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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
BULDANA DISTRICT

1958-59



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

Socio-Economic Review
And
District Statistical Abstract.
Of
Buldana District
1957-58 & 1958-59

Bureau of Economics And Statistics.

Government of Bombay.

Bombay.

B U L D A N A - D I S T R I C T .

1957-58 & 1958-59

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DISTRICT BULDANA AT A GLANCE.

(Summary Statistics)

1. Average Rainfall	76.2 C.Ms.	17. No. of hospitals & Dispensaries	16
2. Maximum Temperature	42.2 Cent.	i) No. of Beds	335
3. Minimum Temperature	11.3 "	18. Average daily No. of people served by each hospital or Dispensary	34
4. Area (Sq. Miles)	3766	19. Birth rate-	43.0
5. Forests area (in Sq. Miles)	471	Death rate-	27.2
6. Population (1951 Census)		20. No. of Post Offices	224
i) Males	439270	21. No. of Factories (working)	107
ii) Females	330898	22. Cattle Population	
iii) Rural	726571	i) Cattle	487697
iv) Urban	143597	ii) Buffalos	77667
7. Density of Population per Sq. Miles	231	23. Agricultural Implements ploughs	30501
8. Present Population (estimated)	921000	24. No. of Banks-	
9. No. of Villages	1188	i) No. of Cooperative Societies	675
10. No. of Towns	9	25. No. of Community Blocks	
11. Average Population per village	612	i) Stage I	3
12. No. of Houses		ii) Stage II	1
i) Rural	153545	iii) Others (C.D.)	4
ii) Urban	28801	26. Mileage cover by Buses.	
13. No. of Households		i) Government	Nil.
i) Rural	181423	ii) Private	325
ii) Urban	30733	27. Mileage covered by Railways-	55
14. Net area sown (Acres)	1690052	28. Mileage covered by Roads	429
15. Total cropped Area (Acres)	1725634		
16. No. of Schools			
Primary	961		
Secondary	56		
Others	21		
No. of Boys	75901		
No. of Girls	27729		
No. of Teachers	3967		

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BULDANA - DISTRICT

A Socio - Economic Review

Introduction:

Physical & General Conditions:

1. Buldana District has been named after Buldana town which was selected as the seat of the District Head Quarters in the year 1867. The District stretches out into the Deccan Plateau and lies between 19.51', 21.17 North and 76.49' and 75.57' East. Situated at the West end of Vidarbha Region of the new Bombay State, the district is bounded on North by Nimar District of Madhya Pradesh, on the West by East Khandesh, on the south and south-west by Parbhani and Aurangabad Districts and on the east by Akola District. It covers an area of 3766 square miles, of which rural area accounts for 3754 square miles, thus being the fifth in point of size among the districts of Vidarbha region. The percentage of area of Buldana district to that of the total area of Vidarbha region works out to 10.2 while the percentage of population of Buldana district to that of Vidarbha region comes to 11.5. The total population of the district forms 14% of the total population of Bombay State while area of the district forms 9% of the total area of the state.

2. The entire region is one single administrative unit with two natural sub-divisions. Out of the five taluqs now forming the district, the taluqs of Mehkar and Chikhali lie on the Balaghat Plateau, while the rest of the taluqs, viz. Malkapur, Khamgaon and Jalgaon are in the Great Plain below known as the Payanghat. There are thus two natural sub-divisions which correspond closely with the administrative sub-divisions of the district. The edge of the Plateau where it falls abruptly into the valley is intersected by numerous deep ravines.

3. Buldana has no mountains worth the name except that the portion of the district lies on the plateau which has a considerable altitude. There are some hills and elevations of which Gawilgarh Hills are worth mention. The elevation of the three plain taluqs of Malkapur, Khamgaon and Jalgaon varies from 865 to 910 feet above the sea level while the elevation of Chikhali and Mehkar table land varies from 1736 to 2415 feet above the sea level. Buldana town itself is pleasantly situated at an elevation of 2190 feet. The altitude of the plateau region is of considerable utility and is useful to mitigate the rigours of climate. Extremes of heat and cold are comparatively less and Buldana town especially, can be compared favourably with any moderate hill station of some importance in the state.

4. The type of mountains in the district and their broad features would enable us to get an idea of the nature of rivers in the district. The Penganga which may be called the principal river in the district rises in the hills near Deulghat in Buldana District only. It flows in south easterly direction past Mehkar

and then enters Akola District so as to form the southern boundary of that district. It collects the drainage of Mehkar and partly of Chikhli taluqs and eventually falls into Wardha river near about Chanda. It may be pointed out here that the plateau and the Hills in this region are only rain-fed and devoid of adequate vegetation as such the rivers which rise from them are not generally perennial; so is the case with the rivers in Buldana district. Penganga is almost dry in summer. The other river which runs parallel to and in a south-easterly direction is Kate or Lower Purna. It rises in the Ajanta hills to the west of the district and flows past Deulgaon-Raja, a little to the north and across Mehkar taluq and falls into Godavari. It is also dry in the hot season. Both these rivers are important tributaries of Godavari. The only perennial stream is in the Great Payanghat Plain and that is the River Purna which rises in the lower portion of the Gawilgarh hills in Amravati district. It flows across the northern part of the district to join Tapti in East Khandesh district. Its principal tributaries within the district are the Nalganga, the Vishwaganga, the Gyan and the Bari.

5. The flora of this district may conveniently be divided into two types following the natural sub-divisions viz., The Plains type and the hills type. The species that grow in the plains are the 'Babul', 'Nim', 'Murmatti', 'Hiwari' etc., while 'Anjan', dominates the hills type. The other species that frequently occur in the hills are the 'Teak', 'Sadar', 'Damora', 'Lendia', 'Tiwas', and 'Ber'. Bamboo abounds in the Ambarwara Reserves and in the inaccessible ravines in the Ajanta Hills. The species found in the plains provide mostly fuel and a certain number of species mentioned above are common to both.

6. Buldana District is devoid of dense forest, hence it is not famous for wild animals. Certain reserves and forest blocks such as the Ambarwara Reserve in Satpura Hills, and Ghatbori forest etc. are the abodes of panthers, tigers and hunting leopards. The other common species found in the district are wild boar, wild dog, bear, blue bull, bison, spotted deer, jungle cat and wild birds.

Climate, Temperature and Rainfall:

7. The climate of the district in general is dry and hot but considered to be generally healthy. The mean maximum and the mean minimum temperatures in centigrades for months of January, May, July and November for the years 1955 to 1958 for Buldana

Centre, are shown below:-

Year	January	May	July	November	
1955	Mean Maximum	27.5	38.0	30.0	27.5
	Mean Minimum	16.0	26.0	N.A.	15.0
1956	Mean Maximum	27.5	37.0	27.0	26.0
	Mean Minimum	16.0	26.0	21.0	17.0
1957	Mean Maximum	27.1	36.5	28.5	28.9
	Mean Minimum	15.1	24.2	21.8	18.5
1958	Mean Maximum	27.5	38.4	27.4	27.0
	Mean Minimum	16.4	27.2	22.0	18.4

8. During these years the highest temperature recorded was 45.0 and the lowest was 11.00 C. These figures are typical of the Balaghat Plateau or the Mehkar and Chikhali taluqs only. There, the hot weather sets in late and the heat is never intense. The rainy season is pleasant and the cold weather is cool and invigorating. Buldana town itself is the coolest and the most pleasant district head quarters in Vidarbha region. The climate of the Payanghat or the taluqs of Khamgaon, Malkapur and Jalgaon affords a great contrast. The heat is intense in this region and specially in the months of March, April and May; it is perhaps as great as in the hottest part of India. The strong westerly winds which then prevail become intensely heated and exercise their parching influence.

9. Considering the available rainfall statistics for the last 45 years it appears that there is a gradual decrease in the rainfall of the district. An average annual rainfall of about 76 to 89 Centimeters was recorded during the decade ending 1911; whereas 71 to 81 Centimeters of rainfall was recorded during the decade ending 1931. The average annual rainfall during the years 1956 and 1957 was 68.55 and 64.24 Centimeters respectively while it is 87.03 Centimeters during the year 1958. Generally, more than the normal rainfall was recorded at all the 12 places in this district during the year 1958. The rainfall registered at the 12 stations for the period 1956 to 1958 is shown below:-

<u>No.</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
1.	Buldana	80.28	78.23	109.76
2.	Dhamangaon	70.08	66.04	91.97
3.	Deulgaon-Raja.	62.13	63.40	110.01
4.	Nandura	-	-	78.86
5.	Chikhali	74.04	66.40	76.18
6.	Khamgaon	67.39	59.72	76.41
7.	Jalgaon	56.82	53.64	76.31
8.	Shegaon	79.65	63.83	70.24
9.	Dongaon	84.20	77.77	118.27
10.	Mehkar	65.76	66.88	110.05
11.	Hiwarkhed	51.92	46.81	56.56
12.	Malkapur.	60.91	58.78	69.77

General Administration:

10. For administrative convenience, the district which consists of 1188 villages and 9 towns has been divided into five taluqs, Chikhali lying in the centre, Mehkar to the south, Malkapur to the north and Jalgaon and Khamgaon to the north-east. The five taluqs are further divided into twenty-six Revenue Circles. The taluqwise figures of number of villages and towns, urban and rural areas and population are given below:-

(contd.....)

Taluk	No. of villages	No. of towns.	Area in Sq. miles			Population		
			Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Malkapur	238	2	649	2	651	165490	40663	206153
Chikhali	267	3	920	4	924	176047	28525	204572
Mehkar	313	1	1007	-	1007	184908	9256	194164
Jalgaon	161	1	473	1	474	81783	9764	91547
Khamgaon	209	2	705	5	710	118343	55389	173732
Total	1188	9	3754	12	3766	726571	143597	870168

II. Mehkar is thus the largest in respect of area and Malkapur in population while Jalgaon is the smallest in both respects. The only other taluq in the neighbouring districts of Akola and Amravati which is sparsely populated and less than that of Jalgaon taluq is Melghat taluq in Amravati district; but the area of this taluq 1546 Sq. miles is the largest of all taluqs in the three adjoining districts of Vidarbha and is more than three times that of Jalgaon taluq itself.

I2. Buldana town is the Head Quarters of the District. The Collector is the Head of the District. He is also the District Magistrate and District Registrar as well. He is assisted by ten Extra Assistant Commissioners who are known as Deputy Collectors in Maharashtra State in his day to day administration. Of these, a senior most is appointed as a Personal Assistant to the Collector and is stationed at the District Head Quarters. Another is an Additional District Magistrate and is stationed at Khamgaon. One Deputy Collector is designated as Treasury Officer with his Head Quarters at Buldana, two Deputy Collectors are designated as District Project Officer and District Village Panchayat Officer with their head quarters at Buldana. The remaining five are designated as Sub-Divisional Officers with their head quarters at Malkapur, Buldana, Mehkar, Jalgaon, and Khamgaon.

I3. These Officers are further assisted by five Tahsildars and fourteen Naib Tahsildars. The district is further divided as mentioned earlier into 26 Revenue Circles and each circle is looked after by a Revenue Inspector, assisted by a number of Patwaris, depending on the area and the volume of work in a particular circle. There are in all 523 Patwaris functioning in the district.

I4. It is customary to locate other offices of the Govt. at the district head quarters for facilitating coordination and smooth working of Government machinery. The following are the principal district officer in the district besides the office of the Collector and the District Magistrate.

Offices of the :-

1. District & Sessions Judge
2. Distt. Supdt. of Police
3. Executive Engineer (R.&B.)
4. Civil Surgeon.
5. District Inspector of Schools
6. District Agril. Officer.
7. Distt. Social Welfare Officer
8. District Excise Officer.

- 9. Asstt. Registrar Coop. Soccs. 10. Dist. Officer Cottage Indust.
- 11. Distt. Employment Officer 12. Dist. Animal Husbandry Officer
- 13. Sub-Divisional Officer, Forest. 14. Sub-Div. Officer Soil Conservation.
- 15. District Publicity Officer. 16. Malaria Medical Officer.
- 17. Company Commandent, Home-Guards 18. Asstt. Engineer, Electricity Malkapur. 19. Executive Engineer, Nalgonda Division, Malkapur.

Population:

15. The district is really a land of small villages and in the absence of numerous large towns and important industries, the nature of population is essentially agricultural. The bulk of the population of the district is either engaged directly in agriculture or is indirectly dependent on the land for means of subsistence. Like most of the districts in Vidarbha Buldana District is for all practical purposes a land of peasant proprietors. The proportion of population in rural areas is considerably high when compared to that of the adjoining districts of Akola and Amravati. The urban rural population percentage ratio in Akola and Amravati districts is 22:78 and 27:73 respectively while that of Buldana is 16:84.

16. The population of the district according to the 1951 Census is 8,70,168 of which 4,39,270 or 50.48 percent of them are males while 4,30,898 or 49.52 percent of them are females. The rural and urban population according to the same source is 7,26,571 and 1,43,597 respectively. The urban rural ratio works out to 16:84. The density of population in the district is 231/as per 1951 Census against 204 in 1931. By density of population we mean the number of persons dwelling upon a unit area of land and the unit adopted in all cases is generally a square mile. This however, does not imply that the persons within this unit area are uniformly distributed over it. It all depends upon the natural features of the district, the type of soil, the rainfall, the climate and all these factors may be expected to have their effect upon the density of population. Although the rainfall is low in Buldana District, the rich soil productive of valuable crops, provides a maintenance for a large population. In fact, it is this factor alone which accounts for such a high density of population in the district. The density of population per square mile in Buldana is much higher than that of Vidarbha which is only 206 persons per square mile.

Area and Population of Buldana, 1951.

Talug	Area in Sq. Miles		Population		Density Per Sq. Mile
	Rural & Urban		Rural & Urban		
Malkapur	651		2,06,153		316.6
Chikhali	924		2,04,572		221.4
Mehkar	1,007		1,94,164		192.8
Jalgaon	474		91,547		193.1
Khamgaon	710		1,73,732		244.6
Total	3,766		8,70,168		231.07

17. The density of population in Malkapur, Khamgaon and Chikhali is considerably higher when compared with other towns of similar size in the district. It is because Malkapur and Khamgaon have large commercial and Industrial population. Chikhali has risen to the rank of a town in recent years while Mehkar and Jalgaon are still rural in character.

Variations in population 1901 to 1951.

Year	Persons.	Male	Female	%age, increase in population
1901	617,990	310,300	307,690	-
1911	673,698	339,459	334,239	9.01
1921	703,643	355,604	348,039	4.45
1931	766,584	388,966	377,618	8.94
1941	820,862	416,314	404,458	7.08
1951	870,168	439,270	430,898	6.06

18. The table above indicates comparative figures of population in the district with those of the previous censuses. The number of females per 1,000 males in 1901 was the highest (992) but it dropped considerably during the decades following. It made a slight recovery during the decade ending 1951 when it was 981 females per 1,000 males. The net variation between 1901 and 1951 is 252,178 which is much higher than that of Akola District.

Distribution of Population by their livelihood categories

Category	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
1. Cultivators cultivating Labourers & their Dependents	150,225	71,167	104,693	146,691	155,220	629,925 Urban 43,627 <u>673,622</u>
2. Non-cultivating owners of land, Agril. Rent Receivers and their dependents	5,811	1,289	2,459	1,994	7,824	19,377 Urban 2,941 <u>22,318</u>
3. Production other than cultivation	8,393	3,480	3,892	7,138	9,309	32,212 Urban 25,941 <u>58,153</u>
4. Commerce	3,930	1,550	1,531	2,322	4,674	14,007 Urban 23,396 <u>43,403</u>
5. Transport	79	47	526	392	140	1,184 Urban 4,746 <u>5,930</u>
6. Other services & Miscellaneous	6,609	3,260	5,242	5,944	7,741	29,796 Urban 36,946 <u>66,742</u>
7. District total (items 1+6)	176,047	81,783	118,343	165,490	184,908	726,575 Urban 143,597 <u>870,168</u>

19. The classification of population into several livelihood categories is important in so far as it indicates in several ways the stage of economic development of the district concerned. Examining the above table we find that 77.3 percent of the population of the district are cultivators, cultivating labourers and their dependents while only 2.6 % of the total population belongs to the non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents. On a further analysis of agricultural classes (77.3%) it is found that 40.4% of them are cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents; 5.5 % of them are cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents; while 31.4% of them are cultivating labourers and their dependents. The percentage of persons engaged in production other than cultivation comes to 6.7 and the percentage of persons engaged in Commerce, Transport, Other services and miscellaneous services comes to 4.9, 0.68 and 7.7 respectively.

Percentage distribution of population according to their earning status

Category	Self supporting	Earning dependents	Non-earning dependents
<u>1. Agricultural:</u>			
Rural	23.05	20.35	31.04
Urban	1.60	0.86	2.06
<u>2. Non-Agricultural:</u>			
Rural	2.06	1.79	4.02
Urban	3.05	0.95	7.01

20. It may be observed from the table that a high %age of rural population belonging to agricultural classes are non-earning dependents, unable to support themselves by any means of livelihood. The percentage for this category in case of non-agricultural classes, both rural and urban is quite high when compared with those of self supporting and earning dependents.

Percentage distribution of population by language (1951 Population Census)

Language	Males	Females	Total
Marathi	41.20	41.80	83.00
Hindi	1.74	1.41	3.15
Urdu	4.80	4.30	9.10
Gujrati	0.32	0.19	0.51
Marvari	0.87	0.74	1.61
Others	-?	-?	2.63

21. It will be seen from the above table that the principal language of the district is Marathi. It is the mother-tongue of 83 % of the population. Buldana possesses the largest proportion of Marathi speaking population from among the Berar districts. Next in the order of importance is Urdu mostly spoken by Mohammedans. Hindi comes next but the percentage of people who speak Hindi is quite negligible. So also Gujrati & Marvari.

22. Hindus form 89.72% of the population while Muslims accounts for 9.2% of the population of the district. 1.1% of the population belongs to the other religions. There are no persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes but the Scheduled Castes number 152,070 of which 73,905 are males and 78,168 are females. The rural and non-city urban population of Scheduled Castes is 138,184 and 13,886 respectively. The number of females amongst the Scheduled Castes per 1000 males is 1,057 and the percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total population in the district works out to 17.47.

Forests:-

23. Abundant forests are precious and add immensely to a country's natural wealth. Such forests are a national asset. They have a special significance in rural economy and national life as well. The benefits accruing from such forests are numerous but the most important ones are (a) they supply valuable timber, fuel and fodder (b) they ensure regular and adequate rainfall (c) they help to preserve valuable top soil and (d) they have moderating effect on the extremes of climate.

24. But nature has not endowed the district with such inexhaustible forest wealth; thus resulting in the low outturn and poor quality of forest products. It is here that the need to expand forest arises not only for fuel and timber requirements of the district and those of the adjoining districts but also for climate reasons for checking soil erosion. The growing of suitable trees and maintaining them is a necessity in the district for the intensive exploitation of minor and major forest products. If this is done, it not only provides gainful employment to numerous people but also enhances substantially the revenues of the district. Unless the existing forests are properly looked after according to the standards of Silviculture, trees do not thrive well and the danger to the extinction of forests is imminent sooner or later.

25. Although Buldana district is not in the dense forest belt nature has not deprived of her share of the forest wealth.

26. The total area of the forest in the district is 468.7 Sq. miles approximately 150 Sq. Miles more than that of the adjoining district of Akola. It is observed that the area shown under forests by the Land Records Department and that shown by the Divisional Forest Officer, West Berar Division, Akola for Buldana District, does not tally.

27. The total forest area of the district is 471 Sq. miles and the percentage of area under forest to the total geographical area of the district comes to 12.44. 'A' class forests occupy an area of 284.3 Sq. miles and 'C' class forests accounts for 147.2 Sq. miles. The area of Ex-Private Forests transferred to the Forest Department in the district is 39.5 Sq. miles. The 'A' class forests are supposed to be reserved for production of timber and fuel while 'C' class forest provides fodder grass and pastures

and pastures for cattle. The forest growth mainly consists of Teak, Babul, Anjan, Salai and Bamboos. The following are the reserve forests of the district—Geru-Matergaon Reserve, Ambarvara Reserve, Ghatbori Reserve, Bhangaon Reserve and North and South Andari Reserve, each occupy an area of 59,303; 34,492; 29,058; 9,012 and 22,198 acres respectively. The Ex-Private Forests originally belonged to the Jagirs of Bhingara and Kuardeo and they are located in the Satpura Hills abreast of Ambarvara Reserve.

Major Forest Produce

Year	Timber (cft.)	Value (in Rs.)	Fuel (cft.)	Value (in Rs.)
1955-56	218,000	67,480	329,000	34,410
1956-57	191,000	77,151	274,000	27,963
1957-58	190,000	151,855	250,000	25,475
1958-59	180,000	114,350	230,000	20,260

Minor Forest Produce

Year	Bamboos (value in Rs.)	Grass & Grazing Value (Rs.)	Other Products (value in Rs.)	Total (Revenue)
1955-56	12,757	125,371	40,976	280,994
1956-57	11,955	118,895	8,777	244,741
1957-58	13,982	118,299	28,387	337,998
1958-59	11,998	131,083	26,107	303,798

28. As against the Revenue of 303,798 total Expenditure incurred during the year under report is only 182,550 which is about 60%. It will be seen from the table the Revenue derived from the issue of licences in respect of Grass Cutting and Grazing was highest both from the major and minor forest produce for the year 1958-59. Considering Quadrennium ending 1958-59 value derived from Timber in 1957-58 is highest. The total output and the value commanded from Timber in 1958-59 is comparatively less than that for the year 1957-58. Total Revenue is also less by 10% to that of the total Revenue of 1957-58.

Agriculture:

29. The effect of the fertility of the land upon the movement of population is of great importance in an agricultural country. It has been already pointed out in an earlier chapter that the district is divided into two natural Sub-Divisions. The same natural sub-divisions also apply to the soil of the district. The uplands of the Plateau are known as the Balaghat Plateau and plain divisions is known as the Great Payanghat Plain. The uplands of Chikhali and Mehkar forming the Balaghat Plateau are less fertile than the other parts of the district. The taluks lying in the plain Malkapur, Khamgaon and Jalgaon are situated in the valley of the river Purna and the black cotton soil found there is famous for production of cotton. The soil of the plain is deep black loam and is commonly known as the Black Cotton Soil and is excellent for Rabi crops because it retains moisture for a considerable period.

3Q. The geological formation of the District is Deccan trap with intratrappean beds of shale, sandstone, and limestone. From the disintegration of the trap and these less prominent layers of non-crystalline rock can be traced the various classes of soil of this tract, varying from the very fertile deep loam of the plains commonly known as black cotton soil, to the shallow muram soils of the higher lands. The soil of the plain is largely a deep black loam, which cakes into a solid mass in the beginning of the dry weather and cracks freely in all directions later. These fissures run to a depth of several feet, and give the soil a reticulated appearance; hence the statement that black cotton soil ploughs itself. The soil of the higher land is lighter, more friable, and less subject to cracking. The depth of the black cotton soil varies from three to twenty feet. It reaches its greatest depth in the valleys into which it has been washed as a fine silt from the higher lands. The richest soil of the District is to be found in the valley of the Purna lying north of the railway. This soil, locally known as Bharkali, is of very fine texture, very retentive of moisture, becomes sticky when wet cracks freely in the dry weather, and is comparatively heavy to work. It is the soil par excellence for rabi crops. The largest stretches of it are found in strips about eight miles broad on each side of the Purna, but it is also found in the valleys of various sizes between the plateaux of the uplands. On the larger plateaux there are considerable areas of black soil of a slightly shallower type, which grows cotton, juari, tur, moth, mung, urad and bajara. The Chikhali and Mehkar taluks are famous for their wheat, which is grown in the lowlands between the plateaux. These lowlands being the only very fertile portions of the plateau tract have been under cultivation for a long period, and are now in places showing signs of exhaustion. Black cotton soil which is slightly shallower, and which contains a certain percentage of lime in a finely powdered state, is known as Kali. If there is a still higher percentage of lime present in the form of nodules about as large as peas, the soil is known as Morandi or Bhurki Kali. These soils containing lime are lighter to work than pure black cotton soil, less retentive of moisture and are less fertile. Much of the plain taluks and the lowlands of the plateau taluks consist of this Kali soil, the best of which is considered suitable both for Kharif and Rabi crops. On the broad **plateaux** of the uplands is found a shallow black or brown soil varying in depth from one to three feet. It differs from the black soil of the plain in having a muram subsoil. These upland soils are naturally drained and are friable and easy to work, but they are not sufficiently retentive of moisture to grow rabi crops well unless irrigated. The Kali soils of the plain, on the other hand, rest on a yellowish marly

marly subsoil. They vary in depth from five to twenty feet and are retentive of moisture. The slopes of the plateaux are covered with muram which is too poor to produce anything except shrubs and inferior grasses. Poor hilly soils are also to be found in the south of Khamgaon and Malkapur taluks, and in the north of Jalgaon taluk. A kali soil which presents an oily appearance when ploughed is known as tel chikni. Greyish patches of it are found in the best black soils of the plains, and can be distinguished both by their colour and by the fact that they are very retentive of moisture. Chopan is the name given to patches of greyish coloured marly soil found in certain fields; the soil and subsoil of these patches, being very impervious to water, become wet and sticky during the rains. Kharwan is the name applied to a soil which contains much saline matter. Dagri kali or gotar is a black soil of from one to three feet in depth, which is found in the vicinity of hills and which is interspersed with boulders. It gives fairly good crops of cotton and juari except in years of short rainfall. An alluvial soil made up of successive deposits of silt is known as malli. It is the very best soil for garden crops. Bhorandi or Khadki is the name given to the thin yellowish coarse soil of one foot or less in depth with muram or rock underneath. It is common on the highlands and grows poor crops of cotton, juari, bajra, moth and holga. Barad is the name given to the shallow soil of the higher lands of the plateaux; it is black brown, or reddish in colour, rests on rock or muram, and produces inferior crops of cotton, juari and gram; but the thinner soil of this type is generally cropped with bajra, moth, holga or other minor crops. Gawhar is the name applied to a black soil of any kind on which wheat can be grown. Land in close proximity to a village is called akhar, and the light-coloured soil of such land is known as pandri. The colour is supposed to be due to the chemical changes which take place in black soil when impregnated with much fermentable organic matter. Pandhri is considered very good for tobacco and garden crops. Utaran is the term applied to sloping land. Land which has become exhausted by continuous cropping is known as nidbur, and land which is irrigated is called bagait.

Formation of soils:

31. In course of time trap rock on weathering breaks up into a reddish brown muram; this muram becomes more/finally reaches that stage in which it is known as black cotton soil. The grading process is largely due to the effect of water which carries the fine particles from higher to lower levels. The colouring matter is supposed to be one of the oxides of iron. These different classes of soils can be found in the different taluks though the terminology varies somewhat from taluk to taluk.

* finally pulverised by the disintegrating forces of nature gets gradually darker in colour and... finally

32. The economy of the district is deep rooted in agriculture as in other parts of the country. About 79.86% of the total population is dependent on agriculture. The total area under crops in 1958-59 is 17,25,634 acres and the percentage of area under cultivation to the total geographical area is 71.5. The following table gives a bird's eye-view of land utilisation in the district during the year 1956-57 to 1958-59.

Land Utilisation during 1957-58 & 1958-59.

	(Area in acres)			
	1957-58		1958-59	
	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
Area under Forests	302,434	12.5	302,434	12.5
Barren Land	63,948	2.6	63,948	2.6
Land put to non-agricultural uses	67,644	2.8	67,672	2.8
Cultivable Waste	43,404	1.8	43,329	1.8
Permanent Pastures & other grazing grounds	123,211	5.1	123,511	5.1
Land under tree crops and Groves	4,865	0.3	4,651	0.3
Current Fallows	21,667	0.9	19,391	0.8
Other fallows	123,501	5.1	99,600	4.1
Net area sown	1,663,919	68.9	1,699,052	70.0
Total Geographical Area	2,414,593	100.0	2,414,588	100.0

33. The above table shows that about 71.5% of the total area of the land was under cultivation in the year 1958-59 and it was 2.5 more than the previous year. Of the remaining 28.5% of the land in 1958-59, about 12.5% is under Forest and 16.0% is occupied by permanent pastures, other grazing grounds, other fallows, barren land and cultivable waste etc. The total geographical area is shown 11 and 16 acres less than what it was during the years 1957-58 and 1956-57 and the decrease is contributed to the mistakes in old records.

34. Under the Grow More Food Scheme, large sums of money have been spent in the district under items noted below to effect not only land improvement but also to render all possible assistance to enable the cultivators to produce more and more food crops and cash crops as well, so as to improve their economic condition. The following table furnishes the amounts advanced under different Acts.

Amounts of Advances to cultivators under Grow More Food Schemes during 1956-57 to 1958-59.

Name of Schemes	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1. Land Improvement Schemes Act.	55,870	256,027	431,315
2. Agricultural Loans Act	742,613	872,471	508,262
3. Cotton Extension Scheme Cotton Seed.	163,227	39,361	63,542
Total	961,710	1,167,849	1,003,119

Agricultural Crops:

35. The study of land utilization is important in order to obtain a fuller idea of the economic use of land. During the last four years and as a matter of fact during the past many years the area under cotton was the highest. Cotton is the principal crop and occupies more than 1/3 of the gross area under cultivation. The next important crop is Jowar which occupied an area of 590,230 acres in 1958-59 as against 568,568 acres in the year 1957-58. Jowar is grown on all the different classes of soil in the district.

36. Cotton is largely grown for sale and this staple holds the place of price as the principal article of export in the district. There is plenty of scope for greater exploitation of agricultural resources and cotton in particular, provided irrigation better seeds and manures are made available and modern methods of cultivation are introduced in the district on an appreciable scale. The district has taken remarkable strides in the sphere of food production and agriculture. This was due in part to the various Grow More Food Schemes and the implementation of Community Development & National Extension Schemes.

37. The following table gives the area under different crops during the years 1956-57 to 1958-59:-

Crops Pattern during 1956-57 to 1958-59.

Crops	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Area	Perc- centage	Area	Perce- ntage	Area	Perce- ntage
Wheat	102,321	6.03	100,481	5.84	94,456	5.48
Jowar	558,672	32.96	568,568	33.34	590,230	34.23
Bajri	14,915	1.25	14,944	0.91	13,085	0.39
Tur	56,536	2.99	55,271	3.24	56,930	3.30
Gram	23,487	1.38	20,401	1.15	20,624	0.95
Urid	72,036	4.25	82,431	4.83	81,197	5.33
Other Food Crops	67,958	4.00	76,156	4.47	70,540	4.09
Total Food Crops	<u>895,925</u>	<u>52.86</u>	<u>918,252</u>	<u>53.78</u>	<u>927,062</u>	<u>53.77</u>
Groundnut	88,058	5.19	96,599	5.66	90,885	5.27
Seasamum	5,082	0.30	4,954	0.29	5,571	0.32
Linseed	4,004	0.14	4,064	0.24	3,372	0.12
Other Oilseed Seeds	47,640	2.81	41,384	2.42	43,626	2.53
Total Oil- Seeds	<u>144,784</u>	<u>8.54</u>	<u>147,001</u>	<u>8.61</u>	<u>143,454</u>	<u>8.24</u>
Cotton	633,928	7.41	621,892	36.44	646,114	37.47
Sugarcane	1,585	0.11	2,310	0.12	2,269	0.13
Other Non- Food Crops	18,300	1.08	17,868	1.05	6,735	0.39
Total Non- Food crops	<u>798,600</u>	<u>47.14</u>	<u>789,071</u>	<u>46.22</u>	<u>798,572</u>	<u>46.23</u>
Total Crops	<u>1,694,525</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,707,323</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,725,634</u>	<u>100.00</u>

38. The table shows the cultivation of Food Crops taken as a whole predominates in the whole of the district while more or less the same position holds good with regard to Cotton; about 53.8% of the area is under cultivation of Food Crops whereas cotton accounts for 37.5%. Bajri, Gram, Sugarcane Sesamum & Linseed are insignificant crops. Wheat occupied an area of 94,456 acres in 1958-59 and this staple food is largely grown in the plateau taluks of Chikhali and Mehkar than in the taluks of the plain. The area under wheat crop was the highest during the year 1956-57. So also the area under Groundnut showed considerable increase during 1957-58. Jowar and Wheat are sown for domestic consumption only.

Agricultural Implements:-

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Ploughs	30,501	28,712	30,442
Carts	46,909	48,802	48,530
Sugarcane Crusher	348	500	400
Oil Engines	765	691	815
Electric Pumps	53	90	163
Tractors	21	54	54
Oil Ghanies	238	202	198

39. Above table shows that there is a considerable progress in the installation of oil pumps and Electric Pumps. Number of Electric Pumps is trebled since 1956. Similarly, number of Tractors is also increased from 21 in 1956 to 54 in 1958-59. Considering the cropped area and the number of ploughs, it is observed that an average of 57 acres of land is under each plough. Similarly, the average for each pair of bullocks comes to 20 acres of land. It is estimated that there were 190,000 bullocks, which could be considered as working.

General:-

40. Monsoon commenced in the last week of June and continued till end of November. Rainfall during July and August was timely and normal. Condition of Kharif crops was satisfactory. Heavy rains in the last week of August and 1st week of September caused floods in Mehkar and Chikhali Tahsils and crops were damaged. 243 villages from Mehkar, 43 villages from Chikhali and 14 villages from Malkapur Taluks were granted suspension in Land Revenue. Kharif crops in the district except for Mehkar were satisfactory. Kharif crops were harvested during November and December. Average of Annewari was as follows:-

Cotton - 7.00, Jowar - 8.20 and Groundnut - 7.20.

41. As usual chilly crops were affected by Churda-Murda disease. Dahiya was also observed in the end of September in Mehkar and adjacent part. Rabi sowing was successful and crops were harvested between February and April, 1959. Average Annewari

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Annewari was as given below:-

Wheat - 9.60, Gram - 9.50 and Linseed - 9.00.

42. As the rains were sufficient during the year no water scarcity was felt.

Scarcity and Famine:-

43. In 333 villages annewari was below six annas. No scarcity or Semi scarcity was declared in any of the villages. However 8 road works were started from August, 1958 to July, 1959, under the seasonal employment scheme for providing works to the Agricultural labourers during the off season. Total expenditure incurred was Rs.47,000 and about 50,000 labourers were busy with these works.

Prices Labour wages:-

44. Financial condition of Agricultural classes was satisfactory the prices of Agriculture-Produce were a bit higher than those of previous year. The slight rise in the wholesale prices of agricultural produce and the cost of cultivation was due to general rise in the prices of all commodities.

Land Revenue:

45. Total Gross Land Revenue in 1957-58 -Rs.2,672,236 and in 1958-59 - Rs.2,672,259 Increase of Rs.23.

Demand in the fixed Land Revenue, shows an increase of Rs.50 as compared with the last year. This was due to the grant of leases, under Grow More Food Scheme. Total demand of Naal Revenue shows decrease of Rs.27. This was due to cancellation of a few leases. There is no fixed demand under Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue. However, total recovery under this head is Rs. 5,872/- which shows increase of Rs.8,717 as against the collection of previous year. This is because of sale proceeds of trees and Melon beds. Land Revenue per acre of cultivated land comes to Rs.1.60 & Rs.1.58 for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively. These figures for the entire Bombay State are Rs.2.21 and Rs.1.61 respectively for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

46. There are now 8 Seed Farms distributed all over the District Total acreage covered is 287.60 acres. Groundnut and Wheat seed were produced from A & B class Seed Farms. Cotton seed was produced in Cotton extension Scheme departmentally.

Distribution of Improved Seeds

Seed	Quantity distributed	Taccavi sanctioned	No. of villages	No. of cultivators	Area covered (Acres)
Cotton	5,295	23,796.35	371	3,303	35,350
Groundnut	115	2,961.25	7	17	115
Jowar	125	-	199	375	2,270
Wheat	1,509	2,455.00	548	1,621	1,109

47. Distribution of Manures and Fertilisers is also under Co-operative Department Targets were almost achieved as

were almost achieved as given ⁻¹⁶⁻ below:-

Amonium Sulphate - 91 %	Superphosphate - 62 %
Amonium Nitrate - 78 %	Urea - 57 %

48. Due to shortage of manures and its increasing cost there is a demand for Town Compost. 8831 Tons of Town Compost was purchased against 7082 tons of Rural Compost. 569 villages have been benefitted from preparation 23,612 tons of Rural Compost covering about 4,267 acres.

49. Grow More Food Campaign:- Since commencement of this campaign an area of 18,900 acres of waste land was leased out for cultivation. An amount of Rs. 5,040 was spent on compost pits which yielded an estimated quantity of 63 tons of compost manure. Chemical Fertilizers worth Rs. 399,272 were distributed.

50. Crop Competition:- 27 cultivators took keen interest in the Jowar crop competition. The record crop obtained was 75 Mds. 6 Seers per acre.

Soil Conservation:-

51. In nature soil formation is a very very long process and it takes thousands of years to form soil. This process is helped in nature by the agencies like water, wind, heat, biological sections etc. But if the normal balance is not kept up the most useful part of soil is lost off this process is called Soil-Erosion. The Soil-Erosion is a rapid process, as against the Soil formation. It is therefore necessary to conserve the soil by artificial means e.g. Contour Bunding, afforestation, improved cultural practices etc.

52. Soil Conservation activities have been started in Vidarbha area very recently. In Buldana District a new sub-division was started from I-4-1958. In this district out of 16 lakhs of cultivable area spread over five taluqs only about 10 lakhs of acres. (Light & Medium Soil) is suitable for Soil-Conservation work. This area is spread out over throughout the district, with some exception in each taluq. At present, work has been undertaken mostly in Development Block areas- i) Round about Khangaon ii) Round about Motala and iii) Whole of Chikhali taluq. Eventhough the Sub-divisional was started I-4-60 regular activities commenced since I-8058. During the 1958-59 season much head way could not be done as most of the time was utilised in doing preliminary work. Bunding work was completed in 179 acres, and total expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,573 during the year under review.

53. In vidarbha since most of the area is an assured rainfall area with Annual Rainfall ranging from 30"-35" and with area rarely falling under the shadow of scarcity and unpervious rock sub-starts, soil conservation forms slight different aspect of technique than the rest of the Bombay State. The problem here is not of Soil Conservation and moisture conservation as in other areas, but it is of Soil Conservation cum Soil Drainage (Surface Drainage) with this object in view

in view technic of Soil Conservation has been slightly modified to Suit Local Conditions and to allow effective surface drainage of excess water as well as to conserve the soil as effectively as possible. The Scheme in addition to the soil conservation also provides work for labour and landless people during out of normal cropping season and this helps the farmer and the labour in keeping themselves engaged all the year round, without in any way handicapping their own cropping programme.

Land Tenure:-

54. The objectives of land reform are two fold:- Firstly, to remove such impediments upon agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure; and secondly, to create conditions for evolving as speedily as may be possible, an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity. These aspects are interrelated, some measures of land reform bearing more directly on the first aim, others to a greater extent on the second. Thus, the abolition of intermediaries and the protection given to tenants are intended to give to the tiller of the soil his rightful place in the agrarian system and, by reducing or eliminating burdens he has borne in the past to provide him with fuller incentives for increasing agricultural production. Similarly, to bring tenants into direct relation with the state and to put an end to the tenant landlord nexus are essential steps in the establishment of a stable rural economy. The area of land available for cultivation is necessarily limited. In the past rights in land were the principal factor which determine both social status and economic opportunity for different groups in the rural population. For building up a progressive rural economy, it is essential that disparities in the ownership of land should be greatly reduced. Reduction of disparities in ownership of land is also essential for developing a co-operative rural economy, for, co-operation thrives best in homogeneous groups in which there are no large inequalities. Thus, programmes for abolishing intermediary tenures, giving security to tenants and bringing tenants into direct relationship with the state with a view to conferring ownership upon them are steps which lead to the establishment of an agrarian economy based predominantly on peasant ownership. With the advent of the popular Government in 1946, a number of far-reaching and important legislative measures of agrarian reforms have been brought into force in the State. The Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Acts, 1958 (Vidarbha Region) came into force on 28th August, 1958.

Salient Features:

55. Although the scope of the law has remained unaltered.

remained unaltered, changes have been made in the provisions of the old law in such matters as rent, termination of tenancies, inheritance of tenancy rights, etc., and new provisions such as those in regard to economic holdings, ceiling area, purchase of land by tenants on the Tillers' Day, construction of water courses through the lands of others, etc., have been added. These changes constitute the salient features of the new law. A brief resume of the provisions of the new law pertaining to these features is given below:-

(1) No tenancy of any land is liable to termination merely by efflux of time.

(2) Maximum Rent:- Maximum rent payable by tenant shall not exceed (a) Three times the land revenue on the land in respect of which announcement or settlement has been made. (b) Four times the land revenue on land in any other case.

(3) Liability of tenants:- Every tenants shall be liable to pay in respect of the lands held by him as tenant - (a) the land revenue (b) Canal Revenue (c) the cess levied under different local Government and Panchayat Act. But if the aggregate amount of i) Land Revenue ii) The cess payable and iii) The rent payable to the landlord exceeds the 1/6th of the produce of such land in that year, the tenant shall be ~~xx~~ entitled to deduct from the rent for that year the amount so in excess.

(4) Termination of Tenancy:- The tenancy of any land held by a tenant shall not be terminated (a) unless such tenant- (i) Has failed to pay in any year the rent of such land for that year or ii) has done any act which is destructive or permanently injurious to the land. iii) has sub-divided the land iv) has sublet or failed to cultivate personally v) has used such land for a purpose other than agriculture and (b) unless the landlord has given 3 months notice.

(5) Termination of tenancy for personal cultivation:- ~~xxxxxx~~ landlord may after giving to the tenant one year's notice at any time within 2 year from the commencement of this act terminate the tenancy of the land held by a tenant other than an occupancy tenant if the bonafide requires ~~x~~ land for cultivating personally. This can only be done subject to the following condition- i) The land lord has no other land of his own or has not been cultivating personally any other land. He shall be entitled to take the possession of the land leased to the extent of 3 family holdings. ii) The income by the cultivation of the land which he is entitled to take possession is the principal source of income for his maintenance.

(6) Restriction on transfers of Agriculture lands:- No sale, gift, exchange or lease of any land shall be valid in ~~favour~~ of a person who is not an agriculturist or who being

being an agriculturist, cultivate personally lands not less than 3 family holdings, provided collector may grant permission for sale, gift etc.

(7) Offences and Penalties:- Who ever contravenses any provision of any of the section, such sections, or classes shall on conviction of each such offence be punishable with fine which may be extended to the amount of Rs.1,000/-.

56. The rates of assessment are determined in the following manner. The area to be dealt with is divided into groups homogeneous as to physical characteristics and economic advantages such as climate, rainfall, general, fertility of soil, communications and the like. For each of these groups uniform maximum rates are fixed. Maximum rates are the sums which would be leviable upon a field the soil valuation of which is 16 annas. Thus if the maximum rates be Rs. 3/- per acre upon a field the valuation of which was 8 annas would be Rs. 1.50 and so on. By applying the maximum assessment rates to the soil valuation, the rate per acre on each field is arrived at. * Special rates are imposed on Rice and irrigated lands.

57. In a revision of settlement, the settlement Officer reviews fully every circumstances shown in the past revenue History, prices, markets, communication, rents, sellings, letting; and mortgage value of land, vicillitudes of seasons and every other relevant fact indicating the incidents of previous assessments and the economic condition of the track upon this indication, he basis his proposals for enhancement or reduction of assessment as the case may be.

Agricultural Holdings:-

58. Small and un-economic agricultural holdings have long been the most difficult problem in the development of the rural economy. There is general agreement that it is through re-organisation along co-operative lines that Indian Agriculture can become efficient and productive. During the second Five Year Plan it is proposed to take a series of measures which will lay the foundations for co-operative re-organisation of the rural economy. A study of agricultural holdings is of great significance because it indicates the soundness of farmer's economy.

59. The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, seeks to cure the evil of excessive fragmentation or sub-division of agricultural holdings and to prevent its recurrence in future. Under this Act a "fragment" is an area of land less than the standard area fixed by the Government for any kocal area. Every such fragment is entered in the village records and to avoid future fragmentation, it is provided that no fragment can be transferred, except to the owner of a contiguous survey number

survey number or its recognised sub-division .No fragment can be leased to any person other than a cultivator of the contiguous plot;and no estate can be partitioned,so as to create a new fragment. The following table gives the agricultural holdings according to the size.The data is based on the 1953-54 Census of Agricultural Holdings.

Classification of Agricultural holdings according to size:-

<u>Grade of holding in acres</u>		<u>Area in acres</u>	<u>Area owned</u>		
			<u>No. of holdings</u>	<u>% to the total No. of holdings</u>	
I.	Upto 1	I	78,771	16,799	10.90
	Exceeding But Not exceeding				
2.	1.0	2.5	47,163	27,760	17.90
3.	2.5	5.0	118,658	31,514	20.40
4.	5.0	7.5	116,084	18,921	12.20
5.	7.5	10.0	108,733	12,658	8.20
6.	10.0	15.0	187,346	15,285	9.90
7.	15.0	25.0	276,532	14,419	9.39
8.	25.0	50.0	369,683	10,802	7.10
9.	50.0	75.0	186,716	3,113	2.20
10.	75.0	100.0	107,056	1,244	0.80
11.	100.0	200.0	168,680	1,249	0.80
12.	200.0	500.0	113,795	396	0.26
13.	500.0 & above		54,183	68	0.04
Total			18,63,400	1,54,175	100.00

Agricultural land comprised in owners' holdings = 18,63,400 (Acres)

" " not included " " " = 16,300 "

Area leased on cash rents = 1,68,000

" " " Kind rents = 2,61,600 } 4,29,601 Acres

Area under personal cultivation = $\frac{14,33,799}{18,63,400}$ Acres

60. It is seen from the above table that the number of occupants holding land below 10 acres is very large and amounts to 69.60 % of the total agricultural holdings. Maximum number of occupants come under the group of 2.5 to 5.0 acres which amounts to 20.4 % of the total number of holdings. Then comes the group of 1.0 to 2.5 acres with the % of 17.9 of the total number holdings. Number of occupants holding land more than 100 acres is very small and the % of this group to the total number of holdings is only 1.1 The % is 19.2 for the group of 10.0 to 25.0 acres while for the next group it is 7.1 only. 3.0 % of the total number of holdings come under 50 to 100 group of holdings.

61. Total area of 18,63,400 acres is distributed among 1,54,175 holdings. Out of this about 14,33,800 acres are under personal cultivation which amounts to, 77% of the total area. Out of the remaining land of 4,29,600 acres about 1,68,000 acres are leased on cash rents to the total land leased out is 39 and it is 61 % for land leased on the basis of kind rent.

Live Stock:-

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62. Non-mechanisation of cultivation has immensely enhanced the importance of live-stock in Buldana in particular and the country in general. The inadequate transport facilities in the district with special reference to rural area has indeed added to the worth and usefulness of live-stock.

63. The district possesses a distinct type of cattle known as the Khangaon breed which is supposed to be the largest and the strongest of the Berar breeds. It is, therefore, well suited for heavy work on the soils such as those found in Buldana. The buffaloes that are common in the district are of Nagpur and Malwa breeds. The following table gives an idea of Live-stock found in the district during the years 1956, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Live - Stock

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957-58</u>	<u>1958-59</u>
Bullocks & Bulls	207,265	199,600	204,019
Cows	153,885	163,354	152,720
Calves	152,616	134,974	132,268
Total Cattle	513,766	497,928	489,007
He-Buffaloes	33,737	5,575	5,503
She-Buffaloes	42,347	44,718	44,019
Young Stock	30,538	28,286	28,236
Total Buffaloes	76,622	78,579	77,758
Total Bovine	590,388	576,507	566,765
Goat	157,992	108,382	116,596
Sheep	79,412	26,808	32,237
Horses	4,259	3,725	3,480
Donkeys	3,321	2,641	2,804
Pigs	4,982	4,677	4,321
Total	840,714	722,740	726,203

64. The variations in the figures of Goat and Sheep may be due to the fact that the Shepherds being of Nomadic type move from place to place and at times they go out of the district boundary also.

65. There were 31 full fledged dispensaries during 1958-59 as against 9 in the previous year, 21 outlying dispensaries as against 17 last year. 4 Key village Centres, 4 Poultry units and 7 controlled Breeding Centres were operating during the year under review. There is one Artificial Insemination Centre at Buldana and Quarantine Stations were converted into full fledged Dispensaries. Cattle diseases were not of a virulent type. Position of Fodder was better as compared with that of last year. Milk supply was unaffected.

No. of Animal Slaughtered in the District during 1958-59.

Contd.....

No. of Animal Slaughtered in the District during 1958-59:-

<u>Taluq</u>	<u>Bullocks</u>	<u>Buffaloes</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Chikhali	4,155	348	841	3,322
Jalgaon	794	170	44	300
Khamgaon	3,268	648	1,620	5,714
Malkapur	2,139	2,007	796	4,217
Mehkar	2,049	195	35	350

1958-59 District Total	12,405	3,368	3,336	14,769
1957-58 District Total	13,440	3,840	2,279	14,919
1956-57 District Total	10,513	2,082	1,782	13,961

66. Percentages of Cattle Slaughter to the total Cattle Population for that respective type are as follows:-
 1) Bullocks 6.08 2) Buffaloes 6.70 3) Sheep 10.34
 and 4) Goat 12.67.

Irrigation:-

67. Where the mean annual rainfall is less than 50 inches, irrigation in one form or the other is essential for successful cultivation. However, when an agricultural country like India has to depend entirely on the monsoons, it is merely a gamble. Rainfall, as a matter of fact is often irregular and unequal and from the agricultural point of view, the most unsatisfactory feature of the rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. It has already been pointed out that the average annual rainfall in the district is less than 30 inches. Therefore, the need for and the importance of irrigation in the district need not be over-emphasized here. The following tables show the area irrigated by Minor Irrigation works during 1955 to 1959.

Area Irrigated by Minor Irrigations works during 1955 to 1959

<u>Source</u>	<u>1955-56</u>	<u>1956-57</u>	<u>1957-58</u>	<u>1958-59</u>
	(Area irrigated in acres)			
1. Tanks	159	180	116	185
2. Wells	16,918	16,479	20,504	21,017
3. Other sources	365	111	163	174
4. Net area irrigated	17,442	16,770	20,782	21,676
5. Gross area irrigated	17,442	16,770	20,782	21,676

Percentage of area irrigated to gross area under cultivation:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gross area sown</u>	<u>Gross area irrigated.</u>	<u>% of area irrigated to gross area sown</u>
	(Area in acres)		
1955-56	1,649,441	17,442	1.05
1956-57	1,655,015	16,770	1.01
1957-58	1,707,323	20,782	1.21
1958-59	1,725,634	21,676	1.26

68. Out of the total cropped area of 1,725,634 acres 21,676 acres were irrigated which gives the percentage of 1.26 to the total cropped area. This area was also more than the area for previous year by 894 acres. Since 1953-54 the rise in area irrigated is 41.5%. In that year area irrigated was 15,317. In 1955-56 i.e. at the end of First Five Year Plan area irrigated was 17,442 and the rise in the area since that year is 24.3%. Main sources of irrigation are tanks and wells. On the completion of the Nalganga Project irrigation facilities on the large scale are likely to be afforded. Wheat, Sugarcane, Chillies and Garden crops are the main irrigated crops. Adequate utilization of available water was made during the year under report. From the table given above it is obvious that a very negligible increase in the percentage of area irrigated to the gross area under cultivation is achieved. However, conditions are likely to be improved after the availability of water from Nalganga Canals.

Major Irrigation Project:-

69. Nalganga Project provides for the construction of an earthen bund across the Nalganga River near villages Sanglad Bk. and Khurd 3/4th mile downstream from Sangam in Malkapur Taluq. The length of the proposed dam will be 9300 Ft. and the maximum height of the dam will be 100.9 Ft. The length of the main canal will be 18.2 miles and that of the minor canals and distributories will be 18.6 miles. The project will irrigate 43,000 acres of Rabi and Kharif crops. The project which is estimated to cost Rs. 201 lakhs has spent so far (since beginning to the end of March, 1959.) Rs. 35.3 lakhs. This gives the percentage of 17.6% to the total estimated cost.

Year	Budget Allotment for the year	Expenditure during the year	%age to allotment
1958-59	22.766 Lakhs	18.067 Lakhs	79.4

Minor Irrigation works

	Estimated cost Rs.	Budget for 1958-59	Expenditure 1958-59	Total exp't.
1. Tank at Gaikhed Tq. Mehkar	120,000	1,107	1,571	119,541
2. Bandhara at Gangalgaon Tq. Chikhali	17,160	8,659	7,680	8,063
3. Bandhara at Amboshi Tq. Chikhali	16,435	10,000	9,278	9,278

70. Work of tank at Gaikhed was almost completed and total budget allotted was nearly exhausted. For Bandhara at Gangalgaon total expenditure since beginning is 47% to the

47% to the total estimated cost. Expenditure incurred on Bandhara at Amboshi is about 56% of the total estimated cost.

Industries and Employment:

71. Industries are the backbone of all advanced countries in the world today. The standard of living of a people largely depends upon the industrial development. Mere agriculture and raw materials do not help to raise the standard of living. Agriculture as a matter of fact cannot provide employment to the teeming millions in the country but various industries can absorb a sizeable population. It is a fact that even industries alone cannot absorb all the available man power in a country like India but they certainly help to decrease the burden placed on the land. It is from this angle, we see that the industries form the backbone of all advanced countries of the world today.

72. There are quite a few industrial towns in the district which are rapidly developing. A number of Ginning and Pressing factories oil mills and the second largest hydrogenated factory in Vidarbha is also located in the district. These factories employ some thousands of labourers every month. The list of factories in the district during the year 1958 is as follows:-

List of factories in Buldana district during the year 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Type of Factory	No. of factories		Total
		Working	Closed	
1.	Cotton Ginning and Pressing.	91	22	113
2.	Manufacture of Edible Oils (other than Hydrogenated oils)	7	3	10
3.	Hydrogenated Industry	1	-	1
4.	Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	3	1	4
5.	M.P. Bone fertilizers factory	1	-	1
6.	Manufacture of Machinery	-	1	1
7.	General & Jobbing Engineering	1	-	1
8.	Ice factory	1	-	1
9.	Bidi making	2	-	2
Total		107	27	134

73. The statistical data given under paragraph 69 relates only to those factories that come under the purview of the Indian factories Act, 1948. The figures of labour employed in Cottage and Small Scale Industries is not available but in a country like India Small Scale and Cottage Industries are of great significance and must necessarily occupy a place of pride in the district. The importance of these industries in the economy of rural and

rural and agricultural India needs no greater emphasis and it is needless to say that these very industries are capable of augmenting the income of those engaged in agricultural operations by providing them gainful employment during the slack season.

74. As already mentioned earlier, the small scale and cottage industries in a country like India are of great significance. Their importance in the economy of a region hardly needs greater emphasis when it is realised that these industries not only augment the income of those engaged in agriculture by providing them with gainful employment during the slack season but also enable them to specialise in a particular trade suitable to their taste and talent.

75. It has not been possible to obtain the numerical strength of persons engaged in Small-Scale and cottage industries in Buldana district. Therefore, we rely on 1951 census figures which serves our purpose for the time being to illustrate roughly the man power engaged in these industries. The Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay has planned a census of small industries and it might be possible to get upto date information soon. The tables below give the distribution of these establishments, the employment in textile and non-textile establishments.

Distribution of Small-Scale Industrial Establishments for Census tracts.

Taluq	Total no. of Establishments	No. of non-Textile Establishments	No. of textile Establishments	No. of hand-loom Textile Establishments
Chikhali	184	24	160	198
Khamgaon	49	44	5	5
Malkapur	669	555	114	136
Mehkar	150	130	20	22
Buldana district non-city urban	820	400	420	682
Total	1,872	1,153	719	1,043

Employment in Textile Establishments for Census Tracts

Taluq	Total No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed		
		Total	Males	Females
Chikhali	160	445	200	245
Khamgaon	5	16	8	8
Malkapur	114	274	115	159
Mehkar	20	123	71	52
Buldana district non-city urban	420	1,600	839	761
Total	719	2,458	1,233	1,225

Employment in Non-Textile Establishments for Census Taluqs.

Taluq	Total No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed		
		Total	Males	Females
Chikhali	24	67	36	31
Khangaon	44	139	94	45
Malkapur	555	1,143	903	240
Mehkar	130	409	257	152
Buldana district Non-city urban	400	1,243	1,007	236
Total	1,153	3,001	2,297	704

76. The total number of establishments engaged in small scale industries as per 1951 Census was 1872, of which 1153 belonged to the non-textile group while 719 were textile establishments. There were 1043 handlooms in textile establishments. Both the textile and non-textile establishments, provided employment to 5459 labourers, of whom 3530 were male workers and the rest were female workers. The percentage of textile and non-textile establishments to the total establishments in small-scale and cottage industries is 30.4 and 69.6 respectively. The percentage of males and females to the total number of persons engaged in the small scale industrial establishments (1951) in the textile establishments works out to 50.1 and 49.9 respectively. The percentage of males and females to the total number persons engaged in non-textile establishments works out to 76.5 and 23.4 percent respectively. The percentage of workers in factories (1957) and small scale industries (1951) to the total population of the district works out to 2.4.

Mineral Products:-

77. The District is not known to have any mineral of importance except saline deposits and lead in the lake of Lonar. It appears from the District Gazetteer that the saline deposits were worked for sometime some decades ago and it was found that the working of these deposits was not profitable. Hence further exploitation of these deposits was abandoned.

Education:-

78. The district has taken remarkable strides in the field of education during the year under review. Mention may be made of the Community Project Administration and National Extension Service which are rendering a very valuable service, specially through the Social Education Organisers working in the development areas of the district in promoting literacy and accelerating its pace since the time of the inception of Community Development Programme. The District Inspector of Schools and the District Inspectress of Schools.

control the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of both government and private institutions in the District.

Primary Schools in Buldana

Year	For Boys	No. of Students		For Girls	No. of Students
		Boys	Girls		
1955-56	871	53,422	14,041	36	4,691
1956-57	907	55,802	15,267	41	5,850
1957-58	900	58,667	15,716	41	5,819
1958-59	921	59,340	18,320	40	5,940

79. The number of Primary Schools in the district during the year 1955-56 i.e. at the end of the First Five Year Plan was 871 and 36 for Boys and Girls respectively. At the end of the 3rd year of the Second Five Year Plan this number is 921 and 40 respectively. This shows the increase was 5.74% for Boys Schools and 11.11% for Girls School. The number of Boys and Girls enrolled in these Schools during the year 1955-56 was 53,442, 14,041 and 4,691 while the percentage increase in the number of admissions during the year 1958-59 was 11.1, 29.8 and 26.6 respectively. The increase in the admission of Girls student is considerable.

Number of Teachers

Year	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<u>Primary Schools</u>				
Boys	2,469	2,643	2,776	2,855
Girls	152	172	174	179

80. The percentage increase from the last year of First Five Year Plan to the Third Year of the Second Five Year Plan in the number of Teachers in Boys & Girls Primary School is 15.6 and 17.7 respectively. Average number of Students per teacher in the year 1955-56 was 28 & 30 for Boys & Girls Schools respectively. This number during the year 1958-59 for the Boys & Girls School is 27 & 33 respectively. If the average number of students per Teacher is taken as 40, there is as yet a great scope for the admission of students with the existing facilities.

Teachers in Primary Schools

Boys & Girls Schools				Only Girls Schools			
2855				179			
Males		Females		Males		Females	
2757		98		7		172	
Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1557	1200	69	29	5	2	142	30

81. There are 2855 Teachers employed in Boys & Girls Primary Schools. Lady Teachers account for 98, which gives them only 3.4% to the total number of teachers. Percentage of trained teachers in Primary School comes to 57 which is considerably good. This percentage among Lady teachers is as

is as high as 70, and for gents it is 56.

82. In Girls Primary School total number of teachers is 179. Out of this only 7 teachers are gents and 5 of them are trained. Out of 172 remaining Lady teachers, 142 teachers are trained. The percentage of trained Lady teachers to the total number of teachers in Girls Schools comes to 79 while the percentage of trained Lady teachers to the total number of Lady teachers is 82. In both Boys & Girls Primary Schools percentage of trained Lady teachers is higher than that of Gents teachers.

Classification of Primary Schools:- (Excluding those only for Girls) Primary Schools can be divided into 3 categories

- i) Single Teacher Schools with classes I to III
- ii) Upper Primary Schools with classes I to IV
- iii) Indian Middle Schools with classes I to VII to VIII.

Classification of 921 Boys Primary Schools is given below:-

	Lower Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Indian Middle Schools	Total
Government	8	3	4	7
Janapad	368	371	130	869
Municipal	1	38	2	41
Private Aided	2	1	-	3
Private Unaided	-	1	-	1
Total	371	414	136	921

Number of High Schools & Middle Schools.

Year	For Boys	No. of Students	For Girls	No. of Students
		Boys	Girls	Girls
1955-56	44	12,030	1,418	3,717
1956-57	45	13,444	1,722	4,789
1957-58	49	14,613	2,033	5,779
1958-59	53	14,916	2,347	6,843

83. Secondary education is an important link between primary and collegiate education. As the heading of the above table denotes, the secondary education comprises, middle and High School education. To many millions in this country, either middle or High School is the end of their scholastic career. No. of Middle & High Schools at the end of First Five Year Plan for Boys and Girls and for Girls only was 44, and 2 respectively, while this number during the year under review i.e. 1958-59 is 53 & 3. Percentage increase in the number of these schools for these two types is 20.4 & 50 respectively. At the same time the percentage increase in admission for Boys and Girls schools is 28.3 and for only Girls Schools is 17.6.

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Number of Teachers

Year	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
<u>Secondary Schools for</u>				
Boys	639	662	755	789
Girls	38	35	35	38

84. Percentage increase in the Total number of teachers for Boys and Girls Secondary School from the year 1955-56 to the year 1958-59 is 23.5 and nil respectively. Number of Average students per teacher is 22 both for Boys & Girls School during the year 1958-59. In the year 1955-56 this no. was 21 & 18 for Boys & Girls School respectively.

Teachers in Secondary Schools during 1958-59.

Total - 827

Males		Females	
727		100	
Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
264	463	61	39

85. Percentage of Lady teachers to the total number of teachers in the Secondary School is 12.1 only. Percentage of trained teachers to the Total number of teachers is 39.3 only. Out of 727 Male teachers 264 are trained which gives 36.3 percentage among Male members. This percentage among Lady teachers is as high as 61.

86. Out of 827 teachers 38 account for Girls Schools. Only 3 Male teachers are included in the total number of 38 teachers. Out of 789 teachers employed in Boys & Girls School Only 65 are lady teachers. This gives them percentage of 8.2 only. Percentage of trained teachers among lady members is 46 which is more than the general percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers employed.

Classification of High & Middle Schools (Excluding those for only Girls.)

	<u>High Schools</u>		<u>Indian English Middle Schools</u>	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Government	3	3	3	3
Local Bodies	5	9	5	3
Private Aided	27	28	3	4
Private Unaided	1	2	2	1
Total	36	42	13	11

87. Increase in percentage Expenditure of Primary Education from 1955-56 to 1958-59 is 74.6. This increase in percentage expenditure over the previous years is 10.5 only. Expenditure incurred per student in the year 1955-56 was Rs. 26.5. This figure for 1957-58 & 1958-59 was Rs. 39.1 & Rs. 39.9 respectively. Corresponding increase from the total strength

Total strength of the Students in the year 1955-56 to the total strength in 1958-59 is 15.7% as against 8.15% increase in total strength over the previous year.

88. Expenditure incurred per student of the Secondary Education was Rs.99.7 in the last year of the first Five Year Plan. This figure has decreased during the year 1957-58 giving only Rs.85.4 and 88.8 of expenditure per student. 13.9% is the increase in total expenditure on Secondary education from 1955-56 to 1958-59. This increase over the previous year is 8.1 only. Corresponding figures giving increase in total strength of the students over the year 1955-56 and 1957-58 are 27.8% and 4% respectively.

89. There are two colleges in the district. One Arts Science and Commerce College at Khamgaon and the other Arts College at Buldana. Total strength of these colleges is 941. Number of Boys & Girls students are 871 and 70 respectively. Total staff members employed are 38 which gives an average of 25 students per Lecturer. Total expenditure during the year is Rs.366,049 which shows 45.8% increase over the last year's expenditure. Total expenditure incurred per student comes out to Rs.389. For the previous year per student expenditure was Rs.279.

90. In the category of special Training-Three institutions are included. One is Basic Training College, the other is Carpentry School, both at Buldana and the third Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya at Khamgaon.

(A) Basic Training College:- Two types of courses are conducted- One year course for Magriculates and two years course for Non-Matriculates. Admissions are restricted and to 50 & 150 respectively for these two courses. Expenditure during the year was Rs.157,682 which shows a decrease of 3.9% from that of the previous year.

(B) Technical School:- This is the only Institute imparting Professional and Technical education in the district. It is a carpentry school which conducts course of 3 years in carpentry. Expenditure on stipend and salaries is borne by the Government, while that on wood and tools by the Janapad Chikhali. The expenditure was of Rs.5,497. This was less by 15% from that of previous years.

(C) Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya - Khamgaon :- This schools is recognised as a special school. In addition to the Academic courses; Course in Fine Arts such as Dancing, singing Painting and Drawing, Sculpture and spinning and weaving is included. It is affiliated to Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya Poona. Total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 23,927 which gives Rs.247 per head.

91. In the category of Pprimary education, Balak

Balak Mandirs are included. During the year under report there were 16 Balak Mandirs in the District. Total strength of these schools was 656. Out of them 333 were boys and 323 Girls students. All the teachers (Numbering 27) were Lady members, 19 of them were trained which is 70% of the total strength. Average number of students per teacher comes to 24. Total expenditure was Rs. 31,960 which gives Rs. 48.7 per head. Government Grant given was of Rs. 10,295 which comes to 32.2% of total expenditure.

92. Basic Training:- In the year 1947-48, Basic Syllabus were introduced in the primary education by the then Madhya Pradesh Government. The combination of regular curriculum and three craft courses forms the Basic Syllabus. These crafts are:-

i) Spinning and weaving ii) Gardening and Agriculture iii) Cardboard and wood work. Schools conducting courses in these crafts are called Basic Schools. In the beginning 5 schools one from each taluq, were taken up for Basic Training. Four of them conducted training in Spinning and weaving both. In the year 1958-59, 15 additional Schools from Janapad were taken up for Basic Syllabus in Agriculture. Total number of Basic Schools in the District was 23.

93. This chapter on 'Education' will be incomplete if something concrete is not added to the review in respect of Backward Classes comprising mainly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and what the Government is doing in removing the Social disabilities. It was stated at the outset that the economic, social and cultural advancement of a community depends to a large extent on the availability of adequate educational facilities. Realising that the economic, social and cultural uplift of the masses belonging to the Backward Classes require extensive stage help in the form of education and training facilities, the Central and the state Governments are spending large sums of money on the spread of education of Backward Classes and providing them with special training facilities in professions to which they are specially suited.

94. Prior to the advent of Indian Independence, the number of students belonging to the Backward Classes attending schools was extremely poor. In Government Secondary Schools 25% seats in High Schools and 15% seats in Middle Schools were reserved for Backward Community students. Also 15% seats were reserved for Scheduled Tribes. They are exempted from tuition fees at all stages of education in Private Secondary Schools also. No discriminative treatment is given to students of these communities in any of the schools in this district. Enrolment of Scheduled Castes, T

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other Backward Classes

	Year	S c h o o l s			Total
		High	Middle	Primary	
I. Scheduled Castes					
Boys	1957-58	1276	1588	7166	10030
	1958-59	1460	1594	7218	10272
Girls	1957-58	67	184	1139	1390
	1958-59	108	120	1656	1884
Total	1957-58	1343	1772	8305	11420
	1958-59	1568	1714	8874	12156
II. Scheduled Tribes					
Boys	1957-58	60	78	666	804
	1958-59	61	71	840	972
Girls	1957-58	3	8	86	97
	1958-59	1	19	171	191
Total	1957-58	63	86	752	901
	1958-59	62	90	1011	1163
III. Backward Class					
Boys	1957-58	83	212	1200	1495
	1958-59	106	331	1455	1892
Girls	1957-58	7	17	250	274
	1958-59	10	8	409	427
Total	1957-58	90	229	1450	1769
	1958-59	116	339	1864	2319
IV. All Classes					
Boys	1957-58	1419	1883	9032	12334
	1958-59	1627	1996	9513	13136
Girls	1957-58	77	209	1475	1761
	1958-59	119	147	2234	2500

95. Increase in the total number of students of Scheduled Castes over the previous year strength is 2.4% and 35.5% for Boys and Girls students respectively. It is a good sign that there is a remarkable trend in increase of Girls students in all the compartments of education. This percentage increase for Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes is for Boys and Girls as 21% and 97% and 26.5% and 55.8% respectively. There is a rise of 100% in the total strength of Girls from Scheduled Tribes for Primary education. For other Backward Classes this increase for Girls students in Primary is 64%.

96. 21 Scholarships of Rs.12 per month each were given to Backward Class students in High Schools and 8 similar Scholarships in middle schools. One scholarship in High School of Rs.12 per month was given as Amelioration. Examination Results for Backward Classes of 1957-58 and 1958-59 are as given below:-

Type	1957-58				1958-59			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
Primary IV.	1345	1096	85	68	1408	987	328	105
Indian Middle School	404	362	27	17	269	215	12	8
Secondary VII	232	201	22	22	271	240	15	11
S.S.C.	88	31	3	2	162	30	7	3

97. It is clear from the above table, that the results are encouraging. For S.S.C. the percentage of successful candidates which was 36 in the year 1957-58 has increased to 49 in 1958-59.

98. Compulsory Education:

Compulsory Education for Boys and Girls was introduced in Urban areas (Towns) of this district as shown below:-

- 1) Buldana 1925 (Boys) 1956 (Girls)
- 2) Malkapur 1935 (")
- 3) Khamgaon 1930 (")
- 4) Chikhali 1952 (")
- 5) Shegaon 1958 (")

In Rural Areas it was introduced in Mehkar and Jalgaon Taluqs in 1952 and 1955 respectively, covering ten villages in each. Compulsory Education was firstly proposed for the age group of 6-14 but afterwards it was restricted to age group of 6-11 only.

99. At the end of the year 1958-59 the total number of towns and villages under compulsion was 5 and 20 respectively. The total population in Urban areas under compulsion is 52755 (Males) and 48919 (Females) and of Rural area under compulsion is 25692 (Males) and 25284 (Females). According to latest census 5908 Boys and 705 Girls in Urban area and 2718 Boys in Rural areas were to be educated. But actually 5312 Boys and 656 Girls in 24 Urban Schools and 2227 Boys in 20 Rural Schools were taking the advantage under compulsory education for which 190 teachers (Urban 139 Rural 51) were engaged.

100. In the third Five Year Plan the District Development Board of this District has proposed to extend the Scheme in a compact area in the District for Boys and Girls of age group 6 to 11 for which 50 Administrative Officers are proposed to be appointed in Rural areas and three more for Urban areas. It is proposed to appoint 350 additional teachers during the Plan period and open 50 new schools for which (Administrative Officers & Teachers), the amount of Rs. 22,17,000/- will be required. Provision of additional Inspecting Staff consequent on introduction of compulsory education in a compact area has also been made for which the amount of Rs. 30,00/- is proposed.

I01. It is not necessary to stress that the present health services are inadequate. It is therefore of the top most priority to expand the existing health services to bring them increasingly within the reach of all the people and to promote a progressive improvement in the level of National Health.

I02. There is a greater need for the creation of more hospitals facilities, but in view of the high cost of these services, it is only possible to develop existing hospital services. It is also necessary to provide cheaper medical facilities.

I03. The Medical services in the state have been so built up as to answer the needs of the rural as well as urban areas. There is in each district a Civil Hospital which is a centpercent Government Institution. It is the centre of official system of Medical Relief and is a general hospital for the whole district. Subordinate to it are a number of Government Aided Dispensaries Scattered throughout the district. There are in addition special institutions like T.B., Mental & Leprosy Hospitals. The following table gives the statistical data, pertaining to Medical & Public Health in the district during 1957 & 1958.

	1957	1958
Number of Hospitals	16	16
Number of Dispensaries	13	13
Number of Primary Health Centres	1	1
Number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries etc	33	47
Number of Doctors- Urban	25	25
Rural	10	18
Number of Nurses	18	28
Number of Beds Males	110	132
Numbers of Beds Females	147	50
Patients treated Males	19050	36780
Indoor Females	38990	25620
Children	6580	10310
Outdoor Males	165170	125900
Females	1080470	460373
Children	1871550	1540610

I04. It may be observed from the table that even though the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries is the same for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59. Staff position is improved. In Rural area, there is 80% increase in the number of doctors. Similarly, the increase in total number of Nurses is more than Centpercent. As far as Medical facilities are concerned, total number of beds, both for males and females are increased by 13.75% and 5.5% respectively. Number of indoor and outdoor patients treated per 1000 of the estimated population of 1958 comes as 8 and 392.

I05. Expenditure incurred per capital of the total patients treated during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958, is Rs. 0.75, 0.67 and Rs. 1.02 respectively.

-: VITAL STATISTICS:-

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality
1955	52.0	23.0	-
1956	51.0	22.0	134
1957	49.4	25.6	137
1958	43.0	27.2	149

I06. The above table indicates that there is a downward trend in the birth rate since 1955, but the death rate is indicating upward trend. In fact mortality is also showing a regular increase since 1956.

-: DEATHS BY DIFFERENT CAUSES:-

	1956			1957			1958		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Malaria	4819	742	5561	6402	828	7230	6618	851	7769
Dysentery & Diarrhoea	1376	193	1569	1438	169	1607	1578	220	1798
Respiratory Disease	1519	223	1742	2081	232	2313	2282	207	2489
Cholera	54	14	68	128	8	136	275	30	305
Small-Pox	319	21	340	41	7	48	313	16	329
Injuries	32	3	35	55	23	78	67	13	80
Other Causes	9067	1274	10341	9816	1401	11217	11087	1462	12549
Total	17186	2470	19656	19961	2668	22629	22220	2799	25019

I07. As indicated above death rate is increasing every year. In this table deaths by different causes are given. Excluding the other causes the percentage of death by Malaria is the highest which is 30%. Respiratory diseases with 10% comes next. Deaths by injuries shows the minimum percentage of 0.3% only. Deaths by causes not mentioned in the table account for 50% of the total deaths during the year.

I08. T.B. Sanatorium:- This Sanatorium was constructed in the year 1954. In addition to the medical treatment that is required for the cure, the natural atmosphere of Buldana proper, is also a considerable factor, for rapid recovery. Towards the total cost of Building & Equipment, Rs. 2.50 Lakhs were contributed by way of donations and an equal share was added to it by the Government. Initially there was accommodation for 50 beds, two general wards, with 21 Beds each and 8 Cottages. Patients with annual income of less than Rs. 1500, are admitted free. During the year under report (1958) 297 patients were given discharge and there were 11 deaths.

I09. National Malaria Eradication Programme:- The work under

The work under this scheme was already in force since 1953 in Jalgaon Tahsil being of High endemicity. Now the entire district is included under this scheme, and one independent full fledged unit has been formed, with Head Quarters at Buldana, since August, 1958. Four sub-units at different taluk Head Quarters were established almost immediately, Only Jalgaon and Chikhali Head Quarters were the exception. Jalgaon is included under Khamgaon sub-unit and sub-unit Chikhali has its Head Quarters at Buldana.

Staff Position:-

Malaria Medical Officer- I. Assistant Unit Officer-I.
Administrative Office staff - 9. Malaria Supervisors - 4.
Malaria Inspectors - 4. Technician - 2. Mechanic- I.
Drivers - 5. Superior Field workars (12 months)- 4. Superior
Field Workars (5 months) - 30. Field Workars (12 months)-10.
Field Workars (5 months) - 150. Cleaners- 5.

II0. As mentioned earlier, except Jalgaon, all the Tahsils are of Moderate endemicity. July-November is the transmission period in plain areas, whereas in Jalgaon Tahsil (Foot-hills areas of Satpura Ranges) the period extends to March. The two spraying are applied to plain areas (I-round from middle of May to end of July. II-round - August to middle of October) but it was necessary to have 3 spraying rounds in Jalgaon Tahsils (III round-December-January) During the year under report, III round of spraying could be completed in Jalgaon whereas in other Talukas only one round was completed, leaving II round incomplete due to end of transmission period.

III. Family Planning:- At present there are two units, one at Shegaon and the other at Jalgaon. One Lady Health Visitor is appointed in the Centre, who to do the propoganda work. Operations for Sterilisation are performed at Shegaon and Khamgaon. Vasectomy operations are carried out either at Buldana or in different Camps whenever such camps are arranged.

II2. Primary Health Unit:- Only one independent Health Unit is established so far at Kinholia in Chikhali Tahsil. One unit consists of one Medical Officer, one Health Visitor, one Compounder, one Sanitary Inspector, Four Midwives, 4 Attendants (3 Male & 1 Female) and Four Beds in general ward and 2 beds for Maternity. Other three units are amalgamated with the dispensaries already in existence. Work of the primary health centre is twofold- preventive and curative. Preventive is achieved mainly by propoganda. Health visitor is to do that job.

II3. Health- Water Supply:- Only two towns Buldana and Shegaon in this district have the facility of pipe and water

pipe and water supply. Khangaon town has it partially. All other places and in villages the source of Water Supply is mainly from wells and at places from the rivers.

II4. Small Pox and Cholera were the epidemics which have occurred in the District during the year 1958. Total number of anticholera in-oculation performed during this period is 3,81,059.

	<u>Attacks</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Cholera	827	305	36.9%
Small-Pox	2345	329	14 %

II5. Vaccination Statistics:-

I.		Male	Female	Total
Rural		147,555	115,542	263,097
Urban		39,861	34,851	74,712
Total		187,416	150,393	337,809

II.		Primary	Re-vaccination	Total
Rural		29,021	234,076	263,097
Urban		6,257	68,455	74,712
Total		35,278	302,531	337,809

III.		Primary	Revaccination
Rural		97.55	43.65
Urban		92.55	38.60

POLICE & CRIME

II6. The primary functions of the police force are the prevention and detection of Crime, maintenance of Law and order, escorting prisoners, guarding treasure and private and public property of which they may be placed in charge of prosecution of criminals, Besides these, it has other duties to perform such as control of traffic, service of summonses in criminal cases, destruction of stray dogs etc. which have been imposed upon it by law. Some other duties like passports and naturalisation enquiries are also entrusted to them for administrative reasons.

II7. The District Superintendent of Police is the head of police-force of the district. He is assisted by one or more Assistant or Deputy Superintendent known as such Divisional Police Officers, who look after the specified areas of the district. They in turn are assisted in their work by Circle Inspectors. A police station in a district is in charge of a Sub-Inspector who is assisted in his work by Head Constables and Constables. Following is the staff position of police force in Buldana district:-

Some Total
tables

	D.S.P.	Dy. S.P.	Ins-pect-ors	Sub-Asstt Inspe-ctors	Head stables	Con-Cons-ables	Total
Permanent	I	2	2	44	99	580	728
Temporary	-	-	I	5	39	108	153
Total	I	2	3	49	138	688	881

118. There are 22 Police Stations in the district. This gives an average of 54 villages per Police Station. The proportion of Police to area population and cognizable crimes investigated was one policeman to 4.55 Sq.miles, 1053 persons and 4.67 cognizable crimes investigated. Total expenditure incurred on Police Force was Rs.1,078,962 during the year under report.

119. Political situation in the district was normal very few instances of alarming nature which threatened breach of peace between the various communities, took place. Police were not required to face any serious problems during the year. As usual staff was deployed for crop-protection duties with satisfactory results.

120. Offences reported during the year are 4250. These figures for the years 1957 and 1956 were 4023 & 4857 respectively. Even though there is increase in comparison with 1957 figures, it is under class VI only. Due to effective action by police, there is decrease under the heading classes I to V. Thus Police have taken action against the evil characters in Society by stepping up action under minor acts and by curbing down their activities in respect of I.P.C. Offences.

121. Police Cases under Different Heads:-

	1957	1958
Murders & Culpable Homicide	15	18
Dacoity	7	4
Robbery	14	13
House Breaking	420	365
Thefts	1243	1011
Rioting	47	22
Miscellaneous	506	450

122. It can be seen that decrease is recorded during 1958 under all heads except murders in which there is a slight increase. Under class VI, 2367 cases were detected during the year 1958, as against 1769 and 1924 in 1957, 1956 respectively. Further classification is as follows:-

	1958	1957	1956
Public Nuisance cases	1090	1047	1377
Arms Act	3	2	4
Opium Act	7	2	-
Explosives	1	-	2
All other (including Prohibition)	1084	554	376
Total	2367	1769	1924

123. There is considerable rise in cases under head, others which includes Prohibition cases also. Detection under prohibition has almost doubled. Notable case under excise Act was from Malkapur wherein Ganja worth of Rs. 61,000 was seized.

124. The total number of Police Cognizable cases including those pending for disposal was 4359. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistake of law was 24. The total number of cases pending at the year was 594; 81 with the police and 513 with the Magistrates. Out of 2878 Police cases decided by trial 2476 ended in conviction.

125. Offences under local and special laws dealt with by the police totalled 913. Of these 746 were brought to trial of which 212 ended in conviction.

126. The value of property stolen in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 132,688 as against Rs. 138,034 in previous year. The corresponding value of property recovered being Rs. 45,240 and Rs. 35,643 respectively. Percentage of property recovered in individual cases was 34.1% and 25.8% respectively for the years 1958 & 1957.

127. In addition to other duties, the police served 19524 summonses and warrants, extinguished 26 fires, destroyed 1 stray dog, investigated 125 cases referred to them by Magistrate as well as 63 petty offences under the various minor acts, enquired into 67 Suicide. 90 accidents in district investigated 26 suspicious deaths and apprehended 4 Military deserters.

128. Property Stolen & Property Recovered.

Year	Cases	Property Stolen Rs.	Property recovered Rs.	%age
1958	1448	132,688	45,240	34.1%
1957	1536	138,034	35,643	25.8%
1956	1726	151,077	31,127	20.6%

129. Classification of thefts and Robberies according to nature of Property Stolen:-

	No. of cases		%age	Amount		%age
	Stolen	Recovered		Stolen	Recovered	
i) Theft of copper wire	2	1	50%	113	108	95%
ii) Theft of Cattle	50	33	66%	9102	4609	50%
iii) Theft of Cycles	14	7	50%	1984	1358	68%
iv) Theft of Fire arm	1	-	-	300	-	-

I30. Persons arrested in Police-cases by Police:-

During 1958 police arrested 4202 persons under all classes as against 3727 and 4671 in 1957 & 1956.

Including persons pending at the close of the previous years the figures would be 5249, 4858 and 5663 respectively.

(1) Released without Trial 100 (classes I to V - 5248 Class VI

(2) Number tried 5105 (3) Number convicted- 3415- 80.5% of the Number convicts (4) Number of Acquittal and Discharge- 647, Number pending - 1001. Number died- Nil.

:- TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION:-

I31. A developed system of transport of various types viz. Road, Rail, Water & Air transport are vital to the economic development and social progress of a country. An Agricultural and other marketable commodities of a particular region cannot be transported in the absence of a well-integrated and perfect transport system to a place where they are in greater demand and can fetch a better price ~~xxx~~ at the same time. In times of scarcity and famine, food and other essential goods cannot be rushed to the affected area, with the result, heavy damage is caused to both life and property. In addition to the Economic development the importance of roads has increased with the rising tempo of agricultural and industrial production and ~~x~~ increase in the volume of trade and commerce with the nationalisation of road transport for passenger traffic, an urgent need has been created for additional as well as improvement to and modernisation of road system linking cities with rural areas. The state government has been making every effort to meet this need as expeditiously as possible.

I32. The district was devoid of all the means of communications prior to the construction of the Nagpur branch of the Central Railway in 1863 and 1864. The net work of roads in the district was 'Primitive'. Transport in the region was carried on by bullock-carts and even this transport was practically nil during the monsoons. There were no metal roads prior to 1870. Automobile became an important vehicle of goods and passenger transport sometime after world war I. Improvement in transport and communications in the district is desirable for an efficient transport system will go a long way in facilitating the administration, trade and also draw tourist traffic to Buldana which is an excellent summer resort. The Nagpur branch of the Central Railway connects only four important towns, of the district leaving aside the district head quarters and other important places on the plateau. The total length of the railway line in the district is only 55 miles.

I33. The Road Transport has not been nationalised in

nationalised in Vidarbha as is the case in the former Bombay State. The number of passenger buses, trucks and taxis is not available but the inadequacy of road facilities can be seen from the mileage of metalled and unmetalled roads in the district;

‡:ROAD MILEAGE:-

Type of Roads	Road Mileage			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
National Highways	67	66.54	66.54	66.54
P.W.D.Roads.	303	306.92	325.80	362.53
.....:.....				
Total for the District	370	373.46	392.34	429.07
.....:.....				

I34. The Public Works Department's roads are classified into State Highways Length 15.58 Miles
 Major District Roads Length 180.96 Miles Total
 Other District Roads Length 116.82 Miles 362.53 Miles
 Village Roads Length 49.17 Miles

I35. It may be mentioned here that the Bombay Nagpur National Highways Route No.6 passes through Buldana District touching Malkapur, Motala, Nandura, Khangaon. The total cost of maintenance during the year 1957-58 was Rs.506,516 and the cost per mile works out Rs.1555. The Road Mileage per 1000 Sq.Miles during the same year comes to 104. Total cost of maintenance during the year 1958-59 was Rs.465,432 and the cost per mile works out to Rs.1284. The total mileage per 1000 Sq.miles during the year under report comes to 114.

I36. POSTS & TELEGRAPHS:- At the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan the total number of Post Offices was 147 as against 224 at the end of the Third year of the II Plan. It gives the increase of 52.4%. Similarly total number of villages with-out Post Offices at the beginning of the II Plan was 1012 i.e. 85.2% of the total villages in the district were without the Postal Facilities. This number at the end of Third year is 962 i.e. 81% of the total x villages are still without the postal facilities. Total Number of Broadcasting licenses issued during the 1958-59 is 1679. This shows a decrease of 143 over the licenses issued during the previous year. Percentage decrease works out to 7.85. Out of the total Radio Licences x issued in the District Khangaon Tahsil Accounts for 46% and Malkapur claimx for 29% and other tahsils accounts equally for the remaining. 33% of the Telephone offices are in Khangaon tahsil, while 31% of the combined Telegraph Offices are claimed by Khangaon and Mehkar tahsil each. Information pertaining to Post Offices is given below in a Tabular Form:-

Sr.No.	Item	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1.	No. of Post Offices	176	192	210	224
2.	No. of Postman	57	57	57	61
3.	No. of Extra Departmental Agents	147	149	166	180
4.	No. of Letter Boxes	528	560	581	539
5.	No. of Post & Telegraph Offices (Combined)	14	15	13	13
6.	No. of Telephone Offices	8	9	9	9
7.	No. of Radio Licences issued.	1198	1450	1822	1679
8.	No. of villages without Post Offices.	1012	996	996	962

137. Small Savings Scheme:- Unit consists of a District Organiser and a District Supervisor. There is also a Advisory Committee. Collector is the Chairman and M.P., M.L.As., Sub Divisional Officers and District Inspector of Schools are the members. Main collection period is October to March i.e. the harvesting season. The majority of the population is Agriculturist, and therefore it is possible to collect maximum amount during harvesting season only. For the rest of the period the Savings drive is pushed up through institutions, Offices etc. by Miscellaneous Agencies.

138. Agents are also appointed for the Savings drive. Agents are paid Rs. 1.25 per hundred as commission. Persons from different walks are working as Agents. They are Government Servants (like Gram Sevak, Patwaris, Revenue Inspector) Primary Teachers, Individual, Grampanchayats, different Social Organisations etc. For the year under report, following is the classifications of Agents appointed:-

1) General including Government Servants & Individuals	248
2) Primary Teachers	15
3) Internal Agents	20
4) Women Organisations	3
5) Gram-Panchayats	2
Total	288

139. Rs. Rs. 15,461.24 were given as commission during the year 1958-59. Net collections amounted to Rs. 16,14,730. The target fixed for this district was of Rs. 20 lakhs. 81% of the target was achieved. Buldana district was ranked 5th (in order of merit of achievement of target) in the division

Further classification of net collection is given below:-

1) Post Office Savings Bank Deposits	Rs. 21,210
2) National Plan Savings Certificates	Rs. 14,57,020
3) Treasury Savings Deposits Certificates	1,36,500
Total	16,14,730

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: CO-OPERATION :

140. The Character of economic development in India provides a great deal of scope for the organisation of co-operative society. The building up of a cooperative sector as part of the scheme of Planned development is, thus one of the important aims of national policy. An account of Co-operative activities in this district during the year under report is given below in brief.

141. General Progress :- During the year under report 111 Societies were registered while 41 Societies were either put under liquidation or amalgamated. Thus the total number at the end of the current year was 675 i.e. 11.6% increase over the previous year. Membership of all such Societies increased from 50,384 to 62,725. This gives the increase of 24.5% in total number of membership of the last year. All the villages are now covered under co-operative movement while population served is only 36%, as against 259 of the previous year. The credit can duly be achieved due to efforts and propoganda in Block Areas. Comparative progress of the co-operative movements is shown below:-

Year	No. of Socs.	No. of members	Shares	Reserve & other Funds	Working Capital
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1957-58	605	50,384	2,327,525	1,909,822	18,769,234
1958-59	675	62,725	3,225,312	2,090,924	27,939,546

142. The working Capital per member is worked at Rs. 445/- as against Rs. 373/- of the previous year. Increase in the working capital is 49%. Their own funds at the end of the current year amounts to Rs. 5,316,236 as against Rs. 4,117,578 of the previous year.

143. Audit classification for the year 1958-59 is as follows:-

Srl.No.	Audit classification	No. of Societies	Percentage
1.	A	13	1.75
2.	B	350	50.34
3.	C	201	29.10
4.	D	52	7.48
5.	Not classed	79	11.33
	Total	695	100.00

During the year tests as were prevalent in the old Bombay State were applied and a little percentage of Societies was placed in 'C' class which can only be considered not financially sound or due to heavy overdues.

144. Agricultural Primary Credit Societies:- The majority of the population in this district lives in villages and natural a very large number of Societies are primary credit societies. Such societies which were 517 in the last year increased to 555 during the year under report. The further break up is as follows:- 515 Agricultural Societies, 39 large sized societies and 1 Gram Vikas. Total membership is 43,845 which gives membership of 80 per society was as against 63 of the previous year. Increase in membership over the previous year is 33.1%. This increase in membership can be attributed to the high rate of financing which varies from Rs.20 to 30 per acre as against Rs.15/- only in the old days. Working Capital increased from Rs.87,35,676 to Rs. 1,22,79,135 while owned funds amounted to Rs.23,82,510 against Rs.17,36,041 of the previous year.

145. All the societies advanced short-term loans for Agricultural operations to their members which amounts to Rs.64,37,370. A few small, sized and almost all a large sized societies have under taken distribution of Medium Term Loans and the distribution comes to Rs.1,46,163. Thus the total loans advanced during the year under report come to Rs. 65,83,533. Average loan outstanding loans at the close of the year amounted to Rs.1,03,39,039/-. Out of this overdue loans are Rs.25,04,604/-. Percentage of overdues to the loans outstanding is 24% as against 28% of last year. There is a tendency in the increase of overdues and specifically heavy overdues are seen in Malkapur (Rs.8.37 lakhs) and Buldana (Rs.6.80 lakhs) Banks area while there are comparatively low in Khaggaon and Mehkar Banks area.

146. Comparative statistics of Agricultural Primary Credit Societies is given below in a Tabular form:-

Sr.No.	Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1.	No. of Societies	581	517	555
2.	No. of members	27,478	32,927	43,845
3.	Share Capitals (Member)	6,28,000	8,96,500	13,52,176
4.	Share Capitals (Govt.)	N.A.	37,500	1,73,500
5.	Members Deposits	1,03,000	1,28,000	1,83,197
6.	Non-membering Deposits	31,000	26,600	1,887
7.	Reserved & other Funds	6,37,000	8,02,000	8,56,896
8.	Banks Loans	44,13,000	59,03,000	94,79,574
9.	Other Borrowings	N.A.	30,000	84,813
10.	Working Capital	52,04,000	78,35,000	122,79,135
11.	Loans due from members	N.A.	67,28,000	103,39,039
12.	Overdues out of 11	N.A.	18,93,000	25,04,604

147. The number of societies was reduced from 581 in 1956-57 to 517 in 1957-58. Even then the same number of villages continued to be served as 81 societies had to be

had to be deleted due to formation of 14 Large Sized Societies.

147. On the whole it will be seen that a great stride has been made in the Agricultural credit movement, All the villages of the District were fully covered. Coverage of Agricultural population is 55%. Some Societies have done non-credit business and wherever possible have started godowning activities. There is a greater awakening on the part of the village leadership which is taking keen the mounting of overdues in a good Co-operative Societies and absence of effective linking of credit with marketing. Lack of supervision, want of sufficient number of secretaries can also be added to the weak points. Efforts are being made for removal of their defects.

148. Co-operative Central Banks:- The number of Co-operative ~~Societies~~ Central Banks in Buldana District remained the same i.e. 4. These Banks are Tahsil Banks except the Khamgaon Co-operative Central Bank which has a jurisdiction over two Tahsils Khamgaon and Jalgaon. The membership of all the banks stands at 6,487 out of which 5,927 is individual while 560 is society members. Paid up share capital of these Banks is Rs.13.14 lakhs and is contributed as

Individual	2.86	}	Total Rs. 13.14 lakhs.
Societies	9.02		
Government	1.26		

149. Working Capital increased to Rs.132 lakhs while owned funds rose from Rs.17.99 lakhs to Rs.21.34 lakhs. Rs. 33.54 lakhs, which are held as deposits are made up of fixed savings and other deposits. Rs.11,265,300 are spent for loaning business, while Rs.8,197,312 are recovered. Outstanding loans at the end of the year were Rs.99.50 lakhs out of which Rs.25.15 lakhs were of overdues. Following statements indicates comparative position :-

Sr.No.	Particulars	1957-58	1958-59
1.	No. of Banks	4	4
2.	No. of Individual members	6,063	5,923
3.	Societies	556	560
3.	Paid up share capital	11,12,000	1,314,000
4.	Revenue & other Funds	687,000	820,697
5.	Deposits	2,854,000	3,354,000
6.	Borrowings Vidarbha Co-operative, Reserve Bank	4,352,000	7,271,000
7.	Working Capital	9,098,000	13,300,900
8.	Cash in hand	400,452	391,000
9.	Cash in Bank	473,854	687,000
10.	Investments (i) Govt. & other trustee security	496,000	696,000
	(ii) Other Securities	547,000	519,000
11.	%age of cash in hand to deposit	14.3%	10.7%

contd...

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S.No.	Particulars	1957-58	1958-59
12.	%age of investment to deposits	45%	27.5%
13.	Loans Advanced	8,417,500	11,263,000
14.	Recoveries	6,955,000	8,197,000
15.	Loans outstanding	865,000	721,000
	Individuals		
	Societies	6,008,000	9,229,000
16.	%age Loan outstanding with working capitals.	75.6%	75.4%
17.	%age of Loans outstanding to depositors.	245.5%	297.2%
18.	Overdues	1,647,000	2,115,000
19.	%age overdues to outstanding	23.5%	21.2%
20.	Cost of management	169,800	211,000
21.	%age of Cost of Management to working capitals	1.8%	1.5%
22.	Profits	129,987	125,563

150. The deposits had increased from Rs.28.54 lakhs to Rs.33.42 lakhs. The increase in deposits was uniform. In case of Mehkar Bank the deposits continued to stand at satisfactory level, if compared to other Banks. All the Banks were making efforts to increase the deposits resources i.e. compared to the loaning operation. The deposits were only 25% of the working capitals. In view of the above deposit position the Banks had to depend largely upon the limits, sanctioned by the Vidarbha Co-operative Bank and Reserve Bank of India. The Banks on the whole were in a position to maintain adequate fluid resources. The Banks were able to meet the short Term demands of the increasing number of Agriculturists member of Primary Societies affiliated to them.

151. Land Mortgage Banks:- The number of independent Land Mortgage Banks remained two while the Malkapur and Buldana Co-operative Central Banks have Land Mortgage Section. The Buldana Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. started this section during the year under report. All the Banks continue to finance loans for long term purposes and during the year Rs.133,640 were advanced to members as against Rs.1.67 lakhs of the previous year.

152. The table given below, will give the comparative position and progress made during the years.1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Particulars	1957-58	1958-59
1.	Number of Land Mortgage Banks	2	2
2.	Section run	1	2
3.	Number of Members	2,799	3,146
	i) Borrowing	679	735
	ii) Non-Borrowing	98	107
	iii) B - Class	2,022	2,304

Sr.No.	Particulars	1957-58	1958-59
4.	Share Capital:	30,191	33,346
	i) Borrowing members	23,250	26,497
	ii) Non-Borrowing	4,389	4,494
	iii) B- Glass	2,052	2,155
5.	Loans due to the end of the year	714,485	768,960
6.	Overdue for 5	39,406	57,518
7.	Reserve Fund	19,110	20,106
8.	Other Funds	2,598	2,776
9.	Loans due to Apex Banks	674,732	715,998
10.	Working Capital	768,529	867,444
11.	Cost of Management	7,174	10,238
12.	Profits	9,578	(+)-10,561 (-)-1,549

153. Primary Land Mortgage Banks at Khangaon and Malkapur and the section at Malkapur continued to work satisfactorily. The increase in membership and share capital was Rs.12.4% and 10.4% respectively. During the year 288 loan applications worth Rs. 541,775 were received by Banks as against 645 applications worth Rs.183,950 of the previous year. Finally 65 cases with Rs.133,644 were paid up of which Rs.111,340 were advanced a large number of applications were for repayment of old debts. This practice must be stopped as the same is not for productive purposes.

154. Net profits earned by Banks amounted to Rs.10,561. Reserve Fund Buldana Bank section suffered a net loss of Rs.1,549,776.

155. Agricultural Associations And Purchase & sale Societies:-

The numbers remained constant at seven. The aim of the associations is to supply seeds, manures, fertilizers and insecticides to members and individual cultivators as well. Khangaon & Jalgaon Agricultural Association adopted the Model Byelaws of the Purchase and Sale union during the year under report. The other Associations had already adopted these laws. All these institutions (6 Purchase and sale unions and 1 Agricultural Association) have supplied seeds, implements and insecticides to the cultivators of worth Rs. 14.57 lakhs. Membership was 3,669 share capital was Rs. 1,067,906 and own funds were of Rs.490,687.

156. Co-operative Farming:- The number remained constant at 2. These two societies are (1) Co-operative Collective Farming Society at Amdapur in Chikhali taluk and (2) Shantinagar Co-operative Collective Farming Society at Chalthana in Jalgaon taluq.

	Member-ship	Total Land	Under cultiva- tion	Share Capital	Loan/ Sub- sidy
156. Agricultural Societies:-					
1. Amdapur Soes.	10	40.31	29.31	200	17.50
2. Chalthana"	14	400	150	Nil	-

157. (1) Amdapur Society with 10 Harijan members was formed on 10-6-1955. Land under cultivation is insufficient to feed the cultivators. Society has approached the Revenue Authorities for more land. Crops that were raised like cotton, jowar, urid and tur were of value of Rs. 467. Profit earned amounted Rs. 23 during the year.

158. (2) Chalthan Society was organised by Gandhi Smarak Samiti of 54 Nihal families who settled at this village. M.P. Bhoodan Samiti has allotted 400 acres of land. Members are Adivasis and they are economically and socially very backward and illeterate. They are unwilling to put hard work. Only 150 acres of land is under cultivation, In spite of liberal Grants to the extent of Rs. 18,900 made by the Gandhi Smarak Samiti, the society is not functioning properly. At present there are only 14 persons in the society and now it has been decided to convert it into Gram Swaraj Society.

159. There are other societies functioning in the district, during the year under review. Mention may be made of 1) Societies for Welfare of Backward classes. 2) Rural & Urban stores - under consumers movement - 3) Dairy Society 4) low income group housing societies. 5) Non-Agricultural Credit Societies 6) Transport Societies and 7) Better living Society - at Sawargaon Dukare of Chikhali Tahsil.

160. It will be seen from the previous paragraphs that a considerable progress has been made in the Agricultural Credit Sector, during the year under report. All the villages in the district have been covered. The increase in membership is commendable, and Loan Advances have also greatly increased. Banks have made adequate arrangements for distributing loans in rural area. Lending rates are reduced and protected tenants are now also admitted, as members.

161. Sarvodaya:- The Sarvodaya Scheme as adopted by the Government of Bombay in 1948 aims at the uplift of backward tribes in certain selected areas on the State. It was the result of a decision made by the Government of Bombay to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi. The manner in which this was sought to be done was by promoting various activities associated with his constructive programme in a systematic and organised way in compact groups of villages located in backward parts of the State or in areas having a predominantly backward population. Each of these groups was to consist of 30 to 50 villages with more or less homogeneous social and economic conditions.

162. The Scheme is in operation in 29 districts of the State and covers a population of 10,26,962 in 1,288 villages and an area of 5746.9 square miles. In this district a Sar

a Sarvodaya Centre is started in the year 1957 at Jalgaon with 21 villages, 15,646 population & 216 sq. miles area. Activities under the heading of Agriculture, Education, Cottage Industries, Health, Leprosy Control, Youth Organisation, Rural Development, Prohibition, Small Savings, Bhoodan etc. are taken up.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT:-

163. Municipal Corporations, Town Municipalities, District Local Boards, Janapad Sabhas, Notified Area Committees and Gram Panchayats constitute important units of Local Self Government in the country. These organisations enable the people to run local affairs in a democratic and responsible way. They not only represent genuine self-rule but may be used as fields for democratic training.

164. There are at present 9 municipalities in Buldana district covering a total population of 143,597 which constitutes 16.49 per cent of the total population of the district. Of these, 3 municipal towns have a total population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000; 4 municipal towns have a population ranging between 10,000 and 20,000 whereas there are only two municipal towns with more than 20,000 and less than 50,000 population in the district. Mention may be made of some municipalities such as Mehkar, Jalgaon and Deulgaon-Raja which are predominantly rural but have municipalities because they happen to be the head quarters of taluks. This is true of Mehkar and Jalgaon municipalities in the district.

165. The function and power of all municipalities are well defined in municipal laws. The chief function of the municipalities is to provide primary and normal amenities to its citizens which include the provision of free and compulsory education, medical relief, sanitation and Conservancy, drainage, water supply, street lighting and public works such as play-grounds and parks. They also attend to the preventive aspect of public health and run health centres. Some of the big municipalities establish health centres where antinatal and prenatal and child care is provided.

166. The various items of amenities mentioned above entail a huge amount of expenditure. The municipalities require funds to finance these schemes. The sources of municipal revenue to meet its obligations are-- sanitary and conservancy tax, rents on various market places, slaughter houses, land buildings, licence fee on hotels, boarding and lodging houses, octroi and terminal taxes, licence fee from public conveyance including cycle registration fee etc. In addition to these, municipalities receive grants-in-aid and loans from government in specific cases as implementation of water supply and drainage schemes requiring huge capital which amount the municipalities can ill-afford to visit.

Receipts & Expenditure of Municipalities in Buldana District:

Municipality	Year	Receipts	Expendi- ture	Balance
1. Buldana	1957-58	341,032	262,639	78,393
2x Chikhali	1958-59	397,515	337,643	59,872
2. Chikhali	1957-58	219,326	196,445	22,881
	1958-59	284,425	261,550	22,875
3. Deulgaon- -Raja	1957-58	141,940	105,475	25,501
	1958-59	179,526	135,397	44,129
4. Jalgaon	1957-58	91,764	81,578	10,186
	1958-59	111,503	101,702	9,801
5. Khemgaon	1957-58	1,373,705	1,069,877	303,828
	1958-59	2,118,799	1,717,002	401,797
6. Shegaon	1957-58	420,349	410,429	9,920
	1958-59	486,132	444,316	41,816
7. Malkapur	1957-58	723,643	626,076	97,567
	1958-59	814,224	742,676	71,548
8. Nandura	1957-58	288,308	198,442	89,866
	1958-59	330,773	301,717	29,056
9. Mehkar	1957-58	240,856	126,588	114,268
	1958-59	352,111	323,403	28,708

District Total	1957-58	3,829,959	3,077,549	752,410
	1958-59	5,075,008	4,365,406	709,602

(Source:- All Municipalities in Buldana District)

167. The total receipts of Rs.5,075,008 for all the Municipalities show an increase of 33% over the total receipts figure for previous year. Total Expenditure of all the municipalities in the district amounted to Rs.4,365,406 which gives the increase of 42%. Over the last years expenditure figure. However, the total savings showed a decrease of 6%. Over the last years total savings.

JANAPAD SABHAS:-

168. There are five Janapad Sabhas in Buldana district. The Chikhali Janapad Sabha is located at the District Head Quarters viz. Buldana and the rest are located at their respective taluk head quarters. These Janapad Sabhas are headed by a Chief Executive Officer who is usually a Sub-Divisional Officer of that sub-division.

169. The following table gives the receipts and expenditure figures for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Receipts & Expenditure of Janapad Sabhas in Buldana District.

Janapad Sabhas	Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
1. Chikhali	1957-58	945,612	824,960	122,652
	1958-59	913,162	864,410	48,752
2. Jalgaon	1957-58	824,216	654,711	169,505
	1958-59	785,184	553,280	231,904

contd...

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Janapad Sabhas	Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
3. Khamgaon	1957-58	648,407	510,037	168,370
	1958-59	642,331	585,325	57,006
4. Malkapur	1957-58	968,478	727,356	241,122
	1958-59	1,078,576	859,136	219,440
5. Mehkar	1957-58	642,493	572,268	70,225
	1958-59	703,366	587,302	116,064

	1957-58	4,059,206	3,289,332	769,874
District Total	1958-59	4,122,619	3,449,453	673,166

170. Total receipts for the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs.4,122,619 which showed an increase of 1.6% only over the previous year. Actual figure for expenditure during the year 1958-59 was Rs.3,449,453. Increase over previous years expenditure is 4.9%. Total savings again showed a decline. Total savings amounted to Rs.673,166. This was less than the previous year savings by 12.5%.

:VILLAGE PANCHAYATS:

171. The rural progress depends entirely on the existence of an active organisation in the village which can bring all the people including the worker sections like Tenant Cultivators, Landless workers and artizans into common programme to be carried out with the assistance of the administration. Under the impact of new developments including the growth of population, land-reform, urbanisation, spread of education, increase in production and improvements in communication the village society is in a state of rapid transition, and therefore the development of village Panchayats on right lines has a great significance. In emphasising the interest of community, Village Panchayats can play a considerable part in bringing about a more just and integrated Social Structure in rural areas and in developing a new pattern of rural leadership.

172. Out of 1188 villages of Buldana district 673 villages are with population of 500 and below. More than 163 thousands people or 22.5% of the rural population live in such villages. There are 323 villages with population between 500 and 1,000. About 227 thousand people live in these villages constituting 31.3% of the rural population. More than half the rural population (i.e. about 54%) lives in villages with population below 1,000. Thus, wherever, individual villages are not large enough to serve as units for Panchayats, a single panchayat is formed to some more than one village. The functions of Village Panchayats may be distinguished broadly between two groups. Administrative and Judicial. Administrative functions are (1) Civic (2) Development (3) Land Management & (4) Land Reform. Civic functions

Civic Functions include such tasks as village Sanitation, Registration of Births, deaths etc. Organisation of village watch and ward, construction, maintenance and lighting of village street etc. The judicial functions concern:- i) Administrations of Civil & Criminal justice ii) Enforcement of minimum wages for Agriculture workers and iii) Simple disputes pertaining to land.

173. What follows next is a brief account of Village Panchayats in Buldana district for 1958-59 :- Total number of Village Panchayats remained constant at 516. There was no addition of new Panchayats, only because eventhough the new law was in force, rules for the election were not framed, which delayed election and formation of new Panchayats, 532 villages are covered, with a population of 599,350 which is 82% of the total rural population. Average population per Village Panchayats comes to 1,161. Elections were contested in respect of almost all the Village Panchayats. In 27 Panchayat elections were unanimous. Out of 5,554 members 701 were nominated by the Collector, As the elections were governed by the Old C.P. & Berar Village Panchayat Act, there was no reservation of seats either for women or scheduled castes and tribes.

174. Average income of village Panchayat in the district comes to Rs.1,742. Ratio of the income from the taxes to the Government Grants is 1 : 2 (Recovery of taxes Rs.270,000 and Government Grants Rs,541,000. Expenditure under Main Heads comes to Rs.549,000. This figure for previous year was only Rs.287,000. The increase is due to development works undertaken by the Panchayat with the help of Land Revenue Grants. Average Expenditure per Panchayat come to Rs.1,069 against the income of Rs.1,742. Main items of Expenditure are given below:-

	Rs.	%age to the Total Expdt.
i) Sanitation and health	86,000	15.6
ii) Public Works	296,000	53.9
iii) Education	49,000	9.0
iv) Welfare of People	10,000	1.8

175. Percentage of expenditure on staff is 8.3. This percentage for last year was 17.2. Eventhough the actual expenditure is the same for two years. Percentage is less for the current year due to corresponding increase in expenditure on development activities.

Opening Balance	Rs.323,700	Expenditure	Rs.549,000
Income	Rs.899,000	Closing Balance	Rs.673,700
Total	Rs. 1,222,700	Total	Rs. 1,222,700
Income per head	Rs.1.50	Expenditure per head	Rs.0.91

176. Financial position is more sound on account of Land Revenue Grants from the Government.

Arrears at the beginning	299,400.
Demand	311,100
Total (to be collected)	540,500
Total collected	270,100
Total remained to be collected	270,400
Out of Arrears	111,200
Out of Demand	159,200
%age of Recovery	49.23%

177. Recovery is satisfactory and can be attributed to the fact that, development works carried out by the Panchayat have created a tendency among tax payers to pay off the taxes.

178. Nyaya Panchayats:- In the year 1949, 67 Nyaya Panchayats were constituted. General working of Nyaya Panchayat was almost satisfactory. The decision of the Nyaya Panchayats, being quick, cheap and generally in the nature of compromise with consent of the parties were acceptable to the litigents barring few exceptions.

Arrears at the beginning	299,400
Demand	311,100
Total (to be collected)	540,500
Total collected	270,100
Total remained to be collected	270,400
Out of Arrears	111,200
Out of Demand	159,200
%age of Recovery	49.23%

179. In the words of our Prime Minister, the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Services are the dynamo providing motive force behind the Five Year Plan. The programme may be said to be the most significant and vital part of the Plan in the annals of Indian History exclusively meant for rural reconstruction. It is a 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; mobilisation and development of local community resources; organised and co-operative action and minimum state assistance are the guiding principles set out by this programme.

180. The Community Development Programme was inaugurated in this country on October, 2, 1952 but it was inaugurated in Buldana district a year later. On 2nd October, 1953 five blocks were inaugurated in the district and they are :- Nandura block in Malkapur taluq, Shegaon block in W Khangaon taluq, Chikhali block in Chikhali taluq, Jalgaon block in Jalgaon taluq and Mehkar block in Mehkar taluq. Although the last two named blocks were actually started on 2-10-53 they were placed in 1954-55 series of Blocks. The other two blocks inaugurated on 1-1-57 were Sangranpur block in Jalgaon taluq and Khangaon block in Khangaon taluq and on

and on 1-4-58, Motala block in Malkapur taluq was added to the extension. Thus the total number of blocks operating on 1-4-58 were 8 in the district. The table below gives the information pertaining to the blocks.

Community Development Blocks in Buldana District:-

S. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the Tahsil	Date of inauguration	Date of conversion into C.D. Blocks	Date of reversion into NES Pattern
1.	Nandura	Malkapur	2-10-53	1-4-56	31-3-59
2.	Shegaon	Khangaon	2-10-53	1-4-56	31-3-59
3.	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	2-10-53	1-4-57	31-3-60
4.	Mehkar	Mehkar	2-10-53	1-4-57	31-3-60
5.	Chikhali	Chikhali	2-10-53		1-10-56
6.	Sangrampur(I)	Jalgaon	1-4-57		
7.	Khangaon(I)	Khangaon	1-4-57		
8.	Motala(I)	Malkapur	1-4-58		

* Actually started on 2-10-53 but were taken as 1954-55 series of Blocks.

181. It was stated earlier that the chief aim of the Community Development Programme is the building and development of India, 600,000 village and the farmers who are scattered in those villages constitute 80% of the population of India. The number of villages in Buldana as mentioned earlier is 1,188 and the rural population of these villages constitute 83.49% of the the total population of the district. The programme, therefore, includes schemes for rapid increase in food and Agricultural production, intensive utilisation of fertilizers assistance in irrigation and animal husbandry, introduction of land reforms, promotion of education, formation of co-operative societies, construction of communications, providing better health and medical facilities etc.

Percentage of population covered by Community Development And National Extension Blocks in Buldana District on 1-4-58.

Name of the Block	No. of villages	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion covered	%age of villages covered.	%age of Rural population covered.
1. Mehkar	121	374.03	69841	10.19	9.61
2. Jalgaon	115	160.35	48054	4.23	5.66
3. Nandura	94	180.00	66054	7.09	9.09
4. Shegaon	116	296.44	78539	9.07	10.81
5. Chikhali	155	304.00	155642	8.06	12.25
6. Sangrampur	104	309.00	44073	8.20	7.11
7. Khangaon	121	414.00	95219	9.85	13.10
8. Motala	118	305.00	65463	9.93	9.01

182. It is seen from the above table that 944 villages out of a total of a 1,188 villages in the district have been covered by the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme on 1-4-58. In other words 74.6% of the villages in the district come under the Community Development and National Extension Service Pattern, 556,961 persons or 76.65% of the Rural population or 64% of the total population come under this programme covering an area of about 62% of the total area of the district.

183. Originally C.D. Programme provided the following stages for every Development Blocks.

(1) There was to be no pre-extension stage with regular state and Budget provision. It was expected ground work would be prepared by the Local Development Programme.

(2) The National Extension Service Block was to be a permanent pattern so far as personnel was concerned and a provision of Rs.4 lakhs for a period of 3 years was made.

(3) During intensive stages or Community Development Block stage there was to be a provision of Rs.12 lakhs for a period of 3 years.

(4) When the Block reverted to the Post Intensive stage the permanent state was retained. A small amount of Rs.30,000 per year was also made.

184. On the basis of the recommendation of the Balwantrai Mehta committee Government of India ultimately adopted a revised pattern from April, 1958. According to this pattern there would be only three stages for each Block as follows:-

(1) Pre-extension stage for one year with a Budget Provision of Rs.18,000 for doing only Preliminary work. A skeleton staff of one B.D.O., one Agricultural Extension Officer and five Gramsevaks were to be provided.

(2) Stage I with a Budget Provision of Rs.12 lakhs for a period of 5 years without distinction as Extension and Intensive stage. Provision for staff was the same as in C.D.

(3) Stage II which corresponded to the Post Intensive stage of old pattern but with a Budget of Rs.1.00 lakhs per annum. During this stage, staff of the N.E.S. pattern was to be retained. This new pattern was to be made applicable only to Blocks started in April, 1957 and thus Khangaon and Sangranpur of 57 series be come stage I Block. Motala which was inaugurated in April, 1958 became automatically stage I. Thus now there are four C.D. Blocks, three stage I Blocks and one stage II or Post Intensive Block.

185. Schematic Budget of the above mentioned different types are given below:-

Heads	(Figures in lakhs of Rs.) With a Ceiling of	
	Rs.12 lakhs Stage I	(Rs.5 lakhs) Stage II
1. Block Head Quarters		
(a) Personnel	2.60	0.70
(b) Transport	0.15	0.15
2. Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	0.50	0.50
3. Irrigation		
4. Reclamation (including Soil Conservation, Contour Bunding etc.)	3.40	0.85
5. Health & Rural Sanitation	1.15	0.50
6. Education	0.60	0.50
7. Social Education	0.70	0.50
8. Communication	0.85	0.50
9. Rural Arts & Crafts & Industries	0.65	0.50
10. Housing for Project staff & Rural Housing	1.00	0.30
Grand Total	12.00	5.00

Analysis of Cost:-

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

	Stage I	Stage II
Cost of one Block	12.00	5.00
Share of Central Government	9.10	3.73
Share of State Government	2.90	1.27

Schematic Budget for the Pre-extension Block for one year.

1. Pay of Block Development Officer-estimated cost	Rs.3600
2. Pay of Agricultural Extension Officer "	" Rs.2400
3. Pay of Five Gram-Sevaks "	" Rs.6000
4. Cost of Office establishment, Contingencies furniture, rent, Travelling Allowance etc."	" Rs.4800
5. Provision for Agricultural Demonstrations "	" Rs.2000
Total;-	18,800

186. The following table gives the expenditure during the year 1958-59, progressive expenditure since inauguration and percentage prorata, in respect of all the Blocks in

this district:-

S.No.	Name of the Block	Total provision	Expenditure during Progressive 58-59	Percentage to prorata	
1.	Chikhali (stage II)	1,500	118	1,496	-
2.	Shegaon (C.D.)	1,200	357	1,089	91
3.	Haripur (C.D.)	1,200	359	1,063	89
4.	...	1,200	330	783	87
5.	Mehkar (C.D.)	1,200	261	745	83
6.	Khangaon (stage I)	1,200	205	279	73
7.	Sangrapur (")	1,200	154	234	55
8.	Motala (Stage I)	1,200	159	159	66
District Total		9,900	1,943	5,848	-

187. Progress of Physical Achievements under various activities sponsored directly or indirectly by the block office can be compared with the expected achievement to see exactly what is happening in the Block area. This will serve as an indicator to the administrators and also the implementing Authorities. As all the programmes launched by the Block Office are not of equal importance and equal intensity, some items are selected to observe the progress of work done under each of them. In all 29 items have been selected for the purpose of Index Numbers. The number of items under each major group is as follows.

Agriculture 5, Animal Husbandry -5, Irrigation & Reclamation -2, Health & Rural Sanitation-5, Education - 3, Communication-1, Rural Arts & Crafts-1, Institutional Growth-6, People's Contribution -1

188. The following table gives the Index Numbers for different Blocks in this district in the major heads of achievements, General Index and the class obtained.

Index Numbers of Achievements based on Progressive Figures upto 31-3-1959

Heads	Shegaon	Nandura	Jalgaon	Mehkar	Khangaon	Sangranpur
Agriculture	60	88	41	81	40	29
Animal Husbandry	25	31	36	33	15	95
Irrigation & Reclamation	41	37	31	43	11	17
Health & Rural Sanitation	77	88	52	90	34	68
Education	41	19	22	53	22	10
Communication	31	37	-	97	121	2
Rural Arts	294	53	730	60	-	-
Institutional Growth	89	98	81	105	121	86
Peoples Contribution	124	119	66	89	78	18
General Index	80	71	89	73	50	40
Class	B	B	B	B	B	B

189. From the table given above it will be seen that Shegaon and Jalgaon Blocks have done excellent progress in Rural Arts & Crafts (with Index numbers 294 & 730 respectively for that head) Nandura has done poor work in Education (Index Numbers 19), Jalgaon Block shows poor performance in Education & Communication (with Index Numbers 22 & 0 respectively). From stage I Blocks Khangaon shows poor performance in Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Education and Rural Arts & Crafts while Sangranpur Block has poor achievements in respect of Irrigation, Education, Communication, Rural Arts & Crafts and People's Contribution.

ELECTRICITY:-

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190. The consumption of Electricity is cited as an Index of Economic Development. During the first plan period per capita consumption of electricity has risen from 14 to 25 units. At the end of second five year plan it is expected that per capita consumption will increase from 25 to 50 units. For the development of industry on a decentralized basis and for the progressive use of underground water resources for agriculture, electrification in small towns and rural areas is extremely important. By the end of the first plan about 95% of towns with a population above 20,000 which are centres for the development of the adjoining rural areas.

191. Following is the position of electrification in this district at the end of March, 1959:-

1. Khangaon	March, 1954	Thus Khangaon a town
2. Buldana	August, 1955	with the highest popula-
3. Shegaon	" "	tion got the first honour
4. Nandura	January, 1956	of switching on the
5. Aksana	" "	electric lights in this
6. Chikhali	" "	district. Buldana & Shegaon
7. Kelwad	May, 1956	towns followed the same
8. Malkapur	June, 1956	immediately in the next
9. Jalgaon	March, 1957	year and by the end of
10. Deulgaon Raja	July, 1957	first five year plan
11. Sutala	September, 1957	five towns and one
12. Ningaon	October, 1957	village from the district
13. Mehkar	November, 1957	were using electricity.
14. Naigaon	January, 1958	In the year 1956-57 two
15. Malgani	January, 1958	towns and one village

were added to this list. And in the next year two more towns and 4 villages were getting the benefit of electricity. Thus at the end of 1957-58 all the towns and six villages were electrified. Besides lighting the power is utilised for small industries, cinema, houses and allied commercial purposes. Electricity has also been made available for lift irrigation as wells fitted with pumping sets. In addition to the 15 towns and villages mentioned above electricity will be supplied to the 16 villages during the Second Five Year Plan period.

192. Buldana, Deulgaon Raja and Mehkar are the towns where the electricity is generated with the use of diesel. Deulgaon Raja and Mehkar power houses are fitted with 3 generators, two of them of 75 KW and one of them of 28KW capacity. These two power houses are supplying the power to these two towns only. While the power house at Buldana which has got 3 generators, 2 of them with 100 KW and one with

with 70 KW capacity supplies power to Buldana & Chikhali towns and Kelwad (a village).

193. Other towns viz. Khangaon, Shegaon, Malkapur, Nandura and Jalgaon are only receiving stations as supply from Khaparkheda Power Project is received there. These towns also supply some of the power to the nearest villages.

194. Power generated by diesel is rather costly and the charge per unit is 50 Nps as against 28 Nps per unit for the power from Khaparkheda. Also the consumer is required to pay a minimum charge of Rs. 3.50 in case of diesel supply and Rs. 2.00 in case of supply from Khaparkheda. In case of lift irrigation minimum consumption required is of Rs. 300 per annum. Government shares the cost of consumption to make good the loss if the consumer fails to consume the minimum requirement. The limit to which Government helps the consumer is fixed to a maximum amount of Rs. 150/- .

CINEMA HOUSES:

195. India is now one of the leading countries in Cinema Industry. Japan and America are their only two competitors in this field. It is one of the most powerful means of propoganda and cine films have captured both the rural and urban public as well. It is also one of the major item as far as receipts of the nation are concerned. Entertainment Tax and other allied duties on this industry are accounting for a substantial portion of our receipt sides.

196. In this district all the towns with the exception of Deulgaon Raja possess Theatres. In all there are 13 Theatres in this district. Buldana, Malkapur and Nandura towns have two each. Khangaon has three and the rest one each. Average capacity of the Theatre is about 700 to 800 seats. Total income from entertainment tax during 1958-59 is about Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

STATEMENT NO. 1
 Mean maximum, Mean minimum, Mean temperature, Highest maximum, Lowest minimum temperature
Buldana District.

Months	Mean Maximum		Mean Minimum		Mean Temperature		Highest Maximum		Lowest Minimum	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. January	27.7	27.5	15.1	16.4	21.4	22.0	29.7	29.7	11.0	13.2
2. February	28.5	29.9	16.2	17.7	22.3	24.0	31.4	33.1	10.4	11.3
3. March	32.2	32.9	19.1	21.7	25.7	27.3	35.7	37.7	14.8	17.1
4. April	36.5	36.9	24.2	25.2	30.3	31.0	40.3	42.2	18.4	20.4
5. May	37.9	38.4	25.9	27.2	31.0	33.0	40.4	41.7	21.4	21.6
6. June	34.7	35.4	23.4	24.8	29.1	30.1	37.9	40.3	21.0	21.6
7. July	28.5	27.4	21.8	22.0	25.1	25.0	31.4	32.2	20.4	21.0
8. August	26.9	26.0	21.5	21.8	24.2	24.0	29.0	29.9	20.4	20.4
9. September,	28.5	26.5	21.1	20.8	24.3	24.0	31.4	28.2	18.8	19.3
10. October	30.4	28.7	20.7	20.0	25.5	24.3	33.1	31.1	14.4	15.4
11. November	28.9	27.0	18.5	23.7	23.7	23.0	32.2	29.4	14.9	14.3
12. December	29.4	25.5	13.5	14.4	21.5	20.0	31.1	28.4	14.3	13.2

Source:- Meteorological Department, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO.2
 Statement showing Rainfall on different stations in Buldana District during the year 1958.
 (Figures in Millimeters)

Taluka	Station	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
1. CHIKHALI	Buldana	0.002	-	0.025	0.500	0.630	12.90	24.94
	Chikhali	-	-	-	1.730	-	9.61	22.66
	Deulgaon Raja	-	-	-	-	-	13.85	20.61
2. JALGAON	Jalgaon	-	-	-	-	0.530	14.39	17.19
3. KHAMGAON	Khamgaon	-	-	-	0.430	-	16.34	16.99
	Shegaon	-	-	-	1.550	0.250	15.75	21.20
	Hivarkhed	-	-	-	-	-	6.73	18.16
4. MALKAPUR	Malkapur	-	-	-	-	-	9.00	16.67
	Dhanangaon	0.004	-	0.032	0.260	-	6.73	20.35
	Nandura	-	-	-	3.690	0.890	15.71	14.90
5. MEHKAR	Mehkar	0.005	-	-	1.650	4.190	12.49	29.59
	Dongaon	0.005	-	0.005	0.310	1.020	17.73	43.95
DISTRICT TOTAL		0.016	-	0.062	10.220	7.560	151.330	267.210

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

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STATEMENT-NO.2 contd...

Taluka	Station	August	September	October	November	December	Total 1953	Total 1957
1. CHIKHALI	Buldana	40.610	22.63	2.57	4.90	-	109.757	73.230
	Chikhali	36.023	5.11	1.00	-	-	76.133	63.400
	Deulgaon Raja	19.210	40.10	3.10	3.14	-	110.010	63.400
2. JALGAON	Jalgaon	22.390	11.66	6.58	3.02	-	76.310	53.640
3. KHAMGAON	Khamgaon	25.329	3.92	4.57	3.43	-	76.409	59.720
	Shogaon	10.940	3.00	10.32	1.93	-	70.240	63.330
	Hiwarkhod	26.030	2.49	-	3.05	-	56.560	46.310
4. MALKAPUR	Malkapur	27.160	11.40	2.16	3.33	-	69.770	53.730
	Dhamangaon	34.350	17.09	4.29	3.81	-	91.966	66.040
	Nandura	22.460	15.13	2.65	3.33	-	78.360	N.A.
5. MEHKARN	Mohkar	30.210	14.43	3.05	14.33	-	110.045	66.830
	Dongaon	27.930	14.05	0.43	12.84	-	118.270	77.770
DISTRICT TOTAL		323.192	166.160	46.520	72.110	-	1044.380	-

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.3

Statement showing the Rainy Days at different stations in Buldana District -1958

Taluka	Station	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Total 1958	Total 1957
1. Chikhali	Buldana	-	-	1	1	1	8	12	22	9	2	3	-	59	59
	Chikhli	-	-	-	1	-	6	12	20	4	2	-	-	45	51
	Dargazon	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	17	6	2	4	-	46	46
	Raja	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jalgaon	Jalgaon	-	-	-	-	1	4	13	11	9	1	3	-	42	46
3. Khamgaon	Khamgaon	-	-	-	1	-	4	12	14	4	1	3	-	39	48
	Shegaon	-	-	-	2	1	6	14	11	6	2	2	-	44	42
	Hiwarkhed	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	12	2	-	2	-	33	25
4. Malkapur	Malkapur	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	17	5	2	2	-	46	34
	Dhamangaon	-	-	1	2	-	4	16	18	5	3	3	-	53	51
	Nandura	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	19	6	2	2	-	47	N.A.
5. Mehkar	Mehkar	1	-	-	3	2	5	8	17	7	2	3	-	48	51
	Dongaon	-	-	-	2	2	6	16	23	6	1	3	-	59	66
District Average		-	-	-	1	-	6	13	16	6	2	3	-	47	47

Source :- Collector, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing Area & Population by Talukas in Buldana District (1951 Census)

	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
1. Area in Square miles	924	475	710	651	1007	3766
2. Head Quarters	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	
3. Population of Head Quarters.	10547	9764	36734	24941	9256	
4. Names of other towns	1. Chikhali Municipality	1. Jalgaon Municipality	1. Khamgaon Municipality	1. Malkapur Municipality	1. Mehkar Municipality	
Population	10547	9764	36734	24941	9256	
	2. Buldana		2. Shegaon Municipality	2. Nandura Municipality		
Population	10797		18655	15722		
	3. Deulgaon-Raja Municipality					
Population	7181					
5. Total Population of Taluka						
Males	103231	46115	88504	104163	97257	439270
Females	101341	45432	85228	101990	96907	430898
Total	204572	91547	173732	206153	194164	870168
Urban						
Males	14849	4936	28741	20910	4821	74257
Females	13676	4828	26648	19753	4435	69340
Total	28525	9764	55389	40663	9256	143597
Rural						
Males	88382	41179	59763	83253	92436	365013
Females	87665	40604	58580	82237	92472	361558
Total	176047	81783	118343	165490	184903	726571

Source:- Census Hand-Book, Buldana District, 1951

STATEMENT NO.5

Distribution of population according to Livelihood Classes in Buldana District(1951 Census)

Agricultural		Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	Rural	83814	35536	55400	82355	75752	332856
	Urban						19108
	Total						351964
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents	Rural	11955	1756	5961	6844	19413	45929
	Urban						3174
	Total						49103
III Cultivating labours and their dependents	Rural	55456	34875	43332	57492	60055	251210
	Urban						21345
	Total						272555
IV Non-cultivating owners of land agricultural rent receivers & their dependents	Rural	5811	1289	2459	1994	7824	19377
	Urban						2941
	Total						22318
V. Production other than cultivation	Rural	8393	3480	3892	7138	9309	32212
	Urban						25941
	Total						58153
VI. Commerce	Rural	3930	1550	1581	2322	4674	14007
	Urban						29396
	Total						43403
VII. Transport	Rural	79	47	526	392	140	1184
	Urban						4746
	Total						5930
VIII. Other Services & Miscellaneous sources	Rural	6609	3260	5242	6944	7741	29796
	Urban						36946
	Total						66742

Source:- Census Hand Book, Buldana District, 1957.

STATEMENT NO. 6

Statement showing the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes-
Population in Buldana District (1951 Census)

Sr. No.		Chikhali 1.	Jalgaon 2.	Khamgaon 3.	Malkapur 4.	Mehkar 5.	Rural Total	Urban Total	District Total
I	<u>Scheduled Castes</u>								
	Males	17,288	6,741	10,710	13,128	18,819	66,684	2,219	73,905
	Females	17,376	6,720	14,039	13,505	71,498	71,498	6,667	78,165
	Total	34,664	13,461	24,749	26,723	138,184	138,184	13,886	152,070
II.	<u>Scheduled Tribes</u>								
	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source :- Census Hand Book, Buldana District, 1951.

STATEMENT NO. 7

Statement showing Literacy by Talukas in Buldana District (1951 Census)

Sr. No.		Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	Rural Total	Urban Total	District Total
1.	No. of Literate Males	25,036	13,356	16,448	29,368	22,759	106,967	38,601	145,576
	Persons								
	Females	4,024	1,827	2,875	5,576	3,229	15,731	14,030	31,561
	Total	29,060	15,183	19,323	34,944	25,988	124,498	52,639	177,137
2.	Percentage of Literate to the Total Males	24.2	28.9	18.5	28.3	23.4	32.3	51.9	33.1
	Females	2.9	4.02	3.37	5.4	3.33	4.9	20.2	7.3
	Total	14.2	16.58	11.1	16.9	13.9	17.1	36.7	20.4

Source:- Census Hand Book Buldana District, 1951.

STATEMENT NO. 8

Statement showing Land Utilization in each Taluka of Buldana District during 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar.	District Total
1. Total Geographical Area	1957-58	592,089	303,345	454,152	417,350	647,657	2,414,593
	1958-59	592,089	303,345	454,152	417,350	647,652	2,414,588
2. Forest	1957-58	73,173	72,333	61,790	28,746	66,392	302,434
	1958-59	73,173	72,333	61,790	28,746	66,392	302,434
3. Barren Land	1957-58	19,868	3,151	19,759	9,181	12,889	63,948
	1958-59	19,868	3,151	19,759	9,281	11,889	63,948
4. Land put to non-agriculture Uses	1957-58	14,694	15,085	10,665	13,341	13,859	67,644
	1958-59	14,694	15,173	10,605	13,341	13,859	67,672
5. Cultivable Waste	1957-58	9,370	6,378	10,010	6,692	10,954	43,404
	1958-59	9,370	6,278	10,010	6,717	10,954	43,329
6. Land under tree crops & Groves	1957-58	1,739	1,219	360	17,306	61,221	124,365
	1958-59	1,739	1,005	360	17,306	61,221	124,631
7. Permanent Pastures & grazing grounds.	1957-58	28,588	3,036	9,833	17,286	64,468	123,211
	1958-59	28,588	3,336	9,833	17,286	64,468	123,511
8. Current Fallows	1957-58	8,031	2,801	2,915	2,211	5,399	21,667
	1958-59	5,490	2,262	3,663	1,787	6,189	19,391
9. Other Fallows	1957-58	42,621	5,168	22,838	14,347	38,527	123,501
	1958-59	25,400	6,288	23,212	12,060	32,640	99,600
10. Net Area sown	1957-58	393,675	191,174	315,982	326,140	433,948	1,663,919
	1958-59	413,746	193,519	314,920	327,827	440,040	1,690,052
11. Area sown more than once	1957-58	21,186	178	258	551	21,231	43,404
	1958-59	16,982	293	451	764	17,092	35,582
12. Gross Cropped Area	1957-58	414,861	194,352	316,240	326,691	455,179	1,707,323
	1958-59	430,728	193,812	315,371	328,591	457,132	1,725,634

Source :- Collector, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO. 9
Statement showing Loans, Advanced, Recovered & Outstanding under different schemes.
in Buldana District

Sr.No.	Chikhali	Mehkar	Malkapur	Khamgaon	Jalgaon	District Total 1958-59	District Total 1957-58
<u>Ordinary Tagai</u>							
<u>Land Improvement Loans Act</u>							
Loans Advanced	36000	50165	35573	22565	16465	160768	117623
Loans Recovered	46185	39998	39723	18139	16788	160833	246936
Loans Outstanding	75431	93167	73913	32514	18159	293184	276083
<u>Agricultural Loans Act</u>							
Loans Advanced	122025	126760	79781	70375	46035	444976	412296
Loans Recovered	96637	87357	77637	56723	50712	372066	512281
Loans Outstanding	233557	221844	162234	96689	59916	774240	643402
Source:- Collector, Buldana							
<u>Tagai under Grow More Food Scheme</u>							
<u>Land Improvement Loans Act</u>							
Loans Advanced	222100	101990	107225	-	-	431315	256027
Loans Recovered	13435	10135	17245	5405	1938	48158	54102
Loans Outstanding	274221	152757	201804	15259	6236	650277	354471
<u>Agricultural Loans Act</u>							
Loans Advanced	117456	99200	101064	127481	63061	508262	872471
Loans Recovered	45847	44803	155703	116801	43301	406455	965454
Loans Outstanding	217841	127087	197039	104038	72451	718456	602373
<u>Cotton Extension Scheme-Cotton Seed</u>							
Loans Advanced	15561	23145	9499	8463	6873	63541	39351
Loans Recovered	6144	14638	6005	5379	6033	38199	82881
Loans Outstanding	16930	25266	9306	6937	4739	63178	38025

Source:- District Agricultural Officer, Buldana.

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STATEMENT NO. 10.

Statement showing Crop Calendar of Buldana District for Principal Crops.

Sr.No. &	Crops	Sowing Period	Harvesting Period
1.	Wheat	15th October to 15th November	5th March to 30th April
2.	Jowar	15th June to 15th July	15th November to 15th December
3.	Bajari	7th June to 30th June	10th November to 8th December
4.	Tur	7th June to 30th June	15th December to 30th December
5.	Cotton	7th June to 30th June	15th October to 15th March
6.	Sugarcane	25th December to 15th March	25th December to 15th March
7.	Groundnut	7th June to 30th June	15th October to 15th November
8.	Sesamum	15th June to 30th June	25th October to 15th November
9.	Paddy	7th June to 15th July	10th October to 25th October
10.	Maize	15th May to 15th June	15th August to 15th September
11.	Gram	1st October to 15th October	15th February to 15th March
12.	Castor-Seed	7th June to 30th June	15th December to 15th January
13.	Tobacco	15th September to 15th October	10th February to 25th February
14.	Mung	15th June to 15th July	20th September to 10th October
15.	Linseed	1st October to 31st October	15th February to 15th March
16.	Urid	15th June to 15th July	20th September to 10th October

Source:- District Agricultural Officer, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO. II
Details of Cropped Area in Each Taluka of Buldana District

Talua	Year	K H A R I F			R A B I			T O T A L		Grand Total	Net cropped Area Total	Area cropped more than once Total	Gross Cropped Area Total
		Food Crops	Non-Food Crops	Total	Food Crops	Non-Food Crops	Total	Food Crops	Non-Food Crops				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Chikhali	1957-58	218963	141690	360653	33435	20773	54208	252398	162463	414861	393675	21186	414861
	1958-59	232559	144688	377247	32425	21056	53481	264984	165744	430728	413746	16982	430728
Jalgaon	1957-58	73956	113998	187954	6164	234	6398	80120	114232	194352	194174	178	194352
	1958-59	72406	118034	190440	3082	290	3372	75488	118324	193812	193812	293	193812
Khamgaon	1957-58	131282	171464	302746	12927	567	13494	144209	172031	316240	315982	258	316240
	1958-59	130887	171228	302115	12163	1093	13256	143050	172321	315371	314920	451	315371
Malkapur	1957-58	160921	157095	318016	7408	1267	8675	168329	158362	326691	326140	551	326691
	1958-59	159084	162510	321594	6296	701	6997	165380	163211	328591	327827	764	328591
Mehkar	1957-58	209328	164643	373971	63868	17340	81208	173196	181983	455179	433948	21231	455179
	1958-59	211948	155897	367845	66212	23075	89287	278160	178972	457132	440040	17090	457132
District Total	1957-58	784450	748890	1533340	123802	40181	163983	918252	789071	1707323	1663919	43404	1707323
	1958-59	806784	752357	1559141	120178	46215	166393	926962	798572	1725634	1690052	35582	1725634

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO. 12.

Statement showing the details of area under different crops in Buldana District during 1957-58 & 1958-59
(Area in Acres)

Crop	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
1. Rice	1957-58	2024	18	41	429	3643	6155
	1958-59	2392	14	33	349	3838	6622
2. Wheat	1957-58	27182	4264	8962	5429	54644	100481
	1958-59	25716	1754	8286	4502	54198	94456
3. Jowar(Kharif)	1957-58	155231	49144	97506	114545	152142	568568
	1958-59	167307	48745	96281	110822	153963	577118
4. Bajri	1957-58	5559	1263	2295	3753	2074	14944
	1958-59	4549	942	2206	3108	2280	13085
5. Other Cereals	1957-58	1290	16	17	56	1425	2804
	1958-59	1482	2	20	52	788	2344
6. Total Cereals	1957-58	191830	54710	109001	124328	213678	695547
	1958-59	201631	51494	107004	118923	216983	696035
PULSES.							
7. Gram	1957-58	4945	1769	2803	1962	8922	20401
	1958-59	5685	1293	2719	1766	9161	20624
8. Mung	1957-58	6319	3613	6067	5340	11402	32741
	1958-59	5940	3948	5900	5210	10457	31455
9. Tur	1957-58	13602	6602	9754	10837	14475	55271
	1958-59	14059	6638	10045	11375	14813	56930
10. Urid	1957-58	25165	12130	10312	18119	16705	82431
	1958-59	27043	10440	9912	16626	17176	81197

Source:- Collector, Buldana

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STATEMENT NO. 12 Contd...

Sr.No.	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
11. Horse Gram	1957-58	6799	59	1681	2311	4001	14851
	1958-59	4921	36	1727	1687	3856	12227
12. Math	1957-58	754	330	1679	2409	508	5678
	1958-59	652	236	1775	1949	787	5099
13. Chavli	1957-58	667	290	625	1431	445	3458
	1958-59	1011	246	580	1382	451	3670
14. Lakh	1957-58	2	19	488	-	852	1361
	1958-59	13	3	456	4	723	1199
15. Other Pulses	1957-58	89	26	674	26	459	1274
	1958-59	105	17	649	27	473	1271
16. Total Pulses	1957-58	58342	24839	34083	42438	57769	217466
	1958-59	59129	22357	33763	40026	57611	213686
17. Total Cereals & Pulses	1957-58	250172	79549	143084	166781	271447	911013
	1958-59	261060	74351	140767	153949	274594	909721
18. Sugarcane	1957-58	1344	32	62	76	796	2310
	1958-59	1286	25	60	67	831	2269
19. FRUITS. Bananas	1957-58	301	59	124	353	196	1033
	1958-59	259	55	110	293	164	881
20. Mangoes	1957-58	122	30	20	63	28	263
	1958-59	67	29	19	30	59	204
21. Guavas	1957-58	58	6	28	17	35	144
	1958-59	45	9	23	16	19	112
22. Oranges	1957-58	34	33	28	12	68	175
	1958-59	31	33	23	12	58	157

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

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STATEMENT NO. 12 Contd...

Sr.No.	Crops	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur.	Mehkara	District Total
23.	Other Fruits	1957-58	109	71	125	67	85	460
		1958-59	103	56	155	52	111	477
24.	Total Fruits	1957-58	624	199	325	512	412	2075
		1958-59	505	182	330	403	411	1831
25.	Onions	1957-58	60	57	125	279	112	633
		1958-59	74	48	167	201	155	645
26.	Brinjal	1957-58	53	68	110	190	51	472
		1958-59	66	74	130	191	127	588
27.	Other Vegetables	1957-58	135	212	503	508	374	1734
		1958-59	212	163	567	467	408	1822
28.	Total Vegetables	1957-58	258	340	738	980	538	2854
		1958-59	352	290	864	859	690	3055
29.	Total Fruits & Vegetables	1957-58	882	539	1063	1492	953	4929
		1958-59	857	472	1194	1262	1101	4886
30.	Total Food-Crops	1957-58	252398	80120	144209	168329	273196	918252
		1958-59	264984	75488	143050	165380	278160	927062
<u>NON FOOD CROPS</u>								
31.	Cotton (Oomara)	1957-58	-	1401	-	615	560	2576
		1958-59	23	-	-	464	104	591
32.	Cotton (Verum)	1957-58	5016	-	-	-	713	5729
		1958-59	-	-	1	-	644	645
33.	Cotton Combodia	1957-58	1539	8	20	4	26	1597
		1958-59	103	31	11	-	24	169

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

(Contd.....)

STATEMENT NO. 12 Contd....

Sr.No.	Crops	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkaf	District Total
34.	Jarila Cotton	1957-58	4445	1387	31225	3422	13752	23231
		1958-59	7923	-	1724	3385	6386	19418
35.	Cotton Buri	1957-58	3122	8	35	2317	295	5777
		1958-59	2510	12	52	4549	178	7301
36.	Cotton H/420	1957-58	1761	257	-	-	-	2018
		1958-59	86	-	1	-	297	384
37.	Cotton 197/2	1957-58	96357	106554	135344	117518	125191	580964
		1958-59	109047	113498	137520	128237	129285	617587
38.	Total Cotton	1957-58	112240	109615	135623	123876	140337	621892
		1958-59	119692	113541	139309	136654	136818	646114
39.	Sunhemp	1957-58	1694	149	104	91	1963	4004
		1958-59	1757	129	97	85	2287	4355
40.	Ambadi	1957-58	1268	278	508	712	1292	4058
		1958-59	1257	269	534	777	1491	4325
41.	Total Fibres	1957-58	115202	110042	136236	124679	143795	29954
		1958-59	122706	113939	139940	137516	140696	654757
<u>Oil-Seeds</u>								
42.	Groundnut	1957-58	23556	2113	32110	24668	14152	96599
		1958-59	20651	2906	29370	23572	13886	90885
43.	Sesamim	1957-58	7707	1045	1244	1187	708	4954
		1958-59	8672	1091	1354	1272	987	5571
44.	Mustard	1957-58	1245	10	41	35	274	485
		1958-59	1580	10	40	20	374	602

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

(Contd...)

STATEMENT NO.12 Contd....

Sr.No.	Crops	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
45.	Safflower	1957-58	19822	4	39	23	20195	40082
		1958-59	20187	8	33	18	21995	42241
46.	Linseed	1957-58	813	228	1042	1141	840	4064
		1958-59	711	272	1020	663	706	3372
47.	CastorSeeds	1957-58	61	8	11	50	51	181
		1958-59	50	8	10	42	49	159
48.	NigerSeeds	1957-58	236	2	13	20	109	380
		1958-59	332	1	4	17	260	624
49.	Total OilSeeds	1957-58	45382	3410	34800	27124	36585	147001
		1958-59	42956	4296	32341	25604	38257	143454
50.	Tobacco	1957-58	17	2	33	80	10	142
		1958-59	10	4	32	81	7	134
51.	Betel Leaves	1957-58	-	116	-	-	1	117
		1958-59	65	80	-	-	-	145
52.	Total Drug & Narcotics	1957-58	177	118	33	80	11	259
		1958-59	75	84	32	81	7	279
53.	Chillies	1957-58	1733	639	1165	6343	1496	11376
		1958-59	4955	952	618	1656	1543	9724
54.	Other Spices	1957-58	113	21	77	27	78	416
		1958-59	147	65	22	125	91	450

Source:- Collector, Buldhara.

(Contd...)

STATEMENT NO. 12....Contd..

Sr.No.	Crops	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
55.	Total Condiment & Spices	1957-58	1846	660	1242	6470	1574	11792
		1958-59	5102	1017	640	1781	1634	10174
56.	Fodder Crops	1957-58	11	2	13	7	14	47
		1958-59	3	5	6	3	12	29
57.	Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops	1957-58	5	-	7	2	4	18
		1958-59	4	-	2	7	-	13
58.	Total Non-Food Crops	1957-58	162469	114232	172031	158362	181983	789071
		1958-59	165744	118324	172321	163211	178972	798572
59.	Total Crops	1957-58	414861	194352	316240	326691	455179	1707323
		1958-59	430729	193812	315371	328591	457132	1725634

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.13

Statement showing Anewarā of Principal Crops in different Taluks of Buldana District during 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Crops	Year	Chikhalk	Jalgaon	Khamroni	Malkapur	Menkar	District Total		
								Area	Output	
1.	Rice	1957-58	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	6155	686.6
		1958-59	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	6622	872.6
2.	Wheat	1957-58	7.8	8.0	7.5	6.2	6.4	7.8	100481	13878
		1958-59	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	94456	16355
3.	Jowar(K)	1957-58	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	568568	121278
		1958-59	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	577118	106023
4.	Jowar(R)	1957-58	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	1700	577
		1958-59	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	2616	5
5.	Bajri	1957-58	8.2	8.2	8.2	-	-	8.2	14944	2533
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	13085	2006.6
6.	Maize	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	615	141
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	597	87.7
7.	Tur	1957-58	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	55271	6586.2
		1958-59	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	56930	5313.8
8.	Gram	1957-58	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	20401	2290
		1958-59	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	20624	3817
9.	Mug	1957-58	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	32741	2331
		1958-59	7.3	6.8	7.5	-	-	7.2	31455	1646.8
10.	Gram	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	14851	1318
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	12227	1028

Source:- Superintendent, Land Records, Buldana.

(Contd...)

STATEMENT NO.13 Contd.....

Sr. No.	Crops	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total	District Total	
									Area	Outturn
11.	Urid	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	82431	6112.3
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	81197	4571.9
12.	Sugarcane	1957-58	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	2310	2110.4
		1958-59	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	2269	2320.7
13.	Chillies	1957-58	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11376	2798.3
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	9724	3361.2
14.	Groundnut	1957-58	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	96599	15482
		1958-59	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	90885	8978
15.	Sesamum	1957-58	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	4954	438.2
		1958-59	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	5571	557.6
16.	Mustard	1957-58	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	484	71.4
		1958-59	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	602	4.0
17.	Linseed	1957-58	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	4064	420.9
		1958-59	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	3372	344.4
18.	Castorseed	1957-58	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	181	30.2
		1958-59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	159	16.7
19.	Tobacco	1957-58	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	142	28.2
		1958-59	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	134	20.7
20.	Cotton	1957-58	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	621892	326718
		1958-59	8.0	5.6	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	646114	251204

Source:- Superintendent, & Land Records, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.14

Standard Yield Per Acre & Yield Per Acre in Lbs of the Principal Crops in Buldana District for
1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Crops	I R R I G A T E D		U N I R R I G A T E D			
		Standard Yield	Actual Yield		Standard Yield	Actual Yield	
			1957-58	1958-59		1957-58	1958-59
1.	Rice	600	576	614	435	289	285
2.	Wheat	1000	537	647	500	268	442
3.	Jowar(K)	1400	949	714	700	499	422
4.	Jowar(R)	-	-	-	850	478	487
5.	Bajri	-	-	-	400	379	368
6.	Maize	1000	685	385	500	343	307
7.	Sava	-	-	-	300	181	180
8.	Bhadli	-	-	-	300	170	371
9.	Gram	700	621	706	550	341	378
10.	Mung	-	-	-	250	163	142
11.	Tur	-	-	-	400	268	224
12.	Urid	-	-	-	250	163	140
13.	Math	-	-	-	250	163	140
14.	Chavli	-	-	-	250	228	197
15.	Watana	500	-	-	310	196	205
16.	Lakh	-	-	-	600	194	334
17.	Sugarcane	3000	2183	2388	-	-	-
18.	Potato	5600	3168	900	-	-	-
19.	Chillies	1600	790	1027	800	395	521
20.	Cotton	600	408	252	300	206	182
21.	Groundnut	1300	645	470	650	364	346
22.	Sesamum	-	-	-	300	198	225
23.	Mustard	-	-	-	300	330	199
24.	Linseed	-	-	-	330	184	227
25.	Castor	600	488	540	400	244	235
26.	Tobacco	1400	852	-	500	456	363

Source:- Superintendent, Land Records, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO. 15

Statement showing Agricultural Implements in different Taluks of Buldana District during 1958-59 & District Totals for 1956-57 & to 1958-59

Sr. No.	Type	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District - Total		
							1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
1.	Ploughs	7919	2901	3871	5197	10494	30382	28712	30501
2.	Carts	12094	5701	7281	10561	12734	48371	48802	46909
3.	Sugarcane Crushers	241	1	21	8	129	400	500	348
4.	Oil Engines	261	54	8	306	176	815	691	765
5.	Electric Pumps	35	5	70	33	-	163	90	53
6.	Tractors	8	5	18	17	6	54	54	21
7.	Oil Ghanies	106	3	4	18	67	198	202	238

Source:- Superintendent, Land Records, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.16

F A M I N E District:- Buldana.

Information on villages where scarcity is declared during last 20 years.

District	Year	Name of Taluka	Total No. of Villages in the Taluka	No. of villages declared as scarcity villages	Remarks
Buldana District	1950-51	Malkapur	238	23	
		Jalgaon	161	21	
"	1952-53	Malkapur	238	102	
		Kalgaon	161	126	
		Khamgaoh	209	45	

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.17

Statement showing Land Holdings according to different grades and area under personal cultivation in Buldana District (1953-54 Census Holdings)

Sr.No.	Grade of Holdings in Acres		A R E A O W N E D			A R E A U N D E R P E R S O N A L C u l t i v a t i o n		
			Area in Acres	No. of Holdings	%to Total	Area in Acres	No. of Holdings	%to Total
1.	Upto	1.0	8771	16799	10.90	7366	14695	11.35
	Exceeding	But not Exceeding						
2.	1.5	2.5	47163	27707	17.90	40416	23017	17.86
3.	2.5	5.0	118658	31514	20.40	97125	26819	20.81
4.	5.0	7.5	116084	18921	12.20	96836	15639	12.13
5.	7.5	10.0	108733	12658	8.20	90606	10673	8.28
6.	10.0	15.0	187346	15285	9.90	155449	12635	9.80
7.	15.0	25.0	276532	14419	9.30	231767	12047	9.35
8.	25.0	50.0	369683	10802	7.10	310711	9023	7.00
9.	50.0	75.0	186716	3113	2.20	148300	2443	1.89
10.	75.0	100.0	107056	1244	0.80	80739	931	0.72
11.	100.0	200.0	168680	1249	0.80	112252	854	0.66
12.	200.0	500.0	113795	396	0.26	50582	183	0.14
13.	500.0	Above	54183	68	0.04	11650	18	0.01
	TOTAL		1863400	154175	100.00	1433799	128887	100.00

Source: Superintendent, Land Records, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO. 13

Statement showing the position of Live Stock in different Talukas of Buldana District during 1953-59

Sr. No.	Type	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mohkar	District Total
1.	Bulls-Breeding	3305	4218	1034	1144	2958	13219
2.	Bulls-Others	49679	18163	29837	35163	57275	190122
3.	Cow -Breeding	29279	14361	25296	20949	31924	122309
4.	Cow -Others	3146	4199	3531	6333	12226	29935
5.	Calves	30049	13983	26659	26335	34531	132062
I	Total-Cattle	115953	55489	86407	90929	133914	487697
6.	Buffalo-Breeding	444	292	264	207	456	1663
7.	Buffalo Others	1090	429	556	466	1295	3331
8.	Shebuffalo-Breeding	3741	3978	7074	7412	3406	35611
9.	Shebuffalo-Others	1196	1015	992	1705	3434	8342
10.	Young Stock	6924	2239	5932	5353	7772	28220
II.	Total Buffalo	18395	7943	14318	15143	21363	77637
III.	TOTAL BOVINE	134353	63437	101225	106072	160277	565364

Source:- Superintendent, Land Records, Buldana.

contd....

STATEMENT NO.13 Contd....

Sr. No.	Type	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khangaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
11.	Sheeps	7712	2320	7626	8291	6233	32237
12.	Goats	28530	13409	15674	24177	34661	116501
13.	Horses	304	371	404	633	1261	3473
14.	Mules	Nil	-	Nil	2	-	2
15.	Donkeys	621	342	446	714	631	2304
16.	Camels	Nil	2	Nil	-	1	3
17.	Pigs	1661	31	733	446	1392	4316
IV.	<u>TOTAL Live-Stock</u>	173731	79965	126103	140335	204561	724700
<u>POULTRY</u>							
1.	Fowls	16343	8713	11277	7051	19400	62734
2.	Ducks	63	21	193	164	72	518
3.	Others	916	35	36	112	6	1105
V.	<u>TOTAL POULTRY</u>	17322	8769	11511	7327	19478	64407

Source:- Superintendent, Land Records, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO. 19

Sources of Water-Supply in Each Taluka of Buldana District during the year 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr.No.	Sources	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
1.	Tube -Well	1957-58	-	31	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	1	-	1
<u>WELLS USED FOR IRRIGATION ONLY</u>								
2.	(a) Masonary	1957-58	2796	488	761	2735	2204	8984
		1958-59	3536	488	686	1753	2226	8689
	(b) Non-Masonary	1957-58	1981	149	602	699	1195	4626
		1958-59	874	149	-	1952	1295	4270
	Total	1957-58	4777	637	1363	3434	3399	13610
		1958-59	4410	637	686	3705	3521	12959
3.	Wells for Domestic Purpose	1957-58	887	5760	3580	3406	1016	14649
		1958-59	887	4760	3083	3761	3024	15515
4.	Tanks	1957-58	-	-	-	-	2	2
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	2	2
5.	Oil Engines	1957-58	240	29	80	115	112	576
		1958-59	240	35	116	190	122	703

Source:- Superintendent, Land Records, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO. 20

Statement showing Area Irrigated by different sources in Buldana District, during the year 1957-58 & 1958-59

Source	Year	Chikani	Salgaon	Margan	Malkapur	Harar	District Total
1. Government Canals	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Private Canals	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Tanks	1957-58	-	-	-	-	116	116
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	185	185
4. Wells	1957-58	8562	846	1370	5077	4649	20504
	1958-59	10534	705	1426	4737	3147	20549
5. Other Sources	1957-58	26	-	23	40	73	162
	1958-59	78	-	91	81	224	474
6. Net Area Irrigated	1957-58	8588	846	1393	5117	4838	20782
	1958-59	10612	705	1517	4818	3556	21208
7. Area Irrigated more than once	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	468	468
8. Gross Area Irrigated	1957-58	8588	846	1393	5117	4838	20782
	1958-59	10612	705	1517	4818	4024	21676

Source:- Superintendent, Land Records, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.21
Area of Crops Irrigated in Each Taluq of Bulana District

Crops	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaoh	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
<u>I - Food Crops</u>							
1. Rice	1957-58	-	-	-	150	-	150
	1958-59	-	-	-	97	-	97
2. Wheat	1957-58	5092	66	104	374	2094	7730
	1958-59	6701	51	88	353	1989	9182
3. Jowar	1957-58	674	-	-	10	403	1087
	1958-59	906	-	-	-	700	1606
4. Maize	1957-58	3	1	12	37	205	258
	1958-59	27	3	14	6	24	74
5. Gram	1957-58	258	1	6	58	181	504
	1958-59	135	6	19	73	98	331
6. Sugarcane	1957-58	1344	32	62	76	796	2310
	1958-59	1286	25	60	67	831	2269
7. Chillies	1957-58	312	268	479	3171	263	4493
	1958-59	393	200	523	2678	264	4058
8. Turmeric	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	4	-	2	7	5	18
9. Potato	1957-58	10	1	-	3	1	15
	1958-59	7	3	1	1	-	12
10. Miscellaneous	1957-58	673	340	631	1029	764	3437
	1958-59	917	393	773	841	9	2933

(Contd....)

STATEMENT NO.21 Contd....

Crops	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
11. Total	1957-58	8366	709	1294	4908	4707	19984
Food Crops	1958-59	10377	681	1480	4123	3920	20581
II- Non Food Crops							
12. Cotton	1957-58	55	-	-	121	75	251
	1958-59	104	2	15	590	77	788
13. Groundnut	1957-58	19	1	-	1	19	40
	1958-59	19	-	-	8	5	32
14. Castor	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	3	2	5	33	7	50
15. Mustard	1957-58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958-59	38	-	-	-	3	41
16. Fodder Crops	1957-58	11	2	13	6	8	40
	1958-59	2	5	6	2	12	27
17. Miscellaneous	1957-58	137	134	70	81	29	451
	1958-59	69	15	1	59	-	144
18. Tobacco	1957-58	-	-	1	-	-	16
	1958-59	-	-	10	3	-	13
19. Total	1957-58	222	137	99	209	131	798
Non-Food Crops	1958-59	235	24	37	695	104	1095
20. Total Area	1957-58	8588	846	1393	5117	4838	20782
under Irrigated	1958-59	10612	705	1517	4818	4024	21676
Crops (Cols. 11+19)							

Source:- Superintendent, Land Records, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.22

Statement showing list of Factories-working & closed in different Taluks of Buldana District during the year 1958.

S.No.	Taluq	Working Closed Total	Custom Made	Hydrogenated	Printing & Publish- ing & other Allied	Fertilizer	Machinery	General & Jobbing Engineering	Ice Factory	Bidi making	Total
			Ginning Oils & Pressing	Oils							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1. Chikhali	Working	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	Closed	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Total	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
2. Jalgaon	Working	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
3. Khamgaon	Working	45	3	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	53
	Closed	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	Total	55	5	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	65
4. Malkapur	Working	19	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	26
	Closed	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Total	22	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	32
5. Mehkar	Working	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Closed	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Total	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
6. District Total	Working	91	7	1	3	1	-	1	1	2	107
	Closed	22	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	27
	Total	113	10	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	134

Source:- Inspector of Factories-Akola

STATEMENT NO.23(A)

Statement showing number of Accident occurred in different Factories during 1957 & 1958

Year	Fatal	Accidents Serious	Minor	Total
1957	-	4	29	33
1958	-	-	21	21

STATEMENT NO.23(B)

Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	Total
No. of occurances causing Fire or Explosions						
1957	-	-	3	3	-	6
1958	1	-	1	-	1	3
Loss of Property in Rs.						
1957	-	-	235,000	17,850	-	252,850
1958	N.A.	-	18,000	-	N.A.	N.A.

Source:- Inspector of Factories-Akola.

STATEMENT NO.24.

Joint Stock Companies at work in Buldana District

Sr. No.	Industrial Classification	As on 31st March, 1957		As on 31st March, 1958	
		No. of Companies	Capital in '000 Rs. Authorised Paid-up	No. of companies	Capital in 1000 Rs. Authorised Paid up
1.	Agricultural & Allied Activities	-	-	-	-
✓ 2.	Mining & Quarrying	1	2500 1500	1	2500 1500
✓ 3.	Processing & Manufacture of Food Stuffs Textiles leather & Products thereof	-	-	1	5000 2000
✓ 4.	Processing & Manufacture of Meals Chemicals & Products thereof	1	200 56	1	200 56
✓ 5.	Processing & Manufacture not elsewhere classified	1	400 97	1	400 97
6.	Construction & Utilities	-	-	-	-
7.	Commerce(Trade & Finance)	-	-	1	100 40
8.	Transports, Communications & Storage	3	250 148	2	200 80
9.	Community & Business Services	-	-	-	-
10.	Personal & other Services	-	-	-	-
Total		6	3350 1801	7	8400 3773

Source:- Bureau of Economics & Statistics; BOMBAY.

STATEMENT NO.25.

Statement showing the number of Institutions, Teachers, Students in Primary Schools in Buldana District during the year 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr.No.	Talud	Year	No. of Institutions	No. of Teachers			No. of Students			No. of villages & Towns	
				Male	Female	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	With Schools	Without Schools
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Chikhali	1957-58	236	N.A.	N.A.	699	14555	5402	19957	N.A.	N.A.
		1958-59	143	577	82	659	16095	5185	21280	210	57
2.	Jalgaon	1957-58	122	N.A.	N.A.	358	5915	2570	8485	N.A.	N.A.
		1958-59	125	326	20	346	6313	3816	10129	110	51
3.	Khamgaon	1957-58	176	N.A.	N.A.	605	10599	4892	15491	N.A.	N.A.
		1958-59	179	657	88	745	11234	5597	16831	139	77
4.	Malkapur	1957-58	192	N.A.	N.A.	577	11368	3740	15108	N.A.	N.A.
		1958-59	195	664	51	715	14197	5910	20107	176	64
5.	Mehkar	1957-58	215	N.A.	N.A.	711	13258	4803	18061	N.A.	N.A.
		1958-59	219	540	29	569	11521	3632	15153	204	109
DISTRICT TOTAL		1957-58	941	N.A.	N.A.	2950	55695	21507	77202	824	373
		1958-59	961	2764	270	3034	59360	24140	83500	839	358

Source:- District Inspector of Schools, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.26

Statement showing the number of Institutions, Teachers & Students of the Middle & Primary High Schools in Buldana District for the years 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Talug	Year	No. of institutions	Total number of Teachers						Students			
				Male			Female			Total	Boys	Girls	Total
				Trained	Un-train- ned	Total	Trained	Un-train- ed	Total				
1.	Chikhali	1957-58	13	-	-	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	208	3558	675	4233
		1958-59	15	96	114	210	16	11	27	237	3777	749	4526
2.	Jalgaon	1957-58	10	-	-	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	78	1205	299	1414
		1958-59	6	18	38	56	5	3	8	64	1137	217	1354
3.	Khamgaon	1957-58	8	-	-	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	184	3535	918	4453
		1958-59	11	60	102	162	26	7	33	195	3805	1016	4821
4.	Malkapur	1957-58	8	-	-	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	180	3843	655	4498
		1958-59	13	73	104	177	11	11	22	199	3984	817	4801
5.	Mehkar	1957-58	12	-	-	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	140	2472	355	2827
		1958-59	11	17	105	122	3	7	10	132	2213	391	2604
6.	District Total	1957-58	51	-	-	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	790	14613	2812	17425
		1958-59	56	264	463	727	61	39	100	827	14916	3190	18106

Source:- District & Inspector of Schools, Buldana.

Statement showing the number of Institutions, Teachers, Students in Higher Institutions, Special Education in Buldana District during the years 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Institutions	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
I. HIGHER EDUCATION								
1.	Institutions	1957-58	1	-	-	-	-	2
		1958-59	1	-	-	-	-	2
2.	Students Boys	1957-58	62	-	781	-	-	843
		1958-59	109	-	762	-	-	871
	Girls	1957-58	11	-	46	-	-	57
		1958-59	25	-	45	-	-	70
3.	Teachers	1957-58	18	-	34	-	-	39
		1958-59	16	-	32	-	-	38
II. SPECIAL EDUCATION								
1.	Institutes	1957-58	2	-	-	-	-	3
		1958-59	2	-	-	-	-	3
2.	Students Boys	1957-58	17	-	90	-	-	107
		1958-59	30	-	91	-	-	121
	Girls	1957-58	-	-	5	-	-	5
		1958-59	-	-	6	-	-	6
3.	Teachers	1957-58	8	-	12	-	-	20
		1958-59	29	-	12	-	-	41
III. BALAK MANDIR/PRE-PRIMARY								
1.	Institutions	1957-58	7	2	-	-	-	9
		1958-59	7	2	-	-	-	9
2.	Students Boys	1957-58	85	11	27	109	13	152
		1958-59	122	27	62	109	13	233
	Girls	1957-58	91	32	-	55	37	215
		1958-59	126	25	64	96	12	323
3.	Teachers	1957-58	8	2	-	4	-	14
		1958-59	10	2	7	6	2	27

Source:- District Inspector of Schools, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.28

Statement showing Medical Facilities in Buldana District during 1957 & 1958

Items	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
		3	4	5	6	7	
No. of Hospitals	1957	5	1	5	2	3	16
	1958	5	1	5	2	3	16
No. of Dispensaries	1957	2	4	1	3	3	13
	1958	2	4	1	3	3	13
No. of Rural Health Centres	1957	1	-	-	-	-	1
	1958	1	-	-	-	-	1
No. of Ayurvedic Homeopathic & Urban Dispensaries	1957	4	4	15	8	2	33
	1958	8	10	19	8	2	47
No. of Doctors	1957	12	1	7	4	1	25
	1958	12	1	7	3	1	25
No. of Nurses	1957	2	4	1	2	5	14
	1958	3	4	2	3	5	18
No. of Beds	1957	7	1	5	-	-	13
	1958	12	16	12	-	-	28
No. of Beds	1957	12	49+50T.B.	29	12	11	160
	1958	5	63+50T.B.	39	5	11	182
No. of Patients	1957	4	28	100	4	6	145
	1958	5	32	105	5	6	153
Indoor Patient	1957	175	1188	376	175	82	1005
	1958	-	-	-	-	-	3678
Children	1957	53	896	3980	53	46	3980
	1958	-	-	2562	-	-	2562
Male	1957	3039	56298	31900	30481	31900	165171
	1958	3039	40940	17373	17553	17373	125901
Female	1957	20153	30423	14569	10955	14569	108047
	1958	-	-	80708	-	-	80708
Children	1957	2063	61429	35072	13664	35072	187155
	1958	-	-	154061	-	-	154061

Source:- Civil Surgeon, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO. 29

(A) Vital - Statistics

(No. Separate figures for Taluka are available - District Totals are given)

Years	No. of Births			No. of Deaths			Rate per 1000 Population						Infant	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Births			Deaths			Deaths	Mortality
							Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1956	22855	21600	44455	10056	9600	19656	-	49.5	21.9	5951	134			
1957	22055	20422	42477	11634	10995	22629	47.9	45.1	46.5	25.0	24.3	24.7	5826	137
1958	20594	19069	39665	12513	12506	25019	44.3	41.7	43.0	27.0	27.4	27.2	5920	149

(B) VACCINATION - STATISTICS

I	Area	I			II	Area	II		
		Male	Female	Total			Primary	Revaccination	Total
	Rural	147,555	115,542	263,097	Rural	29,021	234,076	263,097	
	Urban	39,861	34,851	74,712	Urban	6,257	68,455	74,712	
	Total	187,416	150,393	337,809	Total	35,278	302,531	337,809	

Source:- Civil Surgeon, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO. 30.

Statement showing Deaths by Ages in Buldana District during the year 1958

Sr. No.	Age Group	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Upto 1 year	376	308	684	5236	2475	5236	3137	2783	5920
2.	1 year & under 5 years	386	340	726	6258	3215	6258	3429	3555	6984
3.	5 years & under 10 Yrs	92	80	172	1299	703	1299	688	783	1471
4.	10 " " 15 Years	54	57	111	768	742	768	380	499	879
5.	15 " " 20 " "	44	50	94	762	458	762	348	508	856
6.	20 " " 30 " "	70	88	158	1097	666	1097	501	754	1255
7.	30 " " 40 " "	76	65	141	1072	629	1072	519	694	1213
8.	40 " " 50 " "	85	58	143	1082	556	1082	611	614	1225
9.	50 " " 60 " "	81	76	157	1257	639	1257	699	715	1414
10.	Above 60 Years	187	226	413	3389	1375	3389	2201	1601	3802
	Total	1451	1348	2799	22220	11158	22220	12513	12506	25019

Source:- Civil Surgeon, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.31.

Statement showing Cognizable crime under classes I to VI for the year 1958 Buldana District

Class of Offence	Number of Cases					Case Pending case pro- at the end of the year with Conv- Acqui- Comp- or Appre- hended			Total No. of Cases icted tted ounded			Total true cases (cols 9 to 12)
	Pending with Police	Reported during year	Investi- gation was refused	Remained Investi- gation (2+3-4)	Investi- gation refused	ved the year with Police Magis- trate	false	Police Magis- trate	icted	tted	ounded	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
<u>Class I-</u> Offences against Public Tranquility, Public Justice, Contempt of Law- ful Authority, Rioting etc.	27	32	-	59	2	3	27	11	4	1	11	27
<u>Class II-</u> Serious offences against Person Murder, Culpable, Homicide, Rape, Suicide, Un- lawful Births, Kidnapping	99	244	-	343	6	9	77	75	78	34	64	251
<u>Class III-</u> Serious offences against Property & Persons- Dacoity, Robbery, House-Brea- king	64	446	4	506	3	21	40	67	34	1	340	442
<u>Class IV-</u> Minor offences against Person- Rash act causing hurts or endangering life & threatening, wrongful restraint & confinement.	20	38	-	58	1	4	1	20	10	5	17	52
<u>Class V-</u> Minor offences against Property Theft, cheating, Receiving of stolen pro- perty, Trespass etc.	155	1123	154	1124	6	30	113	252	65	19	639	975
<u>Total Cases I to V</u>	365	1883	158	2090	18	67	258	425	191	60	1071	1747
<u>Class VI-</u> Public Nuisance, Arms, Opium Gambling, Excise & Explosive Act. All other not included in above	206	2367	16	2557	-	14	255	2051	150	1	86	2288

Source:- District Superintendent of Police, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.32.

Statement showing Non-Cognizable Crime for under classes I to VI for the year 1958 Buldana District

Class & Offence	Number of Cases			No. of Cases tried		Pending at the close of the year
	At the beginning of the year	Reported during the year	Total	Discharged	Convicted	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Class I - Offences against state	6	67	73	26	41	6
Class IV - Minor Offences against persons	3	44	47	29	12	6
Class V - Minor Offences against property	4	32	36	13	9	14
Class VI - Other Offences	22	840	862	601	110	151
TOTAL (A)	35	983	1018	669	172	177
<u>Offences under different Acts</u>						
1. Primary Education	4	9	13	-	13	-
2. Child Marriage Act	-	5	5	3	2	-
3. Motor Vehicle Act	177	3231	3408	95	2743	570
4. Opium Act	-	9	9	1	8	-
5. Excise Act	2	35	37	8	29	-
6. Tobacco Act	1	59	60	2	56	2
7. Prohibition Act	40	673	713	144	491	78
8. Public Gambling Act	8	205	213	37	162	14
9. Police Act	4	919	923	39	866	18
10. Other not specified above	19	1758	1777	220	1401	156
TOTAL (B)	255	6903	7158	549	5771	838
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	290	7886	8176	1218	5943	1015

Source:-Collector, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.33

Statement showing the Railway Mileage in Talukas of Buldana District

Sr. No.	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khangaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
Broad Gauge	-	-	27	28	-	55
Railway Stations in each Taluks of Buldana District						
	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khangaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	
			Nagzari	Nandura		
			Shegaon	Biswa Bridge		
			Jalamb	Malkapur		
			Khangaon	Khankhed		

Source:- Railway Time Table Central Railway.

STATEMENT NO. 34.

Roads according to Statement showing the Length of Roads during the year 1958-59

STATEMENT NO. 34.

Roads according to Statement showing the Length of Roads according to different Types in Buldam District during the year 1958-59

Sl. No.	Item	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	National Highways	Village Roads	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	District Total
1.	2.	5.	6.	3.	7.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<u>I - Metalled</u>										
Nil	Cement Concrete	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.72	Bitumens	55.62	10.00	61.79	Nil	15.58	55.62	10.00	Nil	142.99
4.73	Waterbound Macadam	45.34	106.82	4.75	31.11	Nil	125.34	106.82	31.11	268.02
66.54	<u>TOTAL-I</u>	130.96	116.82	66.54	31.11	15.58	180.96	116.82	31.11	411.01
<u>II - Unmetalled</u>										
- 1.	Gravel, Murum etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 2.	Natural Soil-Motorable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 3.	Natural Soil-Unmotorable	-	-	18.06	-	18.06	-	-	18.06	18.06
- 4.	<u>TOTAL II</u>	-	-	18.06	-	18.06	-	-	18.06	18.06
66.54	<u>III TOTAL I+II</u>	130.96	116.82	66.54	49.82	15.58	180.96	116.82	49.82	429.07

Executive Engineer, Buldam (P.W.D.)

Source: Executive Engineer, Buldam (P.W.D.)

STATEMENT NO.35.
Postal Statistics of Buldana District for 1957-58 & 1958-59 .

Sr. No.	Item	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	District Total	Khargach	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
			4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
1.	No. of Post Offices	1957-58	48	24	210	40	48	50	210
		1958-59	50	26	224	41	51	56	224
2.	No. of Postmen	1957-58	15	13	57	16	13	10	57
		1958-59	15	15	61	18	14	9	61
3.	No. of Extra Departmental Agents.	1957-58	37	46	166	30	36	47	166
		1958-59	40	53	180	30	39	53	180
4.	No. of Letter Boxes	1957-58	106	147	531	137	134	107	531
		1958-59	103	147	539	138	134	112	539
5.	No. of Post & Telegraph Offices Combined.	1957-58	2	1	13	4	2	4	13
		1958-59	2	1	13	4	2	4	13
6.	No. of Telephone Offices	1957-58	2	1	9	3	2	1	9
		1958-59	2	1	9	3	2	1	9
7.	No. of Radio Licences issued	1957-58	324	101	1822	722	506	169	1822
		1958-59	119	164	1679	766	491	142	1679
8.	No. of Villages Without Post-Offices	1957-58	218	137	976	169	190	262	976
		1958-59	216	135	962	168	187	256	962

Prepared by:- Superintendent of Post Offices-AKOLA. Source:- Superintendent of Post Offices-AKOLA.

STATEMENT NO.36.

Operation of Central Banks and Banks and Banking Unions in Buldana District 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Items	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khangach	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
1.	No. of Banks	1957-58	1		1	1	1	4
		1958-59	1		1	1	1	4
2.	MEMBERS							
	Individual	1957-58	561		708	1861	2938	6068
		1958-59	461		679	21845	2938	5923
	Societies	1957-58	104		137	162	153	556
		1958-59	132		143	132	143	560
3.	Working Capital	1957-58	1930132		2000081	2085127	3076554	9098394
		1958-59	2968125		3050048	3271056	3911690	13200919
4.	Loans Advanced	1957-58	2835450		1897554	1774378	1492415	6955157
		1958-59	2312817		2386055	2291528	3511437	1100137
5.	Loans Repaid	1957-58	2543636		1674505	1296624	1492415	6955157
		1958-59	1561774		1824661	1950287	2660391	7997118
6.	Loans Outstanding	1957-58	1560645		1556819	1541807	2205229	6364400
		1958-59	2385022		2118213	2391277	3056325	9950337

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.37.

Operation of Land Mortgage Banks in Buldana District, During 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Items	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khangaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
1. No. of Banks		1957-58	-		1	1	1	3
		1958-59	1		1	1	1	4
			(Section in Central Bank)			(Section in C. Banks)		
2. Members		1957-58	-		553	325	1921	2799
		1958-59	80		557	404	2104	3146
3. Working Capital		1957-58	-		186102	151293	431129	768529
		1958-59	17330		-	-	-	-
4. Loans Advanced		1957-58	-		50786	35800	81050	167636
		1958-59	13350		19760	14900	85630	133640
5. Loans Repaid		1957-58	-		20567	14477	36399	71443
		1958-59	-		29981	17162	31869	79012
6. Loans Outstanding		1957-58	-		168912	145517	400007	714436
		1958-59	13350		153587	143255	453768	768960

Information for Jalgaon Taluka is included in Khangaon Taluka.

Source:- Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.38.

Operation of Central -Non-Credit Societies in Buldana District during 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No	Items	Years	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
1.	Number of Societies	1957-58	1	1	1	1	1	5
		1958-59	1	1	1	1	1	5
2. <u>Members:</u>	Individuals	1957-58	234	245	382	1176	501	3588
		1958-59	283	239	383	1302	568	2775
	Societies	1957-58	3	3	5	9	17	37
		1958-59	3	3	4	9	73	92
3.	Working Capital	1957-58	152461	27880	70008	242979	102202	595530
		1958-59	250410	31703	100648	345768	230457	958986
4.	Loans Advanced	1957-58	217340	-	-	4911	27482	249733
		1958-59	-	25509	-	-	1266596	1292105
5.	Loans Repaid	1957-58	209333	-	-	-	27482	236815
		1958-59	-	25421	-	-	1235348	1310769
6.	Loans Outstanding	1957-58	8007	-	-	18586	-	26593
		1958-59	19766	-	3835	56310	30539	119450

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.39.

Operation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in Buldana District during 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Items	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khangaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
1.	Number of Societies	1957-58	99	Information for Jalgaon Taluka is included in Khangaon Taluka.	129	142	147	517
		1958-59	117		136	124	139	516
2.	Members: Individuals & Societies	1957-58	6368		9249	7998	9312	32927
		1958-59	6461		9249	7221	9561	32492
3.	Working Capital	1957-58	1730237		1930764	1630232	2484434	7835667
		1958-59	1657881		2191363	2110711	2312530	8372485
4.	Loans Advanced	1957-58	1321468		1416324	1136783	1773977	5648557
		1958-59	1015530		1677540	1329526	2560937	6533533
5.	Loans Repaid	1957-58	931738		1132776	533076	1270606	3368196
		1958-59	517939		859174	605013	1848226	3330352
6.	Loans Outstanding	1957-58	1448395		1636960	1462728	2180112	6728195
		1958-59	1370017		2002600	1832647	2465844	7671108

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.40.

Operation of Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in Buldana District during 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr. No.	Items	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamganw	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
1.	Number of Societies	1957-58	-	12	5	5	2	12
		1958-59	2	16	6	6	2	16
2.	Members	1957-58	-	-	306	337	91	706
		1958-59	113	1092	417	470	90	1092
3.	Working Capital	1957-58	-	-	35403	75356	6200	116993
		1958-59	1445	-	60075	87382	7340	156242
4.	Loans Advanced	1957-58	-	-	41132	40272	3606	85010
		1958-59	1248	-	68540	57101	7760	134649
5.	Loans Repaid	1957-58	-	-	28846	39037	2534	70417
		1958-59	-	-	46058	43944	4200	94202
6.	Loans Outstanding	1957-58	-	-	30613	50856	2962	84431
		1958-59	1248	-	53956	63250	6526	124980

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.41.

Operation of Non-Agricultural Credit Stores in Buldana District during 1957-58 & 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Items	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khangaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
1.	Number of Stores	1957-58	4	-	2	2	1	9
		1958-59	4	2	5	2	1	12
2.	Members	1957-58	495	-	297	463	-	323
		1958-59	370	43	1459	81	97	2050
3.	Working Capital	1957-58	23070	-	26233	4725	-	44020
		1958-59	34209	24379	73421	4600	1920	143529
4.	Loans Advanced	1957-58	-	-	-	4635	-	4635
		1958-59	1366	-	388	4665	-	4320
5.	Loans Repaid	1957-58	-	-	-	4320	-	4320
		1958-59	-	-	388	75	-	463
6.	Loans Outstanding	1957-58	-	-	-	405	-	405
		1958-59	-	-	988	3750	-	4738

Source:- Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.42.

Operation of Primary Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in Buldana District 1957-58 & 1958-59

Sr.No.	Items	Year	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District Total
1.	No. of Societies	1957-58	7	-	15	6	2	30
		1958-59	5	-	11	8	2	26
2.	No. of Members	1957-58	1202	-	1121	1905	58	286
		1958-59	1162	-	2244	2019	58	5483
3.	Working Capital	1957-58	66295	-	342393	30965	5062	444612
		1958-59	78906	-	293098	15207	5306	392517
4.	Loans Advanced	1957-58	-	-	50447	Nil	-	50447
		1958-59	2000	-	65531	-	-	67531
5.	Loans Repaid	1957-58	-	-	87876	-	-	87876
		1958-59	259	-	33671	-	-	33930
6.	Loans Outstanding	1957-58	-	-	158085	-	-	158085
		1958-59	-	-	189945	-	-	189945

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.43.

Number of Licences issued to Money-Lenders during 1957-58 & 1958-59 in Buldana District.

Tahsils	Circles	No. of Licences issued during	
		1957-58	1958-59
I. CHIKHALI	1. Buldana	104	101
	2. Chikhali	156	155
	3. Deulgaon Raja	66	70
	Total	326	326
II. JALGAON.	4. Jalgaon	95	96
	5. Tamgaon	88	88
	6	183	184
	Total	183	184
III. KHAMGAON.	6. Khamgaon	255	284
	7. Shegaon	105	107
	Total -	360	391
	Total -	360	391
IV. MALKAPUR.	8. Malkapur	165	157
	9. Nandura	81	82
	Total -	246	239
	Total -	246	239
V. MEHKAR.	10. Mehkar	246	256
	11. Lonar	122	104
	Total	368	360
	Total	368	360
District Total	11	1483	1500

Source:- Assistant Registrar of Money Lenders, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.44.

Municipal Committees in Buldana District Income during 1958-59

Items	Buldana	Chikhali	Deulgaon Raja	Jalgaon	KHAMGAON	Shegaon	Malkapur	Nandura	Mehkar
1. Rates & Taxes	218777	132000	80969	59169	1318272	270754	352786	126271	155271
2. Realisation under special Act	126	90	59	227	603	746	239	3580	174
3. Revenue -from Municipal Property & Power	13780	9920	3905	2622	95162	39289	44177	10017	4097
4. Grants & Contribution for General & special Purposes	49143	95263	37393	32135	216050	103734	169010	54637	35070
5. Miscellaneous	12221	8771	423	1240	34776	1836	105594	2889	4685
6. Total Income	294047	246044	122750	95393	1564363	416359	671806	197394	199297
7. Extraordinary Debts	25074	15500	29275	5925	150108	59853	44851	43537	38546
8. Balance in hand at the beginning of the year	78393	22881	27501	10185	303828	9920	97563	89842	114268
9. Total Receipts	397515	284425	179526	111503	2118799	48613	814224	330773	352111

Source:- Municipalities in Buldana District.

STATEMENT NO. 45.

STATEMENT NO. 45.

Municipalities in Buldana District. Expenditure during 1958-59. Municipalities in Buldana District. Expenditure during 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Name of Municipality	Buldana	Chikhali	Deulgaon	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Shegaon	Malkapur	Nandura	Mehkar		
121	Administration & Collection Charges	996436	91240953	147337694	2003	1824230	859900	91206	147357	52093	43280	
122	Public Safety	3371404	12617129	22005678	2445	841360	33972	12641	22095	12445	10669	
123	Public Health & Convenience	150190	133106806	304530128	1020	4497956	462679	153349	304565	101029	53156	
124	Contribution	55245	1352900	3011200	1752	2011000	55245	1350	301	1752	1600	945
125	Public Instruction	2050642357	1040776339	163133283	8740	23101206	205060	104072	163170	58740	25496	
126	Miscellaneous	222665	110035977	25116524	40007	5511350	222665	10093	25811	40657	1353	1965
127	Extraordinary Debts	143025742	560312599	33027862	457	418302	143048	56936	63080	14457	187992	
128	Total Disbursements	1717337643	4443284425	742135397	1717111503	1717002	444316	742676	301717	323403		
129	Balance	401759872	41022875	71524429	0056	9801708	401797	41816	71548	29056	28708	

Municipalities in Buldana District. Source:- Municipalities in Buldana District.

STATEMENT NO.46.
Janapad Sabhas in Buldana District Income during 1958-59

Sr.No.	Item	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khangaon	Malkapur	Mehkar
1.	Land Revenue	63434	72179	Nil	Nil	20736
2.	Local Rates	10383	49054	86010	117040	76578
3.	Interest	31	92	1038	2699	Nil
4.	Education	469522	333269	379641	524226	409663
5.	Medical	3824	2071	3850	3375	3751
6.	Scientific & Other minor Department.	1901	1474	1391	2938	267
7.	Miscellaneous & Other Receipts	217111	61345	2505	71340	85302
8.	Civil Works	17390	9483	14504	201074	173
9.	Total Income	789101	528967	570939	720192	596620
10.	Suspense Account	Nil	86912	6016	117427	Nil
11.	Opening Balance	124061	169305	65326	240937	106746
12.	Total Receipts	913162	785184	642331	1078576	703366

Source: Janapad Sabhas in Buldana District.

GENERAL NOTE

STATEMENT NO.47.

Janapad Sabhas in Buldana District Expenditure during 1958-59

Sr.No.	Item	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar
1.	Administration	50532	40500	27535	43380	44135
2.	Education	604540	412631	432318	636064	467287
3.	Medical	34848	28921	39134	48983	32317
4.	Scientific & Minor Depts.	2730	7529	2912	14085	344
5.	Supper Annuation & Pensions	1569	12879	363	991	491
6.	Miscellaneous & Other	150996	9947	40142	29248	23105
7.	Divil Public Works	17488	37836	37638	37595	16623
8.	Suspense	1707	3037	4733	48790	Nil
9.	Total Expenditure	864410	553280	585325	1859136	587302
10.	Balance	48852	231904	57006	219440	116064

Source:- Janapad Sabhas in Buldana District.

STATEMENT NO.43.

Statement showing Expenditure upto 31st March, 1959 & Percentage of Prorata Expenditure incurred by the Blocks in
Buldana District (Figures in '000 Rs)
All Blocks in this district are of CPA Pattern = 1 Block.

Sr. No.	Blocks	Type	Period for which Expdt. HQs	Project	Animal Husbandry & Agriculture	Irrigation & Reclamation	Health & Rural Sanitation.	Educa- tion	Social Educa- tion	Commu- nica- tion	Rural Arts	Housing	Misc.	Total
1.	SHEGAON.	C.D.	Progressive	299	53	363	61	126	74	11	30	72	-	1089
			during the year	105	16	61	12	49	15	6	23	70	-	357
			% to Prorata	105	265	91	53	180	106	12	60	73	-	91
2.	NANDURA.	C.D.	Progressive	312	33	357	79	100	63	19	29	71	-	1063
			during the year	81	13	85	36	30	23	15	23	48	-	359
			% to Prorata	109	165	89	69	143	90	21	53	71	-	89
3.	JALGAON.	C.D.	Progressive	277	40	205	44	53	46	15	8	90	-	783
			during the year	97	7	89	13	22	20	3	3	76	-	330
			% to Prorata	129	267	63	51	112	83	22	21	120	-	87
4.	MEHKAR	C.D.	Progressive	277	32	150	40	74	35	26	11	100	-	745
			during the year	101	4	51	14	9	13	5	9	55	-	261
			% to Prorata	129	213	50	47	142	67	38	29	133	-	83
5.	KHAMGAON.	Stage I	Progressive	81	14	129	6	31	13	2	3	-	-	279
			during the year	49	11	107	3	23	3	1	3	-	-	205
			% to Prorata	66	99	134	11	164	50	5	20	-	-	73
6.	SANGRAPUR	Stage I	Progressive	75	12	82	23	27	12	3	-	-	-	234
			during the year	46	8	42	20	27	9	2	-	-	-	154
			% to Prorata	63	67	53	74	193	56	10	-	-	-	55
7.	MOTALA	Stage I	Progressive	34	11	92	1	15	5	1	-	-	-	159
			during the year	34	11	92	1	15	5	1	-	-	-	159
			% to Prorata	54	110	135	4	125	36	6	-	-	-	66
8.	CHIKHALI	Stage II	Progressive	400	85	328	145	125	103	114	97	94	-	1496
			during the year	59	7	13	8	10	10	8	3	-	-	113

Source:- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, BOMBAY.

STATEMENT NO.49.

Achievements under selected items of Physical Achievements in the Development Blocks of Buldana District during the year 1958-59. (All Blocks are = 1 Block of CPA Pattern)

Sr.No.	Item	Unit	Shegaon	Nandura	Jalgaon	Mehsar	Khangaon	Sangrapur	Motala	Chikhali	District Total
1.	Improved Seeds Distributed	during the year	328	529	622	4036	1116	265	233	2049	9183
	(B.Mds)	Progressive	N.A.	4072	5413	11405	N.A.	N.A.	233	9560	N.A.
2.	Fertilizers Distributed	During the year	7842	7839	3568	3633	3353	439	782	5085	32766
	(B.Mds.)	Progressive	39355	38490	13059	32380	8365	N.A.	782	44206	N.A.
3.	Pedigree Animal supplied	During the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Progressive	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	10	24
4.	Bulls Castrated	During the year	952	535	129	539	206	25	383	1488	4257
		Progressive	N.A.	2390	1593	923	426	132	383	3640	N.A.
5.	Area under Irrigation (Additional)	During the year	385	184	277	175	217	56	-	470	1764
		Progressive	1116	1154	661	1052	217	56	-	3331	7537
6.	Area Reclaimed & Bunded	During the year	101	67	-	150	58	157	164	-	697
		Progressive	700	91	1260	223	157	371	164	213	3179
7.	Drinking Water Wells constd.	During the year	3	10	2	5	1	8	-	8	37
		Progressive	26	27	12	16	1	8	-	25	115

Source:- All Block Offices in Buldana District.

Contd....

STATEMENT NO.49 contd..

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Shegaon	Nandura	Jalgaon	Mehkar	Khamgaon	Sangrampur	Motala	Chikhali	District Total
8.	School Buildings Constructed No.	During the year	7	7	7	7	6	4	-	N.A.	N.A.
		Progressive	40	31	20	20	6	30	-	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Adults made Literate No.	During the year	-	20	98	51	21	240	49	540	1019
		Progressive	995	54	592	91	201	240	49	1033	3215
10.	Youth Clubs Organised No.	During the year	15	14	6	17	19	12	20	7	110
		Progressive	33	32	39	35	42	18	20	68	287
11.	Farmers Union Organised	During the year	5	6	6	8	9	5	25	20	84
		Progressive	8	6	10	18	10	5	25	46	138
12.	Mahila Samitee Started	During the year	-	10	1	16	4	7	3	5	46
		Progressive	8	13	16	29	7	7	3	41	124
13.	New Kacha Road Constructed.	During the year	18	15	-	143	6	2	-	22	206
		Progressive	40	129	32	231	28	2	-	298	760
14.	People's Contribution (in Labkars Cash & Kind)	During the year	63,435	67710	23342	80255	34462	13613	10110	55476	348403
		Progressive	229261	329133	159726	212212	86855	N.A.	10110	475903	N.A.

Offices

Source:- All Blocks/in Buldana District.

STATEMENT NO. 51

Statement showing different types of Cooperative Societies functioning in different Development Blocks of Buldana District as on 31-3-1959.

Name of Block	Type of Block	M.P. Socs.	Agri. Credit Socs.	Lift Irrigation Socs.	Coop. Farming Socs.	Housing Socs.	Industrial Socs.	Others	Total No. of Socs	Total No. of Members	Total Share Capital	No. of Members of Agri. Credit & M.P. Socs.
1. Shegaon	C.D.	4	37	--	--	--	2	6	49	4890	183873	2228
2. Nandura	C.D.	5	46	--	--	--	3	6	60	4549	73299	3773
3. Jalgaon	C.D.	2	27	--	1	--	3	6	39	2850	74760	2394
4. Mehkar	C.D.	3	49	--	--	1	3	5	61	5469	88693	4730
5. Khamgaon	Stage I	2	32	--	--	4	8	11	57	4578	171376	4078
6. Sangrampur	Stage I	2	29	--	--	--	--	14	45	3142	47795	2299
7. Motala	Stage I	--	58	--	--	--	--	--	58	2465	54672	2465
8. Buldana	Stage II	3	57	--	1	2	7	--	76	4942	285986	4761
I. District Total		8	27	--	2	7	26	48	445	32885	980454	26728
II. Nagpur Division Total			309	1	16	45	221	326	3704	240510	6393888	197515
III. State Total			4809	115	229	508	1439	2288	15107	1299273	75723122	883338

Source:- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

STATEMENT NO.50.

Statement showing the Total No. of Village Panchayats & the total No. of Villages covered by them in 1957-58 & 1958-59 in the Development Blocks of Buldana District.

Blocks	Total No. of Villages	As on 31-3-1958		As on 31-3-1959		Percentage of Villages covered in 1958-59
		Village Panchayats	Village covered	Village Panchayat	Village covered	
1. Buldana	155	73	76	96	155	100
2. Jalgaon	71	20	23	20	34	30
3. Bangrampur	104	28	34	28	34	33
4. Khamgaon	121	44	46	44	46	38
5. Shegaon	116	47	47	60	60	52
6. Nandura	94	39	39	39	39	41
7. Motala	117	31	44	34	48	41
8. Mehkar	104	34	34	62	100	96
9. District Total	882	316	343	383	516	59
II. Nagpur Division Total	8482	2239	2524	2674	3500	41
III. State Total	29393	10206	16246	11688	19039	65

Source:- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

STATEMENT NO.52.

Statement showing No. of Consumers & Total units consumed during the year 1958-59 in Buldana District
Unit = K.Wh.

Sr. No.	Town	No. of Generators	Type	Domestic		Commercial		Industrial		Irrigation			Public Lighting	Water Works	Total
				Light & Fan	Small Power	Light & Fan	Small Power	General	Seasonal	Ordinary	Lift	Rural Development			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1.	Buldana	3	Consumers	321	8	103	8	9	-	-	-	6	303	1	779
			Units	6466	929	2072	712	5059	-	-	-	1184	2670	14316	33408
2.	Chikhali	Receiving Station	Consumer Units	142	3	130	7	6	-	-	-	4	241	-	535
			Units	2629	242	2444	438	2452	-	-	-	438	2285	-	11128
3.	Deulgaon Raja	3	Consumers	97	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	297
			Units	1484	9	886	-	-	-	-	-	-	1133	-	3503
4.	Mehkar	3	Consumers	108	-	89	1	-	-	-	-	-	148	-	346
			Units	1408	-	1508	342	-	-	-	-	-	1049	-	4307
5.	Malkapur	Receiving Station	Consumer Units	632	5	392	17	20	11	-	-	6	455	-	1538
			Units	10965	108	8997	1748	10809	18385	-	-	1609	4352	-	55473
6.	Nandura	-do-	Consumer Units	187	8	134	5	16	-	-	-	10	186	-	546
			Units	2810	437	4703	1410	10853	-	-	-	1110	1878	-	23201
7.	Shegaon	-do-	Consumer Units	181	7	120	11	25	2	-	-	24	346	1	717
			Units	4485	335	7308	1724	18369	8603	-	-	3438	4631	8380	57273
8.	Jalgaon	-do-	Consumer Units	138	3	75	2	4	-	-	-	9	261	-	492
			Units	2099	64	2016	382	2987	-	-	-	1697	2185	-	11430
9.	Khamgaon	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source:- The Executive Engineer, Electricity Board, Akola.

STATEMENT NO.53.

Statement showing Average Wholesale & Retail prices prevailing in the District during 1957-58 & 1958-59.

I. Wholesale prices for principal Agricultural Produce - Per Bengal Mound in Rs.

Year		Cotton	Juwar	Wheat	Groundnut
1957-58	Rs.	30.36	11.12	22.25	20.22
1958-59	Rs.	35.40	14.00	22.5 to 24.5	22.24

II. For Principal Food Grains & Otherx Agricultural Produce (Local as well as Imported.)

Year		Paddy	Bajri	Urid	Mung
1957-58	Rs.	28	14.20	17.19	20.22
1958-59	Rs.	34	15.13.5	17.19	17.19

III. Retail Prices of Principal Consumer's Goods & Agricultural Requirements (In Rs. Per Bengal Mound)

Year		Local		Not Local		Both			
		Juwar	Bajri	Wheat	Rice	Tur-Dal	Gram-Dal	Joggery	Sugar
1957-58	Rs.	12	15.20	20.25	25	27	20	22	38
1958-59	Rs.	14	18.50	30.31	34	33.35	19.20	25	42.50

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

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STATEMENT NO.53.Contd...

Item III contd...

CGt

Year		Sweet Oil (Local)	Kerosene (per gallon)	Dhoti (one)	Sari(C) (One)	Salt (B.Mds)	Firewood Local(B.Mds)
1957-58	Rs.	50-60	1.44	6	6	3	2-2550
1958-59	Rs.	65	1.50	6-7	10	3	2.25

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IVx

IV. Cost of Cultivation in Rupees.

Year	Bullocks (Pair)	Manure Cart- Load	Country Plough	Manure Chemical (Per Bag)	M O T		Well Constru- ction	Fodder (per 100)
					Leather	Iron		
1957-58	500	4-5	40	38	40-50	45	1500-2000	20-50
1958-59	350-500	4-8	40	38	40-50	45	2000-2500	51-61

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.54.

Statement showing Harvest Prices in Buldana District during 1957-58 & 1958-59 (Rupees per B.Mounds.)

Sr.No.	Taluka	Year	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Bajri Tur-Dal	Tur-gfain	Cotton with Seed	Gur	Ground-nut	Sesamum
1.	Chikhali	1957-58	18.33	14.92	16.00	-	9.35	22.50	-	14.00	-
		1958-59	-	10.75	-	19.55	-	31.17	21.31	13.71	-
2.	Jalgaon	1957-58	-	9.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	11.05	-	-	-	31.50	-	21.16	30.15
3.	Khamgaon	1957-58	21.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	11.19	12.00	-	-	31.70	25.00	17.05	-
4.	Malkapur	1957-58	-	12.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	24.84	12.45	13.00	24.00	11.00	31.78	-	15.28	-
5.	Mehkar	1957-58	15.95	11.62	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	-
		1958-59	22.60	10.28	-	-	-	30.74	17.49	13.00	-
6.	District Average	1957-58	18.00	12.69	16.00	-	9.35	22.50	-	14.67	-
		1958-59	23.72	11.07	12.50	21.00	11.00	31.80	21.23	21.28	30.15

Source:- Superintendent, Land-Records, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.55.

Statement showing Wholesale Prices of Regulated Market at Malkapur during the year 1958-59.

Sl. No.	Months	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Tur-Dal	Mung	Gram	Til	Math
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
1.	April	1958	22.75	22.50	9.37	11.75	17.75	18.25	13.37	29.62	15.50
2.	May	1958	26.50	20.00	9.50	12.50	17.75	19.00	14.25	29.50	14.00
3.	June	1958	27.50	21.00	10.25	12.75	19.50	22.50	18.00	30.50	-
4.	July	1958	27.25	21.25	11.50	13.00	21.25	22.25	18.25	28.25	-
5.	August	1958	26.50	21.50	12.12	13.25	20.25	17.50	17.25	30.00	18.06
6.	September	1958	29.50	23.50	12.50	13.50	23.50	20.50	17.50	30.00	-
7.	October	1958	28.50	24.50	12.00	13.50	24.00	23.00	16.00	28.50	16.00
8.	November	1958	22.50	24.00	11.75	14.00	27.50	22.00	18.00	29.00	15.00
9.	December	1958	24.00	25.00	11.50	14.00	25.00	20.00	-	28.50	17.50
10.	January	1959	25.00	26.00	12.50	15.00	28.50	20.00	23.00	28.50	16.50
11.	February	1959	24.50	24.50	12.25	14.00	29.00	15.50	22.00	29.00	14.75
12.	March	1959	25.00	24.25	12.00	13.00	27.50	17.50	20.00	28.50	14.50

Source:- Cotton Market Committee, Malkapur.

STATEMENT NO.56.

Retail Prices Revalling at Buldana on the last day of the month(Prices)ofone Seer(unless or otherwise mentioned)
for fairly average quantity during 1958-59

Months	Years	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Gram	Tur	Mung	Gur	Ground nut Oil	Dry Chillies	Tobacco (perLb)	Eggs (perdoz.)
1.	2.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	April	1958	0.88	0.50	0.21	0.36	0.36	0.44	0.50	1.45	2.28	1.75	1.50
2.	May	1958	1.00	-	0.25	0.34	0.34	0.50	0.44	1.45	2.28	1.75	1.50
3.	June	1958	1.00	0.57	0.27	0.42	0.40	0.53	0.50	1.45	2.28	1.75	1.50
4.	July	1958	1.00	0.57	-	0.44	0.40	-	0.57	1.45	2.28	1.75	1.50
5.	August	1958	1.00	0.57	-	0.44	0.40	0.57	0.62	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.50
6.	September	1958	1.00	0.64	-	0.44	0.40	0.57	0.57	2.00	2.00	1.75	2.12
7.	October	1958	1.00	0.64	-	0.50	0.44	0.57	0.64	1.60	2.00	1.75	1.87
8.	November	1958	1.00	0.66	0.33	0.50	0.46	0.57	0.66	1.60	2.00	1.75	1.87
9.	December	1958	1.00	0.69	0.31	0.50	0.50	0.62	0.66	1.60	2.66	2.00	1.87
10.	January	1958	1.00	0.73	0.31	0.53	0.53	0.62	0.73	1.60	3.20	2.50	2.25
11.	February	1959	1.00	0.62	-	0.53	0.50	0.62	0.62	1.60	3.20	3.00	2.25
12.	March	1959	1.00	0.57	-	0.50	0.53	0.62	0.64	1.60	2.66	2.50	1.50

Source:- Bombay Government Gazette-Part-III

STATEMENT NO.57.

Statement showing Agricultural Wages in Buldana District during the year 1957-58 & 1958-59
Normal Working hours = 8

MONTHS	Year	Skilled Labour			Field Labour	Other Agricultural Labourers	Herdsman
		Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Coblers			
1. April	1957	2.70	2.80	1.85	0.87	0.82	0.97
	1958	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	0.85	0.90
2. May	1957	2.70	2.70	2.15	0.90	0.77	0.90
	1958	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	0.85	0.90
3. June	1957	2.25	2.70	2.10	0.95	0.77	0.92
	1958	3.00	3.00	2.25	1.00	0.85	0.90
4. July	1957	2.60	2.70	2.20	1.07	0.92	1.02
	1958	3.00	2.75	2.25	1.10	0.90	0.85
5. August	1957	2.60	2.70	2.15	1.10	0.87	0.96
	1958	3.00	2.75	2.25	1.15	0.90	0.90
6. September	1957	2.50	2.70	2.15	1.10	0.87	1.07
	1958	3.00	3.00	2.25	1.15	0.90	0.90
7. October	1957	2.85	2.72	1.95	1.10	0.92	0.92
	1958	2.85	2.75	2.50	1.25	0.90	0.90
8. November	1957	2.85	2.75	2.45	1.15	0.97	0.97
	1958	3.00	2.75	2.50	1.15	0.90	0.90
9. December	1957	2.80	2.90	2.40	1.25	0.95	1.00
	1958	3.00	3.00	2.75	1.20	1.15	1.00
10. January	1958	2.80	2.90	2.45	1.25	1.10	1.07
	1959	3.00	3.00	2.75	1.15	1.20	1.00
11. February	1958	2.80	2.90	2.00	1.00	0.95	1.00
	1959	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.10	1.00	1.00
12. March	1958	2.80	2.85	2.40	1.00	0.82	0.97
	1959	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.10	1.00	0.90
Maximum	1957-58	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.25	1.50
	1958-59	3.50	3.50	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
Minimum	1957-58	1.50	2.25	1.00	0.62	0.62	0.50
	1958-59	2.00	1.50	1.25	0.75	0.62	0.62

Source:- Superintendent, Land Records, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.58.

Statement showing the Monthly Revenue Receipts of Buldana District during 1957-58.

Month	Year	Land Revenue	State Excise	Stamps	Forest	Entertainment Tax & Other Tax	Sales Tax	Miscellaneous & Others	Total
1. April	1957	58,152	10730	126275	4259	15170	17164	152856	384606
2. May	1957	32682	277	96495	8268	31198	157468	70262	396650
3. June	1957	12286	212	89991	4518	33543	206932	48123	395605
4. July	1957	7299	256	57700	35337	31036	41621	63605	236854
5. August	1957	5701	222	47460	8310	27290	268207	39427	396617
6. September	1957	8072	352	33881	3652	25824	79770	59950	211501
7. October	1957	3942	515	33780	2103	46382	21415	99865	208002
8. November	1957	194428	2512	61064	5815	28423	322072	97662	711976
9. December	1957	797985	2683	110388	24322	31532	69866	111485	1148261
10. January	1958	1409160	1354	145985	9422	43147	25612	213134	1847814
11. February	1958	429900	2070	120019	25882	32138	468873	71647	1150529
12. March	1958	145477	1177	138369	27700	60982	164546	210307	748558
TOTAL	1957-58	3105084	22360	1061407	159588	406665	1843546	1238323	7836973

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.59.

Statement showing Monthly Expenditure charged to Revenue of Buldana District during 1957-58

Sr. No.	Month	Year	General Administration	Police	Education	Medical	Public Health	Agriculture	Veterinary	Cooperation	Excise	Misc. & other	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	April	1957	54187	62578	56339	20608	3055	5711	3684	3114	3729	129276	342281
2.	May	1957	55545	66675	49266	20333	2816	13373	3441	2662	10485	126574	351170
3.	June	1957	49448	62040	56110	19653	2562	9837	2395	4110	3803	146599	356557
4.	July	1957	53903	71765	71246	19917	2636	16298	3328	3573	3225	135039	380930
5.	August	1957	44005	83727	66406	23542	2646	9745	3658	4720	3151	161340	402940
6.	September	1957	43939	68841	284381	23431	3587	8222	2896	4529	3446	214312	657584
7.	October	1957	42742	72261	259201	22951	7209	11627	2353	4142	4532	216253	644171
8.	November	1957	39599	72241	391369	25445	2800	6519	4229	5366	3198	228503	779269
9.	December	1957	44496	74483	197723	22139	3023	9591	3020	8333	3100	185078	550986
10.	January	1958	41852	78143	152175	31810	3253	7136	3299	5204	2764	264844	590580
11.	February	1958	45720	71720	147479	23541	5823	14396	2690	4021	3863	210662	529915
12.	March	1958	59388	98749	57567	14612	16325	20650	25968	43503	5900	2769383	3112045
TOTAL 1957-58			574824	883223	1789262	267982	55735	133105	61861	93377	51196	478733	8698428

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO. 60.

Statement showing the Monthly Revenue Receipts of Buldana District during the year 1958-59

Month	Year	Land Revenue	State Excise	Stamps	Forest	Entertainment Tax & Other Tax	Sales Tax	Miscellaneous & others	Total
1.	April 1958	26501	290	103394	5115	19193	26718	122694	303905
2.	May 1958	12050	466	62095	13362	37983	309212	N.A.	N.A.
3.	June 1958	10657	676	82592	1894	42713	212265	79121	429918
4.	July 1958	5772	497	60851	30473	38644	53858	75806	265901
5.	August 1958	6651	327	44509	93024	32426	250237	N.A.	N.A.
6.	September 1958	5427	613	43089	14793	34419	85768	53325	237434
7.	October 1958	2528	505	39933	3105	50924	24023	106122	227140
8.	November 1958	20353	603	51362	7923	31744	51719	67874	231578
9.	December 1958	415204	438	93520	21211	21966	267799	124947	945085
10.	January 1959	1031818	439	120535	13850	23136	98050	186807	1474633
11.	February 1959	1027986	476	124474	13238	22141	44496	134473	1367284
12.	March 1959	306595	2487	140795	16118	25010	234101	240260	965366
Total 1958-59		2871542	7817	967149	234106	380299	1658246	N.A.	N.A.

Source:- Collector, Buldana.

STATEMENT NO.61.

Statement showing the Monthly Expenditure charged to Revenue of Buldana District during the year 1958-59.

Month	Year	General Administration	Police	Education	Medical	Public Health	Agriculture	Veterinary	Cooperation	Excise	Misc. & Others	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1. April	1958	42236	74301	49211	21428	2599	5650	1766	4260	2732	183023	387206
2. May	1958	56954	76986	57292	23272	4764	8611	4580	9929	4993	241687	487969
3. June	1958	45309	81988	95311	22453	6330	19954	5458	4729	3624	280880	566036
4. July	1958	50725	86483	131112	30048	6911	14204	5933	16315	5096	217311	564138
5. August	1958	47163	81909	310707	24590	4913	14985	3027	5670	4202	423373	920538
6. September	1958	75335	83399	326691	33624	7528	16188	2398	6507	4436	237640	793746
7. October	1958	66930	105586	201475	27116	20580	22349	2840	6199	3819	276712	733606
8. November	1958	56833	121257	736753	27188	15790	27184	3441	5572	5062	279801	1279781
9. December	1958	59776	101014	131023	26920	20488	56770	2532	9409	4236	239037	650205
10. January	1959	48975	83961	370099	25401	19513	29358	1983	16028	4195	431279	1030792
11. February	1959	48797	91872	276214	24099	14304	27394	8077	7394	4835	475816	978802
12. March	1959	104932	111627	1415278	148991	45762	112437	18213	35530	5472	957385	2955627
Total	1958-59	703965	1100383	4101167	434030	169482	355083	60148	127542	52702	4243944	11348446

Source:- Collector, Buldana.