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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
OSMANABAD DISTRICT

1962-63 AND 1963-64



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

१९६५-६६ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या आर्थिक व सांख्यिकी विभागाच्या अहवालात या आकडेवारीचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे.

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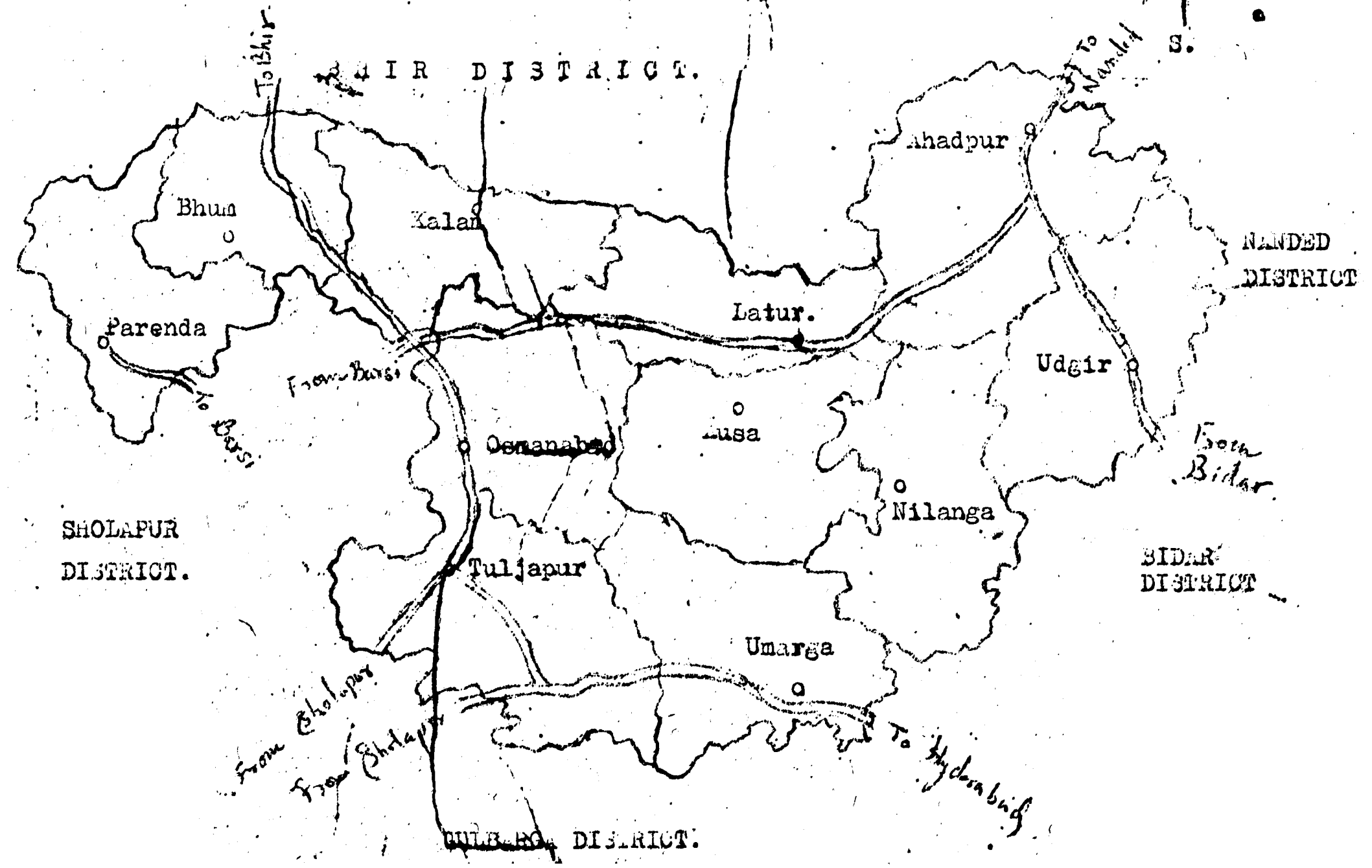
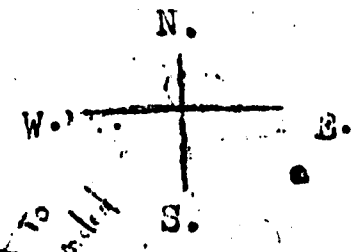
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* SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW & *
* DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT *
* OF *
* OSMANABAD DISTRICT: *
* for *
* 1952-53 & 1953-54 : *
* * * * *

DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS:
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA:
OSMANABAD :

NOVEMBER 1965:

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M.P. OF OS... DISTRICT



SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

BULBHA DISTRICT.

NANDED DISTRICT

BIDAR DISTRICT

AIR DISTRICT.

Bhun

Parenda

Kalam

Latur.

Ahadpur

Udgir

Oenanabad

Lusa

Nilanga

Tuljapur

Umarga

From Sholapur

From Sholapur

To Hyderabad

From Bidar

To Bhair

To Nanded

From Bhair

From Bhair

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE:

District Osmanabad:

Sr. I T & M.	Units.		Year.
<u>Area & Population.</u>			
1) Area.	Sq. Miles.	5,510.3	as per state land
	Sq. Kms.	14,271.7	Record & Survey
			Departments.
2) No. of administrative Divisions.	No.	3	1963-64.
3) No. of talukas.	Number.	11	1963-64.
4) No. of towns.	Number.	13	1963-64.
5) No. of inhabited villages.	No.	1,388	1963-64.
6) No. of occupied houses (1961 Census).			
(a) Urban.	Number.	29,223	1961.
(b) Rural.	"	2,16,314	1961.
(c) Total.	Number.	2,45,537	1961.
7) <u>Population (1961 Census):</u>			
(a) Urban.	Number.	1,56,266	1961.
(b) Rural.	"	13,21,390	1961.
(c) Males.	"	7,58,235	1961.
(d) Females.	"	7,19,421	1961.
(e) Workers.	"	7,69,319	1961.
(f) Non-Workers.	"	7,08,337	1961.
(g) Total.	"	14,77,656	1961.
(h) S.C. Population.	"	1,97,892	1961.
(i) S.T. Population.	"	393	1961.
(j) Literate population.	"	2,52,014	1961.
8) Density of population per sq. mile.		268	1961.
9) <u>Temperature at Osmanabad (Approximately).</u>			
(a) Maximum.	Centigrade.	40 c.	1962.
(b) Minimum.	"	13 c.	1962.
10) <u>Rainfall average.</u>	M.M.	787 mms.	1963.

(iv)

Sr.No.	Item.	Unit.		Year.
50)	Total road mileage in the District.	Miles.	521.82	1963-64.
		Kms.	834.91	
51)	No. of postoffices.	Number.	389	1963-64.
52)	No. of Telegraph offices.	- " -	10	1963-64.
53)	No. of letter boxes.	- " -	498	1963-64.
54)	No. of Postman.	- " -	36	1963-64.
55)	No. of telephone ofices.	- " -	11	1963-64.
56)	No. of telephones.	- " -	293	1963-64.
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>				
57)	No. of printing presses.	Number.	14	1963.
58)	Small Savings.			
	a) Net collection.	Rs.	10,25,059	1963-64.
	b) Gross collection.	Rs.	74,81,467	1963-64.
59)	No. of village Panchayats.	Number.	980	1963-64.
60)	No. of municipalities.	- " -	13	1963-64.
61)	No. of C.U. Blocks.	- " -	17	1963-64.

SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW OF OSMAKHAND DISTRICT

FOR 1962-63 & 1963-64 .

C O N T E N T S

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CHAPTER I:

INTRODUCTION.

1.1: Location:

Osmanabad District is to the extreme south of Marathwada and lies between 17.5° to 18.8° latitude and 75.2° to 77.3° longitude. Sholapur- Aurangabad road passes through the Osmanabad District and two towns namely Osmanabad and Tuljapur en route. Latur-Miraj railway line (Central Railway) and Parli-Hyderabad railway line (Central Railway) pass through this District. Latur is the biggest railway station in this District. But the more convenient railway station for the people of this district is Sholapur which is on Bombay-Madras main line.

1.2: Boundaries:

Osmanabad district is bounded by Sholapur District on the south, Bhir District on its north, Nanded District and Bidar District (of Mysore State) on its east and Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts to its west. Sholapur is the nearest District headquarter (about 43 miles from Osmanabad town and it has, therefore, close relations with Sholapur city. Barsi taluka in Sholapur District is almost surrounded by the Osmanabad District. Next to Sholapur, Bhir is about 80 miles from the Osmanabad town and is nearly half way on the road connecting Aurangabad to Osmanabad. Nanded is about 136 miles and directly connected with Osmanabad by State Transport Bus Service between Nanded and Sholapur.

1.3: Administrative Set up:

Osmanabad town is the head quarter of Osmanabad district which was named after the name of Meer Osman Ali Khan the Nizam of Ex-Hyderabad State on the occasion of his crowning ceremony, in 1910. The original name of Osmanabdd town is 'Dharashiv'. Naldurg was the headquarter of this district before 1861. This district was included in Hyderabad state in 1853. It was in Hyderabad State upto 1956. At the time of re-organisation at States in 1956, this district was merged in bi-lingual Bombay State in 1956 and was merged in Maharashtra State in 1960. This District consisted of eight talukas viz. 1) Osmanabad, 2) Tuljapur, 3) Parendia, 4) Bhum, 5) Kalam, 6) Latur, 7) AUSA, and 8) Umerga in former Hyderabad State. After the re-organisation of States, three talukas viz. 1) Nilanga, 2) Udgir and 3) Ahmadpur of the former Bidar District in Hyderabad State (now in Mysore State) having an area of 1777.3 sq.miles (4603.2 sq.Kms.) were transferred to this District. Under the States Re-organisation Act 1956 (Union Act No.XXX.VII of 1956). This District consisting of 11 talukas and is now in Aurangabad Division called as Marathwada which consists of five districts viz. 1) Aurangabad, 2) Parbhani, 3) Nanded, 4) Bhir and 5) Osmanabad. Almost all District offices of Osmanabad District are at Osmanabad town which is situated on bank of river 'Bhogawati'. Yedshi is the nearest railway station (about 13 miles) from the Osmanabad town. Among the districts of Marathwada, Osmanabad had the biggest area under the Nizam's own estate called 'Sarf-e-khas'. The 'Sarf-e-khas' was merged with the Government area under the sarf-e-khas (merger) regulation in the year 1949. All the Jagir areas were abolished and taken over under direct Govt.

Administration in the same year . There are 13 towns having Municipalities and 1,388 villages in this district .

In 1951 census there were 19 towns, but as the definition of town was changed in 1961 , only 13 of them were classified as towns. Out of 13 towns 11 are taluka headquarters. Latur and Udgir have got City Municipalities and all other remaining 11 towns have Town Municipalities .

The talukawise distribution of the towns and villages is shown below:-

Taluka.	No. of towns.	No. of villages.
1. Ahmadpur.	1	189
2. Parenda.	1	109
3. Bhum.	1	79
4. Osmanabad.	1	106
5. Latur.	1	115
6. Tuljapur.	2	105
7. Kalam.	1	107
8. Udgir.	1	174
9. AUSA.	1	112
10. Umarga.	2	112
11. Nilanga.	1	180
Grand Total:-	13	1,388

All the 11 taluka places mentioned above are towns and Murum (in Umarga taluka) & Molding (Tuljapur taluka) towns are not taluka headquarters.

There are in all 1,423 revenue villages in this district , and out of these revenue villages 12 villages are merged in urban areas and 23 villages are practically uninhabited villages. These 23 uninhabited villages are not included in the number of villages mentioned above i.e. 1,388.

The break up of 1,423 revenue villages is as follows:

No. of inhabited villages.	: - 1,388
No. of uninhabited villages.	: - 23
Total No. of villages.	: - 1,411
No. of villages merged in urban areas.	: - 12
No. of revenue villages.	: - 1,423

Zilla Parishad Pattern:

The Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad came into existence on 1st May 1962. The Parishad consists of 58 members, out of which, 52 are elected, 4 are associated members and 2 are lady co-opted members. The talukawise distribution of elected members is as under:-

Table No. 1.2:

Sr.No.	Name of taluka.	No. of seats.
1.	Ahmadpur.	6
2.	Parenda.	3
3.	Tuljapur.	4
4.	Kalam.	5
5.	Latur.	4
6.	Udgir.	6
7.	Bhum.	3
8.	Ausa.	4
9.	Umarga.	6
10.	Nilanga.	6
11.	Osmanabad.	5
Total:-		52

Four associated members of the Parishad are 1) Chairman, District Central Co-operative Bank, Latur ; 2) Chairman, District Marketing Society Ltd. Latur 3) Chairman,

District Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., Latur, 4) Chairman, District Co-operative Board, Osmanabad. The President Vice-President and two Chairmen in charge of different committees are amongst the elected members. The President is in charge of the Zilla Parishad Meetings and Standing Committees. The Vice - President is the Chairman of Health & Works Department Committees. There are two other Chairmen, one in charge of Education and Finance Department Committees and the other in charge of Agril. Animal Husbandry, Co-operative & Industries Departments, Commi-tees. For Administration purpose, the Chief Executive Officer is the head of Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad consists of 11 branches. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer, assists the Chief Executive Officer, in the overall administration. The names of branches and the concerned heads of Departments are as under:-

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Branch.</u>	<u>Officer-in-charge.</u>
1.	General Administration.	Administrative Officer .
2.	Planning.	Planning Officer .
3.	Finance.	Chief Accounts Officer .
4.	Revenue .	Revenue Officer .
5.	Works.	Parishad Execugive Engineer .
6.	Agriculture.	Parishad Agricultural Development Officer.
7.	Animal Husbandry;	Parishad Agricultural Development Officer (Animal Husbandry) .
8.	Education.	Parishad Education Officer .
9.	Health.	Public Health Officer .
10.	Co-operation & Industries .	Co-operation & Industries Officer.
11.	Social Welfare.	Social Welfare Officer .

The Zilla Parishad ,Osmanabad has increased its income, by increasing the local cess from Rs.0.40 to Rs.1.00 i.e. local cess is being recovered from Agricultural equal to land revenue.

1.4: Area:

The area of the Osmanabad District is 5510.3 square miles (14,271.7 sq.kms.) according to the figures furnished by the Surveyor General of India which is 22.05 % of the area of Marathwada and 4.68% of the area of Maharashtra State. Rural area of this district is 5345.5 sq.miles(13,845.0 sq.Km.) and urban area is 164.8 sq.miles (426.7 sq.km.) . Area reported by the Director of Land Records, Maharashtra, for Osmanabad district is 5504 sq.miles. In Marathwada Region this district is next to the Aurangabad District in size . In terms of area Osmanabad district ranks as seventh among the 26 districts of Maharashtra. The average area of a district of Marathwada worksout to 5,135 sq.miles and the average area per district in Maharashtra is 4,556 sq.miles .

Talukawise distribution of the area is given below:

Taluka.	Area in sq.miles (Surveyor General's figures).
1. Ahmadpur.	609.3
2. Parenda.	406.4
3. Bhum.	339.2
4. Osmanabad.	444.8
5. Latur.	419.8
6. Tuljapur.	604.8
7. Kalam.	473.6
8. Udgir.	632.3
9. AUSA.	467.8
10. Umerga.	576.6
11. Nilanga.	535.7
Total:-	5,510.3

1.5: Topography:

A major portion of this district is a laterite plateau with an average height of 2,000 feet above sea level. This district is covered with small hills and mountainous ranges of Balaghat. Parts of Bhum, Ausa, Kalam, Osmanabad and Tuljapur talukas are situated on Balaghat ranges and unlike other talukas on the table land.

1.6: Hills, River system, soils:

The western part of the district is hilly and the rest of it is a plateau. There are no large streams or rivers in the district except the Tawarda river and the Terna river which flow across the district from west to east. The river Manjara flows on the northern border and has separated this district from the Bhir district. In addition, due to mountainous ranges, the district abounds in a net work of rivulets running from all sides. Even though there are a number of small rivers and rivulets streaming in the district like Bori in Tuljapur taluka or Manyad in Ahmadpur taluka or Bennitura in Umarga taluka or Banganga in Bhum Taluka, they are practically dry for most part of the year as the water from them flows down out of this district from the high plateau. This leads to considerable shortage of water in the district.

There are small tanks like Balubhai and Ramdhara in Tuljapur taluka, and Kala and Lal lakes in Nilanga taluka. The water is used for drinking purpose as well as for irrigation.

The soil can be divided into 3 zones viz. 1) The eastern part consisting of Ahmadpur, Udgir talukas and part of Latur and Ausa talukas, 2) Osmanabad, Kalam talukas

and part of Latur ,Ausa and Umarga talukas, 3) Tuljapur ,
Parenda and Bhum talukas.

The first zone consists in general of light and light medium soils. They are of inferior type, not retentive of moisture and are , therefore, suitable only for kharif crops. Soils in some parts of Nilanga are of laterite type.

The second zone consists of soils where changing types of soils are noticed. Heavy deep black cotton soils as against shallow lights soils are found in this zone. Due to this peculiarity of the soil, kharif and rabi crops are both grown in this area. Broadly it can be said that eastern parts of Osmanabad , Datur, Ausa and Kalam talukas grow more kharif nature than of rabi crops, while the western parts of these talukas predominantly grow rabi crops .

The third zone consists of heavy soils which are more retentive of moisture. Hence rabi crops are the major crops in this area. The mountainous ranges in this zone have formed , typical strips suitable for paddy growing. This is a peculiarity of this zone. Even though the soil types are classified above on a broad basis, varieties in types of soils are found within the talukas and more within the zones categorised above , and even up to the extreme sorts of soils are found in some areas .

The forests in this district are scattered but are some what dense in Tuljapur, Kalam and Udgir talukas . But comparatively there are less forests in this district. This has resulted in soil erosion to a large extent .

1.7: Climate, temperature & rainfall:

As the district forms part of the Deccan plateau, its climate is dry and is subject to extremes. The year can be divided into rainy season from middle of June to the end of September, a sultry period from about the end of September to the middle of November, winter from the middle of November to the end of January, a dry period during February and March and Summer during April, May and the middle of June. The seasons shown above are also observed to maintain uniformity in general, but more changing seasons vary to a certain extent from west to east. Summer is, in general, full of gales and gusty winds. Even though the variation in temperature is large in general, and the weather is subject to extremes of heat or cold, to some extent, the summer season in the district is cooler than in the other districts of Marathwada Region. This is due to the fact that the district is situated at a higher altitude. In general, the climate of Osmanabad district is considered to be fair.

Osmanabad District gets rain from South west monsoon like other districts of Deccan plateau and the rains start in the middle of June, become intense in July and cease by the end of September. The normal rainfall of the Osmanabad district is about 31" (787 mms.). But it is observed that it has increased during the last few years. Among the various talukas, on the east and Tuljapur & Osmanabad talukas on the west usually get about 45" to 50" of rainfall. Ausa, Umarga and Nilanga talukas usually get 40" to 45" of rainfall, Kalam taluka stands next to them and gets 35" to 40" of rainfall, while Parenda and Bhum talukas get near about 30" to 35" of rainfall. This part comes in the shadow of Western Ghat and is

therefore, called " rain shadow" area. Because of the less rainfall in the Parenda and Bhum talukas there is always a fear of scarcity and shortage of water. It may be noted that these talukas are adjacent to the Ahmednagar district, which is frequently hit by scarcity. These talukas are hilly and are backward as compared to the other talukas in Osmanabad District. The northern part of Ahmadpur taluka is also some times affected by scarcity of water. But in general Osmanabad district is not considered as a scarcity area .

The average rainfall of Osmanabad district was 8,92 milimeters (35.12 inches) during 1961, 964 milimeters (37.95 inches) during the 1962 and 903 milimeters (35.75 inches) during 1963 .

Stations.	Yearly rainfall in MMs. for the year.		
	1961.	1962.	1963.
1.Ahmadpur.	1,235.63	841.1	934.1
2.Parenda.	551.4	901.2	603.7
3.Osmanabad.	1,089.5	1,146.6	902.6
4.Tuljapur.	621.3	858.1	956.6
5.Kalam.	732.3	891.5	787.1
6.Udgir.	1,076.8	1,145.2	1,184.2

The highest rainfall recorded at Ahmadpur was 1,235.63 mms. and the lowest recorded at Parenda was 55.4 mms. during the year 1961 . In 1962 the highest rainfall was recorded at Osmanabad 1,146.6 mms. and the lowest at Ahmadpur 841.1 mms. In 1963 the highest rainfall was recorded at Udgir 1,184.2 mms. and the lowest was recorded at Parenda 603.7 mms.

	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
Maharashtra State.	334	245	4,389
Aurangabad Division.	252	225	1,382
Aurangabad District.	237	207	2,076
Parbhani District.	249	219	1,869
Bhir District.	237	221	792
Nanded District.	271	237	1,698
Osmanabad District.	268	247	949

It is very significant fact as seen from the above table density per square mile from rural areas in Osmanabad district, is more than that of any other district in Aurangabad Division and even slightly more than that of Maharashtra State.

Villages in Osmanabad District on an average are more thickly populated than those of other districts in Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State. The density per square mile in urban areas in Osmanabad district is very low when compared with the other districts in Aurangabad Division.

Talukawise density and percentage increase over 1951 population and the ranking of the talukas in the district is given below :-

Taluka.	1961 Census.		Percentage increase over 1951 population.
	Density per sq. mile.	Ranking in order of density.	
1. Latur.	341	1	20.17
2. Osmanabad.	315	2	20.69
3. Nilanga .	304	3	22.56
4. Umerga.	282	4	20.89
5. Udgir.	273	5	27.21
6. Ahmadpur.	271	6	23.12
7. Kalam.	263	7	19.81
8. Par Ausa.	263	8	25.51
9. Parenda.	217	9	22.22
10. Bhum.	215	10	21.67
11. Tuljapur.	200	11	17.48
Dist.Total:	268	-	22.12

has increased by 23.60% during the decade 1951-61. The population of Aurangabad Region also has increased by 23.24% whereas that of Osmanabad has increased by 22.12 since 1951 census. Osmanabad district claims 3.74% of the total population of Maharashtra State and it stands second in Aurangabad Division and 12th in Maharashtra State in terms of population .

2.2: Density:

Rate of increase in population & Density:-

The population of Osmanabad district according to the last three censuses was 11.02 lakhs, (~~1941~~ 1941 census), 12.10 lakhs (1951 census), and 14.78 lakhs (1961 census) respectively. The percentage increase in population was 11.35 in 1931 over 1921 population, 11.11 in 1941 over 1931 population, 9.85 in 1951 over 1941 population and 22.12 in 1961 over 1951 population. The percentage variation in district population during 1901 to 1961 was + 89.95 .

The rate of increase in the population appears to be high during the last decade. This might be partly due to the migration of persons from adjoining districts into this district and partly due to reduced death rate as a result of the measures taken in respect of health and sanitation during the second five year plan.

The general density of population in the district was 268 persons per square mile in 1961. It has shown constant increase from 1921 onward upto 1951 being 162 in 1921, 180 in 1931, 200 in 1941 and 220 in 1951, however, the increase in the density from 220 to 268 during the last decade is remarkable. The density of population in Maharashtra was 334 persons per square mile according to the 1961 census .

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Aurangabad Division.	252	225	1,382
Aurangabad District.	237	207	2,076
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9. Parenda.	217	9	22.22
10. Bhum.	215	10	21.67
11. Tuljapur.	200	11	17.48
Dist.Total:	268	-	22.12

The table given above shows that Latur taluka is the most thickly populated and Tuljapur taluka is the most sparsely populated. The rate of increase in the population in 1961 over that of 1951 was the highest in Udgir taluka and the lowest in Tuljapur taluka. The obvious reason of highest density of Latur taluka is due to Latur taluka which is a commercial and industrial place in the district.

2.3: Rural/Urban population:-

The population of Osmanabad district according to 1961 census consisted of 14,77,656 persons 7,58,235 of which were males and 7,19,221 were females.

The following table will show the break-up of this population for rural and urban areas with comparative figures for 1951 census.

	1961 Census.	1951 census.
<u>Osmanabad District:</u>		
Persons.	14,77,656	12,10,041
Males.	7,58,235	6,21,541
Females.	7,19,421	5,88,500
<u>Rural Areas:</u>		
Persons.	13,21,390	10,51,005
Males.	6,76,437	5,39,082
Females.	6,44,953	5,11,923
<u>Urban Areas:</u>		
Persons.	1,56,266	1,59,036
Males.	81,798	82,459
Females.	74,468	76,577

Talukawise population of this district is given in the table No.1 in the Statistical Abstract .

Rural Population:

The rural population of the district constitutes 89.42% of the total population and 3.7% of the total rural population of the Maharashtra State. The rural population in the State is 71.78% of the total population.

The rural population in the district is distributed in 1,388 uninhabited villages. The average population per village, in Osmanabad District works out to 950 inhabitants, while that in Maharashtra State works out to 1,087 inhabitants.

Percentage of population by class of villages in 1961 is given below:

Class of villages with population groups.	Percentage of population in the class to total population.
Less than 500.	10.21
500 to 999.	26.98
1000 to 1999.	34.14
2000 to 4999.	25.26
5000 to 9999.	3.41

It can be seen that more than 60% villages in this district consists of population between 500 to 2000. There are only 8 villages having the population more than 5000.

Urban Population:

The Urban population of the district constitutes 30.58 % of the total population of the district and 1.48 % of the total urban population of the Maharashtra State. The urban population in the State is 28.22 % of its total population which is the highest percentage in India. The urban population of Osmanabad district is scattered in 13 towns: Out of them the population of Latur is 40,913 ; that of Osmanabad is 18,868 and that of Udgir is 18,814 . These three towns together constitute the major part forming together nearly 50% of the total urban population of the district. This is obviously because of the commercial importance attached to Latur and Udgir and the importance of Osmanabad on account of the district headquarters. The average population of the remaining towns is 7,860 persons. The average population per town in the district is lower than that of the State.

The following table gives the population of the towns and its rank based on the population of the State.

Taluka.	Population.	Rank amongst all towns in the State on population basis.
1. Ahmadpur.	7,976	190
2. AUSA.	10,007	163
3. Bhum.	5,475	242
4. Kalam.	7,297	200
5. Latur.	40,913	36
6. Murum.	10,029	162
7. Naldurg.	4,806	254
8. Nilanga.	8,918	178
9. Osmanabad.	18,868	80
10. Parenda.	6,723	211
11. Tuljapur.	8,935	177
12. Udgir.	18,814	81
13. Umerga .	7,505	196

There are in all 266 towns in Maharashtra State according to 1961 census. The biggest town Latur in this district stands 36th and smallest town Naldurg stands 254th in rank according in population in the State.

The talukawise details regarding rural and urban population are given in the following table:-

Taluka.	Population (Lakhs).		Percentage to total population.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
1. Ahmadpur.	1.57	0.08	95.17	4.83
2. Parenda.	0.82	0.07	92.39	7.61
3. Bhum.	0.67	0.05	92.48	7.52
4. Osmanabad	1.21	0.19	86.53	13.47
5. Latur.	1.02	0.41	71.39	28.61
6. Tuljapur	1.07	0.14	88.68	11.37
7. Kalam.	1.20	0.07	94.25	5.75
8. Udgir.	1.54	0.13	89.10	10.90
9. AUSA.	1.13	0.10	91.85	8.15
10. Umerga.	1.45	0.13	89.20	10.80
11. Nilanga.	1.54	0.09	94.82	5.48
Total:	13.21	1.56	89.42	10.58

The information regarding the decade variation and percentage decade variation and the area of the towns in Osmanabad district is given below.

Name of town.	Area in sq. miles.	Decade variation (1951-61).	Percentage decade variation.
1. Latur.	11.27	+ 5,539	+ 15.66
2. Osmanabad.	24.43	+ 3,861	+ 25.73
3. Udgir.	7.91	+ 2,292	+ 13.87
4. Murum.	20.95	+ 1,297	+ 14.85
5. AUSA.	14.92	+ 2,211	+ 28.36
6. Tuljapur.	4.69	+ 1,647	+ 14.36
7. Nilanga.	8.67	+ 1,647	+ 22.65
8. Ahmadpur.	9.80	+ 833	+ 11.66
9. Umarga.	13.05	+ 1,858	+ 32.90
10. Kalam.	7.30	+ 1,495	+ 25.77
11. Parenda.	12.57	+ 1,214	+ 22.04
12. Bhuni.	15.83	+ 913	+ 20.01
13. Naldurg.	13.36	- 189	- 3.78

Umarga town stands first in the district the percentage decade variation being + 32.90. The process of urbanisation seems to have stopped in case of Naldurg, one of the historical place in the district, as it has no scope for industrial activities.

2.4: Sex ratio:

The general sex ratio was 949 females per 1000 males in the district. It was 953 females per 1000 males in rural areas and 910 females per 1000 males in urban areas. The No. of females for 1000 males in 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 were 939, 942, 941 and 947 respectively.

The No. of females per 1000 males according to 1961 census in each taluka of Osmanabad district is given below: -

Taluka.	Ranking.	No. of females per 1000 males.
1. Nilanga	1	963
2. Bhum.		963
3. Parendā.	2	960
4. Udgir.	3	956
5. Osmanabad.	4	955
6. AUSA.	5	947.
7. Kalam.	6	946
8. Ahmadpur.	7	945
9. Umarga.		945
10. Latur.	8	932
11. Tuljapur.	9	931

The sex ratio was the highest i.e. 963 females for 1000 males in Nilanga and Bhum talukas and the lowest i.e. 931 in Tuljapur taluka.

2.5: Economic Classifications of workers:-

While tabulating the 1961 census data for economic or employment structure of the population, it was first classified into workers and non-workers. The following table shows the percentage of ^{sex-wise} workers to the population in rural and rural areas, further into broad age -groups.

Age group.	Total population.		Rural population.		Urban population.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0 - 34 years.	15.6	11.6	16.7	12.5	6.6	3.6
15 - 34 "	92.9	72.4	94.7	77.2	77.8	31.3
35 - 59 "	97.9	71.3	98.1	74.7	95.5	36.9
60 & above.	77.3	28.5	78.0	29.6	70.2	18.3
Total:	60.1	43.6	61.3	46.2	50.4	20.3

The percentage of workers in the ' infants & school going' age group 0-14 years seems to be small in general as it is bound to be, the reasons for the same are obvious .

The difference between the percentage for males and females is remarkable for the age group 60 years and above. Similarly, the difference between the percentage of rural and urban areas is remarkable for the age group 0-14 years. It is a significant fact that about 75% females in the age groups of 15-34 and 35-59 are workers in rural areas; but in the last group the percentage of females becomes comparatively very low due to general invalidity after the age of sixty.

The working population is classified into 9 classes viz. 1) cultivator, 2) Agricultural labour, 3) Mining & Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, 4) Manufacture in household industry, 5) Manufacturing other than household industry, 6) Construction, 7) Trade & Commerce, 8) Transport, storage and communications and 9) Other services. The No. of workers in the above 9 categories is given in the statement No. P-2 in the Statistical Abstract.

The following table gives the percentage of the distribution of the workers in the above classes.

	Total population		Rural population		Urban population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I: Cultivation	48.1	44.5	51.3	45.8	16.2	17.4
II: Agricultural labour	23.1	49.6	29.8	49.9	10.5	44.0
III: Mining, livestock	5.5	0.2	5.7	0.2	3.6	0.7
IV: Manufacture in household industry	5.2	1.6	5.2	1.3	5.7	7.9
V: Manufacturing other than household industry	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	9.0	2.8
VI: Construction	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	2.7	0.8
VII: Trade and commerce	3.7	0.5	2.3	0.3	18.5	3.9
VIII: Transport storage & communications	0.7	-	0.2	-	5.0	0.3
IX: Other services	6.3	3.2	4.1	2.3	23.8	22.2
Total:-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As regards cultivation, it appears that females are associated with males in almost the same proportion. But the percentage of females is more as agricultural labourer, than males and it is more so in urban areas. It may be due to the fact that female agricultural workers are available on low wages than male workers and they also need work to supplement household incomes. The group of industries like Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied industries is dominated by male workers. It is because that these industries require hard manual labour for which the females are not suitable physically. The same is the case with almost all other sectors except 'Household manufacture' where the percentage of female workers is some what significant. Females also appear in "Other services". It is also clear from the above statement that more than 80% of the working population is engaged in Agriculture either as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer and out of the remaining 5% is engaged in Manufacture, 4% in Trade & Commerce and 11% in all the remaining industries including 'other services'.

The ratio of females per 1000 males amongst the total workers in urban areas of Osmanabad District is higher than what it is in other districts in Aurangbad Division and Maharashtra. This may be due to the fact that the urban areas in Osmanabad District are dominated by agricultural activities and absence of industrial activities of a sizable proportion,

2.6: Non-Workers:

The following table shows the number of Non-Workers in the rural and urban areas of Osmanabad District.

Non-Workers:			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<u>Osmanabad District.</u>			
Total:	7,08,337	3,02,263	4,06,074
Rural.	6,08,397	2,61,674	3,46,723
Urban.	99,940	40,589	59,351

In this district there are 7,08,337 persons who are Non-Workers out of the general total population of 14,77,656 persons and 6,08,397 Non-workers are from the rural population of 13,21,390 persons and the remaining 99,940 Non-workers belong to the urban population of 1,56,266 persons in Osmanabad District. Thus 47.94 % persons of Osmanabad District are Non-Workers, 46.04% persons being in rural areas and 63.96% persons in urban areas, Non-workers comprise housewives, students, old & invalid persons etc. Due to more student population in urban areas, the percentage of non-workers there seems to be higher than in rural areas amongst other reasons.

The number of females per 1000 males amongst Non-Workers is higher in urban areas when compared to rural areas every where. But ^{it} is remarkable that the number of females per 1000 males in Osmanabad District is lower than that of any other district in Aurangabad Division and in Maharashtra State. This is due to the general preponderance of agricultural pursuits even in urban areas of the district requiring more female workers and absence of industrial activities those in general.

The number of Non-working females is high in both the rural and urban areas of Maharashtra State, Aurangabad Division and Districts of Aurangabad Division when compared to the number of Non-working males. It is worth noting that the number of females per 1000 males in Urban areas of Osmanabad district is comparatively lower than that of any other district in Aurangabad Division and the average of Maharashtra State.

because of agricultural activities predominating in all urban areas in general.

The following

2.7: Literacy:

The following table gives the number of literates and illiterates in Osmanabad District.

(Figures in brackets denotes %).

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	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.
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Rural Areas:

Persons.	1,96,746 (14.89)	11,24,644 (85.11)	13,21,390
Males.	1,67,914 (24.82)	5,08,523 (75.18)	6,76,437
Females.	28,832 (4.47)	6,16,221 (95.53)	6,44,953

Urban Areas:

Persons.	55,268 (35.37)	1,00,998 (64.53)	1,56,266
Males.	40,771 (49.84)	41,027 (50.16)	81,798
Females.	14,497 (19.47)	59,971 (80.53)	74,468

Note: (Figures in bracket denote literacy percentages).

The percentage of literate males in the district is 27.52 % and that of literate females is 6.02% . The lower percentage of literates among females is found more or less the same in all districts of Marathwada where female education was neglected in the past. The above table shows that the proportion of literate males in urban areas is higher than that in rural areas and it is significantly higher in respect of females because more and more girls in urban area attend school.

The percentage of illiterate females in urban areas in Osmanabad district is as high as 80.53% . People in general in the past were reluctant to educate females . The 'purda system' in the past which is fast disappearing now resulted in neglect of female education. Urban areas are dominated by

agricultural activities and fields in general attract ^{more} females than schools as employment and not education is a paying proposition. Female education is slowly gaining ground in recent decade as compared with the past and its utility is being realised in slow degrees in general barring a few solitary exception of aversion to it particularly in rural areas.

The following table shows the percentage of literates and educated persons in Maharashtra State, Aurangabad Division and districts of Aurangabad Division.

Percentage of literate & educated persons.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<u>Maharashtra State.</u>			
Total.	29.82	42.04	16.76
Rural.	21.46	33.51	9.34
Urban.	51.07	61.62	37.90
<u>Aurangabad Division.</u>			
Total:	16.29	26.45	5.75
Rural.	13.55	23.10	3.71
Urban.	35.30	48.94	20.33
<u>Aurangabad Dist.</u>			
Total.	17.88	28.65	6.67
Rural.	14.27	24.53	3.73
Urban.	39.76	52.65	25.31
<u>Parbhani Dist.</u>			
Total.	15.37	25.27	5.19
Rural.	12.61	21.83	3.20
Urban.	32.58	46.17	17.92
<u>Bhir District.</u>			
Total:	15.09	24.60	5.27
Rural.	12.94	21.85	3.79
Urban.	34.75	49.10	19.18
<u>Nanded District.</u>			
Total.	15.14	24.83	5.16
Rural.	12.26	21.20	3.12
Urban.	32.26	45.69	17.68
<u>Osmanabad Dist.</u>			
Total.	17.05	27.52	6.02
Rural.	14.89	24.82	4.47
Urban.	35.37	49.84	19.47

Osmanabad District stands second in Aurangabad Division in respect of literacy.

But if the rural literacy in general is taken into consideration Osmanabad District stands first in Aurangabad Division, though it is far less than that of the average of Maharashtra. More Educational facilities are available even in rural areas of Osmanabad district than in any other districts in Aurangabad Division. Female literacy in rural areas is higher in this district among the districts in Aurangabad Division.

The talukawise literacy figures are given in table No.P(4) of the Statistical Abstract.

Taluka.	Percentage of literacy.	Ranking.
1. Latur.	20.96	1
2. Osmanabad.	19.37	2
3. Umarga.	18.36	3
4. Tuljapur.	17.64	4
5. Kalam.	17.03	5
6. Udgir.	16.87	6
7. Ahmadpur.	16.11	7
8. Nilanga.	15.69	8
9. AUSA.	15.56	9
10. Bhum.	14.28	10
11. Paranda.	12.86	11

From the above table it can be observed that Latur taluka stands first and Paranda taluka is last in Osmanabad district in the field of literacy.

2.8: Age group & Marital status (Rural/Urban):

The information on the above point is not available as it is not yet published.

2.9: Size & composition of households.

According the 1961 census definition a ' Household' is a group of persons who commonly live together in the same house and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so .

The number of household per 100 houses in Osmanabad district worked out to 112.94 which is higher than that of any other district in Aurangabad division for which the corresponding figure is 109.95 and the average of Maharashtra State for which it is 106.59 . Joint family system seems to be disappearing faster in Osmanabad district .

According 1961 census a house was defined as a structure part of a structure (inhabited or vacant or a dwelling , a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business , workshop, school etc.) with a separate entrance directly to the street or to a common staircase, courtyard or a gate .

The following table gives the talukawise distribution of 1000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly by types of census houses in rural areas of Osmanabad District (Based on 20 percent sample) .

	Dwel- ling.	Shop- cum- dwel- ling.	Workshop cum-dwe- -lling.	Dwelling with other uses.	
1	2	3	4	5	
<u>Osmanabad Dist.</u> 987		4	7	2	
1. Ahmadpur. 989		4	3	6	2
2. Parenda. 986		3	4	7	2
3. Bhum. 987		3		3	2
4. Osmanabad. 984		5		9	2
5. Latur. 984		6		8	2
6. Tulapur. 990		3		6	1
7. Kalam. 988		5		5	2
8. Udgir. 987		5		6	2
9. AUSA. 986		3		10	1
10. Umarga. 986		3		9	2
11 Nilanga. 986		5		6	3

From the above table it can be said that the number of houses used for dwelling purposes is high in Tuljapur taluka when compared to other talukas of the district .

The number of houses used only for dwelling purposes in Osmanabad & Latur talukas is somewhat lower than that of any other talukas in this district. This may be due to the fact that Latur town is a commercial place and Osmanabad town is the district place. Tuljapur town is the religious place for pilgrims due to which number of dwelling houses in Tuljapur taluka is more than any other taluka.

The following table gives the distribution of 1000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas of Osmanabad District. (Based on 20 percent sample) .

	Dwelling.		Shop-cum-dwelling.		Workshop-cum dwelling.		Dwelling with other uses.	
	Owned.	Rented.	Owned.	Rented.	Owned.	Rented.	Owned.	Rented.
Osmanabad District.	568	415	2	-	7	3	1	4
1) Ahmadpur.	709	260	14	3	4	3	4	3
2) Parenda.	686	293	4	0	17	0	0	0
3) Bhum.	719	230	14	0	32	5	0	0
4) Osmanabad	452	544	0	0	0	0	0	4
5) Latur.	400	588	1	0	2	5	0	4
6) Tuljapur	677	307	0	0	2	4	2	8
7) Kalam.	545	444	0	0	0	4	4	3
8) Udgir.	640	330	0	0	23	4	0	3
9) AUSA.	730	270	0	0	0	0	0	0
10) Umarga.	592	379	2	1	9	6	0	11
11) Nilanga	790	210	0	0	0	0	0	0

From the above table it can be seen that the number of owned houses used for dwelling purposes is high in Nilanga taluka and number of rented houses used for dwelling purposes is high in Latur taluka. The reason for the small

proportion of owned houses and large proportion of rented houses in Latur is the increasing trend towards urbanisation, where most of the people from rural areas migrate for employment and reside in rented houses. The number of households dwelling in rented houses in Osmanabad is next to that of Latur as Osmanabad is a district place and all the district offices are situated in Osmanabad.

The following table shows the proportion of owned and rented dwelling in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra State, Aurangabad Division and districts of Aurangabad Division.

	Total.		Rural.		Urban.	
	Owned.	Rented.	Owned.	Rented.	Owned.	Rented.
Maharashtra State.	72	28	88	12	30	70
Aurangabad Division.	85	15	89	11	33	47
Aurangabad Dist.	83	17	89	11	45	55
Parbhani Dist.	83	17	87	13	58	42
Bhir Dist.	86	14	90	10	57	43
Nanded Dist.	86	14	91	9	52	48
Osmanabad Dist.	86	14	89	11	58	42

Conclusion can be drawn from the above table that the proportion of owned houses is high in Osmanabad, Nanded and Bhir Districts when compared to average of Maharashtra State and Aurangabad Division.

The number of households having no regular rooms is high in Ausa taluka when compared to other talukas of the district. Ausa taluka seems to be poorest among the talukas of this district. Most of the households in this district are staying in one room.

Sociologically this is also a serious problem denying privacy in household life.

The following table gives, the number of persons ,
 males and females per room and persons per household in each
 category of household in Osmanabad District .

	Total. No. of persons per room.	No. of persons per house holds.
<u>Osmanabad District:</u>		
Total.	3.77	5.38
Rural.	3.82	5.39
Urban.	3.35	5.38
<u>1. Ahamadpur.</u>		
Total.	3.37	5.43
Rural.	3.37	5.42
Urban.	3.33	5.56
<u>2. Parenda.</u>		
Total.	3.81	5.22
Rural.	3.92	5.18
Urban.	2.89	5.69
<u>3. Bhum.</u>		
Total.	3.87	5.32
Rural.	3.93	5.29
Urban.	3.37	5.59
<u>4. Osmanabad .</u>		
Total.	3.82	5.41
Rural.	3.97	5.38
Urban.	3.11	5.57
<u>5. Latur.</u>		
Total.	3.64	5.25
Rural.	3.74	5.29
Urban.	3.42	5.17
<u>6. Tubjapur.</u>		
Total.	4.13	5.35
Rural.	4.27	5.36
Urban.	3.23	5.30
<u>7. Kalam.</u>		
Total.	3.60	5.26
Rural.	3.64	5.27
Urban.	3.11	5.19
<u>8. Udgir.</u>		
Total.	3.62	5.52
Rural.	3.64	5.48
Urban.	3.53	5.81
<u>9. Ausa.</u>		
Total.	3.96	5.38
Rural.	4.04	5.43
Urban.	3.21	4.93
<u>10. Umarga.</u>		
Total.	3.93	5.38
Rural.	3.97	5.41
Urban.	3.63	5.14
<u>11. Nilanga.</u>		
Total.	4.00	5.55
Rural.	4.00	5.53
Urban.	3.85	5.97

From the above table it can be said that the total number of persons per room is high in Tuljapur taluka and number of persons per household is high in Nilanga taluka.

Number of persons per household in Latur town is 5.17 and it is the lowest among the all remaining urban areas of the district. This is due to fast disappearance of joint family system in industrial and commercial urban areas like Latur.

The urban and rural size of households in Osmanabad district is more than the household size of any district of Aurangabad Division and the average of Maharashtra State.

2.10: Housing:

The information on the above point is not available there is no slum area declared as such in this district.

2.11: Backward Classes:

The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Osmanabad district is 1,97,892 and 393 respectively. Out of them 1,85,799 persons of Scheduled Castes are in rural areas and 12,093 in urban areas. None of the persons from the Scheduled Tribes reside in urban areas. The population of Scheduled Castes appears to be almost uniformly distributed in all the talukas. However, it is comparatively more in Udgir, Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Osmanabad taluka. The population of the Scheduled Tribes appears to be concentrated in Kalam, Osmanabad, Nilanga, and Parendra talukas. The talukawise distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population is given in the table No.P(3) of the Statistical Abstract.

The sex ratio in the scheduled Castes people is about 960 females per 1000 males, which is somewhat higher than that in the general population. It is remarkable that the sex ratio in the Scheduled Tribes is 1:1.

The following table gives the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra State, Aurangabad Division and districts of Aurangabad Division.

	Percentage of Scheduled Castes.			Percentage of Scheduled Tribes.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<u>Maharashtra State.</u>						
Total:	4.63	5.56	5.71	6.06	5.93	6.20
Rural.	6.13	6.18	6.08	8.13	8.18	8.07
Urban.	4.35	4.12	4.64	0.81	0.76	0.86
<u>Aurangabad Divn.</u>						
Total.	9.98	9.89	10.08	1.63	1.59	1.67
Rural.	10.51	10.47	10.55	1.85	1.81	1.89
Urban.	6.35	6.05	6.68	0.11	0.10	0.11
<u>Aurangabad Dist.</u>						
Total.	6.05	5.94	6.17	1.60	1.56	1.63
Rural.	6.18	6.15	6.20	1.82	1.79	1.85
Urban.	5.29	4.71	5.94	0.26	0.24	0.28
<u>Parbhani Dist.</u>						
Total.	6.96	6.85	7.08	2.89	2.86	2.92
Rural.	7.21	7.16	7.26	3.35	3.33	3.37
Urban.	5.42	4.96	5.91	-	-	-
<u>Bhir District.</u>						
Total.	13.51	13.46	13.56	0.24	0.23	0.25
Rural.	14.05	14.03	14.08	0.26	0.25	0.27
Urban.	8.51	8.38	8.65	0.01	0.01	0.01
<u>Nanded Dist.</u>						
Total.	11.01	10.88	11.15	3.76	3.65	3.88
Rural.	11.85	11.75	11.96	4.36	4.25	4.49
Urban.	6.04	5.88	6.21	0.18	0.21	0.15
<u>Osmanabad Dist.</u>						
Total.	13.39	13.32	13.47	0.03	0.03	0.03
Rural.	14.06	13.99	14.13	0.03	0.03	0.03
Urban.	7.74	7.77	7.70	-	-	-

From the above table it can be seen that the population of Scheduled Castes is high in Osmanabad District and Osmanabad district stands second in Aurangabad Division in this respect. Osmanabad District stands last in Aurangabad Division in respect of the population of Scheduled Tribes.

Scheduled Caste figures for Maharashtra show a decrease from 39.99 lakhs in 1951 to 22.27 lakhs in 1961 or from 12.5 percent in 1951 to 5.63 percent in 1961. This is

because a large number of erstwhile Scheduled Caste persons have returned their religion as Buddhist or Nav Budha during the 1961 census .

CHAPTER III:

AGRICULTURE :

...

3.1: Introduction:

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of this district and like other major part of the Marathwada Region it has to depend on monsoon. Jowar, Groundnut and pulses are the main crops grown here. Cotton especially of the ' Gaorani ' variety which is grown extensively in Marathwada region, is also considered an important cash crop in Osmanabad District.

Season:--

Weather and rainfall conditions exercise a paramount influence on the total area cultivated and production of the crops. The crops which are sown in view of the limited irrigation facilities available in the district are also greatly influenced by climatic conditions.

In Osmanabad district, in general, the monsoon broke during first fortnight of June (1962-63). But it was of localised in parts and, therefore, sowing of Kharif crops was undertaken only where it was evenly distributed. The timely sowing of kharif crops was undertaken in Kalam, Bhun and Osmanabad talukas. There was no rainfall in the later part of June (1962-63). Due to the uneven distribution of rainfall sowing of the kharif crops was delayed in other parts. Total rainfall of June 62 was 544.32 mms. and that for July 62 of was 874.99 mms.

The rainfall in second week of August helped considerably the growth of kharif crops and also proved helpful to Rabi areas. Kharif Jowar was most satisfactory while groundnut and cotton were below normal. The sowing of Rabi crops started

in October and continued upto a fortnight or so. The rainfall in the middle of October 62 was found to be most useful for Rabi crops.

In general, the rainfall in September 62 was adequate and more useful during the monsoon season. The following table denotes rainfall in the district during the selected months of 1961, 1962 & 1963.

STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHWISE RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT IN THE YEARS 1961 - 1963:
(Rainfall in cms.)

Selected months.	Year:		
	1961.	1962.	1963.
April.	82.5	203.7	25.8
May.	349.6	317.64	73.1
June.	1,599.62	544.32	1,418.78
July.	1,439.68	874.99	967.99
August.	835.78	1,740.31	2,638.54
September.	394.53	2,201.23	720.77
October.	1,197.86	457.95	776.96
November.	69.79	52.51	Nil.
December.	5.5	118.4	Nil.
Dist. Average for the year:	892	964	903

The uneven rainfall is evident in years 1961 to 1963 from the table given above. During 1961 it was highest in June and it was so in September 1962 and August 1963.

Due to the abnormal rains in October 1961, December 1962, the standing Kharif crops like Kharif jowar, Cotton etc. suffered to a greater extent, but it was helpful to Rabi crops.

Due to delayed rains in 1962 the out turn of cotton, Mug and Urid was affected. So far as the Rabi crops are concerned, the rainfall was in time for all the three years.

A good rainfall in September'1962, improved the crop conditions . Cotton was affected by the rainfall in September 1962 and the rains in November & December'1962 adversely affected yields of kharif jowar and Groundnut though it was useful for the germination of Rabi Crops . In the early stage groundnuts was affected by aphides .

'Dahiya ' on Cotton was also reported in Latur, Ausa talukas in 1962-63. Mung, Urid were infested by aphides cotton was infested by ' Anthraknose' and cotton holewormy.

On the whole crops conditions were satisfactory during the year 1962-63 though not better than that for the previous years .

There was no scarcity condition in this district during 1960- 63 . Fodder was scarce , however , and was available at Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per 100 " Rendhis " .

Soil:-

This district can be broadly divided into three zones according to the types of soil. The first zone consists of eastern part of the district comprising Ahmadpur, Udgir and Nilanga talukas. A part of Latur & Ausa also falls in this zone . This zone , in general , consists of light and light medium soils of inferior type, not retaintive of moisture. The crops grown in this area are kharif jowar , groundnut and cotton . Besides Tur, Gram, Wheat and Rabi Jowar are also grown in this zone though not the main crops of this area .

Osmanabad and Kalan talukas including a part of Latur, Ausa & Unarga talukas form the second zone which consists of soils of charging types. Heavy deep black cotton soils are found in this zone & are favourable to kharif & Rabi crops .

The third zone includes Tuljapur, Paranda and
 Lhun talukas with heavy black cotton soil, retentive of
 moisture, suitable for Jowar, Wheat & Gram which are the
 khar crops grown in this zone. While paddy is also grown
 in parts of Tuljapur and Paranda talukas.

3.2: Land Utilisation (Pattern):

About 4% of the total area of the district has
 been classified as other uncultivated land excluding fallow
 lands. The fallow lands, however, constituted 19.08, 19.03
 and 15.40 % of the total geographical area in 1960-61, 1961-
 62 and 1962-63 respectively. About 4 % over all decrease
 in the area under fallow is registered during the period
 1960-61 to 1962-63. Out of the total geographical area
 73.95 % , 74.07 % & 76.87 % area has been utilised for
 growing food and non-food crops, orchards and fodder crops
 in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. The following
 table shows the pattern of land utilisation in Osmanabad
 district, for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

	1960-61.		1961-62.		1962-63.		
	Area in acres.	% of total geographical area.	Area in acres.	% of total geographical area.	Area in acres.	% of total geographical area.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Total geographical area.	34,66,234	100%	34,66,234	100%	34,66,234	100%	
2. Land not available for cultivation.							
(A) Forests.	3,133	0.09	3,133	0.09	3,109	0.09	
(B) Land put to non-Agril. uses.	67,337	1.94	68,097	1.96	59,407	1.71	

contd....

(C) Barren & uncultivable land.	36,523	1.05	34,001	0.08	37,503	1.00
TOTAL A+B+C:	1,06,993	3.08	1,05,231	3.03	1,00,022	2.88

3. Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands:-

(A) Permanent pastures & other grazing lands.	86,727	2.50	81,887	1.36	96,310	2.78
(B) Land under Misc. trees crops & groves.	12,135	0.35	12,731	0.37	18,444	0.53
(C) Cultivable waste.	35,650	1.03	39,436	1.14	53,130	1.53
TOTAL A+B+C:	1,34,512	3.88	1,34,054	3.87	1,67,884	4.84

4. Fallow lands:

(A) Current fallows.	5,37,352	15.50	5,19,584	14.90	4,10,199	11.83
(B) Other fallows.	1,21,163	3.58	1,39,926	4.04	1,23,715	3.57
TOTAL A+B:	6,58,515	19.08	6,59,510	19.03	5,33,914	15.40

5. Net area sown.	25,63,214	73.96	25,67,439	74.07	2,66,414	76.88
6. Gross cropped area.	26,47,630	76.38	26,70,734	77.95	27,60,636	79.64

Area under forest (0.09 % in 1962-63 is not out of % of area under A + B + C i.e. 2.88 %) under 'land not available for cultivations' but it out of total geographical area (100 %) . In 1962-63 0.09 % out of total geographical area is occupied by forests , 1.71 % by land out to non-agricultural uses and 1.08 % of total geographical area is by barren(contd..)

and unculturable waste lands in 1962-63 .

The area under other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands has increased from 1,34,512 acres in 1960-61 to 1,67,884 in 1962-63. It may be noted that about 93 % of the total geographical area was brought under cultivation during 1960-61 , 1961-62 and 1962-63.

In 1961-62 the percentage of the cultivable area in Osmanabad district was 93.1 as compared to 87.2 in Aurangabad Division and 66.1 in Maharashtra State. The percentage of fallow lands in this year was 19.0 when it was 12.9 in Aurangabad Division and 7.4 in Maharashtra. This may also be due greater number of land disputes in the district due to Tenancy Act.

The percentage of the net area sown in Osmanabad district (74.1) is also much more than that of the Maharashtra State (58.7) in 1961-62 . The total population of agricultural workers in Osmanabad district is 6,42,534 as per 1961 population census . Thus the ratio of net area sown to the total number of agricultural workers comes to 3.99 . When the districts in the Maharashtra State are ranked according to the above ratio, the Osmanabad district stands 7th in the State in terms of percentage of net area sown to total geographical area. The first six districts are 1) Sholapur 2) Aurangabad, 3) Parbhani, 4) Bhir, 5) Ahmadnagar, 6) Wardha. Thus the average cultivable acreage per agricultural worker, in Osmanabad district, and in general, in Aurangabad Division , is more than that of any other district in Vidarbha except Wardha and any other district of Western Maharashtra except Sholapur .

In the 1961-62 Osmanabad stood 19th in Maharashtra State when all the districts were ranked according to the percentage of area sown more than once to the net area sown. It may be noted that out of a net area of 25,67,439 acres in Osmanabad district only 1,03,295 acres were utilised for double cropping during the year 1961-62 or in other words only 4.02% of net sown area was sown more than once in a year.

The following table shows the percentage of area sown more than once in each taluka in Osmanabad district for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63 and shows ranking of talukas in the latest year i.e. 1962-63.

Taluka.	1962-63.		1961-62.	1960-61.
	Data.	Ranking.		
1. Milanga.	10.17	1	12.51	11.74
2. Utharga.	9.72	2	5.74	5.60
3. Osmanabad.	6.52	3	5.93	3.36
4. Paranda.	6.23	4	4.92	4.94
5. Kalan.	4.40	5	6.86	7.25
6. Latur.	2.10	6	2.21	1.71
7. Ahmadnagar.	0.14	7	0.29	0.12
8. Bhun.	Nil	8	0.21	0.05
9. Tuljapur.	Nil	9	Nil	Nil.
10. Udgir.	Nil	10	Nil	Nil.
11. Ausa.	Nil.	11	4.59	Nil.

It can be seen from the above that Milanga taluka stood first during 1961 to 1963 among the eleven talukas of the district in utilising the same land for growing the crops more than once in a year.

Out of the gross cropped area in 1962-63 i.e. 27,60,636 acres, 16,35,987 acres were cultivated during the kharif season and 11,24,649 acres during Rabi season.

The percentage of the area sown in the two seasons to the gross cropped area for each taluka for 1962-63 are given in the following table.

Year 1962-63.

Taluka.	Percentage of area sown in.	
	Kharif season.	Rabi season.
1. Ahmednagar.	81.9	18.1
2. Paranda.	17.8	82.2
3. Rahim.	29.7	70.3
4. Asanabad.	54.2	45.8
5. Latur.	60.0	40.0
6. Tuljapur.	47.8	52.2
7. Kalan.	64.6	35.4
8. Udgir.	81.8	18.2
9. Ausa.	70.9	29.1
10. Unarga.	89.7	10.3
11. Nilanga.	57.1	42.9
Total:	59.3	40.7

Ahmednagar district, in general, predominates in kharif area. Ahmednagar, Unarga, Udgir, Ausa, Kalan, Latur & Nilanga talukas are mainly kharif crops areas. On the other hand in Paranda, Rahim & Tuljapur talukas mainly rabi crops areas. Asanabad taluka has an almost equal rabi & kharif areas with a preponderance of latter. The western part of the district adjoining to the Sholapur district is mainly rabi area. As one goes from west to east of the district rabi area decreases gradually giving place to kharif areas.

3.3: Cropping pattern.

The talukawise details of area under food crops and non-food crops are given in table No. 4 of the Statistical Abstract. A concise table showing area under food crops and

non-food crops in Osmanabad district in the years 1960-61 ,
1961-62 & 1962-63 is given below .

Y E A R.	A R E A (in Acres) u n d e r Food crops.	% to total cropped area.	Non-food crops.	% to total cropped area.
1. 1960-61.	19,48,175	73.58	6,99,455	26.42
2. 1961-62.	19,50,886	73.04	7,19,843	26.96
3. 1962-63.	19,97,683	72.36	7,62,953	27.64

It can be seen that the area under food crops constituted more than 72 percent of the gross cropped area of the district in all the three year i.e. from 1960-61 to 1962-63. It is interesting to see that the percentage of food crops to the total cropped area declined continuously during the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 . The percentage under food crops was 73.58 in 1960-61 and it decreased to 73.04 in 1961-62 and again further declined to 72.36. On the other hand the proportion of area under the non-food crops has shown continuous increasing trend during the period under reference. The percentage of non-food crops to total cropped area of the district was 26.42 in 1960-61 and 26.96 in 1961-62. It increased to 27.74 in 1962-63.

One of the reasons for increasing trend shown by the acreage under non-food crops and decline in food crops may be that the cultivators are growing more cash crops like Oilseeds in District.

3.4: Survey of Principal Crops :

Jowar:- Jowar is the most widely grown cereal in

Osmanabad district. It is grown less for fodder and more for

human consumption.

During the year 1962-63 Kharif jowar covered 5,09,327 acres (18.45 percent of gross cropped area in the district in 1962-63) as compared to 4,98,615 acres (18.67 percent of gross cropped area in the district) in 1961-62.

In Paranda, Bhun and Tuljapur talukas Kharif jowar is grown comparatively in smaller quantities as these are mainly rabi areas, of the district. In Paranda taluka Kharif jowar is not all grown while Ahmadpur shares about 16 percent of the area under the crop.

An out turn of 1,01,700 tons of Kharif jowar was forecasted for 1962-63 as compared to 1,33,500 tons in the year 1961-62 and 1,08,700 tons in 1960-61. It is observed that though the area under K. Jowar has increased the production went in decreasing progressively. Out of the total production of K. Jowar in the whole Maharashtra State amounting to 14,19,200 tons during the year 1962-63, Osmanabad district shared 1,01,700 tons or 7.2 percent of total Kharif jowar. Osmanabad district stands 2nd in the districts of Aurangabad Division as Nanded occupies pride of place being first in producing the K. Jowar. Out of the 4,06,200 tons of K. Jowar produced in Aurangabad Division 25.03 percent is shared by the Osmanabad district.

RABI JOWAR:- Rabi jowar occupied 5,65,158 acres or 20.47 percent of the total cropped area of the district in 1962-63. The areas of intensive cultivation are Paranda, Tuljapur, Bhun, Osmanabad and Unarga talukas in order of their importance and these 5 talukas together occupy 75.05 percent of the total area under Rabi Jowar in the district. Paranda taluka

is mainly devoted to growing Rabi Jowar with an area of 1,41,432 acres under it. A village named Shirsaw from Paranda taluka is famous for cultivation of Rabi jowar. Rabi Jowar covered 61.31 percent of the gross area of Paranda taluka. In Bhun and Tuljapur talukas it covered 37.72 and 38.68 percent of gross cropped areas respectively. Ahmadpur and Udgir talukas grow very small quantity of the rabi jowar.

An out turn of 1,29,600 tons was recorded in the year 1962-63 as compared to 1,69,600 tons in the year 1961-62 and 1,73,600 tons in 1960-61. The total out turn of Maharashtra State was forecasted as 10,39,800 tons of Rabi jowar for 1962-63. Osmanabad contributed 7.90 percent of total production of Rabi jowar in 1962-63. In Aurangabad Division, Osmanabad took 3rd place, Aurangabad & Bhir taking 1st and 2nd places respectively in the Division.

WHEAT:- It is sown more or less all over the district. During 1962-63, it covered 5.98 percent of the gross cropped area in the district. The corresponding percentages for the years 1961-62 and 1960-61 were 5.33 and 5.01 respectively. Out of the total area under the Wheat Crop in the district, Nilanga, Unarga, Malan and Aisa talukas occupied 55.61 percent area. Only Nilanga taluka shares 17.66 of the total area. 8.86 percent of total cropped area of this taluka was covered by Wheat, Ahmadpur, Udgir, Tuljapur talukas, however, grow smaller quantity of wheat when compared to the Nilanga taluka.

Osmanabad district shared 5.25 percent of the total wheat production of Maharashtra State (i.e. 4,55,600 tons) and 21.51 percent of total out turn of wheat of Aurangabad Division (i.e. 1,11,100 tons) for the year 1962-63. Osmanabad ranks next to Aurangabad & Parbhani Districts in Maharashtra in

out turn of wheat

RICE: This crop is grown in varying degrees all over the district. Rice had a coverage of 73,208 acres or 2.65 percent of total cropped area of the district in the year 1962-63, as against 72,719 acres (2.72% of gross cropped area) in the year 1961-62.

Tuljapur taluka alone had 29.83 percent of total area of the district under Rice. Out of gross area of Tuljapur taluka 5.89 percent was utilised for cultivation of Rice in 1962-63. There is a paddy research centre at Tuljapur. Nilanga covered 14.80% of the total area under Rice in the district in 1962-63. Tuljapur, Nilanga, Ahmedpur & Unarga talukas grow more rice and Bhun & Parendra talukas have considerably low percentage of area under this crop in 1962-63. The out turn of rice was 16,200 tons for 1962-63 which was by far the highest Aurangabad Division.

GROUNDNUT: Groundnut is very extensively grown throughout the district. Osmanabad district had 3,60,234 acres (13.05 percent of gross cropped area of the district) under groundnut in the year 1962-63 as against 3,13,655 acres (11.74 % of gross cropped area) in the year 1961-62.

The four talukas of Ahmedpur, Unarga, Nilanga and Kalan grow more groundnut comparatively together occupy 54.10 percent of area under groundnut in the district. In Ahmedpur taluka groundnut covered 23.90 percent of the gross cropped area of the taluka and shared 19.39 % of total area of the district under groundnut. Groundnut is also being cultivated increasingly in this district during Summer Season under irrigation.

The yield per acre of groundnut is about 1,000 lbs. under dry cultivation. In this district the yield rate of groundnut is 446 lbs. per acre. Out turn of 58,000 tons was forecasted in the year 1962-63. The district stood 2nd in the Aurangabad Division. The highest production of 58,800 tons was from Bhir in 1962-63. Out of total out turn of Groundnut in Maharashtra State (i.e. 7,17,800 tons) Osmanabad district contributed 8.08 percent during 1962-63.

CHILLIES:- It is grown more or less through out the district. It can grow with or without irrigation, but an irrigated crop fetches a comparatively higher yield than the unirrigated one.

Total acreage under chillies in the district worked out to 27,697 acres for 1962-63. It covered only one percent of the total cropped area of district. Ahmadnagar taluka contributes the highest acreage of chillies to the total acreage under this crop in the district. More than 23 percent acreage of chillies crop in the district was accounted for by Ahmadnagar taluka alone. Udgir taluka comes next to Ahmadnagar in cultivation of chillies.

Ahadnagar, Udgir, Unarga and Nilanga taluka grow more chillies comparatively. The share of Paranda taluka is the lowest in the district as the soil and climate is not favourable for cultivation of chillies in that taluka.

GRAM: Gram covered 1,33,339 acres or 4.85% of gross cultivated area of the district in 1962-63.

Although Gram is cultivated in all the talukas of the district, comparatively a larger area under it found in Unarga, Nilanga and Kalam talukas. These three talukas together covered 40.51 % of total area under the crop during the year 1962-63. Tuljapur, Dhun, Ahmadnagar and Ausa talukas

contributed lesser acreage under Gram. Umarga taluka had 6.59 percent of gross cropped area under this crop covering 15.16 percent of total area of the district under Gram in the year 1962-63. On the other hand area under Gram in Tuljapur taluka covered 5.26 percent of total cropped area of Tuljapur and 5.26 % of total area of the district under Gram in 1962-63.

An out turn of 19,300 tons of Gram was forecasted for the year 1962-63.

TUR:- Tur is grown throughout the district. Osmanabad district had 1,69,846 acres under Tur in the year 1962-63 it covered 6.15 percent of total cropped area of the district. Tuljapur, Ahmadpur & Udgir talukas are the area of intensive cultivation of Tur and together occupied 45.03 percent of total area of the district under Tur during the year 1962-63. An out turn of 24,700 tons of Tur was estimated for the year 1962-63.

3.5: Irrigation:

The total average rainfall in this district varies from 30 to 35 inches and it is not evenly distributed as stated earlier. Besides, some part of this district come under the "rain shadow" of the Western Ghats. The precipitation in some areas is also wasted by flood and very often the area suffers from scarcity conditions. The irrigation in this district is dependant only on wells and tanks.

Due to scarcity of rains, the yield rates of the crops were unsatisfactory even though the soil in this district is fairly fertile. To overcome this deficiency irrigation projects have been taken up in the 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plans.

The irrigation in this district is mainly depended upon underground sources only as the surface source is very much limited. The importance of various sources can be easily judged by studying the number of sources and the net area irrigated by each of them in each taluka of this district from the following table.

(For the year 1962-63)

Taluka.	Canals (Govt.)		Irrigation Wells		Tanks		Other Sources
	No. gated	Area (acres)	No. irrigated	Area (acres)	No. gated	Area (acres)	
1. Brihadpur	-	-	940	3,905	-	-	-
2. Paranda	2	6,700	1,618	8,835	1	-	-
3. Dhun.	-	-	750	12,864	-	-	-
4. Osmanabad.	-	-	2,006	9,381	1	150	-
5. Latur.	-	-	1,635	2,997	-	-	-
6. Tuljapur	-	-	2,756	16,863	2	89	-
7. Kalan.	-	-	2,592	23,941	-	-	-
8. Jagir.	-	-	824	683	-	-	-
9. Ausa.	-	-	1,300	4,679	-	-	-
10. Umarga	-	-	2,493	8,671	-	-	1,012
11. Nilanga.	-	-	1,488	14,292	2	68	-
Total.	2	6,700	18,412	107,111	6	307	1,012

The above table shows that wells are the main source of irrigation in this district. In 1962-63, there were 18,412 wells in Osmanabad district, used for the irrigation purpose only. The net area irrigated by these wells was

1,07,111 acres. The total area irrigated by all the sources was 1,15,130 . Thus percentage of area irrigated by wells to total area irrigated in 1962-63 works out to be 93, and reveals the importance of the well irrigation in the district. The two Govt. canals in Porenda taluka helped to irrigate only 6,700 acres (5.81 % of net irrigated area). Irrigation by tanks was rather negligible .

The highest no. of wells was in Tuljapur taluka and lowest being in Bhoon taluka. The deep Black Cotton soil of Bhun taluka is not favourable for construction of wells. on the other hand the highest number of wells in the Tuljapur taluka is due mainly to soil comprising 'Morum' (soft rocks) which favours easy construction of irrigation wells and is non-absorbant for water columns struck.

Kalam, Umarga and Osmanabad talukas stood next where there were more than 2,000 wells used for irrigation, next to Tuljapur taluka. If we rank all the talukas according to total area irrigated by wells then Kalam taluka occupies first place of pride and Udgir taluka stands the last to be cared for most . The average number of wells per taluka in the district was 1,674 .

Taluka.	No. of irrigation wells.	Net area irrigated by wells.	Average net acreage of irrigation per irrigation well.
1	2	3	4
1. Ahmedpur.	940	3,905	4.15
2. Porenda.	1,618	8,835	5.46
3. Bhun.	750	12,864	17.15
4. Osmanabad.	2,006	9,381	4.68

(contd.)...Statement...

1	2	3	4
5. Latur.	1,635	2,997	1.83
6. Tuljapur.	2,766	16,863	6.10
7. Kalan.	2,592	23,941	9.24
8. Udgir.	824	683	0.83
9. Ausa.	1,300	4,679	3.60
10. Unarga.	2,493	8,671	3.48
11. Nilanga.	1,488	14,292	9.60
=====			
District Total:	18,412	1,07,111	5.82
=====			

It would be seen from the above table that the capacity of irrigation wells in the Bhun Taluka is highest and that of Udgir is the lowest. An adequate store of water is found in wells of Bhun taluka.

The gross irrigated area was 1,26,994 acres in 1961-62 as against 25,67,439 acres of net area sown in the district. It means that only 4.95 % of net sown area was irrigated in 1961-62. The corresponding percentages of Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State are 3.74 and 6.83 respectively. Kalan & Paranda talukas have more irrigation facilities than other talukas. Bhun, Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Unarga & Nilanga are next to them in order of proportion of irrigated area to net cropped area. This proportion is very low in respect of Ausa, Ahmadpur, Latur and Udgir with Udgir taluka having the lowest proportion.

The extent of area sown more than once increased in the district from about 2 percent in 1960-61 to 3 percent in 1962-63 as the extent of the area irrigated more than once is increased from about 11 percent in 1960-61 to about 12 percent in 1962-63. This means that as the irrigation increased, the double cropped area also increased.

Out of the total area irrigated, more than 96 percent is used for cultivation of food crops and irrigated area under food crops occupies more than 4 percent of total cropped area of the district. Cereals share major part (more than 88 percent) in the total irrigated area under the food crops, though the extent of irrigated area under them slightly decreased by 4 % in the year 1962-63. Irrigated area under the non-food crops is only about 3 percent of total irrigated area and occupies 0.15 % of total cropped area. Oil seeds share negligible percentage of total irrigated area. The low percentage of irrigated area under the non-food crops can be explained by the fact that irrigation facilities are mostly required in the rabi season. Almost all the non-food crops like cotton, oil etc. and Tur, Mung, Urid etc. are crops.

All the area under sugarcane was irrigated in 1962-63. About 97 percent of the total area under fodder and 43 percent of that under chillies was also irrigation. Wheat stands next in this order and about 14 % of the area under the crop was under irrigation. Out of total area under Rice & Jowar about 8 & 4 percent, respectively, was irrigated during 1962-63. The extent of irrigated area under the non-food crops in the total, area is considerably less. Of a total area of 27,00,030 acres under all the crops only 1,30,439 i.e. about 5 % of it was irrigation during 1962-63.

To observe the progress made by Osmanabad District in respect of irrigation after first and second Five Year Plans the following table is prepared.

Area in 1000 Acres)

Item.	1951-52.	1956-57	1961-62.
1) Gross cropped area.	22,490	26,829	26,707
2) Gross irrigated area.	650	997	1,270
3) % of (2) to (1).	2.89	3.72	4.76
4) Net irrigated area.	598	886	1,109
5) % of (4) to (2).	92.00	88.87	87.32
6) Percentage of crocwise area irrigated to (1):			
(A) Rice.	1.54	1.81	4.17
(B) Wheat.	18.46	26.18	22.99
(C) Gram.	2.31	3.61	5.04
(D) Sugarcane.	11.08	9.53	10.24
(E) Jowar.	26.46	34.10	40.24

It may be noted that the gross irrigated area in Anand district is doubled after the Second Five Year Plan. It was about 3 % of gross cropped area at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan and about 4 % at in the year 1956-57 . It rose to 5 percent at the end of Second Five Year Plan period. Net irrigated area, however, was 92 % of total irrigated area in 1951-52 and decreased to 87 % in the year 1961-62 . It means that the area irrigated more than once is increasing as the double cropped area is increasing due to irrigation.

3.6: Production of Crops:

Production of various crops for a particular year is estimated for the 'Annewari' figures during that year for different crops and their normal yields. Details of production of the principal crops in this district for the

Yield rates of Jowar, and announced below.

JOWAR: The yield rates of Kharif Jowar & Rabi Jowar for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63 were as under:

Year:	Yield rate (in lbs. per acres).	
	K. Jowar.	R. Jowar.
1960-61.	754	672
1961-62.	600	649
1962-63.	510	531

The standard normal yield of Jowar is 500 lbs. per acres. It can be seen that yield rate of Jowar in Osmanabad district exceeded the normal yield. It is comparable to the highest yield rate of Jowar i.e. 980 lbs. per acres in Kolhapur District in the Second Five Year Plan period. It can also be seen that yield of both kharif and rabi jowar has decreased during the period 1960-63. Due to probably uneven distribution of the rainfall during that period in addition to pests and diseases affecting the crops. The production of Jowar in the years 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63 was as shown below.

Area & production of Kharif & Rabi Jowar.

	Crops.		
	K. Jowar.	R. Jowar.	Total Jowar.
<u>1960-61.</u>			
a) Area in '00' Acres.	5,010	5,783	10,793
b) Production in '00' tons.	1,687	1,736	3,423
<u>1961-62.</u>			
a) Area in '00' Acres.	4,986	5,850	10,836
b) Production in '00' tons.	1,335	1,696	3,031
<u>1962-63.</u>			
a) Area in '00' Acres.	4,470	5,471	9,941
b) Production in '00' tons.	1,017	1,296	2,313

It can be seen from the above table that production of Kharif Jowar continuously decreased from 1,68,700 tons in 1960-61 to 1,01,700 tons in 1962-63 and that of Bahi Jowar decreased from 1,73,000 tons in 1960-61 to 1,29,000 tons in 1962-63 mainly due to untimely rains in that period and decrease in area under the crop during that period.

Though the production of K. Jowar suffered a decrease in the period 1960-63, it was highest in the Aurangabad Division during 1961-62 and 2nd highest in 1962-63.

WHEAT: The average yield per acre of the crop uniformly decreased, as in the case of Jowar, from 500 lbs. to 370 lbs. during the period 1960-63. Production of Wheat also thereby decreased from 29,600 tons in 1960-61, 25,400 tons in 1961-62 to 23,900 tons in 1962-63. Though the area under Wheat increased from 1,32,600 to 1,44,600 acres during 1960 - 63, the production decreased mainly because of adverse effect of unfavourable rains in December 1962 and paucity of rains in November-December 1963.

Wheat covered 21.51 and 5.25 percent of production in the Division and State respectively in 1962-63.

RICE: — Average yield per acre of Rice was 491 lbs. in 1960-61. It increased to 514 lbs. in 1961-62 and 527 lbs. in 1962-63. Among the main cereals in the District Rice is only cereal the yield rate of which uniformly increased during the period 1960 - 63. Osmanabad district yielded 36.56 % and 1.50 % of total production of the rice in Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State respectively in the year 1962-63.

Production of all cereals in Osmanabad district was 3,94,300 tons in 1960-61 and 3,52,900 tons in 1961-62. Thereafter it decreased to 2,80,000 in 1962-63. Production of all

cereals was the highest in the Division during the period 1960 - 63 . It covered 22.30 % of production in the Division and 5.21 % of that in the State.

TUR : - Tur is important pulse grown in this district . Its average yield per acre during years 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63 was 286 lbs., 344 lbs., & 353 lbs. respectively . Yield of Tur was highest in the Division for the year 1961-62. It can be seen that production of Tur in Osmanabad formed 29.47% 38.35 % & 32.71 percent of its production in Aurangabad Division and 4.53 %, 7.82% & 7.57 percent of its total State production in the year 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63 respectively. The production of tur in the district was the highest in the Aurangabad Division during all the three years.

A fall in total out turn of tur was observed from 26,500 tons in 1961-62 to 21,700 tons in 1962-63 even though the yield rate was increased in that period due to uneven distribution of rainfall in the kharif season when the sowing of Tur was delayed in many of the Talukas in the District.

GRAM : - Gram is also an important pulse grown in Rabi season in this district . The Average yield of Gram is highest in the Division. It was 291 lbs. per acre in the year 1960-61 and it increased to 352 lbs. per acre in the year 1961-62 . It suffered decreased from 352 lbs. to 335 lbs. in acre in the year 1962-63 .

The production of Gram in Osmanabad district was the highest both in the Division and the State during 1960-63. A spectacular increase of 3,700 tons was recorded in the year 1961-62 over production during 1960-61 . During the year 1962-63 the out turn of Gram slightly decreased.

Out of total area of 4,31,200 acres under Gram in the Wardhahad Division and 19,99,700 acres in Maharashtra State, area under Gram in Osmanabad district occupied 1,28,900 acres during 1962-63 forming 29.98 % and 12.77 % of acreage under gram in Division and State respectively.

TOTAL PULSES:- Average yield of all pulses was 228 lbs. per acre in the year 1960-61. It continuously increased from 284 lbs. per acre in 1961-62, 292 lbs. per acre in 1962-63. Production of all pulses was forecasted as 52,300 tons during the year 1960-61. It increased to 64,800 tons in 1961-62 and again to 66,400 tons in 1962-63.

Thus production of the pulses formed 21.33 % and 7.78% of total production of all pulses in the Division and State respectively during the year 1962-63.

SUGARCANE: Sugarcane occupied an area of 0.14, 0.13 and 0.14 lakh acres in Osmanabad district during the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. Average yield of 'Gur' was 2,831 lbs. per acre in the year 1960-61. It increased to 3,050 lbs. per acre in the year 1961-62 though there was slight decrease of acreage under sugarcane. The yield rate increased again in 1962-63 to 3,739 lbs. per acres and was highest in the Division.

The out turn of 'Gur' was forecasted as 18,200 tons in 1960-61. It suffered decrease from 18,200 tons to 17,700 tons in 1961-62 as the acreage under sugarcane decreased by 0.01 lakh acres in that year. Both yield and acreage of sugarcane increased in the year 1962-63 which resulted in increased production of 23,700 tons of Gur in that year. Production of Gur in Osmanabad District covered 27.59 and 2.38 percent of the production in the Division and in the State respectively during 1962-63.

cereals was the highest in the Division during the period 1960 - 63 . It covered 22.30 % of production in the Division and 5.21 % of that in the State.

TUR : - Tur is important pulse grown in this district. Its average yield per acre during years 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63 was 286 lbs., 344 lbs., & 353 lbs. respectively. Yield of Tur was highest in the Division for the year 1961-62. It can be seen that production of Tur in Osmanabad formed 29.47%, 33.35 % & 32.71 percent of its production in Aurangabad Division and 4.53 %, 7.82% & 7.57 percent of its total State production in the year 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63 respectively. The production of tur in the district was the highest in the Aurangabad Division during all the three years.

A fall in total out turn of tur was observed from 26,500 tons in 1961-62 to 21,700 tons in 1962-63 even though the yield rate was increased in that period due to uneven distribution of rainfall in the kharif season when the sowing of Tur was delayed in many of the Talukas in the District.

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TOTAL PULSES:- Average yield of all pulses was 228 lbs. per acre in the year 1960-61. It continuously increased from 284 lbs. per acre in 1961-62, 292 lbs. per acre in 1962-63. Production of all pulses was forecasted as 52,300 tons during the year 1960-61. It increased to 64,800 tons in 1961-62 and again to 66,400 tons in 1962-63.

Thus production of the pulses formed 24.33 % and 7.48 % of total production of all pulses in the Division and State respectively during the year 1962-63.

SUGARCANE: Sugarcane occupied an area of 0.14, 0.13 and 0.14 lakh acres in Osmanabad district during the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. Average yield of 'Gur' was 2,831 lbs. per acre in the year 1960-61. It increased to 3,050 lbs. per acre in the year 1961-62 though there was slight decrease of acreage under sugarcane. The yield rate increased again in 1962-63 to 3,739 lbs. per acres and was highest in the Division.

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GROUNDNUT: This is an important oil seed of this district and occupied highest acreage under it in the Aurangabad Division.

The average yield of groundnut was 696 lbs. per acre in the year 1960-61 and it suffered a continuous decrease from 696 lbs. in 1960-61, to 672 in 1961-62 and 446 lbs. in 1962-63 per acre. A considerable decrease in yield of Groundnut during the year 1962-63 was recorded because the standing crop of Groundnut suffered due to abnormal rainfall during the month of September 1962. Disease of aphides on Groundnut and occurrence of larval type of new pest also accounted for low average yield.

The production of groundnut was 0.93 lakh tons in the year 1960-61 and it increased to 0.94 lakh tons in 1961-62. It suffered sudden decrease of 0.36 lakh tons during the year

1962-63. The production of Groundnut covered 11.62 % and 12.22 % of total production of groundnut in Division and State

respectively. Aurangabad District is the main centre of Groundnut.

COTTON: - 'Gaerani' variety of cotton is grown in this district. Udgir, Ahmadnagar and Latur talukas of the District grow more cotton comparatively.

The season was not favourable for cotton during the period 1960 - 63. Failure of crop in some talukas like Latur, Ausa was reported during 1960-63. Average yield of cotton was 109 lbs. per acre in the year 1960-61 and it decreased suddenly to 42 lbs. per acre in 1961-62 and again increased slightly to 63 lbs. per acre in 1962-63. As the yield rate of cotton decreased considerably during the period 1960-63, production also suffered a decrease from 400 lints in 1960-61 to 248 lints in 1962-63.

3.7: Land holdings:

Under the Hyderabad Inam Abolition Act of 1954 which came into force in 1955, all the Inam Lands excluding service and charitable Inamse etc. were abolished and vested in Govt. However, actually the Land Revenue assessment is levied and recovered from all the Inam lands abolished. The possessions of Inamdars or occupants of such abolished Inam lands is not disturbed so far. The Bombay Tenancy Agricultural Lands Act is now applied to Marathwada area and the work of conferring ownership rights to protected tenants is in progress.

The following table shows the distribution of personal cultivation holdings as obtained from the census of Land holdings in Hyderabad State. Though the data are old one (i.e. prior to re-organisation), the percentages given in the last column throw some light on the distribution of cultivator holdings.

Area.	No. of holdings.	Area in acres.	Percentage of the number holdings to the total.
Exceeding 0 to 1 acre.	3,000	1,610	2.19
-- " " -- 1 to 5 "	20,405	63,688	14.90
-- " " -- 5 to 10 "	28,209	2,10,099	20.59
-- " " -- 10 to 20 "	38,608	5,62,363	28.18
-- " " -- 20 to 30 "	19,962	4,87,634	14.57
-- " " -- 30 to 40 "	10,977	3,77,458	8.01
-- " " -- 40 to 50 "	5,980	2,65,580	4.37
Over 50 "	9,844	7,53,945	7.19
TOTAL:	1,30,935	27,22,377	100.00

Nearly 28 % of the cultivator holdings were between 10 to 20 acres in sizes, being the highest in the district and holders of land over 50 acres formed only 7.19% of total holdings.

3.8: Area per agricultural worker:

It is interesting to observe how the operational features of Agriculture stand in comparisons to those in the Division and State on the available data only for 1960-61. The table given below gives talukawise details of net area in Acres per agricultural worker, per pair of bullocks and per plough in 1960-61.

Taluka.	Net area sown (in Acres) per Agricultural worker.	pair of bullock.	Plough.
1. Ahmadnagar.	3.75	16.32	38.05
2. Paranda.	4.93	19.35	123.97
3. Bhamburda.	4.89	15.21	105.12
4. Osmanabad.	3.55	13.79	96.12
5. Latur.	4.56	15.80	96.99
6. Tuljapur.	4.79	16.83	118.01
7. Kalam.	3.88	15.46	72.03
8. Udgir.	3.45	15.67	221.37
9. Ausa.	3.72	16.05	83.06
10. Unarga.	3.76	16.27	94.51
11. Nilanga.	3.79	17.75	52.28
Dist. Average:	3.99	16.23	100.65
Average for Aurangabad Division:	4.33	15.20	44.86
Average for Maharashtra:	3.30	14.10	21.33

The above evident, from the above table, that area per Agricultural worker is least in Udgir taluka and maximum in Paranda taluka. In case of Udgir, Ausa, Osmanabad, Unarga

and Nilanga talukas the area per Agriculturally worker is less than District average (3.99).

Osmabad taluka has least area per pair of bullocks while Paranda taluka has maximum net area shown per pair of bullocks. In case of the rest of talukas the average net sown area per pair of bullocks is commensurate with the district average. There is scope for increasing the number of ploughs in Jdgir, Paranda, Tuljapur & Bhur talukas. In Ahmadpur, Nilanga, Kalan & Unarga talukas have comparatively low number of ploughs for operation. As compared with the Division and State, Osmabad District has a less number of ploughs for cultivation.

3.9: Agricultural wages:

The percentage of agricultural labour in the working population engaged in Agriculture in this District is 44.83 during 1962-63.

In order to study the wage structure in the district Rural, wage rates of three selected centres in the district are being collected. The data which can be studied is for five months (July to December '63) only and covers 1) Killari in Ausa taluka, 2) Kingaon in Ahmadpur taluka and 3) Manakeshwar in Paranda taluka.

Skilled labour:-

It was observed that wage rates of Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and Mochies were fluctuating between Rs. 4.00 to 2.50 per day. At Killari & Kingaon the cultivators did not employ the skilled labourers on daily wage rates. Carpenters, Blacksmiths and Mochies worked in their own establishments. At Manakeshwar, though the skilled labourers were not employed by the

cultivators, the Blacksmiths, Carpenters & Mechanics received Rs. 4.00, 4.00 & 2.50 per day respectively on an average .

Field Labour:

At Killari average wage rates of the men, women and children were Rs. 1.50 to 1.25 and Rs. 0.75 respectively .The wage rate for children is not fixed as they work on the fixed salary of Rs.125-00 to Rs.150-00 per annum. At Kingan men and women were being paid at the rates of Rs. 1-25 to Rs.1-50 and Rs.0-50 to Rs.0-67 per day respectively for the field labour. At Mankeshwar the wage rate for men was stationary at Rs. 1-50 while for the women it was fluctuating between Rs.0-75 to Rs.1-00.

Cultivators of Kingan, Killari did not employ men & women as hardman, Children worked as Hardman and got fixed salaries of Rs. 125 per annum. The Children at Mankeshwar who worked as hardman were paid at the rate of Rs.0-65 per day.

The monthly averages of unskilled labourers' wage rates of three centres were as below.

Showing average wage rates (in Rs. per day) during July to December '63:

Centre.	July 1963.	December 1963.
1. Killari. Men.	1-50	1-25
Women.	0-75	0-75
2. Kingan. Men.	1-25	1-50
Women.	0-50	0-67
3. Mankeshwar. Men.	1-50	1-50
Women.	0-75	1-00

It can be seen that wage rates for men and women were more or less were the same at the three centres . Wage rates for women at Kingan was comparatively low. Men also were getting Rs. 1-25 in July . This was comparatively low rate. However, it increased to Rs.1-50 in December'1963.

CHAPTER IV:

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FOREST & FISHERIES:

4.1. Cattles:

Livestock play an important role in social and agricultural economy of the District as in the case of all other districts which are predominantly agricultural. The cattle wealth in the district also supply a large portion of the manures required. Meat, wool, horns, bones, hides and skins are the other valuable livestock by products which are utilised in a number of ways. The bullock is the only motive power for the various agricultural operations in the absence of the machanisation of agriculture .

Udgir and Ahmadpur talukas of this district are famous for 'Deoni' breed of cattle which have won a number of prizes in the All India agricultural shows; 'Red Khandari' and " Khillari" are the other two well known breeds of cattle in this district.

Livestock census was conducted in the year 1956 and in the year 1961. The figures of these two censuses, give an idea about the growth of livestock in this district. The following table indicates the growth in population of males and females among the bullocks during 1956-61 .

Cattles.	1956 population.	1961 population.	Percentage increase(+) or decrease (-).
Males(over 3 years.)	2,58,413	3,17,445	(+) 22.84
Female(Over 3 years).	1,95,601	2,24,043	(+) 14.54
Total.	4,54,014	5,41,488	(+) 19.27

It can be seen that the population of male cattle has increased by 22.84 % during 1956-61 while the population

of female cattle has shown an increase of 14.54 % over their corresponding population in 1956-60 . The increase in the cattle population during 1956-61 as a whole was 19.27 % .

Statement No.45 of the Statistical Abstract shows talukawise strength of male and female cattle. It may be seen that the highest population of male cattle was in Umarga taluka during 1961. Ahmadpur, Udgir and Nilanga stood next in order after Umarga taluka. These four talukas of the district form the eastern part of the district and covered 24.20 % of the total male population of the cattle during 1961. The lowest male cattle population was registered in Bhum taluka . The male cattle population in Paranda taluka was comparatively of the same order as that of Bhum during 1961 . It is seen that the population of male cattle gradually increases as we go from west to east of the district with the solitary exceptions of Usmanabad and Tujapur talukas .

Cows in the district numbered 2.24 lakhs in 1961 as against 1.96 lakhs in 1956. It may be seen from statement No. 45 of the Statistical Abstract that the number of cows in Udgir (32,616) taluka was the highest in the year 1961. Ahmadpur, taluka comes next to Udgir. The four talukas of Udgir, Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Umarga together covered 49.1 % of total cows in the district during the year 1961. The lowest number of cows was recorded in Bhum taluka in 1961 .

The above facts indicate that the cattle population is more densely concentrated in the eastern part of the district comprising Udgir , Ahmadpur, Umarga and Nilanga talukas. The reason for this among other reasons may be that in this part , the fodder and grazing lands more numerous than in other talukas of the district .

Cattles in this district covered about 21.20 percent of total number of cattles in Aurangabad Division and about 5.05 percent of cattles in Maharashtra State during 1961 . It may be noted that the sex-ratio of cattle population in this district was higher than in Aurangabad Division or Maharashtra State during 1961 census of livestock .

Growth in Cattle population.

The trend of the growth of cattle population at District, Division and State level, during the period 1956 - 61, is shown below.

(figures in '000' No).

Area.	Cattle population		Percentage increase (+) decrease (-)
	in. 1956.	1961.	
Osmanabad District.	651	773	(+) 18.7
Aurangabad Division.	3,228	3,648	(+) 13.0
Maharashtra State.	14,110	15,328	(+) 8.6

It can be seen from the above table that cattle population has increased in varying degrees at all the levels during 1956- 61. The rate of increase in Osmanabad District is considerably more than that in the Aurangabad Division and in Maharashtra State as a whole.

Working bullocks & Agricultural Areas.-

The following table shows the number of working bullocks per thousand acres of gross cropped area .

Area.	Gross cropped area (000 acres).	Working bullocks (000)	Number of bullocks per 1000 acres.
Osmanabad District.	2,548	296	80
Aurangabad Division.	11,928	1,353	80
Maharashtra State.	46,513	6,100	76

From the above table, it seems that the number of bullocks used for works only per thousand acres of cultivated area in this district is slightly more than that in Maharashtra State and is the same as in Aurangabad Division.

The study of the milch cattle is also important as that of working bullocks. The position of the working bullocks and the milch cattle for the years 1956-61 in the District, Division and State can be seen from the following table.

Area.	YEAR :-			
	1956		1961.	
	Working bullocks.	Milch cattle.	Working bullocks.	Milch cattle.
Osmanabad District.	253	84	296	95
Aurangabad Division.	1,262	384	1,353	409
Maharashtra State.	5,646	1,764	6,100	1,631

The above table shows that there is an increase in the number of working bullocks in the years 1956 - 61.

On the other hand there is a decrease in the number of milch cattle in the State as a whole although there is increase in the milch cattle at the District and Division levels .

Cows in Milk.

A comparison in respect of cows in milk per thousand of their population is shown below in this district, Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State.

Area .	Cows in milk ('000') (1961 Census).	Human population(000) (1961 census)	No.of cows per 1000 persons.
Osmanabad District.	95	1,478	64
Aurangabad Division.	409	6,297	65
Maharashtra State.	1,621	39,554	41

It can be seen from the above table that the number of cows per thousand persons in Osmanabad District was 64 in the year 1961, which was considerably higher than the number of cows in milk per thousand population in Maharashtra State. The proportion of cows in milk per 1000 persons in this district is almost equal to that in Aurangabad Division .

Breeding Bullocks- Cows in productive age group.-

The effective efforts are being made to improve the weak livestock and develop ' Premium' type of stock. However, we can consider the position from basic availability of breeding bulls and cows in this district in comparison with the Division and the State .

The following table shows the number of breeding cows & bulls.

Area.	Year.					
	1956		1961			
	No. of breed ing bulls.	No. of breed ing cows (000)	No. of bulls per 1000 cows.	No. of breed ing bulls.	No. of breed ing cows (000)	No. of bulls per 1000 cows.
Osmanabad District.	838	193	4	625	223	2
Aurangabad Division.	5,178	944	5	2,867	1,039	3
Maharashtra State.	49,193	4,287	11	22,844	4,585	5

The spectacular decrease in the number of bulls used for breeding only per thousand of breeding cows may be the effect of castration of weaker stock. The decrease was uniform at all levels.

The talukawise figures from 1961 census are given in statement No.45 of the Statistical Abstract. The study of these figures reveals that the number of bulls (used for breeding only) per thousand breeding cows was least in Bhum, Kalam, Ausa talukas and it was highest in Parenda taluka being 7 per thousand breeding cows. Ahmedpur and Udgir talukas stood next to Parenda in this respect.

Bulls & Cows below three years (Young stock).

The males and females which are below three years are grouped as young stock of cattle. The strength of young stock in Osmanabad District was 1,96,836 during 1956 and it increased to 2,31,864 in 1961. It covered 30.2% and 29.9% of total cattle population in 1956 and 1961 in the district.

4.2. Buffaloes:

The growth in population of buffaloes during 1956-61 was as follows:

(Figures in '000') No.

Area.	1956-	Year:- 1961	Increase(+) or decrease(-).
Osmanabad District.	146	194	(+) 32.9
Aurangabad Division.	561	668	(+) 19.1
Maharashtra State.	2,722	3,087	(+) 13.4

The population of buffaloes has increased at all the levels. The percentage increase (33%) in case of Osmanabad is remarkable when compared with percentage increase in Aurangabad Division (19%) and in Maharashtra State (13%).

The proportion of buffaloes in the total bovine population was 20% in Osmanabad District during 1961. The corresponding figures for Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State were 15% and 17% respectively. This means that proportion of buffaloes in Osmanabad District was considerably higher than that in the Division and in the State .

Talukawise figures based on 1961 census are shown in Statement No.45 of the Statistical Abstract. It can be seen that the population of buffaloes was maximum in Udgir taluka being about 29 thousands. It was also more in Umarga and Ahmadpur talukas being more than 25 thousands. On the other hand it was the least in Paranda taluka. It was also low in Bhum taluka. Udgir, Umarga Ahmadpur and Nilanga together covered 53 % of total buffaloes in the district during 1961 . This means population of buffaloes is concentrated in the eastern part of the district as in the case of cattle particularly in Udgir taluka.

Male, Female, Buffaloes:

The following table shows the sex ratio of the buffaloes in District, Division and State during latest year i.e. 1961 .

Area.	Buffaloes(000)		Percentage of males to females.
	Males.	Females.	
Osmanabad District.	43	151	18.4
Aurangabad Division.	131	537	23.4
Maharashtra State.	723	2,364	30.6

The proportion of males among the buffaloes in the State as a whole is much more than that in the district or even in the Aurangabad Division .

Working Buffaloes and Agricultural area.

Specially the male buffaloes are used as draught animals in the district. The availability of working buffaloes per thousand acres of cultivated area in 1960-61 in Osmanabad district, Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State was as given below.-

Area.	No. of working buffaloes (000) (1961).	Gross cropped area (000 acres) (1960-61)	No. of work- ing buffaloes per 1000 cropped area.
Osmanabad district.	6	2,648	2
Aurangabad Division.	15	11,928	1
Maharashtra State.	86	46,513	2

It would be seen that the number of working male buffaloes per thousand cropped area is negligible at all levels. The proportion of buffaloes used for works only, in Osmanabad District is higher than that in the Aurangabad Division and is equal to that in the State level .

Buffaloes in milk.-

As we have seen earlier, the proportion of males in the total number of Buffaloes is considerably low at all the levels. From the utility point of view, therefore, the buffaloes are more important than the male buffaloes.

The female buffaloes are useful mainly for milk. The following table shows the number of buffaloes in milk per thousand human population (1961).

Area.	Buffaloes in milk (000).	Human population (000)	No. of buffaloes (in milk) per 1000 persons,
Osmanabad district.	49	1,478	33
Aurangabad Division.	160	6,297	25
Maharashtra State	827	39,554	21

It can be seen that the proportion of buffaloes in milk in Osmanabad was much higher than their proportions in Aurangabad Division and the Maharashtra State. However, the milk yield from the buffaloes in Osmanabad District is low.

The talukewise breakup of the figures show that the number of buffaloes in milk was maximum in Udgir taluka during 1961. It was also more in Ahmadpur taluka. The number of buffaloes in milk was the lowest in Paranda taluka. It was low in, Bhuni and Osmanabad taluka.

It would be interesting to know the distribution of buffaloes in milk in rural and urban area during 1961.

-(Figures in '000' No.).

	Osmanabad District.	Aurangabad Division.	Maharashtra State.
Rural.	45	147	673
Urban.	4	13	154
Total.	49	160	827
% of urban population.	8	8	17

It is evident that comparatively a high number of buffaloes in milk was in rural area only. 8 out of 100 buffaloes in milk were enumerated in urban area as far as this district and Aurangabad Division are concerned. The concentration of buffaloes in urban area was more compared to State as a whole.

Breeding Buffaloes in productive
the group:-

The following table shows the ratio of breeding buffaloes in Osmanabad District, Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State during 1956-61.

Area.	No. of buffalows (Males) breeding only.		No. of breeding female buffalows (000)		No. of breeding buffaloes per 1000 breeding (female) buffalows.	
	1956	1961.	1956	1961.	1956.	1961.
Osmanabad District.	705	311	77	95	9	3
Aurangabad Division.	3,227	2,974	289	333	11	8
Maharashtra State.	7,193	6,021	1,428	1,596	5	3

It can be seen that the number of male buffaloes in Osmanabad has decreased considerably during 1956-61. It has also decreased in Aurangabad Division as well as in Maharashtra State. A decline in the proportion of breeding male buffaloes may be the effect of castration of weaker stock. The number of breeding buffaloes on the other hand has increased at all the levels. The breeding buffaloes of Osmanabad District formed 28 percent of breeding buffaloes in Aurangabad Division and 5.9 percent of that in Maharashtra State in the year 1961.

Among the buffaloes 1) Karathwada, 2) Pandharapuri and 3) Ilichpuri breeds are seen in this District. The taluka-wise figures from 1961 census reveal that number of breeding buffaloes per thousand breeding females is the highest in Parenda taluka and the lowest in Ahmadpur taluka. It was also low in AUSA, Udgir taluka.

Buffaloes below 3 years.

The young stock in buffaloes in Osmanabad district formed 40 percent of the total buffaloes during 1956. The talukawise figures in Statement number 45 of the Statistical Abstract show that young stock in Udgir taluka was the highest. It was the least in Paranda taluka. The number of young stock in Udgir, Annapur, Umargas and Nilanga taluka covered about 50 percent of total young stock in the district. This means that as in the case of the cattle the young stock of buffaloes is concentrated in the eastern part of the district.

4.3. Sheep & Goats.-

The following table shows comparative growth of sheep & goats at the District, Division and State in 1956-61

(Figures in '000').

Year	1955		1961		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) over 1955.	
	Sheeps.	Goats.	Sheep.	Goats.	Sheeps.	Goats.
Osmanabad District.	81	129	76	228	(-) 6	(+) 75
Aurangabad Division.	305	823	285	1,105	(-) 6	(+) 36
Maharashtra State.	1,970	4,607	2,053	5,181	(+) 6	(+) 12

It would be seen that population of sheep has uniformly decreased (about 6%) at the District and Division levels. The population of sheep in the State as a whole has increased by about 6 percent over 1955 census population.

The spectacular growth of goats in Osmanabad during 1956-61 is worth noting.

The rate of growth in Osmanabad district is more than twice of the rate in Aurangabad Division and more than 6 times the rate in the State.

Out of the total number of sheep in Aurangabad Division about 26 percent were in this district in the year 1956. The goats in this district covered about 15% of population of goats in Aurangabad Division during 1956. The corresponding coverages for the year 1961 were 26 percent & 20 percent respectively.

Concentration of Goats & Sheep.

The talukawise figures as given in Statement 45 of Statistical Abstract reveal that the population of the sheep was the maximum in Nilanga taluka. The population of sheep was also comparatively high in Udgir and Umarga taluka. The lowest population of sheep was in Parenda taluka. Nilanga, Udgir & Umarga talukas together constituted about 36% of sheep in Dist. total.

The maximum number of goats are seen in Udgir taluka. The ~~was also~~ population of goats in Tuljapur taluka was also high and was next to that in Udgir taluka. The lowest population was in Parenda taluka. It may be noted that the goats are distributed more or less all over the district. Udgir, Tuljapur, Osmanabad & Umarga together covered about 42 percent of goat population of the district.

Following table shows the distribution of sheep & goats in Urban and Rural area.

	% of Goats in Rural area.	Sheep in Rural area.
Osmanabad District.	97	98
Murangabad Division.	97	97
Maharashtra State.	95	97

It is evident that population of sheep & goats is mainly concentrated in rural area for reasons which are too obvious.

4.4. Horses and Ponies.

The population of horses and ponies is rather less important as compared to that of cattle & buffaloes. Increase or decrease in the population of horses and ponies was noticed during 1956-61 at all the levels as below.

(Figures in '000' No).

	Year.		Percentage increased (+) or decreased (-)
	1956	1961,	
Osmanabad District.	108	65	(-) 39.8
Murangabad Division.	483	418	(-) 13.5
Maharashtra State.	1,414	1,045	(-) 25.9

It can be seen that the number of horses & ponies decreased at all the levels. The decline in Osmanabad was 39.8% which was comparatively very high. Decline in Aurangabad Division was 13.5% and that in the State was 25.9%. A significant decline is observed at all the levels.

4.5: Other Livestock.

Among the other livestock mules, donkeys, camels need some consideration. The table given below shows comparative figures of other livestock at all the levels.

(Figures in No.)

	1961.			
	Pigs.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.
Osmanabad District.	4,743	60	2,629	347
Aurangabad Division.	38,386	464	18,120	1,245
Maharashtra State.	1,91,550	923	61,491	1,459

It may be seen that out of the 1,459 camels in Maharashtra State, 1,245 camels were in Aurangabad Division only, showing that the camels are concentrated mostly in Aurangabad Division. Osmanabad District constituted about 27 percent of camel population of Aurangabad Division. In Osmanabad District camels are seen more in Udgir & Ahmadpur talukas. These are used as pack animals and as a means of transport.

Out of 923 mules in the State more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of them were in Aurangabad Division. In Osmanabad district only 60 mules were enumerated during 1961.

The total number of donkeys in this district was 2,629 in 1961. In the year 1961, there were 18,120 & 61,491 donkeys in Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State respectively. Osmanabad district 4,743 pigs in the year 1961, as against 38,886 pigs in Aurangabad Division.

4.6: Poultry:

Poultry in Osmanabad District comprises fowls, ducks, and other birds. Fowls are more important than the ducks & other birds.

Fouls:- The following table shows the number of cocks & hens in the year 1961.

	Cocks (000)	Hens (000)	No. of cocks per 1000 hens.
Osmanabad Dist.	42	97	432
Aurangabad Division.	161	413	389
Maharashtra State.	1,193	4,573	260

It may be seen that proportion of cocks in Osmanabad district was more than that in Aurangabad Division & Maharashtra State. The proportion of cocks in State as a whole was considerably lower than in Aurangabad Division. Cocks in Osmanabad District constituted 26 % of cocks in Aurangabad Division and covered 3% of total cocks in Maharashtra State during 1961. Out of 413 thousand hens in Aurangabad Division and 4,573 thousands hens in Maharashtra State, Osmanabad district had 23 % and 2 % of hens in Aurangabad Division & Maharashtra State respectively.

Chicken: Young stock in fowls is called as chicken. It is evident that percentage of chicken in Osmanabad district is higher than that in Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State. Chickens in Osmanabad district constituted 25 % of total chickens in Aurangabad Division and about 2 % of that in the State.

Ducks:- Following table shows the sex ratio in ducks and drakes during the year 1961.

	No. of Drakes.	No. of Ducks. (00)	No. of Drakes per 100 ducks.
Osmanabad District.	110	2	55
Aurangabad Division.	1,210	22	55
Maharashtra State.	11,678	267	45

Drakes in Osmanabad district covered about 8.3% of drakes in Aurangabad Division and 0.8% of that in Maharashtra State. The above table reveals that number of drakes per hundred ducks was 55 both in this district as well as in Aurangabad Division.

Ducklings: These are young stock in total ducks. The number

of ducklings was 11,335 in the Maharashtra State. Osmanabad District had only 143 ducklings and Aurangabad Division had 973 in the year 1961.

Growth of Poultry in 1956-61:

The trend of population in poultry in the years 1956-61 was observed as below.

Area.	Total poultry (000)		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)
	1956.	1961	
Osmanabad District.	128	275	(+) 114.8
Aurangabad Division.	554	1,100	(+) 98.5
Maharashtra State.	8,883	10,578	(+) 19.1

More than 114% increase in poultry over 1956 poultry population in Osmanabad District is worth noting. The percentage increase in total poultry of Aurangabad Division. Population keeping is being encouraged constantly in National extension service and Community Development Block areas.

Rural Urban Constitution:

Out of the total poultry (275 thousand) about 95 percent was in rural area during the year 1961. The talukewise figures of total poultry (vide State - ment 45 of Statistical Abstract) reveal that it was maximum in Umarga taluka. The lowest number of poultry was in Bhun taluka. It was also more in Alam taluka. In the rest of the talukas it was distributed uniformly.

Improved Birds:

Improved poultry has developed recently due to special programmes. As per 1961 census the number of improved variety to total was 0.7 % in Osmanabad District. The corresponding percentages in Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State was 1.7 % and 1.7 % respectively. Thus it shows that the proportion of improved variety of poultry is significantly less in the district than that in the Division and the State-level.

4.7: Dairy Development:-

Prior to 1962 there were 15 Dairy Societies and one Milk Union registered in this district. Thereafter one Milk Union and 8 dairy societies were organised bringing the number of dairy societies to 24 and Milk Union to 2 as on 30-6-1963. Attempts are made to develop a third Milk Union at Ahmadpur taluka of this district. It is proposed to supply milk to Govt. Milk Union, Manded in future .

4.8: Slaughter houses statistics.

There are only five recognised slaughter houses working in Osmanabad district during 1961-62 to 1963-64 . Of the five recognised slaughter houses one was at Udgir at Latur, one at Osmanabad, one at Tuljapur and one at Waldurg towns .There were no recognised slaughter houses in rural areas of this district.

The number of animals slaughtered in the recognised slaughter houses in the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 is as shown in the table below.

Animals.	1961-62.		1962-63.		1963-64.	
	No. of Slaughter houses.	Animals slaugh-tered.	No. of Slaughter houses.	Animals slaugh-tered.	No. of Slaughter houses.	Animals slaugh-tered.
1. Cows.	5	Nil	5	Nil	5	Nil.
2. Bulls & bullocks.	5	1,535	5	1,843	5	2,445
3. Calves.	5	Nil.	5	Nil	5	Nil.
4. Buffaloes.	5	198	5	440	5	525
5. Sheep.	5	2,125	5	2,329	5	2,295
6. Goats.	5	3,564	5	3,150	5	3,704
7. Others.	5	Nil.	5	Nil	5	Nil.

It can be seen that among the animals slaughtered goats were maximum in number. Sheep were slaughtered in less numbers than the goats. Buffaloes were also slaughtered but the number was much less than bulls and bullocks.

The number of bulls and bullocks slaughtered in the year 1961-62 was 1,535 and it was 1,843 in the year 1962-63. It increased to 2,445 in 1963-64. Buffaloes were also slaughtered in increasing numbers. The number of Buffaloes slaughtered was 198 in 1961-62 and 440 in 1962-63. It increased to 525 in 1963-64. 2,125 Sheep were slaughtered in 1961-62 and 2,329 in 1962-63. The number, however, decreased to 2,295 in 1963-64.

The number of goats slaughtered decreased from 3,564 in 1961-62 to 3,150 in 1962-63. It again rose to 3,704 in 1963-64.

4.9: Veterinary Facilities:

Veterinary facilities are being increased to improve cattle wealth and also to boost up poultry and allied production. Most of the activities in this field to increase the facilities are taken up by Local Sector in the Zilla Parishad.

The brief description of each veterinary facility given in Animal Husbandry organisation functioning in Osmanabad district during 1962-63 to 1963-64 is given in the following paragraphs.

Veterinary Dispensaries:- There were eight taluka Veterinary dispensaries in this district and three branches of Veterinary dispensaries were working during 1962-63 to 1963-64. The eight taluka dispensaries are located at 1) Udgir, 2) Ahmadpur, 3) Eatur, 4) Ausa, 5) Nilanga, 6) Osmanabad, 7) Kalam and 8) Bhum. The three branches of Veterinary Dispensaries are located at 1) Kingaon (Taluka Ahmadpur), 2) Handergulli (Taluka Udgir) and 3) Lanjana (Taluka Ausa).

Veterinary Aid Centres: List of the aid centres, is given below:-

Taluka.	Location of Aid Centres:
1. Ahmadpur.	1) Kingaon, 2) Malegaon, 3) Ujni 4) Mahalingi, 5) Ahmadpur.
2. Paranda.	1) Mankeshwar, 2) Helgaon, 3) Paranda.
3. Bhum.	1) Washi, 2) Int, 3) Pargaon, 4) Walwad.
4. Osmanabad.	1) Bembli, 2) Thair.
5. Eatur.	1) Murud.
6. Tuljapur.	1) Waldurg, 2) Tuljapur.
7. Kalam.	1) Yermala, 2) Shiradhon.
8. Udgir.	1) Deoni, 2) Wadmurembi, 3) Nalgir, 4) Ner, 5) Wadhona, 6) Jalkot.
	1) Kingaon, 2) Handergulli, 3) Lanjana.

Taluka.	Name of the aid centres.
9. Ausa.	1) Killari, 2) Ujani, 3) Hasegaonwadi.
10. Umarga.	1) Umarga, 2) Aurun.
11. Nilanga.	1) Kasurshirshi, 2) Mandansuri, 3) Shirur Anantpal, 4) Sindi Jawalga, 5) Ambulga.

Through the Veterinary Dispensaries and Aid Centres given above animals have been treated free of cost. The staff incharge of these institutions also treat animals during the out break of epidemics.

Premium Bull Centres: Breeding bulls of Deoni breed are located and maintained at govt. cost for grading the village cattle. Each bull is in charge of stockman assisted by an attendant. In addition to making available the services of bull, the stockman also registers animals and maintains various records. The list of such centres in Osmanabad District is as below.

Taluka.	Name of the premium bull centres.
1. Ahmadpur.	1) Andhari, 2) Sugan, 3) Madwal.
2. Osmanabad.	1) Upla, 2) Heki.
3. Latur.	1) Bergaon, 2) Katgaon, 3) Shirala.
4. Tuljapur.	1) Mangrul, 2) Muddi-Salgara, 3) Kati, 4) Katgaon, 5) Sawaragao.
5. Kalam.	1) Andhora.
6. AUSA.	1) Nagarsoga, 2) Bhada, 3) Matola, 4) Hegerga, 5) Talni.
7. Nilanga.	1) Kurad Shahajani, 2) Kothoda, 3) Tambota, 4) Bersuri, 5) Sakol.

There were no premium bull centre in Paranda, Bhua, Udgir and Umarga talukas.

Milk recording Centres: The milk recording centres are located at Atnur, Gavan, Alandi, Deverjan, Dewangan, Dongraj, Kunki, Kasral, Sastur, Bohara, Pan Chincholi, Yarra, Anala, Ambi, Donja, Itkur, Sangvi, Shirurtejjband, Chapoli, Chakur, Janwal, Ashta, Kuntha, Para, Nayachakur, Gudsur.

Stud Bull Scheme. The centres under this scheme were 1. Mandva (Kalam taluka), 2. Chapoli, (Ahmadpur taluka), 3) Shirur Anantpal (Nilanga taluka), 4. Dovernjan (Udgir taluka), 5. Deoni (Udgir taluka), 6. Ahmadpur, 7. Jalraji (Udgir taluka), 8. Kasral (Udgir taluka).

Poultry Demonstration Centres: Five poultry Demonstration Centres were working in the district during 1962-63 and 1963-64 one each at 1. Usmanabad, 2, Latur, 3. Murud (Taluka Latur, 4. Udgir and 5. Unarga.

Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres:- This scheme envisages development of cattle in selected groups of villages. Grading as well as pure breeding is encouraged. The farmers are helped ~~purchase pure blood of animals at rate of Rs. 200 per bull and at Rs. 100 per cow. Fifty pure breed cows and five bulls are located in a centre. These centres also serve as calf rearing areas for further location of bulls in the neighbouring villages. Grants in aid to the extent of Rs. 10,000 are annually sanctioned for distribution of prizes to best cattle in the shows and rallies organised by the district. Govt. proposes to extend this scheme to Marathwada and Vidarbha Regions in future.~~

In Usmanabad District there are four supplementary ~~cattle breeding centres at 1) Jalraji, 2) Jalraji (Nilanga taluka), Mandwa (Kalam taluka, and 4) Indrapur (Bhuni taluka).~~

District Artificial Insemination Centre: With the help of the District Development Boards, it is proposed to organise one main Artificial Insemination Centre. Accordingly one centre at Usmanabad town is working. Besides, there are artificial Insemination Sub-Centres also working in this district. The artificial work at these centres is also associated with the Village Centres.

The artificial insemination sub-centres are located at 1) Murud, (Latur taluka), 2) Ahmadpur, 3) Handergulli (Udgir taluka), 4) Unarga, 5) Paranda, 6) Kalam, 7) Bhuni, 8) Killri (Kalam taluka), 9) Nilanga, 10) Kingdon (Ahmadpur taluka), 11) Chakur (Ahmadpur taluka) 12) Deoni (Udgir taluka).

Key Village Centres:- Key Village Centres are organised for intensive cattle improvement. Key Village constitutes a village or a group of villages with about 4,000 adult cows and or buffaloes. Key Village Scheme aims at complete development of cattle by maintenance of adequate breeding. Castration of scrub bulls, protection of animals against contagious diseases, development of fodder resources, registration of pure breed cattle and improvement of agricultural practices are some of items of work undertaken in the Key Villages. Osmanabad district had only 3 Key Village Centres working during 1962-63 and 1963-64 at 1) Tuljapur, 2) Datar and 3) Ugir.

Cattle Breeding Farm:- In Osmanabad District there is only one Cattle Breeding Farm at Ugir. This farm is for Deoni cattle. At this farm attempts are being made to select better strains from the herds of Deoni breeds and other breeds maintained, so that the cows have reasonably good yield of milk and good bullocks are reared.

Sheep Breeding Farm:- There was only one Sheep Breeding Farm at Ugir in Osmanabad District, during the year 1962-63 & 1963-64. The selected rams are mated with selected ewes to produce off springs that yield heavier and superior varieties fleece.

4.10: Agricultural Implements.

Statement No. 45 of Statistical Abstract gives the number of different types of agricultural implements enumerated in 1961 and also 1956. For the sake of comparison selected implements like ploughs (wooden and iron), sugarcane crushers, oil engines and used for irrigation are considered. The position of these implements in the years 1956 and 1961 at District, Division and State levels was as given below:-

Ploughs in	1956		1961	
	Wooden (00)	Iron (00)	Wooden (00)	Iron (00)
Osmanabad District.	219	192	209	214
Osmanabad Division.	1,780	956	1,505	1,053
Maharashtra State.	20,380	3,302	16,735	3,979

It can be seen that number of wooden ploughs were on the decline at all the levels while the number of iron ploughs has

shown upward trend during the year 1956-61. The decline in wooden ploughs at the District level was about 4.6 % . It was comparatively less than that in Aurangabad Division (about 15.4 %) and in Maharashtra State (17.9 %) . This means that in Osmanabad District the adoption of improved iron ploughs in place of old wooden ploughs is very slow as compared to the Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State . In Osmanabad District the number of iron ploughs was 192 hundred in 1956 and it increased to 214 hundred in 1961. The talukawise figures of 1961 census given in statement No. 45 of Statistical Abstract shows that highest number of wooden plough (about 4% of the District total) was in Udgir taluka. The number was also comparatively greater in Ahmadpur taluka next to Udgir. The least number of wooden ploughs was in Bhun taluka. The maximum number of iron ploughs was in Kalam taluka and the least in Umarga taluka. In the rest of the talukas it was nearly equal to the District average .

Carts: - There were 33,847 carts in Osmanabad district in 1956. But the number of carts decreased to 34,723 in 1961. Taluka-wise figures reveal that the highest number of carts was in Umarga taluka and the lowest number of carts was in Kalam taluka.

Sugarcane Crushers.- The position of sugarcane crushers during 1956 - 61 was as below:-

Area.	1956	1961	% increase(+) or decrease(-)
Osmanabad District.	679	1,700	(+) 150.3
Aurangabad Division.	2,851	5,170	(*) 81.3
Maharashtra State.	14,124	15,801	(+) 11.9

It is worth noting that the number of crushers in Osmanabad District had a spectacular increase over the number of crushers in 1956. The percentage increase of crushers in Maharashtra State was only about 11.9 which was very low as compared with percentage increase at District level i.e. 150.3 % . Production of sugarcane (Gur) during last few years and it is seen that relatively larger quantities of sugarcane must have been available to gur industry. This perhaps explains the significant increase in number of sugarcane crushers at all the level, in general, and at Dist. level in particular .

Talukwise breakup shows that the maximum number of sugarcane crushers was in Kalas taluka and the lowest number in Aranda taluka, Kalan, Umarga and Osmanabad talukas covered about 50 % of total sugarcane crushers in Osmanabad district during 1961.

Oil Engines: - The position of the oil engines used for irrigation purposes at different levels was as below.

Area.	Oil Engines:	
	1956.	1961.
Osmanabad District.	998	2,730
Osmanabad Division.	2,703	8,329
Maharashtra State.	26,617	63,747

It can be seen that the number of oil engines in 1961 has shown an increase over 1956 at all the levels. The Govt. policy of granting taxai loans for oil engines in Community Development areas is the important factor mainly responsible for this increase. Talukwise figures show that the maximum number of oil engines was in Umarga taluka and the lowest in Dhun-taluka.

Electric Pumps for irrigation Purposes: - The number of electric pumps recorded in 1961 was 57 in Osmanabad district showing increase of about 111 percent over 1956. The total electric pumps in Maharashtra State indicated a magnificent increase of 209.8 percent over 1956. The efforts of Govt. to introduce steadily the electricity in rural area may be the main reason for this increase.

Tractors: - The number of tractors recorded in 1961 in Osmanabad District was 28 only as against 296 in 1956. The number in this district thus declined considerably. It was observed that the enumeration of tractors in 1956 in Marathwada Districts (which were formerly a part of Hyderabad State) was faulty. Hence it is felt that the real decline is not the order as shown above.

4.11. Forest:-

Area under forest according to land utilisation statistics of 1962-63 was 3,109 acres in Osmanabad District. It constituted 0.9 percent of total geographical area of the District.

Following table shows the area under forest as percentage of geographical area of each taluka in Osmanabad District.

Taluka.	Percentage of area under forest to the geographical area during 1962-63.
1. Ahmadpur.	Nil.
2. Parenda.	Nil.
3. Bhun.	Nil.
4. Osmanabad.	Nil.
5. Latur.	Nil.
6. Tuljapur.	0.4
7. Kalam.	0.3
8. Udgir.	0.05
9. Ausa.	Nil.
10. Unarga.	Nil.
11. Nilanga.	Nil.

It can be seen that forest area is found only in three talukas of namely Tuljapur, Kalam and Udgir. There is no area under forest in the rest of the talukas of the district. The forest in Tuljapur taluka is denser than the forest in Kalam and Udgir talukas. Area under forest in Tuljapur taluka formed only 0.4 percent of total geographical area. In Kalam taluka forest covered 0.3 % of geographical area and in Udgir taluka it covered only 0.05 % of geographical area during 1962-63.

4.12: Area under Forest according to Forest Department.

Statement No.10 of Statistical Abstract shows the acreage under forest during 1961-62 to 1963-64. The figures shown in this statement are obtained from Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmadnagar. It can be seen that there is no reserved and protected forest area in this district. Osmanabad District had only 3,804 acres under unclassified forest during 1961-62 to 1962-63. According to Forest Department it increased by only one acre in 1963-64.

4.13: Important Forest Produce
quantity/Value.

The value of forest produce in this district during the year 1962-63 was Rs. 1,110 and this has slightly decreased to Rs. 1,025 in 1963-64. Information on forest produce is not available.

4.14: Grazing facilities wild life etc:

There are no special grazing facilities or wild animals worth the name in the district.

4.15: Inland River, Lakes useful for fisheries:

There are seven tanks including big reservoirs in Osmanabad district. The talukawise particulars as follows:-

Taluka.	no. of Tanks.	Area in acres.
1. Paranda.	3	5,124
2. Osmanabad.	1	1,340
3. Tuljapur.	3	1,462

There are two rivers viz. Manjra and Sina in which the fish exists. The detailed survey of these rivers in order to find out the fishing potentialities is not done so far.

4.16: Exploitation fingerlings
supplied fish caught:- etc.

The stocking of fish seeds and the exploitation during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 are as follows.

	1962-63. Year.	1963-64.
(A) Stocking of carp fry (fish seeds imported from Calcutta).	92,500	32,000
(B) Netting i.e. fish caught from the tanks (Non departmental only).	200 Kgs.	40,000 Kgs.

One full fledged unit a technical officer viz. Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries has recently been opened at Paranda.

4.17: Marine Fisheries-No. of centres
boats operating (which mechanised)
fish landed.

As this is not a coastal district, marine fishery is not resorted to this district.

4.18: Carrying facilities, processing
facilities.-

There are no such facilities available.

4.19: Fisheries Co-operative & their
activities:-

There are no such activities in this district.

CHAPTER V:

INDUSTRIES, MINING AND ELECTRICITY:

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5.1: Introduction:

This district is predominantly dependant on agricultural . Moreover it is under developed when compared with the remaining districts of Maharashtra State or the remaining districts of Marathwada region as far as industries are concerned. However, recently some industries such as Cotton ,Ginning Cotton Pressing, Oilmills, Workshops etc. are coming up . In the year 1959 there were 20 factories in Osmanabad District registered under the Fact ries Act. These factories comprised mainly Cotton Ginning and Pressing and extraction of oils. The number of workers then working in these factories was 1,265.

In 1956 there were 14 (8 large scale and 6 small scale) factories working in this district which increased to 20 (6 large scale & 14 small scale) units in 1961. These factories employed 1,331 workers in 1956 and 1,055 workers in 1961 indicating a decline nearly 21 % during five years. The 'Cotton Ginning & Baling' industry accounts for the decline of more than 300 workers with the closure of 5 factories . There were only 6 industrial centres in this district in 1961 as compared to 4 in 1956. The manufacture of 'Edible oil' in this district accounts for more than 8% of its total employment in the State in 1961. The average number of employees per factory decreased from 95 in 1956 to 53 in 1962 , while the number of factory workers per lakh of population decreased from 101 to 71 during the above period. In 1962 the number of factories in the district was 25 and average daily number of workers was 1,111; but in 1963 the same decreased to 23 and 873 respectively. The number of factories and average

daily number of workers according to the type of industry is given in the table No.15 of the Statistical Abstract .

The factories in this district are located in Latur, Osmanabad, Udgir, Kalam and Bhum towns . In 1961 out of 20 factories 11 were located at Latur town only and two each at Bhum ,Kalam, Osmanabad, Udgir towns and one at Nalegaon village Ahmadpur taluka. This shows that Latur is the only town of industrial importance. All the above industrial centres were taluka places except Nalegaon village. There were no industries in the remaining 6 taluka places in the district. Out of 1,388 villages there was only one village namely Nalegaon with a factory in this district. Even this factory at Nalegaon was closed in 1963 which meant that not a single village in this district had any factory after 1963 .

The number of ^{Workers} engaged in factories per lakh of population in the year 1961, 1962 and 1963 was 71 , 75 & 59 respectively. In all the 26 districts of Maharashtra State, Osmanabad district stands 25th in rank in respect of workers engaged in factories. In Aurangabad Division Osmanabad district stands 4th in this respect. In Aurangabad Division, Osmanabad district stands last in respect of the number of factories and when compared with other districts in Maharashtra State also, this district stands last in this respect. From the above fact it can be said that Osmanabad district is very backward and undeveloped as far as industries are concerned. This might be due to bitter lack of transport of communication facilities in the interior in particular. It has practically no forests of the commercial value and no mineral wealth known so far in the absence of a comprehensive geological survey .

During the past, work carried out by the Department of Commerce and Industries of the erstwhile Hyderabad State

was mostly of a routine nature not aimed at promoters of industries . No specific survey was undertaken to assess the potentialities for industrial development of this district. People are mostly engaged in agriculture without any industrial background worth the name & total absence of abundant transport facilities resulting in a stagnant economy.

In the immediate future, therefore, industrial development has largely to be dependent on agriculture for the promotion of an agro-industrial economy .

The following table shows the talukewise number of workers employed in Registered factories per lakh of population.

Taluka.	1961. No. of workers.	1963. No. of workers.	Ranking of the taluka.
1. Latur.	403	336	1
2. Udgir.	209	156	2
3. Osmanabad.	34	68	3
4. Bhun.	40	10	4 A
5. Tuljapur.	-	10	4 B
6. Kalam.	20	7	6
7. Ahmadpur.	10	-	-
8. Parend.	-	-	-
9. Musa.	-	-	-
10. Umarga.	-	-	-
11. Nilanga.	-	-	-

It is seen from the above that number of workers per lakh population in all the industrial centres has decreased in 1963 as compared with corresponding figures in 1961 except in Osmanabad taluka. The number of workers per lakh of population in Kalam, Bhun & Tuljapur was microscopic in 1963.

5.2: Factory establishments:

An industrial unit working on power with ten or more workers or with twenty or more workers without power comes under the purview of the Factories Act. The position during the years 1960-61 of such units in this district as compared with the corresponding figures in Aurangabad Division and the State is as below.

	Osmanabad District.	Aurangabad Division.	Maharashtra State.
<u>1956</u>			
No. of factories.	14	190	6,976
Employment.	1,331	15,793	6,87,142
<u>1961.</u>			
No. of factories.	20	241	8,233
Employment.	1,055	16,604	7,87,379

It can be seen from the above table that the position of Osmanabad district as far as industrial employment is concerned was not satisfactory and Osmanabad district ranks as last in the State in so far as the number of factories in it goes.

Other features of industry in Osmanabad can also be seen from the average employment in large scale and small scale units or the power operated or non-power operated units as follows:

	Osmanabad District.	Aurangabad Division.	Maharashtra State.
<u>Average number of employees per factory.</u>			
<u>1956</u>			
Large scale.	146	177	350
Small scale.	27	27	22
Total:	95	82	99
<u>1961.</u>			
Large scale.	135	184	341
Small scale.	17	23	21
Total:	53	69	96

It can be observed from the above table that the average number of employees in large scale and small scale factories has decreased in 1961 as compared with corresponding figures in 1956 and it is comparatively lower than that in Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State.

The following table shows the No. of power operated and non-operated factories in Osmanabad District, Aurangabad Division and Maharashtra State.

	Power operated			Non-power operated		
	Large scale.	Small scale.	Total.	Large scale.	Small scale.	Total.
<u>1956</u>						
Osmanabad District.	8	6	14	-	-	-
Aurangabad Division.	70	101	171	1	18	19
Maharashtra State.	1,488	4,196	5,684	141	1,151	1,292
<u>1961</u>						
Osmanabad District.	6	14	20	-	-	-
Aurangabad Division.	68	150	218	1	22	23
Maharashtra State.	1,779	5,099	6,878	134	1,221	1,355

It may be noted that in Osmanabad district power was available to existing industries in 1956 as well as in 1961.

Talukawise position of the number of factories and employment there in during 1956-61 in Osmanabad district is as per the table below.

Name of the centre.	1956.		1961.	
	No. of factories.	Average daily employment.	No. of factories.	Average daily employment.
1. Bhuni.	-	-	2	29
2. Kalam.	1	28	2	25
3. Latur.	10	902	11	577
4. Osmanabad.	2	111	2	48
5. Nalegaon.	-	-	1	16
6. Udgir.	1	290	2	360
TOTAL:-	14	1,331	20	1,055

From the above table it can be seen that most of the industries are concentrated at Latur town only. Out of the 1,331 factory workers, 902 (i.e. 68 %) of workers were working in various factories at Latur only, in the year 1956 and 577 (i.e. 55 %) out of 1,055 factory workers were working in that town in 1961 .

Cotton Ginning & Baling.

In the year 1961 there were only two factories with 173 workers but in 1962 the number of factories was 3 with 187 workers. In the year 1963 there were 2 factories with 107 workers.

Manufacture of Edible Oils.

This is one of the most important industry of this district. There are 15 factories of this category in Osmanabad district as groundnut is the principal cash crop of this district. In 1961 the number of workers working in these factories was 795 but in the year 1962 it decreased to 772 while the number of factories remained the same. In the year 1963 the number of factories decreased to 13 and number of workers decreased to 614 .

Repair of Motor Vehicles:

In the year 1961, 1962 and 1963 there were only 2 workshops. The number of workers working in these two workshops was 77 in 1961 and 1962, but in 1963 it decreased to 56 .

Gur Factories:

In the year 1961 there were no Gur factories in this district. In the year 1962 one factory was opened which employed only 12 workers and there was no change in the year 1963 .

Food (other than beverages)

In the year 1961 there was not a single factory of this type. But in 1962 one factory was started with 14 workers and there was no change in 1963 .

Other industries:

In the year 1961 there was only one factory which employed 10 workers, but in the year 1962 the number of factories increased to three and the number of workers increased to 49 . In the year 1963 also there was an increase in number of factories and number of workers which was 4 and 70 respectively.

5.3: Production:

The production figures are not available .

5.4: Industrial Estates:

The establishment of Industrial Estate at Latur is a scheme included in the Third Five Year Plan and the total cost of the scheme as approved by the Govt. of India is Rs. 16,06,300 . The scheme is being implemented through co-operative society which was registered on 20-11-1963 .

Land measuring 27 acres 29 Gunthas has been acquired and given in possession of society on 7-3-1964 . The society had collected Rs.60,000 as share capital from 43 members . The Government has sanctioned Rs.60,000 as matching share capital in the financial year 1964-65 . The society will apply to L.I.C. for a loan of Rs.1,80,000 . Thus a total capital of Rs. 3 lakhs will be raised and the first phase of the programme of constructing 10 factory sheds will be undertaken . The City Municipality, Latur has agreed to meet the requirement of water for the industrial units and ample power will also be made available to them as promised by Maharashtra State Electricity Board .

As per layout plan prepared for this Estate there are 75 plots and following types of industries are proposed to be located therein.

1) Oil Mills, 2) Dal Mills, 3) Steel furniture works, 4) Iron & Steel fabricating units, 5) Paint & Varnish, 6) Surgical Cotton, 7) Ready made garments, 8) Agricultural implements .

As regards facilities available it is stated that 1) Land was given to the society on a long lease, 2) exemption of Octroi duty for machinery, raw materials, etc. to be used by the units in I.E., 3) water & power supply is readily to be made available at site only, 4) other facilities such as common facility centre, banking and postal services will be made available at site only. Government encourages the entrepreneurs by even sanctioning the quota of scarce raw materials to parties in Industrial Estate. All other type of assistance is extended by the Industries Department on priority basis to units in Industrial Estate .

5.5: Cottage & Small Scale Industries:

In Osmanabad district, small scale industries have been operating during last few years. Industrial co-operative societies are also formed in case of a number of small industries. The prominent industries in this district are weaving, oil pressing, tanning and leather work, coir and rope manufacture, manufacture of Gur and Khandsari etc.

Weaving:

The important centres of weaving are Osmanabad, Latur, Udgir, Paranda, Bhuni, Ausa, Gunjeti and Murum towns.

Oil Pressing:

This is one of the most important industry in Osmanabad district. The important centres of oil pressing industry are Osmanabad, Udgir, Ausa, Latur, Umarga towns and villages of Murud (Latur taluka), Lohara (Umarga taluka), Andora (Tuljapur taluka, and Nalegaon (Ahmedpur taluka).

Tanning & Leather work:

There are 31 societies registered under this industry. The important centres of tanning & leather industry are Osmanabad, Latur, Ahmadpur, Parenda, Umarga and Tuljapur towns and villages of Dhoki (Osmanabad taluka), Shirale (Latur taluka), Hadolti (Ahmedpur taluka), Gunjoti, Sastoor, Lohara and Murum (Umarga taluka), Andora (Tuljapur taluka), Lamjana (Ausa taluka) and Elaker (Kalam taluka). The Khadi & Village Industries Board, Osmanabad is giving financial assistant to this industry .

Coir & rope manufacture:

Bhum, Washi (Bhum taluka) , Naldurg (Tuljapur taluka), Sanaswadi & Kapilapur (Parenda taluka), Dhoki & Gavseod (Osmanabad taluka) and Murum and Turori (Umarga taluka) villages are the important centres where coir and rope manufacturing industries are operating .

In addition to the above, wool weaving, pottery and brick laying, smithy, cane and bamboo work can also be considered as small scale and cottage industries of Osmanabad district.

The List of talukawise centres having concentration of small scale and cottage industries is given below.

Taluka.	Sr.No.	Name of the centre of village/town.
1. Nilanga.	1.	Borsuri village.
	2.	Kalgaon village.
	3.	Murad village.
	4.	Kasarbelkunda village.
	5.	Nilanga town.
	6.	Sirur Asantpal village.
2. Parenda.	1.	Parenda town.
	2.	Mankeshwar village.
	3.	Donja village.
	4.	Kandari village.
3. Ahmadpur.	1.	Ahmadpur town.
	2.	Sawgaon village.
	3.	Chakur village.
	4.	Wadwal village.
	5.	Andori village.
4. Kolan.	-	Nil.
5. Latur.	1.	Latur town.
	2.	Murud village.
	3.	Shirala village.
	4.	Gangapur village.
	5.	Bori village.
	6.	Tandulja village.
	7.	Chincholi Bai village.
6. Osmanabad.	1.	Thair village.
	2.	Dhaki village.
	3.	Osmanabad town.
	4.	Bembli village.
	5.	Wagholi village.
	6.	Kolegaon village.
	7.	Upla village.
7. Tuljapur.	1.	Tuljapur town.
	2.	Apsinga village.
	3.	Sawargaon village.
	4.	Mangrul village.
	5.	Naldurg town.
	6.	Andora village.
	7.	Shindphal village.
	8.	Kati village.
	9.	Katgaon village.
	10.	Kakramba village.
	11.	Salgara Dhuti village.
	12.	Jalkot village.
	13.	Masla (Kd) village.
	14.	Tirth (Bk) village.
	15.	Barool village.
8. Ausa.	-	Nil.

-----continued-----

1	2	3
9. Umarga.	1.	Umarga town.
	2.	Murum town.
	3.	Lhara village.
	4.	Sastur village.
	5.	Mulaj village.
	6.	Chakur village.
	7.	Kawtha village.
10. Udgir.	1.	Udgir town.
	2.	Handergulli village.
	3.	Wadhwa (Bk) village.
	4.	Deoni (Bk) village.
	5.	Gudsoor village.
	6.	Nalgir village.
	7.	Wallandi village.
	8.	Jalkot village.
	9.	Kaban Sangvi village.
	10.	Lhara village.
	11.	Nagalsgaon village.
	12.	Shelgaon village.
	13.	Devrajan village.
	14.	Atnar village.
	15.	Chichali village.
	16.	Jawalga village.
	17.	Tondar village.
	18.	Halli village.
	19.	Somnathpur village.
11. Bhun.	1.	Bhun town.
	2.	Pargaon village.
	3.	Sarankundi village.
	4.	Waski village.
	5.	Icet village.

5.6: Industrial Co-operatives:

The members of the industrial unit under co-operative fold work jointly and have common benefits of procurement of raw materials and marketing of finished goods. The processing or manufacture of produce under taken by an industrial society has some special benefits involved such as advantages of credit and to a good extent, an assured market.

The following table shows the number of industrial societies, their membership, share capital, working capital, loans advanced and reserves and other funds in Osmanabad during 1962-63

Item.	1962-63.
No. of societies.	141
No. of members.	6,432
Share capital (Rs.).	3,45,000
Working capital (Rs.).	14,63,000
Loans advanced (Rs.).	-
Reserves & other funds (Rs.).	50,000

Three co-operative oil mills had been registered in the district out of which only the oil mill at Murum, in Umarga taluka has started functioning from July 1963.

The Co-operative oil industries Limited, Latur.

The main objects of the above society are to improve the economic condition of the agricultural producers mainly through processing and marketing of their products, in particular oil seeds, cotton and their by products. To achieve the above objects, the society will establish an oil mill, solvent extraction plant, hydrogenation plant, tin making plant, soap manufacturing plant and ginning and pressing unit. The society called the co-operative oil industries Ltd. Latur has been registered on 9th August 1963 with 13,488 members and had collected Rs. 6,83,127 as share capital. Rupees twenty lakhs will be required as working capital which the society hopes to collect as follows.

- i) Share capital collected. : Rs. 6,83,127.
- ii) Financial assistance from Government. : Rs. 7,00,000.
- iii) Financial assistance from co-operative banks. : Rs. 6,19,533-85.

5.7: Mining:

Osmanabad district has not got any significant mineral production. The minerals found in the district are lime stone, clay, sand and stone. But as no comprehensive geological survey has been carried out so far, no comparison can at present be made either with the mineral production of other districts or that of the Osmanabad district in previous years.

5.8: Electricity:

Electric power was available in district for the first time in February 1959 at Latur. Obviously because it is the only commercial place in the district badly in need of electricity. After Latur, Osmanabad town was electrified in 5 July 1959. Taluka places such as Bhur, Umerga, Ausa and Udgir got electricity in 1961. Other taluka places like Nilanga was electrified in 1962 and Parend, Tuljapur and Ahmedpur got electricity in 1963. Kalam got electricity about the end of the year 1963-64. Executive Engineer, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Bhur is the controlling authority of the same. Maharashtra State Electricity Board is the generating and distributing agency at all the above places. Nine villages in this district were electrified during the period 1961 to 1964. This district got electricity comparatively quite late as compared to other districts due to lack of development activity, neglect in the past.

5.9: No. of villages/Towns electrified population covered.

The following table gives the number of electrified towns as on 31-3-1964 with their population as per 1961 census.

Electrified town.	Population as per 1961 census.
1. Ahmadpur.	7,976
2. Bhur .	5,475
3. Osmanabad.	13,868
4. Latur.	40,913
5. Udgir.	18,814
6. AUSA.	10,007
7. Umarga.	7,505
8. Murum.	10,029
9. Nimga.	8,918
10. Parend.	6,723
11. Tuljapur.	8,935
Total:	1,44,163

From the above table it can be seen that there were 11 towns out of 13 towns electrified covering the total population of 1,44,163, during the year 1963-64. It may be noted in this connection that the urban population of this district is 1,56,266 and 92% of the urban population has the facility of electricity.

The following table shows the number of electrified villages as on 31-3-1964 with their population as per 1961 census.

Taluka.	Electrified village.	Population as per 1961 census.
1. Latur.	1. Murud (Bk).	4,661
	2. Harangul.	1,983
2. AUSA.	1. Killari.	4,885
	2. Nagarsoga.	2,068
3. Umarga.	1. Gunjoti.	4,358
	2. Turri.	3,498
	3. Mulaj.	2,986
4. Kalam.	1. Watoda.	1,162
Total:-	8	25,601

From the above table it can be seen that there were 8 electrified villages covering the total population of 25,601. It may be noted in this connection that the rural population of this district is 13,21,390, and nearly 2% of the rural population has the electricity facility.

The rural population with facility of electricity is significantly lower than the urban population with that facility. 1,69,764 persons have got the facility of electricity in the district with a population of 14,77,656 which means 11.48% of the total population of the district is covered with electricity facility.

5.10: Generation/distribution/Consumption:

The detailed information regarding the generation, distribution and consumption of electricity is given in table No.17 of the Statistical Abstract.

The following table shows the generation, consumption and percentage of consumption of electricity in Osmanabad district during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

(Figures in lakh KWH).

Year.	generation.	Consumption.	% of consumption.
1961-62.	11,39,455	9,63,998	84.6
1962-63.	17,86,837	14,57,348	81.6
1963-64.	31,62,677	30,46,699	96.3

The consumption of electricity per person in the areas served with electricity as on 31-3-1964 (i.e. 1,69,764) was 17.94 (lakh KWH). The following table gives the details of actual consumption purposewise.

Consumption of Electricity by purpose figures in
lakh KWH (Dist. Osmanabad).

Purpose.	Years.		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
Domestic.	20.92	22.63	14.98
Commercial light & small power .	33.18	27.87	25.30
Industrial power.	3.65	34.30	36.46
Public lighting.	11.19	10.92	4.72
Other purposes.	3.06	4.28	18.54
Dist. Total:-	100.00	100.00	100.00

The electrical consumption per factory worker during the year 1961-62 was 289 (KWH) (the number of factory workers was 1,055 and industrial consumption was 3,05,039), and in the year 1963-64 it increased to 672 (KWH) (the number of factory workers was 873 and industrial consumption was 11,10,539).

5.11: Special features:

The special features of Domestic , Industrial & Agricultural consumption are not worth mentioning. Information on electric pumps is not available.

7.12: Electricity Rates:

The electricity rates during the year 1963-64 as fixed by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board were 36 paise including 5 paise of electricity duty per unit for domestic purposes; and 18 paise including 3 paise as electricity duty for industrial purposes, and 12 paise per unit for agricultural purposes. The electricity rates for industrial and agricultural purposes seems to be low when compared to that of domestic purposes. This is mainly because Government wants to encourage industrial & agricultural development in the district.

CHAPTER VI:

CO-OPERATION:

6.1: Introduction:

In the post independence period co-operative movement has been encouraged in different fields. During the period of First and Second Five Year Plan it began to play an emphatic role in extension of agricultural credit, rural and cottage industries, including processing and manufacture, housing and such other varied activities. The Central Financing Agencies under Co-operative Sector have also been suitably strengthened to help the primary societies. Since beginning of Third Plan, emphasis of co-operative movement in the State has been shifted from expansion to consolidation and concentrating for developing potentialities in different activities under Co-operative Sector.

Co-operative movement in this district before Re-organisation of the States was not well organised and developed. After Re-organisation of State, efforts were made to put this movement on well organised and systematic lines. Previously the movement was confined only to agricultural Credit and grain banks but now it covers every sphere of the field viz. dairy, housing consumers, marketing etc. persistent efforts were made to organise different types of co-operative societies so as to make them run on sound lines by granting financial assistance and technical guidance.

Particulars of the number of co-operative societies, their membership, working capital and share capital during the period under review were as follows.

Co-operative Societies in Osmanabad District.

Particulars.	1961-62.	Year: 1962-63.
No. of societies.	1,480	1,492
No. of members.	1,60,029	1,74,221
Working capital (Rs).	4,37,99,000	7,00,58,000
Share capital (Rs) .	83,24,000	1,28,79,000

Nearly all villages and towns in the district have been already covered by the Societies. Above particulars showing growth of movement reveal that membership per co-operative society has increased in the period from 108 in 1961-62 to 116 in 1962-63 .

6.2. Dist. Central Co-operative Bank.

Two central banks, one at Latur and the other at Osmanabad had covered all the 11 talukas of this district till 1959. The Central Co-operative Bank, Latur is working since last 34 years while that at Osmanabad it is working for the last 20 years. The Central Co-operative Bank, Osmanabad formerly covered Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Umarga, Kalam, Bhun and Paranda talukas while the Central Co-operative Bank, Latur covered Latur, Ausa, Nilanga, Ahmadpur and Udgir talukas, till December 1959 when the two banks have been amalgamated in to a District Central Co-operative Bank with its Head Office at Latur. It has its branches at present at all the taluka Head Quarters. The Bank renders financial assistance for agricultural purposes through short term and medium term loans to agricultural and allied societies, and individuals for agricultural and industrial purposes on securities .

It also offers cash-credit limits to members including societies for their business and agricultural activities .

All the agricultural Credit societies are being financed by the Osmanabad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. with its head quarters at Latur. The bank has advanced loan of Rs. 204.04 lakhs to agricultural credit societies as against the

target of Rs.200 lakhs during the year 1962-63 . During the year under report i.e.1962-63 the bank has opened 8 branches in the interior of certain talukas to facilitate the agriculturists in transacting loans. At the close of 1963 the bank has 19 branches. During 1962-63 the government has contributed Rs. 6 lakhs towards its Share Capital and on 30-6-1963 Govt. contribution in this regard amounted to Rs. 12 lakhs. In addition to this, Rs.14,887-75 paise has been granted by the Government as subsidy for uneconomic branches and another amount of Rs. 11,776 towards outright grants for bad debt and reserves .

The following tables will indicate the increase in the financial position of District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., during the year under report .

Particulars.	1961-62.	Year. 1962-63.
1. Membership.	1,150	1,178
2. Paid up Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	21.17	33.24
3. Reserve & Other (Rs. in lakhs)	2.14	3.23
4. Current deposits. (Rs. in lakhs).	30.38	58.91
5. Saving deposits. (Rs. in lakhs)	17.61	26.02
6. Fixed deposits (Rs. in lakhs).	9.32	27.60
7. Working capital. - " ").	144.20	230.08
8. Loans advanced (Rs. in lakhs)	105.96	204.04
9. Loans recovered (Rs. in lakhs)	98.09	146.21
10. Loans out standing. (Rs. in lakhs)	100.33	152.92
11. Over dues (Rs. in lakhs).	18.66	32.36
12. Percentage of over dues to loans out standing.	18.5 %	21.02 %

6.3. District Development Bank:-

The agency known as Primary Land Development Banks, one at Udgir and another at Usmanabad, caters to the long term credit needs of agriculturists. These two banks are working independently. They are advancing loans to individuals for sinking of new wells, repairs to old wells for land improvement,

installation of pumping set and purchase of oil engine and tractors. These banks had their branches at five places. Govt. paid Rs. 3,000 as subsidy for uneconomic branches .

6.4. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

Agricultural Credit is the back bone of the co-operative movement. The functioning of Co-operative societies in this sector has been reoriented since beginning of Third Plan to provide for over all agricultural finance . Besides giving cash credit to the farmers, these societies also help them in procurement of fertilisers, seeds etc. Of late, greater stress is laid by these societies to provide for supply of chemicals, implements and means of transport to affiliated members .

Growth of agricultural credit societies in Osmanabad district for the years 1961-64 was as follows.--

Particulars.	Years.		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63.
No. of Societies.	1,222	1,220	1,179
No. of members.	1,23,954	1,34,458	1,48,067
Share capital(rs).	54,64,000	73,98,000	1,12,67,000
Working capital. (Rs).	3,12,23,000	3,93,65,000	6,47,34,000
Reserve and & other funds(rs)	4,52,000	5,28,000	6,61,000
Loans advanced (s)	2,50,52,000	2,64,58,000	5,12,55,000

The number of societies decreased from 1,222 in 1960 - 61 to 1,179 in 1962-63. The number of members increased from 1,23,954 to 1,48,067.

It is seen that the membership per society was 101 during the year 1960-61 and it increased to 125 in 1962-63. The working capital per member has increased to Rs. 549 in 1962-63 as compared to Rs.251 in 1960-61. It is also evident that the advance of loan per member which was Rs.202 during the year 1960-61 has increased to Rs.346 in 1962-63 .

The amount of share capital together with reserve and allied funds was also increasing during the period. The amount of 'Other funds' per member which was about Rs. 3 in 1960-61 increased to about Rs. 4 in 1962-63. This increase is rather low as compared with that of increase in working capital.

We find that the loan advances during year 1960-61 worked out to about Rs. 9 per acre of gross cropped area and they increased to about Rs. 18 during 1962-63 per acre of gross cropped area. The co-operative societies are audited normally once a year. Their operative efficiency and financial conditions are indicated by their classifications after audit.

The audit classification of societies in 1960-61 was as follows.

Number of societies classified as						
A	B	C	D	E	No. of Societies not audited.	Total
10	489	303	249	38	360	1,449

FOR THE YEAR 1961-62:-

Number of societies classified as:-						
A	B	C	D	% E	No. of Societies audited but not classified.	Total No. of societies not audited.
73	527	125	77	-	21	657
						1,480

From the above classification it can be observed that a majority of societies are functioning on proper lines.

6.5. Non-agricultural Credit Societies, Processing Societies:-

The Non-agricultural Credit societies consist of Central Co-operative Banks, urban banks and salary earners societies.

Urban Banks.

There were three urban banks in the district but they became defunct due to over dues of loans advanced previously.

Societies of salary earners:

There were 16 societies of this type in the year 1960-61 with the total membership of 930. Again their number rose to 17 in 1961-62 with a memberships of 1,061. In 1962-63 there were 18 societies of this type. In the year 1960-61 the outstanding amounts were to the tune of Rs. 80,000 of which Rs. 35,000 were overdues. In 1961-62 their share capital was to the tune of Rs. 67,000.

The following table gives the details of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in Osmand District during 1960-61 & 1962-63.

Particulars.	1960-61	Year. 1962-63.
No. of societies.	19	21
No. of members.	4,662	4,269
Working capital(Rs)	4,22,000	4,65,000
Loans advanced(Rs)	86,000	1,70,000

With the increase in number of societies, working capital per member has also increased from about Rs. 90 in 1960-61 to 108 in 1962-63 as the number of member decreased in 1962-63. Advances per member have also increased from about Rs. 18 in 1960-61 to Rs.39 in 1962-63 as the number of members decreased in 1962-63.

6.6: Agricultural Non-Credit Societies:

The Agricultural Non -Credit Societies are of various types such as the taluka agricultural co-operative associations Co-operative marketing societies and other societies like cattle breeding societies, dairy societies etc. Under this scheme during 1962-63 one taluka purchase and sale co-operative society has been organised and registered and all the talukas of this district have been covered by the taluka purchase and

sale societies. There are in all 14 societies in this district as detailed below.

1. Taluka purchase & sale societies.	11
2 . District Marketing Society.	1
3. Taluka Agricultural Co-operative Association.	2
	=====
Total:	14
	=====

Taluka Agricultural Co-operative Association:-

There were 8 taluka agricultural co-operative associations in the year 1957-58 but as one was liquidated and four were converted in to taluka marketing societies, their number was reduced to 3 during the year 1959-60. In the year 1960-61 one more association has converted into marketing society thus further reducing the number to 2 .

Taluka Marketing Societies:

At the beginning of the year 1960-61 there were 5 Taluka Marketing Societies. After an addition of five societies, this number rose to 10 in 1961-62. In the year 1962-63 one more marketing society was opened and the total number was 11 .

Farming Societies.

During 1961-62 the number of Joint farming societies and collective farming societies were as under.

1. Joint Co-operative Farming Societies.	7
2. Collective Farming Co-operative Societies.	2

During 1962-63 pilot project area of farming societies was made applicable to this district in Latur taluka. Efforts were made to organise and register more societies. Accordingly 6 more Joint Farming Societies have been registered. The following types of financial assistance were made available to these societies :-

- 1. Govt. share capital (Rs). 4,250
- 2. Loan for land development. (Rs): 28,000
- 3. Loan for godown-cum-cattleshed (Rs): 30,000
- 4. Subsidy for godown-cum-cattle shed. (Rs). 8,750
- 5. Managerial subsidy. (Rs): 6,700

Dairy Societies & Unions:

Prior to 1962 there was one milk union and 16 dairy societies in this district. Afterwards one milk Union and 8 Dairy Societies have been organised and registered and there were thus 24 societies and 2 Unions as on 30-6-1963. Attempts are made to develop a third milk pocket in Ahmadpur taluka of this district. It is proposed to supply milk to Govt. milk union, Wanded in future.

Agricultural Processing Societies.

Prior to 1962 there was one oil mill. There are 3 Co-operative Oil Mills registered. Out of these 3 oil mills one at Murum in Umarga taluka has started functioning. The government has subscribed equal share capital contribution to all above three oil mills:

The following table shows the growth of co-operatives under Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in Usmanabad District for the period 1960-63.

Agricultural Non-Credit Societies:

Particulars.	1960-61	Year. 1962-63.
No. of societies.	51	73
No. of members.	30,01,000	10,946
Working capital (in Rs).	30,01,000	23,51,000

It can be seen from the above table that 22 new societies were added in the period 1960-63 in the district when membership also increased by 1982. The decrease in working capital was significant being about Rs. 334 per member in 1960-61 to 215 per member in 1962-63.

6.7. Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.

The number of Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in the district during 1960-61 and 1962-63 was 157 and 177 respectively. Their corresponding membership during the period was 8,016 and 10,939 and the working capital was Rs. 10.99 lakhs and 24.28 lakhs respectively. It is evident that with increase of 20 societies in the period under review the membership has increased by about 2,923. Working capital per member has also increased from about Rs. 137 in 1960-61 to about Rs. 228 in 1961-62. Functioning of some of societies of this type is indicated below.

Consumers' Co-operative Societies:

Consumer's Co-operatives have assumed importance after emergency in 1962. In the year 1961-62 there were 5 societies of this type and in the year 1962-63 it increased to 8.

Housing societies:

Two Housing societies out of 7 societies were working during the year 1959-60, one at Rajuri in Paranda taluka and other at Watur. 5 new societies were registered during the year 1960-61.

There were 16 Backward class Co-operative Housing Societies and 12 low income group housing societies as on 30-6-1962. Since then 22 more societies have been organised and registered. The figures of loans and subsidy advanced to the Backward Class Housing Societies in this district are as follows:

Year.	Loan. (Rs)	Subsidy. (Rs)
1961-62.	1,13,169	91,918
1962-63.	2,16,956	78,906

The above figures will indicate that the maximum loans and subsidy is advanced to the Backward class housing societies for construction of tenements.

Dist. Co-operative Board.

The District Co-operative Board had a membership of 483 primary societies, 3 central societies and 52 individuals. The board conducts training classes for group secretaries, secretaries of industrial societies, Managing Committee members, village leaders and workers.

Industrial Co-operative Societies.

In the year 1961-62 there were 100 Industrial societies in the district with 3,353 members. The working and share capital of these societies during this period was Rs.6.04 and Rs. 2.13 lakhs respectively. In the year 1962-63 the number of societies increased to 141 with 6,432 members. The working and share capital of these societies also increased to Rs. 14.63 and Rs. 3.45 lakhs respectively.

6.8: Marketing Societies:---

For successful implementation of rural Credit survey report recommendations, it was necessary to create marketing agencies to deal with agricultural produce by providing storage facilities and arranging for marketing of agricultural produce. With this end in view, in all taluka head quarters and at the district head quarter, marketing societies have been organised and registered. During the year under report 2 purchase and Sale societies have been registered. Most of the societies have started marketing of agricultural produce in addition to supply of agricultural requisites. The particulars given below will give an idea of working marketing societies.

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>1960-61-Year.</u>	<u>1961-62.</u>
1.No.of societies.	11	13
2.No.of Members..		
a)Individual.	679	817
b)Societies.	6,519	6,902
3.Paid up share capital.		
a)Societies(₹).	1,86,525	2,06,504
b)Govt. (₹)	1,05,575	1,39,255
4.Reserve & Other funds.(₹).	1,04,850	1,09,909
5.Purchases (₹).	70,14,176	27,78,290
6.Sales.(₹).	65,42,279	24,90,305
7.Commission earned(₹)	14,037	75,313
8.Profit or loss.(₹).	+ 96,872	- 32,669

Most of the Marketing Societies are dealing in distribution of sugar and supply of grains under the Govt. scheme of cheap grain shops .

6.9. Regulated Markets:

The information on the above point is not available.

CHAPTER VII:

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

7.1: Medical Facilities:-

The medical organisation render preventive as well as curative medical reliefs to the general population while the Public Health Organisation deals with water supply, sanitation, vaccinations, control of epidemics and diseases and aims at improvement of Public Health. The two organisations are, therefore, complementary to each other for the general health of the population. The above organisations have been considered as quite essential and, therefore, have gained importance in all round development.

The talukawise information regarding the number of hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, nurses, beds, indoor patients and outdoor patients is given in table No.30 of the Statistical Abstract.

One hospital is located at Latur town and other at Osmanabad town called the Civil Hospital. All the taluka places and other towns, except Latur have got dispensaries. In addition, there were Maternity Homes in the district in the year 1961. In the year 1962 and 1963 there was no change in the number of hospitals and dispensaries. The number of Maternity Homes was 4 in the year 1963.

The civil Hospital at Osmanabad is equipped with a pathological laboratory and radiology unit and the hospital at Latur has a T.B. clinic too. The taluka dispensaries were strengthened by increasing the quota of medicines, and surgical instruments and Maternity Wards were opened at three

places under the various schemes of the Second Five Year Plan.

The number of doctors was 23 in all the above allopathic institutions in 1961 and has risen by 4 during the previous 10 years. In the year 1962 there was no change in the number of doctors , but in the year 1963 there was an increase of 5 doctors and the total number of doctors in 1963 was 28.

There are 14 Civil Dispensaries (Allopathic) in Osmanabad district as follows:-

Taluka.	Name of the Village/Town having dispensary.
1. Osmanabad.	1. Thair village.
2. Umarga.	1. Lohara village. 2. Murum town. 3. Umarga town.
3. Tuljapur.	1. Tuljapur town. 2. Naldurg town. 3. Mangrul village.
4. Nilanga.	1. Nilanga town.
5. Udgir.	1. Udgir town.
6. Ahmadpur	1. Ahmadpur town.
7. Kalam.	1. Kalam town.
8. Bhum.	1. Bhum town.
9. Parenda.	1. Parenda town.
10. AUSA.	1. AUSA town.

In Osmanabad taluka there is a Civil Hospital as well as a Civil Dispensary, in Latur taluka there is only Civil Hospital,. It may be noted that there are three civil dispensaries in Tuljapur and Umarga talukas. Murum in Umarga taluka and Naldurg in Tuljapur taluka are town places and they are, therefore, provided with civil dispensaries . 14 Allopathic doctors were appointed for the above 14 dispensaries.

The number of doctors working in the civil hospital, Osmanabad ,Latur and in above Civil Dispensaries was 23 in 1961-62 and 28 in 1963.

In addition to the Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries there are 15 Ayurvedic and 3 Unani Dispensaries. These dispensaries are dispersed in rural areas. There is one medical practitioner per Ayurvedic or Unani dispensary. There was no change in number of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries from 1961 onwards.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries:

There are 15 Ayurvedic Dispensaries for which 15 Ayurvedic doctors are appointed. One doctor is working in each dispensary. The following are the places where Ayurvedic dispensaries are located .

Taluka	Name of the Village/town having dispensary.
1. AUSA.	1. Matola village. 2. Killari village.
2. Bhim.	1. Int village.
3. Udgir.	1. Jalkot village. 2. Wadhona village.
4. Tuljapur.	1. Pimpal Kheda village. 2. Andora village.
5. Umarga.	1. Gunjoti village. 2. Jewali village.
6. Nilanga.	1. Sakal village. 2. Ramling Mudgal village.
7. Ahmadpur.	1. Andhori village.
8. Parenda.	1. Donja village.
9. Kalam.	1. Dahiphal village.
10. Osmanabad.	1. Padoli village.

There are two Ayurvedic Dispensaries each in AUSA, Udgir, Tuljapur, Umarga and Nilanga talukas. There was no Ayurvedic dispensary in Latur taluka during 1961 to 1963. Umarga and Tuljapur are the only talukas where two Ayurvedic and two Allopathic dispensaries are functioning .

The number of beds was increased from 169 in 1961 to 183 in 1962 and to 213 in 1963.

The population of Osmanabad district is 1,477 thousands (Males 753 thousands and females 719 thousands) . Therefore, the proportion of persons per bed worksout to 8,739 in 1961 , 8,027 in 1962 and 6,896 in 1963 .

Growth in Health facilities can also be measured in terms of indoor facilities like the number of beds available to public in the allopathic institutions. Position of the same during 1962 and 1963 was as below.

Item.	1962:-	YEARS:-	1963.
Beds for males.	71		80
Beds for females.	104		123
Beds for children.	8		10
Total beds:	183		213

Indoor patients

Treated:-

Male:	2,142	1,754
Females:	3,547	3,536
Children.	1,190	955

Total:	6,879	6,245
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No. of indoor females patients is remarkably higher than that of males and children in both years due to inclusion of maternity cases . Considering the number of beds per lakh population in these institutions we find that these increased from 12 in 1962 to 14 in 1963. The number of doctors (including Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani) per lakh of population in the year 1962 was 2.7 and 3.0 in 1963. From the above fact it can be said that Osmanabad district is very backward as far as medical facilities are concerned. The number of nurses per lakh of population was 1.5 in 1962 and 2.0 in 1963 which is also significantly low .

No post of nurse was sanctioned to Ayurvedic Dispensaries and the beds were also not provided during 1961 to 1963.

In the year 1962-63 the number of outdoor patients was 17,664 persons.

Unani Dispensaries:

There are three Unani Dispensaries in the district at 1) Yermala (Taluka Kalam), 2) Osmanabad town and 3) Nalgir (taluka Udgir). There was one doctor for each dispensary since the year 1961 to 1963. Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani facilities are available in three talukas namely Kalam, Osmanabad and Udgir. No post of nurses was sanctioned uptill now to the Unani dispensaries and beds were also not provided during 1961 to 1963. The Civil Hospital at Osmanabad and hospital at Latur are under the control of Civil Surgeon, Osmanabad where as the Civil, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries are under the control of Public Health Officer, Osmanabad.

7.2: Progress of primary Health Centres:-

There are 15 Primary Health Centres in Osmanabad district which are under control of Public Health Officer, Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad.

In the year 1961 and 1962 there were 8 Primary Health Centres and the same increased to 15 in 1963. At each Primary Health Centre one doctor and one health Visitor were working except at Murum, Washi, Kingdon, Aurad-Shahajani Deoni, Anola and Murud where at each of these places one compounder, four Midwives and one Sanitary Inspector were working.

In the year 1961 and 1962 there were 8 Primary Health Centres working in Osmanabad district as follows.

Taluka.	Name of the village/town.
1. Ahmadpur.	1. Hundergulli village. 2. Kingon village. 3. Chakur village.
2. Bhun.	1. Washi village.
3. Nilanga.	1. Aurad-Shahajani village .
4. Parondz.	1. Anala village .
5. Umerga.	1. Murum town .
6. Udgir.	1. Deoni village .

In the year 1963 , additional 7 Primary Health Centres , were opened as follows:

Taluka.	Name of the village .
1. Kalam.	1. Shiradhone .
2. AUSA.	1. Belkund.
3. Latur.	1. Murud .
4. Osmanabad.	1. Bembli. 2. Dhoki .
5. Tuljapur.	1. Sawargaon .
6. Nilanga.	1. Kasarshirsi .

Ahmadpur is the only taluka where there are 3 Primary Health Centres. There are two Primary Health Centres in Osmanabad and Nilanga talukas .

7.3: Progress of Leprosy Centres:

Leprosy is a menace in Osmanabad district and " Leprosy pilot project scheme " was started to eradicate it success- successfully . Leprosy sub-centres are working at various places where the incidence appears to be very high. They undertook, surveys and treatment in selected villages. Besides, all the above activities, sanitary arrangements are undertaken in the various fairs in the district to

prevent its spread.

In 1961 and 1962 there was only one Leprosy Control unit in Osmanabad district and in the year 1963 another Leprosy Control unit was started at Udgir. In 1961 there were only six S.E.T. (Survey, Education & Treatment units) But in the year 1962-63 additional 13 S.E.T. centres were opened for the purpose of treatment greater coverage of population under Leprosy Control Programme. At present there are 19 S.E.T. units working in the district .

There was one Leprosy Colony in the district functioning since 1964, where the patients, who need hospitalisation, were admitted and treated. There were 16 beds in the colony during 1962 to 1964. The number of registered patients for Leprosy treatment was 12,148 during 1962 to 1964.

In the year 1961 there were only six Leprosy Technicians working in the district, but there were 19 of them in the year 1962 and there was no change in their number during 1964 .

There was one Organisation at Lohra, doing anti-leprosy work since 1962. This organisation was doing treatment work only through their social workers where 735 patients were registered for treatment. This organisation was working without any aid and only D.D. S. tablets were distributed free of charge by Public Health Officer, Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad .

7.4: Recent epidemics & Steps taken:-

Cholera, Small Pox and Influenza were the important epidemics which were common during 1961 to 1964. In 1962 because of Cholera epidemic, the insolation hospitals were opened at various places in the district . At following

places anti-cholera campaigns become more successful due to opening of isolation hospitals.

1) Killari, 2) Thair, 3) Sarudrawani, 4) Horti, 5) Makni, 6) Chincholi-Kajali, 7) Dadki, 8) Aurad, 9) Jangaon, 10) Kokalgan, 11) Holi, 12) Bersuri. Mass anti-cholera inoculations were carried out in the affected area. Drinking water wells and houses were disinfected by T.C.L. Advice and necessary instructions were given to the Public Health

through health education. In 1963-64 the Cholera epidemic occurred mainly in Kalam, where there were 25 to 33 attacks and 6 to 7 deaths.

Isolation hospitals were opened in respective area and Mass Anti-cholera inoculations were carried out in the affected area. Drinking water wells and houses affected were disinfected by T.C.L.

Small pox.

The small pox epidemic broke out in the talukas of Parenda, Bhun and Tuljapur during the year 1961 to 1963.

Mass vaccinations have been carried out in the above three affected talukas. In all 1,72,595 primary vaccinations and 5,70,620 re-vaccinations have been performed. Thus in all 7,43,215 vaccinations have been done in the year.

During the year 1963-64 the Small Pox epidemic prevailed in Tuljapur, Udgir and Parenda talukas.

Mass vaccinations have been carried out in the affected areas. In all 39,536 primary vaccinations and 1,50,729 re-vaccinations have been performed. Thus in all 1,90,265 vaccinations have been performed during the year 1963-64. No cases of Influenza were, however, reported during the year 1961 to 1964.

7.5: Malaria Eradication:

Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme , N.M.E.Unit, Latur started functioning from August 1958 in this district.

The Malaria Eradication Programme is roughly divided into three phases namely attack, consolidation and maintenance .

1. Attack Phase:-

D.D.T. spraying operations were continued during 1958 to 1961 and every house during transmission season and from June to October, every year was sprayed . Due to spraying operations the incidence of Malaria was brought down Malaria ceased to be a matter of Public Health importance. Therefore spraying operations were withdrawn and subsequently surveillance operations were commenced from 1960 .

2. Consolidation Phase:-

In surveillance operations 140 the malaria surveillance workers and 35 Malaria Surveillance Inspectors were appointed for every 10,000 and 40,000 population respectively. Every house was visited once in a fortnight to enquire about all fever cases and blood smears were collected. Every fever case was presumed to be a Malaria case and treated with Chloroquine and Primaquine accordingly unless it was proved microscopically otherwise. Similarly, the process of collecting blood smears under passive surveillance was started in all medical institutions, private or public, in the District. The cases proved positive microscopically were radically cured with primaquine and focal spraying with B.H.C. was carried out in the affected localities. The Surveillance operations are still in progress in the whole District .

3. Maintenance Phase:

The whole district is projected to enter in the maintenance phase in 1965 . In the maintenance phase monthly visits for enquiring selected types of fever cases will be continued instead of fortnightly visits. The staff continued in the maintenance phase will do the work of family planning recording of birth and death, notification of communicable diseases, epidemiological investigations and attend to other allied public health activities such as vaccination, cholera inoculations etc.

The following table gives the progress of above activities during the year 1963 .

Item.	Type of surveillance.			Total.
	Active.	Passive.	Mass & contact.	
No. of fever cases detected.	1,33,937	32,719	71	1,66,727
No. of blood smears collected.	1,31,384	12,843	6,406	1,50,633
No. of persons given presumptive treatment.	1,32,554	12,341	903	1,45,898
No. of blood smears examined.	1,31,384	12,843	6,406	1,50,633
Total No. of positives.	3	-	1	4

7.6: B.C.G. Vaccination:

The information on this item is not available .

7.7: Family Planning:

The Government of Maharashtra have undertaken the implementation of Family Planning Programme considering the serious problem of ever growing population .

While inaugurating the Family Planning Programme in 1959, Govt. of Maharashtra established a few Family Planning Centres with one Social Worker or Field Worker for propoganda work and distribution of the contraceptives to the public.

The first Vasectomy camp in Rural areas was organised at Wai of Satara District during 1959, by Dr. Chitre, the present Officer I/C Family Planning.

Out of the few Family Planning centres five Family Planning centres were established in 1960 in Osmanabad district with only one Female Field Worker to distribute the contraceptive and propogate sterilisations. Sterilisation operation targets were fixed by the Medical Officer in charge Mobile Family Planning Unit at the Divisional level. However, the District Health Officer of each district was required to pay attention to the Family Planning programme in this district as and when it was possible for him.

After the Zilla Parishad came into being on 1st May 1962, the Public Health Officer, Zilla Parishad was made mainly responsible for achievement of sterilization targets allotted by the Government of Maharashtra to each Zilla Parishad.

The work of Family Planning is tremendously increasing day by day and through the achievements of Osmanabad district for the year 1962-63 ^{were} 859 sterilizations as againsts the target of 1,500, for 1962,62,. This was achieved when there was no field staff to work for this programme.

With a view to emphasize the need for Family Planning Govt. took steps to propogate vasectomies in rural and urban areas by establishing Mobile Vasectomy Unit for each district with a trained Medical Officer and Social Worker who were working in consultation with the Public Health Officer, Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad through the Unit

is under state sector. The duty of such units is to make extensive propoganda of Family Planning and organise a series of vasectomy camps in rural areas. Such a Unit is established in this district during 1963 .

The achievement of sterlization target during the year 1963-64 was exceeded with 2,237 sterlizations as against the target of 2,207 consequently a shield has been awarded this district as it stood first in Marathwada region and third in Maharashtra State in this regard.

Further particulars of Family Planning Programme in the district are given below.

	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
1.No.of cases brought under contraceptives.	802	1,712	9,203
2.Value of contraceptives distributed(in Rs.).	8,997-47	12,708-37	18,207-07
3.No.of sterlization operations camps organised.	43	62	60
4.No.of persons who under went vasectomy & tuba-ctomy.	859	2,237	2,911
5.No.of orienta-tion training camp organised.	2	4	8
6.No.of delegates trained.	80	160	320
7.No.of extension Educator trained.	-	1	50
8.No.of male field worker trained.	-	-	-
9.No.of female field worker trained.	3	-	4

7.8: Births & Deaths:

The talukawise figures regarding the number of births, deaths, and infant deaths is given in table No.13 of the Statistical Abstract. From that table it is observed that the no.of births is significantly higher than the no.of deaths, during 1961,1962, & 1963.The number of infant deaths

increased from 1,548 in 1961, to 1,592 in 1962 and 1,775 in 1963.

The people are taking full advantage of increasing facilities provided by the Government which has automatically resulted into reduction of deaths. The number of infant deaths was increasing every year in Osmanabad district.

Details about births in Osmanabad district for the period 1961-63 when compared with estimates of population for the period afford interesting features of birth rates in the districts. They are given in table below.

Year.	Births occurred (No.).	Estimated population (000 No).	Birth rate (per 1000)
1961.	28,342	1,499	18.9
1962.	30,688	1,526	20.1
1963.	28,912	1,553	18.6

The birth rate was 18.9 in 1961, 20.1 in 1962 and 18.6 in 1963. The decrease in 1963 from 1962 is notable mostly due to Family Planning.

Details of deaths in Osmanabad district when compared with population estimates for the years 1961-63 are follows.

Year.	No. of deaths occurred.	Estimated population (000).	Death rate (per 1000)
1961.	12,346	1,499	8.5
1962.	11,159	1,526	7.3
1963.	11,484	1,553	7.3

Death rate in 1961 was reduced from 8.5 in 1961 to 7.3 in 1962 and was constant at 7.3 in 1963. The above decrease in death rate is mainly due to the increased medical facilities provided by the Government .

Births and deaths by causes like Cholera, Small Pox, Fevers, Dysentery and Diarrhoea, Respiratory and other causes is given in the table No.14 of the Statistical Abstract.

From that table it can be observed that the total number of deaths was 12,846 in 1961, 11,159 in 1962 and 11,484 in 1963. The number of deaths had reduced in 1962 when compared to that of 1961 and slightly increased in 1963 over 1962.

It is further seen that the deaths due to the Cholera, Small Pox, Dysentery and ^{Diarrhoea} and Respiratory diseases was comparatively less than deaths due to other causes. This is also a result of the various Programmes undertaken by the Government against the epidemics such as inoculations, vaccinations, hospitalization and health education propaganda.

7.9: Town Water Supply:

Arrangements for the supply of protected water existed in Osmanabad, Latur and Tuljapur towns.

Town Water Supply, Latur.

Water supply was arranged from infiltration gallery in the bed of Manjra river near village Sai about six miles away from Latur. The water from the gallery was gravitated in the sump well and there it was pumped by electric motors of 20 H.P. in the setting tanks having an out put of 60,000 gallons per hour where the water was

treated with alum solution for purification. Then clear water is stored in clear water sump and pumped by 150 H.P. electric motor through pressure fitters in to masonry service reservoir at Latur by 18" diameter rising main . The water is sterilized by Chlorine gas at service reservoir and supplied in town through 10" x 15" diameter C.I. main . There are two service reservoirs 1) Masonry reservoir having capacity of 5,00,000 gallons and one R.C.C. elevated tank having capacity of 75,000 gallons to give supply to high level zone. The water in the high level tank was pumped from masonry tank by the electric motors of 20 H.P. & 10 H.P. which operate during supply hours. The daily average supply in town from G.L.R. during 1962-63 was 3,50,000 gallons and from R.C.C. elevated tank 1,00,000 gallons. A total of 4,50,000 gallons per day was supplied in the year 1963-64 from G.L.R. 2,80,000 gallons ^{and} from R.C.C. 2,00,000 . The two more sets of 10 H.P. electric motors were installed in the year 1963-64 to solve the water problem in the high level zone. Generally in summer season the river dries up and the gallery is not capable to yield the required quantity of water . For immediate relief drop shutters wier was constructed in the down stream to store the water sufficient for six months supply by rising the shutters. One more well was constructed last year through Public Health Department in the bed of Manjra river to take raw water or surface water when the gallery was checked up.

7.10: Village water supply :

In almost all the villages in Osmanabad district the main source for the drinking water is wells or streams or rivers. But the water from these sources is not hygienic unless necessary precautions are taken before utilizing it for drinking purposes. Alum & Potassium permanganate

are the two important purifiers which are generally used for purifying the water for drinking purposes. In summer season the majority of villages face acute shortage of drinking water.

7.11: No. of villages and towns without adequate water supply.

Scarcity of drinking water was noticed in villages of Ahmadpur, Udgir, Ausa & Nilanga talukas. The following table shows the number of villages in each talukas without any hygenic drinking water supply.

Taluka.	No. of villages with out any hygenic drinking water sources.	No. of sizable hamlets with out any hygenic drinking water source.	Total.	
			No. of villages.	No. of sizable hamlets.
1. Ahmadpur.	21	17	189	62
2. Paranda.	6	-	109	9
3. Bhur.	23	9	79	24
4. Osmanabad.	9	6	106	20
5. Latur.	27	2	115	11
6. Tuljapur.	22	4	105	10
7. Kalam.	24	4	107	13
8. Udgir.	8	17	174	28
9. Ausa.	11	6	112	18
10. Umarga.	19	13	112	21
11. Nilanga.	46	4	180	13
TOTAL:-	214	82	1,388	229

From the above table it can be seen that the number of villages without hygenic water supply was 46 in Nilanga which is highest when compared to that of other talukas. Scarcity of water is also noticed in the towns like Ahmadpur, Udgir, Kalam and Nilanga. There are all 214 villages without any hygenic drinking water source out of 1,388 inhabited villages in this district. In other words 15.41 % villages have no facilities of hygenic drinking water source.

CHAPTER VIII:

EDUCATION:

8.1: Introduction:

Education is one of the most important factor of the social development. It also creates the basic human resources of various qualities required in various economic fields and therefore has a bearing on the economic development. Moreover, the educational system has always remained an essential pre-requisite for ensuring the intellectual participation of the masses in the national affairs.

Marathwada in general and Osmanabad district in particular is an undeveloped part of the Maharashtra State where illiteracy is still rampant. The Marathwada area as a whole remained undeveloped for a pretty long time. According to the 1951 census figures percentage of literacy in Marathwada was 9.1, while that of whole of Maharashtra was 20.9. In Osmanabad district it was a little higher percentage viz. 10.0. In Marathwada the literacy among females was comparatively ^{far} lower than the literacy among the males. After the formation of Maharashtra on 1st May 1960 education progress in Marathwada in general and Osmanabad district in particular, is in rapid strides.

8.2: Primary Education:

Osmanabad district has achieved a tremendous progress during the last 5 years as far as primary education is concerned. In Osmanabad district primary education is spread over a period of 5 years as per practice of the former Hyderabad State.

Children below 5 years of age are not admitted to the schools. The Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education Act of 1952 was applied moderately to this district for the age group of 6 to 11 years. The facilities of primary education are increasing in Osmanabad district and the number of students taking benefit is also increasing.

The following table gives in nutshell the progress of primary education in Osmanabad district for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Item.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
No. of primary schools.	1,259	1,274	1,465
<u>No. of pupils enrolled.</u>			
Boys.	88,277	95,055	1,04,846
Girls.	29,947	31,267	36,907
Total:	1,18,224	1,26,322	1,41,753
No. of teachers.	3,113	3,211	4,048

The number of primary schools had risen from 1,259 in 1961-62 to 1,465 in 1963-64. The corresponding rise in the number of students was from 1,18,224 to 1,41,753. The number of teachers rose from 3,113 in 1961-62 to 4,048 in 1963-64.

The following table shows the No. of villages and towns with and without schools.

Items.	With schools.	without schooling facilities.	Total.
Towns.	13	Nil	13
Villages.	1,184	204	1,388
Total:	1,197	204	1,401

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in the age group of 6 to 11 who were attending primary schools in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 .

Distribution of pupils in the age group of 6 to 11 years in primary schools.		
Pupils.	1962-63.	1963-64.
Boys.	68,660	65,417
Girls.	27,402	28,663
Total:	96,062	94,080

The percentage of boys to the total number of pupils is 71.4 and that of girls is 28.6 in 1962-63. The percentage of boys to the total number of pupils is 69.5 which is lower than in 1962-63 and that of girls is 30.5 in 1963-64. The percentage of female literacy is considerably lower than that of boys in both years but it is also significant that percentage of female literacy is slowly increasing during the period of two years.

The following table shows the distribution of pupils by standards for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 .

	1962-63.	1963-64.
<u>STANDARD I:</u>		
Boys.	17,826	29,927
Girls.	7,086	15,455
Total:	24,912	45,382.
<u>STANDARD II:</u>		
Boys.	15,451	18,852
Girls.	5,424	8,095
Total:	20,875	26,947
<u>STANDARD III:</u>		
Boys.	14,134	16,762
Girls.	3,935	6,026
Total:	18,069	22,788

-----continued statement-----

 1962-63. 1963-64.

STANDARD IV:

Boys.	10,808	15,673
Girls.	2,460	4,951
Total:	13,268	20,624

The following tables show the talukwise percentage of primary school going children to total population during the year 1962-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Percentage of primary school going children to total population of Boys.

Taluka.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Ranking in 1963-64.
1. Kalam.	6.26	6.74	7.79	1
2. Osmanabad.	6.54	6.71	7.48	2
3. Nilanga.	5.96	6.79	7.41	3
4. Ausa.	6.33	6.76	7.28	4
5. Bhun.	5.41	6.19	7.15	5
6. Udgir.	6.23	6.35	7.11	6-A
7. Umarga.	5.59	6.59	7.11	6-B
8. Tuljapur.	6.04	6.25	6.89	8
9. Ahmadpur.	5.75	6.05	6.80	9
10. Parenda.	5.27	5.75	6.74	10
11. Latur.	5.38	6.26	6.27	11

Dist. Total: 5.97 6.43 7.10

Percentage of primary school going children to total population of Girls.

Taluka.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Ranking according to 1963-64.
1. Kalam.	2.12	2.25	2.86	1
2. Tuljapur.	1.99	2.16	2.82	2
3. Parenda.	2.03	2.12	2.63	3
4. Osmanabad.	2.47	2.53	2.56	4
5. Bhun.	1.90	1.92	2.54	5
6. Ausa.	1.85	2.00	2.48	6
7. Nilanga.	2.04	2.13	2.44	7
8. Ahmadpur.	2.00	2.11	2.43	8
9. Udgir.	1.89	1.92	2.38	9
10. Umarga.	1.82	1.92	2.35	10
11. Latur.	2.09	2.13	2.21	11

Dist. Total: 2.03 2.12 2.50

Percentage of primary school going children to total population of Children.

Taluka.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64	Ranking according to 1963-64
1. Kalam.	8332	8.99	10.65.	1
2. Nilanga.	8.00	8.92	9.85	2
3. AUSA.	8.23	8.76	9.76	3
4. Tuljapur.	8.03	8.41	9.71	4
5. Bhun.	7.34	8.17	9.69	5
6. Udgir.	8.12	8.27	9.49	6
7. Umerga.	7.41	8.51	9.46	7
8. Latur.	8.07	8.44	8.48	8
9. Parendā.	7.30	7.83	9.37	9
10. Ahmadpur.	7.75	8.15	9.23	10
11. Osmanabad.	9.01	9.24	9.04	11
Dist. Total:	8.00	8.55	9.60	-

It is observed from the above tables that Kalam taluka stands first among all talukas in primary education and Latur Parendā, Ahmadpur talukas are comparatively backward. It is also worth noting that percentage of primary school going girls to the total female population in Tuljapur taluka is little bit greater than any other taluka except Kalam in Osmanabad district.

Students of primary age group attending primary institutions as percentage of children of primary age group 6 to 11 years given in the following table.

Item.	1962-63	Year: 1963-64.
Boys.	63.6	61.4
Girls.	25.4	23.0
Total:	44.5	45.1

The number of girls in 6-11 age group has considerably increased from 1962-63 to 1963-64. There were 1,008 trained teachers and 2,203 untrained out of 3,211 teachers in the

year 1962-63. In the year 1963-64 there were 1,661 trained teachers and 2,387 untrained teachers, out of 4,048 teachers. Percentage of trained teachers in 1962-63 was 31.4 and in 1963-64 it increased to 41.0 .

The number of male and female teachers is given in the following table .

		1962-63			1963-64		
		Trained.	Untrained.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.
Males:	947	2,019	2,966	1,576	2,155	3,731	
Females:	61	184	245	85	231	317	
TOTAL:	1,008	2,203	3,211	1,661	2,387	4,048	

From the above table it can be observed that the number of trained and untrained lady teachers is significantly lower than that of male trained and untrained teachers as per enrollment male and female education in the district during the periods under review .

3.3: Secondary Education (Institutions, Students).

The facilities of Secondary education were increasing in Osmanabad district and the number of students taking their benefit was also on an increasing scale.

The following table gives in a nutshell the progress of secondary education in Osmanabad district for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 .

Item.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
No. of secondary schools.	76	85	92
No. of pupils enrolled:			
Boys.	13,900	21,951	23,015
Girls.	4,136	5,418	6,113
Total:	23,126	27,369	29,128
No. of teachers.	974	1,091	1,249

The number of secondary schools had risen from 76 in 1961-62 to 92 in 1963-64. The corresponding rise in the number of students was from 23,126 in 1962-62 to 29,128 in 1963-64. The number of teachers also increased from 974 in 1961-62 to 1,249 in 1963-64.

The percentage of male students to the total number of students is 82.0 and that of female is 18.0 in 1961-62. The percentage of male students to the total number of students is 80.0 and that of females is 20.0 in 1962-63. The percentage of male students to the total number of students is 79.0 and that of females is 21.0 in 1963-64. It can be seen that the percentage of girl students to the total students in secondary stage of education is also gradually increasing. There were 471 trained teachers and 629 untrained in 1962-63. In the year 1963-64 there were 536 trained teachers and 653 untrained. In the year 1962-63 the percentage of trained teachers was 42.8 and the same increased to 45.0 in 1963-64.

The number of male and female teachers is given in the following table.

	1962-63.			1963-64.		
	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.
Males.	410	558	968	475	572	1,047
Females.	61	71	132	61	81	142
Total.	471	629	1,100	536	653	1,189

It can be said that the number of trained and untrained lady teachers are comparatively lower than that of trained and untrained male teachers.

Distributi n of pupils by standards.			
Item.		1962-63.	1963-64.
<u>STANDARD V:</u>	Boys.	8,227	13,801
	Girls.	1,373	3,332
	Total:	9,670	17,133
<u>STANDARD VI:</u>	Boys.	6,333	9,330
	Girls.	895	1,796
	Total:	7,773	11,126
<u>STANDARD VII:</u>	Boys.	4,565	7,251
	Girls.	454	1,079
	Total:	5,019	8,330
<u>STANDARD VIII:</u>	Boys.	3,156	6,599
	Girls.	293	800
	Total:	3,439	7,399
<u>STANDARD IX</u>	Boys.	2,681	3,557
	Girls.	237	335
	Total:	2,918	3,892
<u>STANDARD X:</u>	Boys.	2,050	2,873
	Girls.	135	241
	Total:	2,185	3,119
<u>STANDARD XI:</u>	Boys.	181	2,430
	Girls.	Nil	195
	Total:	181	2,625

The following table showing the distribution of pupils in the age group of 11 to 14 and 14 to 17 in secondary schools.

		1962-63.	1963-64.
<u>Age group 11 to 14 years.</u>			
	Boys.	26,130	29,675
	Girls.	5,304	7,727
	Total:	31,434	37,402
<u>Age group 14 to 17 years.</u>			
	Boys.	12,463	18,423
	Girls.	1,062	2,456
	Total:	13,525	20,879

The following table showing the students of secondary age group attending secondary institutions as % of children of secondary age group 11 to 14 and 14 to 17 years.

	1962-63.	1963-64.
<u>Age group 11 to 14 years:</u>		
Boys.	51.1	53.5
Girls.	11.7	14.6
Total	32.6	34.5
<u>Age group 14 to 17 years.</u>		
Boys.	29.2	37.0
Girls.	2.8	5.2
Total:	16.8	21.5

The number of secondary students per 1000 primary students in the year 1961-62 was 196, in 1962-63 217 and in 1963-64 205 .

3.4: Higher-Education:

At the end of the year 1963-64 there were 6 colleges in Osmanabad district consisting of one Technical College, x four Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges and one College of Education.

The following table shows the number of pupils enrolled and the number of teaching staff during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, in different colleges.

Institution.	Year.	Teaching Staff.				No. of pupils.		
		Professors.	Lecturers.	Demonstrators & other.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1) Rankrishna Mahavidyalaya, Osmanabad.	1961-62	2	11	-	13	133	32	170
	1962-63	1	16	-	17	211	39	250
	1963-64	2	16	-	18	233	41	274

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2) Rankrishna	1961-62.	6	-	-	66	34	1	35
College of	1962-63.	1	2	3	6	45	-	45
Education,	1963-64.	1	2	3	6	57	1	58
Osmanabad.								
3) Govt. poly-	1961-62.	1	0	4	14	130	-	130
technic	1962-63.	1	3	2	11	107	-	107
college,	1963-64.	1	12	-	13	119	-	119
Latur.								
4) Shri. Chha-	1961-62.	1	14	4	19	250	10	260
trapati	1962-63.	1	15	3	19	245	9	254
Shivaji	1963-64.	1	21	5	27	197	10	207
College,								
Umarga.								
5) Dnyanand	1961-62.	1	7	-	8	144	21	165
College,	1962-63.	2	13	4	19	321	32	352
Latur.	1963-64.	1	18	4	23	454	50	504
6) Maharash-	1961-62.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tra Udaya-	1962-63.	1	6	-	7	105	12	117
giri	1963-64.	1	10	1	12	213	13	231
College,								
Ulger.								
Dist. Total:	1961-62.	11	41	8	60	696	64	760
	1962-63.	7	60	12	79	1,034	91	1,125
	1963-64.	7	79	13	99	1,278	115	1,393

Note: '*' College started in 1962-63.

The number of college students was on the increase during the last three years. The number of college students per 1000 secondary students, in the year 1961-62 was 33, in 1962-63 it was 41 and in 1963-64 it was 48.

Description of different types of institutions:-

1) Rankrishna College of education
Osmanabad:

The college was started in June 1959 and the strength of the students is increasing every year. In 1961-62 there were 133 boys and 32 girls, in 1962-63, 211 boys and 39 girls and in 1963-64, 233 boys and 41 girls on roll. Similarly, the number of teaching staff is also

increasing every year. The number of teaching staff including professors, lecturers and Demonstrators was 13 in 1961-62 , 17 in 1962-63 and 18 in 1963-64 .

2) Rankrishna College of education
Osmanabad:

The college was started in June 1960. It is a well established college and the strength of the students is also increasing every year. In the year 1961-62 there were 34 boys and 1 girl, in 1962-63, 45 boys and in 1963-64, 57 boys and 1 girl on roll. The number of teaching staff was 6 in 1961-62 and there was no change in 1962-63 and 1963-64 .

3) Davanand College, Latur:-

The college was opened in June 1962. The strength of the students is increasing every year and there were 144 boys and 21 girls in 1961-62, 321 boys and 31 girls in 1962-63 & 454 boys and 50 girls in 1963-64. The number of teaching staff is also increasing every year. The number of teaching staff including professors, lecturers, and demonstrators was 8, 19 and 23 in 1961-62 , 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

4) Govt. Poly-technic college, Latur.

The college was opened in 1962. It is the only technical college in Osmanabad district. Previously it was a private body but now the Govt. has taken over this institution. The strength of the college in 1963-64 was 119 and the total number of teaching staff was 13 in 1963-64 .

5) Shri. Chhatrapati Shivaji College,
Umarga:

The college was opened in June 1959. It is a private college. The strength of the students in 1963-64 was 207 and that of teaching staff was 27 .

6) Maharashtra Udayagiri Maha-
Vidyalyaya, Harsir.

The college was opened in 1963. It is a private college. The strength of the students in the year 1962-63 was 117 and the same increased to 231 in 1963-64. The number of teaching staff is also increased from 7 in 1962-63 to 12 in 1963-64. All the colleges mentioned above are affiliated to Maharashtra University, Aurangabad .

3.5: Special Education:

In 1961-62, there were 4 Basic Training Colleges for the training of Primary Teachers . One College of Education has recently been opened at Osmanabad for the Secondary teachers also .

Description of different institu-
-tions:-

1) Govt. Basic Training School,
Murud, Taluka Latur:

The college is established for the training of primary teachers. There were 51 primary teachers for training in 1961-62, 212 in 1962-63 and 145 in 1963-64 . There were 7 teachers appointed for imparting training in 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 .

2) Govt. Basic Training school,
Osmanabad:

The college is established for the training of primary teachers. There were 46 primary teachers for training in 1961-62, 34 in 1962-63 and 52 in 1963-64. The number of teaching staff was 7 throughout the three years.

3) Govt. Basic Training school,
Udaipur:-

The college is established for the training of primary teachers. There were 147 primary teachers enrolled in 1961-62, 202 in 1962-63 and 211 in 1963-64. The number of teaching staff was 7 during the three years .

4) Tuljabhavani Adhyapak Vidy-
Mandir, Tuljapur:

It is a private training institute. There were 89 primary teachers enrolled in 1961-62, 93 in 1962-63 and 163 in 1963-64. The number of teaching staff was 5 in 1961-62, 6 in 1962-63 and 6 in 1963-64.

5) Jainulhar Vinayankul, Andora
TALUKA Tuljapur.

This private school was established Andora in taluka Tuljapur in 1962-63, and the same was transferred to Naldurg in 1963-64. There were 45 primary teachers enrolled in 1962-63, and the number of teaching staff was 5.

6) Jainulhar Vinayankul, Naldurg:
Taluka Tuljapur.

It is a private training institute and started in the year 1963-64. There were 64 primary teachers enrolled in 1963-64 and the number of teaching staff was 6 in 1963-64.

S.6: No. of villages with schools
and without schools.

In Osmanabad district, there are 1,184 villages having school facilities and 204 villages without schooling facilities.

Education of girls.

It has already been pointed out in the beginning that the percentage of literacy among females was very low in the pre-independence days. However, the rate of increase in female education can be taken as an indication of the interest taken by them in education. Special institutions have been started for the education of girls since 1943 .

CHAPTER IX:

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS:

9.1: Introduction:

Communications in Osmanabad District have improved during last 5 years to a large extent and they are the sinews of economic development of any region. Osmanabad town which is the District Head Quarter is situated on the State High way on Sholapur-Aurangabad Road and it is not connected by Railway . The mileage of Railways is very small when compared with the mileage of the roads in the district. There are three main market centres i.e. Latur, Udgir and Murud in this district. All these markets places are connected directly from Osmanabad town by road . Latur is also connected by Railway from the ' Yedsi ' which is 14 miles (22.4 kms) from Osmanabad & is connected with Osmanabad by roadways. Yedsi belongs to Barsi taluka of Sholapur District . All the 10 taluka head quarters in this district are directly connected with district Osmanabad by roadways. Tuljapur the sacred place of pilgrimage is on the State High Way Sholapur-Aurangabad road. It is about 14 miles (22.4 Kms.) from Osmanabad and is connected with Osmanabad by State Transport bus route . The Nanded, Bhir and Aurangabad towns are directly connected to Osmanabad by roadways. Only Parbhani town^{is} not directly connected to Osmanabad by roadways. Sholapur city is about 43 miles (68.8 kms.) from Osmanabad and directly connected by roadways. It is situated on Bombay-Madras Railway line of the Central Railways and is the most convenient Railway station for the people in Osmanabad District . Kurduwadi

a junction on Bombay-Madras line, is also a convenient Railway station for the people in Osmanabad District. The table given below shows the distances from Osmanabad town to different taluka head quarters.

District.	Head quarter Taluka.	Miles.	K.M.
Osmanabad	to Ahmadpur.	91	145.6
-do-	to Latur.	53	84.8
-do-	to Bhum.	55	88.0
-do-	to Kalam.	36	57.6
-do-	to Tuljapur.	14	22.4
-do-	to Parendia.	52	83.2
-do-	to Ausa.	65	104.0
-do-	to Nilanga.	85	1136.0
-do-	to Umarga.	60	96.0
-do-	to Udgir.	106	169.6

9.2: Roads:-

Roadway as mentioned above is the main type of communication in this district. There are 3 types of roads viz. National Highway, State Highway, and District roads. National Highway is one which connects two or more states in India. State Highway is one which normally connects two or more districts and district road is one which connects two or more taluka places or villages in a district. There is only one National Highway which is known as National Highway No.9, which cuts through this district. The Hyderabad-Sholapur National Highway, which connects Andhra, Maharashtra and Mysore States, passes through Osmanabad district for a distance of about 49 miles (78.4 kms.) and Umarga town, Naldurg town of historical antiquity are situated

on this National Highway. Osmanabad town is about 34 miles (54.4 Kms.) from this National Highway. This district was a part of the former Hyderabad State upto 1st November'1956 and Hyderabad city was directly connected with Osmanabad town by bus services then. But since Re-organisation of States , the ties with Hyderabad are fading away and the need of the hour is to improve transport facilities to bring Osmanabad within easy reach of Bombay and other important cities of Maharashtra.

There are 11 States Highways passing through this district as follows:-

R O A D.	Length in miles.	K.M.
1. Aland- Umarga Road.	10	16
2. Zahirabad(Andhra State) to Nanded Road .	45	72
3. Tuljapur to Chousala Road.	62	99.2
4. Tuljapur to Sholapur.	15	24
5. Lokhandi-Sawargaon to Latur.	5	8
6. Latur- AUSA Road.	20	32
7. Bhalki-Nilanga Road.	25	40
8. Dhoki-Kalam Road.	16	25.6
9. Ahmadpur-Ghatnandur Road.	16	25.6
10. Ahmadpur to Parenda Road.	68	108.8
11. AUSA-Umarga Road.	22	35.2

Aland-Umarga Road:-

This road connects Osmanabad district with Gulbarga district of Mysore State and it is open in all seasons.

Zahirabad-Nanded Road:

This road passes through Bidar(Mysore State) Osmanabad and Nanded Districts.

Tuljapur Chousala Road:

This road passes from Osmanabad town and it connects Osmanabad with Bhir district. This road is black topped road.

Tuljapur to Sholapur Road:

This road is black topped road which connects Osmanabad district with Sholapur district.

Lokhandi-Sawargaon to Latur Road:

This road connects Osmanabad district with Bhir district.

Bhalki-Nilanga Road:

This road connects Osmanabad district with Bidar district.

Ahmadpur-Ghatnandur Road:-

This road connects Ahmadpur taluka with Ambejogai (Mominabad) taluka of Bhir district.

All the State Highways are controlled by Buildings & Communications Department of the Government. The longest State Highway is Sholapur-Aurangabad road which connects Sholapur district with Osmanabad, Bhir and Aurangabad district of Marathwada. All roads in the district except the National Highway and State Highway mentioned above, are controlled by the Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad.

The table given below shows the length of roads in miles and Kms. in this district during last three years

	Years.		
	1962.	1963.	1964.
<u>National Highway.</u>			
Miles.	49.27	49.27	49.27
K.Ms.	78.83	78.83	78.83
<u>State Highway.</u>			
Miles.	299.07	304.32	305.06
K.Ms.	478.51	486.91	488.10

(continued..Statement)

	1962.	1963.	1964.
<u>Other District Roads.</u>			
Miles.	96.13	159.11	167.49
K.Ms.	153.81	254.58	267.98
<u>Total</u>			
Miles.	444.47	512.70	521.82
K.Ms.	711.15	820.32	834.91

It is seen from the above table that the progress in district roads in 1963 is somewhat better than that of in 1964.

The information regarding cement-concrete, black topped, water bound Macadam and lower types of roads, is as under.

Item.	Years.		
	1962.	1963.	1964.
<u>Cement Concrete</u>			
Miles.	0.75	0.75	0.75
Kms.	1.20	1.20	1.20
<u>Black topped.</u>			
Miles.	117.60	131.12	149.88
Kms.	188.16	209.79	239.81
<u>Water bound macadam.</u>			
Miles.	326.12	344.46	340.69
Kms.	521.79	551.14	545.10
<u>Lower types.</u>			
Miles.	-	36.37	30.5
Kms.	-	58.19	48.80

The total road mileage in Osmanabad district in 1964 consisted of 521.82 (834.91 kms.). The mileage of roads per lakh of population was 35.30 miles (56.48 Kms.) in the district. The road mileage per square mile was 0.094 (0.058 kms.) .

The percentage of cement-concrete roads to total length of roads was 0.14, the percentage of black topped was 28.72, the percentage of water bound macadam was 65.29 and

the percentage of lower types was 5.85 during 1964. Total length of roads maintained by B. & C., Department was 534.33 miles (566.93 kms.) and by Zilla Parishad was 167.49 miles (267.98 kms.) in 1964. The details of which are given in table No.34 of the Statistical Abstract .

9.3: Railways:

There are two branches of the Central Railway passing through this district. The Vikarabad Purli-Vaijinath route on broad gauge cuts across the district over 43.41 miles (69.85 kms.) and the Narrow gauge forming part of Miraj-Latur Railway line passes through the district to cover 35.51 miles (57.14 kms.) Vikarabad- Parli Vaijinath railway line was a part of Nizam State railway formerly. This route passes through Ahmadpur and Udgir talukas of Osmanabad district and connects Vikarabad a Railway Junction ~~Hyd~~ near Hyderabad with Purli-Vaijinath, a place of pilgrimage and a commercial centre in Bhir district.

The Miraj-Latur railway line, formerly known as Barsi -light Railway, passes through Osmanabad & Latur talukas. This route crosses the south East Main Line of the Central Railway at Kurudwadi junction.

The Miraj-Latur Railway line terminates at Latur town. There is another station i.e. Latur road on the Vikarabad- Purli Vaijinath Railway line about 22 miles (35.2 KM) from Latur. In a way Latur at Present serves as a common town for both these routes . As Latur- Road Railway station is on route linking western part of Maharashtra and Vidharbha, it is felt that the extension of the Miraj-Latur Railway line upto Latur-Road station may link up, a major part of this district with other part of Maharashtra although the existing narrow guggle and broad gauge may ^{come} in the way of easy flow of goods from one place to another involving transhipments from one to another gauge.

The length of the Railway line passing through this district is merely 78.92 miles (126.99 kms.) although the area of the district is 5,510.3 sq.miles (14,271.7 sq.kms.). It could be said that Railway facilities are nearly negligible in this district which are not worth the name. The list of villages and towns having Railway Stations in this district is given in Statement No.33 of the Abstract .

The talukawise number of Railway stations is given below:-

Taluka.	No.of villages & town with a railway stations.
1.Osmanabad.	3
2.Latur.	5
3.Udgir.	4
4. Ahmadpur.	5
Total:	17

Railway facilities are available to connect two towns of Latur and Udgir , out of 13 towns and 15 villages out of 1,388 villages in Osmanabad district.

Osmanabad district is, therefore, said to be a backward district from commercial and industrial point of view , which amongst other reasons is also due to a lack of railway facilities .

If the long felt need for a Sholapur -Aurangabad railway line materialises, it would pass through Tuljapur & Osmanabad taluka of this district and also ; connect Osmanabad town. The proposed railway line will go a long way in bringing about prosperity to this district .

9.4: Water Transport:

There are in all seven rivers in this district and all of them are practically dry in summer season. The question of water transport there does not, therefore, arise.

9.5: Airways:

There is no aerodrome in this district. The Chikal Thana Airport in Aurangabad taluka of Aurangabad district is the nearest airport for this district.

9.6: State Transport:

The State Transport, Marathwada provides better transport amenities to the public and operates a number of routes since 1962. The important bus services run from Osmanabad to Bhir, Barsi, Parenda, Umarga, Sholapur, Pandharpur, Humnabad (Mysore State), Ahmadpur and Nilanga. Bus services running between Nanded and Pandharpur and Aurangabad and Sholapur pass through Osmanabad town. Moreover, buses running from Sholapur to Jalgaon and Sholapur to Buldhana also cut through Osmanabad town. Because of these routes, Osmanabad is connected with Bhir, Aurangabad and Nanded towns in three districts of Marathwada. Parbhani town is connected with Purli-Vaijinath by Railway which in turn is connected directly by bus with Osmanabad district.

Osmanabad district is directly connected with Khandesh and Vidharba at Jalgaon and Buldhana towns respectively. Owing to the direct bus routes, Osmanabad town is connected with all of the taluka head quarters as stated earlier. Umarga town is on the route from Osmanabad to Humnabad, Latur is on the route from Osmanabad to Ahmadpur and Nanded, Ausa and Nilanga lie on the Latur-Aurad road. Udgir town has a direct bus plying from Latur town.

The distances of important places from Osmanabad are given as follows.

From.	To.	Miles.	Kilometers.
1)	Osmanabad to Pandharpur.	89.6	143.36
2)	Osmanabad to Sholapur.	43.4	69.44
3)	Osmanabad to Barsi.	35.6	56.96
4)	Osmanabad to Bhir.	81.6	130.56
5)	Osmanabad to Purli	87.7	140.32
6)	Osmanabad to Aurangabad.	160.6	256.96
7)	Osmanabad to Nanded.	138.4	221.44
8)	Osmanabad to Jalgaon.	244.2	390.72
9)	Osmanabad to Buldhana.	209.81	335.70
10)	Osmanabad to Humnabad (Mysore State).	95.5	152.80

There are other two important routes from Latur, one of which is from Latur to Akola and the other from Latur, to Bidar (Mysore State). There was constant increase in the number of routes, operated kilometerages covered average route distance, average daily earnings etc. during 1962 to 1964. The information regarding all these items is given in statement No.37 of the Abstract. It is also observed that the number of passengers travelled per day in 1963 was 55,565 and it is smaller than the corresponding figure of 59,345 passenger who travelled in 1962, but the number of passengers who travelled per day in 1964 was 67,896 which is considerably larger than the corresponding figures in 1963 and 1962.

Sholapur city is the nearest district head quarters from Osmanabad lying at a distance of 43 miles (i.e. about 68.8 Kms.) and has, therefore, got close ties with it commercially as well as culturally.

Moreover, geographically Barsi taluka is nearly surrounded by Osmanabad district and Barsi town being an important market centre and industrial town in Sholapur district has closer activities with Osmanabad town.

However, in the hilly areas of Udgir, Nilanga and Ahmadpur camels are used as a means of transport and as a beast of burden to link up with the interiors. Mules and donkeys are also used as pack animals in some hilly areas.

9.7: Motor Vehicles:

The information regarding the number of Motor vehicles in Aurangabad Division is given in the table No. 36 of the Abstract. As the districtwise breakup of these figures is not available with the Road Transport Office at Aurangabad, it is not possible to spot light the position of this district in this respect.

9.8: Post & Telegraph Services:

In Osmanabad district all taluka head quarters had post offices in the year 1963-64. 9 taluka Head Quarters had Telegraph Offices too. The remaining two Taluka Head Quarters of Kalam and Umarga had not telegraph offices. 10 Taluka Head Quarters had telephone communication and only Umarga taluka had no telephone link.

There is a one Head Post Office at Osmanabad, and there are 10 telegraph offices, 11 telephone offices and 389 Branch Post Offices in this district. The number of postmen in 1964 was 36 and number of Post Boxes was 498. Considering the size of this district, these services were not at all adequate. Only 28.03 % of villages had post office facilities in the year 1963-64 and during 1963-64 there were 26.32 post offices, 33.69 post boxes and 2.44 postmen

per lakh population in the district.

The average area covered by one post office was 14.17 sq.miles (36.63^{wq.}/kms.) in 1963-64. The average area of 153.06 sq.miles (396.4 sq.kms..) was served by one Postman in the year 1963-64 and one Post Box was existing in an average area of 11.06 sq.miles (28.65 kms.) in the district in the year 1963-64 .

CHAPTER XI

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT:

10.1: Introduction:

In Osmanabad District there are three types of local self governing institutions viz. the Village Panchayats, the Zilla Parishad including the 11 Panchayat Samities and the Municipalities.

Village Panchayats:

The Village Panchayats play an important role in the Socio-Economic set up of rural areas and complete the process of democratic decentralisation at the Village level. The village panchayats look after the local needs and problems of the villages such as community life, village safety, village roads and public buildings, cattle ponds etc. They get grants from the State Government. But besides government grants, the Panchayats levy house tax, tax on marriage, adoption & fees tax on shops, hotels and factories, petrol etc. as their source of income.

Zilla Parishad:

There was a District Local Board at Osmanabad which looked after the problems of general welfare activities pertaining to the rural areas of the district such as village roads and public buildings, medical facilities, veterinary dispensaries etc. The Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad came into existence on 1st May 1962 and the District Local Board was consequently abolished. The functions of the Zilla

Parishads are more or less the same as that of the District Local Board. The Zilla Parishads are formed for democratic decentralising the powers in the district which is the chief aim of democracy. The Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad has undertaken a number of developmental activities in the last two years such as education, health, village roads, public buildings, medical facilities etc.

Municipalities:-

The City municipalities and town municipalities look after the civic problems of the urban units such as health, sanitation, street lighting, water supply etc. Education in the district was solely sponsored by government in old Hyderabad State and the educational activities were not within the purview of municipal institutions. Today the municipal institutions get financial help from the State Government, for their different activities. But besides that help, they also derive their income chiefly from taxes on houses, lands and vehicles, cess on conservancy, octroi etc.

10.2: Village Panchayat:

The village panchayats have covered almost the whole of the rural population. The total rural population of Osmanabad district according to 1961 census was 13,21,390 persons with 980 village panchayats during the years 1961 to 1964. It can, therefore, be said that nearly 89% of the population of the district is covered by Village Panchayats in the district. The number of Village Panchayats in this district was 978 at the end of the year 1960-61 and it increased to 980 during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. The average population per V.P. during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was approximately 1,343.

Village Panchayats during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Year.	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1961-62.	10,56,477	14,43,994
1962-63.	4,30,830	15,45,602
1963-64.	54,00,300	17,53,739

The income per Village Panchayat in the year 1961-62 was Rs.1,006 and it decreased to Rs.439 in 1962-63, during 1963-64 it again increased to Rs.5,602.

The expenditure per Village Panchayat in the year 1961-62 was Rs.1,473 and in the year 1962-63 it was Rs.1,577 and in 1963-64 it worked out to Rs.1,739.

10.3: Zilla Parishad:

The Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad came into existence on 1st May 1962. The Parishad consists of 58 members, out of which 52 are elected, 4 are associated members and two are lady co-opted members. The talukewise distribution of elected members is as under.

Taluka.	No. of seats.
1. Ahmadpur.	6
2. Paranda.	3
3. Tuljapur.	4
4. Kolan.	5
5. Latur.	4
6. Udgir.	6
7. Bhun.	3
8. Musa.	4
9. Umerga.	6
10. Nilanga.	6
11. Osmanabad.	5
Total:	52

Four associated members of the Parishad are 1) the Chairman, District Central Co-operative Bank, Latur, 2) the Chairman, District Marketing Society, Ltd., Latur, 3) the Chairman, District Industrial Co-operative Association, Ltd., Latur, 4) the Chairman, District Co-operative Board, Osmanabad. The President, Vice-President, two Chairmen incharge of different Committees are amongst the elected members. The President is incharge of Zilla Parishad meetings and standing committees. The Vice-President is the Chairman of Health and Works Department Committees. There are two other Chairmen one incharge of Education and Finance Department Committees and the other incharge of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operative & Industries Department Committees. For Administration purposes, the Chief Executive Officer is the head of the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad consists of 11 branches. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer assists the Chief Executive Officer in the over all administration.

The names of the branches and the concerned heads of departments are as under:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. General Administration. | : Administrative Officer. |
| 2. Finance. | : Chief Accounts Officer . |
| 3. Planning. | : Planning Officer. |
| 4. Revenue. | : Revenue Officer . |
| 5. Works. | : Parishad Executive Engineer. |
| 6. Agriculture. | : Parishad Agricultural Development Officer. |
| 7. Animal Husbandry. | : Parishad Agricultural development Officer (Animal Husbandry). |
| 8. Health. | : Public Health Officer. |
| 9. Co-operation & Industries. | : Co-operation & Industries Officer. |
| 10. Social Welfare. | : Social Welfare Officer. |

The Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad has increased its income, by increasing the local cess from Rs.0-40 to Rs.1-00 i.e. the local cess is being recovered from the agriculturists equal to land revenue.

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Year.	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1961-62.	6,17,565 (DLB)	12,90,835 (DLB)
1962-63.	7,47,856	5,13,154
1963-64.	32,93,408	8,26,149

There are 11 Panchayat Samities at taluka levels with more or less identical functioning like the Zilla Parishad. The Panchayat Samities are formed for the democratic decentralisation of powers at taluka level.

10.4: Municipalities:-

There are 13 towns in Osmanabad district. Out of them 11 are taluka head quarters. A town having a population more than 15,000 is supposed to have a city municipality. There are three such city municipalities viz., Osmanabad, Latur & Udgir. All of them are taluka head quarters. Osmanabad town is also a district head quarter. The remaining 8 taluka head quarters viz. 1) Tuljapur, 2) Umerga, 3) Nilanga, 4) Ahmedpur, 5) Kalam 6) Parenda, 7) Bhuni and 8) Musa have got Town Municipalities. In addition Murum in Umerga taluka and Naldurg in Tuljapur taluka have Town Municipalities. A population of 1,56,266 forming 10.58% of the total district population of 14,77,656 is covered and served by these 11 municipalities.

The population covered by each municipality is given below.

Cities.	Population 1961 census.

1. Osmanabad.	18,868
2. Udgir.	18,814
3. Latur.	40,913.
Total population covered by city municipalities.	78,595
Average population per city municipality works out to:	26,198.33
<u>Towns.</u>	
1. Ahmadpur.	7,976
2. Parenda.	6,723
3. Bhum.	5,475
4. Tuljapur.	3,935
5. Kalam.	7,287
6. AUSA.	10,007
7. Unarga.	7,505
8. Nilanga.	3,918
9. Naldurg.	4,806
10. Murum.	10,029
Total population covered by Town municipalities.	77,671
Average population per town municipality :	7,767.10
Total Population covered by City & Town Municipalities.	1,56,266
Average population per municipality (City & Town combined).	12,020.46

Thus an urban population of 78,595 persons is covered by City Municipalities and remaining urban population 77,671 ~~ixxx~~ persons is covered by town municipalities. In other words 5.32% of the total population is covered by city municipalities & yet another 5.26% by town municipalities. The average population per city municipality is 26,193.33 persons and per town municipality is 7,767.10 persons. The average population per city & town municipality is 12,020.46 persons.

The following table shows the income & expenditure of 13 municipalities in Osmanabad district during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Year.	Income in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1961-62.	11,24,942	11,38,599
1962-63.	13,02,346	13,61,668
1963-64.	20,80,956	19,89,810

From the above table it is seen that the income & expenditure is simultaneously increasing every year due to increased civic activities of these civic bodies. The income per municipality in the year 1961-62 was Rs.86,534 and it increased to Rs.1,00,130 in 1962-63 and further increased to Rs.1,60,842 in 1963-64. The expenditure per municipality in the year 1961-62 was Rs.87,584 and it was Rs.1,04,743 in 1962-63 and to Rs.1,53,062 in 1963-64.

89.42% of the total district population is rural and 10.58% is urban. It is, therefore, necessary that the self governing institutions should grow in the rural areas to make the people more civic conscious.

The growth of urbanisation is very slow as there are no significant industries in urban areas. Moreover the process of urbanisation is also very slow due to lack of industrial & commercial development in the district. The civic progress of this district therefore has entirely to depend upon the civic progress in villages of the district pending rapid urbanisation.

CHAPTER III :

PLAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

11.1. General. -

During 1962-63 & 1963-64, the Third Five Year was in its second & third year of implementation respectively. It is implemented at State, Division & District levels through 1) State Level schemes, 2) Divisional Level schemes and 3) District Level schemes. In this chapter the implementation of only District Level Schemes in the Third Five Year Plan of Maharashtra State, in Osmanabad district is outlined.

During the Third Five Year Plan, 67 District level Schemes were included and implemented in this district. Particulars giving outlay and major heads of Development of these schemes are as under:-

Major head of development.	No. of schemes.	Revised plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs).
1. Agricultural programmes.	30	190.82
2. Co-operation & Community Development.	9	144.03
3. Industry & Mining.	3	5.10
4. Transport & Communications.	2	104.92
5. Social Services.	23	189.59
Dist. Total:	67	634.46

An amount of Rs. 6.3 crores is provided for all the district, level plan schemes, in the Third Plan of this district. This outlay roughly comes to Rs. 42 per head in this district, according to the district population enumerated as per 1961 census at 14,77,656 persons. The outlay proposed to be spent on 'Agricultural programmes' is nearly Rs. 1.9 crores during the Third Plan. This outlay in relation to

cultivable area of 32,27,000 acres in 1961-62 works out roughly to about Rs. 6 per acre.

Implementation of Third Plan:

After the formation of Zilla Parishads in May'1962, most of the programmes covered by the district level schemes in the third plan have been transferred for implementation to Zilla Parishad Authorities. Thus at district level, the plan is implemented through 1) State Sector (Govt.) and 2) Local Sector or Zilla Parishad. In this district, out of 67 schemes with a total plan outlay of Rs. 634.46 lakhs 24 schemes with total plan outlay of Rs. 367.29 lakhs have been transferred to local sector. The remaining 43 schemes with a total plan outlay of Rs. 267.17 lakhs have been retained in State Sector. The percentage of plan outlay transferred to local sector is 57.8 percent of total district plan outlay.

There are only two schemes namely Minor irrigation works and Industrial Co-operatives including Co-operatives of handicraft workers, which are implemented both in local and State sector

Progress of Expenditure:

During the first three years of Plan period i.e. years 1961-64, expenditure under all the district level plan schemes in this district was Rs. 224.91 lakhs. This expenditure comes to about 35.4 percents of the total plan outlay of this district. Details of expenditure giving break-up according to State and Local Sector are as under:

Sector.	Revised plan provision (Rs. in lakhs).	Expenditure incurred in years 1961-64 (Rs. in lakhs).
Local.	367.29	129.738
State.	267.17	95.172
Dist. Total.	634.46	224.91

Above particulars show that the expenditure in local

Sector was at 34.08 percent and in State Sector it was 36.8 percent of the corresponding plan provisions.

Major headwise progress of expenditure.

The following table shows major head wise expenditure incurred during the first three years i.e. 1961-64 and percentage to Plan provision.

Major head of development.	Revised plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs).	Expenditure incurred in years 1961-64 (Rs. in lakhs).	Percentage to plan provision.
1. Agricultural programme.	190.82	66.208	34.6
2. Co-operation and Community Development.	144.03	80.024	55.5
3. Industry and Mining.	5.10	0.996	19.5
4. Transport and Communications.	104.92	21.753	20.7
5. Social Services.	189.59	55.929	29.4
Total.	634.46	224.91	35.4

The expenditure under 'Co-operation & Community Development' is as high as 55.5 % while that under 'Industry & Mining' the same is low being only 19.5% of the corresponding plan provisions.

Schemewise progress of expenditure & achievements.

The details of expenditure incurred and achievements made during the first three years i.e. 1961-64 under each plan scheme are given below:

I. Agricultural Programmes:

- 1) Establishment of new Agricultural Schools & Strengthening of the existing Agricultural schools (AGR-21).-

Under this scheme, one Agril. School has been established at Batur. At the end of March 64, 77 students completed

their two years Diploma course and 89 students (1st year 50 + 39 2nd year) were under training, as against proposed strength of 100 students. The expenditure incurred on building construction on stipend to students was Rs. 0.71 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 6.40 lakhs.

2) Scheme for propagation of improved Agril. practices (AGR-24):-

Under this scheme, 450 Dry Farming Sets were distributed to cultivators. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.50 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

3) General horticultural development in Maharashtra State (AGR-31) :-

Under this scheme, 98 acres of land was brought under 'rejuvenation' by advancing loans to 'Horticulturists'. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.262 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

4) Co-ordinated Cotton Extension Scheme (AGR-29) :-

Implementation of this scheme was done in 1962-63. The physical achievements under this scheme were as under.

I: Irrigated area under cotton.	: 1,500 acres.
II: Area under improved Agril. practices.	: 1,850 "
III: Area under improved seed.	: 76,000 "
IV: Area roughed.	: 26,000 "
V: Procurement of cotton seed.	: 8,000 Quintals.

Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.57 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 14.10 lakhs.

5) Development of Sugarcane (AGR-26) :-

Under this scheme, 1,75,000 sugarcane sets were distributed. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.07 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 2.80 lakhs.

6) Integrated Oil Seeds development scheme (AGR-27) :-

Implementation of this scheme, started in 1962-63. Physical achievements under this scheme were as under:-

I: Soil Conservation bunds.	: 16,093 acres.
II: Extensive cultivation.	: 19,997 "
III: Intensive cultivation.	: 44,950 "
IV: Distribution of seeds.	: 8,393 "
V: Groundnut in bunded area.	: 9,203 "

Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.215 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

7) Development of local manurial resources (AGR-32).-

Expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs. 0.03 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 0.83 lakhs. Sun seed was purchased to the extent of 539 mds.

8) Scheme for extension of Plant protection services (AGR-33):

Under this scheme, 174 sprayers 113 dusters and one seed drum were distributed to cultivators. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.99 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 4.70 lakhs.

9) Scheme for intensive cultivation of food crops in selected areas (AGR-34):-

Area covered under different crops under this scheme was as under.-

Kharif Jowar.	: 13,168 acres,
Tur.	: 2,457 "
Rabi Jowar.	: 9,685 "
Wheat.	: 24,230 "
Gram.	: 4,897 "

Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.43 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 1.07 lakhs.

10) Propagation of improved agronomic practices (AGR-35):-

There is no Budget provision, under this scheme, during the plan period. Area covered under this scheme, under different crops was as under.-

Kharif Jowar.	: 80,758 acres.
Bajari.	: 5,922 "
Groundnut.	: 34,624 "
Paddy.	: 23,853 "
Rabi jowar.	: 3,28,751 "
Wheat.	: 18,587 "
Cotton.	: 62,866 "

11) Establishment of Taluk Seed Farms (AGR-36):-

Five Taluk Seed Farms were established upto March 1964. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.63 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 10.09 lakhs.

12) Consolidation of Holdings (LAND-1):-

This scheme was not implemented in this district, upto March'1964 .

13) Scheme for contour bunding, ridge bunding & Contour trenching: (CONS-1).

Area bunded upto end of March'64 was 67,539 acres. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 30.28 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 55.01 lakhs .

14) Construction of Irrigation Wells (MIN-1):-

The no. of wells against which subsidy was given, under this scheme was 395. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 3.67 lakhs as against plan provision of Rs. 7.90 lakhs .

15) Installation of Pumping Sets (MIN-2):-

Expenditure incurred was Rs. 6.76 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 3.81 lakhs. The No. of pumping sets against which subsidy was given, under this scheme, was 685 .

16) Co-operative Lift Irrigation (MIN 6):-

This scheme was not implemented in this district, upto March'1964 .

17) Minor Irrigation Works: (MIN-7)

Works of six new tanks, three new bandharas and special repairs to three old tanks, were taken up, upto March'64 . In respect of two new tanks, the head works were completed and the canal work was in progress. In respect of other new tanks, the head works were in progress. In respect of bandharas, head works of two bandharas were in progress. The work of third bandhara was not started upto March 64, as the plans and estimates were not sanctioned. Special repairs to two old tanks were completed, while work of special repairs to third tank was not started upto March 64. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 14.726 lakhs as against plan provision of Rs. 66.83 lakhs .

18) Construction of buildings for establishment of veterinary dispensaries and aid centres (AH-2):

During 2nd five year plan period, construction of five veterinary Dispensaries at Udgir, Latur, Parand, Anala, Chakur were taken up and the same were continued in 3rd Five Year Plan period as stall over works. Out of these five works, three were nearing completion, upto March '64. Expenditure incurred was 0.74 lakhs as against plan provision of Rs. 0.71 lakhs.

19) Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres & Organisation of Breeder's Societies (AH-7):

During 1962-63, one supplementary Cattle Breeding Centre was established with 50 Deoni Cows at Tuljapur, another supplementary Cattle Breeding Centre was established at Borsuri in Nilang taluka, during 1963-64. No breeders' societies were organised upto March '64. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.17 lakhs as against plan provision of Rs. 0.38 lakhs.

20) District Premium bull scheme (AH-8):-

The Plan target of providing premium bulls in the district is 158. Upto end of March '64, 122 breeding bulls were located. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.21 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 0.72 lakhs.

21) Incentives to Milk Production in selected area (MLK-3):-

Under this scheme, ghee refinery is to be established at Udgir. Upto end of March '64, this scheme was not implemented and hence no expenditure was incurred as against Plan provision of Rs. 2.55 lakhs.

22) Organisation of Milk Producer's Societies & Federations (MLK-11):

Nine Dairy Societies were organised and five dairy societies were assisted by way of subsidy and loan upto March 64. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.24 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 1.37 lakhs.

23) Assistance to Village Panchayats for afforestation and development of pastures (FOR-1):

Scheme was not implemented upto March '64 and hence no expenditure was incurred.

24.) Afforestation for Soil Conservation (FOR-7).

Scheme was not implemented upto March '64 and hence no expenditure was incurred.

25.) Assistance for purchase of Fishery requisites: (FSH-2).

Applications for subsidy were not received from fishermen, though attempts were made. Hence no expenditure was incurred upto March '64.

26.) Stocking of tanks with Carp Fry (FSH-7):

Physical achievement under this scheme upto March 64 was stocking of fry to the extent of 24,500 Nos., as against Plan target of 5 lakhs. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.006 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 0.34 lakhs.

27.) Development of Fisheries in deep reservoirs (FSH-8):

Physical achievement upto March '64 was as under:-

1. Stocking of fry :- 2,00,000 Nos.
2. Netting of fish: 4,434 kgs.

Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.043 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 0.49 lakhs.

28.) Grant of loans to Fishermen & Fishery Co-operatives (FSH-24):

There was no response from fishermen under this scheme and hence no expenditure was incurred.

29.) Development of Agricultural Marketing: (WM-1).

Three Market Committees were assisted by way of loan and six Market Committees were assisted by way of subsidy. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.95 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 3.96 lakhs.

30.) Development of grading (WM-5):

One grader has been appointed and attached to Market Committee, Latur. He is being paid Rs. 190/- p.m. as consolidated pay and is working since November '63. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.006 lakhs as against plan provision of Rs. 1.16 lakhs.

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II: Co-operation & Community Development:-

31) Extension of Agricultural Credit (COP-1):-

Physical achievements under this scheme upto March 1964 were as under:-

1. Long term credit. : 100.09 lakhs.
2. Short term credit. : 216.28 lakhs.
3. Medium term credit. : 9.70 lakhs.
4. New branches of land development Bank. : 6 Nos.
5. New branches of Central Financing Agency. : 6 Nos.
6. Membership to be increased. : 29,714 Nos.

Expenditure incurred was Rs. 6.02 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 10.41 lakhs.

32) Development of Co-operative Marketing (COP-3):-

Physical achievements under this scheme, upto March 1964 were as under:-

1. Construction of rural & Medium size godowns. : 25 Nos.
2. Organisation of marketing societies. : 2 Nos.
3. Managerial subsidy to marketing societies. : 3 Nos.

Expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.925 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 7.63 lakhs.

33) Grain Depots for Backward Classes. (COP-9):

This scheme was dropped by Govt. and hence could not be operated.

34) Organisation of Co-operatives of persons dependant on Transport services (COP-10):-

This scheme was dropped by Govt. and hence could not be operated.

35) Co-operative Farming Scheme in pilot areas: (COP-11):-

Seven Co-operative Farming Societies were organised under this scheme, upto March '64. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.660 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs.

36) Co-operative Farming outside the pilot areas (COP-12):-

Seven Co-operative Farming Societies were organised under this scheme upto March '64. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.405 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs .

37) Community Development Project: (CD-1):-

The Plan target of opening 6 ½ new blocks was fully achieved. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 67.00 lakhs as against Plan provision Rs. 113.70 lakhs .

38) Financial assistance to Rural Local Bodies for local Development works programme (CD-3):-

The scheme was not implemented upto March '64 and hence no expenditure was incurred .

39) Financial assistance to Village Panchayats (CD-9):-

Two Village Panchayats were assisted by payment of L.R.grants. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.006 0.005 lakhs as against plan provision Rs. 0.84 lakhs .

III: Industry & Mining:-

40) Strengthening of the enforcement and inspection machinery for the metric system (IND-10):-

No Plan provision is made under this scheme. Squad for implementation of metric system has been appointed at the Divisional level, instead of the district level.

41) Industrial Co-operatives including Co-operatives of handicraft workers: (SSB - 11):-

Physical achievements under this scheme, were as under:-

I: Organisation of New Societies.	: 11 Nos.
II: Grant-in-aid to 'DICA'.	: 2 "
III: Grants to 'C.F.A.'.	: 1 "
IV: Loans to 'Induscos' for purchase of shares .	: 3 "
V: Subsidy to printing press.	: 1 "
VI: Loans to members.	: 107 "

Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.875 lakhs , as against Plan provision of Rs. 2.03 lakhs .

42) Development of Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Societies.
(SSI-12):-

- I: Organisation of New Societies. : 1 No.
- II: Rebate to be given to societies. : 10 Nos.
- III: Loan to be given to societies. : 1 No.
for Working Capital.
- IV: Loan to be given to societies for : 1 No.
purchase of shares.

Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.121 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 3.07 lakhs.

IV: Transport & Communication:

43) District Roads (T&C - 10):-

The Third Five Year Plan provides of a Plan outlay of Rs. 97.02 lakhs, for construction of Major District Roads and other district roads. During 1961-62, an expenditure of Rs. 5.946 lakhs was incurred as against Budget provision of Rs. 5.569 lakhs. The following table shows the physical targets and achievements during 1961-62.

Item.	1961-62.	
	Target.	Achievements.
1. Major Dist. Roads.	25 miles.	17.50 miles.
2. Masonary works.	3 Nos.	3 Nos.
3. C.D. works.	15 Nos.	19 Nos.

Since formation of Zilla Parishad in May '62, the works of construction of Major District Roads and 64 miles and other district roads of 5.50 miles (spill over works from 2nd five year plan) were transferred to Zilla Parishad. During the year 1962-63 an expenditure of Rs. 7.058 was incurred against Budget provision 5.693 lakhs. Regarding achievement, 15 miles of W.B.M. surface was constructed against 27 miles target fixed. Due to shortage of machineries, specially of road rollers, required physical progress of work could not be achieved. During 1963-64, an expenditure of

Rs. 5.382 lakhs was incurred against Budget provision of Rs. 6.577 lakhs, and 8.50 miles W.B.M. road constructed with 31 Nos. C.D. Works.

During Third Five Year Plan, 14 New Roads were proposed to be taken, out of which 10 roads 173 miles in length have been sanctioned. Upto March '64, works of three roads were in progress and earth work 16 miles, collection of surface material for 5 miles of road length were completed.

From the above, it will be seen that since the formation of Zilla Parishad, expenditure on road works has been in full swing and all the new roads works have been started.

44) Construction of Rural Roads: (T&C - 12):-

Under this scheme work of construction of approach roads was taken up in Huss, Latur and Bhun blocks during 1963-64. The works were in progress. Expenditure incurred on these approach roads upto March '64, was Rs. 0.62 lakhs as against Budget provision of Rs. 0.82 lakhs for 1963-64 and a total Plan provision of Rs. 7.90 lakhs.

V: Social Services:-

45) Normal expansion of Primary Education (GE-1):-

The main object of this scheme is to provide schooling facilities to school less villages by normal increase in the teaching and inspectorial staff for primary education, by opening of new schools and providing additional staff, for understaffed schools. Under this scheme, 1,049 posts of Primary Teachers and 7 posts of A.D.E.Is. were ~~sanctioned~~ sanctioned upto end of March '64 and opportunities for employment were provided to that extent. Out of these 1,049 teachers, 192 teachers were utilised for opening of new Primary schools and the remaining 857 teachers were utilised for providing extra staff to understaffed Primary schools. However, due to introduction of this scheme, in this district the number of primary schools was increased by 192 and all villages of this district, having population of 250 were provided with schooling facilities. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 16.05 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 23.67 lakhs.

46) Extension of Universal, Free & Compulsory Education to children of age range 6 - 11 years (GE - 2):-

This scheme is amalgamated with the scheme of normal expansion of Primary education and provision made for both the schemes has been pooled together. No expenditure was incurred under this scheme, upto March '64, as the Bombay Primary Education Act 1947 was not extended to Marathwada.

47) Construction of buildings for Primary Schools (GE- 6):-

This is a spilled over scheme of second Five Year Plan. There were in all 120 new class rooms to be constructed, spilled over from Second Five Year Plan to Third Five Year Plan. Out of them, work of 80 class rooms was completed and finalised before March '64. The work of remaining 40 class rooms was in progress. Progress of works could not be made for want of roofing material. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.544 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 6.16 lakhs.

48) Basic training of Primary teachers (GE- 4):-

To meet the demand of trained Primary teachers, a revised new training programme was sanctioned, under this scheme. Accordingly 557 Primary Teachers during 1962-63 and 729 Teachers during 1963-64 were deputed for training. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 7.03 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 30.84 lakhs.

49) Provision of additional Classes in Govt. Secondary schools (GE-13):-

Upto March '64, 130 new Secondary Classes were opened in different schools and No. of Secondary Schools increased from 19 to 37. So also, additional 210 posts of teachers were sanctioned and provided, under this scheme. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 3.80 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 12.35 lakhs.

50) Scholarships in Secondary Schools (GE-18):

This scheme was not implemented upto March 64 and hence no expenditure was incurred.

51) Development & opening of Technical High Schools (GE-21):-

Under this scheme, Govt. Technical High School at Latur is being developed, by providing additional staff and equipment. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.63 lakhs as against plan provision of Rs. 4.65 lakhs.

52) Development of existing polytechnics, taking over of private polytechnics and starting of new polytechnics: (TE-4):-

Under this scheme, Govt. Polytechnic is under development by providing additional staff and equipment. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.93 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 15.83 lakhs.

53) Provision of additional beds for Tuberculosis at District Hospital (MBD-8):

This is a spill over work of Second Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, work of constructing building for tuberculosis hospital at Latur was undertaken during Second Five Year Plan period and was completed and finalised before March '62. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.14 lakhs as against plan provision of Rs. 0.14 lakhs.

54) Primary Health Centres (PH-1):-

Under this scheme, works such as construction of staff quarters of Primary Health Centre at Muruh, in Umarga taluka and additions and alteration to Primary Health Centres at Anala, Paronda and Chakur were undertaken and the same was in progress. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.19 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 2.27 lakhs.

55) National Malaria Eradication Programme: (PH-2):-

Two schemes are included under this programme. One is Malaria Eradication Control Scheme and the other is Surveillance Scheme. Expenditure incurred under Malaria Eradication Control Scheme and Surveillance schemes was Rs. 4.10 lakhs and Rs. 7.28 lakhs respectively. Thus the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 11.38 lakhs, as against Plan provision of Rs. 25.15 lakhs.

56) B.C.G. Vaccination for T.B. Control (PH-4):-

Expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs. 0.47 lakhs as against plan provision of Rs. 1.46 lakhs.

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57) Strengthening of establishment for vaccination against Small Pox (PH-7):-

Additional staff was appointed under this scheme, for vaccination against Small Pox, expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.81 lakhs as against Plan provisions of Rs. 2.40 lakhs .

58) Family Planning (PH-8):-

Under this scheme, one Mobile vasectomy Unit has been established . Upto March '64, 6,007 persons have undergone Vasectomy operations. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.77 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 5.22 lakhs .

59) Village Well Water Supply Scheme (WS-5):-

The scheme provides for construction of 33 wells as spill over from Second Five Year Plan to Third Five Year Plan and 510 wells taken under normal grant. Out of 33 well works , 29 wells were completed, 2 abandoned and 2 were to be completed upto March '64 . Out of 510 wells, 394 wells were completed, 43 wells abandoned, due to B.C. soil and 73 were to be completed upto March '64 . These works could not be started for want of cement, explosives and shortage of technical hands. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.555 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 6.47 lakhs .

60) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (HSG-1):-

This scheme was not implemented upto March '64 and hence no expenditure was incurred .

61) Low income group housing Scheme (HSG-2):-

Upto March '64, loan was advanced only to one individual. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.05 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 0.94 lakhs .

62) Village Housing Project Scheme (HSG-4):-

Under this scheme, a programme of constructing houses in villages has been undertaken. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.22 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 5.51 lakhs .

63) Extension of Village Gramthans and provision of house sites: (HSG-5):-

Work of acquiring land and allotment of the same, to many persons for constructing houses in villages, has been undertaken under this scheme. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.05 lakhs as against plan provision of Rs. 0.22 lakhs.

64) Welfare Extension project: (SW-11):-

This scheme has been implemented in Bhim Ahmadpur & Udgir talukas of this district. Physical achievements under this scheme were as under:-

1. Palwadics. (No.). : - 35
2. Literacy Classes (No.). : - 17
3. Maternity centres (No.). : 11
4. Arts & Crafts classes (No). : 11

Expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.81 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 0.70 lakhs .

65) Technical & Vocational Training (LAB-1):-

Under this scheme, work of constructing main building and workshop for Industrial Training Institute at Datur has been undertaken. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.55 lakhs as against Plan provision of Rs. 9.88 lakhs .

66) Expansion of Employment Services: (LAB-5):-

This scheme was not implemented upto March '64 and hence no expenditure was incurred .

67) Collection of Employment Market information: (LAB-6):-

This scheme was not implemented upto March '64 and hence no expenditure was incurred .

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

In October '1962 a nationwide programme of rural development was launched for building up a new life and to create a new pattern of society in rural India, by rousing the enthusiasm of the rural population. This programme initiates a process of growth, in which every family in the villages will participate and aims to increase production, create more employment and organise the Community for Co-operative

efforts for the common benefit in order to put an end to the poverty which is the common characteristic of the general population throughout the country .

Before undertaking such an extensive programme in a particular area, it was found necessary to provide a basic permanent development programme for a fixed period. Therefore, whenever, Govt. of India intended to undertake Community Development activities in a particular area, it was first declared as a National Extension Service Block for a period of two years.

With effect from April 1958, the Govt. decided to abolish the distinction between the N.E.S. stage, the intensive development stage and the post development stage in pursuance of the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee. Instead two stages were introduced, stage I, consists of five years of operation from the date of inauguration, with a total allotment of Rs. 12 lakhs, and stage II comprising the next five years with a total allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs. In this programme, one more year of the pre-extension stage has also been provided but the expenditure for this period is to be accommodated in the allotment for stage I .

For the above allotment, a compact area having population of about 66,000 was considered as a Block for Community Development activities. A taluka depending on its size was allotted $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 units Block according to its population. In this way, the term 'Units of C.P.S. pattern' was introduced.

Umarga Block first started, functioning in this district in April 1954 as N.E.S. and was functioning as C.D. Block, upto 1-3-1959, when it was converted into stage II. Paranda and Ahmadpur part-II (Chakur) Blocks started as N.E.S. Block in May 1956 and were converted into stage I, since 1-4-1958. These Blocks are now functioning as stage II, since 1-4-1962. Chakur blocks covered one circle of Ahmadpur Taluka and one circle of Nilanga Taluka. After completion of 5 years in June 1961, Chakur Block was disintegrated into two parts viz. Ahmadpur part II and Nilanga part -III. Nilanga part-I started as N.E.S. Block in October 1957, and was also considered as

Stage I Block since 1-4-1958. Bhur and Ahmdpur part-I Blocks started in April'1958 as stage I blocks, without any pre-extension stage. This Ahmdpur Block covered the part of that taluka which was not covered by Chakar Block. Uagir Block started in October 1958, as pre-extension Block and was converted into stage I Block since October'1959. The remaining part of Wilanga taluka, which was not covered in Chakar Block and Wilanga part-I Block was covered by Wilanga Part-II, which started as pre-extension Block in April'1959 and was converted into stage I Block, since 1st April'1960. Rusa Block also started in the same series in April' 1959, as pre-extension Block and was converted into stage I in April'1961. Similarly, Kulan Block was also started as pre-extension Block, since 2nd October'1959 and converted into Stage I from October'1961. Tuljapur and Osmanbad Blocks started as pre-extension Blocks since 1-4-1960 and Datar block since 2-10-1960. Osmanbad Block converted into stage I since 2-10-1962. Tuljapur and Datar Blocks were converted into stage I, since 1-4-1963. Thus the whole of Osmanbad District was covered by C.D. Programme by April'1963. A statement showing the coverage of Blocks, as at the end of 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, along with area in sq. miles and population is given below.

Year.	Area covered by C.D./NES/Stage I & II Blocks.			P.S.S. Blocks.		
	Nr. of blocks of CPA pattern.	Population of villages & towns ('000').	Area in sq. miles.	Nr. of blocks of CPA pattern.	Population ('000')	Area in sq. miles.
1961-62.	12.5	1,073.8	4,041.0	5	403.9	1,469.3
1962-63.	14.5	1,213.9	4,485.8	3	263.8	1,024.5
1963-64.	17.5	1,477.7	5,510.3	-	-	-

At the end of 1961-62, 73.3 percent of the area of Osmanbad district was brought under Community Development Programme, covering 74.7 percent of the population and 76.5

percent of villages in the district. At the end of 1962-63 81.4 percent of the area of Osmanabad district was brought under Community Development, covering 82.1 percent of the population and 84.1 percent of villages of the district. But during 1963-64, the whole area of the district was brought under C.D. programme, covering population of all the villages, and towns in the district.

The following table shows the position of various Blocks in this district as at the end of March 1964.

Sr.No.	Name of the Block.	Stage.	Size of C.P.N. pattern.
1.	Tuljapur.	I	1½
2.	Antur.	I	1½
3.	Osmanabad.	I	2
4.	Udgir.	I	2
5.	Kalga.	I	1½
6.	Musa.	I	1½
7.	Nilanga part-I	I	1
8.	Nilanga part-II.	I	1
9.	Ahmadpur part-I	I	1½
10.	Paranda.	II	1
11.	Umarga.	II	1
12.	Bhun.	II	1
13.	Nilanga part-III.	II	½
14.	Ahmadpur part-II.	II	½
Total:-			17 ½

From the above, it is clear, that all the Talukas in this district have been brought under the Community Development Programme.

Staff position:-

The C.D. Staff position in this district as on 31-3-64 was as under.

Sr.No.	Name of post.	Staff in position.	Percentage of staff in position to total staff sanctioned.	Percentage of staff trained.
1.	Block Development Officer.	11	100	100
2.	Gram Sevikas.	154	93.3	99.3
3.	Gram Sevikas.	14	48.3	100
4.	B.O.(Agril.).	11	78.5	100
5.	B.O.(A.H.).	9	75	100
6.	B.O.(U-Op.).	12	85.7	100
7.	B.O.(Industries).	11	100	81.8
8.	B.O.(Panchayat).	11	100	63.6
9.	B.O.(Social Education).	10	90.9	100
10.	Mukhya Sevika.	3	27.3	100
11.	Overseer.	11	78.5	100
12.	Statistical Assistant.	6	54.5	100

A large number of posts of Gram Sevikas, Mukhya Sevikas and Statistical Assistants were vacant during the period 1962-64. This is because of the fact that females are not coming forward to work in rural areas. As regards posts of Statistical Assistant, it can be said that graduates are unwilling to work on Zilla Parishad pay scales, which are lower than the State Govt. pay scales.

Classification of Blocks according to expenditure:-

The provision of the U.D. project is Rs. 113.70 lakhs. As against this provision, the expenditure incurred during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was Rs. 14.90 lakhs, Rs. 24.29 lakhs and Rs. 27.81 lakhs respectively. The average rate of expenditure per Block of C.P.A. pattern, per quarter in Osmanabad district during 1961-64 was Rs. 32 thousands. The classification of Blocks of Osmanabad district according to expenditure percentage to pro-rata percentage of expenditure for March'1963 and March 1964 was as under.

Sr. No. of Block.	Percentage of pro-rata expenditure March '63.	Expenditure class.	Percentage of pro-rata expenditure March '64.	Expenditure class.
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1. Bham.	85.1	A	-	- *
2. Ahmadpur part-I.	62.3	B	-	- **
3. Udgir.	84.1	A	82.4	A
4. Nilanga part-II.	34.7	B	41.7	C
5. Ausa.	61.0	B	77.0	A
6. Kalam.	61.0	B	68.2	B
7. Osmanabad.	20.0	C	41.6	C
8. Tuljapur.	-	-	49.5	B
9. Latur.	-	-	34.4	B

* :- Converted into stage II from April 1963.

** :- Completed five years period of stage I.

The classifications given to blocks by percentage to pro-rata expenditure are restricted to Stage I Block only and Blocks which are yet to complete five years period of Stage I.

Udgir block was in 'A' class for both the years, while Kalam and Osmanabad Blocks were in 'B' & 'C' class respectively for both the years. Tuljapur and Latur Blocks were in 'B' class, though only one year period of Stage I was completed. Ausa Block has shown progress in 1963-64, by achieving 'A' class.

Classification of Blocks according to physical achievements:-

The classification of blocks according to physical achievements for March 1963 and March 1964 was as under.

The general indices given below are based on the progressive achievements in overall activities of the C.D. Blocks

Classification of Blocks according to physical achievements :

Sr. No. of block.	Name of the block.	General index as on 31-3-63.	Class.	General Index as on 31-3-64.	Class.
1.	Nilanga part I.	64	C	57	B
2.	Nilanga part-II.	40	C	38	C
3.	Nilanga part-III.	42	C	40	C
4.	Malam.	59	B	62	B
5.	Ahmadpur	60	B	77	B
6.	Ahmadpur part-I.	43	C	38	B
7.	Ahmadpur part-II.	82	B	80	B
8.	Udgir.	125	A	137	A
9.	Ausa.	98	A	115	A
10.	Parenda.	85	B	167	A special.
11.	Umarga.	128	A	129	A
12.	Osmanabad.	-	-	110	A
13.	Natur.	-	-	67	B
14.	Tuljapur.	-	-	156	A special.

Out of 11 Blocks, 3 Blocks were in 'A' Class, 4 Blocks were in 'B' class and 4 Blocks in 'C' class as on 31-3-63. Similarly, out of 14 Blocks, 2 blocks were in 'A' special, 4 Blocks were in 'A' class, 6 Blocks were in 'B' class and 2 Blocks in 'C' class as on 31-3-1964. Tuljapur Block though it completed only one year period of Stage I, achieved 'A' special class, in respect of physical achievements, due to huge bunding work done in that Block. The performance in respect of physical achievements, comparing the district as whole is satisfactory.

People's contribution.

The value of people's contribution collected in form of cash, kind and labour, during the year 1962-63 & 1963-64 was Rs. 9.08 lakhs. It can be seen that the rate of collection per person in the year 1962-64 in C.D. block area was 61 paise.

CHAPTER XII:

PRICES:

12.1: Prices:

Jowar, Tur, Gram, Mug, Urid, Groundnut, Safflower, Gnr and Cotton are the main crops of this district and the wholesale Merchants trade in them at important market Centres. For this purpose Latur Market had been established in 1931 since then agricultural produce in this area used to be pooled at Latur for a pretty long time. This had once helped much to develop the trade there, ^{But} owing to increasing needs, additional markets had also established at other places like Udgir, Kalam, Osmanabad etc.

While organising the marketing activities the Govt. established Regulated Markets at Latur, Udgir, Kalam, Ahmadpur, Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Murud, and Chakur. Almost all the above Regulated Markets have been established during the last five years. The Taluka Co-Operative Marketing Societies had also been established in all talukas of the district during the last three years .

The speculative transactions of businessmen and the increased demand from Bombay and other markets in the neighbouring States like Andhra Pradesh and Madras play an important role in determining the prices of agricultural commodities of this district .

As the agricultural produce coming to the above market centres is in good demand from markets of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, etc. the prices there of are largely dependant on trends and demands in these commercial

centres. Agricultural produce entering Latur and Udgir Markets is exported on a large scale to Bombay. Cotton and oil seeds are usually exported direct to Bombay and Hyderabad while Urid and Groundnut enjoy favourable demand from Madras State. Generally, the fluctuations in the rates of cotton Cotton seeds, Groundnut etc. depend on the demand in Bombay market while the prices of food grains are mostly controlled by the needs of Hyderabad markets.

The following table gives the average wholesale prices in Rs. per Pallah of important commodities during years 1950-51 to 1963-64.

Year.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowar.	Gram.	Tur.	Gr'Nut.	Cotton
1950-51.	39-8-0	55-0-0	34-0-0	52-0-0	50-0-0	72-0-0	115-0-0
1951-52.	50-0-0	58-0-0	37-0-0	54-0-0	52-0-0	75-0-0	95-0-0
1952-53.	55-0-0	65-0-0	40-0-0	48-0-0	45-0-0	70-0-0	85-0-0
1953-64.	59-0-0	60-0-0	36-0-0	40-0-0	33-0-0	45-0-0	78-0-0
1954-55.	50-8-0	52-0-0	29-8-0	35-0-0	30-0-0	42-0-0	65-0-0
1955-56.	58-0-0	55-0-0	38-0-0	40-0-0	35-0-0	50-0-0	80-0-0
1956-57.	60-8-0	58-0-0	43-0-0	38-0-0	39-0-0	48-0-0	80-0-0
1957-58.	65-0-0	61-0-0	42-0-0	35-0-0	38-0-0	51-0-0	82-0-0
1958-59.	68-0-0	65-0-0	40-0-0	45-0-0	47-0-0	55-0-0	84-0-0
1959-60.	69-0-0	69-0-0	45-0-0	50-0-0	50-0-0	59-0-0	88-0-0
1960-61.	71-0-0	72-0-0	48-0-0	44-0-0	47-0-0	62-0-0	102-0-0
1961-62.	65-8-0	74-0-0	51-0-0	41-0-0	46-0-0	54-0-0	106-0-0
1962-63.	60-0-0	63-0-0	56-0-0	45-0-0	52.33	71.68	118.82
1963-64.	65-0-0	61-0-0	47-0-0	47-0-0	66-00	78-07	124.64

The average retail price in Rs. per Kg. at Osmanabad town for certain commodities during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 were as follows:-

Commodities.	Year.	
	1962-63.	1963-64.
Rice.	0.59	0.61
Wheat.	0.61	0.59
Jowar.	0.55	0.45
Tur Dal.	0.79	0.89
Gram Dal.	0.60	0.64
Mug Dal.	0.81	0.87
Urid Dal.	1.06	1.08
Masur Dal.	0.85	0.83

The average Rural Retail prices per Kg. in Rs. at selected centres in the district during 1962-63 & 1963-64 were as follows.

Commodities.	1962-63; YEARS: 1963-64.	
	Rice.	0.58
Wheat.	0.57	0.52
Jowar.	0.58	0.74
Tur.	0.65	0.74
Gram.	0.59	0.62
Moong.	0.73	0.65
Urid.	0.80	0.79

Price fluctuations of certain cereals, pulses, groundnut and cotton were as follows:-

Rice:-

In Osmanabad very few Talukas are rice producing talukas. Moreover rice has also got lesser demands in local market. In 1950-51 the average wholesale prices were Rs. 39-8-0 per Pallah and disclosed a rising trend continuously. In 1962-63 prices however ^{dropped} down due to good harvest but again ^{prices} shot upwards in 1963-64.

In the same way retail prices in urban areas also followed an upward trend. There was however little increase in rural retail prices of this commodity .

Wheat. :-

It is one of the important crops of this district and is produced on a large scale . In 1950-51 the prices were Rs.55/- per Pallah and then showed an upward trend since 1953-54 . In 1954-55 prices came down to Rs.55/- per Pallah and again from 1955-56 they were continuously increasing. In 1961-62 wheat was sold at Rs.74/- per Pallah. In 1962-63 and 1963-64 prices ^{showed} a downward trend both in wholesale and retail markets. Wheat was available in the open market through out the year ^{1963-64.} As its arrivals in the markets were adequate both the wholesale and retail prices gradually decreased .

Jowar:-

It is the principal crop of this district. It is produced on a large scale and twice in the year in Kharif as well as Rabi season. This crop is the staple food crop for most of the people of this district. Jowar has got fair demand in local as well as other markets . In 1961-62 the prices of Jowar were Rs.51/- per Pallah and in 1962-63 they went up , but in 1963-64 again they ^{showed} a downward trend. Retail prices showed a downward trend in 1964-65 when compared to the prevailing prices in 1963-64 due to adequate supply and Jowar was available in the open market through out year in 1964-65.

Gram:-

Gram is one of the principal Rabi crops grown in this district. From 1955-56 onwards the prices of Gram had shown an upward trend. Consequently, Prices of the Gram Dal also followed the same trend. The wholesale and retail prices of the Gram dal had indicated an upward trend in

year 1962-63 and 1963-64. This was due to less supply of the commodity in the market .

Moong & Urid:

Moong & Urid are also among the important crops grown in this district. Moong & Urid are both kharif crops. The price of the moong dal for the year 1962-63 was Rs.77/- per Quintal and Rs.80/ - per Quintal in 1963-64 .Prices increased considerably through out the year 1963-64. The prices of moong dal and urid dal were Rs.80/- and 104/- per quintal respectively in 1963-64. Wholesale & retail prices increased due to inadequate supply of Moong & Urid dal. As the wholesale prices had shown an upward trend, retail prices also followed suit .

Rural retail prices were a little lower than urban retail prices. Rural retail prices increased considerably in the year 1963-64 when compared to prices prevailing in 1962-63.

Tur:-

Tur is one of the major kharif crops grown in this district. In 1962-63 the average prices of Tur were Rs.52.33 per Pallah and in 1963-64 there was an increase in prices to Rs.66.00 per Pallah. The above increase in prices of Tur were due to the lesser supply of Tur from Sholapur market .

Groundnut:-

Groundnut is one of the most important cash crop of this district which is grown by almost all the cultivators of this district. It is a kharif crop and the soil of Osmanabad district is most favourable for this crop. The average wholesale prices of groundnut in the year 1962-63 were Rs.71.68 per Pallah and the same increased to Rs.78.07 per pallah in 1963-64. The above increase in prices was due to the inadequate supply of groundnut in the market

from neighbouring villeges of Osmanabad .

Cotton:-

It is also a cash crop. The area cultivated under this crop is very small when compared to other districts of Maharashtra. It is a kharif crop and is sown in Udgir, Latur, Ahmadpur talukas. The average prices of Cotton in the year 1962-63 were Rs.118.82 per Pallah and in 1963-64 they increased to Rs.124.64 per Pallah. The above increase was due to lesser supply of cotton in Udgir Market .

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CHAPTER XIII:

MISCELLANEOUS.

13.1. Police Crimes.

The District Superintendent of Police is the head of the Police administration. He has got three Deputy Superintendents under him, who are incharge of three divisions viz. Osmanabad , Latur and Udgir. The boundaries of their divisions synchronize with those of the corresponding revenue divisions .

The following table gives the staff position during the year 1961-62 and 1963.

Item.	Year.		
	1961.	1962.	1963.
No. of Superintendents.	1	1	1
No. of Assistant Superintendents. /	-	-	1
No. of Dy. Superintendents.	3	3	2
No. of Inspectors.	4	4	4
No. of Deputy and Sub - Inspectors.	-	-	-
No. of Assistant sub Inspectors.	-	-	-
No. of Head Constables.	278	278	278
No. of Constables.	1,018	1,018	1,018

Three Deputy Superintendents were incharge of the three divisions viz. Latur, Osmanabad, Udgir.

Cognizable crimes reported were generally increasing during period 1961- 63 . During the year 1961 the number of cognizable crimes reported was 2,128 and 2,912 in 1963. Non-cognizable crimes on the other hand slightly decreased from 359 in the year 1961 to to 353 in 1963.

13.2. Courts.

Most of the Marketing Societies are dealing in distribution of sugar and supply of grains under the Govt. scheme of cheap grain shops .

6.9. Regulated Markets:

The information on the above point is not available.

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13.2. Courts.

All the talukas in Osmanabad district have court facilities. The district court is situated at Osmanabad town which is the district Head Quarter.

Details of Civil & Criminal cases decided in these courts in the period 1961-63 are as below. No. of cases decided in courts of Osmanabad District .

Year.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.
1961.	4,210	5,677	9,887
1962.	3,744	6,292	10,036
1963-	3,696	6,442	10,118

Above particulars show that court cases decided were maximum during 1963 and minimum during 1961 . The number of ~~criminal~~ criminal cases decided was more than civil cases in the period under reference.

13.3. Journals & Presses

There were no newspapers or journals published in this district during period 1961-63 . During the year 1961 there were 9 printing presses and in the year 1963 there were 14 printing presses, of them were located at Latur only , as it is a commercial place .

13.4. Cinemas:

Cinema theatres are popular places of public entertainment. Five cinema theatres are located at Latur only and as such Latur is the main attraction for cinegoers in this district. Latur being a solitary industrial & commercial centre in the district, and cinema entertainment there is comparatively cheaper than any other entertainment for labourers.

At the end of year 1963 there were in all 14 cinema theatres in Osmanabad district. Their talukawise location is given below.

Cinema theatres in Osmanabad District.

Town / village.	No. of theatres.
1. Osmanabad.	2
2. Latur.	5
3. Kalam.	1
4. Tuljapur.	1
5. Udgir.	2
6. Ahmadpur.	1
7. Nilanga.	1
8. Turori village (Taluka Umarga).	1
Total.	14

It is remarkable that there are six towns of Bhim, Ausa, Naldurg, Umarga, Mulum & Parenda where there is no cinema theatre. It is also, however, significant that there is one village Turori in Umarga taluka where there is one cinema theatre.

13.5. Fairs

Marathwada in general is known as 'Sant Bhumi'. Tuljapur is the famous pilgrimage centre in this district. Fairs at Tuljapur on 'Chaitra Pournima' and "Asvina Pournima" days are famous. The average congregation of people in these fairs is about 10,000. Naldurg in Tuljapur taluka is also famous for 'Devichi Yatra' which is generally held in the month of 'Poush'. The average congregation of people in the above fair is about 5,000. Osmanabad taluka is also famous for pilgrim places. In Osmanabad town there is a temple of "Dharasur Mardini" who killed the wicked Dharasur Rakshas. The fair of Dharasur Mardini is celebrated in the month of Asvina on Pournima day. There is one Darga of 'Khwaja Shamsuddin' Gazi which is a famous pilgrimage centre of Muslims. Urs is generally held in the month of November and

the average congregation of people is about 5,000. Sidheshwar Wadgaon is also famous pilgrimage centre in Osmanabad taluka which is about six miles from Osmanabad taluka. There is a beautiful temple of Mahadeva and the fair is generally held on the third monday of the month of 'Shravana'. The average congregation of people there is about 5,000. Thair village in Osmanabad taluka is sanctified by the foot steps of Saint Goroba Kaka being his native place. Fair is held at Thair in the month of Chaitra and the average congregation of people is about 5,000., Yermaba in Kalam taluka is also an important pilgrimage centre. Two fairs are held in the month of Chaitra and Shravana there and the average congregation is about 10,000 and 3,000 respectively.

Paranda taluka is also famous for both Hindu and Muslim pilgrim centres. At Paranda town there is a Darga of Khwaja Badruddin which is the famous pilgrimage centre of Muslims. Urus is generally held there in the month of December and the average congregation of people is 5,000. At Manakeshwar in Paranda taluka there is a Darga of Mehbub Sabani. Urus is generally held there in the month of October-November and the average congregation is 3,000. Sonari village in Paranda taluka is famous for Bhairoba Yatra which is generally held in the month of April and the average congregation is about 3,000. At Udgir town the fair of Daygi Swami holds in the month of 'Margshish'. The average congregation of people is 8,000. In Udgir Taluka, Deoni(Bk) is famous for "Mahadev Yatra" which is held in the month of Chaitra and the average congregation of people is about 5,000.

Ujani in Ausa taluka, is famous for "Devi-chi-Yatra" which is held in the month of 'Kartik' and the average congregation of people is about, 3000. In Ahmadpur taluka at Sirur village there is a temple of Mahadeva where a fair is held in the month of 'Chaitra', and the average congregation of people is 2,000. At Kingon village in Ahmadpur taluka there is a Darga and Urus is held in the month of January and the average congregation of people is 3,500. At Latur town a fair is generally held in the month of February on Mahashivratri.

Day and the average congregation of people is about 10,000. In Bhum taluka at village Hadangi there is a temple of Mahadeva and Khandoba and fair is held twice in the month of 'Chaitra' and 'Margshisha' respectively, and the average congregation of people is 500. Kunthalgiri in Bhum taluka is a famous pilgrimage centre of Jains. Fair is held in the month of " Bhadrapada" . Kasarshirshi in Nilanga is famous for Karibasveshwar fair which is held in the month of Chaitra and the average congregation of people is about 5,000. At Madansuri there is a Darga and Urs is held in the month of " Poush" and the average congregation of people is 3,000 .

13.6. Employment.

Employment exchanges were set up by Government after the Second World War, primarily to assist ex-servicemen to get jobs. After Independence, these units have been assigned duties to assist all persons in finding suitable jobs .

The District Employment Exchange was set up at Usmanabad with effect from 23-1-1961. During the year 1961-62, wide publicity was given to the working of the Exchange and candidates rushed to the Exchange for employment assistance. In the year 1962-63 , the Exchange made remarkable progress. Initially a few Registration Cards were transferred from Sholapur District, but in 1962-63, the Exchange registered in all 5036 fresh candidates and in the year 1963-64, the figures of fresh registration rose further to 6,723. Vigorous efforts were made to find out employment for these registered persons and in 1962-63, in all 4,648 candidates were sent up for interview. In 1963-64, in all 5,184 candidates were given chances of interviews. In the year 1962-63, the Exchange received notification of 978 vacancies and in 1963-64, in all 1,855 vacancies were notified to the Exchange .

The District Employment Exchange is firstly to assist job seekers and secondly to collect Employment Market Information. The above mentioned figures speak volumes about the efforts made by the Exchange in assisting the job seekers . As regards , collection of Employment Market Information, the Exchange approached all the employers in the Public Sector

and employers employing more than 50 persons in Private Sector for this information. The Exchange got good response and collected information every quarter during the years 1962-63, and 1963-64 and studied in details variations in the volume of employment available in industries as well as in branches of Public Sector such as establishments of Central Government, State Government, Quasi Government and Local Bodies.

During the year 1962-63, the Exchange made very great efforts to sponsor candidates for recruitment to armed forces and sent over 1,000 candidates for recruitment to various posts of signallers, radio mechanics, etc. The Exchange also continued its efforts to sponsor candidates for recruitment in Army and sent over 1,000 candidates to different Recruiting Centres. A large number of persons were enrolled in Armed Forces as a result of propaganda made by the Exchange. Thus the Exchange sponsored candidates against combatants as well as non-combatants forces. Candidates were also encouraged to join pre-cadet Training Course at Ahmednagar for subsequent entry into Emergency Commissions in the Army.

During the year, 1963-64, consequent upon the enforcement of Gold Control Order of Govt. of India, a large no. of goldsmiths were thrown out of their occupations. The Exchange was entrusted with the task of rehabilitation of a no. of goldsmiths and provide alternative employment to them. As a result, a no. of goldsmiths could secure jobs through the Exchange. The Employment Exchange was represented on the District Level Committee as per Govt. directive to assist the goldsmiths affected due to Gold Control Order of Government of India.

The details regarding the No. of registrations, vacancies, notified, number of placements etc. is given in the table No. 19 of the Statistical Abstract.

13.7. Financial Statistics

Banking facilities.

Banking facilities in the district during the years 1962-64 have increased with the increase in their offices from 17 in 1962 to 25 in 1964. Total towns and villages having Banking facilities increased from 11 in 1962 to 19 in 1964.

Banking facilities

Banking services have thus been expanded in during 1962-64 . During 1962 there was one bank office for 86,920 persons in the district. The position during 1964 worked out to one Bank office per 59,106 persons in the district .

The number of banks per lakh of population works out to 1.15 in 1962 and 1.69 in 1964 .

Small Savings:

Small savings programme has received good response during period 1961-64 in the district. The details regarding targets, gross collection, withdrawal, net collection etc. are given in the table No.26 of the Statistical Abstract. Gross collection increased from Rs. 54,12,992 in 1961-62, to Rs.74,81,467 in 1963-64. Net collection decreased from Rs. 18,55,581 in 1961-62 to Rs. 10,25,039 in 1963-64 .

Land Revenue:

Importance of land revenue need not be stressed as it forms basic source of Government's income in this State, and it is above so in this district where the population is fully dependant on Agriculture .

Details of revenue collections during the period 1961-64 are given below:- 1961-64-are-given-below--

==Land Revenue collections in Osmanabad District
(Figures in Rs.)

Particulars.	Years		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
Demand.	32,12,937	32,32,338	28,84,005
Collection.	30,94,264	32,32,152	28,83,573
% of collection to demand.	96.30	99.99	98.98

It is evident from the above table tht the collections were increasing in 1962-63 and 1963-64 when compared to that in 1962-62. The percentage of collection to demand is practically

100 during 1962-63 .

Collections from taxes other than Land Revenue.

The taxes imposed by the State Government such as Excise, Sales Tax and entertainment tax are also important. Collections under these taxes during the period 1961-64 were as under.

Receipts from Excise Revenue, Sales Tax & Entertainment Tax (Figures in Rs.)

Particulars.	Years.		
	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
Excise Revenue.	9,691	28,700	63,685
Sales Tax.	10,34,632	8,85,296	8,25,957
Entertainment Tax.	1,52,699	2,04,260	2,29,363

Above particulars show that there is increase in collection of all the taxes except sales tax in the period 1961-64 . Increase in Excise Revenue is worth noting . Collections under Entertainment tax also increased during the period. Entertainment tax per person in the district was Rs. 0.10 during the year 1961-62. By the year 1963-64 it has increased to about Rs.0.15 .

Registration Fees.

The office of the District Registrars is located at Osmanabad. Details of registration of documents with allied particulars during the calendar years 1961 and 1963 are as follows:

Tax Registrations and properties transferred.
Dist. Osmanabad.

particulars.	Calendar year.	
	1961.	1963.
No. of documents registered.	4,607	4,164
Value of properties transferred (in Rs.).	58,41,176	83,01,339

From the above table it can be observed that the transactions in properties significantly increased in the year 1963 .

Rural Broadcasting Scheme.
Object of the scheme.

i) Community radio listening is to-day, the most efficient medium of mass dissemination in an attractive form of information which is so vital for the development of the country side. The cultural context of the Radio Programmes is, of course, of no less importance. The community radio set is thus the focal point of interest in the villages during the listening hours and plays an important role in invoking enthusiastic response of the villagers by way of respect for and co-operation with the other agencies engaged in the developmental activities. If to-day, the villagers is taking a little more interest than before in the various activities around him, radio could be said to have played an important part in this transformation with the continued impact of the Radio Programme and with the spread of the amenity to more and more villages, the change is as time passes bound to be phenomenal.

ii) The Rural Broadcasting Scheme was started by the State Government, nearly 23 years ago for providing the community radio listening amenity to the villages. The scheme is aimed at providing radio sets technically suitable for community listening.

iii) Specially designed radio sets are procured by the Government of India under 50 % subsidy scheme and are supplied to the villages who come forward for the same by paying for the prescribed installation and maintenance contributions. The expansion of the scheme to cover as many more villages as possible every year has been an accepted programme.

Short history of the scheme
in the District.

In this district, scheme was in the initial stages implemented under the auspices of the old Hyderabad State Govt. After the States Reorganisation in 1956 the scheme was transferred to the Rural Broadcasting Department of the then bilingual Bombay State. At the end of the Second Five Years

1957

120

Plan period radio/sets were installed in the country side.

During the Third Five Years Plan period the scheme envisages to cover 813 additional villages in this district. With these additional installations the number of villages having community listening facilities provided to them would be 933 by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period subject to continued targetted supply of radio sets from the Government of India .

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