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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW**  
**AND**  
**DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**  
**OF**  
**AMRAVATI DISTRICT**  
**1977-78 & 1978-79**  
**(COMBINED ISSUE)**



**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**BOMBAY**

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SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW

AND

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF

AMRAVATI DISTRICT

1977-78 / 1978-79

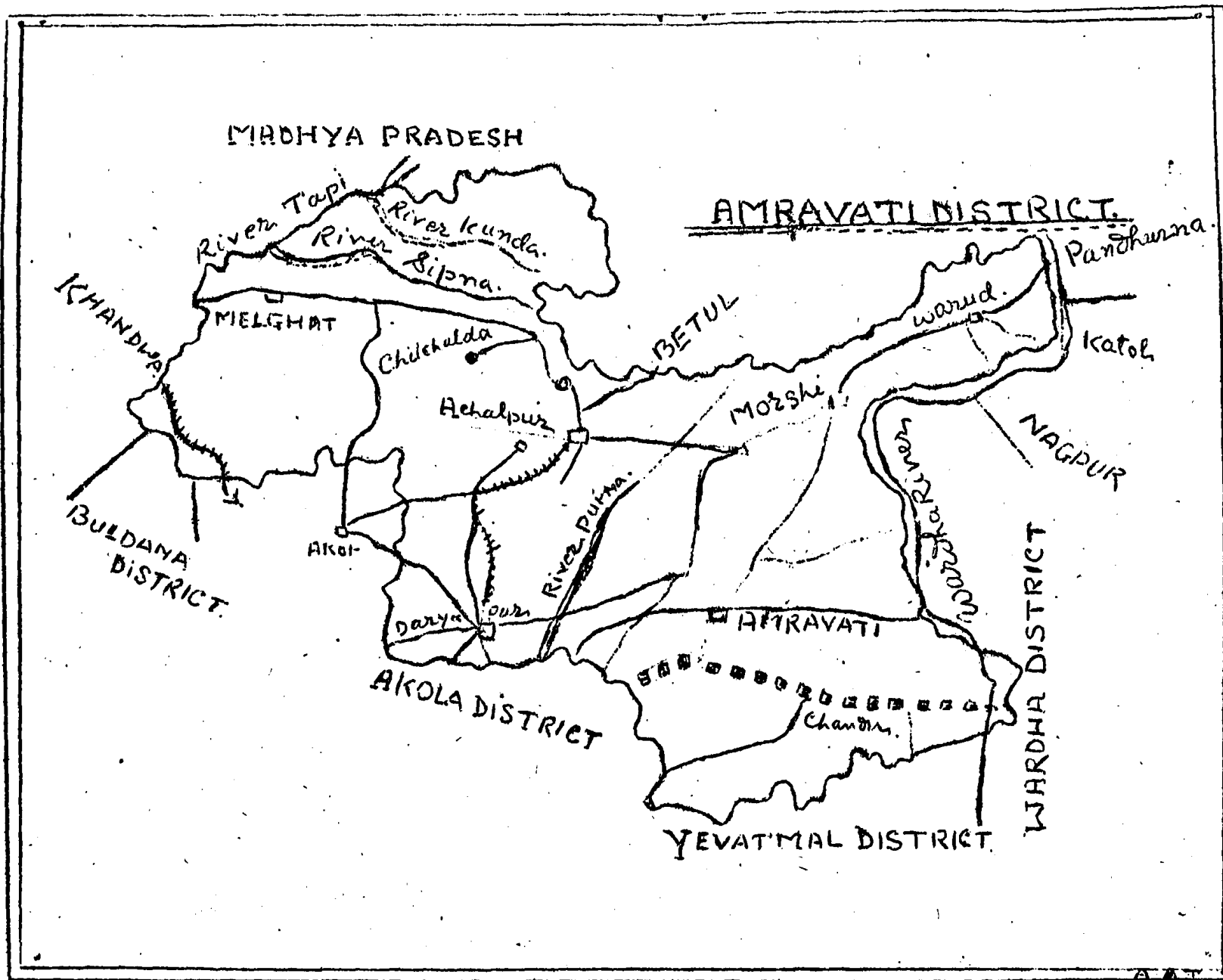
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DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

BOMBAY

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Socio Economic Review and D. S. A. 1977-78 and 1978-79

ERRATA

District at Glance:-

Sr. No.	Item	Page Line		Incorrect		Correct	
		No.	No.				
1	2	3	4	5		6	
1.	Area under forest	II	4.5	64,	62	64.38,	63.92
2.	Cropped area under Foodgrains	"	4.6	14189,	14456	14456,	14083
3.	Electricity Consumed	III	7.1	11654	-	11749,	-
4.	Membership	"	8.2	12934,	13500	12904,	13613
5.	Working capital	"	8.3	-	3749	-	3867
6.	Loans advance	"	8.4	154068,	194700	2180,	2669
7.	Loans advance by Agril. Credit societies.	"	8.5	16264,	14200	163,	161

District Statistical Abstract

Sr. No.	Table No.	Page Line		Incorrect		Correct	
		No.	No.				
1	2	3	4	5		6	
1.	1	1	5	Illegible		769.45	
2.	11	26	12	Illegible		6628	
3.	18	48	7	Illegible		11.386	
4.	43	104	3	Illegible		143, 939, 754	
5.	51	138	20	Illegible		258	
6.	66	169	21,22	Illegible		40454, 40454	
7.	82	241	1	Illegible		22	

AMRAVATI "DISTRICT AT A GLANCE"  
D. S. A. 1977-78 & 1978-79 (Combined Issue)

Sr.No.	Item	Unit	Reference Year and Particulars			
			District		State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<u>1. Location</u>		<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
1.1	North latitudes	degree	20.32 to 21.46	20.32 to 21.46	16.4 to 22.1	16.4 to 22.1
1.2	East longitude	"	76.37 to 78.27	76.37 to 78.27	72.6 to 80.9	72.6 to 80.9
2.	<u>Area and Population</u> <u>According to 1971</u> <u>Census</u>					
2.1	Area	Sq. Km.	12,210.0	12,210.0	3,07,762	3,07,762
2.2	No. of Towns	No.	13	13	289	289
2.3	No. of villages	"	1978	1978	38,661	38,661
2.4	(i) Inhabited	"	1637	1637	35,778	35,778
2.4	(ii) Uninhabited	"	341	341	2,883	2,883
2.4	Rural Population	No. in (ooo)	11,16	11,16	3,47,01	3,47,01
2.5	Urban Population	"	425	425	1,57,11	1,57,11
2.6	Total Population	"	15,41	15,41	5,04,12	5,04,12
2.7	Population of scheduled castes and scheduled Tribs.	"	195	195	59,80	59,80
2.8	Total workers	"	593	593	18,390	18,390
	(i) As Cultivators and Agril. Labourers.	"	466	466	11,930	11,930
	(ii) Others Non workers	"	127	127	6460	6460
2.9	Literacy	"	9.48	9.48	3,20,22	3,20,22
2.10	(i) Male	"	52.28	52.28	51.04	51.04
	(ii) Female	"	21.69	31.69	26.43	25.43
	(iii) Persons	"	42.36	42.36	39.18	39.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>3. Climate</b>						
3.1	<b>Temperature</b>		<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
	(i) Maximum	Centigrades in	44	45.5	N.A.	47.5 (Jalga)
	(ii) Minimum	degrees	9.5	13.0	N.A.	4.4 "
4.	<b>Agriculture</b>		<u>(1975-76)</u>	<u>(1976-77)</u>	<u>(1975-76)</u>	<u>(1976-77)</u>
4.1	Cultivable area	000 Hect.	831	830	21,121	21,131
4.2	Area not available for cultivation.	"	53	54(P)	26.86	27.08
4.3	<b>Area sown</b>	"				
	(i) Net	"	712	713(P)	1,82,62	1,82,80
	(ii) Gross	"	735	731(P)	1,96,64	1,97,23
4.4	<b>Area irrigated</b>	"	<u>(1974-75)</u>	<u>(1975-76)</u>	<u>(1974-75)</u>	<u>(1975-76)</u>
	(i) Net	"	24	27	16,12	18,02
	(ii) Gross	"	27	30	19,33	21,71
			<u>(1977-78)</u>	<u>(1978-79)</u>	<u>(1977-78)</u>	<u>(1978-79)</u>
4.5	Area under forest	"	377	377	64	62
4.6	Cropped area under food grains	"	330(p)	337(p)	1,41,89	1,44,56
4.7	Land Revenue collection (Actuals)	Rs. in lakh.	10.96	28.77	18,59	14,18
5.	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>		<u>(1973-77)</u>	<u>(1977-78)</u>	<u>(1976-77)</u>	<u>(1977-78)</u>
		as on	31-3-78	31-3-79	31-3-77	31-3-78
5.1	Live stock	000 No.	7,80	780	26361	26361
5.2	Cattle	"	508	508	14705	14705
5.3	Buffaloes	"	73	73	3301	3301
5.4	sheep	"	20	20	2128	2128
5.5	Goats	"	166	166	5911	5911
5.6	Horses & Ponies	"	4	4	58	58
5.7	Other Livestock	"	14	14	258	258
5.8	poultry	"	185	185	12217	12217
5.9	No. of veterinary hospitals, Dispensaries (including branches)	"	14	14	399	410

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	<u>Industries</u>		<u>For year ending</u> 1977	<u>1978</u>	<u>For year ending</u> 1977	<u>1978</u>
6.1	Working factories	No.	81	90	12,344	13,161
6.2	Average daily employment	"	6922	7087	10,67,914	11,01,179
7.	<u>Electricity</u>		<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
7.1	Electricity consumed	M Kwh.	668	715	11,654	12,851
7.2	No. of towns and villages electrified.	No.	1246 (*as on 31-3-78)	1326 (*31-3-79)	22,392 (*31-3-78)	24,416 (*31-3-79)
8.	<u>Co-operative</u>		<u>1977-78</u> as on 30.6.77	<u>1978-79</u> 30-6-78	<u>1977-78</u> 30-6-77	<u>1978-79</u> 30-6-78
8.1	Co.Op societies (All Types)	No.	1434	1570	52,088	55,230 *
8.2	Member ship	ooo No.	330	338	1,29,34	1,35,00*
8.3	Working capital	Rs. in crore.	51	56	34,36	37,49
8.4	Loans advance	"	1	1	15,40,68	19,47,00
8.5	Loans advance by Agril. credit societies.	"	7	7	1,62,64	1,42,00
9.	<u>Medical &amp; public Health</u>		<u>1976</u> as on 31-3-76	<u>1977</u> 31-3-77	<u>1976</u> 31-3-76	<u>1977</u> 31-3-77
9.1	Hospitals	No.	12	12	763	763 *
9.2	Dispensaries	"	148	148	1,825	1,825
9.3	No. of beds in hospitals and dispensaries.		746	746	71,491*	71,733 *
9.4	Birth rate	per 000 estimated population	<u>1977</u> 22.43	<u>1978</u> 22.99	23.6	21.4
9.5	Death rate	"	8.73	6.86	8.3	9.1
9.6	No. of sterilisation operations done	No	<u>77-78</u> 2210	<u>78-79</u> 3929	<u>77-78</u> 1,18,014	<u>78-79</u> 1,77,898

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>3. Climate</b>						
3.1	<b>Temperature</b>		<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
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			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	<u>Education</u>		<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>			
10.1	Primary education								
	(i) Institutions	No.	1491	1498	43,48,820	49,374			
	(ii) students	No.000	240	245	78,70	80,75			
	(iii) Teachers	"	7	7	2,20	2,22			
10.2	<u>Secondary Education</u>								
	(i) Institution	No.	238	226	5,824	5,905			
	(ii) students	No.000	95	101	27,08	28,78			
	(iii) Teachers	"	3	4	99	1,04			
10.3	<u>Higher Education</u>								
	(i) Institution	No.	32	32	7,12	7,11			
	(ii) students	No.000	12	14	5,12	5,38			
	(iii) Teachers	"	1	1	N.A.	N.A.			
11.	<u>Transport &amp; Communication</u>		<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>			
					(As on 31-3-77)	(31-3-78)			
11.1	Total Railway length Kms.		194.97	194.97	5,242	N.A.			
11.2	Total Road Length	"	3641	3662	92,978	95,241			
11.3	<u>Post and Telegraphs</u>		<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>			
		as on	31-12-77	31-12-78	31-12-77	31-12-78			
	(a) No. of post Offices	No.	347	377	8,797	9,896			
	(b) No. of tele-graph offices.	No.	62	75	1,431	1,511			
12.	<u>Local self Govt.</u>		<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>			
		As on	31-3-78	31-3-79	31-3-78	31-3-79			
12.1	Villages Panchayat	No.	764	804	23,967	24,016			
12.2	Municipal Councils (Including Corporation)	No.	13	13	227	227			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	<u>Community Development</u>		<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
		As on	31-3-78	31-3-79	31-3-78	31-3-79
13.1	C.P.A. Pattern blocks	No.	14.50	14.50	438.00	438.00
13.2	Villages included in blocks.	"	1978	1978	38,675	38,675
13.3	Population covered.	In Lakhs.	11	11	348	348
14.	<u>PLAN</u>				<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
14.1	Expd. during	Rg. in Lakhs.	662.64	679.61	667.17	749.00
15.	<u>Misc.</u>		<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
					As on 31-3-78	31-3-79
15.1	Joint stock companies	No.	47	47	10,809	11,612
15.2	Banking Offices (December ending)	No.	<u>1976</u> 92	<u>1977</u> 99	<u>1976</u> 4,579	<u>1977</u> 4,399
15.3	<u>Employment Exchange</u>		<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
		As on	31-3-78	31-3-79	31-3-78	31-3-79
	(i) Registration	No.	9	13	4,14	5,04
	(ii) Placements	"	1	1	32	32
	(iii) No. on live register	"	22	26	950	10,66

Note:- (i) N.A. Not available

(ii) \* Include Private hospitals/their beds

(iii) (P) Provisional

(iv) (a) Cultivable area includes culturable wast, Land & Misc. tree crops, current fallows other fallows and net area sown.



P A R T - I

SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW

CONTENTS

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-: CHAPTER - I :-

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Amravati district is one of the important districts of Vidarbha region, with its headquarter by the same name. Numerous legends are told regarding the origin of the name Amravati or 'Umravati'. According to one belief, Amravati district is said to have derived its name from the temple of Ambadevi situated centrally in Amravati city. According to another, the name Amravati has its origin in sanskrit which means the abode of immortals or eternal city.

Amravati has been an important place throughout all the ages in the history for one reason or the other right from ancient period to the modern times. It is believed that some of the significant events described in Mahabharat had occurred in Amravati district. Kaundinyapur, which is situated on the bank of the River Wardha in this district, was the capital of the Kingdom of King Bhimak, who was father of Rukmini. Royal families of Satvahans and Vakatakas were closely associated with some places in this district. One land grant has been found at Chamak in Achalpur tahsil of this district, which was made by Pravarasen-II. It records the Kings, donation of 8000 'Nivartanas' of land in the village Chamak which was situated in the Bhojakata division, Bhojkata, the Headquarter of the division goes now by the name Bhatkuli.

In the eighth century, Amravati was a part of the Kingdom of Rashtrakutas. One land grant by Govinda-III has been found at Anjanvati in Chandur tahsil. The grant was made by Govinda-III at his capital Mayurkhadi on the occasion of 'Tula-Purusa-gift' at the time of solar eclipse in the Saka Year 722 (800 A.D)

In the mediæval period, Achalpur city had been the capital of Imadshahi of Berar. During the regime of Shahajan, Achalpur formerly known as "Ellichpur" was the capital of the 'subha' or division. In 1722, Sahu granted a sanad to Ranoji for Amravati. Madhoro Peshwa had a treaty with Bhosala of Nagpur at Nandgaon near Amravati in 1769.

Under the Company rule General Arthur Wellesley having defeated Marathas at Adgaon, passed through Achalpur to take the fort of Gavilgad at Chikhaldara.

During the independence struggle of 1857, Taty Tope forced his way through the Melghat and had raised Gondas, Bhils and Korkus against the British. In the struggle for freedom also the district played an important part under the leadership of Dadasahib Khaparde, a colleague of Lokmanya Tilak and Veer Wamanrao Joshi, disciples of Mahatmaji.

### 1.2 LOCATION:

Amravati district divided into 6 talukas lies between 20°-22' and 21°-46' north latitude and 76°-37' and 78°-27' East longitude. It occupies an area of 12,210.0 square kilometers. This district of Nagpur division is situated right in the centre of northern border of the Maharashtra State.

### 1.3 BOUNDARY:

The district is bounded on the north by Madhya Pradesh for the greater part by Betul district, Nimar and Chinwada on the North-West and North-East having a lesser extent of common boundaries with the district. It is bounded on the east by Nagpur and Wardha districts and on the south and south-west by the districts of Yavatmal, Akola and Buldhana.

The district boundary runs along the Tapi river on the north-west from point 1.6 K.M. north west of Bhokarbari village as far as the village Kund and to a distance beyond it, and then deviates to the south of the river and after a general easterly course along the Satpuda upto the Khirsi river, follows a course close to the valley of that river upto point 3 K.M. east of the village Katkumbha. After a tortuous course along the Satpuda, it reaches the southern most slopes and thereafter has a general north-easterly course following in the beginning the southern most crests and then close to the base of the hills. The river Wardha forms the entire eastern boundary of the district. The boundary on the south is mostly one of administrative convenience except for western part where it runs along the course of the purna river. The boundary on the west also is mostly administrative except for an east to west stretch along the foot of the Satpudas.

#### 1.4 DISTRICT SET UP:

Amravati district with the rest of Berar was assigned to the East India Company by the Nizam following the treaty of 1853, after the province was assigned to the company, it was divided into two districts, south Berar with its headquarter at Hingoli and north Berar with headquarter at Buldhana. Later on Hingoli with the neighbouring region was restored to the Nizam and North Berar was reconstituted into East Berar with headquarter at Akola.

In 1934, the district of Yavatmal was separated from Amravati

In 1867 the district of Ellichpur, which at first,

Included the tahsil of Morshi, subsequently restored to Amravati, was formed.



In 1903, the treaties of assignment were superseded by an agreement under which Nizam leased Berar to the Government of India perpetuity. Berar was joined to the Central Province in 1903 to form the enlarged province of the Central provinces and Berar.

With the Reorganisation of State in 1956, Amravati alongwith the other districts of the Vidharbha region, was included in the then bilingual Bombay State. Since the bifurcation of the bilingual Bombay State, into Maharashtra and Gujrat in 1969, Amravati alongwith other district of Vidarbha, is an integral part of Maharashtra State.

1.5 AREA, VILLAGES AND TOWNS:

The district covers, total area of 12210 Sq. kilometer (or 469.0 Sq. Miles). There are, according to 1971 census, 1978 villages, 1637 being inhabited and 341 being uninhabited. There are 12 Municipal towns in the district. The talukawise number of villages and towns is given below:

Taluka	No. of villages		Total No. of villages	Town	Area in Sq. Kilometers		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited			Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Amravati	352	75	427	2	2,142.9	53.4	2,196.3
2. Achalpur	239	74	313	3	1,249.2	26.9	1,276.1
3. Chandur Rly.	244	55	299	2	1,772.3	23.9	1,796.2
4. Morshi	246	85	331	3	1,585.9	28.2	1,614.1
5. Daryapur	248	25	273	2	1,313.0	9.4	1,322.4
6. Melghat	308	27	335	1	3,996.4	16.0	4,012.4
Dist. Total	1,637	341	1,978	13	12,059.7	157.8	12,210.5 *

\*(The district total figures of Area may not tally with talukawise figures.)

In respect of area, the district ranks twelfth in the State and third in Nagpur division, next only to Chandrapur and Yavatmal districts. According to 1961 Census, the population of Amravati district was 12,32,780 (6,37,861 males and 5,94,919 females) out of which the rural population was 9,10,536, the urban population being 3,22,194. Amravati district was at seventeenth rank by population in numerical order among the districts of Maharashtra. In Nagpur division the district occupied fourth place in respect of population, the first three being accounted by Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur.

In the year 1971 Amravati district retained seventeenth place in numerical order of the population of districts in Maharashtra and its fourth place in Nagpur division changing the order of first three as Nagpur, Chandrapur and Bhandara. According to 1971 Census, the Population of Amravati district is 15,41,209 persons (7,88,073 males and 7,53,136 females) out of which the rural population is 11,16,526, the urban population being 4,24,683.

During the period of 10 years 1951 to 1961, the population of this district increased by 19.55%, while during the years 1961 to 1971 it increased by 25.92%. During last seventy years it has increased by 91.01%. The average density of population for the district as a whole was 101 per Sq. Km. in 1961, and it increased to 126 during the year 1971.

The urban population as distributed amongst the different classes of towns during the year 1961 and 1971 is as under, in this district.

Sr. No.	Classes	No. of town		Population		% of population to the total urban population	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1,00,000 or above	1	1	1,37,875	1,93,800	42.79	45.63
2.	50,000 to 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	20,000 to 49,999	3	6	82,309	1,62,983	25.54	38.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	10,000 to 19,999	6	4	84,377	55,844	26.54	13.15
5.	5,000 to 9,999	2	1	16,285	9,569	5.06	2.25
6.	Less than 5,000	1	1	1,438	2,487	0.42	0.59
Total		13	13	3,23,194	4,24,683	100.00	100.00

#### 1.6 HILL RANGES:

With an exception of Melghat taluka, the Major part of the district is a plain region, some hills of Satpuda ranges are extended and are known as Melghat. The Gawilgad hills of the Satpuda, being near the confluence of the Purna and the Tapi Rivers in the Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh and pass through the Melghat tahsil of Amravati district to Beilul district of Madhya Pradesh. In Melghat the crests of the range attain an average elevation of 1,000 metres the highest point being Vairat at a height of 1,117.75 metres above sea level, the Chikhaldara and the Gawilgad plateaus being only slightly lower. The foot hill bordering the Tapi river have a mean height of 500 metres. The hills are composed of the Deccan trap except that in south-easterly section along the scarp north and north east of Achalpur, a line of fault has been responsible for exposing the sedimentary beds from beneath the Deccan trap the northern being the up-throw side of the fault.

The only other range, is a low line of trap hills, lateralised to some extent rising in the vicinity of Amravati city and extending eastwards for some distance beyond Chandur Rly, with a general average height of 50 to 100 metres above the surrounding.

sea level. Country or about 500 metres above the spurs from these hills extend northwards for some distance, and the barrenness of the land around them is in sharp contrast to the general fertility.

#### 1.7 IMPORTANT RIVERS:

The Purna is the largest of all the rivers in the district which rises near Bhaidehi in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh at a height of just over 760 metres in the Satpudas and after flowing over some 50 Kilometres in a general southerly and south-easterly direction, through hills enters the district emerging into the plains and the district boundary here along the base of the hill. It traverses across the plains of the district in a south westerly direction dividing it into halves. First it flows through Achalpur tahsil and then along the boundary between Amravati and Daryapur tahsils. Then it turns westwards to join the Tapi in Jalgaon district.

The only important left bank tributary of the Purna is the Pedhi. It rises in the low hills near Ritpur and flows in a general south-easterly course, passing by Walgaon Bhatkuli and Ganoja (Devi). After crossing the district boundary, it turns and flows westwards and north-westwards to join the Purna at the point where the latter makes a very short sojourn outside the Amravati district, in Akola district.

The other tributaries of the Purna are the Chandrabhaga, the Shahapur and the Bardi. The Chandrabhaga river rises just below the Vairat point and after receiving a number of small streams, flows in the easterly direction. The principal right bank affluent of the Chandrabhaga is the Bhuleshwari which

Passes by shindi Bz, Kokarda and join the Chandrabhaga near Daryapur east of Babhal.

The Shahanur rises in the Gawilgad hills near Jhireghat and after a fairly long and widening course enters the plains near Malkapur and flows southwards passing by Anjangaon and continues in this direction to join the Purna beyond the border of the district.

Other important rivers of the district are the Wardha and the Tapi. The Wardha flows along the eastern border of the district for over 80 Kms. The tributaries of the Wardha are the Chudamani, the Belmund and MMula which drain Morshi tahsil. The Tapi flows along the north-west boundary of the district for about 48 Kms. and recives through its tributaries the Kamda, the Kapra, the Sipna and Garga, a large share of the rainfall from the Gawilgad hills.

#### 1.8 SOILS:

Decomposition of Deccan traps has given rise to either deep brown to rich red or black cotton soil (regur) which is widespread in the district. The regur is rich in plant nutrients such as lime, magnesia and low in nitrogen and phosphorus. Thus Amravati district is rich in fertile black cotton and alluvial soil. The richest tracks are found in the vallies of the Purna, the Wan and the Wardha rivers. This soil is porous and swells considerably on addition of water and dries up with distinct cracks on loosing the moisture. The whole of Melghat tahsil is a hilly part and contains very dense forest. The soil is generally of the poorest description with some small pockets of good soil found in parts of the vallies where kharif crops are mostly grown.

1.9 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL:

The district being in the interior, far away from both the eastern as well as the western coast, its climate is dry and extreme, yet healthy. The winters are quite cold whereas the summers are extremely hot.

After October, the temperature decreases progressively till December which is the coldest month. The mean daily maximum temperature at Amravati is 45.5°C. and the mean daily minimum temperature is 14.7°C. at Chikhaldara the mean daily maximum temperature is about 49.5°C. and the mean daily minimum temperature is about 13.0°C. Temperature rises after February till May which is the hottest month of the year. In May the mean daily maximum temperature at Amravati 45.5°C. and the mean, daily minimum temperature is about 26.0°C. while at Chikhaldara the mean daily maximum temperature is about 39.0°C. and the mean daily minimum temperature is about 23.0°C. with the arrival of the south-west monsoon by about mid-June there is an appreciable decrease in days temperature and the weather becomes pleasant after the end of September.

The highest maximum temperature recorded in Amravati was 46.7°C on 25 May 1954 and 2nd June 1923. The lowest minimum temperature recorded was 5.0°C on 9th February 1887.

The average annual rainfall in the district is 877.4 mm in the plains. The rainfall at Chikhaldara, which is a hill station and tourists centre, is about twice of that in the plains. The rainfall during June to September constitutes 85% of the annual rainfall, July being the month of maximum rains. On an average the number of rainy days in the plains

of the district is 49 in a year. At Chikhalda there are 77 rainy days in a year.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded in the plains of the district was 293.9 mm at Badnera on July 23, 1921. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours at Chikhaldara hill station was 431.0 mm on August 19, 1886.

Temperature records are available for Amravati station. The highest maximum temperature during the year in 1978 was 43.9 in the month of April while minimum temperature in the month of ~~December~~ of the same year was 13.00. The district receives a moderate amount of rainfall and comes under the assured rainfall zone. The rainfall is more or less uniform all around except in Melghat tahsil which receives a higher amount of rainfall. The rainfall recorded at Amravati station during the year 1978 was 1056 mm.

#### 1.10 LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICT.

The latest Development in the district may be mentioned as below:-

(1) From the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (i.e. 1974-75- 1978-79). The planning commission has laid emphasis on the need to adopt multilevel approach so far as planning at the state and sub-state level is concerned. The basic idea underlying this approach is that, from the point of view of both efficiency as well as equity, etc. it is not desirable to mechanically impose the hierarchy of programme priorities, determined on the National and state level, without taking into consideration, the peculiarities of different areas as regards levels of development, Physico-Geographical conditions, resources potential and the coverage

and quality of economic and Social Services. The Planning Commission has also observed that involvement of the representatives of the people in the process of formulation and implementation of the plan at Sub-State Level is essential if the message of the class has to be translated in action at the sub-state level.

With the aforesaid underlying philosophy the district Planning and Development Councils, in the state, were constituted with the functions of giving guidelines to various implementing agencies at the district level in regard to preparation and implementation of perspective, Fifth Five Year and Annual Plans and ensuring co-ordination between various implementing agencies. Besides the D.P.D. Cs. are expected to approve the perspective, Five year and annual plans within the broad frame of National and State Five Year plans and review the same from time to time and make recommendations to the State Government.

2. The major developmental activity worth mentioning in the district is that of major irrigation project i.e. Upper Wardha project the work of which is resumed now.

3. Besides the aforesaid major irrigation project one medium irrigation project is completed i.e. Malkhed Tank and two medium Irrigation projects are coming up in the district viz. Shakhalli Wallah project and the Shekhardari project. On completion of these irrigation projects district will have an improved position in respect of irrigation.



(4) For the benefit of the small farmers, small Farmers Development agency has already been registered in the district. Subsequently the benefits of the agency were also extended to the marginal farmers too. The agency is doing exemplary work in the field.

(5) For Live stock development in the district an intensive cattle Development project has come up and is catering the longfelt need, of improving the Live stock with its centres in the interior part of the district.

(6) In the Tribal sub-plan area of the district viz. Melghat Talukas, Integrated Child Development project scheme has come up to cater to the nutritional and ancillary needs of the fostering children and pregnant mothers. The location of the project in the tribal area presupposes the assistance to be given to backward tribals in the district.

(7) With the introduction of the Lead Bank scheme, the lead Bank of the district viz:- Central Bank of India has prepared a "Credit Plan" for the district to cater the needs of institutional finance, particularly in the agricultural and industrial spheres alongwith expansion of the branches in a phased manner, in the rural areas so as to enable the rural population to fulfill the credit needs.

Integrated cotton Development project, sponsored by the Government of India, has been established at Amravati for the all rounded Development of Cotton crop in this cotton growing area of the country alongwith a research Centre on cotton and Grapes, which was long felt need of this area.

(8) Crop diseases controlling mobile unit is run by the P.K.V. to help and assist the cultivators to check the crop destroying diseases by modern methods.

1.11: DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT IN AGRO INDUSTRIES  
SPHERE:-

The district is mainly divided into two broad Division, viz:- The Ghat region comprising of Melghat and Northern part of Achalpur, Daryapur and Morshi and the plains of Achalpur Daryapur and Amravati talukas. The district lies in the assured rainfall zone. The annual average precipitation is of 750 mm. The average size of the holding in the district is 3.75 hectares. Small cultivators owning less than two hectares constitute about 46 percent of the total holders. About 58 percent of the total geographical area is under cultivation. The crop pattern of the district is dominated mainly by cotton and Jawar crops, together accounting for about 75 percent of the net cropped area. Cotton crop alone shares 50 percent of the cropped area.

The total irrigated area in the district accounts for about 1.75 percent of the net sown area. With the increasing irrigational facilities in the district the proportion of irrigated crop may reach about 4 percent.

The report on the resources survey on agriculture for Amravati district has not visualised large scale changes in the existing cropping pattern during the next 15 years. However due to increase in area under irrigation the presently grown varieties may yield place to short duration high

yielding varieties. However an increasing trend, both in area and production of groundnut crop is marked during the aforesaid survey.

As is evident Amravati district is predominantly an agricultural zone and is known for its irrigational and industrial backwardness. Though cotton and Jawar are the very prominent crops, groundnut and other oil seeds as well as the orange cultivation is fairly in large proportion.

As stated in the earlier paragraph the district is regarded as industrially backward district, though few cotton ginning and pressing units and oil mills, Dal mills etc. are established mostly in the Amravati city and adjoining places.

Out of the two textile manufacturing units in the district Vidarbha textile Mills Achalpur is only in production where as the other unit at Badnera which was in the dormant condition has in the recent few years started production.

Besides, there is a spinning Mill in Amravati city being run on cooperative basis. In the recent years a fertilizer plant known as "Krishi-Deo" is established by the Vidarbha Marketing society. Considering the availability of raw materials, infrastructure in the district, fairly large potential is available for the growth of agro-industries. Similarly, fairly large potential for the growth of forest based industries is also available in the district in view of the proportionately vast area under forest. The coffee plantation, also though on small scale is being done in the Melghat hill ranges.

The existing agro-industries in the district area enumerated below:-

- (1) Cotton ginning and spinning & Weaving mill.
- (2) Cotton delinting.
- (3) Oil mills and Dal mills.
- (4) Poultry and live stock feeds
- (5) Dairy and Poultry units.
- (6) Seed production and processing
- (7) Fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.
- (8) Fodder cutter.
- (9) Manufacture of agricultural implements and appliances.

Besides the existing conventional agro-industries, fairly large potential for establishing technically feasible and economically viable units of modern Agriculture and forest based industries is available in the district.

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(15)

- : C H A P T E R - I I : -

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON THE SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE  
STATISTICAL DATA PRESENTED IN PART-II (STATISTICAL ABSTRACT)

I. PURPOSE:-

The abstract part of this publication gives exhausted Statistical data on important Socio-Economic aspects of development. Tables on almost all important topics are presented in this part, so that the publication could serve as a reference book. Talukawise and wherever possible Panchayat Samitiwise data have been displayed as far as possible for inter taluka comparison. This being the combined issue, in most of the tables, data for 1977-78 and 1978-79 have been indicated. The available data for latest year have been presented, wherever those could not be available for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79. All the data are from the State and Central Government Offices, Local Bodies and other relevant agencies. The foot note below each table indicates the source from which the data have been collected.

II. DISTRICT AT A GLANCE:-

This table presents a birds-eye-view of the Socio-Economic indicators of development in Amravati district and Maharashtra state, under different heads such as area, population, agriculture, animal husbandry, education, transport and communication, plan and C.D. programme, local Bodies and other miscellaneous statistics. Reference year of the data is also indicated in the table.

### III. CONCEPTS, SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:-

The Statistical tables presented in the district Statistical Abstract are grouped into 13 parts. The contents of the tables and the scope and limitations of the data displayed under each group are explained below.

#### 1. AREA AND POPULATION:

In all 7 tables i.e. table Nos.1 to 7 are included in this section. Data for 1971 census are indicated in all the tables. Table No.1 indicates Panchayat Samitiwise area, houses and population according to 1971 census.

Table No.2 indicates (decadal variation) sexwise rural and urban population enumerated in 1951, 1961 and 1971 Census alongwith variation between the three censuses. The population figures for 1951 and 1961 census shown in the table have been adjusted to cover the boundaries of areas of the district and talukas as they existed at the time of 1971 Census. According to 1971 census, the term urban area as used in col.6 of the table was defined as under:-

For any place to be recognised as an urban area (town) for the 1971 census, it was to have a municipal corporation or an area under a Municipal council or a cantonment or a civil line. If it did not have any of these urban local bodies to administer its affairs, the following empirical tests were applied, (a) a minimum population of 5,000 (estimated for 1971) (b) a density of not less than 400 per Sq.Km. (1000 per Sq mile), (c) 75 percent of the male working population pursuing occupation as falling outside agriculture, (d)

the place should have, according to the Director of Census Operations of the State, a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.

Table No.3 gives Panchayat Samitiwise as well as Talukawise classification of inhabited villages according to different population ranges. The term village ( i.e. rural area) used in the table denotes a statutorily recognised village having a well defined boundary and separate land records. Hamlets, wadies or padas have therefore not been shown as separate villages. On the other hand, statutorily recognised villages having no population have been shown separately as 'Uninhabited' villages. Villages also include forest villages comprising mostly of forest labourers and their families. Total population of the villages in each range is also indicated in the table. Table No.4 gives talukawise classification of towns according to population ranges in 1971 census. The table No.5 gives number of workers and non-workers in each Panchayat Samiti as well as in each taluka of Amravati district according to 1971 census, and they are classified according to standard livelihood classes. The population according to livelihood classes is also shown separately for rural, urban area in tables and also for the district as a whole. The concept of dependency has been abandoned for economic classification at the 1971 Census. Instead, the population is classified into workers and non workers, the emphasis is now on work and not on income or economic dependence. A person is defined as worker, if (a) in case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying,

household industry, etc. he has had some regular work of more than one hour a day through the greater part of the working season and (b) in the case of regular employment in any trade profession, service, business or commerce, he was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of the enumerator's visit to the household.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers etc, who earn an income but who are not participating in any productive work in any occupation, have been classified as non-workers.

The table No. 6 gives distribution of population according to (A) Age group (B) Mother-Tongue and (c) Religion separately for Rural and Urban areas and for the district as a whole. The table No. 7 gives Panchayat Samitiwise and talukawise details of schedule castes, schedule tribes and Neobuddist separately for rural and urban areas and also for the district as a whole.

The schedule castes/scheduled tribes notified for this district are as follows:-

I. Scheduled castes:-

(1) Bahna or Bahana (2) Basor, Balani (3) Basor (4) Bedar (5) Bhanji (6) Chamar (7) Dohar (8) Dom (9) Ghasi (10) Kaikadi (11) Katia (12) Khatik (13) Kori (14) Mahar (15) Mang.

II. Scheduled Tribes:-

(1) Andh (2) Bhil (3) Bhunjia (4) Binghamwar (5) Gond (6) Halba (7) Kawar (8) Korku (9) Pradhan (10) Pardhi.



2. CLIMATE:-

Only two tables are included under this section pertaining to rainfall and temperature at the selected centres in Amravati district.

Table No.8 gives monthly rainfall and number of rainy days in each month at the selected centres for the years 1977 and 1978. The data are collected through Revenue agency.

A day is treated as a 'rainy day' if during the 24 hours, the rain gauge recorded a minimum of 2.55 MM of rainfall. Annual rainfall for each centre is also indicated in the table.

'Normal rainfall' is the average rainfall over a period ranging from fifty to eighty years. But moving average rainfall of ten years is given in this table.

Table No.9 gives monthwise 'Maximum, Minimum' and annual temperature as recorded at selected centres for the year 1977 and 1978. The data are supplied by the Government of India's Regional Meteorological centre at Nagpur. The maximum and the minimum temperature denotes the maximum and the minimum temperature recorded on any day during the month.

3. AGRICULTURE:

In all 14 tables i.e. tables No.10 to 23 are included in this section.

The table No.10 indicates talukawise figures of land utilisation under the standard heads of land uses for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78. The break-up for the total geographical area according to different types of land uses is shown. Major constituents of the Geographical area are forest, land put to non-agricultural uses, barren and

uncultivable land, cultivable waste, permanent pastures, land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in areas sown, current fallows, other fallows and lastly net area sown. Under 'Forest' area included all actual forest areas or lands classed or administered as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forest whether state owned or private. If any portion of such land is not actually wooded but put to some agricultural use, that portion is included under the appropriate heading of cultivated or uncultivated land as the case may be. 'Land put to non-agricultural uses' stands for all lands, occupied by buildings roads and railways or under water e.g. rivers and canals and other lands put to uses other than agriculture. 'Barren/land like mountains etc. Land all barren and unculturable' which cannot be brought under cultivation unless at a high cost, is classified as 'barren and unculturable land' irrespective of the fact whether such land is in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. 'Culturable waste' included all lands available for cultivation whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not cultivated during the current year and last five years or more, in succession. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use. They may or may not be assessed and may lie in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands cover all grazing lands whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not. Village common and grazing lands within forest areas are included under the head 'Land under miscellaneous tree crops etc. not included in the net area sown'

includes all cultivable land, which is not included under net area sown, but is put to some agricultural use. Land under casuring tree, thatching grass, bamboo bushes and other for fuel etc. which are not included under orchards' are classed under this category. 'Current fallows' comprises cropped areas, which are kept fallow during the current year. 'Other fallow' land includes all lands which were taken up for cultivation, but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and more than five years.

The 'net/sown' consists of net area sown with crops and orchards, area sown more than once being counted only once. The gross cropped area represents the total of area under all crops. The difference between the total or gross cropped area and net area sown is accounted for by the area sown more than once during the same year with the same or different crops.

In table No.12 the data about availability of under ground water survey for the year 1977 and 1978 is presented Panchayat Samitiwise in the district.

The table No.13 gives the Panchayat Samitiwise information on Major Medium projects in this district. Complete projects have been covered in this table. Position in this table is as it was on 30th June 1977 and 30th June 1978.

The cost of medium irrigation project ranges between Rs.20 lakhs to Rs.5 crores whereas that of a major irrigation project is Rs. 5/- crores and above.

Table No.19 deals with monthly agricultural wage rates in 1977 and 1978. This data is collected fortnightly throughout

the year from three selected Rural Centres viz. (1) Bhatkuli (2) Bhandaraj (3) Dhami. These data also do not represent the actual wage level in the district, but <sup>are</sup> useful for studying the general trend in agricultural wage rates in the district. Table 20 is included in the publication to indicate the tahsilwise data of agricultural operational holdings area operated, number of holdings reporting irrigation and number and area of operational holdings by tenure according to the size class. Table No. 22 deals with famine, scarcity, akin to scarcity and Table No. 23 indicates determination of precarious and other scarcity areas.

4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOREST:

A. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:- In all 6 tables i.e. table Nos. 24 to 29 are included in the section.

Table No. 24 gives Panchayat Samitiwise and also talukawise number of various types of livestock and poultry as enumerated in the district in the livestock census, 1972. The census is conducted throughout the country on an uniform basis of concepts and methods of enumeration once in 5 years. During the Livestock census operations, the Livestock and poultry were enumerated by house to house enquiry, particular care was taken to enumerate livestock in slaughter houses, stray animals and animals in transit. Sex and age-groupwise classification of the livestock is also indicated in the table.

B. Forest:- The table No. 28 (A) gives details of area in different types of forests during the year 1976-77.

Data regarding forests under the control of the State Governments . Forest Department and those under the control of the State Government Revenue Department are shown separately. The area under forests are classified according to legal status into reserved forests, protected forest and unclassed forests.

The legal status refers to the classification of forest under the Indian Forest Act. XVI of 1927. Reserved forests are those that are intended mainly for timber production wherein the rights of grazing and cultivation area seldom allowed. In protected forests, the restrictions are not rigid. Right of grazing or cultivation is allowed but certain limitations and restrictions are imposed. The unclassified forest refers to the inaccessible forest or unoccupied waste. The forests which are taken by Government from local bodies or private individuals for management on lease basis are called 'Leased Forest'. There is no classification of exproprietary forests as such but in Nagpur Division, some private lands containing valuable forest are taken over by Government under section 29 of the Indian forests Act, which are not yet classified as per tripartite classification and they are termed as ex-propietary. The forest area shown in Table No. 28 (A) may not tally with the area under forest shown in Table No. 10. The two sets of figures differ due to following reasons.

(1) In the Indian Forest Statistics Returns, the whole area including non-wooded area under the control of forest department is taken as area under forests, while in Agricultural Statistics, it is classified according to its actual utilisation.

(2h)

(ii) The forest Department returns are meant to serve a definite administrative purpose and indicate the ownership of the forest areas and actual utilisation of these areas is not so important from the point of view of Forest Department as it is in the land utilisation statistics under Agricultural Statistics.

(iii) The Forest Department returns relate to financial Year and Agricultural Statistics relate to the agricultural Year.

Table No.29 (A):- The information on inland fisheries is presented taluk<sup>k</sup>wise for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79.

5. EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRY MINING ELECTRICITY:

In all 10 tables i.e. table No.30 to 39 are included in this section.

The factory statistics shown in table Nos.30-31 and 32 relate to the following types of factories registered under the factories act, 1948.

(1) Those employing 10 or more workers working with the aid of power (section 2 (ii)

(2) and (3) Those employing 20 or more workers and working without the aid of power (section 2 (ii) ).

and (3) Those registered under section 85 of the Act. under which the State Government makes applicable the provisions of the Act, eventhough the above conditions are not fulfilled. However, statistics of the Defence Factories are excluded.

The table No.34 deals with employment exchange Statistics while, the table No.35 gives occupational distribution

of total registrations and placements in the employment exchange for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 according to standard National classification.

Table No.36 contains the data on works under taken under Employment Guarantee Scheme in the district during the financial year 1977-78 and 1978-79 alongwith the information about employment generated and expenditure booked .

6. CO-OPERATION:

In all 8 tables i.e. Table Nos. 40 to 47 are included in this section.

Table No.42 gives Panchayat Samitiwise and also talukawise number of primary agricultural societies, their membership share capital, reserve and other funds, working capital, loans advanced and recovered loans outstanding and overdues and percentage of recovery to total loans advanced for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79. Working Capital , includes paid up capital, deposits and borrowings. Loans outstanding includes outstanding in respect of loans, cash credits and over drafts and the amount of out-standing bills purchased or discounted. 'Overdues' refer to amount of loan or instalments which were due for collection but which were not actually collected and for the repayment of which no extention has been granted by a competent authority.

Table No.47 gives Panchayat Samitiwise as well as talukawise number of registered money lenders and loans advanced by them during 1977-78 and 1978-79. Separate figures of loans advanced to traders and non-traders have been

furnished in the table. The transactions of money lending in the State are regulated under the provisions of Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946. According to the Act no money lender shall carry on the business of money lending except in the area for which he has been granted a licence, and except in accordance with the terms and conditions of such licence.

7. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH:

In all 5 tables i.e. table Nos. 48 to 52 are included in this section.

Table No.48 gives the information of Panchayat Samiti-wise and also talukawise number of hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes, Health Centres and Primary Health Centres, doctors, nurses, vaidyas, beds and total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated for the year 1977 and 1978. The table covers all the State and central Government medical institution, and also institutions owned by Municipalities. Private clinics run by private bodies or individuals are, however not included in the table.

Table No.49 gives vital statistics such as number of registered births and deaths in this district for the year 1977 and 1978. The table 52 deals with the number of family planning Centres operating in the district in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

8. EDUCATION:

In all 7 tables i.e. Table No.53 to 59 are included in this section.



Table No.53 gives sexwise number of literates and Percentage of literacy separately for rural and urban areas of each taluka according to 1971 population census. As per 1971 census definition, a person was classified as literate if he was able to read or write a simple letter in any language. Educational levels in rural and urban areas are shown in table No.54 and 55 respectively according to 1961 Census as these data for 1971 census are not yet available.

Table No.56 gives information regarding number of educational institutions according to types for 1977-78 and 1978-79. Sexwise enrolment and number of trained and untrained teachers in these institutions is also indicated in this table. The classification of institutions according to type is slightly different from stage of education. There are at present many Secondary schools, which also impart education in Primary course. Nevertheless, the entire enrolment of students is included under 'Secondary education. Primary institutions provide education for Standard I to IV or I to VII/VIII or less and teach the curriculum approved by the education Department. The secondary institutions coach students for standards VIII to X or XI/XII with or without lower standards. Higher education is the education, after passing S. S. C. examination which leads to a Degree examination.

Table No.57 presents data on the number of beneficiaries among backward classes such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other Backward Classes for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79. Beneficiaries for this table are person

who are getting concessions of either type such as scholarships etc.

9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:

In all 7 tables i.e. table No.60 to 66 are included in this section.

Table No.60 gives total railway length as at the end of 31st March 1978 and 31st March 1979 according to type of route i.e. Broad Gauge, Metre Gauge and Narrow Gauge. The information is compiled from the railway time table. The Railway length is measured between the first and last stations within the district boundary. The figures of length of each types of route are, therefore, approximate and not accurate.

Table No.63 deals with operational statistics of Nationalised Road Transport in Amravati division. For this table, the S.T. Division comprises of (1) Amravati and (2) Part of Wardha district of Nagpur division.

Table No.64 presents the results of the traffic census on important roads conducted in Building and Communication Department, Government of Maharashtra. Data on the number of vehicles is according to categories and location of countpost. Type of surface and total traffic intensity in tons per 24 hours are also indicated in the table.

10. LOCAL BODIES:

In all 4 tables i.e. table Nos:67 to 70 are included in this section.

Table No.67 gives abstract of income and expenditure of local bodies such as village panchayats, Zilla Parishad

and Municipalities for the financial year 1978-79. The number of village Panchayats includes number of independent village Panchayats as well as group village panchayats.

11. PLAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

In all 5 tables i.e. <sup>Table</sup> Nos. 71 to 75 are included in this section.

12. PRICES:

Only three tables i.e. table No.76 to 78 included in this section. Table No.76 shows the wholesale prices of certain agriculture commodities at selected centres in the district.

Table No.77 gives monthly average retail prices of various commodities at district headquarter Amravati. The average prices under each commodity are shown from the month of January to December for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 alongwith units and varieties of commodities for which prices have been quoted. The data are regularly collected by District Statistical Office every week on Friday by visiting the selected shops. The prices of each commodity for the year is also shown in the table. As the information collected for the given commodities is restricted to only one quotation and that too from only one shop at District Headquarter, the average price for individual commodity cannot be said to be fully representative, but the data may prove useful as a broad indicator of the trend of retail prices over the period of time.

The table No.78 gives consumer price index number (revised series) for working class for Nagpur Centre published by the Office of the commissioner of Labour, Bombay. Monthwise data for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 commencing from April and also average for the year 1977-78 & 1978-79 have been given in this table. The base year for calculating price index (New series) is 1960. The index number of wholesale prices are issued by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India. The base year for the same is 1961-62. The methods of construction of the index are given in Appendix to Index numbers of wholesale prices in India Revised series (1961-62) issued by the Office of the Economic Advisor to Government of India.

13. MISCELLANEOUS:

In all 12 tables i.e. table 79 to 90 are included in this section.

Table No.82 gives Panchayat Samitiwise and also Talukawise Cinema statistics for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79. Number of permanent, semi-permanent and touring theatres and their seating capacity per show has been indicated in this table. The talukawise information about No. of schedule Banks and their deposits and advances 1976 and 1977 is presented in this table No.84. Table No.93 indicates important trends in selected indicators.

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### C H A P T E R - I I I

In this chapter, the pace of Development under various sectors has been reviewed in the following paragraphs by presenting sectoral trends, spot lighting the Development during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79, in comparison with the position in 1960-61. The data for earlier years have been used in the cases wherever they were not available for the period under review.

#### AGRICULTURE:-

##### 1) Percentage of Gross Cropped area to net area sown:-

The proportion of area sown more than once with net area sown is indicated with the help of percentage of gross sown area to net sown area in the district and hence the comparison over a period of time viz: 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1977-78 in the form of talukawise percentages of gross area sown to net area sown, as well as for the district as a whole, is presented in the following table.

Sr. No.	Taluka	% of Gross area sown to net area sown			Ranking during
		1960-61	1970-71	1977-78	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Amravati	100.57	100.12	101.86	5
2.	Achalpur	100.65	100.69	102.09	4
3.	Morshi	100.33	101.33	105.34	1
4.	Chandur	100.54	100.54	102.14	3
5.	Daryapur	100.28	100.25	101.82	6
6.	Melghat	103.45	101.24	103.61	2
District		100.65	100.41	102.65	-

It would be seen from the above table that in the district as whole percentage of gross cropped area to net cropped area which was 100.65 in 1960-61 decreased to 100.41 during 1970-71. However it increased to 102.65 during 1977-78. since the entire cultivation in the district is Rainfed, the increase in double cropped area during the year 1977-78 is 2% , over that in 1960-61 and 2.24% over that of 1970-71. In between the tehsils, Morshi Taluka ranked first (105.34%) while Daryapur stood last (101.82%).

2. Percentage distribution of Gross area under important crops to total gross cropped area:-

The cultivation in Amravati district is predominantly dependent upon rains. The cropping pattern has, therefore, obviously been adjusted to conform it with the seasonal rainfall and climatic conditions. Due to lack of irrigation facilities, the Kharif crops are grown in major part of the cultivable area and Rabi crops are grown to lesser extent. Jowar, cotton and Tur are the major crops of the district. Though wheat is also grown in some part of the district, it finds insignificant place in the agricultural produce of the district. In the following table percentage distribution of gross area under, Jowar, Cotton and Tur to total gross cropped area for the year 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1977-78 is presented.

Sr. No.	Name of crop	Year 1960-61			Year 1970-71			Year 1977-78		
		Gross cropped area (Hect.)	Area under (Hect)	% to gross cropp- ed Area	Gross Cropped area (Hect.)	Area Under (Hect)	% to gross cro- pped Area	Gross crop- ped Area (Hect)	Area under (Hect)	% to gross cro- pped area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		679600	-	71000	718000	-	-	745717	-	-
1.	Jowar	-	182800	26.90	-	169000	23.53	-	188451	27.96
2.	Tur	-	35600	5.24	-	40000	5.77	-	39746	5.32
3.	Cotton	-	334000	49.15	-	368000	51.25	-	338000	46.00

From the above table, it will be seen that the area under Jowar has remained almost constant as compared with that of 1960-61. However, it has shown decrease during 1970-71. Same is the case with 'Tur'. However, in respect of cotton, there is a decline trend during 1977-78 after showing increase in the year 1970-71.

### 3. Yield rates and out turn of Principal crops:-

In absence of adequate irrigation facilities, the Agril. production in this district is, by and large, dependent upon well spread timely rains. At the same time it also depends upon adoption of improved agricultural practices such as use of improved agricultural inputs viz. highyielding variety of seeds, chemical fertilizers pesticides etc. In spite of efforts made by the Govt. agriculture in this district continues to be vulnerable to the vagaries of the monsoon. It is therefore, imperative to see that the Yield rates, outturn of principal crops etc. should be reviewed from that perspective.

Jowar, Wheat, Bajra, Tur and Gram are the principal food crops while, cotton, Groundnut are the major cash crops Paddy is also grown in Melghat taluka and is a principal crop of that taluka. Oranges, Bananas are also grown in some pockets but their contribution to the total agricultural production of the district is insignificant. The data on yield rates and out-turn of principal food and non-food crops mentioned above for the year 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1977-78 are presented in the following table, where in percentage increase or decrease in yield per hectre as well as total production in 1977-78 is compared with that of the year 1960-61.

Sr. No.	Name of crop	Yield per hectre in Kg. during			% increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1977-78 over 1960-61	Production in '00' metric Tonnes			% increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1977-78 over 1960-61
		1960-61	1970-71	1977-78		1960-61	1970-71	1977-78	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Paddy	578	494	841	(+) 45.50	41	44	122	(+) 197.56
2.	Wheat	361	489	955	(+) 164.54	154	161	470	(+) 205.19
3.	Jowar	677	274	1068	(+) 57.75	1381	463	2230	(+) 60.31
4.	Bajra	658	225	337	(-) 48.78	42	16	29	(-) 30.95
5.	Total Cereals	666	310	1002	(+) 65.34	1632	691	2875	(+) 76.16
6.	Tur	1812	768	582	(-) 67.89	720	308	254	(-) 64.75
7.	Gram	278	285	330	(+) 20.87	28	20	45	(+) 95.65
8.	Total Pulses	1113	511	436	(-) 60.82	818	344	334	(-) 59.29
9.	Cotton (in terms of bales of 180 Kg.)	95	17.30	515	(+) 443.15	2020	354	1689	(-) 83.61
10.	Groundnut	603	545	966	(+) 60.19	122	173	344	(+) 181.96

From the above table, it is seen that there is 65.34% increase in the Yield per hectre in respect of cereals even though Bajara has shown a considerable decrease of 48.78% in yield rates in the corresponding year. Among cereals, wheat has recorded highest increase in the yield per hectre (164.54%) while Jowar and Paddy stood second and third. However, yield per hectre of Pulses has decreased by 60.82% even though Gram has recorded increase of 20.87 percent in the corresponding years. In respect of cash crops viz. cotton, Groundnut, the yield per hectre has shown 443.35% and 60.19% increase.



Total out-turn of cereals has increased by 76.16 percent although, Bajra has recorded a decrease by 30.95% in the corresponding years under reference. In case of pulses, however, different course has been followed and total out turn of the pulses has shown a considerable <sup>decrease</sup> of 59.29%. Cotton has also followed the same suit and shown a decrease by 163.86%, while Groundnut has recorded, a sizable increase of 181.96%.

4. Percentage of Net irrigated area to net sown area:-

Impact of irrigation development can also be judged by studying the percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area. Therefore, this percentage for the years 1960-61, 1970-71, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is presented in the following table:-

Sr. No.	Taluka	% of Net irrigated area to net sown area.				Ranking in...	
		1960-61	1970-71	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Amravati	0.60	1.05	0.56	0.54	6	6
2.	Achalpur	0.05	2.51	3.02	2.97	2	3
3.	Morshi	2.55	4.89	3.96	8.81	1	1
4.	Chandur	1.08	1.73	2.90	2.77	3	4
5.	Daryapur	0.39	0.99	1.94	2.10	4	5
6.	Melghat	0.04	0.62	0.68	4.07	5	2
District		1.08	2.03	2.22	3.29		

From the above table it will be seen that percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area is gradually increasing since 1960-61. In 1960-61 it was 1.08% for the district as a whole while it went up to 3.29% during the year 1977-78.

Increase in Morshi tehsil can be attributed to the craze of cultivators to bring more area under orange crop and to achieve this they tried to exploit all possible underground water sources. Increase in percentage of Melghat tehsil is significant because it indicates that the tribal population in this taluka is taking interest in growing irrigated crops and taking advantage of the various irrigation facilities being provided by the Government in the tribal area.

As compared with the year 1960-61, Morshi taluka continues to enjoy the first rank during the year 1977-78 also. However, Melghat taluka has made speedy progress during 1977-78 and has occupied second rank. More or less similar trend is seen in respect of all other tehsils except Amravati., where percentage is declined from 0.60 % during 1960-61 to 0.54 % during 1977-78.

5. Percentage of area under different irrigated crops to gross irrigated area:-

Percentage of irrigated crops (food and non-food) to gross irrigated area during 1960-61, 1970-71, 1976-77 and 1977-78 in the district is given below.

Sr. No.	Taluka	% of area under irrigated food crops to gross irrigated area during				% of area under irrigated Non-food crops to gross irrigated area during			
		1960-61	1970-71	1976-77	1977-78	1960-61	1970-71	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Amravati	91.10	97.66	94.72	97.74	8.90	2.34	5.28	2.26
2.	Achalpur	95.04	97.53	92.99	95.82	4.96	2.47	7.01	4.18
3.	Morshi	98.21	93.91	94.83	100.00	1.79	6.09	5.17	0.00
4.	Chandur	69.98	95.79	75.50	85.41	30.02	4.21	24.50	14.59
5.	Daryapur	67.78	84.39	89.96	91.51	32.22	15.61	10.04	8.49
6.	Melghat	94.44	95.62	96.80	99.62	5.56	4.38	3.20	0.38
District		83.82	95.32	89.55	95.33	11.18	4.68	10.45	4.67

7 It would be seen from the above table that the percentage area under irrigated food crops increased from 88.82% in 1960-61 to 95.33% in the year 1977-78. This stage was already achieved during the year 1970-71 but the percentage was decreased to 39.55 during 1976-77. Therefore it can be concluded that the level 1970-71 is again achieved during the year 1977-78. There was, however, corresponding decrease in area under non-food crop from 11.18% in 1960-61 to 4.67% in 1977-78. Here also, the level of 1970-71 appeared to be achieved.

6. Sourcewise Net Irrigated area:-

In spite of number of irrigation schemes to increase Irrigation Potential, the irrigation potential did not show significant increase primarily because of non-available of suitable sites for major and medium irrigation projects. The well irrigation still forms the major source of irrigation in the district. Following table shows the source-wise net area irrigated in the district during the year 1960-61, 1970-71, 1976-77 and 1977-78

Sr. No.	Sources of Irrigation	Net area irrigated during			
		1960-61	1970-71	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Govt. canal	88.40	35	106	80
2.	Private canal	-	-	-	10
3.	Tanks	4.00	-	379	770
4.	Wells	6883.60	14464	15064	21462
5.	Other sources	-	37	306	1618
District		6976.00	14536	15855	23940

It will be seen from the above table that except the source of wells and tanks other sources of irrigation have not shown any significant impact on the irrigation pattern of the district since 1960-61.

7. Co-operation:-

The information regarding number of Agril. credit societies, their membership, working capital, loans advanced and Loans outstanding, overdues etc. for Amravati district is presented in the following table for the years 1960-61, 1970-71, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Sr. No.	Item	During the year			
		1960-61	1970-71	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6
1)	No. of Agril. credit societies.	647	713	668	668
2)	Member ship	41349	108581	203192	209829
3)	Working capital	Rs. 183.96 (in lakhs)	Rs. 86190 (in '000')	Rs. 183473 (in '000')	Rs. 205112 (in '000')
4)	Loans advanced	Rs. 145.21 (in lakhs)	Rs. 58840 (in '000')	Rs. 71935 (in '000)	Rs. 69205 (in '000')
5)	Loans out standing	N.A.	Rs. 65181 (in '000')	Rs. 127629 (in '000')	Rs. 146334 (in '000')
6)	Over dues	N.A.	Rs. 23562 (in '000')	Rs. 28888 (in '000')	Rs. 77899 (in '000')
7)	Percentage of recovery	N.A.	65%	35%	40%

It is needless to emphasize the role played by the Co-operative movement in respect of Rural credit in the district

It is true that due to this Co-operative sector, we could see development in Agriculture and allied sectors. So far as number of societies established and their membership etc. are concerned, this movement has achieved good progress as compared with that of 1960-61. Amount of loans advanced to the members is also considerably increased. However, amount of Loan outstanding and overdues have also gone-up tremendously. From the data given above, it will be seen that every year the amount loan outstanding and Loan overdue are steadily increasing, resulting in reducing the percentage of recovery every year. This clearly indicates that the comparative <sup>Sector</sup> failed to achieve the desired results.

WAGE RATES:-

Wage rates of Agricultural Labourers are regularly being collected from three rural centres of this district since 1963. The average daily wage rates of male and female agric. Labourers are given for these 3 centres in the following table for the Year 1963 and 1978. These wage rates may not be representative of the tehsil in which the centre is situated, as a whole, but they are useful for studying the general trend in the agriculture wage rates prevailing in the district.

Sr. No.	Centre Tehsil	Agril. wage rates in Rs.(0.00)			
		Male		Female	
		1963	1978	1963	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bhandaraj (Daryapur)	1.36	4.04	1.25	2.88
2.	Bhatkuli (Amravati)	1.50	4.60	0.75	2.85
3.	Dhami (Melghat)	1.50	4.50	1.25	3.00
Average		1.45	4.38	1.08	2.91

(ho)

From above, it will be seen that Average wage rates for male worker has increased from Rs. 1.45 in 1963 to Rs. 4.38 in 1978, while in case of female workers, they have raised from Rs. 1.08 to Rs. 2.91.

Data presented in the table given below will indicate that there is a considerable increase in the wage rates of skilled labourer, viz. carpenter, Blacksmith, cobbler etc. also at these three centres in the period of time.

Sr. No.	Type of Labourer	Average for		Centre wise average for		
		1963	1978	Bhandardaraj	Bhatkuli	Dhami
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1)	Carpenter	Rs. 4.00	12.33	10.00	15.00	12.00
2)	Black-smith	Rs. 4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3)	Cobbler	Rs. N.A.	8.25	8.50	N.A.	8.00

#### 8. Bovine and Ovine Population per hectre of Cultivable land:-

Animals besides providing major draught power for agricultural operations, are important source of food, manure and other raw material.

The following table gives Livestock population (Ovine and bovine) per hectre of cultivable land in each Taluka as well as for the district as a whole as per 1961 and 1972.

#### Livestock Census.

Sr.No.	Taluka	Livestock per hectre of cultivable land according to Livestock census	
		1961	1972
1	2	3	4
1.	Amravati	0.99	0.90
2.	Achalpur	1.06	0.94

	1	2	3	4
3. Morshi			1.04	1.06
4. Chandur			1.04	1.06
5. Daryapur			0.92	0.78
6. Melghat			1.38	2.04
District			1.04	1.03

Livestock population per hectre of cultivable land has decreased from 1.04 in 1961 to 1.03 in 1972, the decrease being very negligible. According to 1961 Livestock Census, the proportion of Livestock per hectre of cultivated land was highest i.e 1.38 in Melghat taluka and the Lowest (0.92) in Daryapur Taluka. During the year 1972 the first rank has been retained by Melghat with 2.04 and the last rank (0.78) in Daryapur taluka as far as proportion of livestock per hectre of cultivable land is considered.

#### 9. ELECTRICITY:-

Following table gives the data regarding number of villages electrified as well as per capita consumption of the electricity in Amravati district during the year 1960-61 and 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Sr. No.	Number of villages electrified during			Per capita consumption of electricity during			% increase(+) or decrease(-) during		
	1960-61	1977-78	1978-79	1960-61	1977-78	1978-79	1960-61	1977-78	1978-79
1)	133	1978	1978	24.62	66.81	71.55	-	(+) 171.36 *	(+) 190.61
		(100 %)	(100 %)						

(Notes:- Talukawise figures are not available)

(h2)

It will be seen from the above table that 100 % electrification of villages have now been covered at the end of 1977-78, as against 133 villages during 1960-61. Per capita consumption of electricity has also increased from 24.62 KWH in 1960-61 to 61.81 KWH in 1977-78 and 71.55 KWH. in 1978-79. The percentage increase is 171.36 during 1977-78 and 190.61 during 1978-79.

10. Employment:- Candidates enrolled and vacancies notified:-

The sub-Regional Employment Exchange office is located at Amravati. The table indicates the comparative data on Registrations, Vacancies notified and the placements of the candidates through the sub-regional Employment Exchange in the district during 1960-61 and 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Sr. No.	Item	during the year			% increase (-) during	or decrease	
		1960-61	1977-78	1978-79		1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Registrations	9025	9277	13297	(+) 2.79	(+) 47.34	
2.	Vacancies	937	657	617	(-) 29.89	(-) 41.60	
3.	Placements	701	434	447	(-) 38.09	(-) 36.23	
4.	Number on Live register	4284	21543	25690	(+) 402.87	(+) 499.67	

It would be seen from the above table that the increase in the number of Registrations and on the live-register of Employment Exchange during 1977-78 and 1978-79 over that of the year 1960-61 was 12.02 % , 47.34 % and 402.87 % 499.67 %



respectively. However, the vacancies notified and placements show a percentage decrease during 1977-78 and 1978-79 by 29.89, 41.60 and 38.09, 36.23 respectively, over the corresponding figures of 1960-61.

11. Medical Facilities:-

Indoor and out door Patients treated:-

The following table indicates the number of indoor patients and out door patients treated in each taluka and the district as a whole during the year 1960-61, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Sr. No.	Tehsil	No. of indoor patients treated in			% increase (+) or decrease (-) in		
		1961	1977	1978	1961	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Amravati	17741	1,90,000	1,70,000	-	(-) 970.90	(+) 858.23
2.	Achalpur	835	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-
3.	Morshi	135	1,000	N.A.	-	(+) 640.74	-
4.	Chandur	625	2,000	2,000	-	(+) 226.43	(+) 226.43
5.	Daryapur	1135	2,000	3,000	-	(+) 76.21	(+) 164.31
6.	Melghat	50	-	-	-	-	-
District		20521	1,95,000	1,75,000	-	(+) 850.24	(+) 753.03

(hh)

(Contd...)

Sr. No.	Tehsil	No. of out door patients treated in...			% increase (+) or decrease (-) in		
		1961	1977	1978	1961	1977	1978
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Amravati	422461	531000	520000	-	(+) 256.92	(+) 230.88
2.	Achalpur	196736	92000	106000	-	(-) 53.23	(+) 46.13
3.	Morshi	200726	215000	216000	-	(+) 71.14	(+) 76.12
4.	Chandur	151295	195000	171000	-	(+) 28.88	(+) 13.02
5.	Daryapur	132956	132000	127000	-	(-) 0.71	(-) 4.50
6.	Melghat	33466	14000	31000	-	(-) 59.37	(-) 7.39
District		1137345	1179000	1171000	-	(+) 3.66	(+) 29.59

It would be seen from the above table that the number of indoor patients treated in medical institutions during 1977 and 1978 has increased in all the talukas, and the highest increase is however recorded in Amravati tehsil.

The number of out door patients treated has however, shown mixed trend. It is increased in Amravati, Morshi and Chandur Tehsil, while it has decreased in rest of the three tehsils i.e. Achalpur, Daryapur and Melghat Tehsils. As in the case of Indoor patients, here also, highest increase of 256.92% and 230.88% appeared in Amravati tehsil.

While reviewing the position of district as whole, it is seen that district is showing upward trend in both the years i.e. 1977 and 1978, in case <sup>of</sup> out door and indoor patients treated.

(h5)

12. Education:- Increase in number of students in different Categories:-

According to 1971 census, 42.36% persons ( 52.28% Males and 31.69% females) of the total population of the district were literate as against 37.85% and 39.18% Literates in the Division and state as a whole respectively. According to 1961 Census 33.68% person ( 45.95% males and 20.58% Females) of the total Population were literate. Thus in 1961-71 decade there has been considerable increase in the proportion of literates in the district.

The remarkable feature of educational growth in the recent years is due to rising demand of educational facilities in rural areas. The table given below indicates the number of boys and girls attending primary, secondary and higher educational institutions in the district during 1960-61 and 1978 and 1979.

Srl	Category & No. of students	PRIMARY			% increase or decrease		SECONDARY			
		1960-61	1977-78	1978-79	1978-79	1978-79	1960-61	1977-78		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Institution	1147	1491	1498	(+)	29.99	(+)	30.60	116	223
2.	Pupils	125066	240069	244972	(+)	91.95	(+)	95.87	35560	93325
A)	Boys	77249	132957	135247	(+)	72.11	(+)	75.08	26074	57845
B)	Girls	47817	107112	109725	(+)	124.00	(+)	129.46	9486	37480
C)	Teachers	4521	6962	6888	(+)	53.99	(+)	52.35	1697	3438
a)	Trained	N.A.	6508	6454	-	-	-	-	N.A.	3130
b)	Untrained	N.A.	454	434	-	-	-	-	N.A.	308

(Contd...)

Sr. No.	Tehsil	No. of out door patients treated in...			% increase (+) or decrease (-)		
		1961	1977	1978	1961	1977	1978
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Amravati	422461	531000	520000	-	(+) 256.92	(+) 230.88
2.	Achalpur	196736	92000	106000	-	(-) 53.23	(+) 46.13
3.	Morshi	200726	215000	216000	-	(+) 71.14	(+) 76.12
4.	Chandur	151295	195000	171000	-	(+) 28.88	(+) 13.02
5.	Daryapur	132956	132000	127000	-	(+) 0.71	(-) 4.50
6.	Melghat	33466	14000	31000	-	(-) 59.37	(-) 7.39
District		1137345	1179000	1171000	-	(+) 3.66	(+) 29.59

It would be seen from the above table that the number of indoor patients treated in medical institutions during 1977 and 1978 has increased in all the talukas, and the highest increase is however recorded in Amravati tehsil.

The number of out door patients treated has however, shown mixed trend. It is increased in Amravati, Morshi and Chandur Tehsil, while it has decreased in rest of the three tehsils i.e. Achalpur, Daryapur and Melghat Tehsils. As in the case of Indoor patients, here also, highest increase of 256.92% and 230.88% appeared in Amravati tehsil.

While reviewing the position of district as whole, it is seen that district is showing upward trend in both the years i.e. 1977 and 1978, in case <sup>of</sup> out door and indoor patients treated.

(h5)

12. Education:- Increase in number of students in different Categories:-

According to 1971 census, 42.36% persons ( 52.28 % Males and 31.69 % females) of the total population of the district were literate as against 37.85% and 39.18 % literates in the Division and state as a whole respectively. According to 1961 Census 33.68 % person ( 45.95% males and 20.58.% Females) of the total Population were literate. Thus in 1961-71 decade there has been considerable increase in the proportion of literates in the district.

The remarkable feature of educational growth in the recent years is due to rising demand of educational facilities in rural areas. The table given below indicates the number of boys and girls attending primary, secondary and higher educational institutions in the district during 1960-61 and 1978 and 1979.

Sri Category & No. of students	PRIMARY				SECONDARY			
	1960-61	1977-78	1978-79	% increase or decrease 1978-79	1960-61	1977-78	1978-79	% increase or decrease 1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Institution	1147	1491	1498	(+) 29.99	(+) 30.60	116	223	
2. Pupils	125066	240069	244972	(+) 91.95	(+) 95.87	35560	93325	
A) Boys	77249	132957	135247	(+) 72.11	(+) 75.08	26074	57845	
B) Girls	47817	107112	109725	(+) 124.00	(+) 129.46	9486	37480	
C) Teachers	4521	6962	6838	(+) 53.99	(+) 52.35	1697	3438	
a) Trained	N.A.	6508	6454	-	-	N.A.	3130	
b) Untrained	N.A.	454	434	-	-	N.A.	308	

(Contd...)

Sr. No.	Category & students	SECONDARY			HIGHER				
		1978-79 % increase or decrease		1960-61	1977-78	1978-79 % increase or decrease			
		1978	1979			1978	1979		
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Institution	226	(+) 92.24	(+) 94.82	9	32	32	(+) 225.55	(+) 255.55
2.	Pupils	100606	(+) 165.25	(+) 182.86	4684	12325	13719	(+) 173.80	(+) 192.69
A)	Boys	60511	(+) 121.84	(+) 132.07	N.A	10039	10571	-	-
B)	Girls	40685	(+) 430.79	(+) 383.08	N.A	2286	3139	-	-
C)	Teachers	3606	(+) 102.59	(+) 112.49	274	829	874	(+) 202.55	(+) 218.97
a)	Trained	3367	-	-	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	-	-
b)	Untrained	239	-	-	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	-	-

The growth of Primary Education in the district had been noteworthy from the Third Five Year Plan onwards. The number of students attending primary schools increased from 125066 in 1960-61 to 240069 and 244972 in 1978 and 1979 respectively having 95.87 % increase in 1979 over 1961. Number of Primary schools have also increased from 1147 in 1960-61 to 1491 and 1498 in 1978 and 1979 respectively. As regards secondary Education good progress has been noticed regarding number of schools and enrolment therein during the period under review. 94 % increase has been recorded in 1979 in respect of institutions and 182.86 % increase in respect of enrolment during the same year. In case of Higher Education an increase of 255.55 % in respect of institutions and 192.69 % in respect of pupils during 1979 over 1960-61 has also been noticed.

(h7)

13. Important Ratios in Education:-

Following Table presents the data showing <sup>important</sup> ratios in the Educational field viz. Ratio of secondary institutions to primary institution, Higher education institutions to Secondary Education institutions as well as proportion of teachers to pupils studying in various categories of the said institutions.

Sr. No.	Item	Ratio during the Year			
		1960-61	1970-71	1977-78	1978-79
<b>1. (a) Institutions</b>					
(i)	Secondary to primary	1:10	1:7	1:6	1:6
(ii)	Higher to Secondary	1:19	9	1:7	1:7
<b>(b) Teachers to pupils in</b>					
i)	Primary institutions	1:28	1:29	1:24	1:36
ii)	Secondary institutions.	1:21	1:23	1:27	1:28
iii)	Higher Institutions	1:17	1:24	1:15	1:16

Tehsilwise information is not available and as such it would not be given.

14. Increase in commercial Banking

Banking facilities play an important role in the industrial and commercial development of the district. Since nationalization of Banks, these institutions are helping the entrepreneurs and also extending credit facilities to small traders, small scale industries as well.

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The following table indicates the number of Banking offices in existence during 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1977-78 alongwith the number of households served per banking office.

Sr. No.	District	No. of Banking offices during			*No. of Household served per Banking office in		
		1960-61	1970-71	1977-78	1960-61	1970-71	1977-78
1.	Amravati	25	49	99	3013	2317	1147

(N.B.) \* - Estimated.

ii) Tehsilwise figures are not available)

From the data presented in the above table, it will be seen that number of Banking offices show an increasing trend since 1960-61. During 1960-61, there were only 25 banking offices in the district while it has increased to 99 during the year 1977-78. Similarly, the banking facility was comparatively rarely available during the year 1960-61 as 3013 households were being served by one Banking Office. This position has considerably improved during the year 1977-78 as 1147 households were being served by one Banking office. This has not only helped to create banking habits in the rural masses, but has also trained them to avail the credit facilities offered by the banks for augmenting their means of livelihood.

#### 15. Roads:-

Road communication constitute an important item of infrastructure for progress of all developmental activities.



Amravati district enjoy comparatively favourable position in case of Railway routes and road links. The road development programme aims not only at completion of missing links but to connect taluka and important market places under minimum needs programme.

The table given below indicates the road length of pucca roads per 100 Sq. Kms. of area in the district during 1961-62, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Year	Road length per 100 Sq.Kms. of area
1961-62	8.84
1977-78	30.00
1978-79	30.00

Note:- Road length of Municipal Roads and that of forest Roads is not considered for above mentioned road length.

It would be seen from the above table that the Pucca road length per 100 Sq.Kms. of area increased from 8.84 Km. to 30 Kms. during the period of time under reference. The road length maintained by forest Department and Municipal Councils in the district has not however been considered.

**16. PRICES:-**

The District Statistical Office in each district has been assigned with the regular work of collection and compilation of weekly retail Prices of important commodities at the district head-quarter on every Friday as a part of its normal functioning. The Price collection work has been started by D.S.Organisation since the declaration of the state of Emergency in the country consequent

upon the Chinese aggression on our north-eastern border in October 1962, and the same has been continued with a view to facilitate the observation of the trend in price fluctuations at the district head quarter.

The retail prices of 51 selected commodities under the various sub-head such as cereals, pulses, clothing, utensil, fuel and beverages etc. are being regularly collected from the selected shops at the district headquarter. The varieties of the commodities which are most commonly used by the majority of the people have been considered for this study.

The annual average retail prices of some of the important commodities for the year 1963, 1977 and 1978 are presented in the sub-joined table.

Sr. No.	Commodity	Unit	Average price in Rs. during year in			% in increase (+) or decrease (-)	
			1963	1977	1978	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rice (Fine)	Kg.	0.75	2.98	4.10	(+) 297.33	(+) 446.66
2.	Wheat (Medium)	"	0.61	1.64	2.05	(+) 178.68	(+) 236.06
3.	Jowar	"	0.37	1.16	1.22	(+) 213.51	(+) 229.72
4.	Bajra (Coarse)	"	0.42	1.22	1.21	(+) 190.47	(+) 188.09
5.	Tur dal	"	0.88	3.43	4.15	(+) 289.77	(+) 371.59
6.	Gram dal	"	0.62	3.43	2.31	(+) 453.22	(+) 272.58
7.	Sugar	"	1.22	4.45	4.45	(+) 264.75	(+) 264.75
8.	Gur	"	1.05	2.30	2.35	(+) 119.04	(+) 123.80
9.	Edible Oil (Groundnut)	"	2.08	9.54	9.75	(+) 358.65	(+) 368.75

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Meat (Goat)	Kg.	3.11	10.00	10.29	(+)	221.54	(+)	230.37
11. Eggs (	Doz.	1.88	5.92	6.00	(+)	214.89	(+)	219.15
12. Turmeric	Kg.	1.85	5.01	5.05	(+)	170.81	(+)	172.97
13. Dry Chillies	"	3.10	11.29	10.29	(+)	282.25	(+)	231.93
14. Bananas	Doz.	0.39	1.13	0.98	(+)	189.74	(+)	151.28
15. Potatos	Kg.	0.75	1.00	0.93	(+)	33.33	(+)	24.00
16. Milk	Litre	N.A.	2.53	2.56	(+)	-		-
17. Tea (Leaf)	Kg.	9.00	14.54	14.58	(+)	61.55	(+)	62.00
18. Charcol	40Kg	6.94	24.00	26.60	(+)	245.82	(+)	283.29
19. Firewood	"	3.03	10.00	10.00	(+)	230.03	(+)	230.03
20. Kerosine	Litre	0.53	1.25	N.A.	(+)	190.69	(+)	N.A.
21. Washing soap	Bar	1.52	2.80	3.00	(+)	84.21	(+)	97.36
22. Supari	Kg.	6.79	13.00	13.00	(+)	97.37	(+)	97.37
23. Tobacco(Leaf)	"	5.10	15.00	16.00	(+)	194.12	(+)	213.73
24. Salt	"	0.15	0.30	0.30	(+)	100.00	(+)	100.00

It would be seen from the above table that there has been overall increase in the average prices of all the commodities during 1977 and 1978 as compared with those in 1963. The extent of increase in the average prices has been more than double in the case of all essential commodities, except potatoes, washing soap, Tea leaf and supari in the year 1977, over the corresponding prices in 1963.

The minimum increase has been observed in the average prices of potatoes 33.33% in year 1977 and the maximum increase has been observed in the average prices of Gramdal 453.22 <sup>and</sup> 272.58 %

during 1977 and 1978 over the corresponding prices of commodities in the year 1963. The average prices of cereals and pulses have increased from 178.68 and 236.06 to 453.22 and 275.80 during 1977 and 1978 respectively over those of the corresponding commodities in 1963. Likewise the average prices of other essential commodities like ground nut oil 358.65 and 368.75 %, Sugar 264.75 %, Tur 119.04 and 123.80 % Turmeric 170.81 and 172.97 %, Dry Chillies 232.25 and 231.93 % Charcoal 245.82 and 233.29 %, Firewood 230.03% and Kerosine 193.02 % indicate Galloping increase in prices of these commodities in the year 1977 and 1978 over the year 1963.

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-: CHAPTER - IV

ANNUAL PLAN- 1977-78 & 1978-79:

The emphasis in the Annual Plan for both the years under reference was on the development of the core sectors, viz. Irrigation, Industry, Agriculture and power which both in their operation as well as in their financial outlay have a long term impact on the economy. The thrust during coming years will continue to be the same.

In the Maharashtra State, the district is adopted as a unit of planning and district planning bodies have been constituted for the district. The District Planning and Development council had formulated the draft Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) for the district with the financial ceiling of Rs.39.42 crores with complimentary outlay of Rs.4.39 crores and Rs. 3.26 crores on state level and centrally sponsored scheme respectively. Rs.57.97 crores were anticipated by way of Institutional Finance, However, during subsequent years planning process in the country has undergone various changes to make it compatible with the changing needs ideologies and also to conform it to the limited resources available at our disposal. Accordingly, the concept of Annual Plan has taken the place of previous five Year plan. Therefore the Annual Plans for 1977-78 & 1978-79 were formulated by the District Planning and Development Council as per the guide lines from the Government.

The sectorwise budget provisions and expenditure of Annual Plans 1977-78 & 1978-79 are indicated in the following table.

Sr. No.	Sector of Development	Budget provision		% of sectorwise B.P. to total annual Plan Provision		Expdr. incurred during		% of Expdr. to sectorwise B.P.	
		1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Agricultural programme.	174.208	215.62	23.58	26.16	142.35	191.25	81.71	88.
2.	Co-operation and Community Development.	20.531	11.68	2.78	1.42	11.51	11.56	56.06	98.
3.	Irrigation and Power.	124.280	129.30	16.82	15.68	160.23	122.28	128.92	94.
4.	Industry and Mining.	10.521	12.77	1.42	1.55	10.13	13.35	96.28	104.5
5.	Transport & Communication.	105.200	135.29	14.24	16.41	74.20	83.64	70.53	61.6
6.	Social Services	263.849	277.53	35.75	33.68	230.70	234.00	87.43	84.3
7.	Miscellaneous programme.	40.000	42.00	5.41	5.10	33.52	23.53	83.80	56.0
Grand Total		738.589	824.19	100.00	100.00	662.64	679.61	89.70	82.4

It would be seen from the above table that the highest share of budget provision was earmarked under the Social services for both the years followed by Agriculture programme, (23.58 & 26.16) percent. The remaining budget provision was shared amongst Irrigation and Power (16.82 & 15.68 %), Industry and Mining (1.42 & 1.55 %), Transport and Communication (14.24 & 16.41 %),

Miscellaneous (5.41 & 5.10 %). During 1977-78 & 1978-79 provision of Rs. 738.59 & 824.19 lakhs respectively was made for various district level schemes. As against this budget provision, the total expenditure of Rs. 662.64 and 679.61 has been booked during 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively forming 89.70 % and 82.45 % percent of the total budget provision.

Agriculture and allied programme have been given important place in the Annual Plans of both years. The schemes included under this sector were aimed at increasing agricultural production and these schemes were pertaining to i) Agricultural production ii) Soil Conservation. iii) Minor Irrigation iv) Animal Husbandry v) Dairy Development vi) Forest vii) Fisheries and viii) Ware housing and Marketing.

Keeping in view the main objective of achieving a stage of self-sufficiency in foodgrain of the Fifth Plan, the programme of bringing larger areas under Hybrid and High Yielding Varieties has been intensified simultaneously with the creation of irrigation potential from minor irrigation tanks.

The distribution of Improved varieties of seeds of wheat, Jowar, Cotton and pulses was made to the extent of 1622039 and 2904452 qtls. respectively during 1977-78 and 1978-79. Similarly the distribution of 33910 & 32813 quintals of chemical fertilisers of various types has been made during the period under report. Moreover the schemes relating to the intensive cultivation of food crops, various package practices of plant protection, Horticultural development etc. were

continued to be implemented during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79.

In order to boost up the irrigation potential, the programme of minor irrigation, wells construction and lift irrigation has always received priority in the state's Development programme under this programme.

Under the sub-sector Animal Husbandry there was a continued schemes to extend for cattle wealth improvement. Improved birds were also supplied. The provision under Dairy Development has been utilised for strengthening Amravati milk scheme. This district has also contributed its share to erect the plant at Nagpur.

Under Fisheries, the provision has been utilised for assistance for fisheries requisites, Fish Farming in impounded water. The stocking and netting of fish are 10460 lakhs and one lakhs Kgs. respectively, during the period immediately prior to 1977-78 and 1978-79.

#### II. Co-operation & Community Development:

The co-operative sector has played and will continue to play a very significant role in the development of economy. It is a major instrument for implementation of rural development programme. It is the pivot around which all economic activities such as credit marketing, Processing, large and small industries housing distribution of consumer articles etc. revolve. Efforts have therefore, been made from the first Five Year Plan towards building up strong Co-operative sector. In the beginning, emphasis was naturally on rural



credit. During the course of past 20 years, its scope has considerably widened. During the period under reference an amount of Rs.10.54 lakhs and Rs.9.24 respectively has been incurred under the sub-sector "Cooperation" on <sup>various</sup> schemes such as strengthening of credit structure, Development of cooperatives marketing, Agricultural processing societies, Consumer cooperatives in urban areas and share capital contribution to the institutions. Under the sub-sector community Development large no. of C.D. scheme, such as distribution of hybrid/high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides, veterinary services and artificial insemination facilities, Family Planning programme public health programme and Gram Safal programme were taken through block agencies during the year under report.

### III. IRRIGATION AND POWER:

Irrigation & power is the backbone of agricultural prosperity and the general economic well being. Under this sub-sector total expenditure of Rs.160.23 and 122.28 respectively has been incurred during the years 1977-78 & 1978-79.

### IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING:

The industrial development in Maharashtra is not without its weak points. Amravati district has been one of the 13 districts which have been identified as industrially backward. Naturally under the sector industries and mining the schemes for development of small and cottage industries were implemented. Total expenditure of Rs. 23.48 lakhs was booked on the schemes for development of small and cottage industries and package scheme during the annual plans for 1977-78 and 1978-79.

#### V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:

The network of road has to be developed to meet the requirement of infrastructural needs for various growth centres.

An expenditure of Rs. 74.20 and 83.64 lakhs has been incurred on the road development during the Annual Plans of 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively in the district. Under the road development, the completion of incomplete works were given priority. Besides, modernisation of existing roads and construction of culverts, incomplete in earlier plan period were also aimed to be completed.

#### VI. SOCIAL SERVICES:

Under the sector "Social Services" the various schemes pertaining to 10 sub-sectors viz. (1) General Education (2) Technical education (3) Public Health (4) Nutrition programme (5) Water supply and drainage (6) Housing (7) Urban Development (8) Welfare of Backward classes (9) Social welfare (10) Labour and labour welfare were implemented during the Annual plans of 1977-78 and 1978-79.

The sub-sectorwise total budget provision and expenditure under sector "Social services", under Annual Plans 1977-78 and 1978-79 are as follows.

Under the subsector "General Education", total expenditure of Rs. 33.32 and 79.41 lakhs respectively was booked during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 forming 60% and 79% of the provision in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively. The scheme of attaching standards V to VII to

2P 902 Primary school building grants to  
secondary schools, building grants to Municipal Council for  
primary teachers, increase grants to 'A' class Municipal-  
ties for primary education have been implemented during the  
Annual Plan period under reference.

Under the sub-sector "Technical education" total  
Expenditure of Rs. 23.71 and 4.26 lakhs has been booked  
during 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively. The scheme of  
re-orientation of Diploma Courses in Engineering and  
Technology has been implemented.

Under the "Health Programme" the scheme of training  
of Nurses, expansion facilities in Civil Hospital, Primary  
Health centres, sub-centres and rural hospital etc. increase  
in medical grants of public Health centres and sub-Centres  
T.B. Hospital Amravati were implemented during the period  
under reference with the total expenditure of Rs. 25.09 lakhs  
during 1977-78 and Rs. 18.87 lakhs during 1978-79. Under  
this head, Massive family planning programme was also carried  
out under centrally sponsored scheme.

Under the sub-sector "water supply and drainage"  
total expenditure of Rs. 91.94 lakhs and Rs. 51.07 lakhs  
respectively has been booked during the years 1977-78 and  
1978-79.

Under the sub-sector "Housing" the scheme in respect  
of subsidised industrial Housing scheme for low income group,  
Basic Amenities to Zopadpatties, tiling of roofs of huts,  
extension of village Gaothan and provision of house sites  
and constructions of huts for land-less labours have been

implemented with total expenditure of Rs. 17.53 lakhs during 1977-78 and Rs. 28.81 lakhs during 1978-79.

The programme under "Welfare of backward classes" supplements the other development programme in other sectors which directly or indirectly benefit the members of the backward classes. It has been recognised that it is very important to increase the level of income of these classes by providing gainful employment. The programme under this sector, therefore, constitutes Social and economic upliftment schemes for welfare of backward classes alongwith housing and other schemes. An expenditure of Rs. 18.80 and 24.21 lakhs was incurred on the various schemes under welfare of backward classes during 1977-78 & 1978-79 respectively.

Under the sub-sector "Social Welfare" the schemes relating to non-institutional services to destitute children expansion of work under the children etc. rehabilitation of physical handicapped, rehabilitation of leprosy affected persons etc. have been implemented in the district during both the years under review.

#### VIII. Miscellaneous:

Under the sector "Miscellaneous" the scheme of Employment Guarantee has been implemented during the period under reference with an expenditure of Rs. 33.32 lakhs during 77-78 and Rs. 23.53 during 1978-79. Soil conservation works, forest works and minor Irrigation works have been taken under this schemes.

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