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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
AMRAVATI DISTRICT

1958-59



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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D I S T R I C T S T A T I S T I C A L A B S T R A C T

A M R A V A T I D I S T R I C T

(1958-59)



To

with compliments from :-

THE DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICER,

A M R A V A T I

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA.

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SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1958-59.

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AMRAVATI DISTRICT

* SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW *

I. INTRODUCTION :

PHYSICAL AND GENERAL CONDITONS

According to one tradition, the District has derived its name from the temple of Amba Devi which is situated in the city of Amravati. According to the other, the name Amravati seems to have its origin in Sanskrit which means " the abode of immortality or the eternal city". Both these tradition reveal that the district which bears the name of the city derived its name from some deity or the other.

The District of Amravati lies between $21^{\circ}46'$ and $20^{\circ}32'$ N. and $76^{\circ}38'$ and $78^{\circ}27'$ E. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Nimar, Betul and Chindware in Madhya Pradesh on the east lies the district of Wardha and on the south and west lie the districts of Yeotmal, Akola and Buldana respectively. The river Tapi flows along the north-western boundary for about 30 miles while the Wardha river forms the eastern boundary for a considerable distance.

The area of the district according to the 1951 Census is 4,691 square miles, of which more than half the district lies in the plains which includes the valleys of the Purna and the Wardha rivers. Rural area is 4,631 square miles and the Urban area is 60 square miles. The region is one of the most thickly populated districts in the Vidarbha region and has a density of 219.8 persons per square mile. The district comprises 1567 villages and 17 towns with 748,221 and 282,939 rural and urban population respectively. The total population of the district according to the 1951 census is 1,031,160.(2)

Name of the districts in Vidarbha possesses mountains of any importance and the hills located in the district are only an extension of Satpuras. Mention may be made of Gawilgarh hills which lie between $20^{\circ}10'$ and $21^{\circ}47'$ N. and $76^{\circ}40'$ and $77^{\circ}53'$ E. Gawilgarh hills stretch out from Betul district in Madhya Pradesh into the Amravati district. The Elevation of this range at Melghat is 3400 ft. and at Bairat Plateau it is 3866 ft. The elevation at Chikalda and Gawilgarh is slightly lower.

The district possesses rich and fertile black cotton and alluvial soil. The richest tracts are found in the neighbourhood of Purna and Wardha rivers. The Purna river flows through the district and the rich black soil makes the area a great cotton-growing tract in the stage.

The largest river which flows through the district is the Purna. It rises in the southern slopes of Gawilgarh hills and flows partly through the districts of Akola, Buldana and thence into East Khandesh where it joins river Tapti. The other river of some importance in the district is Chandrabhaga. It flows through Achalpur and Daryapur taluks and finally falls into the river Purna at Dhamni Khurd in the Daryapur taluk. The rivers Tapti and Wardha which form the north-western and eastern boundaries of the district respectively are not of much utility to the district. Tapti on the other hand receives a large share of the rainfall of the Gawilgarh hills through its tributaries the Khandu, Kapra, Sipna, Garga, Dal and Manjri.

The flora of the district is of two types the hill type and the plain type. The common trees found in the hilly region are the teak, dhaora, dhaman, hiwai, ain, salai, shisham and bamboos. The common trees found in the plain are the 'babul' which thrives best in the deep black soil, silk cotton tree, mahua, banyan, nim, mango, maharuk etc. Bussa grass which yields valuable oil is also a product of natural growth in the district.

The fauna of the district is typical of those of the adjoining districts of Akola and Buldana but the ones in the district outnumber those found in the other districts with the exception of Chanda and Yeotmal districts. Tigers are numerous in Bairagarh, Gugumal, Mehdari and Salbardi reserves.

The hunting leopards commonly known as 'Chita' and 'Panthars' are also found but not very common. The other common animals found in the forest area are the Jungle Cat, Hyaena, Wolf, the Indian sloth bear, the wild pig, the Porcupine, Bison, Sambhar, the spotted deer, the jungle sheep, the blue bull, the black buck, the Jackal, the fox, the mongoose and various kinds of wild lizards. Melghat and Morshi taluks are known to have these animals in appreciable numbers, Alligators are also common in the Tapti.

II. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION :-

The District of Amravati has been divided for administrative convenience into six talukas, viz. Achalpur, Amravati, Chandur, Daryapur, Melghat, and Morshi. The district covers an area of 4631 square miles and consists of 1567 villages and 17 towns. Amravati is the only district in Vidarbha * having more than 15 towns. The number of villages, area in square miles and the total population of each taluke is presented below in the tabular form.

Taluk,	No. of Villages.	Area in Sq. Miles			Population		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total.
Achalpur.	230	453	37	490	102,098	76244	178312
Amravati.	353	818	15	833	191,346	1240643	15410
Chandur.	237	601	3	694	159,431	18898	178329
Daryapur.	240	503	2	505	115,015	30375	145390
Melghat.	279	1544	2	1546	51,377	979	52356
Morshi.	228	622	1	623	128,984	31879	160863
District Total:	1567	4631	60	4691	748,221	282939	1031160

Source: Census of India, 1951.

Amravati town is the District Head quarter of the district and an important city in Vidarbha. It is also the Divisional Head Quarter of certain other departments of the State Government. The Deputy Commissioner or better known as Collector in Bombay States is the head of the district. He is also the District Magistrate and the District Registrar of the District. He is assisted by 14 Extra-Assistant Commissioners in his day to day administration. Of these, nine Extra-Assistant Commissioners are Stationed at the Head quarters. The senior most among them is usually the Assistant Deputy Commissioner and Assistant District Magistrate as well. One of these Extra-Assistant Commissioners are designated as Treasury Officer and looks after the treasury business in the whole of the district. He is assisted by a number of Sub-Treasury Officers. The remaining Extra-Assistant Commissioners are assigned to different sections of the district administration as Officers-in-Charge etc. Five of them are stationed at taluk head quarters, viz, Chandur, Morshi, Daryapur has one each while Achalpur has two. Of these two, one belongs to Indian Administrative Service and is usually designated as Assistant Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioner is further assisted by a number of other petty revenue officers such as Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors. There are 8 Tahsildars one at each of the following places viz. Chandur, Morshi,

Daryapur has one each while Achalpur has two. Of these two, One belongs to Indian Administrative Service and is usually designated as Assistant Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioner is further assisted by a number of other petty revenue officers such as Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors. There are 8 Tahsildars, one at each of the following places viz., Chandur, Morsi, Achalpur, Daryapur, Dharni while there are three at Amravati proper. Of these three, one is a Magistrate First Class. There are 17 Naib Tahsildars assisting these tahsildars and they are stationed as follows: Amravati 5, Chandur 3, Morshi 3, Achalpur 3, Daryapur 2 & Chikalda 1. The district is further sub-divided into 24 revenue circles and each circle is taken care of by a Revenue Inspector assisted by a number of Patwaries, whose number for each circle depends upon the size and volume of work in that particular circle. There are in all 26 Revenue Inspectors functioning in the district.

There is one class I District Jail located at the District Head Quarters under the supervision of a Jail Superintendent. The Jail has an accommodation for 679 convicts. Of these, 575 males, 34 females, 26 juvenile delinquents and 44 criminals under observation could be accommodated at a time. The convicts are chiefly employed in the manufacture of Daries, carpets, newar tape etc. Their labour is also utilised in the carpentry and smithy workshop and in the maintenance of the jail and the garden attached to the Jail.

III. Climate, Temperature and Rainfall :-

The climate of the plain taluks of the district is healthy although the heat during the day in summer months beginning from the middle of March to the middle of June is intensive. Contrary to the scorching heat during the day, the

nights are pleasant and cooler. The cold weather is moderate but the rainy season in the Melghat plateau is not only depressing but malarious. Otherwise the plateau region is quite a delightful health resort during the rest of the year.

The mean maximum temperature during the months beginning from ~~XXXXXX~~ of season to the middle of ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~. July to January is ordinarily below 90° F. The temperature rises rapidly by the middle of February and the hottest part of the year is May and early part of June when the maximum temperature usually revolves round 110° F.

The normal date for the setting in of monsoons in the district is the 10th June or round about approximately and it lasts upto 15th October more or less. The rainfall is fairly evenly distributed over the district but exception should be made of the plateau where the rainfall is more than the average for the district. Humidity is very high during the rainy season and the rainfall during the hot weather is very little and hence negligible. The following table gives an account of rainfall recorded in m.m. at various stations in the district during the year 1958.

Station.	Taluk.	1958.
Badnera.	Anravati	824.3
Kholapur.	Anravati	666.4
Achalpur.	Achalpur	707.6
Chandur Bazar.	Achalpur	791.9
Chandur Rly.	Chandur Rly	892.2
Talegaon.	Chandur Rly.	968.5
Daryapur.	Daryapur.	533.0
Anjangaon.	Daryapur	1662.9
Chikalda.	Melghat	1343.3
Dharni.	Melghat	798.4
Morsi.	Morsi	1035.1
Warud.	Morsi	

Source: Collector, Anravati.

It may be seen from the above table that the average rainfall during the year 1958 is 914.975, and the lowest recorded was at Daryapur. The Melghat taluk receives between 1270 to 2032 m.m. rainfall during the year.

IV. Population :-

Amravati district stands third both in respect of population and area among the districts of Vidarbha. The other two being Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda and Yeotmal respectively. The population of the district is predominantly rural. The percentage of rural population to the total population is 72.56, while the percentage of urban population to the total population is 27.44. The urban rural ratio works out to 27:73. The following table shows the talukawise population of the district.

Table IV - 1 - Area and Population of Amravati.

Name of Taluk.	Area in Sq. Miles			Population			Average Density per Sq. Mile
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	
Achalpur.	490	453	37	102068	76244	178312	363.9
Amravati.	833	818	15	191346	124064	315410	378.6
Chandur.	694	691	3	159431	18898	178329	256.9
Melghat.	1546	1544	2	51377	979	52356	33.8
Daryapur.	505	503	2	115015	30875	145890	288.8
Marsi.	623	622	1	128984	31879	160863	288.2

Source:- Census of India, 1951.

It may be seen from the table that the population in Amravati taluk is the highest in the district with 378.6 persons per square mile. The most sparsely populated taluk is Melghat with only 33.8 persons per square mile.

The following table gives the number of villages and towns in each taluka with their respective male and female population.

Table IV - 2 - Villages and Towns in the district, 1951.

Name of Taluk.	No. of Villages.	No. of Towns.	Population.	
			Males	Females.
Achalpur.	230	6	90909	87403
Amravati.	353	3	162359	153051
Chandur.	277	2	90415	87914
Daryapur.	240	2	74696	71194
Melghat.	279	1	26550	25806
Morsi.	228	3	81664	79199
Total:	1567	17	526593	504567

Source: Census of India, 1951.

There are 1567 villages and 17 towns in the district. The highest number of villages and the highest number of towns are found in Amravati and Achalpur tahsils respectively. The male and female population in the district is 526593 and 504567 respectively. The number of females per 1000 males in the district works out to 958.2 which is much lower than those of Yeotmal (989.2) and Bhandara (1000.4) in Vidarbha. The number of females per 1000 males in the districts of Chanda, Wardha, Buldana, Akola and Nagpur is 996.7, 983.1, 980.9, 960.3, and 955.9 respectively.

Table IV -3 - Variation in Population 1901-51.

Year.	Persons.	Male	Female	Percentage Increase or decrease in population during the decade ending.
1901	806859	411663	395190	-
1911	873012	445739	427273	+ 8.18
1921	827867	423802	404065	- 5.17
1931	941604	485593	456011	+13.70
1941	988524	507593	480931	+ 4.9
1951	1031160	526593	504567	+ 4.3

Source:- Census of India, 1951.

It is seen from the table that the population of the district is on the increase since 1901 although a decrease of 5.17 per cent was recorded during the census of 1921 over the census of 1911. This does not mean that the population showed a decrease over the 1901 census figures. The net variation in population from 1901 to 1951 was 224301.

In other words, the population in the district showed a percentage increase of 27.7 during the period under reference. During the decades ending 1941 and 1951, the percentage of male population increased by 4.7 and 3.6 respectively, while the corresponding percentage of increase in females for the period in question was 5.3 and 4.6 respectively. Thus the ratio of males to females works out to 51:48, 53:51 during the decades ending 1941 & 1951.

The following table gives the distribution of population figures according to their Livelihood pattern in the district.

Table IV-4- Distribution of Population by their Livelihood categories.

Category.	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population
<u>Agricultural Classes.</u>			
1. Cultivators, cultivating labourers and their dependants.	726051	639068	86983
2. Non-cultivating owners of land Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	21402	17246	4156
Total :	747453	656314	91139
<u>Non-Agricultural classes.</u>			
3. Production other than cultivation.	93733	37916	55817
4. Commerce.	70814	16935	53879
5. Transport.	15767	1711	14056
6. Other Services and Miscellaneous.	103393	35345	68048
Total :	283707	91907	191800

Source: Census of India, 1951.

According to the 1951 census 72.49 per cent of the population belonged to the agricultural classes, of which 63.65 per cent belonged to the rural area while 8.84 per cent belonged to the urban area. It may be pointed out here that the non-cultivating owners of land, Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants was the lowest among the agricultural

classes and they form only 2.07 per cent of the total population. The figures go to prove that 70.42 per cent of the population have taken to agriculture as their chief occupation to earn their livelihood.

The percentage of non-agricultural classes works out to 27.51 or approximately a little more than one-fourth of the total population of the district. Of the four classes ~~XXXXXX~~ forming non-agricultural classes, production other than cultivation accounts for 9.09 per cent of the total population, persons engaged in commerce form 6.86 per cent and persons engaged in transport and other miscellaneous services form 1.53 and 10.03 per cent respectively. If these percentages are further analysed it is found that 18.60 per cent of the population belonging to the non-agricultural classes belong to the urban area. Of the 18.60 per cent of the non-agricultural classes residing in urban area, 5.41 per cent of them are engaged in production other than cultivation, 5.22 per cent of the non-agricultural population are engaged in Commerce while 1.37 and 6.60 per cent of the non-agricultural population are engaged in transport and other services respectively.

Table - IV -5. Percentage distribution of Population according to their earning status.

Category.	Self-Supporting.	Earning dependants	Non-earning dependants.
1. <u>Agricultural.</u>			
Rural	18.18	18.26	27.23
Urban	2.46	1.43	4.83
2. <u>Non-Agricultural.</u>			
Rural	2.65	2.14	4.10
Urban	4.87	1.69	12.15

Source : Census of India, 1951.

The classification of the population into two main categories- (1) agricultural and (2) non-agricultural is important in so far as it indicates in several ways the stage of economic development of the district.

An analysis of the table above indicates that the highest percentage of self supporting (18.188), earning dependants (18.26) and non-earning dependants (27.3) are from the agricultural classes -urban- is 2.66, 1.43 and 4.83 respectively. The high percentage of non-earning dependants (12.15) in the non-agricultural classes could be explained by the fact that women belonging to this particular category may not find gainful employment in urban areas where the non-agricultural occupations chiefly provide employment to males rather than to females.

Moreover, the majority ~~of children in the urban areas are inclined to attend educational institutions rather than being employed on petty jobs.~~ But the same can not be said to be true of non-earning dependants belonging to the agricultural classes because the female labour force and child labour is readily available and more economical in agricultural operations. Since agriculture is the main occupation of this category, the women and children of these families assist their partners as their normal duty.

Table IV-6. Percentage distribution of Population according to the languages spoken.

Language	Males	Females.	Total
Marathi.	38.98	38.95	77.93
Urdu.	3.86	3.82	7.68
Hindi.	3.05	2.15	5.20
Korku.	2.15	1.49	3.64
Marwari.	0.41	0.40	0.81
Gujrati.	0.41	0.14	0.55
Others.	-	-	2.59

Source:- Census of India, 1951.

Marathi is the predominant language of the district, claiming 77.93 per cent of the total population. Urdu is spoken by 7.68 per cent of the population, and Hindi claims 5.20 per cent while Korku is spoken by 3.64 per cent of the total population of the district.

Marwari and Gujrati are the mother tongues of the section of population, whose percentage is negligible. Other languages claim a following of 2.59 per cent of the population in the district.

It may be added here that 89.6 per cent of the population are Hindus while 9.5 per cent are muslims. Others account for only 0.9 per cent of the population of the district.

Literacy :-

Literacy simply connotes the ability to read and write a simple letter. This was the definition adopted during the 1951 Census and according to the last census figures, 25.8 per cent of the population of Amravati is said to be literate. This percentage was the highest in the whole of former Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, Amravati was ~~XXX~~ accorded a place of pride in the field of literacy. The percentage of literate males and literate females is presented below in the tabular form.

Table IV-7. Percentage of Literate Population.

	Rural	Percentage to the total Population.	Urban.	Percentage to the total Population.	Total	Percentage to the total Population
Males.	123280	32.5	76499	52.0	199779	37.9
Females.	32075	8.69	34314	25.2	66389	13.2
Total:	155355	20.8	110813	39.2	266168	25.8

Source : Census of India, 1951.

It is interesting to observe that 20.8 per cent of the rural population in the district is literate, of whom 32.5 and 8.69 per cent are literate males and literate females respectively. As is expected, 39.2 per cent of the urban population is literate. The literate males form 37.9

per cent while literate females account for 13.2 per cent of the total population. It is a matter of satisfaction that none of the Part 'A' states of India prior to the States Reorganisation could compete with Amravati in the field of literacy. The percentage of literate population of Bombay State is 24.6, of whom the percentage of literate males and literate females is 35.5 & 12.9 respectively.

Backward Classes:-

Backward classes are those who are lagging behind in economic, social and cultural advancement. In fact it is not quite correct to say that they are lagging behind but opportunities for their betterment and advancement were denied to them from times immemorial. Given adequate facilities, they would in a large measure compete with the best in the country. The scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes are the principal communities who are backward in the country. Then, there are others too, who are backward economically, socially and culturally and yet they are unscheduled and do not belong to any of these groups. Their exact number is not available but they are primarily untouchables and nomads etc. and are included in the general population.

There were 169232 persons belonging to the scheduled castes and 35039 persons belonging to the scheduled tribes according to the 1951 census figures. The rural & non-city urban backward classes population and their percentage to the total population is presented below in a tabular form.

Table IV-8. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes 1951.

	Sch.Caste.	Percentage to the total population.	Sch.Tribes.	Percentage to the total Population.
Rural	143485	19.1	35039	4.7
Non-city Urban.	25747	9.0	-	-
Total:	169232	16.4	35039	3.4

Scheduled castes males number 70074 and females number 73411 in the rural area while the corresponding figures for scheduled tribes are 20866 & 14173 respectively. The non-city urban scheduled castes male and female population is 13332 & 12415 respectively. The number of females among the scheduled castes per 1000 males is 1029 while the corresponding figure for scheduled tribes is 679 only.

V. Forests :-

The forests in a country have a special significance in rural economy and national life. They play a vital role in enhancing the national income. The benefits accruing from rich and dense forests are manifold but the most important ones are (i) they supply valuable timber, fuel and fodder (ii) they ensure adequate and regular rainfall (iii) they help to preserve valuable top soil and (iv) they have moderating effects on the extremes of climate.

Nature has endowed Amravati with sufficient forest wealth but this should not imply that the district lies in the dense forest belt. Therefore, there is a need as in the case of Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Akola and Buldana districts for expansion of forest area in the district for fuel requirements and timber requirements, for climatic reasons and for checking soil erosion. Thus the growing of suitable trees and maintaining them is a necessity in these districts for the intensive exploitation of minor and major forest products.

Unless this is done with a missionary zeal and unless the existing forests are looked after properly and according to the standards of silviculture, trees do not thrive well and the danger to the partial or total extinction of forests is imminent sooner or later. Following table illustrates the classification of the forest area in

the district during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59. It may be stated here that the area under Unclassified or Leased forest is Nil for the year under reference.

Table V-1. Forest area in Acres in Amravati District.

S.No.	Location (Renge)	Reserved		Protected		Remarks.
		57-58	58-59	57-58	58-59	
1.	Sambadhb Range.	135596	135596	-	-	Acres.
2.	Kandu. "	96322	96322	-	-	"
3.	ChouraKund "	107852	107852	-	-	"
4.	Gugamal. "	104243	104243	6487	6487	"
5.	Khirpani. "	104346	104346	6975	6975	"
6.	Dhulghat. "	140696	140696	6701	6701	"
7.	Chikalda. "	89593.28	89588.4	485	485	"
8.	Amravati. "	64119.22	64005.22	-	-	"
9.	Morshi. "	51835.34	50802.10	-	-	"
Total:		893602.84	893550.72	20648	20648	"

Source:- Divisional Forest Officer, Amravati.

The forests in the district are deciduous. The most important tree of the forest and which has a great value as the very best fuel is the 'babul'. It could very conveniently be used as a furnace fuel as well in cotton gin and pressing factories. Salai is grown but sparsely on the rough hill sides in the Melghal taluk. The other common trees of the forest are teak, saj, bijasal, tendu, dhaura, lendia, tiwas, haldu, pales, bamboo etc.

VI. Agriculture :

The black cotton soil is the chief soil of the district and dominates the whole of the plain while the red soil is prevalent on the Plateau. Alluvium soil which is the richest soil of the district is found in the Purna valley. Both the black cotton soil and the alluvium soil are very fertile and are excellently suited to the cultivation of variety of crops grown in the district. These soils and especially the black cotton soil are well suited for rabi crops because of their retentivity of moisture for a

considerable period. The staple crops-cotton and Jowar thrive on such soils, more so, when they are well drained. To add to the richness of the soil is the natural system of drainage provided by the rivers Purna and Wardha with their numerous tributaries which makes the district a great cotton growing district.

The economy of the district is deep rooted in agriculture as is the case in other parts of the country. More than 72 per cent of the total population is dependent on agriculture alone. The total area under crops during the year under review is 1680848, ~~XXXXXX~~ acres and the percentage of area under cultivation to the total geographical area is 55.77.

The classification of the total area of the district according to the chief heads of land utilisation for 56-57 to 58-59 is presented below in a tabular form.

Table VI-1. Land utilisation in Amravati District during 1956-57 to 1958-59
(area in acres)

Category.	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Total geographical area.	3013795	3013866	3013866
Forests.	853454	867036	867445
Barren and uncultivable waste.	42139	38372	40636
Land put to non-agric. uses.	43693	51297	47528
Cultivable waste.	69593	65036	65990
Permanent pastures and other grazing grounds.	140936	142006	139227
Lands under Misc. Trees, crops and groves.	37068	27561	29275
Current fallows.	25387	28314	26669
Other fallows.	N.A.	137860	131240
Net area sown.	1657680	1655784	1665850
Area sown more than once.	12547	6398	9025
Total Cropped Area.	1670227	1622182	1674881

Source :- Collector, Amravati.

It is seen from the table that the area under tree crops and groves and the net area sown is on the increase during the year under review, the percentage of increase in the area during the period under reference being 6.20 for

tree crops and 0.60 for net area sown. The area under forests is more or less constant while the area under permanent pastures and grazing grounds is on the decrease during the year 1958-59 and the percentage for the decrease is 1.90. As stated earlier 55.77 per cent of the total area of the district is under cultivation during the year under review. Of the remaining 44.33 per cent of the land in 1958-59, about 28.8 per cent is under forest and 15.6 per cent is under permanent pastures and grazing grounds, other fallows, barren land and cultivable waste etc. Incidentally, it may be stated that the per capita area cultivated is 1.61 acres in the year 1958-59.

Large sums of money are being spent under the Grow more food scheme to effect land improvement and to render all possible assistance to enable the cultivators to produce more food and cash crops in order to improve their economic condition. The amounts spent under Grow-More food schemes during the triennium ending 1958-59 is presented below in a tabular form.

Table VI-2. Amount of advances under Grow More Food Schemes during 1956-57 to 58-59.

	Loans advanced	Loans Recovered	Loans Outstanding
1. Land improvement			
Loans Act. 57-58	541974.00	485307.00	282759.00
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			
58-59	700063.25	729591.00	107616.00
2. Agricultural Loans			
Act. 57-58	899937.55	1863507.00	855558.00
58-59	611257.34	2446492.00	903759.00
2. Cotton Extension			
Scheme. 57-58	89402.25	29993.42	235158.76
58-59	62220.15	13098.15	284280.76

Source : Collector, Amravati.

VII. Agricultural Crops :-

The study of land utilisation is important in order to obtain a complete idea of the economic use of land. It was stated earlier that 55.77 per cent of the total area is under cultivation during the year under review.

Of this, cotton crop alone accounts for 49.76 per cent of the land under cultivation or 836458 acres of land under cultivation. It was 48.5 per cent during the previous year. The next crop which is of importance and which occupied the second largest area is Jowar. This crop covers an area of 448930 acres or 26.7 per cent of the net area sown during the year under review. Wheat accounts for 86271 acres or 5.07 per cent of the net area sown. The following table gives crop-wise data for the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 and their percentages to the gross area under cultivation during the period under reference.

Table VII-1. Crop Pattern during 1956-57 to 1958-59.
ARE IN ACRES.

Crop	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Area	Percentage.	Area	Percentage.	Area	Percentage.
Rice.	11849	0.70	12456	0.70	13965	0.83
Wheat.	103694	6.2	95661	5.7	86271	5.07
Jowar.	482329	28.9	448523	26.9	448930	26.70
Bajri.	14206	0.87	13275	0.79	13726	0.81
Gram.	21758	1.30	19536	1.17	17971	1.06
Tur.	87361	5.2	91101	5.4	92747	5.50
Mung.	29765	1.8	25459	1.5	24772	1.47
<u>Food Crops:</u>						
Groundnut.	750962	44.97	725011	43.16	698382	41.44
Seamum.	6637	0.39	8292	0.49	9230	0.54
Linseed.	19940	1.2	19380	1.1	12292	0.73
<u>Oilseed :</u>						
Cotton.	796870	47.7	807256	48.50	836458	49.76
Sugarcane.	272	0.16	241	0.14	179	0.16

Source:- Collector, Amravati.

It is seen from the table that only two crops namely Cotton and Jowar dominate the field of cultivation. They together account for three-fourths of the net area sown during the year under review. The area under wheat although very small, is on the decrease in the recent years. There is a slight increase in the area sown under Tur during the year, under review.

Cotton predominates even the food crops, it being the most profitable crop among the food and non-food crops. It is largely grown for sale and this staple holds the place of pride as a principal article of export in the district. The area under cotton is being kept at the maximum owing to the great boom in the cotton trade and consequent rise in prices in recent years. Next in importance to cotton is Jowar, occupying the largest acreage but it has given place to cotton in the succeeding years. Among rabi crops, wheat and tur are still of some importance.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the district has taken remarkable strides just as other districts in the sphere of food and agriculture. This is due in part to various Grow More Food Schemes and in part to the awakening among the people, particularly cultivators, brought about by the Community Development and National Extension Service Schemes. There is no doubt, plenty of scope for greater exploitation of agricultural resources in the district provided irrigation facilities, better seeds, manure are made available on a large scale and modern methods of cultivation (mechanisation of farm) are introduced in the district on a wider scale.

Live-Stock:-

Live-stock as is elsewhere in the country is of immense utility in the district due particularly to the absence of nonmechanisation of cultivation. The inadequate transport facilities of the rural region have added to the importance and utility of live-stock not only in the district but in the country as a whole.

The district of Amravati according to the District Gazetteer possesses three fairly distinct breeds of cattle; (1) the Umarda or Gaorani Breed (2) the Khamgaon Breed and (3) the Ghat or Pahari Breed.

The ~~XXX~~ Umarda cattle are considered to be the most suitable for the Plains while the Ghat cattle as the name suggests are better suited for the hilly tracts. These breeds are no doubt well suited for heavy work of the soils such as black cotton soil that is found in the district. Gaoreani or Nagpur breed and Malwa breed are the two most common breeds of buffaloes in the district. The following table gives the figures of live-stock for the district during the year, 1957-58.

Table VI-3. Live-Stock in Amravati District.

Live-Stock.	1957-58.
<u>Cattle:</u> <u>Males-over 3 Yrs.</u>	7654
Breeding Bulls.	170071
Other Bulls.(over 3 Y's.)	123004
<u>Female-over 3Yrs.</u>	"
Breeding Cows.	"
Other cows.	31496
Young stock.	143869
Total Cattle.	476094
<u>Buffaloes:</u> <u>Male.</u>	9344
<u>Female.</u>	38740
Young Stock.	26953
Total Buffaloes.	75037
<u>Horses and Ponies:</u> <u>Males.</u>	3239
<u>Females.</u>	2005
Young Stock.	1152
Total.	6396
Total Bovine :	551131
Total Sheep :	59053
Total Goats :	76255
Total Donkey :	3212
Total Pigs. :	3702
Total Nules :	61
<u>TOTAL LIVE STOCK :</u>	<u>699310</u>

Source : Collector, Amravati.

VIII. Irrigation :

Where the mean annual rainfall is less than 50 inches, irrigation is indispensable and is essential in one form or other for successful cultivation. Rainfall in India is

often irregular and unequal, therefore from agricultural point of view, the most unsatisfactory feature of monsoon is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. Since India entirely depends upon monsoon for agricultural operations, cultivation is merely a gamble.

It was stated under, 'climate, temperature and rainfall' that the average rainfall during the years 1958-59 was 914.975 m.m. Leaving aside the Melghat taluk the rainfall in the plain taluks is more or less ~~less~~ insufficient for successful cultivation. Therefore the need for greater irrigation facilities is as essential in the district as anywhere else in the country.

Irrigation, we are aware, is carried on through canals, tanks, tube wells and surface percolation wells. Of these types of irrigation, canal irrigation is a very important and is essentially a state enterprise, whereas irrigation through tanks, tube wells etc., is carried on by either individuals or corporate bodies. The canals which draw their water from the rivers or from the artificial storages, are of three kinds - Inundation canals, perennial and storage canals. Of these, the most important ones are the the perennial and the storage canals, for they are reliable and come to the aid of the cultivator in times of emergency and need. The following tables show the area irrigated by minor irrigation works in the district.

Table VIII-1. Area irrigated by Minor Irrigation works during 1958-59. (area in acres).

Source.	1958	59.
Government canals.	208	
Tanks.	10	
Wells.	15939	
Other sources.	40	
Area irrigated more than once in the same year.	64	
Net area irrigated.	16261	
Gross area irrigated.	16261	

Source : Collector, Amravati.

Table VIII-2. Percentage of area irrigated to net area sown in the district during 1956-57 to 1958-59.

Year.	Net area sown.	Net area irrigated.	Percentage of area irreigated to net area sown.
1956-57.	1657680	13097	0.78
1957-58.	1662182	15909	0.96
1958-59.	1680848	16256	0.96

Sourced : Collector, Amravati.

The percentage of area irrigated to net area sown in 1956-57 is 0.78 while the corresponding percentages for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was 0.96.

IX. Industries and Employment :-

The standard of living of a people in a country largely depends upon the industrial development of that particular country. Sufficient agricultural resources and other raw material, cannot help to raise the standard of living of a people in a modern world such as ours today. Moreover, agriculture has its own limitations - the land is limited and its capacity to provide gainful employment to its teeming millions is greatly limited. But ample scope for absorption of labour exists in the establishment and development of various types of industries. It is true that even industries alone cannot provide employment to all its citizens but it can certainly remove a major portion of the burden from land. It is from this angle we see that the industries form the backbone of all advanced countries in the world today.

There are a few industrial towns which are growing rapidly in the district and mention may be made of Amravati, Achalpur, Badnera, Dhamangaon and Chandur. There are a number of industries which have been progressing well in the district and what follows now is an account of the same.

1. Cotton Ginning and Pressing :-

The extensive cultivation of cotton, has doubtlessly, resulted in the rapid rise in the number of ginning and pressing factories in the district. This is equally true with those of other adjoining districts in the Berar region. Cotton ginning and pressing is the most important industry from the view point of direct and indirect employment and investment.

II. Textiles :-

Unlike Buldana which is also a cotton growing tract possessing a number of ginning and pressing factories, Amravati has a number of cotton mills as well located in the district. Prominent among them are (1) The Vidarbha Mills Berar Achalpur Ltd., Achalpur (2) The Berar Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Badnera. In addition to the above, the Ellichpur, Dying and Printing works, Bishnu Weaving Shed and Onkar Powerloom works are also located in Achalpur in Amravati district.

III. Oil & Dal Mills :-

There are more than 10 oil mills besides one ginning, oil extracting, Rice and flour milling and one ginning and oil seeds crushing factory in the district. Oil has been extracted from very ancient times from village 'ghanis' and the extraction of oil by such primitive methods no doubt results in inefficiency. Therefore, these oil mills today use modern expellers. It may be mentioned here that the modern oil mills are few, hence the village 'ghanis' is able to withstand competition.

IV. Small - Scale & Cottage Industries :-

In a country like India small-scale and cottage industries are of great significance and must necessarily occupy

a place of pride. The importance of these industries in the economy of rural and agricultural India hardly needs greater emphasis. It is needless to say that these very industries are capable of augmenting the income of those engaged in agricultural operation by providing them with gainful employment during the slack season.

The man power engaged in these industries is not available and hence we rely on the 1951 census figures which serves our purpose all the same to illustrate roughly the labour engaged in these industries. The tables below gives (1) the distribution of these establishments (2) the employment in textile establishments and (3) employment in non-textile establishments.

Table IX - 1. Distribution of small-scale Industrial Establishments for census tracts.

Taluk.	Total No. of Establishments.	No. of Non-Textile Establishment.	No. of Textile Estt.	No. of Handloom in Textile Estt.
Melghat(Rural)	30	30	"	3
Amravati "	360	315	45	46
Chandur. "	383	349	34	40
Morshi. "	813	448	365	564
Daryapur. "	247	212	35	35
Achalpur. "	159	115	44	57
Amravati "	2314	699	1615	3586
Dist.non-city Urban.				
Total :	4306	2168	2138	4328

Source : Census of India, 1951.

Table IX - 2. Employment in Textile Establishment for Census tracts.

Taluk.	Total No. of Establishments.	No. of Persons Engaged.		
		Total	Males	Females.
AMRAVATI. (Rural)	45	74	42	32
Chandur "	34	81	47	37
Morshi. "	365	1280	681	599
Daryapur. "	35	107	56	51
Achalpur. "	44	111	60	51
Amravati District Non-city Urban.	1615	5193	3123	2027
Total :	2138	6849	4009	2840

Source : Census of India, 1951.

Table IX-3. Employment in non-textile establishment
for census tract.

Taluks	Total No. of Estt.	Total No. of persons engaged.		
		Total	Male	Female.
Amravati Rural	325	775	595	180
Chandur "	349	776	460	316
Morshi. "	448	751	594	157
Malghat. "	30	51	24	27
Daryapur. "	212	743	394	354
Achalpur. "	115	496	266	230
Amravati Distt.	718	2263	1445	818
Non-City Urban.				
Total :	2197	5850	3773	2082

Source: Census of India, 1951.

It is seen from the above table that there were 4306 small-scale industrial establishments during the year 1951. Of these, 2163 belong to the non-textile group and 2138 belong to the textile group. There were 4323 handlooms in textile establishments during the same period. The textile and non-textile establishments provide employment to 12709 labourers, of whom 7787 are males and 4922 are females. The labour thus employed in the small-scale industrial establishments according to the 1951 Census figures form 1.23 per cent of the total population.

X. Mineral Products.:-

The district is known to have certain deposits of iron ore of laterite origin and manganese ore. The first two are said to be found in the hills situated in Amravati and Morshi taluks. A considerable quantity of salt below the surface is also found in Daryapur taluk and a small amount of salt-drying which was locally carried on in former days has since been abandoned.

XI. Education :-

The task of bringing education to its citizens is the immediate responsibility of the state. Because the economic,

social and cultural advancement of community depends to a large extent on the availability of adequate educational facilities in that community. The district of Amravati has taken remarkable strides in the field of education not only during the year under review but during the past many years. This was due in part to the awakening among the people of the district, resulting in their whole hearted cooperation and in part due to measures taken by the Government after the achievement of our Independence in providing more and adequate facilities in bringing education to the masses. By doing so the State Government are endeavouring to carry on fully an important function of a Welfare State. It is worth mentioning here that the Community Project Administration and National Extension Service are also rendering valuable service in the field of education. The social education part of this countrywide Programme is not only profiting literacy but accelerating its pace since the inception of Community Development Programme. The following table gives the percentage of literate population for the districts of Vidarbha. The percentages have been worked out on the basis of 1951 Census.

Table XI-1. Percentage of Literate Population. :-

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
1. Amravati.	37.9	13.2	25.8	20.8	39.2
2. Nagpur.	34.6	13.0	24.0	12.6	37.0
3. Akola.	35.7	9.0	22.6	19.3	34.3
4. Buldana.	33.1	7.3	20.4	17.1	36.7
5. Wardha.	30.0	8.5	19.4	14.3	36.3
6. Bhandara.	26.2	2.9	14.5	12.6	35.6
7. Yeotmal.	21.8	4.7	13.3	10.4	34.4
8. Chanda.	19.2	2.5	10.9	8.2	36.0

Source : Census of India, 1951.

The comparative percentages of literates among the districts of Vidarbha indicate the place and rank of Amravati District in the field of literacy. Amravati not only occupied a place of pride among the districts of Vidarbha according to 1951 Census but it occupied the same place of pride even among the districts of the former Madhya Pradesh.

It may be of interest to mention here that the percentage of literate population in Amravati District is higher even in respect of all the former nine Part 'A' States and seven Part 'B' states with the exception of Travancore-Cochin whose percentage of literacy was higher than Amravati and stood at 46.4 according to the 1951 Census. The corresponding percentages for Bombay; Madras; West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are 24.6, 19.3, 24.5 & 10.8 respectively. These percentages, as stated earlier have been arrived at on the basis of 1951 Census figures. But during the past nine years a number of factors have contributed towards acceleration of pace in the field of literacy. Therefore, the percentage of literacy in the district is bound to be considerably higher today than what it was in 1951.

Table XI-2. Primary Schools in the district during 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Students	
				Boys.	Girls.
1.	Amravati.	223	170	22630	8369
2.	Achalpur.	175	126	13205	5402
3.	Chandur.	163	125	11018	5036
4.	Daryapur.	158	121	11610	5144
5.	Melghat.	69	64	2430	770
6.	Morshi.	164	117	12197	5423
District Total:		952	723	73090	30144

Source: District Inspector of Schools, Amravati.

The importance of primary education in a country like ours need no greater emphasis when it is realised that more than four-fifty of the population is still living in the citadel of illiteracy and gloom. But with the advent of Indian Independence, both the centre and the states have earnestly endeavoured to bring education to the teeming millions in our country in order to root out illiteracy and fight ignorance.

There were 952 Primary Schools during the year 1958-59. The Schools were catering the need of 73090 boys and 30144 girls Students.

Table XI-3. Middle & High Schools during 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Items.	No. of Students.	1958-59.
1.	<u>Higher Institution.</u>		1
2.	No. of Students: Boys:	738.	
3.	No. of Teachers.	49.	
4.	<u>High Schools and Middle Schools.</u>		
	No. of Institution.		72
	No. of Students: Boys :	19282	
	No. Girls:	3826	
	No. of Teachers:	1062	

Source :- District Inspector of Schools, Amravati.

We are aware that Secondary Education is an important link between primary and collegiate education. It is of interest to observe here that either Middle or High school is the end of scholastic career to many a million boys and girls in the country. It is obvious from the figures presented in the table XI-3 that the admissions in the Middle and High schools showed a slight fall during the year under review. This may be due to the omission of students who have taken admission in higher secondary multipurpose schools.

BACKWARD CLASSES : -

Backward classes are those whose economic, social and cultural advancement was hampered and consequently their status as human beings remained pathetic. The social disabilities accompanied by wide and varied economic and cultural disabilities added additional burden to the agonies they were already subjected to. The Government therefore, resolved to remove these disabilities so that these backward classes could be brought on par with the rest of the community in the country. The primary and essential prerequisite towards the attainment of that object is the eradication of illiteracy among the masses. The State and Central Govt; are therefore, increasing their moral and material support in providing adequate and ample facilities to the students

belonging to these communities. The children belonging to the backward classes are exempted from payment of fees in all stages of education even in the private institutions. The loss of income to such institutions arising out of exemptions is made good by the Government in the form of reimbursement and grants-in-aid. To encourage more and more students of these communities to join schools, the Government are providing numerous facilities such as stipends and hostel accommodation etc;. The backward community students not only enjoy the reservation of seats in the various institutions in the country but they enjoy the same privileges in the field of employment in the State and Central services which means that with minimum qualifications their employment is almost assured.

XII. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH :

It is no doubt that many local bodies in the country including some private and Philanthropic Societies are also striving to provide medical facilities. They promote and safeguard the health of the community. The principal local bodies which promote public health are the Municipal Corporations, Town Municipalities, Janpad Sabhas etc. But their domain is limited and their resources are very meagre. The following table gives the statistical data pertaining to medical and public health during the triennium ending 1958-59.

Table XII-1. Medical and Public Health in
Anravati.

Table XII-1. (Cont.)

Items.	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59.
No. of Hospitals.	23	23	23
No. of Dispensaries.	18	18	18
No. of Rural Health Centres.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
No. of Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries.	21	21	55
No. of Doctors.	1) Rural. 33 2) Urban. 28	33 28	33 29
No. of Nurses.	XX 10	10	34
No. of Beds.	Total. 335 1) Males. 219 2) Females. 116	335 219 152	379 227 152
No. of Indoor Patients.	Total. 14744 1) Males. 3683 2) Females. 4379 3) Children. 2644	9252 3512 4901 3110	10706 3834 5042 N.A.
Outdoor Patients Treated.	1) Males. 194136 2) Females. 135521 3) Children. 232111	277881 142662 259104	239428 154680 N.A.

Source : Civil Surgeon, Amravati.

It is seen from the table that the number of hospitals, dispensaries, and number of doctors, remained stationary throughout the triennium ending 1958-59. It may be observed here that there were 62 doctors both rural and urban and 34 nurses during the period under review which indicates that one doctor and one nurse are ordinarily called upon to attend on an average 6672 & 12167 patients respectively during the year 1958-59.

The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the triennium ending 1958-59 is as follows:

Year.	Indoor Patients.	Out door Patients.
1956.	10706	561869
1957.	11523	679647
1958.	8376 (excluding children)	394108 (excluding children)

Vital Statistics : -

Vital Statistics is the yardstick by which all Public-Health work is measured, assessed and evaluated. It is the basis for formulating Public Health Programme.

Following table gives the Birth and Death rates for the year 1958 and 1959. The figures relate to the calendar years only.

Year	Infant mortality rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate.
1958.	131.34	30.06	20.37
1959.	104.16	27.86	12.61

It will be seen that in comparison with the death rates, the birth rates are quite high for both the years. In 1959, both the rates have fallen, and particularly the death rate shows a remarkable fall as compared to birth rate. This indicates an improvement in the medical facilities in the district. However, it may be stated that the above rates have been calculated on the basis of the recorded births and deaths only. Birth and Death registration is not compulsory in rural areas. Hence, there can be a good deal of omission in both the birth/death numbers.

XIII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS :

A well developed system of transport of various types is vital to the economic development and social progress of a country. To that extent, the mode and technique of transportation governs the extent of markets. A country devoid of such transportation and communications is a handicap for economic and social progress. This can be amplified by the fact that the agricultural and other marketable commodities of a particular region cannot be transported in the absence of a well integrated and perfect transport system in an emergency such as famines, floods

or wars and also to places where they are in greater demand and where the commodities can fetch a better price at a particular time. In the Western world, modern improvements in transportation and communication have revolutionised the economic and social life of these communities and such a revolution is also taking place in India but at a slower pace.

The network of roads in the district has been quite satisfactory since the beginning of the century. The Nagpur branch of the Central Railway was opened for traffic in 1866 and runs through Talni, Dhamangaon, Dipori, Chandur, Malkhed, Anjangaon-Bari, Badnera, Takli and Kurum. Of these, Railway Stations such as Dhamangaon, Chandur and Badnera are important and all Mail trains stop over here. The Amravati-Badnera branch was opened for traffic in 1871. There is one narrow gauge railway line running from Murtijapur to Achalpur. It passes through Daryapur and Anjangaon and terminates at Achalpur.

Amravati town is the pivot from which most of the roads proceed to all directions. One of the longest of the roads is the State Highway connecting Amravati and Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh on the north-west. It runs through Walgaon, Assegaon, Achalpur-Paratwada, Ghatang, Semadoha, Harisal, Dharni and thence to Burhanpur. One major district road begins and runs through Mahuk, Morsi and Warud. The second major district road connects Amravati and Yeotmal. One branch of the district road connects Chandur-Bazar and Walgaon and the other runs from Walgaon to Daryapur through Akot in Akola District and thence to Harisal through the Gavilgarh hills. One branch road from Paratwada runs through Pathrot and joins Akot in Akola District while the other runs from Paratwada to Betul in Madhya Pradesh. Amravati is also connected with Chandur Railway through a major district road.

Chandur Bazar road is connected to Ritpur at the crossing ~~xxx~~ of Achalpur Pandurna road. This road runs through Kurha, crossing the National high way at Tiwsa, proceeds towards Rajurwadi from where it is deflected towards the west and passes through Lehogaon and finally meets Ritpur. One major district road connects Dhamangaon and Yeotmal while another connects Daryapur and Murtizapur. The National Highway coming from Akola district passes through Loni, Badnera, Amravati, Nandgaon and Tiwsa and thence to Nagpur.

Except Melghat taluk where the Forest Department maintains a splendid system of communications for departmental purposes, Amravati district possesses a perfect and a well integrated transport system. The length of National Highway in the district is 46.16 miles, State Highways 99.19 miles, Major District roads 152.82 miles, other district roads 165.36 miles and the road mileage per 100 square miles area is 12.3.

The number of passenger buses, trucks, motor vehicles and taxies plying in the district is not available as also the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of roads by the Public Works Department. The roads maintained by the Public Works Department during the year 1958-59 are given below in a tabular form.

<u>Road Mileage.</u>	
<u>Type of road.</u>	<u>1958-59.</u>
A. <u>Metalled.</u>	
1. National Highways.	46.16
2. State Highways.	99.19
3. Mahor District Roads.	252.82
4. Other District Roads.	165.36
5. Village Roads.	42.38

XIII-A. Posts and Telegraphs.

In former days, despatch of letters from one place to another was practically unknown in India and countries of the west as well. Only the rich could send messages involving heavy payments. Today, we find a net work of Post Offices through out of the length and breadth of the country. The uniform and low rate of postage, regardless of distance and country is within the reach of every citizen, irrespective of his social and economic status. It is regarded as second to none in importance and utility. It is indeed a splendid organisation which renders a yeoman service to the mankind. The Postal system in India as elsewhere ensures in large measure safe and speedy delivery of letters, messages and articles throughout the length and breadth of the Universe. Distance has been conquered with the invention and introduction of telegraph and telephone systems. They have proved their incalculable service and value in no time. In short, the postal system has become indispensable and more or less omnipotent.

The information pertaining to the Posts and Telegraphs in Amravati District is presented below in a tabular form.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59.
1.	No. of Post Offices.	221	239	268
2.	No. of Postmen.	69	69	76
3.	No. of Letter Boxes.	503	521	542
4.	No. of Telegraph Offices.	21	22	23
5.	No. of Telephone Offices.	14	14	15
6.	No. of Villages without Post Offices.	1347	329	300

Source: Superintendent of Post Offices, East Berar Division, Amravati.

It is seen from the table that there is a gradual increase in all spheres of Posts and Telegraphs department during the triennium ending 1958-59.

The number of Post Offices in operation during the year 1958-59 is 268 as against 221 in 1956-57. Although there is an increase and the percentage of increase is 21.26, there are still 3000 villages or 19.08 per cent of the villages in the district without any postal facilities. The increase in the number of letter boxes, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Offices is very small but it goes a long way from the point of view of convenience to the general public. It is hoped that more and more villages will reap the benefits of postal facilities in the near future.

XIV. CO-OPERATION :

The chief characteristic of the economy of India is its dire poverty of the rural population. The agricultural holding of an average cultivator is hardly enough to provide the daily necessities of life to his family. Cultivation in India as stated earlier is in large measure exposed to the fickleness of the monsoon. The frequent failure of crops renders the economic position of the cultivator worse. To add to these, Indian social customs demand of him to be extravagant during marriage and funeral ceremonies. Having no funds at his disposal so as to meet his pressing social obligations he takes recourse to borrowing funds from money lenders at exorbitant rates of interest, which he is never able to repay in his life time. Consequently this debt is carried on to his successors. It is of interest to note here that the borrowing resorted to, by the cultivator is not for any permanent improvement of his agricultural needs but only to meet his extravagant social obligations such as performing wedding and funeral ceremonies etc. Since there are no banks in the rural areas which can advance him loans at reasonable rates of interest, he approaches the village money lender. The cultivator no doubt finds in him a very accommodating person and the money lender finds the cultivator a ready victim,

whose blood he could squeeze conveniently due to the illiteracy of the cultivator. The agriculturist is an illiterate man ~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ which is a trump card in the hands of the money lender. Thus the money lender manipulates the loan accounts in such a manner that the agriculturist is never able to loosen the grip of the money lender but also makes his sons and grand sons etc., inherit the unending liability and thus make them slaves for generations to follow. The agriculturist mortgages all his agricultural produce and very often his implements and the landed property as well. The money lender after receiving the grain at the harvest time at a discount rate, is ready to advance him further sums only to increase his standing debts and thus extend the period of slavery.

It was this sad plight and horrid tale of the cultivator during the 19th century that necessitated the appointment of a committee by the Government of India to consider the question of establishment of Agricultural Banks. The Government of the day resolved to minimise the chronic indebtedness of the cultivator and improve the thoroughly depressing rural economy. The launching of Cooperative Movement in India in 1904 was the result of the recommendations of a Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1901. The Cooperative Credit Societies Act was passed in 1904 and the passing of this Act formed the corner stone on which the vast superstructure of cooperation is being built today. The Act enabled State Governments to appoint Registrars of Cooperative Societies and the primary duty of these Officers is to register societies formed under this Act. The responsibility of getting the accounts of such societies audited by officers of his department rested primarily with the various Registrars of Cooperative societies in their respective States.

The growth of the Cooperative Societies in India was considerably accelerated from 1910 onwards. In the next few years cooperative movement witnessed a rapid expansion and diversification as well. The cooperative habit true to its ideal is taking root in all spheres in the district. The district is witnessing the movement gaining momentum and the Villagers are also taking to cooperative methods. A perusal of our National Plans indicated that the cooperation has been accorded a very significant role in our National Plans. By the end of 1965, it is estimated to have in its fold 80.1 million people or 21 per cent of the population. In spite of all this, the observations made by Sir Malcolm Darling a consultant under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan is worth studying. " Sir Malcolm Darling after a study of several projects in several States has come to the conclusion that the rural credit conditions in India were far from satisfactory. He also expressed the view that the Rural Credit Survey undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India has one major defect. It presumed that conditions all over the country were the same and that the same remedies or stimulants will be able to give an impetus to self-help in all the villages, irrespective of the type of social organisations and the degree of cooperation practiced in other spheres of social life." * What follows now is an account of cooperative activities in the district in a nut-shell during the year under review :-

There are in all 4 Cooperative Central Banks in Amravati district, located at Amravati, Achalpur, Daryapur and Morsi. Amravati and Daryapur Banks are managed by Board of Directors while Achalpur and Morshi Banks are managed by Ad-Hoc Committees.

* Editorial : The Free Press Journal, Bombay. D/-18/2/58.

These banks borrow loans from the Bidarbha Cooperative Bank Ltd. Nagpur and also from the Reserve Bank of India. The loans thus obtained are utilised to finance the cultivators during the agricultural operations. Thus they serve as financing agencies for short term and medium term loans. The Amravati Central Bank operates in Amravati and Chandur taluks. The Achalpur Central Banks operate in Achalpur and Melghat taluks, while Morsi and Daryapur Central banks operate in their respective taluks. The details of the working of these banks is presented below in a tabular form :

Table XIV-1. Central Banks.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	1957-58	1958-59.
1.	No. of Societies.	4	4
2.	Members: Individuals:	2991	2290
	Societies :	669	634
3.	Working Capital (000 Rs.)	8596	11927
4.	Loans Advanced (000 Rs.)	7420	9834
5.	Loans Repaid. (000 Rs.)	5380	7367
6.	Loans Outstanding(000 Rs.)	6248	8625

Source : Asstt. Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Amravati.

It is observed from the table that the working and the purpose for which these banks have been established has been quite satisfactory. The rise in the working capital from 85.96 lakhs to 119.27 lakhs has been a welcome sign. It is further reported that there are only 634 societies during the year under review as against 669 societies during the previous year. Of these, 614 are Agricultural Credit Societies including Gram Vikas Sabha.

Table XIV-2. Agricultural Credit & Thrift Credit Societies.

Sr.No.	Particulars.	1957-58	1958-59.
1.	No. of Societies.	617	614
2.	Members.	28497	34308
3.	Working Capital. (000Rs.)	7126	-
4.	Loans Advanced. (000Rs.)	6687	8628
5.	Loans Repaid. (000Rs.)	4321	5973
6.	Loans outstanding(000Rs.)	6549	10417

It is seen from the table that a large majority of societies in the district belong to the Agricultural Credit Societies. The number of societies decreased from 617 in 57-58 to 614 in 58-59, the membership has increased from 28497 to 34308.

Primary and Land Mortgage Banks :

The primary land mortgage banks advance loans to individual agriculturists who are members of the bank. There is only one such bank in the district. The details of its working is presented below in a tabular form.

Table XIV-3. Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	1956-57.	1957-58.
1.	No. of Banks.	1	1
2.	Members.	1059	1059
3.	Working capital (000Rs.)	420	351
4.	Loans advanced. (000Rs.)	35	19
5.	Loans repaid. (000Rs.)	75	60
6.	Loans outstanding(000Rs.)	370	330

Source: The Asstt. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Anravati.

The table indicates an increase in the membership during the year under review. While there is a reduction in the working capital and the percentage of reduction is 16.43. This is due to the continuous failure of crops.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies :-

There are 31 societies in the district having membership of 4824. The working capital of them is Rs.12.07. Besides these there are a number of other non credit societies functioning in the district. Their working is shown in the following table for the district as a whole.

Table XIV-1. Working of non credit societies,
1953-59.

Items.	Primary Agril. Non-Credit.	Primary Non-Agril Credit.	Central Non- Credit.
No. of Societies.	24	149	7
Members.	3488	14906	3020
Societies.	-	27	82
Working capital(OOORs.)	4	5653	1004
Loans advanced (OOORs.)	-	1050	9
Loans repaid (OOORs.)	-	802	12
Loans outstanding(OOORs.)	-	1493	18

Source : Asstt. Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Amravati.

Community Development Projects. :-

The Community Development Programme and the National Extension Services, in the words of our Prime Minister are, 'the dynamo providing motive force behind the Five Year Plan'. It has been rightly remarked that this programme is the most significant and vital part of the Plan, exclusively meant for rural reconstruction. It is no doubt, an interesting device by which rural people help themselves to improve their own economic and social conditions. It is, therefore, evident that the most important concept of Community Development Programme is peoples participation. In other words, self-help and mutual service, mobilization and development of local community resources, organised and cooperative action and minimum state assistance are the guiding principles set out by this programme.

The Community Development Programme was inaugurated in this country on 2nd October 1952, on which date Morsi in Morsi taluk, Warud in Morshi taluk and Daryapur in Daryapur taluk were also inaugurated in the district. On October 2, 1953 Teosa block in Chandur taluk and Chandur-Bazar in Achalpur taluk and Chandur Railway in Chandur taluk were inaugurated on 1.4.57. Thus the total number of blocks were Nine on 1/4/57.

The following tables give the information pertaining to the blocks.

Table :- Community Development Blocks in Amravati District.

Name of the block.	Name of taluka.	Date of inauguration	Date of conversion into C.D./Stage I block.	Date of reversal on into N.S. pattern	No. of villages covered.
Morsi	Morsi	2/10/52	N.A.	1/4/56	177
Warud	Morsi	2/10/52	N.A.	1/4/56	102
Daryapur	Daryapur	2/10/52	N.A.	1/4/56	114
Teosa	Chandur	2/10/53	1/4/55	31/3/58	147
Chandur Bazar	Achalpur	2/10/53	1/4/57	31/3/60	103
Anjangaon	Daryapur	1/4/57	N.A.	N.A.	162
Achalpur	Achalpur	1/4/57	N.A.	N.A.	125
Chandur Rly.	Chandur	1/4/57	N.A.	N.A.	148
Amravati	Amravati	2/10/52	N.A.	1/4/56	147
Chikhalda	Melghat	1/4/58	1/4/59	N.A.	153
Dharni	Melghat	2/10/57	2/10/58	N.A.	136

The chief object of the Community Development Programme as stated earlier, is the building and development of rural India consisting of 6,00,000 villages. The farmers who are scattered in those villages constitute 80 percent of the total population of India. The number of villages in Amravati district is 1567 and the rural population of these villages constitutes 72.56 per cent of the total population of the district. It is observed from the table that 1454 villages out of total of 1567 have been covered by the Community Development Programme and National Extension Service by 1st April 1959. In other words 92.8 per cent of the villages in the district are under the pervue of this programme which aims at rapid increase in food and agricultural production, intensive utilization of fertilizers, assistance in forms, irrigation and animal husbandry, introduction of land reforms, promotion of education, formation of cooperative societies, construction of communication and provision of better health and medical facilities.

Statement No. 1.

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

		Name of the Taluk.							
Sr. No.	Particulars.	Amravati.	Achalpur.	Chandur.	Daryapur.	Morshi.	Melghat.	District Total.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Area in square miles.	833	490	505	694	623	15546	18691	
2.	Head Quarters.	Amravati.	Achalpur.	Chandur	Daryapur.	Morshi.	Dharni.		
3.	Population of H.Q.	102806	50794	Rly. 8015	18065	9798	979		
4.	Names of other Towns.	Badnera.	Anjangaon.	Warud.	Dhamangaon.	Shendurjana Ghat.	Shirasgaon.	Karangaon.	Ch.Br.Pathrot.
	Population.	21258	12910	11657	10883	10424	7412	7178	5578 5282
5.	Population of Talukas.	(Males)162359	90909	90415	74696	81664	26550	526593	
		(Female)153051	87403	87914	71194	79199	25806	504567	
		(Total)315410	178312	178329	145890	160863	52356	1031100	
	Urban.	(Males) 65234	39188	9844	15970	16373	505	147114	
		(Female)58830	37056	9054	14905	15506	474	135826	
		(Total) 124064	76244	18898	30875	31879	979	282939	
	Rural.	(Males) 97125	51721	80571	58726	65291	26045	379479	
		(Females)94221	50347	78800	56289	63992	25332	368742	
		(Total) 191346	102068	159431	115015	128984	51377	748221	

Statement No.2.

STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY DATA OF TEMPERATURE OF AMRAVATI DURING 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Month	Mean Maximum		Mean Minimum		Mean temperature		Highest Maximum		Lowest Minimum		Remarks
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	
1.	JANUARY	33.3	29.5	16.1	15.9	23.2	22.7	32.7	32.2	21.7	13.1	
2.	FEBRUARY	33.0	32.5	17.4	17.5	17.5	25.2	35.8	36.1	12.7	12.5	
3.	MARCH	36.6	37.8	21.5	22.1	22.1	29.1	41.1	41.1	17.9	16.9	
4.	APRIL	40.5	39.8	26.4	25.7	25.7	33.5	45.6	43.9	21.1	20.1	
5.	MAY	42.6	42.2	28.9	29.5	29.5	35.5	45.6	45.3	23.1	23.8	
6.	JUNE	40.2	37.5	27.5	25.3	25.3	33.8	44.8	40.6	22.8	21.4	
7.	JULY	30.5	29.5	23.6	23.2	23.2	27.00	34.8	34.7	22.0	21.1	
8.	AUGUST	30.3	29.2	23.6	22.9	22.9	26.9	34.2	33.9	21.9	21.1	
9.	SEPTEMBER	30.2	29.9	22.7	22.5	22.5	26.5	32.2	34.8	21.0	21.1	
10.	OCTOBER	31.6	31.6	21.2	21.2	21.2	26.4	33.5	33.5	16.4	17.5	
11.	NOVEMBER	31.1	30.2	18.9	17.6	17.6	24.5	31.7	33.0	14.9	13.4	
12.	DECEMBER	28.2	29.7	15.2	15.0	15.0	21.7	29.6	32.5	12.8	9.2	

Statement No.4.

Statement showing literacy by Talukas in Amravati district (1951 Census)

Sr. No.		Amravati	Achalpur	Chandur	Daryapur	Morsi	Melghat	Non-City Urban	District Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	No. of Literate Males	32,588	19,967	26,307	18,956	20,036	5,426	76,499	199,779
	Persons. Females	10,273	5,113	7,111	4,207	4,707	664	34,314	66,389
	Total	42,861	25,080	33,418	23,163	24,743	6,090	110,813	266,168
2.	Percentage of Literate to the Total. Males	33.5	38.6	32.7	32.3	30.68	20.94	52.0	37.9
	Females	10.9	10.1	8.9	7.4	7.3	25.4	25.2	13.2
	Total	22.9	24.5	20.9	20.1	19.1	11.8	39.2	25.8

Statement No.5

Statement showing the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Population in Amravati district (1951 Census).

Sr. No.	Amravati	Achalpur	Chandur	Daryapur	Morsi	Melghat	Non-city Urban	District Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Scheduled Castes :Males	22,492	7,919	16,902	13,778	8,013	970	13,332	83,406
Females	25,942	7,886	16,951	14,098	7,546	988	12,415	85,826
Total	48,434	15,805	33,853	27,876	15,559	1,958	25,747	169,232
2. Scheduled Tribes :Males	-	-	-	-	-	20,866	-	20,866
Females	-	-	-	-	-	14,173	-	14,173
Total	-	-	7	-	-	35,039	-	35,039

Statement No.6

Statement showing classification of the Forest Area in Amravati district during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59

Sr. No.	Location (Range)	Classification of Forest Area in Acres .							
		Reserved		Protected		Unclassified		Leased	
		1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
1.	Sembadoh Range.	135596	135596						
2.	Khandu Range.	96322	96322						
3.	Chaurakund Range.	107852	107852						
4.	Gugamal Range.	104243	104243	6487	6487				
5.	Khirpani Range.	104346	104346	6975	6975	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Dhulghat Range.	140696	140696	6701	6701				
7.	Chikalda Range.	89593.28	89588.4	485	485				
8.	Amravati Range.	64119.22	64005.22						
9.	Morshi Range.	50835.34	50802.10						
	Total :	893602.84	893550.72	20648	20648				

Statement. 7.

Statement showing Land Utilization in Amravati District During the Year 1957-58 & 1958-59.Figures in acres.

Sr. No.	Items.	Year. 58-59.	Amravati	Achalpur	Chandur	Daryapur	Melgha-t	Morshi	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Total Geographical Area.		545330	315328	443853	324137	986359	398859	3013866
2.	Forest.		31694	12465	24904	3009	771442	23931	867445
3.	Barran & Uncultivable waste.		8795	5662	5643	3924	10640	5972	40636
4.	Land put to Non-Agril. Uses.		14749	10587	8644	8413	8902	14695	65990
5.	Cultivable waste.		10835	4491	11398	2652	11840	6312	47528
6.	Permanant postures and other qraxing grounds.		27245	13966	35920	6942	30988	24466	139227
7.	Land under tree crops & Grows		3951	2554	3964	801	13018	5587	29275
8.	Current follows.		3871	1564	5048	791	12460	2915	26669
9.	Other follow.		16237	13305	19404	6139	52586	25689	131240
10.	Net area sown.		428053	252734	329128	291466	74783	289692	1665856
11.	Area sown more than once.		2700	1786	1217	584	2092	646	925
12.	Total Croped area.		430753	254520	330345	292050	76875	290338	1674881

Statement No.8

Statement showing Tagai under Grow More Food.

Sr. No.	Schemes.	Year	Loans advanced	Loans recovered	Loans outstanding.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Loan Improvement	1957-58	541974.00	485307.00	282759.00
	Loans Act.	1958-59	700063.25	729591.00	107616.00
2.	Agricultural Loans Act.	1957-58	899937.55	1863507.00	855558.00
		1958-59	611257.34	2446492.00	903759.00
3.	Cotton Extension Scheme :	1957-58	89402.25	29993.42	235158.76
		1958-59	62220.15	13098.15	284280.76

Source : Collector, Amravati.

STATEMENT No. 9.

Area under non-food crops in each Taluka of Amravati District,
in 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Cotton.								
		00mra.	Veru.	Combodia.	Jarila	Buri 394	H/420	197/3	Raja Pala- Yan.	147.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Amravati.	25290	3056	19684	7437	71053	8304	67623	80	-
2.	Achalpur.	12135	5157	8719	14248	80258	3665	21592	727	2385
3.	Chandur.	10234	4371	12353	7195	25469	11365	55338	-	32208
4.	Daryapur.	20999	12889	13916	3215	19991	5622	81552	-	1039
5.	Melghat.	519	-	1928	4	11733	-	463	-	-
6.	Morshi.	8983	4538	24577	2846	68916	17556	20249	2315	-
District Total:		78160	30011	81179	34915	277420	46522	246822	3122	35632

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Cotton		Jute	Sann-Hemp (Bombay Hemp)	Ambadi. (Deccan Hemp.)	Ghayal.	Cair.
		other Mixed	Total.					
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Amravati.	-	202532	-	432	1003	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	-	148886	-	1156	445	-	-
3.	Chandur.	2657	161190	-	308	676	-	-
4.	Daryapur.	-	159223	-	205	531	-	-
5.	Melghat.	-	14647	-	126	86	-	-
6.	Morshi.	-	149980	-	1598	742	-	-
District Total :		2657	836458	-	3825	3483	-	-

Statement No.9

Sr. No.	Taluka	Other Fibres	Total Fibres Total Col.No.3 to 17.	Ground Nut.	Edible Coconut	Sesamum	Rape	Mustard.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Amravati	-	203967	21996	-	1694	25	3
2.	Achalpur	-	150487	1509	-	1199	-	1
3.	Chandur	-	162174	25391	-	922	-	1
4.	Daryapur	-	159959	1442	-	2327	-	27
5.	Melghat	-	14859	549	-	2110	-	
6.	Morshi	-	152320	6293	-	978	1	1
District Total :		-	843766	57180	-	9230	26	33

Statement 9. Cont.
Oil Seeds.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Edible-Contd.			Lin seed	Caster.	Dill seed Non-Edible	Nigarseed.
		Safflower.	Others	(Col.19 to 25) Total edible Oil-seeds.				
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Amravati.	-	-	23718	4057	54	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	24	7	2740	380	42	-	22
3.	Chandur.	18	-	26332	1227	14	-	2
4.	Daryapur.	4	-	3800	6116	11	-	3
5.	Melghat.	-	-	2659	36	45	-	1325
6.	Morshi.	16	10	7299	476	145	-	1
District Total:		62	17	66558	12292	311	-	1353.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Oil seed Cont.		Dyes and Tarring Materials.			Drugs & Narcotics.
		Non-Edible Cont.		Indigo	Other Dyes & Tanning materials	Total Dyes & Tanning materials	Tobacco.
		Total Non- edible.	Total Oil seed	34	35	36	37
1.	XXXXXXXX 2	31	32	34	35	36	37
1.	Amravati.	-	4111	-	1	1	58
2.	Achalpur.	3	447	-	-	-	59
3.	Chandur.	-	1243	-	-	-	10
4.	Daryapur.	-	6230	-	-	-	38
5.	Melghat.	-	1405	-	-	-	-
6.	Morshi.	4	626	-	-	-	8
District Total:		7	13962	-	1	1	173

Statement 9. Contd.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Drugs and Narcotics -Contd.							
		Coffe.	Tea.	Indian Hemp	Betal Leaves.	Ajwan.	Cinchona	Opium	Other drugs & Narcotics
		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1.	Amravati.	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	-
3.	Chandur.	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
4.	Daryapur.	-	-	-	266	-	-	-	-
5.	Melghat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Morshi.	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-
District Total:		-	-	-	664	-	-	-	-

Condiment and Spices.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Total Drugs & Narcotics.	Cardamon.	Chillies.	Ginger.	Repper.	Turmeric.	Fennel.	Coriander fennegreek.
1.	Amravati.	142	-	781	-	-	-	-	8
2.	Achalpur.	264	-	1584	13	-	2	-	-
3.	Chandur.	47	-	1432	-	4	-	-	16
4.	Daryapur.	304	-	174	-	-	-	-	6
5.	Melghat.	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1
6.	Morshi.	80	-	1588	-	-	289	-	17
District Total:-		837	-	5564	13	4	291	-	48

Statement No.9

Sr. No.	Taluka	Fodder Crops Contd.			Total fodder Crops i.e. Col.59 to Col.69.	Other Miscellaneous Non-food crops.	Total Non-food Crops.
		Grass and Babuls..	Jowar	Others			
		67	68	69	70	71	72
1.	Anravati	-	-	-	229	79	233041
2.	Achalpur	-	95	-	113	-	155674
3.	Chandur	-	18	-	18	16	191344
4.	Daryapur	-	231	-	231	-	170625
5.	Helghat	-	-	-	-	-	18975
6.	Morsi	-	13	-	13	20	162664
District Total :		-	357	-	604	115	932323

Statement 9. Contd.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Condiment and spices.					Fodder crops. Lucern.
		Cumin Termeric	Carlic corindr.	Fennigreed (methi.)	Other condiments and spices.	Total condimets and spices.	
		54	55	56	57	58	59
1.	Amravati.	5	-	-	-	794	-
2.	Achalpur.	2	7	18	-	1623	-
3.	Chandur.	4	15	11	32	1514	-
4.	Daryapur.	1	12	8	-	201	-
5.	Melghat.	-	44	2	-	52	-
6.	Morshh.	289	23	20	-	2306	-
District Total:		301	101	59	32	1556 6490.	-

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Hot Weather Jowar.	GnineaGrass.	Oat.	Fieldvitch	Safflower	Nigar	Dill seed
		60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1.	Amravati.	229	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Chandur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Daryapur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Melghat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Morshi.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Total:		247	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statement No.9

Sr. No.	Taluka	Cereals (Contd.)						Vari
		Maize	Ragi	Itallian Millets.	:Kodo or Varagu (Kodra)	:Little Millets: or Kutki.	:Common: Millets	
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Amravati	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Achalpur	1	39	-	1	7	-	-
3.	Chandur	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Daryapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Melghat	63	67	-	1728	3382	-	-
6.	Morsi	2	-	-	1	7	1	-
District Total :		86	106	-	1730	3396	1	-

Statement No.10

Area under Food Crops in each Taluka of Amravati District in 1958-59 .

Sr. No.	Taluka	Cereals						Bajri
		Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar		Total	
					Kharif	Rabi		
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	
1.	Amravati	874	32703	-	119262	-	119262	4733
2.	Achalpur	66	8289	-	59105	-	59105	970
3.	Chandur	1100	5825	-	96062	-	96062	4171
4.	Daryapur	27	30306	-	66692	-	66692	411
5.	Melghat	11663	2948	-	19902	-	19902	177
6.	Morsi	235	6240	7	87907	-	87907	3264
District Total :		13965	86271	7	448930	-	448930	13726

Statement 10.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Gram.	Good Gram	Tur	Black Gramor.	Horse Gram.	Masur.
		20	21	22	23	24	25
1.	Amravati.	3354	7204	23953	712	-	3
2.	Achalpur.	1020	2659	17524	2735	1	1
3.	Chandur.	1768	6486	91967	241	11	-
4.	Daryapur.	4483	3073	10992	915	-	14
5.	Melghat.	6533	624	2413	1653	3	2123
6.	Morshi.	813	4726	17898	477	17	23
District Total:		17971	24772	92747	6733	32	2164.

Sr. No.	Talua.	Save.	Banti.	Bhadli.	Other cereals.		Total Cereals
		15	16	17	Kharif	Rabi Total.	
1.	Amravati.	-	-	30	15	-	157632
2.	Achalpur.	1	-	-	5	-	68444
3.	Chandur.	-	-	10	33	-	107206
4.	Daryapur.	-	-	3	6	-	97445
5.	Melghat.	2442	-	433	155	-	42959
6.	Morshi.	-	-	2	-	-	97666
District Total:		2443	-	478	213	-	571352

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Sugar crops			Fruits and Vegetables.				
		Sugar cane.	other	subar Total sugar.	Chillies	Graphs.	Bannana	Mand- rin orange	Mango.
		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1.	Amravati.	51	-	51	2827	-	89	208	460
2.	Achalpur.	48	-	48	5499	-	106	110	619
3.	Chandur.	31	-	31	1720	-	49	220	116
4.	Daryapur.	20	-	20	1902	-	58	27	274
5.	Melghat.	2	-	2	1209	-	-	-	6
6.	Morshi.	27	-	27	1957	-	472	3179	222
District Total:		179	-	179	15114	-	774	3754	1697.

Statement No.10

Sr. No.	Taluka	Pulses - Contd.				Lakh
		Math	Val	Chavali	Watana	
1	2	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Anravati	1025	-	248	27	18
2.	Achalpur	683	15	123	6	1
3.	Chandur	1978	-	-	5	-
4.	Daryapur	408	-	4	56	1476
5.	Melghat	37	44	184	79	11
6.	Morsi	742	40	383	6	1
District Total :		4873	99	942	179	1507

10
Statement No.9

		Pulses - Contd.			Total	
Sr. No.	Taluka	Other Pulses		Total of Col. No.	Total Pulses :	Food Grams (Cereals and pulses) (i.e. total of Col.No. 19 and 32.
		Kharif	Rabi			
1.	Amravati	-	-	-	36544	194176
2.	Achalpur	-	-	-	24768	93212
3.	Chandur	147	-	147	30603	137809
4.	Daryapur	91	-	91	21512	118957
5.	Melghat	-	-	-	13704	56663
6.	Morsi	60	20	80	25206	122872
District Total :		298	20	318	152337	723689

Statement No. 10.
Fruits and Vegegables -Condt

Sr. No.	Taluka	Peaches and Pears.	Lime.	Sourt Lime.	Sweet orange.	Citrus.	Pomelo.	Pronegramate.	Custard apple.	Guaw es.
		42	43	44	45	46	47	48		49
1.	Amravati.	-	-	9	52	-	-	-	61	61
2.	Achalpur.	-	-	17	8	24	1	5	-	68
3.	Chandur.	-	-	13	25	-	3	12	-	13
4.	Daryapur.	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	12
5.	Melghat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
6.	Morshi.	-	-	46	295	-	-	3	-	15
District Total:-		-	-	87	380	24	4	31	-	173

Sr. no.	Taluka.	Custrad apple.	Pine Apple	fig	Jack fruit	Papaya.	Bulluck Hear (Ranphal.)	Other fruit	Total fruit
		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1.	Amravati.	=	-	-	-	45	1	22	3825
2.	Achalpur.	5	-	-	-	36	1	-	6949
3.	Chandur.	12	-	-	-	22	-	41	2287
4.	Daryapur.	11	-	-	-	18	1	4	2340
5.	Melghat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1222
6.	Morshi.	3	-	-	-	27	1	36	6283
District Total:		31	-	-	-	148	4	104	22504.

Statement No.10

Fruits and Vegetables - Contd.					
Fruits - Contd.					
Sr. No.	Taluka	Dry Fruits		Total Fruits	Total of Col.No.57 to Col.No.60.
		Other dry Fruits.	Total dry Fruits Col.58 to 59.	Fresh and Dry.	
		58	59	60	61
1.	Amravati	-	-	-	3825
2.	Achalpur	-	-	-	6547
3.	Chandur RLY	-	-	-	2287
4.	Daryapur	-	-	-	2340
5.	Melghat	-	-	-	1222
6.	Morshi	-	-	-	6283
District Total :		-	-	-	22504

Statement No. 10.

Fruits and Vegetables - Contd.

Vegetables									
Sr. No.	Taluka	Potato	Tapioca	Sweet Potato	Onion	Yan	Sugar (Elephant food)	Correct	Radish
		62	63	64	65	66	67	68,	69
1.	Amravati	-	-	49	88	-	-	36	8
2.	Achalpur	-	-	278	140	-	-	20	4
3.	Chandur RLY	4	-	66	65	-	-	14	4
4.	Daryapur	-	-	93	82	-	-	10	-
5.	Melghat	7	-	1	2	-	-	2	-
6.	Morshi	11	-	78	119	-	-	12	5
District Total :		22	-	565	496	-	-	94	21

Statement No. 10.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Vegetables.						Other Vegetables	
		Cabbage	Brinjal	Tomato.	Fenugreek.	Bhendi.	Kharbuj.	Winter.	Summer.
		70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1.	Amravati.	22	117	38	6	38	8	82	-
2.	Achalpur.	48	78	13	7	6	-	67	16
3.	Chandur.	17	103	22	-	29	-	22	-
4.	Daryapur.	28	66	8	6	12	-	8	-
5.	Melghat.	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-
6.	Morshi.	22	79	11	-	9	5	85	43
District Total:		135	450	92	19	95	13	261	59

Sr. no.	Taluka.	Total Other Vegetable.	Total Vegetable.	Total Fruits and Vegetable.	Other Miscellaneous food-crops.	Total food crops
		78	79	80	81	82
1.	Amravati.	82	492	4317	-	198493
2.	Achalpur.	83	675	7222	-	100434
3.	Chandur.	22	346	2633	7	140449
4.	Daryapur.	8	313	2653	-	121610
5.	Melghat.	-	20	1242	-	57905
6.	Morshi.	128	479	6762	-	129634
District Total:		323	2325	24829	7	748525

Statement No. 11.

Statement showing the Live Stock population in Amravati District
During 57-58.

1) Cattle :			
	Males over 3 Years.	...	177725
	Females over 3 Years	...	151500
	Young stock.	...	143869
	Total Cattle.	...	476094
2) Buffellows :			
	Males over 3 Years.	...	9344
	Females over 3 Years.	...	38740
	Young stock.	...	26953
	Total Buffellows.	...	75037
3) Horses & Ponics.			
	Males over 3 Years.	...	3239
	Females over 3 Years.	...	2005
	Young stock.	...	1152
	Total Horses & Ponics	...	6396
4) Total Bovines.		...	151131
5) Total Sheep.		...	59033
6) Total Goats.		76255	76255
7) Donkeys.		...	3212
8) Pigs.		...	3702
9) Mules.		...	61
<hr/>			
	Total Cattle :	...	1250947.
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Statement No. 12.
Statement showing the field per acre and the field per acre in LB. of the principal crops
Amravati District.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Rice				Food Crops				Jowar/Kharif			
		Condition		factor current		Wheat.		Condition		Current		factor	
		Irri gated.	Un Irr.	Irri gated	Un-Irri.	Condition factor	Current	Irri.	Un-Irri.	Irri.	Un-Irri.	Irri.	Un-Irri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Amravati.	80	80	347	347	84	84	421	421	69	69	484	484
2.	Achalpur.	77	77	337	337	75	75	376	376	-	73	-	510
3.	Chandur.	75	75	327	327	71	71	357	357	-	67	-	468
4.	Daryapur.	-	60	-	262	85	85	425	425	-	67	-	468
5.	Melghat.	-	75	-	327	77	77	384	384	-	80	-	558
6.	Morshi.	-	73	-	317	77	77	387	387	-	71	-	495
District Weighted Average.		77	73	337	320	78	78	390	390	69	71	484	497
District Standard normal yield.				435				500					700

Food crops - Contd.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Bajri & Cumbu.		Barley.		Maize		Ragi or Maruna.			
		Cond. factor.	Current	Cond. factor	Current	Cond. factor	Current	Condition factor	Current.		
						Irri.	Un-Irri.	Irri.	Un-Irri.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1.	Amravati.	68	403	-	-	67.7	67.7	338	338	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	50	298	-	-	-	75.2	-	376	52.6	15.8
3.	Chandur.	54	325	82.7	464	-	67.7	-	338	-	-
4.	Daryapur.	64	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Melghat.	75	451	-	-	-	60.2	-	301	56.4	169
6.	Morshi.	55	329	-	-	-	75.2	-	376	-	-
District Weighted Average.		61	363	827	464	67.7	69	338	346	55	164
District Standard normal yield.			600		561				500		300

Statement No. 12.

Sr. no.	Taluka.	Italian Millets.		Kodra or Varagu.		Common Millets.		Vari		Sawa.	
		Cond. factor.	Current.	Cond. fact.	Current.	Cond. fact.	Current.	Cond. Fact.	Current.	Cond. fact.	Current.
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Amravati.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	-	-	75.2	338	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Chandur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Darypaur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Melgha t.	-	-	72.1	325	-	-	-	-	75.2	338
6.	Morshi.	-	-	75.2	338	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Weight Average.		-	-	74	334	-	-	-	-	75.2	338
District Standard normal yield.		-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	450.

Sr. no.	Taluka.	Banti.		Bhadali.		Gram		Green Gram.		Tur.			
		Cond. factor.	Current.	Cond. factor	Current	Cond. current factor.	Current	Cond. fact.	Current.	Cond. fact.	Current.		
		27	28	29	30	I. N.I. 31	I. N.I. 32	I. U.I. 33	I. U.I. 34	I. U.I. 35	I. U.I. 36		
1.	Amravati.	-	-	-	-	72.9	72.9	401	401	63.2	158	65.4	262
2.	Achalpur.	-	-	-	-	71.4	71.4	393	393	60.2	150	71.4	286
3.	Chandur.	-	-	-	-	73.7	73.7	405	405	57.1	143	677	271
4.	Daryapur.	-	-	-	-	63.2	63.2	347	347	56.4	140	72.9	292
5.	Melghat.	-	-	-	-	-	60.2	-	331	71.4	179	70.7	286
6.	Morshi.	-	-	-	-	79.7	79.7	438	438	70	175	69.9	280
District Weighted average.		-	-	-	-	72	70	397	386	63	157	70	280.
District Standard normal yield.		-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	250	-	-	400

Statement No. 12.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Black Gram or Urd.		Horse gram.		Masur		Math.		Wal	
		Cond. factor	Current.	Condi. factor	Current.	Cond. factor.	Current.	Cond. fact.	Curr ent.	Condt. fact.	Cur ent.
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1.	Anravati.	63.9	160	-	-	60.9	305	63.2	158	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	63.9	160	65.4	360	52.6	320	60.2	150	-	-
3.	Chandur.	60.2	150	64.7	356	-	-	57.1	143	-	-
4.	Daryapur.	37.7	169	-	-	53	263	56.4	141	-	-
5.	Melghat.	52.6	132	60.2	331	60	301	72.4	179	-	-
6.	Morshi.	60.2	150	67.7	372	87	435	70	175	-	-
	District Total:	61	151	65	355	63	325	63	158	-	-
	District Yield:	-	280	-	-	-	435	-	250	-	-
		Chavali.		Vatana.		Lakh.		Sugar Cane.		Potato.	
		47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1.	Anravati.	-	-	80.5	241	80.5	269	76	2278	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	-	-	75.2	233	75.2	252	76	2278	-	-
3.	Chandur.	-	-	67.7	210	-	-	76	2278	76.7	1283
4.	Daryapur.	-	-	52.6	163	52.6	176	63.8	1917	-	-
5.	Melghat.	-	-	60.2	186	60.2	202	76	2278	-	-
6.	Morshi.	-	-	37.2	270	60.2	202	77.4	2346	75.9	1276
	District Total:	-	-	71	217	66	220	74	2229	76	2564
	District Yield:	-	-	-	310	-	325	-	3000	-	1680

Statement No. 12.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Cotton		Cotton.		Jute		Hemp		SannHemp.	
		Condition	Current.	Condition	Current.	Cond.	Curr.	Cond.	Corr.	Cond.	Current.
		factor.		factor.		fact.	ent.	fact.	ent.	fact.	
		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1.	Amravati.	66.2	66.2	212	212	-	-	-	-	60	241
2.	Achalpur.	66.9	66.9	214	214	-	-	-	-	90.2	301
3.	Chandur.	45.1	45.1	144	144	-	-	-	-	75.2	301
4.	Daryapur.	-	73.6	-	236	-	-	-	-	60.1	241
5.	Melghat.	-	68.4	-	219	-	-	-	-	75.2	301
6.	Morsi.	60.2	60.2	192	192	-	-	-	-	75.2	301
District Total:		60	63	190	203	-	-	-	-	73	291
District Yield.				320	320						400

SR. no.	Taluka.	Ambadi.		Chayal.		Coir.		Ground nut.		Coconut.			
		Cond.	Current.	Cond.	Current.	Cond.	Current.	Cond.	Current.	Cond.	Current.		
		Fact.		fact.		fact.		factor.		fact.			
		67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76		
1.	Amravati.	76	228	-	-	-	-	75.2	68.6	486	381	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	45.2	226	-	-	-	-	-	75.2	-	486	-	-
3.	Chandur.	66.2	198	-	-	-	-	-	51.9	-	337	-	-
4.	Daryapur.	68.4	205	-	-	-	-	-	73.7	-	480	-	-
5.	Melghat.	75.2	226	-	-	-	-	-	84.4	-	547	-	-
6.	Morsi.	73.7	221	-	-	-	-	-	71.4	-	464	-	-
District Total:		67	217	-	-	-	-	75.2	71	486	419	-	-
District Yield.		-	300							650	650		

Statement No. 12.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Sesaman.		Rape.		Mustard.		Linseed.		Castor.					
		Cond. fact.	Curr ent.	Condi. factor.	Current.		Cond. fact.	Current.	Cond. fact.	Curr ent.	Condition factor.		Current.		
					Irri.	Un.					Irri.	Un.		Irri.	Un.
		77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85		86			
1.	Anravati.	68.4	205	52.6	52.6	273	273	52.6	273	67.7	223	74.4	74.4	298	298
2.	Achalpur.	69.2	208	-	-	-	-	52.6	273	67.7	223	68.4	68.4	274	274
3.	Chandur.	66.9	201	-	-	-	-	52.6	273	99.3	328	74.4	74.4	298	298
4.	Daryapur.	71.7	212	-	-	-	-	52.6	273	75.2	218	-	72.9	-	291
5.	Melghat.	75.2	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.2	218	-	74.4	-	293
6.	Morshi.	67.7	203	-	52.6	-	273	52.6	273	699	231	78.2	78.2	313	313
District Total:		70	209	52.6	52.6	273	273	52.6	273	76	250	74	74	296	295
District Yield.			300			520	520		520		330			400	400

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Indigo		Tobacco		Coffee		Tea		Indian Hemp		
		Cond. factor.	Current.	Condi. factor.	Current.		Cond. factor.	Current.	Cond. factor.	Current.	Cond. factor.	Current.
					Irri.	Un.						
		87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	
1.	Anravati.	-	-	82.7	74.4	579	521	-	-	-	-	
2.	Achalpur.	-	-	-	63.2	-	442	-	-	-	-	
3.	Chandur.	-	-	-	69.2	-	484	-	-	-	-	
4.	Daryapur.	-	-	90.2	75.2	632	674	-	-	-	-	
5.	Melghat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Morshi.	-	-	90.2	75.2	632	526	-	-	-	-	
District Total:		-	-	88	70	614	489	-	-	-	-	
District Yield.						700	700					

Statement No. 12.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Opium.		Cinchona		Betel Leaves.		Carlamoms.		Chillies.			
		Cond. fact.	Curr ent.	Cond. fact.	Curr ent.	Cond. fact.	Current.	Cond. Fact.	Current.	Conditional factor.		Current.	
		97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105		106	
1.	Amravati.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.6	52.6	1053	632
2.	Achalpur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.9	48.9	977	586
3.	Chandur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88.7	88.7	1173	704
4.	Daryapur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.4	53.4	1067	640
5.	Melghat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.6	52.6	1053	632
6.	Morshi.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.4	71.4	1429	857
District Total:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	56	1125	675
District Yield.												2000	1200

sr. No.	Taluka.	Ginger		Repper		Turmeric.		Fennel		Corinder.	
		Cond. Fact.	Current.	Cond. Fact.	Current.	Cond. factor	Current.	Cond. Fact.	Current.	Cond. fact.	Current.
		107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
1.	Amravati.	-	-	-	-	76.7	498	-	-	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	-	-	-	-	60.2	391	-	-	-	-
3.	Chandur.	-	-	-	-	67.7	440	-	-	-	-
4.	Daryapur.	-	-	-	-	60.2	391	-	-	-	-
5.	Melghat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Morshi.	-	-	-	-	82.7	538	-	-	-	-
District Total:		-	-	-	-	70	452	-	-	-	-

Statement. No. 13.

Total outturn of principal crops in tons in each taluka of Amravati District.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Rice	Wheat.	Jowar	or	Cholun.	Bajri.	Barley.	Maize.	Ragi.	Italian Milets	Kodra	Little Millet
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Amravati.	135	6146	-	25769	25769	858	-	2	-	-	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	10	1385	-	13457	13457	129	-	0.2	3	-	-	1
3.	Chandur.	166	610	-	20070	20070	619	8	1	-	-	-	-
4.	Daryapur.	3	5750	-	13934	13934	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Melghat.	1362	505	-	4958	4958	36	-	8	5	-	251	317
6.	Morshi.	46	1033	-	19426	19426	479	-	0.2	-	-	2	6
District Total:		1717	151130	-	97614	97614	2196	8	11.5	8	-	251.2	318.6

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Common Millet.	Gran.	Green Gran.	Tur.	Black Gran.	Horse gran	Masur	Total Food Gram.	Sugar Cane.	Potatp.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Amravati.	-	600	503	2733	51	-	0.4	36353.4	52	-
2.	Achalpur.	-	179	178	2255	195	0.2	0.2	17792.6	48	-
3.	Chandur.	-	320	414	24216	16	2.0	-	24629.8	32	2
4.	Daryapur.	-	695	192	1233	69	-	2	22153	17	-
5.	Melghat.	-	964	50	308	97	0.4	342	9203	2	-
6.	Morshi.	-	181	334	2237	32	3	4	23776.1	13	6
District Total:			2939	1676	11432	460	5.6	348.6	134408	179	8

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Statement No. 13.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Cotton (Verity-Wise)			Jute	SannHemp.	Ghayal	Anbadi.	Goin.	Gr. Hut.	Coconut	Ses.	Rape.
		25	26	27									
1.	Amravati.	-	-	109520	-	46	-	102	-	3712	-	155	3
2.	Achalpur.	-	-	81280	-	186	-	45	-	1283	-	111	-
3.	Chandur.	-	-	59213	-	41	-	60	-	2820	-	83	-
4.	Daryapur.	-	-	95860	-	22	-	49	-	309	-	220	-
5.	Melghat.	-	-	8183	-	17	-	9	-	134	-	213	-
6.	Morshi.	-	-	73460	-	215	-	73	-	1304	-	89	0.1
District Total:		-	-	427516	-	527	-	338	-	9592	-	871	3.1

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Castor.	Indigo.	Tobacco.	Coffe.	Tea.	Indian Hemp.
1.	Amravati.	0.3	296	0.1	-	14	-	-	-
2.	Achalpur.	2.1	38	5	-	12	-	-	-
3.	Chandur.	2.1	180	0.3	-	2	-	-	-
4.	Daryapur.	3.0	677	-	-	9	-	-	-
5.	Melghat.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Morshi.	0.1	49	14	-	2	-	-	-
District Total:		3.6	1244	19.4	-	39	-	-	-

Statement No. 13.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Opium.	Cinchona.	Betel Nuts.	Cordias.	Chillies.	Ginger.	Pepper.	Turmeric.
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
1.	Anravati.	-	-	-	-	945	-	-	1
2.	Achalpur.	-	-	-	-	1711	-	-	0.3
3.	Chandur.	-	-	-	-	840	-	-	1
4.	Daryapur.	-	-	-	-	577	-	-	0.2
5.	Melghat.	-	-	-	-	342	-	-	-
6.	Morsi.	-	-	-	-	1151	-	-	69
District Total:		-	-	-	-	5569	-	-	71.5

Statement No.14.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN EACH TALUKA OF AMRAVATI DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Taluka	J U L Y							A U G U S T						
	(Normal numbers of working hours)						(Normal numbers of working hours)						
		SKILLED LABOUR							SKILLED LABOUR						
		Carpenters:	Black : Smiths:	Cobblers:	Field : Labour:	Other : Agril. : men : Labour:	Herbs : men :	Carpen- ters :	Black : Smith:	Cobblers:	Field : Labour	Other agril. : Labour	Herbs men :		
1.*	2.*	3.	* 4.	* 5.	* 6.	* 7.	* 8.	* 9.	* 10*	11.	* 12.	* 13.	* 14.		
1.	Amravati	3.10	3.50	2.00	1.25	0.75	1.37	3.00	3.50	2.00	1.25	0.75	1.37		
2.	Achalpur	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.50		
3.	Chandur	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.25	1.00	1.00		
4.	Daryapur	2.50	2.50	2.37	1.37	1.00	1.25	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.37	1.00	1.25		
5.	Melghat	3.25	3.25	2.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	3.25	3.25	2.50	1.25	1.00	1.00		
6.	Morshi	2.50	3.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	3.00	3.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00		
District Total		2.89	3.12	2.48	1.36	1.13	1.10	2.79	3.12	2.33	1.52	1.28	1.19		

Statement No. 14 (Continued)

Sr. No.	Taluka	SEPTEMBER					O C T O B E R						
	(Normal numbers of working hours)				(Normal number of working hours)						
		Skilled Labour					Skilled labour						
		Carpenters	Black Smiths	Cobblers	Field Labour	Other Agri. Labour	Herb men	Carpenters	Black Smiths	Cobblers	Field Labour	Other Agricultural labour	herb men
		15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
1.	Amravati	3.00	3.50	2.00	1.25	0.75	1.37	3.00	3.50	2.00	1.25	0.75	1.37
2.	Achalpur	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.75	1.75	1.50	3.50	3.50	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.25
3.	Chandur	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.25	1.00	1.00
4.	Daryapur	2.50	2.50	2.37	1.37	1.00	1.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	1.25	1.00	1.25
5.	Melghat	3.25	3.25	2.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	3.25	3.25	2.50	1.25	1.00	1.00
6.	Morsi	3.00	3.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	1.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.25
District Total		2.96	3.29	2.40	1.56	1.33	1.23	3.00	3.08	2.50	1.33	1.13	1.19

Statement 14. (Continued)

Sr. No.	Taluka	NOVEMBER (Total number of working hours)					DECEMBER (Total number of working hours)						
		Carpenters: Smith	Black Smith	Cobblers: Cobblers	Field Labour	Other: Agri. Labours	Carpenters: Smith	Black Smith	Cobblers: Cobblers	Field Labour	Other: Agri. Labours		
		27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
1.	Amravati	3.00	3.50	2.00	1.25	0.75	1.37	3.00	3.50	2.00	1.25	0.75	1.37
2.	Achalpur	3.50	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.25
3.	Chandur	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.37	1.00	1.00	3.50	3.50	1.37	1.00	1.00
4.	Daryapur	2.25	2.25	2.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	2.25	2.25	2.00	1.37	1.00	1.25
5.	Melghat	3.25	3.25	2.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	3.50	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.00	1.00
6.	Mirsi	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.25
District Total		3.00	3.08	2.58	1.35	1.12	1.23	3.12	3.12	2.75	1.42	1.13	1.19

Statement No. 14 (Continued)

Sr. No.	Taluka	JANUARY (NORMAL NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS)						FEBRUARY (NORMAL NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS)					
		SKILLED LABOUR	Carpen- ters	Black Smith	Cobblers	Field Labour	Other Agrl. Labours	Herbs men	Carpen- ters	Black Smith	Cobblers	Field Labours	Other Labour
		39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
1.	Amravati	3.50	4.00	2.50	1.37	0.87	1.37	3.50	4.00	2.50	1.37	0.87	1.37
2.	Achalpur	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.50
3.	Chandur	3.50	3.50	3.50	1.50	1.25	1.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	1.37	1.25	1.00
4.	Melghat	3.50	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.25	1.00
5.	Marsi	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.25
6.	Daryapur	2.25	2.25	2.00	1.37	1.06	1.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	1.37	1.06	1.25
District Total		3.21	3.21	2.83	1.54	1.32	1.23	3.29	3.29	2.83	1.52	1.32	1.23

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Statement No.14(continued)

Sr. No.	Taluka	MARCH					APRIL						
		(Normal number of working hours)					(Normal number of working hours)						
		SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR		
	Carpen- ters	Black :Smith	Cobblers	Field : Labour	Other :Agri. :Labour	Herbs :men	Carpen- ters	Black :Smith	Cobblers	Field : Labour	Other : cultural : labour	Herbs men	
	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	
1.	Amravati	3.50	4.00	2.50	1.37	0.87	1.37	3.50	4.00	2.50	1.25	0.75	1.37
2.	Achalpur	3.50	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.25	3.50	3.00	3.00	1.25	1.00	1.00
3.	Chandur	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.37	1.37	1.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.37	1.37	1.00
4.	Daryapur	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.94	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.94	1.25
5.	Melghat	4.00	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.00	1.00
6.	Morsi	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
	District Total	3.29	3.21	2.88	1.36	1.20	1.14	3.29	3.27	2.88	1.30	1.9	1.19

Statement N. 14(Continued)

Sr. No.	MAY (Normal number of working hours)						APRIL (Normal number of working hours)					
	SKILLED LABOUR						SKILLED LABOUR					
	Carpen- ters	:Black :Smith	:Cobblers	:Field :Labour	:Other :Agrl. :Labour	:Herbs :men	Carpen- ters	:Black :Smith	:Cobblers	:Field :Labour	:Other :cultural :Labour	:Herbs :men
	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.
1. Amravati	3.50	4.00	2.50	1.25	0.75	1.37	3.50	4.00	2.50	1.25	0.75	1.37
2. Achalpur	3.50	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
3. Chandur	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.37	1.25	1.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.37	1.25	1.00
4. Daryapur	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.94	1.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	1.37	1.00	1.25
5. Melghat	4.00	3.50	3.50	1.00	1.25	1.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.00	1.00
6. Morsi	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.25	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
District Total	3.29	3.21	2.88	1.31	1.24	1.19	3.33	3.25	2.71	1.41	1.17	1.27

Statement No.14(continued)

Sr. No.	Taluka	MARCH (Normal number of working hours)					APRIL (Normal number of working hours)						
		SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR	SKILLED LABOUR		
		51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.
1.	Amravati	3.50	4.00	2.50	1.37	0.87	1.37	3.50	4.00	2.50	1.25	0.75	1.37
2.	Achalpur	3.50	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.25	3.50	3.00	3.00	1.25	1.00	1.00
3.	Chandur	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.37	1.37	1.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.37	1.37	1.00
4.	Daryapur	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.94	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.94	1.25
5.	Melghat	4.00	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.00	1.00
6.	Marsi	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
District Total		3.29	3.21	2.88	1.36	1.20	1.14	3.29	3.27	2.88	1.30	1.9	1.19

Statement N. 14(Continued)

Sr. No.	MAY						APRIL					
	(Normal number of working hours)						(Normal number of working hours)					
	SKILLED LABOUR						SKILLED LABOUR					
	Carpenters	Black Smith	Cobblers	Field Labour	Other Agri. Labour	Herbs men	Carpenters	Black Smith	Cobblers	Field Labour	Other Agri. Labour	Herbs men
	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.
1. Amravati	3.50	4.00	2.50	1.25	0.75	1.37	3.50	4.00	2.50	1.25	0.75	1.37
2. Achalpur	3.50	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
3. Chandur	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.37	1.25	1.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.37	1.25	1.00
4. Daryapur	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.94	1.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	1.37	1.00	1.25
5. Melghat	4.00	3.50	3.50	1.00	1.25	1.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.00	1.00
6. Morsi	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.25	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
District Total	3.29	3.21	2.88	1.31	1.24	1.19	3.33	3.25	2.71	1.41	1.17	1.27

Statement No.15

Statement showing the numbers of institutions, teachers, students in primary schools in Amravati district during the year 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of Institutions	No. of Teachers	No. of Students		No. of Towns and Villages with schools	No. of villages without schools
				Boys	Girls		
1.	Amravati	223	170	22630	8369	356	-
2.	Achalpur	175	126	13205	5402	173	66
3.	Chandur RLY.	163	125	11018	5036	239	-
4.	Daryapur	158	121	11610	5144	73	769
5.	Melghat	69	64	2430	770	111	217
6.	Morshi	164	117	12197	5423	156	75
District Total:		952	723	73090	30144	1108	527

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Amravati.

Statement No.16

Statement showing the higher and secondary schools teachers and students in Amravati district during 1958-59.

Taluka	Higher Institutions			High Schools and Middle Schools				
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students: Boys	No. of Students: Girls	No. of Teachers	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students: Boys	No. of Students: Girls	No. of Teachers
Amravati	1	738	-	49	26	8287	1788	441
Achalpur	-	-	-	-	16	3797	949	216
Chandur	-	-	-	-	12	3122	514	169
Daryapur	-	-	-	-	7	1265	293	79
Melghat	-	-	-	-	1	181	22	11
Morshi	-	-	-	-	10	1230	560	146
District Total:	1	738	-	49	72	19282	3826	1062

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Statement No.17
Medical and Public Health Statistics during the year 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka	No. of Hospitals	No. of Dispensaries.	No. of Health Centres.	Rural: No. of Ayurvedic Homeo pethic & Unani dispensaries.	No. of Doctors Rural:Urban	No. of Nurses	No. of Beds		Indoor Patients treated		Outdoor Patients treated		
								Males:	Females:	Males:	Females:	Males:	Females:	
1.	Amravati	10	5	-	16	19	15	31	153	98	2920	3770	96254	65766
2.	Achalpur	3	-	-	15	-	3	-	27	15	362	321	21370	15126
3.	Chandur	2	5	-	6	4	4	-	9	14	82	262	38738	26543
4.	Daryapur	2	4	-	3	4	2	1	16	10	296	266	36062	22592
5.	Melghat	2	1	-	4	2	1	-	7	3	32	1	3333	1345
6.	Morshi	4	4	-	11	4	4	2	15	12	142	422	43671	23308
District Total :		23	19	-	55	33	29	34	227	152	3834	5042	239428	154680

Statement No.18

Statement showing the Vital Statistics in Amravati district during the year 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Year	Rural		Urban		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. No. of birth registered	1958.	15531	15060	651	658	16182	15718	
	1959	13967	12293	1631	1627	15648	13920	
2. No. of death registered	1958	10818	9939	451	411	11269	10350	
	1959	6183	5835	733	626	6921	6460	
3. No. of Infant Death Registered :	1958	2179	1907	46	48	2225	1955	
	1959	1562	1295	128	95	1690	1390	
4. Infant Mortality Rate for	1958		131.34			
	1959		104.16			

Source : District Health Officer, Amravati.

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Statement No.19

Statement showing the lengths of Roads according to the type of the surface in Amravati district during the year 1958 - 59 .

Class of Roads.	Total mileage: on 31-3-1958 (Previous year)	Black Topped: surface 1958-59.	Water bound: macadam 1958-59.	Lower Type	Total mileage: on 31-3-59.	Remarks.
1.National High way.	46.16	45.66	-	-	46.16	46.16 mileage includes 0.5 mileage of convert road.
2.State High way.	99.19	58.31	40.88	-	99.19	
3.Major District Roads.	252.82	97.97	154.85	-	252.82	
4.Other District Roads.	165.36	22.08	142.16	1.12	165.36	
5.Village Roads.	35.62	7.85	18.90	15.63	42.38	
Total :	599.15	231.87	356.79	16.75	605.91	0.50 mile cement concrete surface road.

Source : Executive Engineer,
Amravati Division, P.W.D., Amravati.

Statement No. 20

Statement showing postal facilities in Amravati district during 1957-58, 1958-59

Sr. No.	Taluka	Year.	No. of post offices.	No. of postmen	No. of letter Boxes.	No. of Tele-graph offices	No. of Tele-phone offi-ces.	No. of Radio licences issue.	No. of villages without post offices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Amravati	1957-58	57	41	141	7	5	nil	nil
		1958-59	64	48	145	8	5	nil	nil
2.	Achalpur	1957-58	39	12	80	5	2	-	-
		1958-59	44	12	82	5	2	-	-
3.	Chandur RLY	1957-58	58	5	118	3	2	-	-
		1958-59	63	5	121	3	3	-	-
4.	Daryapur	1957-58	47	5	82	2	2	-	-
		1958-59	52	5	89	2	2	-	-
5.	Morshi	1957-58	34	4	82	1	2	-	-
		1958-59	39	4	86	4	2	-	-
6.	Melghat	1957-58	4	2	18	4	1	-	-
		1958-59	6	2	19	1	1	-	-
Distt.Total :		1957-58	239	69	521	22	14	-	329
		1958-59	268	76	542	23	15	-	300

Statement No. 21

Operation of Central Banks in Amravati District during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year.	No. of Socie ties.	Members: indivi- duals.	Socie ties.	Working: Capital 000 Rs.	Loans: Advan ced 000 Rs	Loans: Repa- id. 000 Rs	Loans out.: standing.	Remarks.
1.	Amravati	1957-58	1	1199	237	2796	2821	1764	2140	-
		1958-59	1	497	210	4120	3767	2494	3412	-
2.	Achalpur.	1957-58	1	917	104	2277	1761	1444	1895	-
		1958-59	1	899	140	3036	2728	2196	2406	-
3.	Chandur RLY	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Daryapur	1957-58	1	713	148	1931	1151	901	864	-
		1958-59	1	714	146	2840	1642	1250	1256	-
5.	Melghat	1957-58	-	-	35	-	350	209	69	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Morshi	1957-58	1	162	145	1592	1357	1062	1280	-
		1958-59	1	180	138	1931	1698	1427	1551	-
District Total :		1957-58	4	2991	669	8596	7420	5380	6248	-
		1958-59	4	2290	634	11927	9834	7367	8625	-

Statement No.22
Operation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies .

Sr. No.	Taluka	Year	No. Societies.	Members Individuals	Societies.	Working Capital 000 Rs.	Loans Advanced. 000 Rs.	Loans Repaid 000 Rs.	Loans outstanding.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Amravati	1957-58	89	5032	-	1057	1097	677	985
		1958-59	92	6531	-	1680	1542	955	1680
2.	Achalpur	1957-58	99	5702	-	1673	1586	1057	1567
		1958-59	97	6056	-	2588	2163	1625	2588
3.	Chandur ELY	1957-58	117	6797	-	1497	1598	826	1519
		1958-59	118	7901	-	2338	1945	1146	2338
4.	Daryapur	1957-58	131	5296	-	1246	992	665	948
		1958-59	132	6637	-	1768	1895	1157	1768
5.	Melghat	1957-58	35	1423	-	322	263	267	297
		1958-59	37	1348	-	381	241	219	381
6.	Morshi	1957-58	146	4847	-	1337	1157	829	1233
		1958-59	138	5835	-	-	1142	876	1692
District Total :		1957-58	617	28497	-	7126	6687	4321	6549
		1958-59	614	34308	-	8755	8628	5978	10447

Statement No.23

Operation of Land Mortgage Banks in Amravati district during 1958-59 .

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Year	No. of Banks.	Members Individuals.	Societies.	Working Capital 000 Rs.	Loans Advanced. 000 Rs.	Loans Repaid 000 Rs.	Loans outstanding.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Amravati	1957-58	1	1059	-	420	35	75	370
		1958-59	1	1079	-	351	19	60	330
2.	Achalpur	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Chandur RLY	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Daryapur	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Melghat	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Morshi	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Total :		1957-58	1	1059	-	420	35	75	370
		1958-59	1	1079	-	351	19	60	330

Statement No.24

Operation of Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in Amravati District during 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Year	No. of Societies.	Members : Individuals	Societies.	Working Capital : 000 Rs.	Loans : Advanced : 000 Rs.	Loans : Repaid : 000 Rs.	Loans outstanding.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Amravati	1957-58	22	3338	21	1568	467	509	1243
		1958-59	38	4286	27	2128	975	802	1418
2.	Achalpur	1957-58	10	2772	-	562	6	15	232
		1958-59	25	4174	-	2194	-	-	-
3.	Chandur RLY	1957-58	2	90	-	109	-	-	-
		1958-59	15	728	-	365	75	-	75
4.	Daryapur	1957-58	22	2878	-	297	7	7	10
		1958-59	25	3083	-	544	-	-	-
5.	Melghat	1957-58	1	-	-	29	-	-	-
		1958-59	3	453	-	94	-	-	-
6.	Morshi	1957-58	30	1516	-	125	3	6	17
		1958-59	43	2082	-	328	-	-	-
District Total :		1957-58	37	10594	21	2780	483	537	1562
		1958-59	149	14906	27	5653	1050	802	1493

Statement No.25

Operation of Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies during 1957-58,1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Year	No. of Societies	:Members: Individuals.	Societies.	Working: Capital 000 Rs.	Loans : Advan- ced. 000 Rs.	Loans : Repaid 000 Rs.	: Loans out- standing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Amravati	1957-58	15	1887	-	786	277	247	447
		1958-59	19	2924	-	771	289	268	463
2.	Achalpur	1957-58	6	1659	-	263	263	248	208
		1958-59	6	1711	-	419	188	197	190
3.	Chandur RLY	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Daryapur	1957-58	5	195	-	11	5	6	7
		1958-59	3	155	-	11	8	99	9
5.	Melghat	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Morshi	1957-58	4	24	-	1	-	-	1
		1958-59	3	246	-	6	1	-	1
District Total :		1957-58	30	3765	-	1061	545	501	663
		1958-59	31	4814	-	1207	486	474	671

Statement No.26

Operation of Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Year	No. of Societies.	Members Individuals.	Societies.	Working Capital 000 Rs.	Loans Advanced 000 Rs.	Loans Repaid 000 Rs.	Loans outstanding.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Amravati	1957-58	12	1551	-	44	-	-	-
		1958-59	4	390	-	4	-	-	-
2.	Achalpur	1957-58	14	2304	-	98	-	-	-
		1958-59	7	1529	-	4	-	-	-
3.	Chandur RLY	1957-58	16	761	-	43	-	-	-
		1958-59	5	185	-	1	-	-	-
4.	Daryapur	1957-58	5	763	-	3	-	-	-
		1958-59	5	895	-	51	-	-	-
5.	Melghat	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Morshi	1957-58	4	492	-	5	-	†	†
		1958-59	1	489	-	2	-	-	-
District Total :		1957-58	51	5871	-	193	-	1	1
		1958-59	24	3488	-	16	-	-	-