average retail prices of important commodities at Ahmednagar.	50
12-A.	Fair Price shops.	54
12.	Agricultural Wage rates at selected centres.	55
13.	Talukawise Births & Deaths and Infant deaths.	57
14.	Deaths due to different causes.	58
15.	No. of factories & average daily no. of workers employed.	59

1	2	3
15. Area under Principal Crops.		
(acres)		
(a) Jowar	1962-63	15,71,626
(b) Bajri.	1962-63	7,07,198
(c) Wheat	1962-63	98,127
(d) Sugarcane.	1962-63	77,004
(e) Cotton.	1962-63	1,09,673
16. No. of Cooperative Societies.		
(a) Total	1963-64	1,629
(b) Agri. Credit.	1963-64	1,077
17. No. of Factories :		
(a) Total	1963	285
(b) Coop. Sugar Factories.	1963	6
(c) Other Sugar Factories.	1963	5
18. Average daily employment in Factories.	1963	20,803
19. Educational Institutions.		
(a) Primary Schools	1963-64	1,894
(b) Secondary Schools.	1963-64	121
(c) Higher Educa- tion.	1963-64	9
(d) Special Educat- ion.	1963-64	18
20. No. of Medical Institution.	1963	36
21. No. of Beds. : Total :	1963	334
22. Length of Railway route (in Miles)	1964	122
23. Road Milcage	1963-64	2103.63
24. No. of Post Offices.	1963-64	426
25. No. of village Panchayats.	1963-64	888
26. Community Development Blocks.		
(a) Pro-extension.	1963-64	Nil.
(b) Stage I	1963-64	10
(c) Stage II.	1963-64	3
27. No. of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern.	1963-64	21
28. No. of places Electrified.		
(a) Towns.	1963-64	4
(b) Villages	1963-64	1
29. III Plan Provision for district level scheme. (as in lakhs)	Original.	686.71

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

1962 - 1963,
1963 - 1964.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

CONTENTS

State- ment No.	P a r t i c u l a r s	Page No.
1	2	3
P-1	Talukawise area and Population.	1
P-2	Distribution of Population according to different workers' classes.	3
P-3	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population.	5
P-4	Literacy by talukas.	7
P-5	Variation in population during sixty years.	9
1.	Rainfall.	10
2.	Temperature at Ahmednagar Station.	16
3.	Land utilisation statistics.	17
4.	Area under different crops.	21
5.	Production of Major crops.	35
5-A.	Crop calendar.	36
6.	Area irrigated by different sources of irrigation.	37
7.	Irrigated area under different crops.	39
7-A.	Talukawise area banded.	46
8.	Major and medium irrigation projects.	47
9.	Yield rates of principal crops.	48
10.	Area under forest.	49
11.	Monthly average retail prices of important commodities at Ahmednagar.	50
12-A.	Fair Price shops.	54
12.	Agricultural Wage rates at selected centres.	55
13.	Talukawise Births & Deaths and Infant deaths.	57
14.	Deaths due to different causes.	58
15.	No. of factories & average daily no. of workers employed.	59

16.	Industrial production of important items.	60
17.	Electrical energy generated, purchased & consumed.	61
18.	List of Towns & Villages electrified.	62
19.	Employment Exchange Statistics.	63
20.	Cooperative Societies in the District.	64
21.	Cooperative Societies in the District (Abstract)	65
22.	List of Weekly Markets.	66
23.	No. of banking offices in the District.	73
24.	Registered Joint Stock Companies at work.	74
25.	Insurance statistics.	75
26.	Small Savings Statistics.	76
27.	Receipts of Excise Revenue, sales tax, & entertainment tax.	77
28.	Land Revenue.	78
29.	Registration of Documents.	79
30.	Medical facilities available.	80
31-) A to) D.)	Education.	84
32.	List of High Schools & Colleges, in the District.	85
33.	Railway Mileage & Stations.	95
34.	Length of Roads according to type of surface.	96
35.	Postal Statistics.	97
36.	Motor Vehicles in operation.	99
37.	National Road Transport.	100

State-
ment
No.

P A R T I C U L A R S

:Page No:
:

1

2

3

38.	Police force & crime statistics.	101
39.	No. of cases decided in the courts.	102
40.	No. of presses, journals & News papers.	103
41.	Local Bodies.	104
42.	Community Development Programme--Coverage .	105
42-A.	No. of villages, Area in Sq. Miles and population (1961) of C.D.Blocks.	106
43.	Government expenditure under different heads of development by each block.	107
44.	Progress of Physical Achievements under selected items in each Block.	114
45.	No. of Live-Stock, poultry & Agricultural implements as inumerated, in 1961 census.	128

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STATEMENT NO. (P) 1.

Statement showing Area and population by talukas in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT 1961 Census.

Sr. No.:	Name of the Taluka.							
	Ahmednagar:	Akola *	Jamkhed *	Karjat*	Kopergaon:	Newasa*:	Parner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Area in Sq. Miles.	585.2	574.6	336.8	560.1	403.4	480.2	690.2	
2. Head Quarter.	Ahmednagar.	Akola	Jamkhed	Karjat	Kopergaon	Newasa	Parner.	
3. Population of the H.Q.	1,19,020	6,477	8,890	10,051	16,869	6,696	9,217	
4. <u>Other Urban Units.</u>								
Name	-	-	-	-	Wari	-	-	
Population.	-	-	-	-	6,895	-	-	
<u>Population.</u>								
5. Rural								
Males.	63,818	58,314	37,272	50,915	89,174	59,672	65,265	
Females.	62,743	59,481	35,881	48,377	84,574	58,034	65,774	
Persons.	1,26,561	1,17,795	73,153	99,292	1,73,748	1,17,706	1,31,039	
6. Urban.								
Males.	63,122	-	-	-	12,495	-	-	
Females.	55,898	-	-	-	11,269	-	-	
Persons.	1,19,020	-	-	-	23,764	-	-	
7. Total								
Males.	1,26,940	58,314	37,272	50,915	1,01,669	59,672	65,265	
Females.	1,18,641	59,481	35,881	48,377	95,843	58,034	65,774	
Persons.	2,45,581	1,17,795	73,153	99,292	1,97,512	1,17,706	1,31,039	
8. <u>Total Population 1951.</u>								
Males.	1,06,642	47,866	30,079	38,153	73,000	46,348	52,593	
Females.	99,511	48,203	29,318	36,500	69,858	45,689	53,485	
TOTAL	2,06,153	96,074	59,397	74,653	1,42,858	92,037	1,06,078	

* These taluka places are Rural Units.

STATEMENT NO. (P) (CONTD)

Statement showing Area and population by talukas in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT 1961 Census.

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka.							District Total
	Pathardi	Rahuri	Sangamner	Shevgaon	Shrigonda	Shrirampur		
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Area in Sq. Miles.		425.4	402.2	648.7	436.2	617.6	311.3	6,471.9
2. Head Quarter.		*Pathardi.*	Rahuri	* Sangamner	*Shevgaon	*Shrigonda*	Shrirampur	
3. Population of H.Q.		11,049	13,333	21,729	8,911	10,631	22,802	2,65,675
4. Other Urban Units.								
Name		-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Population.		-	-	-	-	-	-	6,895
Population.								
5. Rural	Males.	56,202	60,284	71,457	52,740	60,826	80,286	8,06,225
	Females.	54,703	57,444	71,387	51,467	57,487	75,086	7,82,429
	Persons.	1,10,905	1,17,728	1,42,835	1,04,207	1,18,313	1,55,372	15,88,654
6. Urban:	Males.	-	-	11,380	-	-	12,091	99,088
	Females.	-	-	10,349	-	-	10,711	88,227
	Persons.	-	-	21,729	-	-	22,802	1,87,315
7. Total Population Rural) + Urban)	Males.	56,202	60,284	82,837	52,740	60,826	92,377	9,05,313
	Females.	54,703	57,444	81,727	51,467	57,487	85,797	8,70,656
	Total.	1,10,905	1,17,728	1,64,564	1,04,207	1,18,313	1,78,174	17,75,969
8. Total Population 1951.	Males.	49,204	44,677	65,060	44,112	48,585	69,444	7,15,763
	Females.	48,371	43,683	64,271	43,984	46,422	65,810	6,95,110
	Total	97,575	88,360	1,29,331	88,096	95,007	1,35,254	14,10,873

STATEMENT NO. (P)2.

Distt. of the population in each taluka of AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT according to different Workers' classes (1961 census)

Sr. No.:	Livelihood classes	Name of the taluka						
		Ahmednagar:	Akola	Jamkhed	Karjat	Kopergaon:	Newasa	Parner.
1:	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Cultivator.	47,321	54,030	25,179	34,035	40,147	37,403	56,979
2.	Agricultural Labourer.	12,127	5,610	8,302	9,211	36,458	17,572	6,687
3.	Mining, Quarrying Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, & Plantations orchards and allied activities.	1,164	611	450	765	1,239	630	333
4.	Household Industries.	5,317	1,786	1,537	1,908	2,840	2,197	3,742
5.	Manufacturing other than Household industries.	9,116	1,969	219	243	7,022	386	234
6.	Construction.	1,490	172	168	481	1,144	1,721	274
7.	Trade & Commerce.	6,331	726	748	655	2,820	968	924
8.	Transport, Communication & storage.	2,899	69	106	108	1,296	92	166
9.	Other services.	18,303	1,948	1,583	2,158	5,091	2,010	2,303
Total workers.		1,04,068	66,921	38,292	49,564	98,057	62,979	71,642
Non-working Population		1,41,513	50,874	34,861	49,728	99,455	54,727	59,397
Total Population.		2,45,581	1,17,795	73,153	99,292	1,97,512	1,17,706	1,31,039

(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO.(P) 2(CONTD)

Distribution of the population in each taluka of AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.
according to Different Workers' classes 1961 Census.

Sr. No.:	Livelihood Classes	Name of the taluka.						
		Pathardi	Rahuri	Sangamner	Shevgaon	Shrigonda	Shrirampur	District total
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Cultivator.	38,930	31,620	56,274	33,807	41,237	27,383	5,24,345
2.	Agricultural labourer.	11,260	15,260	10,018	16,575	10,460	36,567	1,96,107
3.	Mining, Quarrying Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, & Plantations, Orchards, & allied activities.	460	740	522	610	500	795	8,819
4.	Household Industries.	3,540	2,371	5,070	2,423	2,072	2,395	37,198
5.	Manufacturing other than household Industries.	260		5,174	109	535	7,743	35,464
6.	Construction.	257	1,906	397	147	346	943	9,446
7.	Trade & commerce.	1,019	867	1,844	730	814	3,226	21,722
8.	Transport, Communication & Storage.	96	585	696	140	411	1,510	8,174
9.	Other services.	1,920	2,748	3,593	1,969	2,517	5,383	51,526
Total Workers.		57,742	58,551	83,588	56,560	58,892	85,945	8,92,801
Non Working Population.		53,163	59,177	80,976	47,647	59,421	92,229	8,83,168
Total Population.		1,10,905	1,17,728	1,64,564	1,04,207	1,18,313	1,78,174	17,75,969

Source:- Census of India 1961,
Volum-X Maharashtra Part II-A,
General population Tables.

STATEMENT NO.P(3)

Statement showing the scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes Population in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
(1961 Census)

Sr.No.	Name of the Taluka		Scheduled Castes inclusive of persons returned as Harijans and Dhors.			Scheduled tribes		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmednagar.	Rural	16,035	8,116	7,919	2,161	1,065	1,096
		Urban.	8,209	4,266	3,943	249	125	124
2.	Akola.	Rural	1,765	893	872	54,716	27,236	27,480
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Jamkhed.	Rural	7,355	3,722	3,633	170	75	95
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Karjat.	Rural	14,507	7,420	7,087	214	114	100
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Kopergaon.	Rural	14,541	7,435	7,106	12,138	6,203	5,935
		Urban.	1,692	868	824	451	211	240
6.	Newasa.	Rural	10,107	5,082	5,025	4,346	2,113	2,233
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Parner.	Rural	7,207	3,608	3,599	1,467	777	690
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-

(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO. P(3) (CONTD)

Statement showing the scheduled Casts and Scheduled tribes population in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
(1961 Census)

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka		Scheduled Castes inclusive of persons returned as Harijans and Dhors.			Scheduled Tribes.		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	
3.	Pathardi.	Rural.	9,721	4,949	4,772	1,152	663	489
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rahuri.	Rural.	10,788	5,429	5,359	9,647	4,877	4,770
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Sangamner.	Rural.	7,412	3,675	3,737	12,462	6,296	6,166
		Urban.	767	418	349	288	169	119
11.	Shevgaon.	Rural.	13,111	6,575	6,536	893	447	446
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Shrigonda.	Rural.	12,639	6,389	6,250	805	426	379
		Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Shrirampur.	Rural.	18,893	9,561	9,332	8,630	4,320	4,360
		Urban.	2,750	1,436	1,284	129	115	74
District Total.		Rural.	1,44,082	72,854	71,228	1,08,650	54,412	54,238
		Urban.	13,418	7,018	6,400	1,177	620	557
		TOTAL.	1,57,500	79,872	77,628	1,09,827	55,032	54,795
Population 1951 .			1,55,776	78,696	77,080	80,149	40,188	39,961

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

STATEMENT NO.P (4)

Statement showing literacy by talukas in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT (1961-Census)

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	No. of Literates.			Percentage of literacy.			REMARKS
		Males	Females	T O T A L	Males	Females	T O T A L	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ahmednagar Rural	24,738	6,629	31,367	38.62	10.55	24.80	
	Urban	42,188	22,141	64,329	66.85	39.61	54.05	
2.	Akola Rural	17,553	4,206	21,759	30.10	7.23	18.50	
	Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Jamshed. Rural.	12,675	3,510	16,185	36.75	9.77	22.12	
	Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Karjat. Rural.	16,273	4,805	21,078	31.96	0.91	21.22	
	Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Kopergaon. Rural.	33,822	9,829	43,651	37.95	11.62	25.13	
	Urban.	7,127	3,395	10,522	57.03	30.13	44.21	
6.	Newasa. Rural.	23,382	6,878	30,260	30.19	11.85	26.56	
	Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Parner. Rural.	24,818	6,701	31,519	36.51	10.19	24.05	
	Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Pathardi. Rural.	19,299	4,876	24,175	34.34	8.91	21.80	
	Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO.P (4) (CONTD)

Statement showing literacy by talukas in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT (1961-Census)

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	No. of Literates			Percentage of literacy.			R E M A I N I N G
		Males	Females	T O T A L	Males	Females	T O T A L	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9. Rahuri.	Rural.	22,906	7,105	30,011	38.01	12.36	25.49	
	Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Sangamner.	Rural.	23,727	5,024	28,751	33.20	7.04	20.13	
	Urban.	7,428	3,625	11,053	65.27	35.03	50.87	
11. Shevgaon.	Rural.	19,282	4,853	24,135	36.56	9.43	23.18	
	Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Shrigonda.	Rural.	22,778	6,948	29,726	37.45	12.08	25.13	
	Urban.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13. Shrirampur.	Rural.	31,670	9,683	41,353	39.46	11.56	26.61	
	Urban.	6,633	3,222	9,855	54.78	30.08	44.00	
District Total.	Rural.	2,92,923	81,047	3,73,970	36.37	10.35	29.84	
	Urban.	63,376	32,383	95,759	63.95	36.70	51.12	
	Total	3,56,299	1,13,430	4,69,729	39.36	13.03	26.45	
Literates Population for 1951.		1,96,969	58,136	2,55,105	27.52	8.36	18.08	

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

STATEMENT NO. (P-5)

(Additional Table)

Statement showing variation in population during sixty years, in Ahmednagar District.

.No.:	Y E A R	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage Decade variation.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1961	8,20,346	4,09,125	4,11,221
2.	1911	9,25,876	+ 1,05,530	+ 12.86	4,66,812	4,59,064
3.	1921	7,19,137	- 2,06,739	- 22.33	3,63,494	3,55,643
4.	1931	9,89,209	+ 2,50,072	+ 34.77	4,91,683	4,77,526
5.	1941	11,23,040	+ 1,53,831	+ 15.87	5,70,300	5,52,740
6.	1951	14,10,873	+ 2,87,833	+ 25.63	7,15,763	6,95,110
7.	1961	17,75,969	+ 3,65,096	+ 25.88	9,05,313	8,70,656

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

STATEMENT NO.1

Statement showing Rainfall in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during
the years 1961, 1962 & 1963.

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Y E A R	Total R.F. : from Jan. : to May.	June		July		August		September.	
				R.D.	R. F.	R.D.	R. F.	R.D.	R. F.	R.D.	R. F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Ahmednagar.		1961	59.7	8	141.4	6	52.3	2	17.6	3	8.1
		1962	51.5	2	60.2	8	33.2	7	106.0	15	220.9
		1963	15.1	10	107.2	11	106.5	15	64.5	8	42.3
2. Akola.		1961	45.6	5	60.0	18	238.00	10	70.3	12	70.5
		1962	53.3	1	7.0	17	135.3	6	53.6	5	136.0
		1963	17.0	5	43.7	11	118.0	17	94.5	3	29.5
3. Jankhed.		1961	106.3	9	55.8	23	194.1	9	90.2	9	33.7
		1962	114.5	4	70.4	15	113.3	15	106.8	16	298.3
		1963	13.1	10	121.9	14	123.0	23	104.5	7	71.1
4. Karjat.		1961	129.5	10	30.5	12	57.5	5	31.5	4	17.5
		1962	55.5	2	55.8	15	43.1	12	70.0	14	337.2
		1963	59.0	7	121.4	13	64.1	19	89.4	3	103.9
5. Kopergaon.		1961	22.6	3	94.7	18	164.1	8	18.9	2	8.7
		1962	44.4	2	35.0	12	151.6	8	71.1	9	115.3
		1963	-	7	69.1	12	102.2	12	73.9	4	17.2

R.D. :- Rainy Days.

R.F. :- Rain Fall.

(Contd)

STATEMENT NO. 1 (CONTD)

Statement showing Rainfall in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT During the years 1961, 1962 & 1963....

(In M.Ms)

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Y E A R	October		November		December		T O T A L	
			R. D.	R. F.	R. D.	R. F.	R. D.	R. F.	R. D.	R. F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmednagar.	1961	6	120.8	0	7.1	-	-	26	407.0
		1962	7	39.1	3	16.7	6	129.2	48	697.1
		1963	5	97.2	1	5.4	N.A?	N.A.	50	433.2
2.	Akola.	1961	5	25.3	1	4.3	-	-	51	514.0
		1962	3	53.8	1	9.5	3	60.6	36	504.6
		1963	3	37.0	3	11.0	N.A.	N.A.	42	350.7
4.	Jambhed.	1961	2	161.0	1	3.0	-	-	59	588.4
		1962	5	43.8	2	20.0	5	54.3	62	706.2
		1963	6	81.0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	60	607.6
5.	Karjat.	1961	3	99.5	1	1.5	-	-	40	477.5
		1962	6	74.2	2	5.9	3	22.6	54	750.5
		1963	9	97.3	10	0	N.A.	N.A.	51	585.1
6.	Nopergaon.	1961	6	227.1	2	8.2	-	8.9	45	553.2
		1962	5	383.7	2	20.0	2	52.4	40	873.5
		1963	5	84.4	2	22.8	N.A.	N.A.	42	369.6

(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO. 1 (CONTD)

Statement showing Rainfall in Ahmednagar District during the years 1961, 1962 & 1963.

(in millimetres)

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Y E A R	Total R.F. : from Jan. : to May.	June		July		August		September.	
				R.D.	R.F.	R.D.	R.F.	R.D.	R.F.	R.D.	R.F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6. Nivande.		1961	98.7	10	214.5	14	133.9	12	27.0	9	85.5
		1962	120.3	1	43.7	12	171.8	11	58.7	17	533.8
		1963	20.4	10	320.2	14	79.6	20	134.6	7	19.8
7. Parner.		1961	138.2	8	65.5	24	105.0	8	16.3	9	29.6
		1962	52.1	1	16.3	16	155.8	10	70.0	16	221.4
		1963	19.0	6	141.5	11	89.9	8	46.5	4	99.0
8. Pathardi.		1961	89.8	9	138.3	7	74.4	7	76.2	8	43.3
		1962	91.0	4	52.2	11	83.1	13	58.3	15	541.1
		1963	27.5	10	269.6	8	133.7	13	139.7	6	131.4
9. Rahuri.		1961	83.2	8	56.7	8	62.9	5	52.2	3	25.4
		1962	37.0	2	30.8	7	39.5	5	27.5	8	125.8
		1963	3.4	6	140.9	7	100.1	11	35.5	5	62.5
10. Sangamner.		1961	106.6	7	53.3	21	128.8	7	24.4	8	24.1
		1962	11.5	1	21.6	19	154.1	8	46.5	9	123.5
		1963	10.8	7	66.1	12	92.5	12	30.2	4	37.4

R.D.:- Rainy Days.
R.F.:- Rain Fall.

(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO. 1 (CONTD)

Statement showing Rainfall in Ahmednagar District during the years 1961, 1962 & 1963.

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Y E A R	October		November		December		T O T A L	
			R. D.	R. F.	R. D.	R. F.	R. D.	R. F.	R. D.	R. F.
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6.	Newasa	1961	8	220.0	2	5.5	2	4.1	57	801.2
		1962	3	47.8	3	7.8	5	55.7	57	1039.6
		1963	11	29.2	2	3.6	N.A.	N.A.	64	607.4
7.	Parner.	1961	6	87.4	1	12.2	1	8.1	57	462.3
		1962	6	31.2	4	27.1	6	116.8	59	690.7
		1963	7	28.0	1	5.0	N.A.	N.A.	39	428.9
8.	Pathardi.	1961	12	229.0	0	0.0	1	5.2	44	646.2
		1962	3	36.3	4	37.0	4	132.2	54	1031.8
		1963	2	44.1	0	0.0	N.A.	N.A.	39	729.0
9.	Rahuri.	1961	8	91.1	2	3.5	1	21.5	35	396.5
		1962	3	44.0	1	5.0	6	46.3	32	355.9
		1963	4	48.5	2	6.0	N.A.	N.A.	35	396.9
10.	Sangamner.	1961	8	37.0	2	30.7	-	-	53	404.9
		1962	4	85.0	3	4.3	3	16.8	47	464.2
		1963	4	128.8	1	7.6	N.A.	N.A.	40	373.4

R.D. :- Rain-y Days.

R.F. :- Rain Fall.

(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO.1 (CONTD)

Statement showing Rainfall in Ahmednagar District during the years,
1961, 1962, & 1963.

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Y E A R	:Total R.F. : :from Jan. to : May.	June		July		August		September.	
				R.D.	R. F.	R.D.	R. F.	R.D.	R. F.	R.D.	R. F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Shevgaon	1961	105.0	12	89.0	15	236.9	9	38.5	6	12.9
		1962	57.4	2	22.2	12	64.4	16	104.5	11	574.6
		1963	41.7	8	273.9	9	159.3	16	256.7	6	100.9
12.	Shrigenda.	1961	83.9	11	110.4	13	52.8	4	22.5	2	4.5
		1962	127.0	2	14.2	13	54.0	5	56.4	8	245.4
		1963	30.5	7	127.1	11	81.5	17	44.4	8	46.2
13.	Shrinempur.	1961	96.7	9	113.5	12	83.0	3	28.3	2	11.5
		1962	78.7	3	34.5	10	158.5	9	68.5	17	109.0
		1963	-	6	70.7	14	95.4	13	106.1	5	20.8
14.	District Total.	1961	1165.8	115	1263.6	191	1503.0	98	513.9	77	375.3
		1962	894.4	27	464.3	167	1357.9	125	897.9	150	5726.3
		1963	309.6	99	1953.3	147	1328.7	196	1240.5	70	785.0

R.D. :- Rainy Days.

R.F. :- Rain Fall.

(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO.1 (CONTD)

Statement showing Rainfall in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during the years 1961, 1962 & 1963.

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Y E A R	October		November		December		Total.	
			R.D.	R. F.	R.D.	R. F.	R.D.	R. F.	R.D.	R. F.
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Shevgaon.	1961	9	176.0	2	21.5	1	1.5	54	680.8
		1962	2	13.0	1	5.6	6	192.5	50	1034.2
		1963	5	29.2	1	0.3	N.A.	N.A.	45	862.0
12.	Shrigonda.	1961	7	84.5	1	1.0	-	-	38	359.6
		1962	4	55.7	2	51.2	4	39.6	38	743.5
		1963	7	91.4	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	50	431.1
13.	Shrirampur.	1961	5	94.7	1	21.5	2	5.1	34	464.3
		1962	4	9.0	1	8.7	3	46.5	47	513.4
		1963	2	20.2	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	40	313.2
14.	District Total	1961	96	1673.4	17	125.0	9	54.4	603	6695.7
		1962	55	957.8	29	218.8	40	965.5	593	9482.9
		1963	70	826.3	13	61.7	N.A.	N.A.	595	6505.1

Note :- Data from January to May is not available for each month separately.

Source:- The Collectorate,
A H M E D N A G A R.

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Statement showing temperature at Ahmednagar Station in -
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT During 1961, 1962 & 1963.

(In Centigrade)

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	ANNUAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							<u>1 9 6 1</u>							
1.	Mean.	22.0	22.3	28.5	31.3	30.1	27.1	24.8	25.3	25.1	24.9	23.1	21.1	25.5
2.	Mean Max.	30.9	31.9	38.0	39.6	37.6	32.6	28.3	29.5	30.1	30.9	30.7	29.1	32.5
3.	Highest	32.6	38.2	39.7	42.6	41.7	36.7	31.0	32.5	34.1	36.8	32.3	32.2	42.6
4.	Mean Min.	13.1	12.8	18.9	22.9	22.7	21.6	21.3	21.1	20.0	19.0	15.5	12.4	18.4
5.	Lowest.	10.2	7.8	14.2	N.A.	20.6	20.5	20.4	19.3	18.1	13.9	11.9	9.1	7.8
							<u>1 9 6 2</u>							
1.	Mean.	20.1	23.7	26.9	29.9	30.5	28.2	26.3	25.5	24.5	25.0	22.2	20.1	25.2
2.	Mean Max.	30.2	33.4	35.8	38.9	38.8	34.4	30.8	30.2	29.1	31.6	30.5	27.4	32.6
3.	Highest.	32.2	35.7	39.7	42.6	42.7	38.4	35.4	33.0	32.6	35.4	31.5	31.2	42.7
4.	Mean Min.	9.9	13.9	18.0	21.0	22.7	22.0	21.7	20.7	19.9	18.4	13.9	12.8	17.9
5.	Lowest.	6.2	11.5	13.2	17.4	20.2	N.A.	20.0	19.3	15.8	13.9	10.0	8.7	6.2
							<u>1 9 6 3</u>							
1.	Mean.	20.7	23.1	26.7	28.8	30.7	27.7	25.5	24.4	25.4	25.7	23.3	22.0	25.3
2.	Mean Max.	29.7	33.1	35.7	37.3	39.3	33.6	30.3	28.4	31.0	32.4	31.3	30.8	32.7
3.	Highest.	31.6	34.7	37.7	39.6	42.4	39.0	34.7	31.3	34.0	35.8	32.8	33.5	42.4
4.	Mean Min.	11.8	13.0	17.8	20.3	22.1	21.7	20.8	20.4	19.8	19.0	15.2	13.2	17.9
5.	Lowest.	7.6	9.0	14.5	16.2	19.4	20.1	19.1	18.1	17.3	14.3	11.7	8.5	7.6

Note : Figures in Col. 15 indicate annual average except for the item 'Highest & Lowest'. They indicate the highest & the lowest temperatures respectively during the year.

Source: Meteorological Deptt.

BOMBAY.

STATEMENT NO. 3.

Land Utilization Statistics in Ahmednagar District for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63

(Area in Acres)

Sr. No.:	T A L U K A	Total Geographical Area.			Area under forests			Barren and unculturable land.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmednagar. ✓	3,71,318	3,71,318	3,71,318	32,835	32,835	32,835	45,714	45,424	45,420
2.	Akola. ✓	3,71,635	3,71,635	3,71,634	1,09,217	1,09,217	1,09,217	22,722	22,722	22,598
3.	Jamkhed. ✓	2,16,514	2,16,514	2,16,514	11,163	9,865	9,865	10,759	12,076	10,732
4.	Karjat. ✓	3,68,561	3,68,561	3,68,561	46,875	46,875	46,875	43,994	44,393	44,033
5.	Kopergaon. ✓	2,65,016	2,65,016	2,65,016	7,226	7,226	7,226	26,110	26,136	26,108
6.	Newasa. ✓	3,19,259	3,19,259	3,19,259	6,002	6,002	11,576	20,636	20,636	20,907
7.	Parner. ✓	4,61,562	4,61,562	4,61,570	62,481	62,463				56,620
8.	Punhadi. ✓	2,96,384	2,96,384	2,96,334	29,162	29,162	29,161	21,555	21,605	24,975
9.	Ranur. ✓	2,51,265	2,51,265	2,51,265	43,188	43,183	43,186	29,483	29,488	29,765
10.	Sangamner. ✓	4,15,930	4,15,930	4,15,930	83,235	83,238	83,236	45,173	45,171	45,171
11.	Shevgaon. ✓	2,68,625	2,68,625	2,68,625	11,340	11,340	11,349	11,314	11,400	11,400
12.	Shrigonda. ✓	3,96,542	3,96,542	3,96,542						
13.	Shrirampur. ✓	2,03,067	2,03,067	2,03,066	3,022	3,013	3,022	13,914	11,697	15,078
T O T A L		42,05,678	42,05,678	42,05,694	4,89,081	4,87,758	4,93,338	3,82,068	3,91,538	3,91,684

TO BE CONCLUDED...

STATEMENT NO.(3)

Land Utilisation Statistics--(to be concluded)

Sl. No.	T A L U K A	Land put to non-agril. uses.			Cultivable waste.			Permanent Pastures & grazing grounds		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Ahmednagar.	257	291	291	2,603	2,469	2,469	-	-	-
2.	Akola.	23	23	19	1,334	757	865	10,822	10,946	10,916
3.	Jankhed.	11	11	11	510	330	161	6,521	6,521	7,855
4.	Karjat.	27	27	27	2,350	1,203	1,160	8,287	8,287	8,736
✓5.	Kopergaon.	462	457	687	421	254	426	-	-	-
6.	Newasa.	103	103	115	2,207	2,207	1,377	3,774	3,774	3,981
7.	Parner.	19	19	19	2,140	2,099	1,927	8,531	3,648	4,034
8.	Pathardif.	85	89	89	3,007	2,742	2,734	4,335	4,335	4,055
9.	Rahuri.	103	103	(98)	2,279	2,259	(1,362)	222	222	(222)
✓10.	Sangamner.	72	72	72	5,290	5,179	5,479	14,154	14,154	14,154
11.	Sheogaon.	96	107	107	1,870	1,420	1,420	6,450	6,450	6,450
12.	Shrigonda.	65	65	65	2,733	2,050	2,050	14,342	14,417	14,417
✓13.	Shrirampur.	152	275	152	1,155	1,132	1,067	2,438	1,203	1,203
T O T A L.		1,475	1,642	1,752	27,969	24,401	22,497	99,876	73,957	76,023

TO BE CONCLUDED.

STATEMENT NO. 3 (3)

Land Utilisation Statistics --(Concluded)

Sr. No.:	T A L U K A	Curren fallows					Other fallows
		*1 9 6 0 - 6 1	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
1 :	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Ahmednagar.	1,817	1,642	2,262	16,739	17,547	17,090
2.	Akola.	850	1,566		11,488	11,483	11,432
3.	Jankhed.	-	-	1,161	4,809	4,184	3,113
4.	Karjat.	-	-	-	9,789	9,852	10,054
5.	Kopergaon.	1,205	1,635	2,824		3,309	6,224
6.	Newasa.	-	-	-	4,207	3,915	2,779
7.	Parner.	-	-	-	7,688	7,391	7,719
8.	Pathardi.	4,096	2,963	3,003	1,405	1,405	752
9.	Rahuri.	412	232	941	5,826	6,401	4,502
10.	Sangamner.	1,999	1,972	1,736	6,933	4,881	5,238
11.	Shevgaon.	-	-	-	2,976	2,562	2,428
12.	Shrigonda.	-	636	831	9,361	9,322	8,156
13.	Shrirampur.	4,236	12,847	2,516	11,067	3,570	11,944
	T O T A L	14,615	28,493	15,274	1,00,597	88,714	91,431

TO BE CONCLUDED.

STATEMENT NO.3 (4)

Land Utilisation Statistics-- (oncluded)

Sr.No.:	T A L U K A	Net area sown.			Gross Cropped.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.	Ahmednagar.	2,71,348	2,71,111	2,70,952	2,80,551	2,85,644	2,82,369
2.	Akola.	2,15,119	2,14,916	2,16,587	2,22,561	2,26,069	2,27,128
3.	Jamkhed.	1,82,741	1,83,527	1,83,616	1,91,916	1,92,873	1,93,265
4.	Karjat.	2,57,239	2,57,224	2,57,676	2,85,214	2,89,376	2,89,918
5.	Kopergaon.	2,31,223	2,23,032	2,21,521		2,34,966	2,31,633
6.	Mewasa.	2,32,330	2,32,622	2,33,024	2,86,938	2,87,345	2,88,523
7.	Panner.	3,30,363	3,29,039	3,29,718	3,44,305	3,49,757	3,49,232
8.	Pathard.	2,33,730	2,31,083	2,31,665	2,43,934	2,47,025	2,44,447
9.	Rahuri.	1,69,747	1,69,372	1,71,199	1,76,624	1,79,223	1,78,535
10.	Sangamner.	2,54,074	2,55,963	2,55,842	2,76,293	2,82,725	2,79,355
11.	Shevgaon.	2,34,570	2,35,337	2,35,471	2,48,904	2,49,892	2,45,933
12.	Shrigonda.	2,91,361	2,90,859	2,91,820	3,10,236	3,14,936	3,18,032
13.	Shrirampur.	1,67,083	1,69,330	1,68,034	1,71,430	1,73,660	1,77,532
T O T A L		31,09,997	31,14,175	31,11,685	32,70,678	33,13,611	33,06,535

Source:- The Statistician Department
of Agriculture,
Maharashtra State, POONA

STATEMENT NO. 4.

Area under different crops in Ahmednagar District. For the years,
1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63.

Sr.No.	T A L U K A	R I C E			W H E A T			J O W A R K H A R I F		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmednagar.	421	397	196	10,432	8,803	7,544	-	-	-
2.	Akola.	19,895	21,324	22,274	4,927	4,504	3,775	243	1,253	1,215
3.	Jankhed.	554	610	599	5,709	4,302	4,087	8	256	110
4.	Karjat.	501	420	399	3,627	2,945	2,597	-	-	-
5.	Kopergaon.	666	614	447	31,341	19,918	17,316	-	-	-
6.	Newasa.	66	73	101	19,972	17,157	16,935	-	-	-
7.	Parner.	452	248	273	8,318	6,029	6,366	-	-	-
8.	Pathardi.	364	268	144	6,805	5,311	5,244	-	-	-
9.	Rahuri.	421	364	355	9,307	9,097	8,669	-	-	-
10.	Sangamner.	521	576	496	5,108	3,947	3,343	-	-	-
11.	Shevgaon.	192	175	84	14,888	11,802	12,806	-	-	-
12.	Shrigonda.	303	199	817	4,597	3,709	3,169	-	-	1,482
13.	Srirampur.	326	302	257	8,980	7,201	6,276	166	-	77
T O T A L .		24,682	25,572	25,842	1,24,101	1,04,725	98,127	417	1,509	2,831

(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO.4(COTD)

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Rabi-Jowar			Total Jowar			Bajari.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Ahmednagar.	1,82,552	1,80,855	1,86,335	1,82,552	1,80,855	1,86,335	19,837	20,741	22,800
2.	Akola.	2,759	8,579	2,480	3,002	3,832	3,695	64,104	62,929	65,343
3.	Jamkhed.	1,27,773	1,12,603	1,18,458	1,27,781	1,12,859	1,18,568	4,764	7,548	7,065
4.	Karjat.	2,05,618	2,06,355	2,14,471	2,05,618	2,06,355	2,14,471			3,786
5.	Kopergaon.	94,927	97,144	87,612	94,927	97,144	87,612	42,479	47,447	55,414
6.	Newasa.	1,66,172	1,57,991	1,59,128	1,66,172	1,57,991	1,59,128	34,083	31,153	47,095
7.	Parner.	1,95,038	1,65,891	1,47,493	1,95,038	1,65,891	1,47,493	69,598	1,02,705	1,16,510
8.	Pathardi.	1,09,648	1,04,370	1,01,947	1,09,648	1,04,370	1,01,947	77,915	82,882	48,950
9.	Rahuri.	93,321	1,04,497	97,793	93,321	1,04,497	97,793	24,472	16,709	24,456
10.	Sangamner.	65,140	51,092	40,142	65,140	51,092	40,142	1,42,240	1,64,264	1,76,794
11.	Shevgaon.	1,17,172	1,10,101	1,24,474	1,17,172	1,10,101	1,24,474	43,317	48,410	42,794
12.	Shrigonda.	2,25,788	2,25,464	2,23,428	2,25,788	2,25,464	2,24,910	14,420	17,684	22,507
13.	Shrirampur.	70,160	71,820	64,981	70,326	71,820	65,058	28,302	27,861	32,684
T O T A L.		16,56,008	15,90,762	15,68,742	16,56,425	15,92,271	15,71,626	5,74,198	6,40,314	7,07,198

(CONTD)...

STATEMENT 4 No. 4 (CONTD)

Sr. No. :	T A L U K A :	R A G I			M A I Z E			O T H E R C E R E A L S :		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	Ahmednagar.	1	2	-	93	110	136	64	46	32
2.	Akola.	18,666	19,879	20,856	70	66	74	7,966	7,616	7,673
3.	Jamkhed.	-	16	-	33	82	205	330	213	218
4.	Karjat.	-	-	-	251	140	165	135	76	59
✓5.	Kopergaon.	-	-	-	96	47	49	65	73	53
6.	Newasa.	-	-	-	83	117	94	1,114	1,229	1,216
7.	Parner.	-	1	1	250	235	328	155	105	286
8.	Pathardi.	-	-	-	64	45	25	901	549	930
9.	Rahuri.	-	-	-	46	95	85	247	244	231
10.	Sangamner.	76	73	28	41	37	36	275	242	222
11.	Shevgaon.	-	-	-	109	225	53	1,602	1,647	*
12.	Shrigonda.	-	-	-	199	238	189	91	66	50
13.	Shrirampur.	-	-	-	47	38	58	79	79	45
T O T A L		18,742	19,971	20,885	1,432	1,484	1,497	13,024	12,185	12,604

(CONTD)....

* : 1,589

- 23 -

STATEMENT. NO. 4 (CONTD)

Sl. No.	T A L U K A	T O T A L C E R E A L S			T U R			G R A M		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	30	314	325	633	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Ahmednagar.	2,13,400	2,10,954	2,17,043	5,432	7,673	4,996	7,308	6,833	4,936
2.	Akola.	1,18,630	1,20,150	1,23,690	136	116	170	7,367	6,552	6,249
3.	Jamshed.	1,39,221	1,25,630	1,30,742	2,154	6,076	5,420	4,108	3,284	3,420
4.	Karjat.	2,18,799	2,19,926	2,26,477	1,999	1,906	2,000	2,719	2,438	1,830
5.	Konergaon.	1,59,574	1,65,243	1,60,891	603	429	566	6,877	5,997	4,737
6.	Newase.	2,21,490	2,07,720	2,24,569	5,200	9,953	5,813	11,830	11,027	9,064
7.	Parner.	2,73,811	2,75,214	2,71,257	6,958	8,677	9,502	4,293	2,909	2,934
8.	Pathardi.	1,95,697	1,93,425	1,93,240	3,017	3,559	2,584	4,500	3,428	4,155
9.	Rahuri.	1,27,904	1,31,006	1,31,589	987	913	1,076	6,320	6,558	5,181
10.	Sangamner.	2,13,401	2,20,231	2,21,061	234	245	263	3,474	2,926	2,513
11.	Shevgaon.	1,77,280	1,72,362	1,81,800	5,262	6,668	4,960	5,991	4,639	4,478
12.	Shrigonda.	2,45,338	2,47,360	2,51,042	2,524	2,626	2,510	4,477	3,562	2,530
13.	Shrirampur.	1,08,060	1,07,301	1,04,378	494	506	736	4,104	3,602	2,658
T O T A L.		24,15,315	23,96,522	24,37,779	35,000	49,347	40,596	73,368	63,755	54,635

(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO.4 (CONTD)

Sr. No.	Other pulses.			Total			Total cereals & Pulses.			
	T A L U K A	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1. Ahmednagar.	13,652	18,785	12,796	26,392	33,291	22,728	2,39,792	2,44,245	2,39,771	
2. Akola.	13,432	13,539	12,754	20,935	20,207 *		1,39,565	1,40,357	1,42,863	
3. Jambhed.	11,741	22,007	18,021		31,367	26,861	1,57,224	1,56,997	1,57,603	
4. Karjat.	21,330	25,975	21,594	18,003	26,048	30,319	25,424	2,44,817	2,50,245	2,51,901
✓ 5. Kopergaon.	3,838	4,052	4,624	11,318	10,478	9,927	1,70,892	1,75,721	1,70,818	
6. Newasa.	4,254	7,212	4,902	21,284	28,192	19,779	2,42,774	2,35,912	2,44,343	
7. Parner.	15,551	21,649	23,905	26,802	33,235	36,541	3,00,613	3,08,449	3,07,593	
8. Pathardi.	11,822	13,107	11,806	19,339	20,094	18,545	2,15,036	2,13,519	2,11,785	
9. Rahuri.	2,941	3,112	2,873	10,248	10,583	9,025	1,38,152	1,41,539	1,40,774	
10. Sangamner.	14,482	15,495	15,664	18,190	18,666	18,440	2,31,591	2,38,397	2,39,500	
11. Shevgaon.	9,583	12,408	8,559	20,836	23,715	27,997	1,98,116	1,96,000	1,99,797	
12. Shrigonda.	19,474	22,373	20,298	26,475	28,561	25,338	2,71,813	2,75,921	2,76,380	
13. Shrirampur.	2,745	3,070	9,602	7,343	7,178	12,996	1,15,403	1,14,479	1,17,372	
T O T A L.	1,44,845	1,82,784	1,67,403	2,53,213	2,95,886	2,62,734	26,65,818	26,92,408	27,00,413	

25

*19,173

(CONTD) ...

STATEMENT NO. 4 (CONTD)

Sr.No. :	T A L U K A :	Sugar cane			Potatos			Other fruits & Vegetables		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1.	Ahmednagar.	1,056	903	377	58	46	17	1,582	1,868	1,531
2.	Akola.	756	758	597	343	340	356	1,106	1,306	1,327
3.	Amkhed.	208	268	110	-	2	-	350	302	222
4.	Asjat.	1,296	1,263	441	2	-	-	294	376	322
5.	Aspergaon.	31,015	30,469	28,044	1	1	1	2,612	2,618	2,327
6.	Bewasa.	2,427	2,592	1,329	-	-	-	723	683	622
7.	Barnar.	396	311	150	2,708	1,868	2,461	1,411	1,201	1,027
8.	Bathardi.	498	322	180	17	1	-	1,744	2,039	2,122
9.	Bahuri.	11,721	11,413	8,753	-	-	17	1,677	1,625	1,622
10.	Sangamner.	4,121	3,561	2,577	326	261	316	2,750	2,501	2,422
11.	Shevgaon.	796	538	182	-	-	-	529	601	602
12.	Shrigonda.	1,892	1,630	843	8	4	6	990	984	982
13.	Shrirampur.	32,983	34,030	32,580	-	3	2	1,239	1,148	1,112
T O T A L.		89,255	88,063	77,004	3,463	2,526	3,179	17,012	17,252	16,552

STATEMENT NO.4(COLD)

Sr.No.:	T A L U K A	Total fruits & Vegetables.			Condiments and spices.			Other Misc. food crops.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
1.	Ahmednagar.	1,640	1,914	1,545	648	476	351	-	-	-
2.	Akola.	1,449	1,646	1,674	567	534	493	-	-	-
3.	Jamkhed.	350	304	279	1,199	997	796	-	-	-
4.	Karjat.	296	376	309	1,298	1,120	773	-	-	-
5.	Kobergaon.	2,613	2,619	2,401	432	379	360	14	-	-
6.	Newasa.	728	683	682	862	780	792	-	-	-
7.	Parner.	4,119	3,069	3,553	825		596	-	-	-
8.	Pathardi.	1,761	2,040	2,150	544	482 882	469	-	-	-
9.	Rahuri.	1,677	1,625	1,645	263	224	282	-	-	-
10.	Sangamner.	3,076	2,762	2,750	901	751	790	-	139	-
11.	Shevgaon.	529	601	625	478	433	358	-	-	-
12.	Shrigonda.	998	988	930	938	593	367	-	-	-
13.	Shrirampun.	1,239	1,151	1,146	262	251	227	-	-	-
T O T A L.		20,475	19,778	19,689	9,223	7,618	6,659	14	139	-

-27-

STATEMENT NO.4(CONTD)

Sr. No.:	T A L U K A	Total food crops			Groundnut.			Sesamum.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
1.	Ahmednagar.	2,43,136	2,47,538	2,42,044	5,664	6,166	5,743	153	145	151
2.	Akola.	1,42,337	1,43,295	1,45,632	7,362	7,730	8,923	127	119	141
3.	Jamkhed.	1,59,071	1,58,566	1,58,788	5,060	7,068	6,813	150	309	387
4.	Karjat.	2,47,737	2,53,009	2,53,424	945	1,140	782	343	262	188
5.	Kopergaon.	2,04,966	2,09,182	2,01,623	10,083	8,121	9,392	257	404	437
6.	Newasa.	2,46,797	2,39,967	2,47,151	4,599	4,873	5,473	909	1,242	779
7.	Parner.	3,05,953	3,12,427	3,11,902	4,412	3,820	4,201	215	208	297
8.	Pathardi.	2,17,839	2,16,363	2,14,590	2,392	2,336	2,569	639	550	452
9.	Rahuri.	1,51,313	1,54,351	1,52,304	5,400	4,659	4,844	249	203	229
10.	Sangamner.	2,39,689	2,46,110	2,45,498	20,341	20,788	13,975	459	502	423
11.	Shevgaon.	1,99,919	1,97,649	2,00,962	1,771	1,569	1,222	788	956	978
12.	Shrigonda.	2,75,641	2,79,132	2,78,520	930	1,165	1,129	111	-	62
13.	Shrirampur.	1,49,887	1,49,911	1,51,327	8,058	7,896	8,825	285	349	370
T O T A L.		27,84,785	28,08,006	28,03,765	77,567	77,331	78,891	4,685	5,254	4,894

STATEMENT NO.4.(CONTD)

Sr. :		L I N S E E D			C A S T O R S E E D S			O T H E R O I L S E E D		
No. : T A L U K A A		1960-61	1961-62	1963-64	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
1.	Ahmednagar.	165	135	53	2	12	4	18,798	18,348	19,322
2.	Akola.	-	4	1	-	-	-	7,405	6,775	5,630
3.	Jamkhed.	892	552	360	1	7	9	15,175	12,952	13,306
4.	Karjat.	182	146	184	18	4	1	19,616	18,220	17,233
5.	Kopergaon.	371	342	196	3	-	-	3,625	3,409	3,386
6.	Newasa.	1,443	959	1,077	24	31	23	17,058	17,137	15,914
7.	Parner.	64	30	62	3	1	2	22,464	20,411	18,779
8.	Pathardi.	185	127	101	12	7	7	8,277	7,455	7,841
9.	Rahuri.	162	205	132	6	3	5	8,233	8,145	6,568
10.	Sangamner.	10	3	12	-	-	-	2,261	1,953	1,534
11.	Shevgaon.	1,013	707	598	6	5	9	11,728	10,760	12,300
12.	Shrigonda.	197	119	73	6	11	1	24,140	24,830	22,530
13.	Shrirampur.	223	190	111	3	-	-	3,376	2,927	2,656
T O T A L.		4,907	3,519	3,015	84	81	61	1,62,206	1,53,390	1,47,064

STATEMENT NO. 4 (CONTD)

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Total oil Seeds			Cotton			Other fibers.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1.	Ahmednagar.	24,732	24,306	25,273	4,301	4,022	6,535	36	1,139	13
2.	Akola.	14,394	14,623	14,695	20	74	87	133	132	107
3.	Jamkhed.	21,273	20,333	20,375	1,185	3,912	3,994	204	253	264
4.	Kariat.	21,104	19,772	12,388	4,260	5,539	7,224	23	37	30
5.	Konergaon.	14,339	12,276	13,411	2,757	4,501	7,356	1,219	474	206
6.	Newasa.	24,033	24,242	23,266	11,010	13,316	13,432	202	132	113
7.	Parner.	27,153	24,470	23,341	1,330	2,339	4,433	20	255	90
8.	Pathardi.	11,505	10,475	10,970	11,375	11,437	13,333	80	64	34
9.	Rahuri.	14,100	13,230	11,323	5,433	6,350	9,361	170	172	32
10.	Sangamner.	23,571	23,246	20,944	1,334	2,531	3,295	133	105	90
11.	Shevgaon.	15,306	14,006	15,172	23,093	33,473	24,249	299	350	269
12.	Shrigonda.	25,434	26,134	23,300	2,446	4,657	7,594	39	12	40
13.	Shrirampur.	11,945	11,362	11,962	3,471	3,363	7,225	1,216	2,174	936
T O T A L.		2,49,449	2,39,575	2,33,925	80,115	1,03,049	1,09,673	3,374	5,404	2,334

STATEMENT NO. 4 (CONTD)

Sr. No. :	T A L U K A :	Total fibers			Tobacco			Other Drugs & Narcotics		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
1.	Ahmednagar.	4,837	5,161	6,553	203	186	232	15	15	6
2.	Akola.	203	256	194	168	175	143	-	-	-
3.	Jamkhed.	1,389	4,170	4,258	46	32	53	19	25	18
4.	Karjat.	4,288	5,626	7,254	45	55	35	2	2	7
5.	Kopergaon.	3,976	4,975	8,062	38	24	25	3	6	11
6.	Newasa.	11,212	18,998	13,600	249	132	320	1	1	1
7.	Parner.	1,900	2,524	4,528	52	47	53	2	3	2
8.	Pathardi.	11,955	17,501	13,867	71	45	129	3	2	17
9.	Rahuri.	5,653	7,022	9,943	24	13	17	-	-	-
10.	Sangamner.	1,967	2,686	3,385	194	238	262	110	147	109
11.	Shevgaon.	28,392	33,828	24,518	119	127	295	6	8	8
12.	Shrigonda.	3,535	4,669	7,634	71	71	47	54	66	45
13.	Shrirampur.	4,687	6,037	4,211	21	8	40	13	16	26
T O T A L.		83,989	1,13,453	1,12,007	1,301	1,153	1,651	233	291	250

STATEMENT NO.-4(CONTD)

Area under different crops in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63.

Sr. No. :	T A L U K A :	Total Drugs & Narcotics			Fodder Crops			Misc. Non-food Crops.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	102	104	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
1.	Ahmednagar..	218	201	238	7,451	7,803	8,108	127	135	146
2.	Akola.	153	175	143	64,959	67,715	66,464	-	-	-
3.	Jankhed.	65	57	71	10,113	9,192	9,274	-	-	-
4.	Karjat.	47	57	42	13,043	10,912	10,802	-	-	-
5.	Kopergaon.	46	30	36	8,420	8,487	8,485	20	10	18
6.	Newasa.	250	133	321	4,646	4,005	4,183	-	-	2
7.	Parner.	54	50	55	9,007	10,072	9,117	233	214	257
8.	Pathardi.	74	47	146	2,560	2,699	4,871	1	-	-
9.	Rahuri.	24	13	17	5,032	4,117	4,467	2	-	-
10.	Sangamner.	304	325	371	10,745	10,353	9,157	22	-	-
11.	Shevgaon.	126	135	303	5,133	4,274	5,024	-	-	-
12.	Shrigonda.	125	137	92	5,470	4,791	8,576	31	23	32
13.	Shrirampur.	34	24	66	4,354	6,050	5,972	23	276	3
T O T A L		1,534	1,444	1,901	1,50,462	1,50,475	1,54,500	459	658	458

STATEMENT NO. 4 (CONTD)

Area under different crops in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63.

Sr.No. :	T A L U K A :	Total Non-food crops.			Total area under crops.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	111	112	113	114	115	116
1.	Ahmednagar.	37,415	38,106	40,318	2,80,551	2,85,644	2,82,362
2.	Akola.	80,224	82,774	81,496	2,22,561	2,26,069	2,27,128
3.	Jamkhed.	32,845	34,307	34,478	1,91,916	1,92,873	1,93,266
4.	Karjat.	37,477	36,367	36,486	2,85,214	2,89,376	2,89,910
5.	Kopergaon.	26,801	25,778	30,012	2,31,767	2,34,966	2,31,635
6.	Newasa.	40,141	47,378	41,372	2,86,938	2,87,345	2,88,523
7.	Parner.	38,352	37,330	37,298	3,44,305	3,49,757	3,49,200
8.	Pathardi.	26,095	30,722	29,854	2,43,934	2,47,085	2,44,444
9.	Rahuri.	24,811	24,372	26,255	1,76,624	1,79,223	1,78,559
10.	Sangamner.	36,609	36,675	32,357	2,76,298	2,82,785	2,79,355
11.	Shevgaon.	48,985	52,243	45,017	2,48,904	2,49,892	2,45,979
12.	Shrigonda.	34,595	35,804	40,134	3,10,236	3,14,936	3,18,654
13.	Shrirampur.	21,543	23,749	26,214	1,71,430	1,73,660	1,77,541
T O T A L.		4,85,893	5,05,605	5,02,791	32,70,678	33,13,611	33,06,556

STATEMENT NO. 4 (CONTD)

Area under different crops in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63.

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	Area cropped more than once			Total area of land under crops		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	117	118	119	120	121	122
1.	Ahmednagar.	9,203	14,533	11,410	2,71,348	2,71,111	2,70,952
2.	Akola,	7,442	11,153	10,541	2,15,119	2,14,916	2,16,587
3.	Jamkhed.	9,175	9,346	9,650	1,82,741	1,83,527	1,83,616
4.	Karjat.	27,975	21,452	32,234	@	2,57,924	2,57,676
5.	Kopergaon.	10,484	11,874	10,114	2,21,283	2,23,092	2,21,521
6.	Newasa.	4,608	4,723	9,999	2,82,330	2,82,622	2,73,524
7.	Parner.	*	20,718	20,482	3,30,563	3,29,039	3,28,713
8.	Pathardi.	+	16,002	12,779	2,32,739	2,31,088	2,31,665
9.	Rahuri.	6,877	9,851	7,860	1,69,747	1,69,372	1,71,199
10.	Sangamner.	22,224	26,822	23,513	2,54,074	2,55,963	2,55,842
11.	Shevgaon.	14,334	14,555	10,508	2,34,570	2,35,337	2,35,471
12.	Shrigonda.	18,875	24,077	26,824	2,91,361	2,90,859	2,91,830
13.	Shrirampur.	4,347	4,330	9,457	1,67,082	1,69,330	1,68,084
T O T A L.		1,60,681	1,99,436	1,94,871	31,09,997	31,14,175	31,11,685

* 13,942

+ 11,195

34

@ 2,57,239

Source : The Statistician Department,
of Agriculture,
M.S. POONA

STATEMENT NO. 5.

Statement showing production of Major crops in AHMEDNAGAR district during the years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63.

Figures in '00' Tons.

Sr. No.	Name of commodity	Y E A R.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rabi Jowar	3,124	1,751	2,868
2.	Kharif Jowar.	2	6	12
3.	Bajari.	605	473	346
4.	Rice.	93	114	106
5.	Wheat.	183	169	167
6.	Maize.	9	10	9
7.	Barley.	-	-	-
8.	Other cereal.	24	20	22
9.	Total Cereals.	4,078	2,578	4,065
10.	Tur.	75	95	80
11.	Gram.	131	64	77
12.	Other Pulses.	81	97	93
13.	Total pulses.	287	256	250
14.	Cotton(Lint)	325	366	505
15.	Groundnut.	164	128	247
16.	Rape, Mustard.	-	-	-
17.	Linseed.	4	3	2
18.	Sesamum	6	4	4 @
19.	Castorseed.	-	-	-
20.	Sugarcane.	3,825	3,931	3,437
21.	Tobacco	4	4	5
22.	Chillies.	43	36	32
23.	Potatoes.	76	62	78

@ : The figure has been taken from Basic and current Agricultural Statistics, M.S. Publication of Director, of Agri. M.S. Poona.

Source:- S. The Statistician.

- 55 -

STATEMENT NO. 5-A.

Additional Statement.

Statement showing periods of sowing and harvesting
of Major crops in Ahmednagar District.

Sr. No.	Name of Crop	Sowing Period	Harvesting Period.
1	2	3	4
1.	Rabi Jowar.	15th Sept. to 15th Oct.	15th, Jan. to 15th, Feb.
2.	Bajari.	First Fortnight of June.	15th, Sept. to 15th, Oct.
3.	Wheat-unirri- gated,	15th, Oct. to 7th, Nov.	15th, Feb. to 15th, March.
4.	Wheat-Irrigated.	15th, Oct. to 15th, Nov.	15th, Feb. to 31st, Mar.
5.	Paddy	15th, May to 15th, June.	Early variety- 15th, Sept. onwards. Late variety- 15th, Nov. onwards.
6.	Cotton-- Virnar & Jarrlle.	15th, June to 31st, July.	1st, Sept. to 31st, Dec.
7.	Cotton-- 170-CO-2	15th, April to 31st, May.	1st, Oct. to 31st, Jan.
8.	Groundnut.	1st, to 30th, June.	Early variety- 1st to 15th, Oct. Late variety 1st, Oct. to 30th, Nov.

SOURCE: DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL OFFICER,
AHMEDNAGAR.

STATEMENT NO.6.

Area Irrigated by different sources of Irrigation in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
for Years 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63.

Sr. No.	TALUKA	Government Canal.			Private Canal			Total Canals			Tanks.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Ahmednagar.	-	-	-	927	463	-	937	463	-	1,944	1,814	1,231
2.	Akola.	-	-	-	872	1,297	972	872	1,297	972	-	-	-
3.	Hankhed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Karjat.	1,810	-	-	-	-	-	1,810	-	-	-	899	724
5.	Kopergaon.	46,945	47,765	53,015	-	-	-	46,945	47,765	53,015	-	-	-
6.	Nevasa.	1,735	1,817	1,137	315	315	-	2,050	2,132	1,137	-	-	-
7.	Parner.	-	-	-	1,825	1,540	316	1,825	1,540	316	-	-	-
8.	Pathardi.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rahuri.	13,021	16,532	12,643	-	-	-	13,021	16,532	12,643	-	-	-
10.	Sangamner.	3,566	3,135	2,842	260	183	91	3,826	3,318	2,933	-	-	-
11.	Shevgaon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Shrigonda.	7,511	13,164	12,747	113	-	-	7,624	13,164	12,747	-	-	-
13.	Shrirampur.	32,925	36,542	34,633	-	-	-	32,925	36,542	34,633	-	-	-
T O T A L.		1,07,513	1,18,955	1,17,017	4,312	3,798	1,379	1,11,825	1,22,753	1,18,396	1,944	2,713	1,955

STATEMENT NO.6 (CONCLUDED)

Area Irrigated by different sources of irrigation in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63.

Sr. No.	TALUKA	Other Wells			Other sources			Net area irrigated			Gross area irrigated		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Ahmednagar.	28,067	33,880	35,721	-	-	-	30,938	36,157	36,952	32,242	39,270	41,748
2.	Akola.	1,233	1,504	1,082	-	-	-	2,105	2,801	2,054	2,883	3,215	2,785
3.	Jamkhed.	14,914	13,096	14,689	-	-	-	14,914	13,096	14,689	17,533	16,318	18,222
4.	Karjat.	19,620	20,523	20,707	944	959	1,424	22,374	22,381	22,855	26,222	25,386	28,339
5.	Kopergaon.	23,357	28,794	25,397	-	-	-	70,302	76,559	78,412	75,264	80,505	83,201
6.	Newase.	11,117	12,145	13,792	-	-	-	13,167	14,277	14,929	15,996	18,082	17,446
7.	Parner.	19,267	19,536	23,740	-	-	-	21,092	21,076	24,056	29,843	28,741	33,786
8.	Pathardi.	15,052	14,333	17,362	-	-	-	15,052	14,333	17,362	19,707	18,074	21,584
9.	Rahuri.	18,514	15,650	17,232	-	-	558	31,535	32,182	30,433	34,064	35,268	32,985
10.	Sangamner.	15,044	13,658	12,744	-	-	-	18,870	19,976	15,677	23,420	21,673	19,150
11.	Shevgaon.	9,996	11,474	11,237	-	-	-	9,996	11,474	11,237	12,170	13,166	12,917
12.	Shrigenda.	22,561	25,032	22,830	-	-	-	30,185	38,196	35,577	35,117	44,347	39,627
13.	Shrirampur.	22,290	25,922	22,288	-	-	-	55,215	62,464	56,921	57,236	64,703	58,622
T O T A L.		2,21,032	2,35,547	2,38,821	944	958	1,982	3,35,745	3,61,972	3,61,154	3,81,697	4,08,748	4,10,292

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. 7

Irrigated area under different crops in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during the years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63.
(Area in Acres)

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka	Rice			Wheat			Jowar		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmednagar.	421	362	180	3,067	3,325	2,996	17,164	21,501	24,796
2.	Akola.	99	206	184	426	575	879	2	-	12
3.	Jamkhed.	370	436	366	1,909	1,584	1,165	11,426	10,043	10,878
4.	Karjat.	365	392	260		2,195	1,608	15,022	12,678	16,966
5.	Kopergaon.	666	610	447	2,184	6,502	6,147	6,002	20,423	24,670
6.	Newasa.	61	73	76	1,778	2,153	2,257	6,646	7,853	6,412
7.	Parner.	233	158	213	3,446	2,855	3,445	12,334	12,648	13,832
8.	Pathardi.	128	95	53	2,377	1,718	1,719	*	8,824	9,597
9.	Rahuri.	389	341	325	2,147	2,401	2,381	10,774	8,853	8,774
10.	Sangamner.	122	112	200	2,727	2,358	1,942	5,632	4,986	3,999
11.	Shevgaon.	182	165	63	1,471	1,500	1,264	7,257	7,402	6,570
12.	Sheigonda.	235	199	184	2,563	2,378	2,018	19,246	27,905	25,613
13.	Shrirampur.	311	284	220	3,261	2,750	2,442	10,959	10,859	10,559
T O T A L.		3,582	3,433	2,771	33,858	31,939	29,618	1,47,628	1,58,222	1,64,326

STATEMENT NO. 7 (CONCLUDED)

Irrigated area under different crops in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during the years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63.
(Area in Acres)

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka	Bajri.			Other cereals			Total cereals.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Ahmednagar.	1,201	1,970	1,830	98	114	136	21,951	27,272	29,938
2.	Akola.	-	-	20	1	45	19	528	826	614
3.	Jamkhed.	285	196	755	96	104	214	14,086	12,363	13,378
4.	Karjat.	1,884	2,431	2,250	259	153	154	19,714	17,849	21,238
5.	Kopergaon.	2,026	2,502	2,733	96	47	49	29,713	33,976	35,549
6.	Newasa.	62	57	22	90	117		8,637	10,253	8,849
7.	Parner.	3,703	4,264	4,617	250	235	393	19,966	20,160	22,500
8.	Pathardi.	-	-	97	61	45	22	12,709	10,682	11,488
9.	Rahuri.	259	111	157	47	52	85	13,616	11,758	11,722
10.	Sangamner.	1,269	1,339	881	41	22	36	9,791	8,817	7,058
11.	Shevgaon.	-	-	-	110	224	69	9,020	9,291	7,966
12.	Shrigonda.	2,897	3,030	2,189	227	279	193	25,768	33,791	30,197
13.	Shrirampur.	539	241	423	47	38	32	15,117	14,172	13,676
T O T A L.		14,125	16,141	15,974	1,423	1,475	1,484	2,00,616	2,11,210	2,14,173

STATEMENT NO.7(CONCLUDED)

Irrigated area under different crops in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during the years 1960-61,1961-62,1962-63.

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka	Gram			Tur			Other Pulses.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	Ahmednagar.	1,224	1,550	1,306	-	-	-	293	146	293
2.	Akola.	515	382	344	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Jamkhed.	571	440	325	-	-	-	235	237	804
4.	Karjat.	729	1,191	564	-	-	-	196	68	97
5.	Kopergaon.	2,190	1,841	1,893	1	2	5	18	24	71
6.	Newasa.	854	917	769	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Parner.	1,570	936	1,267	-	-	-	183	294	285
8.	Pathardi.	1,158	1,161	916	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rahuri.	841	758	586	7	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Sangamner.	1,151	845	664	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Shevgaon.	456	662	466	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Shrigonda.	1,015	950	530	-	-	-	303	198	362
13.	Shrirampur.	1,333	1,155	1,226	64	124	175	16	6	-
T O T A L.		13,647	12,788	10,856	72	126	180	951	973	1,912

STATEMENT NO.7 (CONCLUDED)

Irrigated Area under different crops in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during the years 1960-61, 1961-62, & 1962-63.

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka	Total Pulses			Total food grains			Sugar-cane.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Ahmednagar.	1,224	1,696	1,599	23,175	28,968	31,537	1,056	903	377
2.	Akola.	515	382	344	1,043	1,208	958	583	574	509
3.	Jamkhed.	806	677	1,129	14,892	13,040	14,507	298	268	110
4.	Karjat.	925	1,259	661	20,639	19,108	21,899	1,296	1,254	441
5.	Konergaon.	2,209	1,867	1,969	31,922	35,843	37,518	31,015	30,469	28,044
6.	Newasa.	854	917	769	9,491	11,170	9,618	2,427	2,592	1,329
7.	Parner.	1,753	1,230	1,552	21,719	21,390	24,052	396	311	155
8.	Pathardi.	1,158	1,161	916	13,867	11,843	12,404	498	322	186
9.	Rahuri.	848	758	586	14,464	12,516	12,308	11,721	11,413	9,703
10.	Sangamner.	1,151	845	664	10,942	9,662	7,722	4,121	3,561	2,457
11.	Shevgaon.	456	662	466	9,476	9,953	8,432	796	538	162
12.	Shrigonda.	1,318	1,148	892	27,086	34,939	31,089	1,892	1,630	843
13.	Shrirampur.	1,453	1,285	1,401	16,570	15,457	15,077	32,983	34,030	32,580
T O T A L.		14,670	13,887	12,948	2,15,286	2,25,097	2,27,121	89,082	87,865	76,896

STATEMENT NO.7(CONTD)

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Potato			Chillies			Other food crops.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1.	Ahmednagar.	58	46	17	555	391	319	1,739	1,852	1,509
2.	Akola.	52	73	58	240	209	168	726	861	721
3.	Jamkhed.	-	2	-	1,166	981	766	336	341	299
4.	Karjat.	2	-	-	1,287	1,074	754	317	376	309
5.	Kopergaon.	1	1	4	414	351	358	2,533	2,656	2,408
6.	Newasa.	-	-	-	786	728	741	809	745	745
7.	Parner.	2,455	1,646	2,301	681	530	524	1,531	1,191	1,040
8.	Pathardi.	17	1	-	454	420	387	1,737	2,015	2,176
9.	Rahuri.	-	-	16	192	189	240	1,621	1,007	1,636
10.	Sangamner.	312	246	139	809	718	690	2,793	2,531	2,474
11.	Shevgaon.	-	-	-	468	370	344	528	601	644
12.	Shrigonda.	8	4	5	869	549	331	1,055	1,037	824
13.	Shrirampur.	-	-	-	242	192	216	1,224	1,493	1,116
T O T A L.		2,905	2,019	2,540	8,163	6,702	5,833	17,049	16,711	15,981

STATEMENT NO. 7 (CONTD)

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Total food crops			Cotton			Groundnut.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1.	Ahmednagar	26,583	32,160	33,839	3,251	3,854	5,089	197	698	249
2.	Akola.	2,644	2,925	2,414	1	74	6	32	14	79
3.	Jamkhed.	16,742	14,632	15,682	524	1,418	2,119	24	-	9
4.	Karjat.	23,541	21,812	23,403	2,431	3,193	4,522	19	14	-
5.	Kopergaon.	65,935	69,320	68,327	2,515	4,467	7,811	1,664	2,053	2,020
6.	Newasa.	13,513	15,235	12,433	1,452	1,392	3,731	-	175	4
7.	Parner.	26,782	25,068	28,072	1,866	2,269	4,325	279	218	267
8.	Pathardi.	16,573	14,601	15,153	2,379	2,605	5,434	-	-	1
9.	Rahuri.	27,998	25,125	23,903	3,444	3,707	6,468	165	557	204
10.	Sangamner.	18,977	16,718	13,482	1,766	2,235	3,236	140	266	50
11.	Sheygaon.	11,268	11,402	9,602	516	1,269	2,641	4	-	-
12.	Shrigonda.	30,910	38,159	33,092	2,902	4,549	5,120	454	693	492
13.	Shrirampur.	51,019	51,177	48,989	1,690	2,420	4,872	784	7,896	1,312
T O T A L.		3,32,485	3,38,394	3,28,391	24,737	33,452	55,374	3,762	12,584	4,747

ANNEXURE (CONTD.)

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Other Non-food crops			Total non-food crops			Gross Irrigated area		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
1.	Ahmednagar.	2,211	2,558	2,571	5,659	7,110	7,909	32,242	30,270	41,748
2.	Akola.	206	202	223	239	290	311	2,883	3,215	2,725
3.	Jamkhed.	243	268	412	791	1,686	2,540	17,533	16,518	18,222
4.	Karjat.	231	367	414	2,631	3,574	4,936	26,222	25,386	28,339
5.	Konergaon.	5,150	4,665	4,983	9,720	11,185	14,874	75,264	80,505	83,201
6.	Nevasa.	1,031	1,280	1,273	2,483	2,847	5,013	15,996	18,032	17,446
7.	Parner.	916	1,186	1,122	3,061	3,673	5,714	29,843	23,741	33,786
8.	Pathardi.	755	868	936	3,134	3,473	6,371	19,707	18,074	21,524
9.	Rahuri.	2,457	5,879	2,410	6,066	10,143	9,082	34,064	35,268	32,985
10.	Sangamner.	2,537	2,454	2,382	4,443	4,955	5,668	23,420	21,673	19,150
11.	Shevgaon.	382	435	674	902	1,704	3,315	12,170	13,166	12,917
12.	Shrigonda.	851	946	923	*	6,188	6,535	35,117	44,347	39,627
13.	Shrirampur.	3,743	3,210	3,449	6,217	13,526	9,633	57,235	64,703	58,622
T O T A L.		20,713	24,318	21,780	49,212	70,354	81,901	3,81,697	4,08,748	4,10,292

4,207 -45-

SOURCE:- The Statistician,
Department of Agriculture,
M.S. POONA.

STATEMENT NO. 9

Statement showing yield rates of Principal crops in Ahmednagar District
for the year 1960-61, 1961-62, & 1962-63.

Yield Rate :in Lbs
per acre.

Y E A R	Name of Crop.															
	Rabi Jowar	Kharif Jowar	Bajari	Rice	Wheat	Total Cere- als	Tur	Gram	puls- es	Total :on (lint)	Cott- nut	Ground nut	Rape Must- ard & Linseed	Sesu- mum	Sugar cane	Tobaco
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1960-61	423	1,102	236	843	327	378	480	400	254	159	473	183	286	9,605	689	
1961-62	247	896	165	998	362	241	432	225	194	133	371	192	169	9,994	747	
1962-63	409	927	268	920	381	358	441	316	213	180	701	148	N.A.	9,998	659	

Source:- The Statistician Department
of Agriculture,
Maharashtra State,
POONA-2.

STATEMENT NO. 10.

Statement showing Area under forest in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years
1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Y E A R	Area under forest (in Acres)			Total (2+3+4)	Produced
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed.		Removed or Utilised.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961-62	5,43,768	1,29,188	-	6,72,956	44,349
1962-63	5,32,499	1,29,183	-	6,61,687	64,020
1963-64	5,30,528	1,29,188	-	6,59,716	53,782

Source: The Divisional Forest Officer,
1)AHMEDNAGAR. 2)NASIK.

-49-

STATEMENT NO. 11.

Statement showing Monthly average Retail Prices of Important Commodities at District Head Quarter Ahmednagar.

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality & Variety (Local Trade-Name)	UNIT	Average Retail Prices in Each Month in Rs.													
				Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	Jun. 1963	Jul. 1963	Aug. 1963	Sep. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18.
1.	Rice (Fine)	Champakali	Kg.	0.91	0.84	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.93	0.97	0.95
2.	Rice (Clean)	Local, Medium.	Kg.	0.70	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.87	0.87
3.	Rice (Clean)	Local, Course.	Kg.	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.78	0.78	0.75
4.	Wheat.	Bakshi, Medium.	Kg.	0.65	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.56	0.65	0.65	0.67	0.63
5.	Wheat.	Botka, Course.	Kg.	0.58	0.58	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.62	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.58
6.	Wheat flour	White, Atta.	Kg.	0.54	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.62
7.	Jowar.	Shalu-white.	Kg.	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43
8.	Bajari.	Akela.	Kg.	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.47
PULSES.																	
9.	Gram whole.	Local	Kg.	0.53	0.61	0.61	0.56	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.60
10.	Gram dal.	Gavaran.	Kg.	0.60	0.66	0.62	0.61	0.57	0.59	0.62	0.56	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.67
11.	Arhar Dal.	Laxmi.	Kg.	0.87	0.84	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.85	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.97	1.00	1.06
12.	Mung Dal.	Local	Kg.	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.87	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.83	0.87
13.	Urid Dal.	"	Kg.	1.24	1.19	1.15	1.14	1.07	1.06	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.19	1.19	1.14	1.09
14.	Masur Dal.	"	Kg.	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.83	0.87
15. SUGAR & GUR.																	
15.	Sugar	"D"	Kg.	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.13	1.14	1.22	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.23
16.	Gur.	Keshari No.2	Kg.	0.77	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.70	0.82	0.89	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.20	1.25	1.00

STATEMENT NO. 11(CONTD)

Sr. No.	Brief Description of Commodity	UNIT	Average Retail Prices in Each Month in Rs.														
			Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May. 1963	Jun. 1963	Jul. 1963	Aug. 1963	Sep. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<u>EDIBLE OILS.</u>																	
17.	Groundnut oil.	Local	Kg.	2.08	2.04	2.09	1.97	1.90	1.87	1.96	2.06	2.10	2.10	2.12	2.17	2.04	1.99
<u>OTHER OILS.</u>																	
18.	Vanspati.	Dalda (Loose)	Kg.	3.47	2.88	2.92	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.02	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.18	3.19	3.17
<u>MEAT, FISH, EGGS.</u>																	
19.	Goat Meat.	Local	Kg.	3.00	2.94	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
20.	Fresh Fish.	Local	Kg.	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
21.	Eggs (Hen)	Local	Doz.	2.00	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.41	1.41	1.25	1.25	1.28	1.37	1.50	1.62	2.25	2.50
<u>CONDIMENTS & SPICES.</u>																	
22.	Salt	Crystals.	Kg.	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
23.	Turmeric.	Whole.	Kg.	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.85	1.81	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
24.	Dry Corriander.	Local	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.12
25.	Dry Chillies.	Local Red.	Kg.	3.12	2.87	3.00	3.00	2.60	2.50	2.70	3.06	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.06	2.90	2.75
<u>VEGETABLES.</u>																	
26.	Potato	Local	Kg.	0.42	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.31	0.28	0.35	0.44	0.51	0.56	0.37	0.34	0.44	0.58
27.	Onion.	Local	Kg.	0.20	0.25	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.31

STATEMENT NO. 11(CONTD)

Sr. No.	Brief Description of Commodity	UNIT	Average Retail Prices in Each Month in Rs.														
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<u>FRUITS & NUTS.</u>																	
28.	Plantains.	Local	Doz.	0.37	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.50	0.65	0.59	0.47	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.44
29.	Oranges.	"	Box.	1.00	1.44	1.75	1.88	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.19	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.35	1.00
<u>BEVERAGES.</u>																	
30.	Tea leaf	Brooke Bond Rose	Kg.	7.19	6.97	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.12	7.12	7.40	7.47	7.50	7.50
31.	Coffee Powder	Polson.	Kg.	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.81
<u>FUEL, POWER & LIGHT & LUBRICANTS.</u>																	
32.	Kerosene oil	Wheel Brand.	Liter	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
33.	Charcoal	Local	Kg.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
34.	Match Box.	60 ticks Tekka	Doz.	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
35.	Fire wood.	Babhul 40	Kg.	3.37	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
<u>CLOTHING.</u>																	
36.	Dhoti.	948 'Dhulia'	Pair.	10.53	10.62	10.81	11.00	10.80	10.94	10.75	10.75	10.88	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
37.	Sari.	40X40 'Nagar'	Pair	17.50	19.12	21.06	21.50	19.70	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.50
38.	Shirting	Snehmilan.	Metre.	1.19	1.18	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
39.	Coating.	WBE-I-BLD Tassar.	"	-	-	-	-	-	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
40.	Blouse piece.	Spun Katki.	"	1.25	1.31	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.56	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.50

STATEMENT NO. 11 (CONTD).

Statement showing Monthly average Retail Prices of Important Commodities at District
Head Quarter AHMEDNAGAR.

Sr. No.	Commodities	Brief description of Quality & Brand Name.	UNIT	Retail Prices in Each Month in Rs.													
				Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	Jun. 1963	Jul. 1963	Aug. 1963	Sep. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
* UTENSILS.																	
41.	Brass.	For dishes & Bhagana only.	Kg.	6.63	6.50	6.88	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.30	7.50
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.																	
42.	Washing Soap.	501 soap Bar.	1Bar.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.51	1.53	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.53
43.	Pan.	Medium.	100	0.37	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.37
44.	Supani.	Calcutta White	Kg.	7.62	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.90	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
45.	Tabacco leaf	Gawaran.	Kg.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
46.	Cigaratte.	Panama.	10Nos.	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
47.	Bidi.	Chandak 'Kombda'	25Nos.	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17
48.	Hair oil	Colgate.	Bottle (small.)	1.69	1.60	1.62	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.59
49.	Penicillin.	Crystalline.	per tube.	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.53
50.	Quinine.	5 Grain Tab.	per Tab.	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT.

Statement showing the Fair Price shops in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT During the years 1961, 1962 & 1963 & 1964. As on 31st December.

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka	Y E A R			
		1961	1962	1963	1964
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmednagar.	64	71	91	95
2.	Akola.	12	15	19	19
3.	Jamkhed.	15	17	26	26
4.	Karjat.	11	27	32	34
5.	Kopergaon.	21	25	38	40
6.	Newasa.	20	22	31	31
7.	Parner.	21	35	43	43
8.	Pathardi.	7	14	17	18
9.	Rahuri.	12	17	22	25
10.	Sangamner.	34	46	61	61
11.	Shevgaon.	9	14	20	23
12.	Shrigonda.	16	25	34	35
13.	Shrirampur.	32	36	53	55
	T O T A L.	274	364	487	505

-54-

SOURCE:- The Collectorate,
A H M E D N A G A R.

STATEMENT NO.12.

Agricultural Wages in Belapur

DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.

Name of Centre :- Belapur (Tal.:Shrirampur)

RURAL CENTRE.

Sr.No. :	Type of Labour	June. : 1963	July. : 1963	August. : 1963	September : 1963	October : 1963	November : 1963	Decembers : 1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>1. Skilled Labour.</u>								
	a)Carpenters.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	3.50	3.75
	b)Blacksmiths.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	3.00	3.75
	c)Mochis.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	N.A.	N.A.
<u>2. Field Labour.</u>								
	a)Men.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	2.37	2.66
	b)Women.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	1.33	1.50
	c)Children.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	N.A.	N.A.
<u>3. Other agricultural Labour.</u>								
	a)Men.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	1.87	2.23
	b)Women.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	1.00	1.25
	c)Children.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	N.A.	N.A.
<u>4. Herdsman.</u>								
	a)Men.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	N.A.	1.50
	b)Women.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	N.A.	1.00
	c)Children.	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	1.00	1.00

(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO. 12(CONTD)

Agricultural Wages in Akola : DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.

Name of Centre : Akola.

Rural-Centre.

Sr. No. :	Type of Labour :	June. 1963 :	July. 1963 :	August 1963 :	September 1963 :	October 1963 :	November 1963 :	December. 1963 :
1 :	2 :	3 :	4 :	5 :	6 :	7 :	8 :	9 :
1.	<u>Skilled Labour.</u>							
	a)Carpenters.	N.A.	3.50	N.A.	N.A.	3.50	3.50	3.50
	b)Black-smiths.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	c)Mochis.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2.	<u>Field Labour.</u>							
	a)Men.	N.A.	1.50	N.A.	N.A.	1.50	1.50	1.50
	b)Women.	N.A.	0.92	N.A.	N.A.	1.22	1.12	1.00
	c)Children.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	<u>Other agricultural Labour.</u>							
	A)Men.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	b)Women.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	c)Children.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4.	<u>Herdsmen.</u>							
	A)Men.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	b)Women.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	c)Children.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source :- Block Development Officer
AKOLA.

STATEMENT NO. 13

Statement showing the talukawise Births and Deaths & Infant Deaths in AHMEDNAGAR
DISTRICT During the years 1961, 1962, & 1963.

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Year 1961			Year 1962			Year 1963		
		Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmednagar.	8,660	3,399	770	8,393	3,443	854	9,215	4,214	661
2.	Akola.	3,508	1,494	341	3,704	1,568	459	3,437	1,469	339
3.	Jamkhed.	2,315	1,285	249	2,548	1,196	300	2,208	1,065	280
4.	Karjat.	3,674	1,254	281	3,430	1,357	314	3,205	1,247	306
5.	Kopergaon.	4,648	1,806	396	4,673	1,978	343	4,467	1,843	488
6.	Newasa.	3,851	1,469	361	4,307	1,588	321	4,335	1,586	374
7.	Parner.	4,158	1,686	443	5,288	1,801	444	5,044	2,066	500
8.	Pathardi.	3,736	1,682	378	3,798	1,418	369	3,542	1,380	288
9.	Rahuri.	4,294	1,277	259	3,253	1,034	302	3,103	1,151	286
10.	Sangamner.	4,802	1,794	387	4,216	1,573	389	3,868	1,514	424
11.	Shevgaon.	4,695	1,752	567	3,877	1,458	600	3,505	1,464	371
12.	Shrigonda.	4,009	1,358	314	3,020	1,279	404	2,695	1,160	287
13.	Shrirampur.	4,589	1,553	283	4,383	1,677	324	4,868	1,690	464
District Total.		56,939	21,539	5,029	54,900	21,370	5,423	53,492	21,849	5,014

STATEMENT NO. 14.

Deaths due to important causes in Ahmednagar District during the years 1961, 1962 & 1963.

Sr. No.	Y E A R	Cholera	Small-Pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery & Respiratory Diseases.	Diarrhoea	Other Causes	T O T A L Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1961	135	141	-	3,994	1,032	3,113	13,324	21,539
2.	1962	7	61	-	4,068	1,042	2,897	13,295	21,370
3.	1963	138	243	-	4,018	1,125	2,945	13,380	21,849

SOURCE: The Director,
of
Public Health,
Maharashtra State,
P O O N A

STATEMENT NO. 15.

Statement showing Number of Factories and Average Daily Number of Workers in
the years
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during 1961, 1962 & 1963.

Sr. No.	Name of Industry.	1 9 6 1		1 9 6 2		1 9 6 3	
		No. of Factories	Av. daily No. of workers	No. of Factories	Average daily No. of workers	No. of Factories	Average daily No. of workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gins and Presses.	30	1,334	37	1,353	42	1,667
2.	Food except Beverages.	63	6,925	66	6,575	74	6,583
3.	Beverages.	3	224	3	276	3	226
4.	Tobacco Manufactures.	101	8,242	110	9,172	122	10,355
5.	Textiles.	3	51	3	58	5	60
6.	Printing, Publishing etc.	5	131	5	140	5	140
7.	Leather & Leather Products. (except Footwear)	1	15	1	50	1	50
8.	Chemicals & Chemical Products.	3	230	2	213	2	200
9.	Products of Petroleum & Coal.	1	5	1	3	1	3
10.	Nonmetallic Mineral products.	8	222	4	84	5	537
11.	Basic Metal industries.	1	12	2	18	2	49
12.	Machinery except electrical.	8	362	7	324	9	356
13.	Transport Equipment.	4	141	4	107	5	194
14.	Miscellaneous industries.	3	181	4	261	5	314
15.	Electricity, gas, and steam.	4	65	4	70	4	69
T O T A L		238	18,140	253	18,704	285	20,803

Source: Chief Inspector of Factories,
Government of Maharashtra.

-59-

STATEMENT NO.16.

Statement showing Industrial Production of Important Items in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Sr. No.	Y E A R	Cotton yarn (Mill made) (Lbs)	Cotton cloth (Mill-made) (Yds)	Sugar (Tons)	Soap (Tons)	Toilet Products (Kg)	Patient & Pro- prietary Medicines (Rs.)	Internal combustion Engines. (No.)	Wireless rece- iving sets. (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1961-62	Nil	Nil	2,41,811	531	Nil	1,87,416	169	Nil
2.	1962-63	Nil	Nil.	2,34,002	614	1,802	3,09,172	216	1
3.	1963-64	Nil	Nil	2,26,507	436	1,435	2,91,674	477	4

STATEMENT NO.7.

Units of Electrical Energy Generated purchased and consumed in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during
the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Figures in '000'K.W.H.

Sr.No.:	Y E A R	K. W. H. Generated.	K. W. H. Purchased.	K. W. H. Sold to public.					T O T A L
				Domestic consump- tion.	Commercial light & small power.	Industrial power.	Public light- ing.	Other pur- pose.	
	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1961-62	6,095	NIL	625	82	1,691	470	1,33	4,806
2.	1962-63	6,740	NIL	1,381	1,006	1,662	793	318	5,163
3.	1963-64	7,631	NIL	1,245	936	1,931	576	872	6,210

Note :- In the data of 1961-62 published earlier, the figures for energy utilised in Belapur and Shrirampur were remained to be included. The same has been included now.

- 61 -

SOURCE : Electric Supply Co.
in Ahmednagar District.

STATEMENT NO. 18.

List of Town and villages Electrified in Ahmednagar District for
the years 1963-61964.

As on 31st March 1963 ' 1964

Sr.No. :	Name of Taluka	Name of Town or village Electrified.	Date of Electrification.
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar City and Ahmednagar Cantonment. (T)	March 1932
2.	Kopergaon.	Kopergaon (T)	28th, June 1949
3.	Sangamner.	Sangamner (T)	1935
4.	Shrirampur.	Shrirampur (T)	2nd July 1950
		Belapur Bk. (V)	3rd July 1953

Note :- Besides the above towns 12 Sugar Factories are electrifying their own factory townships, and are of Chitali Distillery, Tal:- Shirampur.

Source :- Electricity Supply Companies in the District.

STATEMENT NO. 19

Employment Exchange Statistics in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years,
1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64,

:Sr. : :No. :	: Y E A R :	:Registration:	:Vacancies : : Notified :	:Placement:	:No. on the live Reg- :ister at the end of: :the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1961-62	10,152	1,378	1,314	3,324
2.	1962-63	10,156	1,339	906	4,614
3.	1963-64	10,862	1,673	885	4,507

-63-

SOURCE:- THE DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT OFFICER,
A H M E D N A G A R.

STATEMENT NO.20.

Statement showing Co-operative Societies in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years,
1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64 . (Rs. in '000')

Sr. : Nb. :	Type of Societies :	Y E A R :	No. of : Societies :	No. of : Members :	Share capital : Rs. :	Working : Capital : Rs. :	Loans Advance : Rs. :	Reserved & : Other Funds : Rs. :
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agricultural Credit Societies.	1961-62	1,040	1,35,293	19,765	79,088	51,361	4,830	
	1962-63	1,058	1,45,442	22,581	86,273	52,109	5,546	
	1963-64	1,077	1,53,835	25,154	98,740	58,392	6,324	
II. Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	1961-62	114	37,988	27,694	1,38,196	2,648	29,539	
	1962-63	141	39,495	29,714	1,20,417	687	32,677	
	1963-64	162	45,972	32,367	1,27,615	6,752	39,444	
III. Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.	1961-62	63	27,032	3,531	18,174	23,039	1,868	
	1962-63	70	28,161	3,696	19,344	22,863	1,780	
	1963-64	78	32,824	4,531	23,541	32,493	2,372	
IV. Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	1961-62	195	16,692	1,984	4,564	-	436	
	1962-63	200	20,171	2,862	5,750	-	988	
	1963-64	212	23,703	4,762	8,094	43	870	

1-69

STATEMENT NO.21.

Statement showing Cooperative Societies in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years,
1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64. (Rs.'000')

Sr.No.	Y E A R	No. of Societies	No. of members	Share Capital Rs.	Working Capital Rs.	Loans advanced Rs.	Reserved & Other funds. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1961-62	1,412	2,17,005	52,974	2,40,022	77,048	36,673
2.	1962-63	1,469	2,33,269	58,853	2,71,784	75,650	50,991
3.	1963-64	1,529	2,56,334	66,814	2,57,990	97,630	57,010

STATEMENT NO. 22.

List of Weekly Markets in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

TALUKA:- AHMEDNAGAR.

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Day on which Bazar is held	Whether also Cattle Market.
1	2	3	4
1)	Ahmednagar.	Tuesday..	Yes.
2)	Bhingar.	Friday	No.
3)	Chichondi Patil.	Friday	No.
4)	Dehare	Sunday	No.
5)	Jeur	Saturday	No.
6)	Kaudgaon.	Thursday	No.
7)	Khosapuri	Sunday	No.
8)	Rui.	Sunday.	No.
9)	Sarola Kasar	Sunday	No.
10)	Shingve.	Wednesday	No.
11)	Walaki.	Monday	Yes.

TALUKA-AKOLA

1	2	3	4
1)	Akola.	Thursday	No.
2)	Brahmanwada	Tuesday	No.
3)	Deothan	Tuesday	No.
4)	Ganore	Thursday	No.
5)	Kalas Budruk.	Sunday	No.
6)	Khirwire	Tuesday	No.
7)	Kotul	Wednesday	No.
8)	Lingdeo	Sunday	No.
9)	Rajur	Monday	Yes.
10)	Samasherpur	Wednesday	No.
11)	Shendi.	Sunday	No.
12)	Virgaon	Sunday	No.

-66-

(CONTD)

TALUKA-JAMKHEDE

1	2	3	4
1)	Arangaon	Thursday	No.
2)	Jamkhed.	Saturday	Yes.
3)	Jategaon.	Thursday	No.
4)	Javala	Thursday	No.
5)	Kharda	Tuesday	No.
6)	Nanaj	Monday	No.
7)	Patoda	Monday	No.
8)	Sonegaon	Monday	No.

TALUKA--KARJAT.

1	2	3	4
1)	Bhambora	Thursday	No.
2)	Jalgaon	Thursday	No.
3)	Karjat.	Monday	No.
4)	Khed	Monday	No.
5)	Kombhali	Saturday	No.
6)	Koregaon	Saturday	No.
7)	Mirajgaon	Wednesday	Yes.
8)	Rashin	Tuesday	Yes.
9)	Shinde	Sunday	No.

TALUKA-KOPERGAON.

1	2	3	4
1)	Astagen	Tuesday	No.
2)	Brahmangaon	Sunday	No.
3)	Chas	Wednesday	No.
4)	Dhamori.	Tuesday	No.
5)	Ekrukhe.	Saturday	No.
6)	Kolgaon Thadi.	Sunday	No.
7)	Korhale	Sunday	No.
8)	Kcpergaon	Monday	Yes.
9)	Manjur	Friday	No.

(CONTD)

TALUKA-KOPERGAON
(CONTD)

1	2	3	4
10)	Pohegaon Bk.	Wednesday	No.
11)	Puntamba	Monday	No.
12)	Pohegaon Kd.	Wednesday	No.
13)	Rahata	Thursday	No.
14)	Ranjangaon Kg.	Saturday	No.
15)	Ranjangaon Deshmukh	Sunday	No.
16)	Ravande	Friday	No.
17)	Samvatsar	Friday	No.
18)	Savalvahir Bk.	Thursday	No.
19)	Shirasgaon	Wednesday	No.
20)	Shirdi	Sunday	No.
21)	Wari	Saturday	No.

TALUKA-NEWASA.

1	2	3	4
1)	Belpimpalgaon	Saturday	No.
2)	Bhanas Hiware	Saturday	No.
3)	Chanda	Friday	No.
4)	Ghodegaon	Friday	Yes.
5)	Kalegaon	Saturday	No.
6)	Karajgaon	Monday	No.
7)	Kukana	Thursday	Yes.
8)	Khedle parmanand	Saturday	No.
9)	Mali Chinchore	Monday	No.
10)	Make	Monday	No.
11)	Newasa	Sunday	Yes.
12)	Pachegaon	Tuesday	Yes.
13)	Pravarasangam	Wednesday	No.
14)	Salabatpur.	Monday	No.
15)	Sonai	Sunday	No.
16)	Suregaon	Monday	No.
17)	Tamaswadi	Wednesday	Yes.
18)	Verkheda	Tuesday	No.

- 67 -
TALUKA - PARNER.

1	2	3	4
1)	Alkuti	Sunday	No.
2)	Babhulvade	Sunday	Yes.
3)	Bhalvan?	Wednesday	No.
4)	Darodi	Friday	No.
5)	Dhavalnuri	Friday	No.
6)	Goregaon	Monday	No.
7)	Jamgaon	Saturday	Yes.
8)	Javale	Friday	No.
9)	Kanhur	Wednesday	No.
10)	Nighoj	Tuesday	No.
11)	Parner.	Sunday	No.
12)	Palshi.	Friday	No.
13)	Ranjangaon.	Thursday	No.
14)	Supa	Wednesday	Yes.
15)	Takali Dhokeshwar	Tuesday	No.
16)	Vadzire	Thursday	No.
17)	Vankute	Sunday	No.

-69-

TALUKA - PATHARDI.

1	2	3	4
1)	Chichondi Shiral	Monday	No.
2)	Chinchpur Ejade	Friday	No.
3)	Karanji	Tuesday	No.
4)	Kharvandi Kasar	Sunday	No.
5)	Koradgaon	Saturday	No.
6)	Lohsar	Sunday	No.
7)	Miri	Saturday	No.
8)	Pathardi	Wednesday	Yes.
9)	Susare	Monday	No.
10)	Takali Manur.	Thursday	No.
11)	Tisgaon	Thursday	No.
12)	Tendoli	Monday	No.
13)	Yeli	Monday	No.

TALUKA-RAHURI

1	2	3	4
1)	Deolali Pravara	Saturday	No.
2)	Mhaisagaon	Friday	No.
3)	Bahuri Budruk	Thursday	Yes.
4)	Satral	Tuesday	No.
5)	Tambhere	Monday	No.
6)	Wambori	Tuesday	No.

TALUKA-SANGAMNER.

1	2	3	4
1)	Ashwi Bk.	Monday	No.
2)	Arampur	Thursday	No.
3)	Azampur	Thursday	No.
4)	Bota	Wednesday	No.
5)	Chikani	Monday	No.
6)	Chandanapuri	Friday	No.
7)	Chincholi Gurao	Monday	No.
8)	Dhanderphal Bk.	Tuesday	No.
9)	Ghargaon	Tuesday	No.
10)	Hasanabad	Thursday	No.
11)	Junegaon	Thursday	No.
12)	Khambe	Friday	No.
13)	Nimon	Monday	No.
14)	Pengiri	Friday	No.
15)	Sangamner (Town)	Saturday	Yes.
16)	Sakur	Wednesday	No.
17)	Shipalapur	Thursday	No.
18)	Talegaon	Thursday	No.

TALUKA-SHEVGAON.

1	2	3	4
1)	Amarapur.	Monday	No.
2)	Avhane Budruk	Tuesday	No.
3)	Balam Takali	Tuesday	No.

(CONTD)

TALUKA-SHEVGAON(CONTD)

1	2	3	4
4)	Bodhegaon	Thursday	Yes.
5)	Chapadgaon	Friday	Yes.
6)	Dhor Chandagaon	Wednesday	Yes.
7)	Dhor Jalgaon Ne	Saturday	No.
8)	Dhor Jalgaon- She	Saturday	No.
9)	Erandgaon	Friday	No.
10)	Kambi	Wednesday	No.
11)	Mungi	Monday	No.
12)	Dahigawane	Sunday	No.
13)	Shevgaon	Sunday	No.
14)			

TALUKA-SHRIGONDA

1	2	3	4
1)	Bhangaon	Thursday	No.
2)	Belawandi B'r.	Thursday & Sunday	No.
3)	Chimbhale	Tuesday	No.
4)	Ghogargaon	Sunday	No.
5)	Kashti	Saturday	Yes.
6)	Kolgaon	Wednesday	No.
7)	Loni Vanyankanath	Thursday	No.
8)	Mandawagan	Tuesday	No.
9)	Pedgaon	Friday	No.
10)	Pimbalgaon Pissa	Friday	No.
11)	Shrigonda	Monday	No.
12)	Yelapane	Wednesday	No.

- 72 -
TALUKA-SHRIRAMPUR.

1	2	3	4
1)	Bhagawatiour.	Friday	No.
2)	Hanumantgaon	Tuesday	No.
3)	Haregaon	Sunday	No.
4)	Kamogaon	Wednesday	No.
5)	Kolhar Bk.	Friday	No.
6)	Loni Id.	Wednesday	Yes.
7)	Loni Bk.	Wednesday	Yes.
8)	Malunja Bk.	Monday	No.
9)	Mamadapur	Saturday	No.
10)	Padhegaon	Saturday	No.
11)	Shrirampur.	Friday	Yes.
12)	Takali Bhan	Monday	No.
13)	Undirgaon	Sunday	No.

-72-

Source: ENUMERATORS REPORTS,
1961 Census.

SCHEDULE NO. 23.

Statement showing the number of Banking offices in AMBUDAHM DISTRICT
at the end of 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Sr.No. :	Year :	No. of Towns & villages having the offices. :	Scheduled Banks :	Cooperative Banks :	Others :	TOTAL :
1 :	2 :	3 :	4 :	5 :	6 :	7 :
1.	1961-62	22	11	30	-	41
2.	1962-63	25	12	34	-	46
3.	1963-64	27	12	41	-	53

Note :- Information of offices of scheduled Banks is as on 31st March wherever available while that regarding non-scheduled Banks and cooperative Banks is as on the date of the latest balance sheet or returns.

STATEMENT NO.24

Registered Joint Stock Companies at work in Ahmednagar District for the years 1961-62, 1962-63, & 1963-64.

Sr.No.	Joint Stock companies at work -- total for...	Companies limited By Shares.		Companies limited by Guarantee & associations not for Profit.		T O T A L
		Public	Private.	Public	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>As on 31st March 1962.</u>						
1.	Ahmednagar District.	10	8	3	Nil	21
2.	Poona Division.	106	205	23	2	336
3.	Maharashtra State.	808	4,263	205	22	5,298
<u>As on 31st March 1963.</u>						
1.	Ahmednagar District.	11	8	3	-	22
2.	Poona Division.	107	213	25	3	348
3.	Maharashtra State.	1,053	4,175	208	24	5,460
<u>As on 31st March 1964.</u>						
1.	Ahmednagar District.	11	8	3	-	22
2.	Poona Division.	103	206	25	3	337
3.	Maharashtra State.	1,064	4,290	215	20	5,589

-74-

Source :- Research & Statistics Division,
Department of Company Law Administration,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

STATEMENT NO.25

Insurance Statistics in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years 1961-62, 1962-63, & 1963-64.

(As on 31st March)

Sr.No.	Y E A R	A R E A	Business completed.	
			No. of insurance policies issued.	Sum assured in crores of Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1 9 6 1 - 6 2	Ahmednagar District.	5,134	1.67
2.	1 9 6 2 - 6 3	Ahmednagar District.	6,189	2.20
3.	1 9 6 3 - 6 4	Ahmednagar District.	5, 926	2.18

Source : The Life Insurance Corporation of India,
B O M B A Y
(Branch Ahmednagar.)

-75-

STATEMENT NO. 26

Small Savings in Ahmednagar District for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Sr.No:	Y E A R	Gross collection.	Withdrawal	Net collection
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1961-62	1,48,76,498	1,11,22,662	37,53,836
2.	1962-63	1,66,87,335	1,24,69,733 ⁴	42,17,601
3.	1963-64	1,98,67,269	1,46,97,681	51,69,588

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-76-

STATEMENT NO. 27.

Receipt of Excise Revenue, Sales Tax and Entertainment Tax in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT,
during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64.

As on 31st March
(figures in Rupees)

Y E A R	Excise Revenue	Sales Tax	Enter-tainment Tax.
1	2	3	4
1961-62	1,30,755	12,58,805	2,93,819
1962-63	2,63,112	12,80,435	3,58,594
1963-64	2,23,031	23,69,910	4,29,469

Note:- During 1963-64 since two additional sales Tax Officers were working, the receipts have gone up.

2) Receipt of Excise revenue during 1963-64 is reduced since the Foreign Liquors Depot in the district is closed and export of molassis is stopped.

Source:- 1)Collectorate,Ahmednagar.

2)The sales Tax Officer,
AHMEDNAGAR.

3)The Supdt. of Prohibition & Excise,
AHMEDNAGAR.

STATEMENT NO. 28

Statement showing Land Revenue Collection in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years,
1961-62, 1962-63, & 1963-64.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	D E M A N D			C O L L E C T I O N			A R R E A R S		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmednagar.	1,05,188	3,28,306	1,96,923	1,05,188	3,28,306	1,96,923	-	-	-
2.	Akola.	1,56,138	1,85,337	2,70,948	1,56,138	1,85,337	2,70,948	-	-	-
3.	Jamkhed.	1,44,253	1,70,469	2,50,511	1,44,253	1,70,469	2,50,511	-	-	-
4.	Karjat.	46,453	1,14,388	1,64,751	46,453	1,14,388	1,64,751	-	-	-
5.	Kopergaon.	4,61,105	4,95,135	6,48,779	4,61,105	4,95,135	6,48,779	-	-	-
6.	Newasa.	2,88,193	3,42,147	4,82,834	2,88,193	3,42,147	4,82,834	-	-	-
7.	Parner.	1,08,442	2,01,046	1,33,850	1,08,442	2,01,046	1,33,850	-	-	-
8.	Pathardi.	1,96,102	2,37,067	3,41,871	1,96,102	2,37,067	3,40,782	-	-	1,089
9.	Rahuri.	1,28,219	2,19,782	2,77,420	1,28,219	2,19,782	2,77,420	-	-	-
10.	Sangamner.	1,75,596	2,86,363	2,07,655	1,75,596	2,86,363	2,07,655	-	-	-
11.	Sheygaon.	2,67,408	3,15,202	4,53,394	2,67,408	3,15,202	4,53,394	-	-	-
12.	Shrigonda.	85,629	2,03,877	1,68,870	85,629	2,03,877	1,68,870	-	-	-
13.	Shrirampur.	2,62,055	3,15,014	3,90,134	2,62,055	3,15,014	3,90,134	-	-	-
T O T A L.		24,24,781	34,14,133	39,87,940	24,24,781	34,14,133	39,86,851	-	-	1,089

* 1,28,219

Note :-1)The figures of demand are exclusive of demand suspended and remitted.

2)The figures for the year 1961-62 are revised.

SOURCE:-The Collectorate, AHMEDNAG.

STATEMENT NO. 29

Number of documents Registered and Value of Properties transferred
in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years 1961, 1962, 1963.

Sr. No.	Y E A R	No. of Documents Registered.	Value of property Transferred.	Income from Registration
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1961	@ 17,530	@ 2,16,55,474	@ 1,61,592
2.	1962	24,181	2,85,39,418	2,18,742
3.	1963	23,704	2,58,44,969	2,53,259

@ :- Revised figures.

STATEMENT NO. 30

Medical Facilities Available in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during the years 1961, 1962 & 1963.
(Calendar Years)

Sr. No.	T A L U K A	No. of Hospitals			Maternity Homes @			No. of dispensaries.		
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmednagar.	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Akola.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
3.	Jamkhed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
4.	Karjat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
5.	Kopergaon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
6.	Newasa.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
7.	Parner	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
8.	Pathardi.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
9.	Rahuri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
10.	Sangamner.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
11.	Shevgaon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
12.	Shrigonda.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
13.	Shrirampur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
T O T A L.		2 *	2	2	-	-	-	*14	14	14

@ Although there are no separate maternity homes, some beds in Dispensary/hospital are reserved for maternity purposes.

* The figures for the year 1961 are revised.
(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO. 30(CONTD.)

Medical Facilities available in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during the years 1961, 1962 & 1963.
(Calendar Year)

Sr. No. :	T A L U K A	No. of Rural Health & Primary Health Centres :			No. of Doctors :			No. of Nurses including Midwives.		
		1961	1962	1963	1961-	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1 :	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Ahmednagar.	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	9	9
2.	Akola.	1	1	1	2	2	2	7	7	7
3.	Jamkhed.	1	1	1	2	2	2	8	8	8
4.	Karjat.	1	1	1	3	3	3	6	6	6
5.	Kopergaon.	2	2	2	3	3	3	9	9	9
6.	Newase.	-	-	1	2	2	3	3	2	2
7.	Parner.	1	1	1	2	2	2	12	11	11
8.	Pathardi.	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	4
9.	Rahuri.	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	6
10.	Sangamner.	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	5
11.	Sheygaon.	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	4
12.	Shrigonda.	1	1	3	2	2	4	6	5	10
13.	Shrirampur.	-	-	2	1	1	3	1	1	5
T O T A L.		13	13	20	27	27	34	75	71	89

STATEMENT NO. 30(CONTD)

Medical Facilities available in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during the Years 1961, 1962 & 1963.
(Calendar years)

Sr.No.	T A L U K A	Number of Beds.					
		1 9 6 1		1 9 6 2		1 9 6 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Ahmednagar.	52	58	56	54	56	54
2.	Akola.	4	6	4	6	4	6
3.	Jamkhed.	4	5	4	5	4	5
4.	Karjat.	6	12	6	12	6	12
5.	Kopergaon.	10	14	10	14	10	14
6.	Newasa.	8	4	8	4	10	8
7.	Parner.	6	8	6	8	6	14
8.	Pathardi.	3	2	3	2	5	6
9.	Rahuri.	6	9	6	9	7	9
10.	Sangamner.	10	11	10	11	13	19
11.	Shevgaon.	4	4	4	4	6	8
12.	Shrigonda.	6	10	6	10	10	18
13.	Shrirampur.	3	9	3	9	7	17
T O T A L.		222	152	126	148	144	190

STATEMENT NO. 30(CONTD)

Medical Facilities available in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during the years 1961, 1962, & 1963.
(Calendar Years)

Sr.No.	T A L U K A	Indoor Patients.			Outdoor Patients.			REMARKS.
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1.	Ahmednagar.	12,329	12,330	12,727	62,342	68,950	76,280	(1)The figures of Indoor Patients and Outdoor patients pertain to Govt. Hospitals and dispensaries, only. These figures are not available for Primary Health Centres and P.H. Units. (2)The data of patients for males & females is not available separately.
2.	Akola.	240	187	128	12,209	11,712	10,081	
3.	Jamkhed.	107	129	115	14,228	14,893	12,867	
4.	Karjat.	120	102	325	18,903	18,501	17,649	
5.	Kopergaon.	389	531	658	17,730	15,613	15,816	
6.	Newasa.	105	104	147	14,749	20,564	19,323	
7.	Parner.	55	67	133	8,376	10,061	12,362	
8.	Pathardi.	90	88	151	12,097	11,536	11,261	
9.	Rahuri.	12	9	47	12,291	10,805	9,935	
10.	Sangamner.	2,478	2,440	2,710	15,638	21,964	20,235	
11.	Shevgaon.	361	380	405	11,574	11,554	8,731	
12.	Shrigonda.	92	154	160	9,585	8,292	8,317	
13.	Shrirampur.	229	257	217	11,780	19,870	19,940	
T O T A L		16,607	16,778	17,923	2,26,502	2,44,315	2,42,797	

Note :- The figures for the year 1961 are revised.

Source : The Civil Surgeon, AHMEDNAGAR.

(1)The Concerned dispensaries.

(2)The Public Health Officer,
Zilla Parishad, Ahmednagar.

STATEMENT NO. 31-A.

Statement showing Statistics regarding primary education in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years-
1961-62, 1962-63, & 1963-64.

Sr.No.:	Name of Taluka	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmednagar.	164	174	176	19,320	22,987	23,260	12,407	14,358	16,014
2.	Akola.	193	206	216	9,687	10,284	10,708	5,012	5,330	5,768
3.	Jamkhed.	81	83	83	5,712	6,257	6,366	2,868	3,273	3,343
4.	Karjat.	117	122	127	7,910	8,275	8,779	4,346	4,640	4,975
5.	Kopergaon.	*	137	137	12,834	14,985	16,592	7,438	8,387	9,390
6.	Newasa.	127	129	132	9,693	10,088	10,695	4,985	5,102	5,615
7.	Parner.	149	167	@	11,492	12,143	13,083	5,358	6,447	7,069
8.	Pathardi.	136	142	144	10,677	11,330	12,086	4,429	5,204	5,797
9.	Rahuri.	123	129	134	10,936	10,837	11,174	6,062	5,913	6,753
10.	Sangamner.	200	206	212	13,885	14,508	15,998	6,996	7,472	8,492
11.	Shevgaon.	119	119	125	8,439	8,764	9,549	4,037	4,196	4,694
12.	Shrigonda.	99	107	117	9,494	9,980	11,023	4,950	5,108	5,612
13.	Shrivampur.	100	104	109	13,715	14,145	15,692	7,599	7,929	7,974
T O T A L .		1,743	1,825	1,894	1,43,794	1,54,583	1,65,005	76,487	83,359	91,496

* 135

@ 182

STATEMENT NO. 31-A (CONTD).

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka	Total No. of Students (Boys and Girls)			No. of Teachers.		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Ahmednagar.	31,727	37,345	39,274	814	850	880
2.	Akola.	14,699	15,614	16,476	370	381	382
3.	Jamkhed.	8,580	9,530	9,609	214	221	219
4.	Kariat.	12,256	12,915	13,754	294	295	320
5.	Kobergaon.	20,272	23,372	25,982	486	512	568
6.	Nevesa.	14,678	15,190	16,310	340	347	372
7.	Parner.	16,850	18,590	20,252	439	442	477
8.	Pathardi.	15,106	16,534	17,883	386	401	432
9.	Rahuri.	16,998	16,750	17,927	367	379	396
10.	Sangamner.	20,881	21,980	24,490	466	469	536
11.	Shevgaon.	12,476	12,960	14,243	280	286	321
12.	Shrigonda.	14,444	15,088	16,635	349	360	395
13.	Shrirampur.	21,314	22,074	23,666	470	487	584
T O T A L.		2,20,281	2,37,242	2,56,501	5,275	5,430	5,882

SOURCE.: The Parishad Education Officer,
Zilla Parishad, AHMEDNAGAR.

STATEMENT NO. 31-B.

Statement showing Number of Institutions, Pupils and Teacher in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years,
1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.
(SECONDARY SCHOOLS)

'B'

Sr.No.:	T A L U K A	No. of Institutions.			No. of Boys			No. of Girls		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmednagar.	25	26	27	7,142	7,443	8,103	2,639	2,743	3,062
2.	Akola.	5	6	6	643	835	1,022	86	106	132
3.	Jamkhed.	4	4	4	544	647	735	55	69	86
4.	Karjat.	3	3	3	523	650	742	68	91	97
5.	Kobergaon.	12	12	13	2,410	2,697	3,617	513	630	825
6.	Newasa.	6	7	7	805	1,126	1,401	115	146	186
7.	Parner.	11	11	11	1,223	1,394	1,616	107	125	150
8.	Pathardi.	8	8	9	957	1,308	1,514	93	120	126
9.	Rahuri.	5	5	5	630	1,149	1,297	92	201	247
10.	Sangamner.	6	7	8	1,867	1,971	2,180	358	407	461
11.	Shevgaon.	6	6	6	695	989	1,043	76	126	141
12.	Shrigonda.	7	7	7	789	903	1,016	70	95	118
13.	Shrirampur.	14	14	15	2,588	2,948	3,314	711	994	1,115
T O T A L.		112	116	121	20,816	24,060	27,600	4,983	5,853	6,786

STATEMENT NO. 31-B(CONTD) ..

Sr.No. :	T A L U K A	Total No. of pupils			Total Number of Teachers.		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1 :	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Ahmednagar.	9,781	10,186	11,165	393	380	444
2.	Akola.	729	941	1,154	32	44	46
3.	Jamkhed.	599	716	821	25	30	36
4.	Karjat.	591	741	839	28	31	34
5.	Kopergaon.	2,923	3,327	4,442	119	142	169
6.	Newasa .	920	1,272	1,587	42	55	66
7.	Parner.	1,330	1,519	1,766	58	72	79
8.	Pathardi.	1,050	1,428	1,640	46	53	64
9.	Rahuri.	722	1,350	1,544	33	54	58
10.	Sangamner.	2,225	2,378	2,641	80	83	93
11.	Shevgaon.	771	1,115	1,184	38	44	48
12.	Shrigonda.	859	993	1,134	45	52	52
13.	Shrirampur.	* *		+	128	£	171
T O T A L.		25,799	29,913	34,386	1,067	1,183	1,360

Note : The Talukawise break up, is provisional.

*3,299

@ 3,942

+ 4,469

SOURCE : The Director of Education,

£ 148

P O O N A .

STATEMENT NO. 31-C

Statement showing number of institutions, pupils and teachers in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for
the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

(C - HIGHER EDUCATION)

Sr. No.	No. of institutions.			No. of Boys.			No. of Girls			Total number of students.			No. of Teachers.			
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
TALUKA																
1. Ahmednagar.	3	5	5	1,398	1,745	2,241	204	256	373	1,602	2,001	2,614	77	91	109	
2. Sangamner.	2	2	2	69	153	199	9	17	23	78	170	222	8	10	11	
3. Shrirampur.	1	2	2	217	312	473	12	26	55	229	338	528	18	34	43	
£																
TOTAL.	6	9	9	1,684	2,210	2,913	225	299	451	1,909	2,509	3,364	103	135	163	

STATEMENT NO. 31-D.

Statement showing number of institutions, pupils and teachers in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT, for the years,
1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

(D - SPECIAL EDUCATION)

Sr. No. :	T A L U K A :	Number of Institutions			No. of Boys			No. of Girls			Total number of Students.			No. of teachers		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Ahmednagar.	12	16	14	937	1,914	1,565	143	231	189	1,080	2,145	1,754	58	59	66
2.	Kopergaon.	2	2	2	99	71	147	-	-	-	99	71	147	5	5	4
3.	Sangamner.	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	27	-	-	31	-	-	1
4.	Shrirampur.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	2
T O T A L.		14	18	18	1,036	1,985	1,716	143	231	224	1,179	2,216	1,940	63	64	73

STATEMENT NO. 32.

Up to date list of Colleges and High Schools in AHMEDNAGAR
DISTRICT during the year 1962-63 & 1963-64,

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Sr. No.	Name of College or Highschool.
1	2	3	4

COLLEGES. (1962-63)

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|----|---|
| 1. | Ahmednagar. | 1. | Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 2. | Pemraj Sardar College, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 3. | Avurved Maha Vidyalaya, Ahmednagar. |
| 2. | Sangamner. | 4. | Sangamner Arts and Commerce College, Sangamner. |
| 3. | Shrirampur. | 5. | R.B.N. Boravake College, Shrirampur. |
| | | 6. | C.D. Jain College of Commerce, Shrirampur. |

66

High Schools (1962-63.)

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|---|
| 1. | Ahmednagar. | 1. | A.C. High School, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 2. | A.M. Boy's High School, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 3. | A.N. Girls' High School, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 4. | Central English Night School, A'nagar |
| | | 5. | A.T.U. Ghand Sultana High School, A'nagar |
| | | 6. | D.C. Vidyalaya No. 1, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 7. | D.C. Vidyalaya No. 2, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 8. | K.W.M. High School, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 9. | L.B.P. Vidyalaya, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 10. | A.E.S.'s Middle school, Bhingar. |
| | | 11. | A.E.S.'s New English School, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 12. | Residential High School, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 13. | Sacred Heart Convent High School, A'nagar |
| | | 14. | Saraswati Mandir Night, High School, Nagar. |
| | | 15. | St. Saviour's High School, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 16. | A.E.S.'s High School, Ahmednagar. |
| | | 17. | Rashtriya Pathashala High School, Nagar. |
| | | 18. | Sambodhi Vidyalaya, Ahmednagar. |

- 90 -

Sr.No. : Name of Taluka : Sr.No. : Name of Highschool.

1. Ahmednagar. 19. Government Girls High School, A'nagar.
20. K.B.P. Vidyalaya, Sarola Kasar.
21. New English School-- Chichondi Patil.
22. New English School Walki.
23. Sadguru, High School, Mehekari.
24. Santuknath English Vidyalaya, Jeur.
25. C.S.I Vidyalaya, Akolner.
26. Navbharat Vidyalaya, Dehare.

2. Akola. 27. Kotuleshwar Vidyalaya, K-otul.
28. Modern High School, Akola.
29. Agasti Vidyalaya, Samsherpur.
30. Shrir Shiwaji Vidyalaya, Ganore.
31. Ramdas High School, Belapur Badgi.
32. Sarvodaya Vidya Mandir, Rajur.

3. Jamkhed. 33. Kharda English School, Kharda.
34. L.N. Hoshing Vidyalaya, Jamkhed.
35. Shiwaji Vidyalaya, Jawale.
36. Shri. Nagesh Vidya-laya, Jamkhed.

4. Karjat. 37. Bharat Vidyalaya, Mirajgaon.
38. Jagdamba Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Chanda.
39. M.G. Vidyalaya, Karjat.

5. Kopergaon. 40. Ganesh Vidyalaya, Ganeshnagar.
41. G.R. Autade P. Vidyalaya, Pohegaon.
42. K.B.P. Vidyalaya, Kopergaon.
43. Rural High School, Puntamba.
44. Shri. Sainath High School, Shirdi.
45. S. G. Vidyalaya, Kopergaon.
46. Sharada Vidya Mandir, Rahata.
47. C.S. Vidyalaya, Kolpewadi.
48. Vidya Mandir, Lakshmi Wadi.

STATEMENT NO. 32(Contd)

Sr.No.:	Name of Taluka :	Sr.No.:	Name of High School.
5.	Kopergaon	49.	Vidya Mandir, Sakarwadi.
		50.	New English School, Dnamori.
		51.	New English School, Puntamba.
6.	Newasa.	52.	Dnyanodaya English School, Newasa.
		53.	J ^a awahar Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Chanda.
		54.	Kukana English School, Kukana.
		55.	Rural High School Vidala Mission,
		56.	Shanishwar Vidya Mandir, S ^h ai.
		57.	C.S.Vidyalaya Karjagaon.
		58.	Ghodeshwari Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Ghodegaon.
		7.	Parner.
60.	Dhokeshwar Vidyalaya, TakaliDhokeshwar.		
61.	New English School, Sup a.		
62.	Janata Vidyamandir, Kanhur.		
63.	Janata Vidyalaya, Wadjhire.		
64.	M.P.Vidyalaya, Bhalwani.		
65.	Malika Devi Vidyalaya, Nighoj.		
66.	A.E.S's Parner English School, Parner.		
67.	Prabhu Vidya Dham, Wadegavhan.		
68.	Shri.Sainath High School, Alkuti.		
69.	Dharmnath Vidyalaya, Jawale.		
8.	Pathardi.	70.	Bhagvan Vidyalaya, Bhagwangad.
		71.	Bhawan Mata Vidyalaya, Takli Manur.
		72.	M.G.Vidyalaya, Yeli.
		73.	S.T.J. Vidyalaya, Pathardi.
		74.	Shri.C.S. High School, Miri.
		75.	Vridheshwar High School, Tisgaon.

Sr.No.:	Name of Taluka :	Sr.No.:	Name of High School.
8.	Pathardi.	76.	New English School, Keradgaon.
		77.	Yeshwant Vidyalaya, Shiral.
9.	Rahuri.	78.	New English School, Songaon.
		79.	Shivaji Vidyalaya, Devlali, Pravara.
		80.	Shivaji High School, Shri, Shiwa Inaga
		81.	Vambori English School, Vambori.
		82.	Vidya Mandir, Rahuri.
10.	Sangamner.	83.	Ashwi English School, Ashwi.
		84.	Sir, D.M. Petit High school, Sangamner.
		85.	Dnyanmata Vidyalaya, Sangamner.
		86.	Lokmanya Vidyalaya, Dhandarphal.
		87.	Samata Vidyalaya, Jorwa.
		88.	C.S. High School, Chincholi-Gurao.
		89.	Anglo Urdu High School, Sangamner.
11.	Shevgaon.	90.	Janata Vidyalaya, Erandgaon.
		91.	Navjeevan Vidyalaya, Dahigaon(ne)
		92.	Residetial High School, Shevgaon.
		93.	Shevgaon English School, Shevgaon.
		94.	Shiwaji Vidyalaya, Bodhegaon.
		95.	Shri. Ram High School, Dhorjalgaon.
12.	Shrigonda.	96.	Janata Vidyalaya, Kashti.
		97.	Kolaidevi Vidyalaya, Kolgaon.
		98.	Mundavgaon Agricultural High School, Mandvgan.
		99.	M.S. Vidyalaya, Shrigonda.
		100.	C. Shivaji Vidyalaya, Belwandi.
		101.	Shri. Shriwaji Vidyalaya, Ghogargaon.
		102.	Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Visapur.

STATEMENT NO.32(CONTD)

Sr.No.	Name of Taluka	Sr.No.	Name of Highschool.
103.	Shrirampur.	103.	Ashok Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Ashoknagar.
104.		104.	B.R.Khatod Kanya Vidyalaya,Shrirampur.
105.		105.	Belapur C.High School, Haregaon.
106.		106.	Jethabhai Thakarsi Somay ^a ,High School, Belapur. _^
107.		107.	Dahanukar Vidyalaya,Tilaknagar.
108.		108.	Janata Vidya Mandir High School, Shrirampur.
109.		109.	M.G.Vidyalaya, Pravaranagar.
110.		110.	Modern High School,Shrirampur.
111.		111.	New English School, Kolhar Bk.
112.		112.	New English School, Loni Bk.
113.		113.	C.S.Vidyalaya,Vadala Mahadev.
114.		114.	Yeshwant Vidyalaya, Padhegaon.
115.		115.	New English School, Taklibhan.
116.		116.	St. Teresa High School,Haregaon.

ADDITIONAL INSTITUTIONS STARTED DURING 1963-64.

Colleges.

Nil.

High Schools.

1.	Ahmednagar.	1.	William Booth Memorial School, Pharyabag,Ahmednagar.
2.	Kopergaon.	2.	Kanya Vidya Mandir,Kopergaon.
3.	Pathardi.	3.	Jawahar Madhyamik Vidyalay, Chinchapur-Ijade.
4.	Sangamner.	4.	Shri.Baleshwar Vidyalaya,Sarole Pathar.
5.	Shrirampur.	5.	New English School,Undirgaon.

Source:- The Parishad Education Officer
Zilla Parishad,AHMEDNAGAR.

STATEMENT NO. 33

Statement showing Railway Mileage and Stations in Ahmednagar
District as on 31-3-63 & 31-3-64.

Note : (a) There are no Railway Stations in other Talukas.

RAILWAY MILEAGE.

(b) : Figures in brackets show distance from Ahmednagar Station in miles.

Guage	As on	Mileage
1	2	3
Broad Guage.	31-3-1963	122 Miles.
Broad Guage.	31-3-1964	122 Miles.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

as on 31-3-1963 & 31-3-1964

Route	T A L U K A	Names of Stations.
1	2	3
DHOND-MANMAD.	1) Shrigonda.	1) Shrigonda Road (39); (2) Belvandi (30); (3) Visapur (22).
	2) Ahmednagar.	1) Sarola (12); (2) Akolner (8); (3) Ahmednagar (0); (4) Vilad (9)
	3) Rahuri.	1) Wambori (17); (2) Rahuri (25).
	4) Shrirampur.	1) Padhegaon (33); (2) Belapur (42); (3) Chitali (48).
	5) Kopergaon.	1) Puntamba (53); (2) Kanhegaon (59); (3) Sanvatsar (63); (5) Kopergaon (69).
		Total No. 16.

Source:- Tailway Time Table.

STATEMENT NO. 34.

Statement showing length of roads according to type of surface in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

As on 31st, March.

(In Miles).

Sr. No.	Y E A R	Cement Concrete	Block Topped	Water Bound Macadam	Lower types	T O T A L	National High Way	State High-way	O T H E R S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
@All:-									
1.	1961-62	62.00	75.23	757.04	608.65	1502.92	38.00	434.37	1030.55
2.	1962-63	80.40	106.13	876.72	969.98	2033.23	38.00	453.42	1541.81
3.	1963-64	80.40	117.81	880.71	1024.71	2103.63	38.00	453.42	1612.21

@ The figures for the year 1961-62 are revised.

SOURCE : 1)The Executive Engineer,
B.&C.Division,AHMEDNAGAR.
2)The Parishad Executive
Engineer,
Zilla Parishad,AHMEDNAGAR.

STATEMENT NO. 35

Statement showing Postal Statistics of Ahmednagar District for the years 1961-62, 1962-63, & 1963-64.

Sr. No.	T A L U K A A	Post & Telegraph Offices.			Post Offices.			Letter Boxes			Postman & village Postmen.		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Ahmednagar.	6	5	7	34	38	41	93	97	100	43	43	45
2.	Akola.	2	2	2	21	21	22	45	45	45	7	7	7
3.	Jamkhed.	2	2	2	18	18	18	44	44	44	5	5	5
4.	Karjat.	1	1	1	22	22	24	42	42	44	5	5	5
5.	Kopergaon.	5	5	6	41	41	43	87	87	88	15	15	14
6.	Newasa.	1	1	1	34	41	41	58	63	63	9	9	9
7.	Parner.	1	1	1	27	38	40	48	53	55	6	5	4
8.	Pathardi.	1	1	1	24	24	26	50	50	52	7	7	7
9.	Rahuri.	2	2	2	24	25	27	55	55	57	8	8	8
10.	Sangamner.	2	2	2	37	46	47	57	66	62	8	7	7
11.	Shovgaon.	2	2	2	23	26	28	46	46	48	4	4	2
12.	Shrigonda.	1	1	2	32	38	38	46	48	48	9	9	9
13.	Shrirampur.	5	5	6	30	29	31	67	67	69	11	11	11
T O T A L.		31	30	35	367	407	426	738	763	775	137	135	131

(CONTD)...

STATEMENT NO. 85 (CONTD)

Statement showing Postal Statistics of AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64,

Sr. No. :	T A L U K A :	Telephone Offices :			Radio Licenses Issued :			Number of villages during.								
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	With Post Office	Without Post Office	With Post Office	Without Post Office	With Post Office	Without Post Office
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
1.	Ahmednagar.	5	4	5	5,097	5,570	6,706	29	76	32	73	35	70			
2.	Akola.	1	1	1	112	162	159	23	130	23	130	24	129			
3.	Jamkhed.	-	1	1	153	251	186	18	37	18	37	20	35			
4.	Karjat.	-	1	1	228	276	251	22	59	22	59	25	56			
5.	Kopergaon.	3	3	3	1,652	1,895	1,948	44	56	44	56	49	51			
6.	Newasa,	1	1	1	244	266	555	35	85	42	78	42	78			
7.	Parner.	1	1	1	147	161	206	28	86	39	75	41	73			
8.	Pathardi.	1	1	2	185	137	265	24	68	24	68	27	65			
9.	Rahuri.	2	2	1	379	491	552	24	58	25	57	29	53			
10.	Sangamner.	1	1	1	474	555	882	37	100	45	92	49	88			
11.	Sheygaon.	1	1	1	207	287	358	24	97	27	94	30	91			
12.	Shrigonda.	1	1	1	308	337	404	32	52	38	46	40	44			
13.	Shrirampur.	2	2	3	1,696	1,958	1,926	34	40	34	40	37	37			
											905					
	District Total.	19	20	22	10,882	12,346	14,398	374	944	413	905	448	870			

85

No. of Motor Vehicles in operation in Poona Division (Poona Division comprises of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara & Sholapur Districts.) (YEARS --- 1961, 1962 & 1963.)

Sr. No.:	I T E M	1 9 6 1	1 9 6 2	+ 1 9 6 3
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Motor Vehicles (Cycles)	4,417	5,711	8,051
2.	Motor Cars.	6,182	6,794	8,813
3.	Taxi Cabs.	377	345	523
4.	Auto Rikshaws.	347	349	778
5.	Stage Carriages.	1,167	1,011	938
	(a) Diesel Engines.	1,153	954	929
	(b) Petrol Engines.	14	57	9
6.	Lorries.	4,492	4,632	5,162
(I)	Private Carriers.	624	705	813
	(a) Diesel Engines.	468 *	529	678
	(b) Petrol Engines.	156 *	176	135
(II)	Public Carriers.	3,868	3,927	4,349
	(a) Diesel Engines.	3,321	3,369	3,546
	(b) Petrol Engines.	547	558	803
7.	Ambulances.	11	41	51
8.	School Buses.	20	21	25
9.	Private Services Vehicles.	63	78	85
10.	Trailors.	429	388	662
11.	Tractors.	303	372	667
12.	Others (including exempted-vehicles & vehicles not covered by permit.)	17	8	1,006

* : Figures pertain to both Poona & Kolhapur Divisions together as the break-up is not available.

+ : Figures pertain to both Poona & Kolhapur Division together as the break-up is not available.

THE
SOURCE: Regional Transport
Office, Poona Region,
POONA.

- 95 -

STATEMENT NO. 37.

Statement relating to Nationalised Road Transport in Ahmednagar District for the year,
1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64.

Sr.No.:	I T E M	Y E A R.		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No. of Routes.(as on 31st March)	86	94	98
2.	Route Mileage (in miles).	4484.4	4992.6	5131.3
3.	Average route distance (in-miles)	52.1	53.1	52.4
4.	Average service Mileage. (do-do)	13477.	14854	15936
5.	No. of vehicles on road perday.	87.70	98.32	106.61
6.	Average daily carriages (in Rs.)	24902.27	25840.91	32403.15
7.	Average carriages per Vehicle perday.	283.81	262.82	303.94
8.	No. of passengers travelled per day.	22275	23440	29348
9.	Fleet held as on the last day of Year	101	106	117
10.	Average fleet held per day.	99.32	102.54	109.50

-100-

SOURCE :- The Divisional
Controller,
State Transport,
AHMEDNAGAR.

STATEMENT NO. 38.

Statement showing *Police-Force* and crime statistics in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during the year 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Y E A R	No. of Superintendents	No. of Asstt. Superintendents	No. of Deputy Superintendents	No. of Inspectors	No. of Deputy Sub Insp.	No. of Asstt. sub-Inspectors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	1	1	1	4 @	37	-
1962	1	1	1	4	37	-
1963	1	-	2	4	39	-

Y E A R	No. of Head Constables	No. of Constables	No. of cognizable crimes Reported	No. of Non-Cognizable crimes Reported.
1	8	9	10	11
1961	280 @	1,050 @	4,176 @	7,909
1962	280	1,050	4,545	11,519
1963	288	1,093	4,601	8,668

@ :- Revised figures.

Source:- The District Superintendent of Police, AHMEDNAGAR.

-101-

STATEMENT NO. 39.

Statement showing the number of cases decided in the courts in the AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
During the calendar years 1961, 1962, & 1963.

Y E A R	C I V I L				C R I M I N I A L			
	Original.		Appellate		Original		Appellate.	
	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. <u>1961</u> @	3083	4189	602	110	9444	3035	173	74
2. <u>1962</u>	2771	4174	461	73	12144	2009	198	50
3. <u>1963</u>	3124	3949	464	90	10637	1333	125	68

@ Revised figures.

Source : District & Sessions Judge,
AHMEDNAGAR.

STATEMENT NO.40.

Number of presses, Journals & News papers in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT for the years,
1961, 1962 & 1963.

Sr.No.	Y E A R	No. of printing presses.	Number of news papers and Journals published in the District.					
			Marathi		English		Other Languages.	
			Daily	Others	Daily	Others	Daily	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	1961	51	2	24	-	1	-	1
2.	1962	62	2	24	-	1	-	1
3.	1963	64	2	27	-	1	-	1

STATEMENT NO. 41

Statistics regarding Local Bodies in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64.

(Rs. in thousands).

Sr. No.	Y. R.	Village Panchayats			Municipalities & Cantonment Board			Zilla Parishad/D.L.P.		
		Number	Income	Expenditure	Number	Income	Expenditure	Number	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	1961-62	874	2,738 @	3,020 @	5	4,744 @	4,948	3	4,123	3,981
2.	1962-63	888	3,653	3,157	5	5,589	5,402	1	17,405	15,847
3.	1963-64	888	*4,623	*3,998	5	7,965	7,491	1	23,197	21,911

@ : Revised figures.

* : The figures are provisional.

Source : (1) The concerned Local Bodies.

(2) The Zilla Parishad AHMEDNAGAR.

STATEMENT NO. 12.

Community Development Programme of Maharashtra State Coverage.

(1961)
No. of Villages, Area in Square miles and population of Blocks as at the end of e
in Ahmednagar District.

on	BY CD/NES/Stage - I Blocks and M.D. Project					P.E.S. Blocks of C. D. N		
	No. of Blocks of C.D.A. Pa- tern.	No. of Villages inc' d	No. of Towns included	Population of villages & Towns	Area in Square Miles	No. of Blocks of C.P. A. Patt- ern	No. of villages & Towns	Popula- tion of village & towns
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-61	11	747	3	909.9	3789.5	4	160	296.5
-62	15	906	4	1206.4	4718.4	3	204	221.4
-63	18	1,110	4	1428.3	5556.8	3	213	228.6
-64	21	1,323	4	1656.9	6462.4	-	-	-

SOURCE : DISTRICT STATISTICS
 AHMEDNAGAR

STATEMENT NO. 42A.

No. of Villages, area in Sq. Miles and Population (1961) of Community Development Blocks of the end of March 1964 in Ahmednagar District.

Blocks

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka & Block	Present Stage of Block	No. of Blocks of C.P.A. pattern.	Date of commencement.	No. of villages covered by the Block	Area in square miles as per 1961 Census	Population 1961 Cen- sus.	Head qua- rter of Block	Name of the post office near- est to the Block H.Q.	Name of the Rai- lway sta- tion near- est to the Block H.Q.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmednagar.	Stage II	1½	1.4.59	101	525.2	1,26,561	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
2.	Akola.	Stage I	1½	1-4.58	153	574.6	1,17,795	Akola.	Akola.	Shrirampur.
3.	Jamkhed.	Stage II	1	2.10.61	55	336.8	73,153	Jamkhed.	Jamkhed	Ahmednagar.
4.	Karjat.	Stage I	1½	2.10.59	81	560.1	99,292	Karjat.	Kariat.	Ahmednagar.
5.	Kopergaon.	Stage I	2	2.10.57	102	403.4	1,97,512	Kopergaon	Kopergaon	Kopergaon.
6.	Newasa.	Stage I	1½	1.4.63	120	480.2	1,17,706	Newasa.	Newasa	Shrirampur.
7.	Parner.	Stage II	1½	1.11.59	114	690.2	1,31,039	Parner.	Parner.	Shrigonda.
8.	Pathardi.	Stage I	1½	2.10.63	92	=	1,01,905	Pathardi.	Rathardi.	Ahmednagar.
9.	Rahuri.	Stage I	1½	1-4.62	82	402.2	1,17,728	Rahuri	Rahuri.	Rahuri.
10.	Sangamner.	Stage I	2	1.4.60	138	648.7	1,64,564	Sangamner	Sangamner	Shrirampur.
11.	Shevgaon.	Stage I	1½	2.10.62	121	436.2	1,04,207	Shevgaon.	Shevgaon	Ahmednagar.
12.	Shrigonda.	Stage I	2	1.4.61	84	617.6	1,18,313	Shrigonda.	Shrigonda.	Shrigonda.
13.	Shrirampur.	Stage I	2	2.10.61	75	311.3	1,78,174	Shrirampur	Shrirampur.	Shrirampur.

@ Including area of Ahmednagar Municipality & Cantonment Board.. +1,97,512 = 425.4 Source : DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICE AHMEDNAGAR.

* Excluding population in area of Ahmednagar Municipality & Cantonment.

STATEMENT NO.43.

Statement showing Government Expenditure under different Heads of Development by each Block during the years : 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Name of Block : AHMEDNAGAR		Taluka :- AHMEDNAGAR.			
Size of the Block :- 1.5		District : AHMEDNAGAR.			
Date of inauguration as NES :- 26-1-54					
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage-I :- 1-4-55					
Date of inauguration as Stage II :- 1-4-58					
Date of inauguration as Stage III :- 1-4-64. (Figures in '000')					
Sr. No.:	Head of Development	Y	E	A	R
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Project Head Quarters.	27	27	19	
2.	Animal Husbandry & Agril. Extension.	3	8	11	
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation.	27	11	15	
4.	Health & Rural sanitation.	1	1	7	
5.	Education.	8	10	21	
6.	Social Education.	7	6	18	
7.	Communication.	--	--	--	
8.	Rural Arts & Crafts & Industries.	8	--	--	
9.	Housing (Including Rural-Housing)	--	--	--	
10.	Other (including suspense-etc.)	2	--	--	
11.	T O T A L.	83	63	91	
12.	Committed Expenditure.	--	57	59	

-107-

SOURCE: BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, AHMEDNAGAR.

STATEMENT NO.43.

Statement showing Government Expenditure under different Heads of Development by each Block during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

District :- AHMEDNAGAR.

Name of Block :-	Akola.	Jamkhed.
Name of Taluka:-	Akola.	Jamkhed.
Size of the Block :	1.5	1.0
Date of inauguration as NES :-	--	2-10-56
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :	1-4-58	1-4-58
Date of inauguration as Stage II. :	--	1-10-61
	(Figures in '000')	(Figures in '000')

SrlNo. :	Head of Development	Y E A R			Y E A R		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5	3	4	5
1.	Project Head Quarter.	85	81	42	26	45	12
2.	Animal Husbandry & Agril. Extension.	3	20	20	6	15	6
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation.	6	3	8	11	41	--
4.	Health & Rural sanitation.	19	69	46	24	83	1
5.	Education.	35	52	16	29	34	14
6.	Social Education.	19	13	20	12	22	12
7.	Communication.	--	2	9	1	2	1
8.	Rural Arts & crafts & Industries.	18	19	10	5	6	--
9.	Housing (including Rural Housing.	--	13	10	33	37	5
10.	Other (including Bus&ense etc.	--	2	--	--	--	--
11.	T O T A L .	185	274	181	147	285	51
12.	Committed Expenditure.	N.A.	53	29	--	57	56

SOURCE :- BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER,
AKOLA.

SOURCE: BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER,
JAMKHED.

STATEMENT NO. 43.

Statement showing Government Expenditure under different Heads of Development by each Block during the
Years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

		DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.					
Name of Block :-		Karjat.			Kovergaon.		
Name of Taluka :-		Karjat.			Kovergaon.		
Size of the Block :-		1.5			2.00		
Date of inauguration as NES :-		---			2-10-57		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage -I		2-10-59			1-4-58		
Date of inauguration as Stage II.		---			---		
(Figures in '000')							
Sr.No. :	Head of Development	Y E A R			Y E A R		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5	3	4	5
1.	Project Head Quarters.	30	60	21	7	47	68
2.	Animal Husbandry & Agril. Extension.	4	11	48	4	11	27
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation.	73	62	33	3	65	9
4.	Health & Rural sanitation.	9	31	16	29	52	105
5.	Education.	20	24	47	57	52	48
6.	Social Education.	22	9	10	18	11	8
7.	Communication.	--	--	--	4	--	20
8.	Rural Arts & crafts & Industries.	17	12	17	21	1	31
9.	Housing (including Rural Housing).	37	32	6	7	15	47
10.	Other (including suspense etc.)	--	--	--	6	1	--
11.	T O T A L.	262	243	193	156	255	363
12.	Committed Expenditure.	--	33	64	N.A.	118	123

Statement showing Government Expenditure under different Heads of Development by each Block during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

		DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.					
Name of Block :		Newasa			Parner.		
Name of Taluka :		Newasa			Parner.		
Size of the Block :		1.5			1.5		
Date of inauguration as NES :		--			2-10-54		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :		1-4-63			1-5-56		
Date of inauguration as Stage II. :		--			1-11-59		
		(Figures in '000')					
SrlNo. :	Head of Development	Y E A R			Y E A R		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	3	4	5
1.	Project Head Quarters.	--	--	27	84	16	53
2.	Animal Husbandry & Agril. Extension.	--	--	32	1	--	10
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation.	--	--	--	19	6	--
4.	Health & Rural sanitation	--	--	15	4	7	14
5.	Education.	--	--	49	14	10	4
6.	Social Education.	--	--	5	3	15	14
7.	Communication.	--	--	2	-3	4	--
8.	Rural Arts & crafts & Industries.	--	--	--	18	8	--
9.	Housing (including Rural Housing).	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Other (including suspense etc.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	T O T A L.	--	--	130	146	66	95
12.	Committed Expenditure	--	--	--	--	--	--

STATEMENT NO.43.

Statement showing Government Expenditure under different Heads of Development by each Block during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

		DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.					
Name of Block :		Pathrdi.			Rahuri.		
Name of Taluka.:		Pathrdi.			Rahuri.		
Size of the Block :		1.5			1.5		
Date of inauguration as NES :		--			--		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :-		2-10-63			1-4-62		
Date of inauguration as Stage II :		--			--		
(Figures in '000')							
Sr.No. :	Head of Development	Y E A R			Y E A R		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Project Head Quarters...	--	--	7	--	68	41
2.	Animal Husbandry & Agril.Extension.	--	--	26	--	14	32
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation.	--	--	45	--	--	144
4.	Health & Rural sanitation.	--	--	6	--	--	26
5.	Education.	--	--	24	--	--	45
6.	Social Education.	--	--	6	--	--	3
7.	Communication.	--	--	2	--	--	--
8.	Rural Arts & crafts & Industries.	--	--	12	--	7	1
9.	Housing (including Rural Housing)	--	--	27	--	--	--
10.	Other (including suspense etc.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	T O T A L.	--	--	155	--	89	292
12.	Committed Expenditure.	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOURCE : THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

STATEMENT NO. 43.

Statement showing Government Expenditure under different Heads of Development by each Block during the years, 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

		<u>DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.</u>					
Name of Block		Sangamner.			Shevgaon.		
Name of Taluka.		Sangamner.			Shevgaon.		
Size of Block		2.0			1.5		
Date of inauguration as NES :		---			---		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :		1-4-60			2-10-1962		
Date of inauguration as Stage II. :		---			---		
		(Figures in '000')					
Sr. No.	Head of Development	Y E A R			Y E A R		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5	3	4	5
1.	Project Head Quarters.	130	141	35	--	27	37
2.	Animal Husbandry & Agril. Extension.	24	6	65	--	7	50
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation.	102	82	2	--	--	7
4.	Health & Rural sanitation.	14	24	49	--	2	46
5.	Education.	74	24	40	--	--	25
6.	Social Education.	36	12	16	--	--	--
7.	Communication.	--	--	9	--	--	5
8.	Rural Arts & crafts & Industries.	6	2	--	--	--	11
9.	Housing (including Rural Housing.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Other (including suspense etc.)	--	1	--	--	--	--
11.	T O T A L .	386	292	216	--	36	181
12.	Committed Expenditure.	--	--	39	--	--	--

SOURCE : THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

STATEMENT NO.43.

Statement showing Government Expenditure under different Heads of Development by each Block during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Sr.		DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.					
Name of Block		Shrigonda.		Shrirampur.			
Name of Taluka.		Shrigonda.		Shrirampur.			
Size of the Block :-		2.0		2.0			
Date of inauguration as NES :		---		---			
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :-		1-4-1961		2-10-1961			
Date of inauguration as Stage II :-		---		---			
		(Figures in '000')					
Sr.No. :	Head of Development	Y E A R			Y E A R		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	3	4	6
1.	Project Head Quarters.	78	197	80	47	121	117
2.	Animal Husbandry & Agril. Extension.	13	10	47	---	36	47
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation.	322	120	72	---	33	67
4.	Health & Rural sanitation.	4	12	41	---	8	19
5.	Education.	42	42	58	---	52	63
6.	Social Education.	15	21	6	---	22	27
7.	Communication.	---	---	---	---	---	---
8.	Rural Arts & crafts & Industries.	---	---	---	---	---	3
9.	Housing (including Rural Housing)	---	---	---	---	---	---
10.	Other (including suspense)	---	---	4	---	3	---
11.	T O T A L.	480	312	308	47	275	343
12.	Committed Expenditure.	---	---	---	---	---	---

SOURCE : THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

STATEMENT NO. 44.

Statement showing progress of physical Achievement under selected items in each block during
the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.

Name of Block :	Ahmednagar	Akola.
Name of Taluka :	Ahmednagar.	Akola.
Size of the Block :	1.5	1.5
Date of inauguration as NES :	2-1-54	--
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :-	1-4-55	1-4-58
Date of inauguration as Stage II :-	1-4-64	--

Sr.No. :	Name of the Item	U N I T	Y E A R			Y E A R		
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6
1.	Improved Seeds (Excluding - sugarcane)	B.Mds.	822	772	830	1383	437	2476
2.	Fertilisers distribution (including all chemical fertilisers, oil-cakes, Manure Mixture, but excluding green manure seed)	B.Mds.	9177	7575	6310	7085	1251	1184
3.	Pedigrees Bulls supplie	No.	--	--	--	5	1	--
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	3168	3401	2950	1349	485	1011
5.	Additional Area Brought under permanent Irrigation.	Acres.	946	326	1364	626	180	241.
6.	Area Reclaimed	Acres.	45	2	--	91	154	232
7.	Area Bunded.	Acres.	1330	3062	4955	2297	285	218
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	2	--	3	3	--	6
9.	Adults made literate.	No.	2673	6908	4253	364	4347	--
10.	Libraries & Reading rooms-started.	No.	3	--	3	1	--	--
11.	Youth clubs started.	No.	1	1	--	--	--	--

STATEMENT NO. 44 (CONTD)..

Block : Ahmednagar.

Block : Akola.

Sr.No.:	Name of Item	UNIT	Y E A R			Y E A R		
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6
12.	Farmers Union started.	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
13.	Mahila samitees started.	No.	6	5	--	--	1	--
14.	Balwadies & Nurseries started.	No.	1	--	--	4	--	--
15.	New Kaccha Road constructed.	Furlongs.	--	--	--	60	22	4
16.	New Pacca Road constructed.	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
17.	Existing Kaccha Road improved.	"	--	--	--	71	--	--
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved.	"	--	93	8	--	--	--
19.	School Buildings constructed.	No.	--	3	1	--	--	13
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed (Main centres & sub centres to be shown separately.)	No.	-----N.A.-----			--	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	-----N.A.-----			--	N.A.	N.A?
22.	People's contribution.	Rs.	11158	13700	13200	99696	46000	61700
23.	Total No. of all types of Cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	104	108	115	95	106	110
24.	No. of Member of above societies.	No.	12829	12575	14077	16022	15075	15897
25.	No. of Agricultural credit multipurpose, service & large size societies at the end of year.	No.	78	84	87	85	87	83
26.	No. of members of the above societies.	No.	-----N.A.-----			379	N.A.	N.A.
27.	No. of village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	No.	92	92	92	82	82	82
28.	No. of villages covered.	No.	101	100	100	153	153	153

SOURCE : BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

STATEMENT NO. 44.

Statement showing Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.

		Jamkhed		Karjat.				
		Jamkhed		Karjat.				
Name of Block :		1.0		1.5				
Name of Taluka :		2-10-56		--				
Size of the Block :		1-4-58		2-10-59				
Date of inauguration as NES :		1-10-61		--				
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :								
Date of inauguration as Stage II :								
Sr.No. :	Name of the Item	UNIT	Y E A R			Y E A R		
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Improved seeds (Excluding Sugarcane)	B.Mds.	326	283	611	1247	1751	1761
2.	Fertilisers distribution (Including all chemical fertilisers, Oil-cakes, Manure Mixture, but excluding green manure seed)	B.Mds.	446	1453	708	8379	12644	17099
3.	Pedigrees Bulls Supplies	No.	--	--	--	1	--	5
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	1965	2318	2417	2882	4126	1196
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres.	420	200	70	3208	2482	1222
6.	Area Reclaimed.	Acres.	203	--	--	-----N.A.-----		
7.	Area Bunded.	Acres.	11381	13255	4823	13062	11102	3295
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	2	5	15	10	8	3
9.	Adults made literate.	No.	342	--	70	1627	335	7220
10.	Libraries & Reading rooms started.	No.	--	--	30	15	2	2
11.	Youth clubs started.	No.	--	--	--	1	2	8
12.	Farmers Union started.	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
13.	Mahila samitees started.	No.	1	--	--	26	6	6

STATEMENT NO.44 (CONTD)

			Block : Kamkhod			Block : Karjat.		
Sr.No.:	Name of Item	UNIT	Y E A R			Y E A R		
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6
14.	Balwedies & Nurseries Started.	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
15.	New Kaccha Road constructed.	Furlongs.	43	--	--	13	643	30
16.	New Pacca Road constructed.	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
17.	Existing Kaccha Road improved.	"	--	--	--	11	--	7
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved.	"	--	32	16	--	--	--
19.	School Buildings constructed.	No.	--	4	18	--	12	--
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed (Main centres & sub centres to be shown separately.)	No.	-----N.A.-----			--	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	-----N.A.-----			--	N.A.	N.A.
22.	People's contribution.	Rs.	58085	63400	12300	69798	103000	91900
23.	Total No. of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	57	60	60	76	79	81
24.	No. of Member of above societies.	No.	9856	10057	10254	3810	9405	11374
25.	No. of Agricultural credit multipurpose, service & large size societies at the end of year.	No.	40	41	41	63	64	65
26.	No. of members of the above societies.	No.	-----N.A.-----			8401	N.A.	N.A.
27.	No. of village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	No.	47	47	47	59	59	59
28.	No. of villages covered.	No.	55	55	55	81	81	81

SOURCE : THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

STATEMENT NO. 44

Statement showing progress of physical Achievement under selected Items in each block during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64

Name of Block : Kopergaon Taluka : Kopergaon.
 Size of the Block : 2.0 District : Ahmednagar.
 Date of inauguration as NES : 2-10-57
 Date of inauguration as CD/Stage -I : 1-4-58
 Date of inauguration as Stage II : --

Sr.No. :	Name of the Block :	UNIT :	Y E A R		
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Improved seeds (Excluding-sugarcane)	B.Mds.	950	12829	13971
2.	Fertilisers distribution (Including all chemical-fertilisers, oil-cakes, Manure Mixture, but excluding green manure seed)	B.Mds.	98451	166759	230128
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied	No.	--	--	--
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	1075	2738	1432
5.	Additional area brought under permanent Irrigation.	Acres.	837	1284	1955
6.	Area Reclaimed.	Acres.	30	154	92
7.	Area bunded.	Acres.	1740	4589	3036
8.	Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	4	1	4
9.	Adults made literate.	No.	150	5712	--
10.	Libraries & Reading rooms started.	No.	5	--	--
11.	Youth clubs started.	No.	2	9	--
12.	Farmers Union started.	No.	--	--	--
13.	Mahila samitees started.	No.	--	1	--
14.	Balwadies & nurseries-Started.	No.	--	--	--
15.	New Kaccha Road constructed.	Flg.	32	89	25
16.	New Pacca Road constructed.	"	--	--	--
17.	Existing Kaccha Road improved.	"	24	--	58
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved.	"	--	--	--

(CONTD)...

STATEMENT NO. 44 (CONTD)

Block - Kopergaon (Contd) ..

Sr.No.:	Name of the Item.:	UNIT:	Y E A R		
			1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	School Buildings constructed.	No.	--	18	13
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed (Main centres & sub centres to be shown separately.)	No.	-----	N.A.	-----
21.	Other dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	-----	N.A.	-----
22.	People's contribution.	Rs.	12775	35400	145600
23.	Total No. of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	146	154	160
24.	No. of member of the above societies.	No.	31710	33903	35652
25.	No. of Agricultural credit multipurpose, service & large size societies at the end of year.	No.	104	106	108
26.	No. of members of the above societies.	No.	-----	N.A.	-----
27.	No. of village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	No.	59	67	67
28.	No. of villages covered.	No.	100	101	101

SOURCE : THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER,
KOPERGAON.

STATEMENT NO. 44

Statement showing progress of physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

			DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.					
Name of Block :			Nowasi			Pathardi.		
Name of Taluka :			Nowasi.			Pathardi.		
Size of Block :			1.5			1.5		
Date of inauguration as NES :			--			--		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :			1-4-63			2-10-63		
Date of inauguration as Stage II :-			--			--		
Sr.No. :			Y E A R			Y E A R		
Name of the Item :			1961-62 : 1962-63 : 1963-64 :			1961-62 : 1962-63 : 1963-64 :		
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6
1.	Improved Seeds (Excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	--	--	5635	--	--	409
2.	Fertilisers distribution (including all chemical fertilisers, oil cakes, Manure Mixture, but excluding green manure seed)	B.Mds.	--	--	8558	--	--	1624
3.	Podigree & Bulls Supplies.	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	--	--	2831	--	--	1249
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent Irrigation.	Acres.	--	--	975	--	--	668
6.	Area Reclaimed.	Acres.	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Area Bunded.	Acres.	--	--	1315	--	--	4000
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	--	--	12	--	--	9
9.	Adults made literate	No.	--	--	9387	--	--	1960
10.	Libraries & Reading rooms started.	No.	--	--	27	--	--	41
11.	Youth clubs started.	No.	--	--	--	--	--	13
12.	Farmers Union started.	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
13.	Mahila samitees started.	No.	--	--	1	--	--	4
14.	Balwadies & Nurseries started.	No.	--	--	2	--	--	2

(CONTD)...

STATEMENT NO. 44(CONTD)

Block : Nowase.

Block : Pathardi.

Sr.No.:	Name of the Item	UNIT	Y E A R			Y E A R		
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6
15.	New Kaccha Road constructed.	Fuglons.	--	--	95	--	--	4
16.	New Pacca Road constructed.	"	--	--	7	--	--	--
17.	Existing Kaccha Road improved.	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved.	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
19.	School Buildings constructed.	No.	--	--	1	--	--	--
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed (Main centres & sub centres to be shown separately.)	No.	--	--	--	-----N.A.-----		
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	--	--	--	-----N.A.-----		
22.	People's contribution.	Rs.	--	--	--	--	--	42000
23.	Total No. of all types of coop- erative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	--	--	97	--	--	86
24.	No. of member of above societies.	No.	--	--	11121	--	--	10779
25.	No. of Agricultural credit multipurpose, service & large size societies at the end of year.	No.	--	--	83	--	--	78
26.	No. of members of the above societies.	No.	--	--	N.A.	--	--	N.A.
27.	No. of village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	No.	--	--	63	--	--	68
28.	No. of villages covered.	No.	--	--	121	--	--	92

SOURCE : THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

-121-

STATEMENT NO. 44

Statement showing progress of physical Achievement under selected items in each block during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, & 1963-64.

			DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.					
Name of Block :			Parner			Rahuri.		
Name of Taluka :			Parner			Rahuri.		
Size of the Block :			1.5			1.5		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :			2-10-1954			---		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :			1-5-1956			1-4-1962		
Date of inauguration as Stage II :-			1-11-1959			---		
			Y E A R			Y E A R		
No. :	Name of the Item	U N I T	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64 :	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64 :
1 :	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6
1.	Improved Seeds (Excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	1021	1591	1160	--	1169	930
2.	Fertilisers distribution (including all chemical fertilisers, oil-cakes, Manure Mixture, but excluding green manure seed).	B.Mds.	3063	5152	16412	--	22106	143952
3.	Pedigree Bulls Supplied.	No.	5	1	5	--	--	--
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	2821	6780	2327	--	873	996
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent Irrigation.	Acres.	562	142	882	6	6678	684
6.	Area Reclaimed	Acres.	--	--	--	--	200	300
7.	Area Bunded.	Acres.	12831	15580	21509	--	3000	400
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	--	--	--	--	--	1
9.	Adults made literate	No.	503	421	--	--	6550	1309
10.	Libraries & Reading rooms started.	No.	2	3	8	--	2	17
11.	Youth clubs started.	No.	2	3	2	--	7	3
12.	Farmers Union started.	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
13.	Mahila samitees started.	No.	2	1	2	--	2	6

* (CONTD)...

- 122 -

STATEMENT NO. 44(CONTD)

Block : Parner.

Block : Rahuri.

Sr.No. :	Name of the Item	UNIT :	Y E A R :			Y E A R :		
			1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64 :	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64 :
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6
14.	Balwadies & Nurseries started.	No.	--	--	1	--	--	1
15.	New Kaccha Road constructed.	Flg.	7	2	8	--	4	--
16.	New Pacca Road constructed.	"	--	2	--	--	--	--
17.	Existing Kaccha Road improved.	"	--	--	--	--	--	4
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved.	"	--	--	8	--	--	5
19.	School Buildings constructed.	No.	--	--	1	--	--	2
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed (Main centres & subcentres to be shown separately.)	No.	-----N.A.-----			-----N.A.-----		
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	-----N.A.-----			-----N.A.-----		
22.	People's Contribution.	Rs1	13258	7700	6099	92	65500	26600
23.	Total No. of all types of coop- erative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	114	116	118	--	111	115
24.	No. of Member of above societies.	No.	13100	14096	15901	--	13723	14566
25.	No. of Agricultura credit multipurpose, service & large size societies at the end of year.	No.	94	96	98	--	79	80
26.	No. of member of the above societies.	No.	-----N.A.-----			-----N.A.-----		
27.	No. of village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	No.	88	88	88	--	55	55
28.	No. of villages covered.	No.	114	114	114	--	82	82

SOURCE : THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

STATEMENT NO.44.

Statement showing progress of physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

			DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.					
Name of Block :			Sanganner			Shevgaon.		
Name of Taluka :			Sanganner.			Shevgaon.		
Size of Block :			2.00			1.5		
Date of inauguration as NES :			--			--		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :			1-4-60			2-10-62		
Date of inauguration as Stage II :			--			--		
Sr.No.:	Name of the Item	UNIT	Y E A R			Y E A R		
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6
1.	Improved seeds(Excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	663	662	787	--	--	2537
2.	Fertilisers distribution (including all chemical fertilisers, oil-cakes, Manure Mixture, but excluding green manure seed)	B.Mds.	27392	20553	13443	--	--	3123
3.	Pedigree Bulls Supplied.	No.	4	2	3	--	--	--
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	3320	3920	3247	--	--	822
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent Irrigation.	Acres.	1586	94	2315	--	--	1471
6.	Area Reclaimed.	Acres.	127	846	582	--	--	65
7.	Area bunded.	Acres.	13269	12559	13001	--	--	4952
8.	Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	2	2	1	--	--	2
9.	Adults made literate.	No.	--	2594	6299	--	--	2396
10.	Libraries & Reading rooms started.	No.	--	1	1	--	--	--
11.	Youth clubs started.	No.	--	1	--	--	--	5
12.	Farmers Union started.	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
13.	Mahila samitees started.	No.	5	10	--	--	--	6
14.	Balwadics & Nurseries started.	No.	1	--	--	--	--	1

(CONTD)...

STATEMENT NO. 44 (CONTD)

			Block: Sangamner.			Block: Shevgaon.		
Sr.No.:	Name of the Item	UNIT	Y E A R			Y E A R		
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6
15.	New Kaccha Road constructed.	Flg.	--	19	25	--	--	23
16.	New Pacca Road constructed.	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
17.	Existing Kaccha Road improved.	"	22	--	178	--	--	32
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved.	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
19.	School Buildings constructed.	No.	--	3	12	--	--	3
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed- (Main centres & sub centres to be shown separately.)	No.	-----N.A.-----			-----N.A.-----		
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	-----N.A.-----			-----N.A.-----		
22.	People's contribution.	Rs.	30650	5400	62900	--	--	12000
23.	Total No. of all types of coop- erative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	160	175	181	--	58	80
24.	No. of member of above societies.	No.	20136	20675	21868	--	9402	8716
25.	No. of Agricultural credit multipurpose, service & large size societies at the end of year.	No.	122	122	124	--	45	74
26.	No. of members of the above societies.	No.	-----N.A.-----			-----N.A.-----		
27.	No. of village Panchayats function- ing at the end of each year.	No.	73	97	97	--	55	55
28.	No. of villages covered.	No.	137	137	137	--	122	122

SOURCE : THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

STATEMENT NO.44

Statement showing progress of physical achievement under selected items in each Block during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

				DISTRICT : AHMEDNAGAR.					
Name of Block :				Shrigonda			Shrirampur.		
Name of Taluka :				Shrigonda			Shrirampur.		
Size of the Block :				2.0			2.0		
Date of inauguration as NES :				---			---		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :-				1-4-61			2-10-61		
Date of inauguration as Stage II :				---			---		
Sr.No. :	Name of the Item :	U N I T :	Y E A R :			Y E A R :			
			1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64 :	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64 :	
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6	
1.	Improved seeds (Excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	1117	2237	2737	1040	1983	3226	
2.	Fertilisers distribution (including all chemical fertilisers, oil-cakes, Manure Mixture, but excluding green manure seed.	B.Mds.	8956	11719	4127	22965	137035	158983	
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied.	No.	48	41	14	--	3	--	
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	2257	3349	2909	261	1522	829	
5.	Additional area brought under permanent Irrigation.	Acres.	265	1085	1261	575	376	1651	
6.	Area Reclaimed	Acres.	155	394	--	--	40	40	
7.	Area Bunded.	Acres.	820	10701	4029	4000	1043	7149	
8.	Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	--	37	27	29	10	10	
9.	Adults made literate.	No.	2518	1751	1018	--	1518	93	
10.	Libraries & Reading rooms started.	No.	29	13	--	--	6	--	
11.	Youth clubs started.	No.	32	2	3	2	17	5	
12.	Farmers Union started.	No.	--	--	--	--	12	--	
13.	Mahila samitees started.	No.	23	7	4	5	15	8	
14.	Balwadies & nurseries started.	No.	17	--	--	--	--	4	

(CONTD)...

STATEMENT NO. 44(CONTD)

Block : Shrigonda

Block : Shrirampur.

Sr.No.:	Name of the Item	U N I T	Y E A R			Y E A R		
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	6
15.	New Kaccha Road constructed	Flg.	--	139	7	--	128	82
16.	New Pucca Road constructed.	"	--	--	--	--	22	40
17.	Existing Kaccha Road improved.	"	--	--	101	--	--	131
18.	Existing Pucca Road improved.	"	--	76	2	--	160	130
19.	School Building Constructed.	No.	--	--	--	--	8	10
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed (Main centres & sub centres to be shown separately.)	No.	-----N.A.-----			-----N.A.-----		
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	-----N.A.-----			-----N.A.-----		
22.	People's contribution.	Rs.	136678	3800	--	23200	63300	117100
23.	Total No. of all types of coop- erative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	81	83	85	99	106	111
24.	No. of Members of the above societies.	No.	9992	10244	11606	14188	19847	26130
25.	No. of Agricultural credit multipurpose, service & large size societies at the end of year.	No.	71	71	71	69	70	73
26.	No. of members of the above societies.	No.	-----N.A.-----			-----N.A.-----		
27.	No. of village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	No.	51	59	59	51	56	56
28.	No. of villages covered.	No.	85	85	85	74	74	74

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SOURCE : THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

STATEMENT NO. 45.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Implements as enumerated at 1961 Census in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	CATTLE				CATTLE		
		Males over 3 Years	Females over 3 Years.	Total Females over 3 years	Young stock	Total Cattle		
		Used for Breeding only.	Total Males	Breeding Cows in Milk	Total Breeding Cows.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ahmednagar.	15	32,843	7,866	23,078	23,171	20,011	76,025
2.	Akola.	62	26,454	9,299	30,764	30,927	20,678	78,059
3.	Jamkhed.	6	20,093	5,051	13,094	14,104	11,950	46,147
4.	Karjat.	13	28,020	6,371	18,462	18,561	16,861	63,442
5.	Kopergaon. ✓	40	29,918	8,278	21,561	21,576	18,472	69,966
6.	Newasa.	34	27,810	6,227	16,345	16,356	15,277	59,442
7.	Parner.	40	38,591	7,768	28,505	28,249	22,235	89,675
8.	Patlodi.	24	29,312	6,161	18,396	18,397	12,865	61,174
9.	Rahuri.	10	21,976	5,902	23,131	23,131	12,834	57,941
10.	Sangamner.	38	39,396	8,964	25,807	25,807	16,867	82,070
11.	Shevgaon.	44	25,351	5,124	14,050	14,057	14,603	54,011
12.	Shrigonda.	52	30,431	6,872	20,295	20,297	20,814	71,542
13.	Shrirampur.	19	22,180	8,727	20,253	20,253	15,959	58,392
T O T A L.		403	3,72,975	92,610	2,73,694	2,75,486	2,19,426	8,67,831

25,762

(CONTD)

128

STATEMENT NO. 45 (CONTD)

Number of Livestock, poultry and Agricultural Implements as enumerated at 1961 Census in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

Sr. No.		B U F F A L O E S.						
Name of Taluka		Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Young stock		Total		
		Used for Breeding only.	Total Males	Breeding Buffaloes In Milk	Total Breeding	Total Females over 3 years.	Buffaloes.	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Ahmednagar.	55	138	3,970	7,520	7,536	4,422	12,096
2.	Akola.	1	3,291	1,961	5,677	5,690	4,150	13,131
3.	Jamkhed.	17	81	1,463	2,986	3,195	2,004	5,280
4.	Karjat.	5	185	750	1,827	1,851	1,388	3,424
5.	Konergaon.	34	261	1,631	4,791	4,941	2,194	7,396
6.	Newasa.	14	70	987	2,324	2,331	1,742	4,143
7.	Parner.	10	75	1,577	3,234	4,046	2,761	6,882
8.	Pathardi.	23	59	1,530	3,800	3,803	2,393	6,255
9.	Rahuri.	12	75	980	2,015	2,129	1,240	3,444
10.	Sangamner.	18	47	1,112	2,485	2,485	1,990	4,522
11.	Shevgaon.	37	148	755	2,447	2,453	1,905	4,506
12.	Shrigonda.	27	78	1,379	2,887	2,912	1,956	4,946
13.	Shrirampur.	19	421	1,521	3,014	3,014	2,285	5,720
T O T A L		272	4,929	19,616	45,657	46,386	30,430	81,745

Buffaloes

(CONTD)

-125-

STATEMENT NO. 45(CONTD)

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Implement as enumerated at 1961 Census in Ahmednagar District.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Total Live-stock	Total Poultry	Plough	
							Wooden	Iron.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Ahmednagar.	12,579	53,178	687	1,55,597	64,803	210	4,200
2.	Akola.	4,234	30,581	204	1,26,825	57,789	11,021	2,389
3.	Jamkhed.	7,059	21,024	271	80,715	17,246	8	1,686
4.	Karjat.	30,847	32,822	296	1,31,769	50,234	39	3,249
5.	Kobergaon.	10,545	36,682	579	1,26,634	31,898	2,378	4,059
6.	Newasa.	5,934	38,133	775	1,09,812	33,569	63	2,552
7.	Parner.	44,615	45,091	482	1,87,567	73,601	3,906	5,168
8.	Pathardi.	12,228	50,946	759	1,32,391	38,902	123	2,186
9.	Rahuri.	16,235	31,470	406	1,12,987	49,655	693	2,704
10.	Sangamner.	0	0	+	1,91,369	63,052	6,775	5,342
11.	Shevgaon.	4,062	35,925	739	1,00,205	27,570	4	2,097
12.	Shrigonda.	21,322	40,944	1,207	1,41,142	69,052	29	3,867
13.	Shrirampur.	5,091	31,408	1,435	1,03,475	47,595	974	4,025
T O T A L.		2,28,888	5,01,263	8,329	17,00,688	6,24,966	26,223	43,524

54,137

50,059

+ 489

(CONTD)

STATEMENT NO. 45 (CONTD)

Number of Livestock, poultry and Agricultural implements as enumerated at 1961 census in AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Carts	Sugarcane crushers.	Oil Engines with pumps for Irrigation purposes.	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose.	Tractors	Ghanis.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	Ahmednagar.	5,200	42	497	10	3	66
2.	Akola.	3,141	50	108	-	1	16
3.	Jamkhed.	3,326	24	107	-	-	44
4.	Karjat.	3,219	105	368	-	-	42
5.	Kopergaon.	7,593	355	2,567	-	74	51
6.	Newasa.	4,932	86	549	-	4	56
7.	Parner.	4,788	244	200	58	1	13
8.	Pathardi.	4,353	12	200	-	-	34
9.	Rahuri.	3,585	84	1,439	6	27	12
10.	Sangamner.	5,580	126	991	-	13	13
11.	Shevgaon.	4,767	35	217	-	4	91
12.	Shrigonda.	4,254	123	210	7	7	63
13.	Shrirampur.	5,669	406	2,359	93	57	29
T O T A L.		59,707	1,692	9,812	121	191	530

Source :- The Quarterly Bulletin
of Bureau of Economics
& Statistics, BOMBAY.