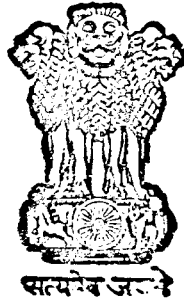


FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



**SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW**  
**AND**  
**DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**  
**OF**  
**AURANGABAD DISTRICT**

**1962-63 AND 1963-64**



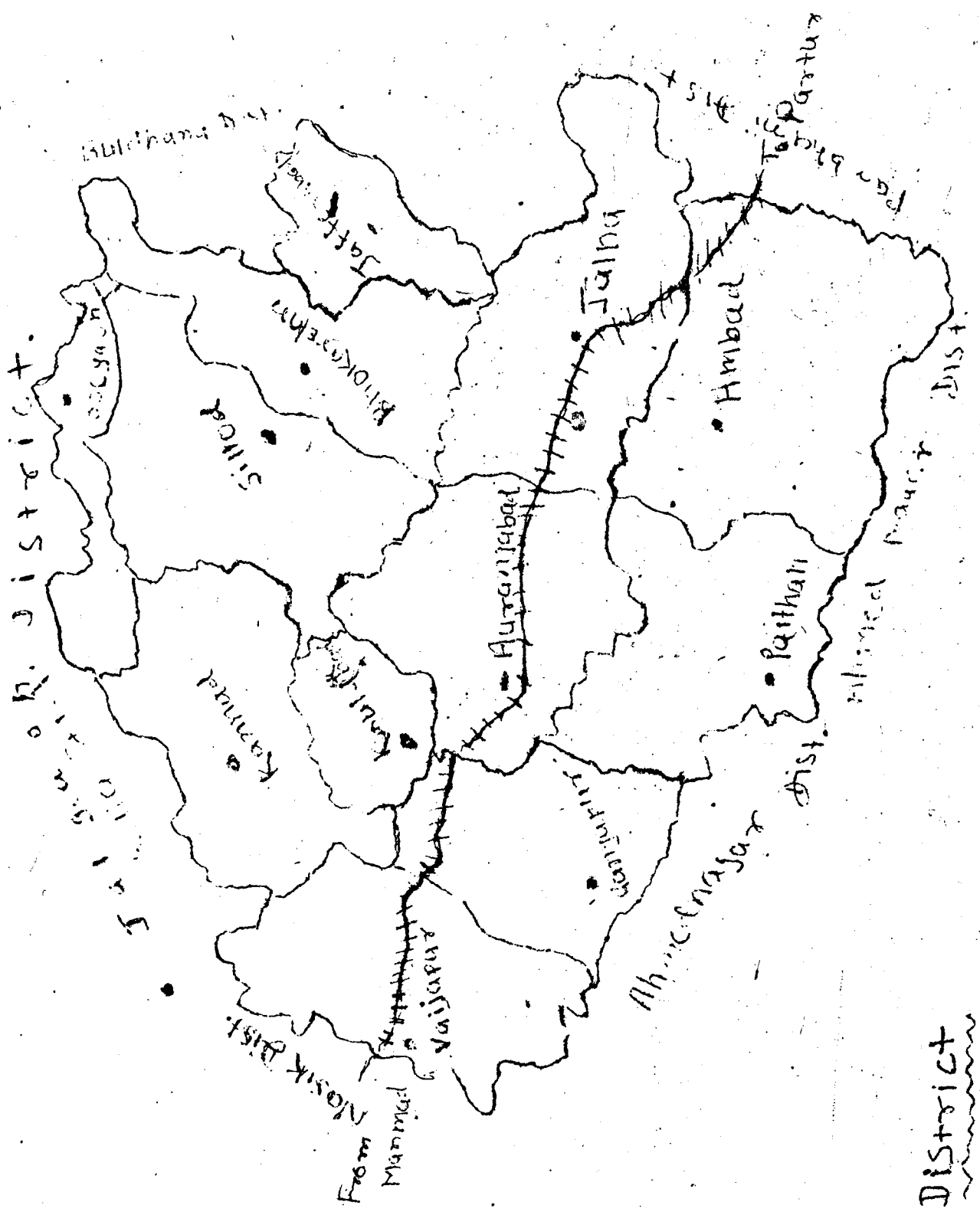
**BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**BOMBAY**

For Official Use Only.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW  
AND  
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT  
OF  
AURANGABAD DISTRICT  
FOR  
1962-63 and 1963-64.

DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICE,  
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,  
A U R A N G A B A D .

FEBRUARY 1966.



Aurangabad District

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

DISTRICT MURANGABAD

YEAR 1963-64

AREA AND POPULATION

1).	Area., (in Sq. Miles)	(a) 6314
		(b) 6454.9
2).	No. of Administrative Divisions.	3
3).	No. of Talukas.	9
4).	No. of Mahals.	3
5).a.	No. of Towns(as per 1961 Census).	10
6).b.	No. of Villages. (a) Inhabited	1879
	(b) Uninhabited.	97
6).	No. of occupied houses(as per 1961 census)	
	a. Urban	43,100
	b. Rural	2,30,902
	c. Total	2,71,002
7).	Population(as per 1961 census).	
	a. Urban i). Male	1,14,566
	ii). Female	1,02,145
	iii). Total	2,16,711
	b. Rural i). Male	5,67,033
	ii). Female	6,43,500
	Total	12,10,533
	c. Workers.	3,10,324
	d. Non-workers.	7,21,517
	e. Schedule Caste Population	92,715
	f. Schedule Tribes Population	24,457
	g. Literate Population	2,73,973
8).	Density of population per Sq.Miles	235
9).	Annual Temperature at Murangabad town	
	a. Maximum	42.0
	b. Minimum	8.5
10).	Rainfall average	14.8

AGRICULTURE

11).	Geographical area (in acres).	40,20,923
------	-------------------------------	-----------

12)	<del>Forest area</del>	2,15,134
13)	Net cropped area	32,20,222
14)	Net irrigated area - do -	1,55,746
15)	Gross cropped area - do -	33,75,717
16)	Gross irrigated area.	1,80,255
	<u>LIVE STOCK.</u>	
17)	Total cattle	6,45,440
18)	Total Buffalo	97,713
19)	Total sheep	71,422
20)	Total goats	3,29,719
21)	Total Horses & ponies	15,658
22)	Total mules.	23
23)	Total Live Stock.	13,79,624
24)	Total Moultry	2,20,952
	<u>HEALTH &amp; MEDICAL.</u>	
25)	Death (1963)	13,791
26)	Birth ( " )	33,378
27)	Infant death (1963)	2,410
28)	No. of Hospital (including disp. and P.H.C.)	36
29)	No. of Doctors.	45
30)	No. of Nurses.	263
31)	No. of Beds.	448
32)	Patient treated	
	i) Indoor	27,268
	ii) Outdoor.	7,718
	<u>CO-OPERATION (1962-63)</u>	
33)	No. of total societies	1,671
34)	No. of members.	1,29,767

35)	Total working capital (Rs.)	4,95,15,958
36)	Total share capital (Rs. )	1,08,35,338
37)	Total loan advance (Rs.)	3,36,26,537
38)	Reserve and other funds ( Rs. )	18,68,358
39)	Total banking offices 1963	33
40)	Joint stock companies. 1964	15
41)	Insurance policies issued,	2,649
	(B) Amount collected (Rs)	1,15,01,500
42)	Total Primary Schools	1,691
43)	Total secondary schools	93
44)	Total Higher education Ins.	15
45)	Students	
	a) Primary	1,27,474
	b) Secondary	34,950
	c) Higher	9,516
	<u>TRANSPORT &amp; COMMUNICATION.</u>	
46)	Total railway milages	107
47)	No. of railway stations	15
48)	Total road milage in the district	75.
49)	No. of Post Offices	308
50)	No. of Telegraphic Offices	11
51)	No. of letter boxes	431
52)	No. of Postmen	74
53)	No. of Telephone Offices	4
54)	No. of Telephones	644
55)	<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	
55)	No. of Printing press	22
56)	No. of News Papers	2
57)	Small saving	
	a) Gross collection ( Rs. )	6,60,441
	b) Net collection ( Rs. )	15,77,961
58)	No. of village Panchayats.	977
59)	No. of Municipalities	9
60)	No. of C.D. Blocks	17

SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW OF AURANGABAD DISTRICT

FOR \* 1962-63 & 1963-64

C O N T E N T S

=====

Sr.	Name of the chapter	Page
I.	Introduction	1
2:II	Population	8
3:III	Agriculture	23
IV.	Animal Husbandry, Forestry & Fisheries.	46
V.	Industries, Mining and Electricity.	65
VI.	Co-operation	81
VII.	Medical and Health	93
VIII.	Education	105
IX.	Transport and Communication	114
X.	Local Self Government	121
XI.	Plan & Community Development	129
XII.	Prices	146
XIII.	Miscellaneous	153

=====

## CHAPTER NO. 1

### INTRODUCTION.

#### 1.1. LOCATION:

The district of Aurangabad occupying an area of 6,454.9 sq. miles (16,718.2 k.m.) is situated in upper Godavari basin and in the extreme north-west of Marathawada with a population of 1,532,341. It forms 5.56% of the total area of the state and 3.87% of the population of Maharashtra. A small area in the north and north-west lying beyond the Satmala hills is actually situated in the Tapi basin. The northern portion lying between the Satmala hills and the central hill range known as Jalna hills is an upland plateau. The ~~southern~~ portion is comparatively low terminating at banks of the Godavari. In general the district slopes down towards the south and south-east. The district lies between 19° 18' and 20° 40' N. latitude and 74° 40' E. longitude.

#### 1.2. BOUNDARIES:

It is bound on the north by Jalgaon district, by Prabhani and Buldhana District in the East, Bhir district in the south and Nasik and Ahmednagar districts in the west.

#### 1.3. ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP:

Aurangabad district is divided into three Sub-Divisions which are further sub-divided into Talukas and Mahals as detailed below :-

Sr. No.	Sub-Division	Taluka/Mahal	Area ( in Sq.miles)
1	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	665.6
		Paithan	576.0
		Sillod	639.8
		Soegaon	203.5
2	Jalna	Jalna	771.2
		Jafferabad	320.6
		Ambad	874.2
		Bhokardan	489.6
3	Vaijapur	Vaijapur	623.4
		Gangapur	510.7
		Kannad	605.6
		Khuldabad	174.7
		TOTAL	6,454.9



ZILLA PARISHAD:

With a view to promote the development of democratic institutions and to secure greater participation of the people in development activities in local and Governmental affairs one Zilla Parishad and 12 Panchayat Samaties have been established in 1962. The areas under the jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities correspond to the district and taluka boundaries respectively. The Municipal Towns are however not covered by them including the area of Aurangabad Cantonment. The Zilla Parishad covers 98.7 percent of the area and 85.56 percent of the total population of the the district.

The numbers of villages and population included under the Zilla Parishad and each Panchayat Samati along with the member councillors, co-opted members are shown below:-

Sr. No.	Institution	No. of council-llors including co-opted members.	Area in Sq.Miles.	No.of inhabited villa ges.	Popu lation.	Per cent of area.	Percent age of popula tion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Zilla Parishad	67	6,350.5	1,879	13,15,630	100.00	100.00
2	Kannad P. S.	19	599.4	181	1,19,938	9.4	9.1
3	Sillod "	21	639.8	160	1,42,673	10.1	10.8
4	Soegaon "	12	203.5	57	33,390	3.2	2.5
5	Bhokardan P.S.	16	484.0	160	1,14,717	7.6	8.7
6	Khuldabad "	11	168.4	72	38,792	2.7	3.0
7	Jafferabad "	9	320.6	98	58,863	5.0	4.5
8	Vaijapur "	18	609.8	156	1,21,032	9.6	9.2
9	Gangapur "	16	506.3	204	1,05,220	8.0	8.0
10	Aurangabad "	19	646.1	192	1,24,841	10.2	9.5
11	Jalna "	22	751.1	210	1,58,796	11.8	12.1
12	Paithan "	18	566.7	164	1,14,526	8.9	8.7
13	Ambad "	25	854.8	215	1,82,842	13.5	13.9

The Zilla Parishad functions through a Standing Committee presided by the President and Six Subject Committees. The Subject Committees and numbers of those six committees are given below :-

---

Sr. No.	Name of Subject Committee	No. of members (including co-opted members)
1	Finance	10
2	Works	10
3	Agriculture	10
4	Co-operation	10
5	Education	10
6	Health	10
TOTAL		60

---

Two Subject Committees are presided over by the Vice-President and four by two Chairmen elected by the Zilla Parishad to preside over two specified subject committees each. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer works as Secretary of the standing Committee, while the District Head of Departments work as Secretaries to the Subject Committees/ <sup>concerned.</sup> The Co-ordination between the sub-~~committee~~ <sup>committee</sup> which includes the Chairman of the subject Committees as members. Thus the total number of members of Standing Committee is 13. The Panchayat Samities consist of all the councillors, who are elected from the electoral divisions including the Block co-opted councillors and associate members. The Panchayat Samiti is presided over by the Chairman who is ~~selected~~ <sup>elected</sup> by the Panchayat Samiti from amongst its members. The Block Development Officer is the Ex-Officer Secretary of the Panchayat Samiti.

The Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad and the Block Development Officers look after the development work in their jurisdictions.

1.4. AREA:

The district of Aurangabad covers an area of 6314 sq. miles according to the figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India, and 6454.9 sq. miles according to figures supplied by the State Land Records and Survey Department. Its area in sq. ~~k~~ kilometres

is 16,353 based on figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India and 16,718.2 sq. kilometers as per figures of State Land Records and Survey Department. The district has 6,350.5 sq. miles of rural area and 104.4 sq. miles of urban area forming 98.4% and 1.6% respectively of the total district area.

During the period 1901 to 1941 the district or its talukas underwent no major changes in boundaries. In 1950 twenty five enclave villages of Nashik, East Khanesh, and Ahmednagar were transferred to Aurangabad district. Consequent upon the integration of Jagirs and the Nizam's own estate called sarf-e-khas, the taluka boundaries were re-organised and the new Mahals of Khuldabad and Jafferabad were created. Soegaon Mahal was carved out in 1953 by transferring 37 villages from Sillod taluka and 30 from Kannad taluka.

With the Re-organisation of States on 1-11-1956 the district was transferred from the erstwhile Hyderabad State along with the rest of Marathawada to Maharashtra.

#### 1.5. TOPOGRAPHY:

In general the district slopes down towards the south and south east.

#### 1.6. HILLS, RIVER SYSTEM SOILS:

Aurangabad district is divisible into the Balaghat or uplands to the north and Payanghat or lowlands to the south, the latter terminating in the valley of the Godavari. The hills of Balaghat are a continuation of the hill range of the same name in Vidarbha. There are important and noted hill projections like Daulatabad, Ajantha Chowka and Mosna. All these hills in the district have a terrace-like appearance with flattened summits. Their average height is about 2,000 feet, above the sea level but in places they also reach a height about 3,000 feet. These hills consist mostly of trap rock with nodular limestone at some places.

The most important river of the district is the Godavari, which runs along the southern boundary for about 127 miles separating Aurangabad from Ahmednagar and Bhir districts. Its tributaries are the Shivana rising in Kannad hills; the

Khamrising near Khuldabad and the Dheku passing through Vaijapur taluka, the Yerbhadra through Paithan taluka and the Gohati through Ambad taluka. The rivers Shivna and Purna rise from the Kannad hills and flow through the northern talukas of the district. The Jui passes through Bhokardan taluka.

The prevailing soil of Aurangabad district is black cotton soil or "Regur" formed by the weathering of the trap rock. The black cotton soil is rich in plant nutrients such as lime, magnesia, iron and alkalies on which cotton and some of the dry crops flourish well. It swells and becomes sticky on wetting by water, while on drying contracts and develops numerous cracks. The soil varies greatly both in its texture and depth. In the hilly traks in the north it is shallow and it is relatively poor but in the south it is deep and fairly rich. In the Godavari Valley, sepcially along the river banks, it is very deep and fertile.

1.7. CLIMATE:

The climate of Aurangabad district is pleasant and agreeable during the greater part of the year. The climatic year may be divided into three short seasons; a moderately warm wet season from June to September; a cool dry season from October to February; and a hot dry season from March to May.

The table below gives the season-wise 10 years mean minimum and maximum temperature at Aurangabad as compared to the temperatures recorded during the year 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Seasons	Month	Mean Temperature		Mean Temperature in centigrade					
		in centigrade		1961		1962		1963	
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Warm wet season.	June	35.0	23.9	35.5	22.5	35.3	22.6	34.2	21.7
	July	29.9	22.6	28.8	21.9	30.3	20.0	30.2	21.6
	August	29.8	21.8	29.3	21.5	30.3	21.2	27.7	21.2
	Sept.	30.1	21.5	29.7	20.7	29.7	20.9	30.2	21.0
2. Cool dry season.	Oct.	31.7	20.3	30.4	19.0	31.9	19.6	32.0	20.3
	Nov.	30.6	16.7	30.1	16.9	30.7	16.3	31.5	17.5
	Dec.	29.7	14.7	30.7	22.5	26.8	14.6	29.9	14.5
	Jan.	29.6	14.5	30.6	15.5	27.2	11.9	29.1	14.2
3. Hot dry season.	Feb.	32.6	15.8	31.1	15.0	32.3	15.8	32.9	16.1
	March	36.0	20.6	37.7	21.3	34.9	15.9	35.3	20.1
	April	38.5	24.4	39.6	25.0	38.2	22.6	37.3	22.2
	May	39.8	25.8	38.3	24.6	39.1	24.3	39.5	24.4

The rainy season which lasts from June to September is warm and pleasant during rains as temperature does not fall below 17° C and normally ranges between 21° C to 36° C due to which the climate is warm during these months. The winter season is comparatively dry and starts from November and ends in February. January is the coldest month of the year when mean maximum temperature some times falls as low as 9° C. Though days in summer are comparatively hot nights are fairly cool. April and May are the hot months of the year. The mean maximum temperature in the month of May rises even as high as 41° C. Occasionally hot dry winds prevail in April and May.

During the year 1962 and 1963 the maximum temperature rose as high as 39.1° C and 39.5° C in May 62 and 63 respectively, with minimum temperature as low as 11.9° C and 14.2° C in January 62 and 63 respectively.

The following table gives the talukawsie rain fall averages of 34 years between 1922-23 to 1955-56 as compared to the rainfall during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Taluka / Mahal	Normal Rainfall (in M.M.)	Rainfall during the years.		
			1961 (M.M.)	1962 (M.M.)	1963 (M.M.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aurangabad	742.0	1142.2	638.2	738.9
2	Paithan	629.4	546.7	508.5	781.1
3	Gangapur	645.3	648.8	748.4	877.6
4	Vaijapur	522.9	561.4	873.2	577.7
5	Kannad	830.4	696.6	916.0	1123.4
6	Khuldabad	748.8	353.6	1156.4	977.7
7	Sillod	734.6	625.3	780.8	824.5
8	Bhokardan	721.7	588.4	604.7	923.9
9	Jafferabad	712.7	896.7	639.2	1006.1
10.	Jalna	804.8	624.7	N.R.	N.R.
11.	Ambad	824.8	781.5	493.6	1167.8
12.	Soegaon	830.4	729.9	N.A.	919.4

It may be noted that due to the difference in altitude and topography there is usually more or less rain fall in different parts of the district but on the basis of the district normal according to variations in rainfall the district can be classified into three district tracts namely (i) where the rain fall exceeds 750 millimetres (ii) rather insufficient rainfall tracts with rainfall between 650 to 750 millimetres and (iii) poor rainfall tract with rainfall below 650 millimetres. With this classification the talukas in the district may be classified into three tracts as under for the year 1962. In the year 1963 the rainfall were sufficient except in the taluka of Vaijapur.

- i) Sufficient rainfall Tract : Kannad, Jalna, Ambad and Soegaon.
- ii ) Insufficient rainfall Tract: Aurangabad, Khuldabad, Sillod Bhokardan and Jafferabad.
- iii) Poor rainfall Tract: Paithan, Gangapur, and Vaijapur.

Thus the western region of the district recording poor rainfall is more susceptible to crop failures due to inadequate irregular and untimely rains. The rainfall is unevenly distributed in the district leading sometimes scarcity conditions.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION

2.1. General features of growth.

Many important developments occurred in the district in the decade 1901-11. The opening of Hyderabad-Godavari Railway line in 1900 connected the district to Bombay and Hyderabad cities, and stimulated the growth of trade in the district. Public Health improved considerably and the recovery from the famine and the plague epidemics of the earlier /severe decade contributed to the high growth of population. The decade 1911-21 contributed for a decrease of nearly 18 percent in the population of the district due to failure of agricultural seasons and the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. Aurangabad was one of worst suffered districts in the influenza epidemic. The relatively favourable seasons, the recovery from epidemic of 1918 and the expansion of industries in the district resulted in an increase of 32.73% in the adjusted population during the decade 1921-31 to conform to the present territorial units of the district. The growth of adjusted population was 32.7 during the decade 1921-31 and it was lowest in 1941-51 after 1921. The growth of population during the decade 1941-51 was 29.93%.

The 1951-61 decade variation for the district and each of the taluka is as under.

	Percentage variation 1951-61.
1. Aurangabad District	+ 29.93
1. Kannad taluka	+32.81
2. Sillod "	+32.40
3. Soegaon Mahal	+47.48
4. Bhokardan Taluka	+39.06
5. Jafferabad Mahal	+28.85
6. Khuldabad Mahal	+28.63
7. Vaijapur Taluka	+28.70
8. Gangapur Taluka	+30.19
9. Aurangabad Taluka	+34.81
10. Jalna Taluka	+24.62
11. Paithan Taluka	+26.99
12. Ambad Taluka	+22.85

Soegaon Mahal has recorded the highest decade growth of 47.48 percent while Ambad taluka has recorded the lowest decade growth of 22.85 percent. Soegaon Mahal and Bhokardan, Kannad, Sillod, Gangapur and Aurangabad Talukas have recorded higher rates of variation than average for the district and the remaining talukas are below the district average.

## 2.2. Density:

The densities for Maharashtra, Aurangabad district and its talukas for 1951 and 1961 are as follows:-

	<u>Density per sq. mile</u>		Percentage of district population in 1961.
	1951	1961	
Maharashtra	271	334	--
Aurangabad District	183	237	100.00
1. Kannad Taluka	158	210	8.29
2. Sillod Taluka	168	223	9.31
3. Soegaon Mahal	111	164	2.18
4. Bhokardan Taluka	176	245	77.84
5. Jafferabad Mahala	142	184	3.84
6. Khuldabad Mahala	190	245	2.79
7. Vaijapur Taluka	168	216	8.80
8. Gangapur Taluka	168	219	7.29
9. Aurangabad Taluka	248	334	14.52
10. Jalna Taluka	235	293	14.75
11. Paithan Taluka	168	214	8.03
12. Ambad Taluka	176	217	12.36

The density increased sharply in the last forty years. However since 1901 it has continuously been lower than state average. Within the district density varies from 334 persons per Sq. mile in Aurangabad taluka to 164 persons per square mile in Soegaon Mahal. The variation is due partly to the effect of topography and partly to the growth of two large urban centres, namely, Aurangabad and Jalna.

The density of population in the district works out to 237 persons per square mile as against 334 in the Maharashtra State. Along with Bhir district Aurangabad is the least densely populated district of Marathawada Region. The density of population per sq. mile in Prabhani is 249, Nanded 271, Bhir 237



and Osmanabad 268. Aurangabad and Jalna talukas in the district with the density of 334 and 293 respectively are relatively more densely populated. The former includes Aurangabad town and the later includes Jalna town which are important the former as Divisional Head quarter and latter as a prosperous commercial place. But for these two towns, Aurangabad is relatively most thinly populated.

The following factors have contributed to the relatively higher density of population in the district.

1. The rainfall is low and unevenly distributed which often leads to scarcity conditions.

2. The Northern and central portions of the district are traversed by hill ranges which are mostly covered by forest.

3. In large patches of above hill tracts as well as in other areas of the district soil erosion has reduced the fertility of the soil and the northern portion of the district is ill served by communications.

### 2.3. Rural and Urban Population:

In Aurangabad district 85.86 percent of the population lives in rural areas while only 14.14 percent constitutes urban population, against 71.78 percent and 28.22 percent respectively in the entire state of Maharashtra. The following table gives the percentage variations in rural and urban population in the district since 1931 census.

Year	Total population	Rural	Variation	Urban	Variation.
1931	956,598	876,630	100.00	79,918	100.00
1941	1,082,729	967,526	110.36	115,203	144.15
1951	1,179,404	1,012,789	110.55	116,615	208.48
1961	1,532,341	1,315,630	150.07	216,711	271.17

The above table reveals a significantly faster growth-rate of the urban population which has more than doubled during the decade 1951-61, while the growth of population in rural areas is very much slower. This is primarily due to gradual urbanisation of certain places and movement of population from the rural to urban areas. During the recent, years, people is search of

employment migrated to the urban areas where the quantum employment has increased, whereas in the rural areas it is stagnant. Besides almost all the new organised industries have been established in towns, and the opening of new schools and colleges in towns, attract a large number of students there.

The district consists of 10 towns and 1,879 inhabited villages. There are only 3 towns having more than 10,000 population of which Aurangabad and Jalna towns have more than 60,000 population. The population of 6 towns ranges between 5,000 to 9,999 and the population of Aurangabad Cantonment is 10,122. Out of the 1,879 villages 862 have population below 500 while the number of villages having population between 500 to 999 is 650 and those within the population range of 1,000 - 4,999 are 363. 4 villages have a population of 5,000 and above. The following table shows the distribution of towns and villages according to the 1961 census population groups.

Sr. No.	Population Group	No. of villages.	Percentage of population total Rural population.
1	Less than 499	862	17.63
2	500 ---- 999	650	35.09
3	1000 -----1999	289	29.26
4	2000 -----4999	74	16.10
5	5000 ----- and over	4	1.92
TOTAL:		1,879	100.00

The above table indicates that 45.88 percent of the villages have less than 499 population covering 17.63 percent of the total population of the rural area living in 862 villages. Thus smaller villages with population of less than 499 have a single largest majority in the district. 35.09 percent of rural population lives in 650 villages. The population of the remaining 367 villages forms 47.78 percent of the total population of the villages. Thus more than 50% of the rural population lives in villages having population less than 999.

Out of the 10 towns Aurangabad and Jalna are two important towns in this district. The former has assumed importance as a Divisional Head quarter and the seat of Marathawada University and the latter is famous as a commercial and trade centre. The percentage growth of Aurangabad town and Aurangabad Cantonment was 165.23 during 1901 to 1961 and during 1921 to 1961 it was 164.94. In general there was a set back in the growth of towns upto 1921 Aurangabad town increased by 51.13% during the last decade due to opening of many new offices consequent to State Re-organization when it became a Divisional Headquarter and the opening of the Marathawada University.

The percentage growth of Jalna town during 1901 to 1961 was 231.32 and during 1921 to 1961 it was 297.10. During 1901-1911 Jalna's population had decreased due to temporary abandonment of Cantonment in 1903. It increased by 70% in 1931-1941 and during 1941-1951 the increase was of the magnitude of 53.5%. The increase in population of the town during 1951-1961 is only 15%.

Paithan sanctified by the <sup>rect</sup> steps of <sup>the</sup> Saint Ekanath and with its ancient glory as the capital of Chalukya dynasty is to-day a place of pilgrimage. It had a larger population in 1901 than in 1961. Khuldabad is another centre of pilgrims and the tourists. It is the last repose of Emperor Aurangzeb. Its population has been declining since 1911 because of its out migration.

The following table gives the sexwise rural and urban population in Aurangabad district and in each of its 9 talukas and 3 Mahals.

Sr. No.	Dist./Taluka	P o p u l a t i o n		
		persons	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Aurangabad Total	1,532,341	78,1635	750,706
	District Rural	1,315,530	667,069	648,561
	Urban	216,711	114,566	102,145
1	Aurangabad / Total	228,542	116,176	106,366
	Rural	124,841	63,418	61,423
	Urban	97,701	52,758	44,943
2	Paithan / Total	123,082	62,070	61,012
	Rural	114,526	57,704	56,822
	Urban	8,556	4,366	4,190

Sr.	Dist./Taluka		P o p u l a t i o n		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5
	Gangapur ✓	Total	111,683	56,823	54,860
		Rural	105,220	53,408	51,812
		Urban	6,463	3,415	3,048
4.	Vaidpur ✓	Total	134,910	69,113	65,797
		Rural	121,032	61,765	59,267
		Urban	13,878	7,348	6,530
5.	Kanad ✓	Total	126,965	64,549	62,416
		Rural	119,938	60,916	59,022
		Urban	7,027	3,633	3,394
6.	Khuldabad ✓	Total	42,766	21,696	21,070
		Rural	38,792	19,783	19,009
		Urban	3,974	1,913	2,061
7.	Sillod	Total	142,673	72,331	70,342
		Rural	142,673	72,331	70,342
		Urban	-	-	-
8.	Shokran ✓	Total	120,057	61,235	58,822
		Rural	114,717	58,363	56,354
		Urban	5,340	2,872	2,468
9.	Jafferabad	Total	58,863	29,708	29,155
		Rural	58,863	29,708	29,155
		Urban	-	-	-
10.	Jalna ✓	Total	225,954	115,312	110,642
		Rural	158,796	80,438	78,358
		Urban	67,158	34,874	32,284
11.	Lambad ✓	Total	139,456	95,639	93,817
		Rural	132,842	92,252	90,590
		Urban	6,614	3,387	3,227
12.	Soegaon	Total	33,390	16,983	16,407
		Rural	33,390	16,983	16,407
		Urban	-	-	-

Professor K. V. Ramachandran of the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay has made certain population <sup>projections</sup> as follows.

Actual	1951	1,179,000
Actual	1961	1,532,000
<sup>Projected</sup> Proposed	1966	1,769,000
" "	1971	2,016,000
" "	1976	2,295,000
" "	1981	2,600,000

#### 2.4. SEX RATIO:

Since 1901 the sex ratio of the population of the district i.e. the number of females per 1,000 males, fluctuated between 956 and 988<sup>93</sup> compared to that of Maharashtra fluctuating between 936 and 973. At each census, since 1901 the district sex-ratio for total population has been higher than that of State. For rural areas however, the state averages have been equal or higher than the district sex-ratio. The variation in sex-ratio for the district has not followed any trend. It was 998 in 1901 and fell down to 956 in 1941<sup>1941</sup> again rose to 974 in 1951 and fell to 960 in 1961.

The following are the sex ratios with urban rural break up for each taluka in the district.

<u>Dist./Taluka/mahal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
Aurangabad District	960	972	982
1. Kannad Taluka	967	969	934
2. Sillod "	973	973	-
3. Joegson mahal	966	966	-
4. Bhokardan Taluka	961	966	859
5. Jafferabad Mahal	981	981	1077
6. Khuldabad "	971	981	1077
7. Vaijapur Taluka	952	960	889
8. Gangapur "	965	970	893
9. Aurangabad "	916	969	852
10. Jalna "	960	974	926
11. Paithan "	983	985	960
12. Ambad "	981	982	953

There are no  $\beta$  wide differences between the sex ratios for different talukas. Generally urban-sex ratios are lower than those for rural areas. Khuldabad town is only exception and has excess of females over males due to migration of Muslim male <sup>to</sup> greater Bombay whose population is predominant there.

#### 2.5. Economic classifications of Workers:

A department was made in the concept of classification for <sup>5</sup> decastuse

collection of Economic data during the year 1961 population census. At the last few censuses income or economic independence was made the criterion for measuring the economy of the country. Economically independent and economically dependent persons were classified separately. They were called earners and dependents. The concept of dependency has been abandoned for Economic classification during 1961 census. The 1961 census laid stress on "Work" so that all people (including family workers who are not in receipt of any family income, working children, who can not earn enough for their maintenance) were included as workers. The table below gives the population in 1961 of the district classified as workers and non-workers indicating the extent of manpower engaged in different occupation.

Occupation	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Persons	Per cent age.	Persons	Per cent age.	Persons	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Workers:</u>						
1. Cultivator	420,782	31.98	6,737	3.11	4,27,519	17.90
2. Agricultural labourers	237,417	18.04	4,238	2.28	2,42,355	15.82
3. Mining	14,359	1.1	1,685	0.78	16,044	1.05
Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation & Orchards & allied activities.						
4. Household industry.	26,452	2.01	5,486	2.53	31,938	2.08
5. Manufacturing other than household industry.	2,753	0.21	9,522	4.39	12,275	0.80
6. Construction	4,496	0.34	2,452	1.13	6,948	0.45
7. Trade and commerce.	8,932	0.68	9,738	4.52	18,720	1.22
8. Transport storage & communication	1,428	0.11	4,520	2.08	5,948	0.30
9. Other Service	22,653	1.72	26,424	13.19	49,077	3.2
<u>Total workers</u>	<u>7,53,272</u>	<u>56.19</u>	<u>71,552</u>	<u>33.01</u>	<u>8,10,824</u>	<u>52.91</u>
10. Non-workers	576,358	43.81	1,145,159	56.99	7,71,517	47.09
Total population	13,15,630	100.0	2,16,711	100.00	1,532,341	100.00



There is marked difference in the distribution pattern for Non-Workers among males and females 28.06 percent <sup>out</sup> of the male non-workers are full-time students while the corresponding proportion for females is only 5.48 percent. The same trend of distribution of Non-Workers for males and females are found in rural and urban areas. But a large percent of non-workers in rural areas both for males and females is of dependents. Proportions of full-time students both for male and female are naturally higher in urban areas. The difference in the proportion of full time students among females in rural and urban areas does not in any way reflect the difference in the number of school going pupils in the two areas. If anything it reflects the apathy for education in rural areas which is slowly disappearing. The proportions are also influenced because of the inclusion of more females engaged in household duties as non-worker.

The age group 0-14 covers a large number non-workers in both male and female in the district. The following table will give the clear picture of the non-workers falling under different age-groups.

Age group	Non-Worker	
	Male	Female
0-14	282,716	275,625
15-34	17,875	62,262
35-59	4,215	28,876
60-and above	9,716	24,477
District Total	314,522	406,995

In the age group of 15-34 and 35-59 <sup>and 60 and over</sup> it will be seen that the number of <sup>female</sup> non-workers greatly exceeds <sup>as</sup> the females who discharge their duties as housewives are included there under.



2.7. Literacy:

During the last decade there has been a definite improvement in the level of literacy in the district, as number of Primary Schools and High Schools has gone up and facilities for Technical education have increased considerably. The literacy percentage has increased more than five times during the last sixty years. The improvement in the level of literacy is due more to the improvement in male literacy. Female literacy lags far behind the State average. Still due to neglect of this aspect of the lives of the people during the Nizam Government administration in the past.

The literacy percentages by age-groups for the district for rural and urban areas there in are as shown below. (1961 Census)

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	17.88	28.65	6.67	14.27	24.53	3.73	39.76	52.65	25.31
0-4									
5-14	20.53	30.00	10.45	16.81	26.58	6.47	43.41	50.62	35.45
15-34	24.49	41.68	9.36	20.17	35.76	5.04	55.22	72.34	35.66
34-59	17.53	29.41	3.78	13.93	24.64	1.67	40.81	59.25	17.93
60 +	11.37	21.85	1.42	8.92	17.64	0.69	27.50	48.71	6.37

Literacy percentages for male and female both in rural and urban areas are the highest in the age group 15-34 than in other age groups except in the case of females in the age group of 5-14 in Rural areas which is 6.47 as against 5.04 in that area in age group of 14 to 34.

Aurangabad and Jalna Talukas are the most literate areas in the district with 27.96% and 20.26% of literates respectively as against a total literacy percentage of 17.88 for Aurangabad Division and 29.32 for Maharashtra as compared to the remaining 7 talukas and 3 Mahals. Literacy is lowest in parts of Sillod, Ambad and Bhokardan, and in Jafferabad Mahal. Within the district Aurangabad taluka (29.82) ranks first amongst all the talukas while Bhokardan taluka (13.22%) stands last in respect of general

literacy. Soegaon Mahal has the highest literacy for rural areas both for males and females. Urban area of Aurangabad taluka also has the highest literacy both for male and female obviously due to Aurangabad and Jalna towns in it.

2.3. Age group and Marital Status (Rural/Urban)

The proportion of married and widowed was higher in rural than in urban areas and the proportion of widowed for females was much higher than for males both in rural as well as urban areas. The proportion of never married was higher for males than females in all age groups due to belated marriages of males and early marriages amongst females.

There is a decrease in the proportion of married in age group 0-14 since last decade which indicates that child marriages are few and far between though <sup>not</sup> it completely non-existent and it is more so in rural areas.

The following table indicates the percentage of sexwise marital status during 1951 and 1961 censuses:-

Sr. No.	Particulars.	M a r r i a l S t a t u s								
		Never marr- ied.		Married		Widowed		Divocred or separa- ted.		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	All ages									
	1951	49.69	95.75	46.60	49.80	3.55	14.14	0.16	0.31	
	1961	52.14	39.74	44.77	48.11	2.32	11.64	0.27	0.51	

2.9. Size and Composition of household:

Percentage proportion of different sizes of households in the district are as follows :-

<u>Size of household</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
Single member	6.66	5.90	11.23
2--3 members	22.99	22.84	23.93
4--6 members	44.13	45.12	38.20
7--9 members	19.16	19.22	18.77
10 members and above	7.06	6.92	7.87
All sizes .	100.00	100.00	100.00

Single member households constitute 6.06 percent of the total households. The size group of 4-6 members is more common than others and accounts for 44.13 percent of the total number of households. Single member households are more in urban areas than in rural areas, presumably because of students living alone in urban areas for their studies away from their parents. Households having 10 or more members also have a slightly larger proportion in urban areas.

#### 2.10. Housing:

83% of the dwellings in the district are owned and 17% of them are rented. In rural areas 89% of dwellings are owned and only 45% of them are owned in urban areas. This percentage in urban areas is only 30 for Maharashtra which indicates better well being of urban population in the district.

Mud is the prominent material used for walls which is 20 in 45.4% of all cases and it is used more in rural areas than in urban areas cases. In Aurangabad taluka burnt bricks are predominantly used. The proportion of use of mud in rural areas is 50.9% and it is 18.8% in urban areas. Stone is used in 9.2% of dwellings in urban areas and 12.8% in rural areas.

Flat roofs of wooden beams or rafters with mud on top is frequent in rural areas with a proportion of 61% in rural areas. Roofs with corrugated iron and zinc sheets are also seen and their proportion is 25.3.

The pattern of roofing in different talukas corresponds mainly to pattern and distribution of annual rainfall there.

The different aspects of housing in rural and urban areas are based on the population census of 1961.

Sixty-one percent of all the houses are used as dwellings, 24 percent as cattle sheds etc. Eight percent are reported vacant at the time of census and the remaining are used as shops, workshops or factories, schools etc.

The density of residential houses per sq. mile in the district has increased along with the density of population per sq. mile from 33.9 in 1951 to 45.5 in 1961. The number of

person per residential house has, however, decreased from 5.39 in 1951 to 5.22 in 1961. This may be due to the present tendency towards smaller size families in urban areas and gradual disappearance of joint family system of the past.

2.11. Backward Classes:

The following table illustrates the classification of literacy and industrial category of Workers and Non-Workers of Scheduled castes.

District	Total	Literate	Total workers	Total non-workers.
District Total.	92,715	7,628	52,427	40,288
Ru-ral	81,259	5,385	47,579	33,680
Urban	11,456	1,243	4,848	6,608

The proportions of Workers and Non-Workers for the Scheduled castes <sup>are</sup> more or less, ~~are~~ the same as <sup>for the</sup> ~~as~~ total population of the district both in rural and urban areas. The proportion of literate person in rural and urban areas is very low as compared to the literates in the district in rural and urban areas.

The proportion in cultivation is very low while that of agricultural labourers is much above the district average. This is due to the association of few scheduled castes with certain services/als o due to the fact that a fewer persons amongst them own lands.

	<u>Percentage of workers</u>			Non-workers.
	Cultivators	Agril.	All other activities.	
District Average.	27.90	15.82	9.20	47.08
All Scheduled castes.	7.94	32.80	15.81	43.45

The population of Scheduled tribes is 24,455 or 1.60% of total population.

The distribution of scheduled tribes population by rural and urban areas is as following.-

Name of the scheduled tribes.	Percentage of each scheduled tribes population in	
	Rural	Urban
All Scheduled tribes	97.71	2.29
1. Andh	96.50	3.50
2. Bhil	97.97	<del>2.30</del> 2.03
3. Gond	7.46	92.54
4. Pardhan	50.00	50.00

The scheduled tribes population increased from 17,236 in 1951 to 24,455 in 1961. The scheduled tribes are very much behind in literacy and education.

More than 88 percent of the workers from scheduled tribes work as cultivators and agricultural labourers.

They are very much backward also in terms of literacy and education. The Andhs have ~~the~~ literate females in rural areas of the district. *be*

CHAPTER-III  
AGRICULTURE

3.1. INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture is the most important economic activity as it covers 82.62% of the total working population in district as also in the Country as whole <sup>a</sup> <sup>being</sup> ~~is~~ predominantly agricultural due to which more emphasis of the First Five Year Plan was specially on agricultural planning.

Most of the remaining population of workers in the district are engaged in industries related with processing of agricultural produce or trade <sup>and</sup> transport services ancillary to agriculture.

Weather, rainfall and soil conditions exercise a permanent influence over the total areas cultivated as well as the crop pattern in view of the limited irrigation facilities available in the district. In case the rains are timely, adequate and evenly distributed, more area is brought under crops like rice, wheat, groundnut etc. the per acre yield of which is higher than that of other crops. If the rains however get delayed or are below normal or excessive then more area is covered by millets, gram, sesamum etc. which do not require so much assured water supply and ~~whole~~ money return per acre is comparatively less.

Seasons:-

As in other parts of the State, there are two agricultural seasons in the district namely Kharif and Rabi. Rice Kharif Jawar, Bajra groundnut and Cotton are Kharif crops where as rabi Jawar wheat and gram are the predominant rabi crops.

The crop calendar of principal crops is given below:-

Agricultural operation.

Name of the crop.	April	May	June
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kharif Jowar	Ploughing ..	Ploughing, 2-3 harrowing, crushing and manuring with FYM or compost.	Harrowing, applications of manures and fertilizer & sowing.
Paddy (Rainfed and short duration)	..	Ploughing, 3-4 harrowing, manuring with FYM.	Preparation of land harrowing and manuring with sup, phos. & sowing.
Medium late varieties "Transplanted"	..	Preparation of seeds, beds.	Transplanting.
Bajri .. .. .	..	2-3 Ploughing, 3-4 harrowing and application of FYM.	Application of manures and fertilizers and sowing.
Mung .. .. .	..	Preparatory tillage and harrowing.	Sowing ..
Tur .. .. .	..	-Do-	Sowing
Chillies (Rainfed)	..	Manuring and preparing of fields.	Preparation of seed beds and raising seedlings.
Groundnut .. .. .	..	Preparation of land manuring.	Application of seed phos. and sowing.
Cotton (Dry)	..	Preparation of seed beds and manuring.	Sowing.
Cotton (Irrigated)	..	Preparation of land manuring, sowing & watering.	1-2 Irrigations before rains and interculturing.
Rabi Jowar .. .. .	..	..	..
Wheat (Dry) .. .. .	..	..	..
Wheat (Irrigated)	..	..	..
Gram .. .. .	..	..	..
Sugarcane .. .. .	Application of fertilizers to crop in January. Irrigation & interculturing.	Application of fertilizer to crop planted in Feb. Irrigational interculturing.	Application of fertilizer and irrigation.

(Agricultural Operation (Contd.))

Name of the crop (1)	July (5)	August (6)	September (7)
Khariif Jowar	Sowing (contd.) 2 interculturing, second after a week of the first. Hoeing after each thin- ning and manuring.	Weeding and inter- culturing.	
Paddy (Rainfed and short dura- tion.)	Application of mm. supph.	Weeding and intercultu- ring.	Weeding and inter- culturing.
Medium late varie- ties, Transplanted	Application of mm. supph.	Manuring weeding & interculturing.	Watering if the rain- fall fails.
Bajri .. ..	Sowing	Interculturing.	Interculturing.
Mung .. ..	Weeding, interculturing.	.. ..	Harvesting, threshing.
Tur .. ..	-Do-	.. ..	.. ..
Chillies (Rainfed)	.. ..	Transplanting and weeding.	Interculturing, manuring, weeding.
Groundnut	Interculturing.	Intercul- turing.	.. ..
Cotton (Dry)	Interculturing & manuring	Intercul- turing. Manu- ring.	Interculturing, rogueing and crop protection measures.
Cotton (Irrigated)	Manuring, inter- culturing & crop protection mea- sures.	Intercul- turing pro- tection measures.	Interculturing and protection measures.
Rabi Jowar	.. ..	.. ..	Preparation of fields and manu- ring.
Wheat (Dry)	.. ..	.. ..	Preparation of fields and manu- ring.
Wheat (Irrigated)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gram	.. ..	.. ..	Preparation of fields and manu- ring.
Sugarcane	Application of final dose of fertiliser and earthing up.	Irrigation	Irrigation.



Agricultural Operation (Contd.)

Name of Crop (1)	October (8)	November (9)	December (10)
Khariif Jowar	..	Harvesting & threshing.	Harvesting (contd.) and threshing.
Paddy(Rainfed and short duration.)	Harvesting (contd. where necessary.)	Harvesting (contd. where necessary).	.. ..
Medium late varieties "Transplanted"	Watering once or twice as per requirements.	Harvesting.	Harvesting.
Bajri	Harvesting & threshing.	Harvesting where necessary & threshing.	.. ..
Mung. .. ..	..	..	.. ..
Tur .. ..	..	..	Harvesting.
Chillies(Rainfed)	Interculturing and weeding.	Harvesting.	Harvesting(Contd.)
Groundnut ..	Harvesting(early varieties)	Harvesting (late varieties.)	.. ..
Cotton(Dry)	Rogueing & crop protection measures.	1st picking	Picking.
Cotton(Irrigated)	2 waterings	2 waterings	1st picking & waterings.
Rabi Jawar	Sowing thinning after inter-culturing 15 days applications for fertilizer.	Interculturing.	Crop protection measures.
Wheat(. Dry)	Sowing.	Interculturing.	Interculturing.
Wheat(Irrigated)	Preparation of land manuring & Sowing.	-do-	-do-
Gram	Sowing	-do-	-do-
Sugarcane	Irrigation.	Irrigation.	Preparatory tillage & application of FYN.

Agricultural Operation (Contd.)

Name of crop (1)	January (11)	February (12)	March (13)
Knarif Jawar	..	..	..
Paddy(Rainfed and short harvesting du ration)	..	..	..
Medium late varieties 'transplanted!'	Threshing	..	..
Eajri	..	..	..
Mung	H ..	..	..
Tur	Harvesting	Threshing	..
Chillies(Rainfed)	..	..	..
Groundnut	..	..	..
Gotton (Dry)	Picking	Picking	..
Cotton(Irrigated)	Picking and watering.	Picking and watering.	..
Rabi Jowar	..	Harvesting	..
Wheat (Dry)	..	Harvesting	..
Wheat(Irrigated)	Interculturing.	..	Harvesting.
Gram	..	Harvesting	..
Sugarcane	Planting and harvesting of early crop.	Planting of gap-filling harvesting (contd.)	Planting of gap-filling harvesting (continued.)

=====

Soil:-

The soils of the district ~~are~~ <sup>is termed</sup> black cotton soil. ~~They~~ <sup>It</sup> ~~are~~ derived from the trap-volcanic rock and ~~are~~ <sup>is</sup>, therefore, rich in plant food, helpful to good Kharif and Rabi crops like cotton, Jowar, Bajri, Wheat, Groundnut and pulses. The soils vary greatly in texture and depth and can be classified as light, medium and heavy, formed as a result of their location. The soils along the river banks are deep black and very fertile, while those on the hill tops or along hill slopes are medium to light with less depth. In the southern talukas of Vaijapur, Gangapur, Paithan and Ambad, the soils specially those on or near the banks of the Godavari or its tributaries are deep black and very fertile. In Sillod, Aurangabad and Jalna talukas and Khuldabad Mahal, the southern portions are of black and fertile soil. The northern and western portions are mountaneous and rocky. Bhokardan taluka has black cotton soils ~~it is~~ suitable for cotton cultivation. Major portion of Sillod taluka is hilly. Lands on the bank of the rivers are, however, very fertile.

A study of agricultural economy of the district may, therefore, appropriately begin with study of climate condition during the years under review.

Rainfall is not uniform in all parts of the district. The areas of assured rainfall are Kannad, Ambad, Jalna talukas and Soegaon Mahal. The annual average rainfall in this area is above 750 m.m. The areas of moderate rainfall from 625 to 750 are generally Aurangabad, Sillod, Bhokardan and Paithan talukas and Khuldabad Mahal considering rainfall for the years given below and the remaining Talukas receive less rains ~~required for better cultivation.~~

The following table gives the talukaswise rainfall with average of 34 years compared to rainfall during the years 1961-62 and 1962-65.

Sr. No.	Taluka/Region	Normal Rainfall (in m.m.)	Rainfall during	
			1961-62 (in m.m.)	1962-63 (in m.m.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Aurangabad	742.0	658.2	738.9
2	Paithan	625.4	508.5	781.1
3	Gangapur	645.3	748.4	877.6
4	Vaijapur	552.9	873.2	577.7
5	Kannad	830.4	916.0	1123.4
6	Khuldabad	748.8	1156.4	977.7
7	Sillod	734.6	780.8	824.5
8	Bhokardan	721.9	604.7	923.9
9	Jafferabad	712.7	639.2	1006.1
10	Jalna	804.8	N.A.	N.R.
11	Am-bad	824.8	493.5	1167.8
12	Soegaon	830.4	N.A.	919.4

The rainfall is mostly from South West Monsoons. The rain starts about the middle of June and last till the middle of October. From about middle of October the district also gets a few showers from the north east Monsoons. The seasonal distribution of rainfall is more or less uniform in almost, all the areas.

Due to timely rainfall and favourable weather conditions previously, agricultural operations were undertaken in time during the years under reference. Both Rabi and Kharif crops were satisfactory during the years under review.

The average annawari for the years for the important crops were as under.

Sr. No.	Name of the crop	Annawari for the years		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	Jowar Kharif	8	8	9
2.	Jowar Rabi	8	8	8
3.	Rajra	8	8	8
4.	Mafize	7	7.5	7
5.	Gram	7.5	7.5	8
6.	Tur	8	8	8
7.	Groundnut	8	8	8
8.	Cotton	7	7.5	8

It can be seen from the above that agricultural season was satisfactory during the years under review in the entire part of the district. Fodder condition was also satisfactory.

Famine and Scarcity:-

The main cause for famine and scarcity is untimely and inadequate distribution of rainfall as irrigation facilities existing in the district are meagre and insufficient. The Western part of this district comprising Gangapur and Vaijapur and Paithan talukas is a tract having poor rainfall and is victim to crop failure. The following table given the frequency of the occurrences of famine and scarcity condition prevailing in different parts of the district during the past.

Sr. No.	Taluka/Mahal	Years of scarcity conditions.	Total No. of villages in taluka.	No. of villages affected by scarcity.	Percentage of villages affected.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Aurangabad	1952-53	233	22	9.5
2	Paithan	1935-36	184	16	8.6
3		1937-38	-do-	97	52.8
		1952-53	-do-	28	15.2
3	Gangapur	1937-38	225	49	21.8
		1938-39	-do-	84	37.11
		1952-53		49	21.8
4	Vaijapur	1936-37	160	35	20.6
		1937-38		9	5.6
		1938-39		139	86.9
		1952-53		55	34.4
		1960-61		19	11.9
5	Kannad	1952-53	194	42	21.9
6	Khuldabad	-	78	-	-
7	Sillod	1950-51	166	71	42.8
8	Bhokardan	1952-53	165	61	37.0
9	Jafferabad	1958-59	99	8	4.9
10.	Jalna	-	213	-	-
11.	Ambad	-	217	-	-
12.	Seegaon	-	67	-	-

=====

The district was not affected by famine and scarcity during the years under review. During 23 years Paithan taluka was affected by scarcity for three years, Vaijapur for five years and Gangapur for three years. Scarcity due to famine prevailed in all the talukas during the year 1952-53 except in the talukas of Humnabad, Sillod, Jalna, Ambad and Khuldabad and Soegaon Mahals.

The scarcity conditions in Paithan in 1937-38 in Vaijapur in 1938-39 and in Sillod in 1950-51 were comparatively more wide spread than in other talukas in different years.

### 3.2. Land Utilisation:

The pattern of land utilisation in the district during the years 1960-(2) and 1962-63 with comparative figures for the preceding year is given in the following table:-

Sr. No.	Particulars.	1960-61 (Acres)	1961-62 (Acres)	1962-63 (Acres)
1	Total Geographical area.	40,20,888	40,20,928	40,20,928
2	Area under Forest.	2,04,889	20,34,457	2,08,470
3	Barran and uncultivated land.	70,795	55,650	58,853
4	Land put to non-agricultural uses.	1,01,552	1,14,161	1,14,771
5	Cultivable waste	38,897	<del>43,022</del>	<del>32,627</del>
6	Land under trees and groves.	4,779	9,442	12,644
7	Permanent pasture and grazing land	1,82,064	1,87,524	2,00,321
8	Current fallows	1,29,216	1,35,220	1,18,183
9	Other fallows	1,91,723	69,907	3,49,757
10	Net area sown	30,99,033	32,04,507	3,22,0222
11	Gross cropped area.	32,26,819	33,66,067	33,79,817

=====

In any programme of economic planning in a predominantly an agricultural economy; the utilisation of land resources must form a major item in a district like Aurangabad where agricultural industry is the main and important factor. The land utilisation statistics helps in exploiting primary resources and leads to improvement in using land for better production. The study of the prevailing crop pattern combined with the land utilisation statistics enable us to determine whether the agricultural economy of the district is balanced or not.

The net area sown is the actual geographical area under crops, orchards and fodder. The net area under crops was 77.2% of the total geographical area in the year 1960-61 whereas the correspondance area under crops showed an increase and stood at 79.8 percent of the geographical area of the district in the year 1961-62. Similarly it further increased to more than 80.00 percent in the year 1962-63. Under the Five Year Plans the possibility of increasing the cultivable land by bring cultivable waste under crops was considered in details for aiming at increased food production. The district gave a good response by showing decrease in the follow land during 1960-61 to 1962-63. This achievement is the net result of development activities aiming at obtaining maximum production by getting more land under the plough and improved methods of cultivation. Other uncultivated land and area not available for cultivation showed a steady decline during the years under review.

### 3.3. Crop Pattern:

The prevailing crop pattern indicates the soundness of the agricultural economy of the District. The overall position of Aurangabad district in the field of agriculture both in respect of acreage and production has not improved considerably during the past 5 years. The table below gives the acreage under food crops and non-food crops in the district since 1958-59.

Years.	Food crops Acreage	Percentage	Non-Food crops Acreage.	Percent age.	Total acrea ge.	percent age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1958-59	22,61,871	100.00	10,26,913	100.00	32,88,784	100.00
1959-60	22,78,552	100.74	9,78,483	95.28	32,57,035	99.03
1960-61	23,44,724	103.66	8,82,185	85.92	32,26,919	99.1
1961-62	24,16,821	106.85	9,49,246	92.43	33,66,067	102.33
1962-63	24,50,864	108.35	9,28,853	90.46	33,79,817	102.76
=====						

Cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables, sugarcane and condiments are classed as food crops and non-food crops comprise oilseed, cotton, tobacco, other fibers etc. The above table indicate that while there has been a gradual increase in total acreage brought under cultivation under food crops during the period under report since 1958-59, the total acreage under crops has shown an increase of 2.76% over the acreage in 1958-59. However, the increasing trend of acreage under food crops is the result of soaring prices of the food articles during the period of 5 years. This increasing trend of acreages under food crops has helped in strengthening the agricultural economy during the year under report. Further particulars are given below.

Crops	1961-62	Percent age to tot al cultivated area.	1962-63	Percentage to total cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Rice	15,998	0.47	14,805	0.43
2 Wheat	1,96,335	5.83	2,17,234	6.43
3 Jowar	10,29,436	30.58	10,71,830	31.71
4 Bajra	4,29,092	12.75	4,10,456	12.14
5 Total cereals	16,87,403	50.12	17,29,641	51.17
6 Total pulses	6,58,204	19.55	6,54,177	19.35



Crops	1961-62	Percentage to total cultivated area	1962-63	Percentage to total cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7 Sugar cane	26,931	0.80	21,762	0.64
8 Total Food crops	24,16,821	71.79	24,50,864	72.51
9 Groundnut.	1,61,280	4.79	1,65,337	4.89
10 Cotton	4,15,680	12.34	4,29,766	12.71
11 Total Non-Food crops.	9,49,246	28.21	9,28,953	27.49

Gross cropped area	33,66,067	33,79,817
	(100)	(100)

It is clear that Aurangabad district is mainly food grain producing area during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 with 71.79 and 72.51 percent of the total cultivated area under food crops. The production of non-food crops occupy a relatively smaller place in the district. Amongst cereals, crop like jowar and bajra are the main crops, Jawar constituting 30.58 and 31.71 percent and Bajra 12.75 and 12.14 percent of the total cultivated area during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. Among the non-food crops, area under groundnut was 4.79 and 4.89 percent of the total cultivated area. Under cotton 12.34 and 12.71 percent of the total area cultivated was covered.

#### 3.4. Survey of Principal crops:

Jawar is most widely grown cereal in Aurangabad district. It is grown less for fodder and more for human consumption.

During the year 1962-63 Kharif Jawar covered 2,55,499 acres (7.56 percent of gross cropped area in the district) as compared to 2,46,412 (7.29 percent of gross cropped area in the district) in 1961-62.

In Paithan, Gangapur, Vaijapur and Ambad talukas Kharif Jawar is grown comparatively in smaller quantities as they are mainly Rabi areas of this district. In Gangapur taluka Kharif Jawar is not at all grown while Sillod and Bhokardan Talukas share about 50 percent of the area under crop.

An out turn of 45,000 tons of Kharif Jawar was forecasted for 1962-63 as compared to 61,300 in the year 1961-62 and 1,199,00 tons in 1960-61. It is observed that the area under Kharif Jawar had showed decreasing acreage throughout the years under review.

Rabi Jowar:-

Rabi Jawar occupied 8,16,331 acres (24.45 percent of the total cropped area of the district in the year 1962-63) Gangapur Taluka is mainly a Rabi Jawar tract with an area of 1,37,001 acres under it. Rabi Jawar covered 45.54 percent of the gross area of Gangapur taluka. Paithan, Vaijapur, and Ambad talukas covered 9.07 percent 10.74 and percent 14.15 percent of the gross cropped area of the district respectively in 1962-63. Sillod and Bhokardan Talukas usually grow very small quantity of the Rabi Jawar.

The outturn of Rabi jawar recorded in the year 1962-63 was 1,69,900 tons. It was 1,67,300 tons in the year 1961-62 and 89,800 in the year 1960-61. The total outturn of Maharashtra State was forecasted at 19,39,800 tons of Rabi Jowar for 1962-63. Aurangabad contributed 10.00 percent of total production of Rabi Jowar in the year 1962-63. In Aurangabad Division, Aurangabad took 1st place in this regard followed by Bhir and Osmanabad districts taking 2nd and third places respectively in the Division.

Wheat:-

Wheat is sown more or less all over the district during the year 1962-63 covering 6.43 percent of the gross cropped area in the district. The corresponding percentage for the year 1961-62 was 5.83. Out of the total area under the wheat crop in the district, Vaijapur, Gangapur, Ambad and Sillod talukas covered 55.88 percent area in 1962-63. Only

Vaijapur taluka occupied 21.36 acres of total gross cropped area of the district. Bhokardan taluka and Jafferabad and Soegaon Mahal grow smaller quantities of wheat when compared to the Vaijapur taluka.

Rice :-

This crop is grown in varying degrees all over the district. Rice had a coverage of 148,805 acres or 0.45 percent of total cropped area of the district in the year 1962-63 as against 15,998 acres forming 0.47% of the gross cropped area in the year 1961-62.

Bhokardan taluka alone had 16.36 percent of total area of the district under rice in 1962-63. Jalna, Ambad, and Kannad talukas grow more rice and Paithan, Gan gapur and Vaijapur talukas have considerably low percentages of area under this crop in 1962-63.

Bajra:-

It is sown all over the district and being one of the main food crops under cereal. During the year 1962-63 it covered 410,450 acres or 12.14 percent of the gross cropped area of the district. The corresponding percentage for the year 1961-62 was 12.75. Out of the total crop of Bajra in the district, Kannad and Vaijapur talukas occupied 61.08 percent of the area of total cropped area in 1962-63. The taluka of Ambad, and Jafferabad and Soegaon Mahals however grow small quantities of Bajra as compared to the Vaijapur taluka.

Cotton:-

Cotton is extensively grown throughout the district. Aurangabad district had 4,29,766 acres (12.71 percent of gross cropped area of the district) under cotton in the year 1962-63 as against 4,15,680 acres (12.34% of gross cropped area) in the year 1961-62.

The four talukas of Sillod, Bhokardan, Jalna, and Ambad together grow more cotton comparatively occupied 60.8-8 percent of the area under cotton in the

district in 1962-63. In Jalna Taluka cotton covered 17.21 percent of the gross cropped area of the taluka in the year 1962-63.

Tur :-

Tur is grown through out the district. Aurangabad district, 119,557 acres under Tur in the year 1962-63. It covered 3.54 percent of total cropped area of the district. Aurangabad, Ambad and Jalna talukas covered 65.93 percent of total area of the district under Tur during the year 1962-63. An outturn of 11,400 tons of Tur was estimated for the year 1962-63 and 12,800 tons for the 1961-62.

3.5. Irrigation:

The gross area irrigated in the Aurangabad district continues to be very small percentage (about 5.33) of total gross cropped area in a district as compared to the percentage of about 6.7 percent obtaining in the State. The shortage of irrigation facilities and low and uncertain rainfall over a large part of the cultivated area, Imposes restrictions an intensive cultivation in the district as well as in the Marathwada region. The gross area irrigated in 1962-63 was of the order of 180,195 acres i.e. 5.33 percent of the gross cropped area against 1,51,597 acres i.e. about 4.50 percent of the gross cropped area in the previous year. Even though the gross area irrigated as a percentage of the gross cropped area has not significantly changed during the last few years, the total gross irrigated area increased by 11242 (3.01 percent) acres in the year 1962-63 1961-62 and 39,840 (28.38 percent) acres in the year 1962-63 as compared to the gross irrigated area of 1960-61. The following table will illustrate the taluka-wise distribution of gross area irrigated along with percentage.

Sr. No.	Taluka	1960-61 Gross Area Irrigated.	Percent age to total gross cropped area in the district.	1961-62 Gross Area Irrigated.	1962-63 Per cent area age. Irri gated.	Per cent area age. Irri gated.	Per cent area age. Irri gated.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Murangabad	22,623	16.20	22,740	15.00	25,965	14.41
2.	Paithan	14,518	10.33	13,469	8.89	14,158	7.86
3.	Gangapur	12,268	8.74	14,621	9.64	16,145	8.96
4.	Vaijapur	10,334	7.35	11,903	7.86	20,092	11.15
5.	Kannad	8,938	6.36	9,557	6.31	15,928	8.84
6.	Khuldabad	73,757	5.25	9,010	5.94	11,238	6.23
7.	Silled	14,692	10.45	15,424	10.18	15,176	8.42
8.	Bhokardan	9,580	6.82	10,775	7.11	10,341	5.73
9.	Jafferabad	4,246	3.03	5,397	3.56	7,647	4.24
10.	Jalna	22,018	15.68	23,977	15.81	24,908	13.82
11.	Ambad	12,667	9.02	15,497	8.90	17,242	9.57
12.	Soegaon	1,086	0.77	1,227	0.80	1,355	0.75
Distt. Total		1,40,355	100.00	1,51,597	100.00	1,81,195	100.00

The table above indicate that 15.81 percent and 14.41 percent of the total gross cropped area is brought under irrigation in Jalna/Murangabad Talukas in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively which is the highest percent as compared to the area irrigated in other 11 talukas. The lowest percentage of area irrigated is 0.80 percent and 0.75 percent in Soegaon Mahal in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63. It is due to this fact that these talukas are most underdeveloped and require irrigational facilities very badly.

Cropwise irrigated are in acres during the period under review was as follows:-

Sr. No.	Crop	For the years		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Rice	2,339 (1.67)	2,560 (1.69)	3,916 (2.17)
2	Wheat	27,252 (19.42)	30,035 (19.81)	33,941 (18.84)
3	Jawar	48,268 (34.39)	53,339 (35.21)	70,341 (33.04)
4	Other cereals	1,871 (1.33)	2,628 (1.73)	2,887 (1.60)
5	Total cereals	79,730 (56.80)	88,657 (58.47)	1,11,530 (61.89)
6	Total pulses	12,516 (8.92)	12,652 (8.34)	11,982 (6.65)
7	Total food	92,246 (65.72)	1,01,283 (66.81)	1,23,512 (68.54)
8	Sugarcane	24,431 (17.41)	26,931 (17.76)	21,761 (12.08)
9	Total food crops	1,33,874 (95.39)	1,43,104 (94.40)	1,65,649 (91.93)
10	Cotton	1,078 (0.77)	1,759 (1.66)	7,948 (4.14)
11	Groundnut	55 (0.04)	100 (0.08)	69 (0.04)
12	Total non-food crops	6,481 (4.61)	8,493 (5.60)	14,546 (8.07)
13	Gross Irrigated area.	1,40,355 (100.00)	1,51,597 (100.00)	1,80,195 (100.00)

N.B:- Figures in brackets denote the percentages of cropwise area irrigated to the total gross irrigated area.)

=====

Total area irrigated in the district during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 was 1,51,597 acres and 1,80,195 acres against the gross cropped area of 33,66,067 acres and 33,79,815 acres i.e. 4.50 percent and 5.33 percent respectively of the total gross cropped area. The entire area is irrigated by wells.

It would be seen from the above table that the area irrigated under food grains has increased from 1,33,874 in the year 1960-61 to 1,43,104 acres in 1961-62 and further to 1,65,649 acres in the year 1962-63. The increase is mainly in the area under wheat and Jawar. The total non-food crops <sup>have</sup> indicated similar increase in the area for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 as compared with the area for the year 1960-61 under non-food crops.

3.6. Yield Rates :-

The average yield per acre of the principal crops of the district for ~~different~~ three years of 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 are given below.

Yield per acre of principal crops.

(Figures in Lbs.)

Sr. No.	Name of the crop	Yield rates during the year		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	Rice	780	531	545
2	Wheat	253	394	418
3	Jawar Kharif	805	560	383
4	Rabi Jowar	353	479	598
5	Jawar (Total)	519	498	N.A.
6	Bajri	210	217	260
7	Tur	203	235	233
8	Gram	195	242	N.A.
9	Sugarcane	3,731	5,739	2,998
10	Groundnut(Pods)	387	423	346
11	Tobacco	420	448	498
12	Cotton(Lint)	85	88	55

=====

The percentage of irrigated area under a crop ~~of~~ <sup>to</sup> its total cropped area varies from crop to crop and it affects consequently the respective yield rate. For instance, relatively high proportion of cropped area of sugarcane is under irrigation and therefore the yield per acre of sugarcane is proportionately higher.

It is seen from the above table that <sup>amongst cereals</sup> the yield per acre is the lowest for Bajri for all the three years amongst yield rates of other crops, while the yield per acre of Jawar Kharif in the year 1960-61 and 1961-62 is highest and it has comparatively gone down in 1962-63. The yield rate of rice per acre is the highest in the year ~~1962-63~~ <sup>1960-61</sup> as compared to yield rates of other cereals in that year. The yield of sugarcane per acre is many times higher than the yield per acre of any other crops, during the years under review. The Rabi Jawar yield <sup>per acre was</sup> ~~has indicated a rise of~~ 479 and 598 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63, respectively ~~in comparison with the yield rate per acre during the years 1960-61.~~ The yield rate of "total pulses" have shown an increase from year to year. Similarly the yield rate of Sesamum and Tobacco has steadily gone up year after year in three years above.

Production:-of crops:-

The following statement shows the production of principal crops in the period under review:-

(00 Tons)

Sr. No.	Crops	Production in years		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	Rice	52	38	37
2	Wheat	236	345	333
3	Jowar (Rabi)	898	1,673	1,639
4	Jowar (Kharif)	1,199	618	450
5	Bajri	276	415	492
6	Mung	5	6	8
7	Other cereals	8	9	13
8	Total Cereals	2,775	3,106	2,972
9	Total pulses.	693	716	785
10	Sugarcane	407	449	273
11	Groundnut	313	330	310
12	Cotton (Lint)	980	1,090	700

55. 11. 121  
5605  
56,851  
61655



The production of cereals in 1961-62, 1962-63 has recorded an increase of 11.2 percent and 7.1 percent over its production in 1960-61. Similarly the production of pulses has increased by 7.1 percent, 15.3 percent in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively.

The production of sugarcane has fallen by 32.9 percent in the year 1962-63 due to low yield rate and the ~~less~~ <sup>per less</sup> area ~~xxxx~~ brought under cultivation than in 1960-61. The production of sugarcane has increased by 10.3 percent in 1961-62 over previous year.

3.7. Land Holdings:-

A study of Land Holdings is of considerable importance in view of the fact that it is an indication of the inherent soundness of farmer's economy. The size of holding exerts great influence on agricultural development and measures for agricultural development have necessarily be linked up with the size of holdings.

The following table indicates the sizewise number of holdings and the area owned in acres in Kurangabad District.

Size of holdings.	Number of holdings	Area owned in acres.	Percentage to the total No. of holdings.
1	2	3	4
Up to <del>one</del> <sup>one</sup> acre.	3,659	2,427	2.24
1-5	24,012	75,924	14.68
" 5-10	33,313	2,58,600	20.37
" 10-20	45,603	6,56,831	27.89
" 20-30	23,264	5,77,559	14.23
" 30-40	13,501	4,60,145	3.26
More than 40	20,169	14,17,813	12.33
<b>Distt. Total:</b>	<b>1,63,521</b>	<b>34,44,237</b>	<b>100.00</b>

=====

Source:- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, 1960-61 abstract of  
M.H.R. SHIR. STAT.

The percentage of the total number of small holdings upto 10 acres in the size of holdings is 37.29 percent of the total holdings, covering 3,31,859 acres out of total area i.e. 34,44,237 acres <sup>of</sup> area owned. The <sup>largest</sup> ~~most representative~~ number of holdings is 45,603 in the size of holdings more than 10 to 20 acres (27.89% of the total holding of the district) covering area owned 6,56,381 acres. The percentage of total number <sup>of</sup> holdings in the group exceeding 20 to 30 acres is 14.23 percent. Thus the presentage to the total number of holdings of size group ~~more than 0 to~~ 40 covers 87.67% of the total holdings. The presentage of ~~the~~ total number of remaining holdings in the size more than 40 and above acres are 12.33 percent of the total holdings of the district, covering only 20,169 number of holdings out of 1,63,521 total number of holdings in the district.

### 3.8. Area per agricultural worker.

The table below gives the indication of the grass cultivated area <sup>in acres & gross cultivated area</sup> per agricultural worker <sup>given in brackets.</sup>

Sr. No.	Taluka/Mahal	Gross cultivated area in 1961-62 per agricultural worker.	Gross cultivated area in 1962-63 per agricultural worker.
1	Aurangabad	283,356 (4.7)	296,269 (4.9)
2	Paithan	317,233 (5.31)	306,315 (5.2)
3	Gangapur	317,272 (5.9)	298,932 (5.6)
4	Vaijapur	358,798 (5.7)	363,044 (5.4)
5	Kannad	266,041 (4.3)	270,443 (4.4)
6	Khullabad	101,651 (5.3)	101,322 (5.3)
7	Silled	308,639 (4.5)	320,731 (4.6)
8	Bhokardan	285,430 (3.8)	276,883 (4.9)
9	Jafferabad	15,2887 (5.3)	159,847 (5.5)
10	Jalna	4 46,964 (4.8)	421,391 (4.9)

Sr. No.	Name of the taluka	Gross cultivated area 1961-62 per agriculture worker.	Gross cultivated area in 1962-63 per agril. worker.
11	Ambal	476,544 (5.1)	477,593 (5.1)
12	Soegaon	101,352 (5.9)	86,447 (5.1)
TOTAL:		3,366,067 (5.0)	33,79,817 (5.0)

The talukawise figures of gross cropped area of the district are for the year 1961-62 / 1962-63 when 3,366,067 and / and 33,79,817 acre of area <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ under gross cultivation. There are 669,874 persons as per 1961 census working in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers. The gross cultivated per agricultural labourer works out to 5.0 area in the district. It was 5.97 in Gangapur taluka and Soegaon Mahal in the year 1961-62 being the highest and the same was lowest in Bhokardan / ~~taluka~~ during the year / taluka 1961-62 being only 3.6. In the year 1962-63 the proportion of gross cultivated per agricultural worker was highest in *Gangapur* / ~~Vaijapur~~ being 5.6 (~~Best~~) and in Kannad it was 4.4 being the lowest one as compared to the position in other talukas.

The table below shows the talukawise area cultivated per pair of bullocks and per plough as per 1961 census.

Sr. No.	Taluka/Mahal	Gross cultivated area 62-63.	area cultivated per plough as per 1961 census.	area cultivated per pair bullocks as per 1961 census.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Murangabad	2,96,269	14.63	54.00
2	Paithan	3,06,315	18.43	93.70
3	Gangapur	2,98,932	18.63	92.52
4	Vaijapur	3,63,044	18.60	69.38
5	Kannad	2,70,443	13.36	49.31

1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6	Kh uldabad	1,01,322	13.72	61.11
7	Sillod	3,20,731	15.60	54.32
8	Bhokardan	2,76,883	14.93	50.39
9	Jafferabad	1,59,847	17.80	64.43
10	Jalna	4,21,991	14.28	71.86
11	Ambad	4,77,593	17.31	119.40
12	Soegaon	56,447	16.11	48.62
=====				
Dist. Total:		33,29,817	16.11	67.74
=====				

1. Area cultivated per pair of bullocks as per 1961 census was lowest in Khuladabad Mahal i.e. 13.72 where as Gangapur taluka recorded highest area cultivated per pair of bullocks as 18.63. The same for the district as per 1961 census was 16.11 acres.

119.40 acres area cultivated per plough as per 1961 census was recorded for Ambad taluka as highest in the district and the lowest <sup>percentage of</sup> 48.62 acres in the district was recorded in respect of Soegaon Mahal for the same year. Area cultivated per plough as per 1961 census was 67.74 acres for whole district.

3.9. Agricultural Wages:-

The following tables shows the average agricultural rates at selected centres in Aurangabad district in 1963.

Name of the wage block.	Wage rate in (0=00)									
	Carpenter		Mason		Blacksmith		Other unskilled labour.		Mochies	
	as on June 63	as on Dec. 63.	as on June 63.	as on Dec. 63.	as on June 63.	as on Dec. 63.	as on June 63.	as on Dec. 63.	as on June 63.	as on Dec. 63.
Paithan, Male	2=50	3=00	3=00	3=00	2=50	2=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0=75	-	-
Child	0=75	1=00	0=75	1=00	0=75	1=00	0=75	0=75	-	-
Vaijapur, Male	3=00	2=50	3=00	4=00	3=00	2=50	2=00	-	1=50	1=50
Female	-	-	1=00	1=00	-	-	0=75	-	-	-
Child	-	-	0=75	0=75	-	-	0=75	-	-	-
Sillod, Male	3=00	5=00	3=00	4=00	6=00	5=00	1=50	-	1=50	1=50
Female	-	-	0=75	-	-	-	0=75	-	-	-
Child	-	-	0=50	-	-	-	0=50	-	-	-

CHAPTER - IV

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FOREST AND FISHERIES.

4.1. Cattle:

Though use of oil engines and electric pumps for lifting water from wells and rivers and use of tractors for ploughing of land is made at some rare places, bullocks are still the principal power in the Agricultural <sup>operations</sup> in the District. From tillage of land to the marketing of final produce the use of bullocks is quite indispensable and hence the cultivators of this district as in the whole of Maharashtra, consider bullocks as the main wealth. There is no specified variety of bullocks in the district. The table below gives the talukawise position of working bullocks in the District:

Sr. No.	Taluka/ Mahal	Working bullocks		Net incr- ease during 56-61	Increase per 1000 of bullock population over 1956.
		1956 census	1961 census		
1.	Aurangabad	36,856	40,496	3,630	98
2.	Paithan	27,296	33,248	5,952	218
3.	Gangapur	27,570	32,095	4,525	164
4.	Vaijapur	33,002	39,392	6,390	194
5.	Kannad	34,912	39,010	4,098	117
6.	Khuldabad	11,793	14,766	2,973	252
7.	Sillod	37,997	41,171	3,174	84
8.	Bhokardan	32,394	37,038	4,644	184
9.	Jafferabad	16,642	17,956	1,314	79
10.	Jalna	43,786	59,086	15,300	342
11.	Ambad	43,184	55,174	11,990	277
12.	Soegaon	8,381	10,238	1,857	222
TOTAL		3,53,823	4,19,670	65,847	186

=====

The table reveals that the range of increase in the number of working Bullocks in the district is considerably wide as the increase in working bullocks per 1000 bullocks in Jaffarabad Mahal is as low as 79 while the same in Jalna taluka is as high as 342. The increase in working bullocks in Aurangabad District as a whole is 186 per 1000 bullocks since 1956.

The table below gives the talukawise cultivated land in 62-63, number of working bullocks as per 1961 census and area cultivated per pair of bullocks :-

Sr. No.	Taluka/ Mahal	Gross Cultivated area 62-63	Working bullocks as per 1961 census.	Area Cultivated per pair of bullocks.
1.	Aurangabad	2,96,259	40,496	14.63
2.	Paithan	3,06,315	33,248	18.43
3.	Gangapur	2,98,932	32,095	18.63
4.	Vaijapur	3,63,044	39,392	18.60
5.	Kannad	2,70,443	39,010	13.86
6.	Khulatabad	1,01,322	14,766	13.72
7.	Sillod	3,20,731	41,171	15.60
8.	Bhokardan	2,76,883	37,088	14.93
9.	Jafferabad	1,59,847	17,956	17.80
10.	Jalna	4,21,991	59,086	14.28
11.	Ambad	4,77,591	55,174	17.31
12.	Soegaon	856,447	10,238	16.89
Dist. Total		33,79,815	4,19,670	16.11

It may be observed that excluding Soegaon Mahal, gross cultivated area per pair of bullocks is varying between 13.72 and 18.63 acres. The gross cultivated area per pair of bullocks for Aurangabad District as a whole is 16.11 acres. The total number of breeding bulls in the district as per 1956 livestock census and 1961 livestock census was 851 and 525 respectively. It appears that due to the scheme of supply of breeding bulls to villages Panchayats, the number of breeding bulls has been decreasing in the District.

The total number of Cows in productive age group in the district as per 1961 live stock census is 1,83,240 excluding the cows not calved. As compared to the human population of the district, the number of cows in the productive age group is very less. In the villages cows are kept more for breeding than for milk purposes.

No specified variety of cattle is found in the district. The majority of the cattle is very short, boney and weak. With a view to improve the quality of cattle in the district a hybrid variety is being obtained by supply of Devani breeding bullocks to the village Panchayats and to private parties. At the end of March-64, a total number of 31 breeding bulls were located in the District and these bulls have been used for service to 578 cows during the year 1963-64. Moreover there were three artificial insemination centres in the district, at Sillod, Bhokardan and Vaijapur talukas. However, it is observed that this scheme is not popular as the total number of cows inseminated during the year 62-63 is 21 only. The main difficulty in getting the cows artificially inseminated is that the heat period of most of the cows goes unnoticed.

With a view to increase the improved variety of cattle in a district four supplementary cattle breeding centres have been established. For establishment of cattle breeding centres five selected villages are grouped together and to each of the village in this group Ten 'DEVNI' cows and one Devni breeding bull <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ supplied. The total number of cows and bulls thus supplied up to end of March 1964 was 170 and 11 respectively. During the year 63-64 13 male and 14 female calves were born to the cows in the supplementary breeding centres.

During the year 62-63 and 63-64 no serious cattle epidemics have been reported though cases of rinder pest & black quarter were reported at some places. The majority of cattle treated in the dispensaries were observed to be suffering from minor diseases of foot and mouth.

Unlike <sup>in the</sup> district of Konkan the male buffeloes in Aurangabad district are not used for agricultural work, as a rule, though rare use of them specially in hilly <sup>tracts</sup> ~~traces~~ of district is not very uncommon. The total number of bullocks used for work in the district as per 1961 Livestock census ~~are~~ <sup>is</sup> 5,189 as against 4,434 as per 1956 Livestock census.

#### 4.2. Buffaloes.

The breeding buffaloes as per 1961 and 1956 Livestock censuses <sup>number</sup> ~~are~~ 604 and 1,359 respectively. In the rural areas the average yield per buffalo is quite low as compared to that of the hybrid variety. These buffaloes are very short, boney and weak and as such the average yield per buffalo is low. In urban areas buffaloes are kept for milk and hence at many places the hybrid varieties are seen. The total number of productive buffaloes as per 1956 and 1961 Livestock Census ~~are~~ <sup>is</sup> 36,087 and 43,824 respectively. It means that during five years the total increase in productive buffaloes is to the extent of 7,737 only.

The young stock of buffaloes below three years was 31,258 and 37,535 respectively as per 1956 and 1961 Livestock censuses.

#### 4.3. Sheep and Goats:

Though Sheep breeding as a business is not very popular in this district, at some places sheep rearing is undertaken specially with a view to provide fertilizers to the fields.\* The average production of wool per sheep is very low and the wool available is of a coarse quality. The total number of sheep in the district as per 1961 and 1956 Livestock censuses is 71,422 and 66,199 respectively.

There are no note worthy concentration points of sheep breeding. From the talukawise distribution, it appears that but for Sillod taluka the number of sheep is more or less proportionate to the area of the taluka. Out of 71,422 sheep in the district 11,157 (15.62 per cent) are located in Sillod taluka.

\* There is a practice of let tossing the sheep in the fields for one or two days so that their excretion supply the fertilizers to the field.



Keeping of goats is a usual practice of every cultivator in this district. The milk of goats is generally utilised by the cultivators. More over the goats are occasionally slaughtered during festivals and for entertainment of guests.

The total number of goats as per 1961 and 1956 Livestock censuses 52,9,719 and 2,68,009 respectively. As in the case of sheep there are no concentration points. The total number of sheep are distributed more or less in proportion to geographic area of talukas.

#### 4.4 Horses and Ponies.

Horses and Ponies are the only ready conveyances for reaching the interior areas in a district. Some of the villages are located at about 40 to 50 miles away from taluka Head Quarters and the Cultivators travel on horse backs for visiting Taluka places or even the weekly Bazaars. Moving Shop keepers who sell their commodities in different weekly markets often move on horses. The total number of horses and ponies as per 1956 and 1961 Livestock censuses is 12,659 and 16,068 respectively.

#### 4.5. Other Livestock.

Donkeys, Camels, Mules and Pigs are the other livestock which have not been discussed so far. Donkeys are generally used by the pot-makers for bringing of mud and for sale of final products. Donkeys are often used for transportation of commodities in the hilly tracks of the district. The total number of Donkeys as per 1961 Livestock is 4,320.

Camels are not usually seen in this area as they are generally useful in deserts. There are only 23 Camels in the District as per 1961 Livestock census.

Pigs are now a days kept by the lower caste people especially Mehataras. Pork is not consumed in the district as a food except by Mehetr. Pigs are generally sold out-side district. Pigs are more or less concentrated in cities and towns where under ground drainage system is not yet

functioning.

4.6. Poultry:

Unlike dairy development poultry farms are recommended as one of the best supplementary occupations for farmers. The increase in the business of poultry farming will not only improve the economic condition of farmers but it will supplement the food supply. Moreover poultry farming requires little capital and human energy.

Poultry farming also requires a special training. Such training classes for short period are being conducted at different villages. Government poultry Farms are being run at Sillod, Vaijapur and Jalna. From these farms pure breed hens and cocks are supplied to villagers at reasonable rates.

The table below gives the total number of poultry as per 1956 and 1961 Livestock Censuses.

Type of Poultry	1956	1961	Increase during 5 years.
Hens	63,294	99,635	36,341
Cocks	17,633	30,413	12,780
Chicken	61,435	90,904	29,469
TOTAL:	142,362	2,20,952	78,590
=====	=====	=====	=====

4.7. Dairy Development:

The selling of milk and milk products is one of the profitable supplementary business which most of the cultivators from rural areas which are in the vicinity of Urban areas, can undertake with less capital investment and very little extra hours of work. In the District of Aurangabad, Aurangabad and Jalna are the two big towns having more than 50,000 population and in both of them especially in Aurangabad there is a great demand for milk. To meet the requirements of milk of these two towns there is a great scope for dairy development and most of the villages on road side are having fair chances of developing this enterprise.

Up to end of year 1961 <sup>town</sup> no Government milk scheme was made applicable to Au-rangabad <sup>City</sup>. However, giving due consideration to the fact that Aurangabad is a Regional Headquarters Government Milk Scheme was made applicable to Aurangabad from 16/2/1962. This scheme was included in the Third Five Year Plan and a Plan provision of Rs. 7.00 Lakhs <sup>made</sup> was made for this scheme. Major part of the amount is meant for the purpose of land, construction of building and purchase of necessary equipment and machinery.

Though some of Co-operative milk societies were working in this District before implementation of this scheme they were ~~not working on sound footings~~. The implementation of this scheme has widened the scope for organisation of more Dairy societies in the District. As the milk is purchased by Govt. Agency, the dairy societies are sure of the price of milk sold commanding regular demand.\* The milk suppliers get a fixed rate at which milk will be purchased and a regular market is created for them. Arrangements for collection of milk from rural areas is also made. Moreover the credit facilities made available to cultivators for the purchase of milch cattle and equipments have also increased.

\* Milk being highly perishable commodity the persons undertaking this business have to be very careful about the regular flow of demand.

It was expected that by the end of Third Five Year Plan the total amount of milk made available to the citizens of Aurangabad will be to the extent of 12,950 liters. As compared to this target the actual achievements during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 appears to be very less as the maximum daily milk supplied during the years 1962-63 was 1,300 liters while the same during the year 1963-64 was 2,000 liters. Though the demand for milk was limited in the beginning, day by day the demand is increasing and the authorities concerned have to face the situation of deficit supply. One of the most important reasons for less collection of milk is that no food adulteration act is made applicable by the Aurangabad Municipality and individual salesman therefore, prefers to sell milk directly than to become a member of Co-operative societies. Moreover due to lack of conveyance facilities the cultivators in interior areas of district are unable to bring their milk in the societies.

The purchase of milk is made through the 'Aurangabad Co-operative milk producers union' which is affiliated with the Co-operative milk producers Societies. In the town of Jalna one additional Milk centre is opened where the milk is collected. The table below indicates progress made by this scheme in the various fields.

ITEM	UNIT	1962-63	1963-64
1. Milk Producers Union	No.	1	1
2. No. of milk producing organizations.	No.	5	6
3. No. of cultivators supplying milk.	No.	250	262
4. Milk distributing centres.	No.	18	18
5. No. of families purchasing milk.	No.	15,000	15,000
6. Maximum daily milk supplied.	Lit.	1,300	2,000
7. Loans advanced to the cultivators for the purchase of cattle.	Rs.	26,000	60,000
=====			

It is to be observed from the above figures that the original target of handling of dairy milk to the extent of 12,950 liters is rather difficult task to achieve.

Organization of milk producers' societies was considered to be one of the important fields for the Co-operative activities. Moreover, in addition to the "Town Milk supply Scheme" Scheme No. Milk-11 i.e. "Organization of milk producers societies and Federations" is also included in the District level plan schemes to be implemented in the District in the IIIrd Five Year Plan. The table below gives the important statistics about the Milk Union.

ITEM	1961-63	1963-64
1. No. of Milk Unions	1	1
2. Members, Societies, Individuals.	7 55	8 90
3. Working capital (Rs.)	55,748	1,32,343
4. Loan advanced(Rs.)	36,000	60,000
5. Loans Recovered(Rs.)	5,700	22,245

The following table gives the particulars of the Co-operative milk societies.

ITEM	1963-64	1964-65
No. of societies	8	11
No. of members	215	273
Working Capital(Rs.)	15,556	62,754
Loans advanced(Rs.)	--	48,802
Loans re-covered(Rs.)	--	--

Though consumption of Goat and Sheep mutton is very common in this district no statistics regarding the animals slaughtered is kept by the District Veterinary Office. On important festivals sheep and Goats are generally slaughtered both by Muslims and Hindus. More-

over in the weekly bazaars of rural areas mutton though not beef, is generally sold. There are only two recognized slaughter houses in the district which are located at Jalna and Aurangabad towns.

#### 4.8. Slaughterhouse Statistics:

The table below gives the number of animals slaughtered during the years 62-63 and 63-64 in these two slaughter houses.

No. of recognized slaughter houses.	<u>Animals slaughtered</u>			
	<u>Cattle</u>		<u>Buffaloes</u>	
	62-63	63-64	62-63	63-64
2	5,548	4,354	1,213	849

The number of sheep and goats slaughtered are not available in the veterinary department.

Though leather tanning establishments are found at Aurangabad and Jalna there is no bone crushing factory either at Aurangabad or Jalna. The leather tanned is mostly used for preparation of 'MOTE' (leather bucket) which is used for lifting of water from wells. This leather is also used for preparation of shoes and chappels.

#### 4.9. Veterinary facilities.

Though cattle, buffaloes and sheep are considered as a wealth by cultivators a few cultivators have thorough knowledge of diseases of all these animals. Every year considerable live stock is facing death for lack of proper medical treatment. At every Taluka place, Veterinary extension officer is sanctioned and these Doctors are generally entrusted with the management of Veterinary Hospitals. In all there are 11 Veterinary hospitals and 33 Veterinary Aid centres functioning in the district. Except Soegon Mahal, Veterinary hospitals are established at all the Taluka Head Quarters. In addition to these Hospitals, Veterinary Aid centres have also been established at 33 important centres in the district.

Generally one or two stockmen who have completed Veterinary certificate course look after these Aid centres. Moreover Veterinary Aid boxes have also been supplied to some of the Village Panchayats in the district. These boxes are kept in the village Panchayats and the Sarpanch is incharge of these boxes. For giving urgent medical treatment these boxes have proved very helpful. The table below shows the animals treated in the Veterinary hospitals and Aid centres during the years 62-63 and 63-64.

Type of treatment	1962-63	1963-64
1. Inpatients	43	93
2. Out patients	71,180	74,039
3. Cases supplied with medicines but not brought to hospitals.	7,807	11,974
4. Animals castrated	14,610	16,488

Other schemes such as supply of premium Bull, establishment of Cattle Breeding Farms etc. undertaken by the Veterinary Department have been discussed elsewhere.

Cattle shows and exhibitions are generally organised at one or two places in the district. These shows are organised at the time of important fairs where thousands of cultivators congregate. The main purpose of these shows is to impart practical training for maintenance of cattle. Moreover prizes are generally distributed to well built and healthy animals. Following table reveals the number of such shows organised during the years 62-63 and 63-64.

ITEM	1962-63	1963-64
1. Cattle shows organized.	2	10
2. Total number of animals present.	8,29	2,553

ITEM	1962-63	1964-65
3. No. of animals to whom prizes were distributed.	152	765
4. Govt. funds for distribution of prizes.(Rs.)	1,188	1,962

4.10. Agricultural Implements:

One of the most important reasons for lesser agricultural yield in India as compared to other countries is that the Indian farmers are still reluctant to adopt improved agricultural methods and implements. Our agricultural implements in a majority of cases are primitive. Due to lack of good roads the farmers in interior areas of the district are not all aware of the tremendous changes that are taking place in the world and the implements being used by the cultivators are the most age old and primitive. No doubt due to Community Development activities the use of oil engines is noticed at many places and it is hoped that the electrification of villages and the increasing agricultural finance will make revolutionary changes in agriculture.

The table below gives the number of important agricultural implements as per the 1956 and 1961 Live-stock censuses.

Type of implements	No. of implements	
	1956	1961
Plough wooden/Iron	51,624	49,892
Carts	65,594	68,643
Sugar cane crusher		
a) worked by power	110	810
b) worked by bullocks	842	1,053
Oil engines with pumps for Irrigation purposes.	959	3,585
Electric pumps for Irrigation purposes.	20	157
Tractors (a)Govt	70	9
(b)Private.	379	64
Ghanis(Five seers and over)	1,651	509
Ghanis( less than five seers)	658	182



Table reveals that except for tractors, wooden/iron ploughs and oil ghanis there is increase in number of oil engines, ~~cars~~ electric pumps and sugar cane crushers. Some of the Village Panchayats in district are stocking iron ploughs which are given on rent, The Land Mortgage Bank is making all efforts for construction of new wells, repairs to old wells and installation of oil engines or lectric pumps where-ever electricity is available. Special Plan shceme i.e. scheme N.MIN-2 (Instalation of pumping sets) is being implement/for ed installation of oil engines and pump sets.

The increase in sugarcane crurshersevidently means that the cultivators are cultivating sugar cane in a larger areas and that they are also undertaking processing activities.

Increase in the number of carts to the extent of 3,522 in 1961 indicates that there is perhaps an increase in marketable sup<sup>er</sup>plus in the villages. The establishment of taluka Co-operative Marketing Unions have provided facilities of marketing for cultivators.

The Cottage Industry of Oil Ghanis is steadily decaying due to the increase in the number of/mills. /oil

#### 4.11. Area under Forest:

There are no developed and thick forest areas in this district and hence as compared to Districts like NASIK, THANA and CHANDA the revenue from the forest is very negligible. Scanty rainfall and rocky and hard hilly tracks account of the absence of better varieties of t timber or other forest produce. Expect some part of Nanded t district in th<sup>e</sup> Aurangabad Division there are no wide forest areas. The table below gives the Taluka-wise forest area according to land utilisation statistics:-

TALUKA	AREA	
	1961-62 (acres)	1962-63 (acres)
1. Aurangabad	57,306	66,444
2. Pathan	5,394	1,540
3. Gangapur	591	540
4. Vaijapur	3,565	8,565
5. Kannad	74,900	74,900
6. Khuladbad	5,128	5,128
7. Sillod	7,050	7,060
8. Bhokardan	9,242	9,242
9. Jafferabad	475	579
10. Jalna	2,210	2,210
11. Aibad	1,825	1,825
12. Soogach	30,821	30,437
Dist. Total	2,03,457	2,08,470

It is seen that Kannad, and Aurangabad Talukas and Soogach Mahal alone are having more forest areas as compared to other talukas and mahals in the district. Gangapur taluka and Jafferabad Mahal are having comparatively very less forest areas.

The table below indicates the area under Reserved Protected and Unclassed Forests for the year 1962-63 and 1963-64.

4.12. Area under forest according to Forest Department:

ITEM	(Area in acres)	
	1962-63	1963-64
1. Reserved Forest	1,62,416	1,61,989
2. Protected	43,481	43,161
3. Unclassed	10,984	10,984

The forest area in a district/sub -divided into four ranges viz. Aurangabad, Jalna, Kannad and Fardapur. The forest is scattered all over the district in small patches. By classification they are of the "Southern Dry Deciduous Forest type". Chief of the species found in the Forest is Teak which covers considerable portion of Kannad and Fardapur ranges. Another important species is ANJAN which is predominantly found in parts of Fardapur ranges. AM, PALAS, Mohwa, Khair, Dhavda, Char, Chandan etc. are also found here and there.

#### 4.13. Important Forest Produce:

As compared to forest produce in Nasik, Thana and ChanDa districts the forest area and forest produce in the district are microscopic. The major forest produce in the district is fire-wood, timber and grass. Minor forest produce comprise mangoes, sitafal, charoli, and bidi leaves etc. Hen ey, w~~a~~, gum etc. are also fetch some revenue. The total revenue realised from forest during the years 1962-63 amounted to Rs.1,40,320 while the same for 1963-64 amounted to Rs.1,40,320 <sup>& in</sup> ~~while the same for~~ 1963-64 amounted to Rs.1,33,982.

#### 4.14 Grazing facilities wild life etc.

Except Panthers, Wild Bore, Spotted deers, Barking Deer and wild Pigs no other wild life is found in this district.

Except two societies in Kannad taluka there are no other Co-oper-a-tive societies of forest labourers in this district. The Jangal Kargar Society at Kannad is having a membership of 50 persons with share capital of Rs.1015. The total borrowing capacity amounts to Rs. 8,000 per year. Another Co-operative society is at H iwarkheda in Kannad Taluka. The membership of this society is 60 with share capital of Rs.438. Its borrowing capacity is Rs.3,496 per year. As there are no concentrated forest areas in this district, there is little scope for the development of Co-operative societies in it.

There are no special grazing lands in the district. However the grass grown in the forest is either auctioned for cutting or for grazing during the season.

4.15. Inland Fisheries:

Upto the end of First Five Year Plan Fisheries was rather an isolated subject. In view of shortage of Food supply Fisheries are looked up on as a supplementary Food. As Aurangabad district is completely land locked, there is no scope for Marine Fisheries. However, in certain tanks and in many small rivers and stream Fish are being taught. In Third Five Year Plan efforts are being made to organise the Co-operatives of Fishermen and equip them with modern fishing tackles. Various schemes for the development of fishermen's economic conditions are under execution.

14.16. Exploitation of fishery tanks:

At the end of year 1963-64 twelve tanks and reservoirs have been brought under pisciculture out of Fifteen tanks and Six reservoirs surveyed so far. The table below shows the names of tanks, its the location, area<sup>in</sup>/Acres and number of Carp Fry stocked during the year 1963-64:

Sr. No.	Name of the Tank.	Village Town.	Taluka.	Area in Acres.	No. of fish stocked.
1.	Police Nursery	A'bad	A'bad	2.00	16,000
2.	Quile Ark Nursery.	-do-	-do-	8.00	25,000
3.	Delhi Darwaza	-do-	-do-	15.00	3,000
4.	Harsool	Harsool	-do-	370.00	10,000
5.	Chawka	Chawka	-do-	16.00	4,000
6.	Daultabad	Daultabad	-do-	34.00	6,000
7.	Dharma Tank	Khulda	Khulda	24.00	8,000
8.	Houzekhas Tank.	-do-	bad.	10.00	6,000
9.	Gunja Rao Tank	-do-	-do-	20.00	6,000

Sr. No.	Name of the Tank.	Village Town.	Taluka.	Area in Acres.	No. of fish stocked.
10	Dheku Nursery	Bhatuna	Vaijapur	75	50,000
11.	Ghane Wadi Tank.	Jalna.	Jalna.	895.00	30,000
12.	Moti Tank	Jalna	Jalna	123.00	10,000
				1517.75	1,80,000

Out of these Tanks Reservoirs, Police Nursery, Qule Ark Nursery, Delhi Darwaza Nursery, Chuka Tank, Daultabad Tank and Dehu Tank nurseries are being managed departmentally while Harsool reservoir, Dharma Tank, Houje-Khas Tank, Ganje Rao Tank, Ghane Wadi Tank and Moti tank are being managed by the respective Municipalities.

It is seen from the table that the total water surface where pisciculture was carried out during the year 1963-64 is to the extent of 1517.75 acres and these tanks were stocked with 1,80,000 carps.

There is no recognised and well constructed Fish Market in the district. Fish is being sold in open places. About 7 quintal of fish is sold at Aurangabad twice a week. Though the demand for fish at Aurangabad and Jalna is limited, it can be stated that if fish is marketed daily there is every possibility of increase in the demand.

The table below gives the total fish catch and revenue realised from the departmentally exploited tanks during the year 63-64.

Production and Revenue  
during the

Name of Tank	Total Catch	Revenue realised (Rs.)
1. Ganje Rto	442,552	721.01
2. Harsool	534,643	792.19
3. Daultabad	1,078,885	1,619.31
4. Ellora	260,800	400.55
5. Dharma	2,032,360	3,211.25
6. Dheku	34,000	49.00
7. Houjkhas	1,050,050	1,632.21
=====		

In addition to the departmentally exploited tanks more stock was made available from the Ghonewadi and Moti tanks. These tanks are generally auctioned for fishing rights by the Jalna Municipality.

It is to be noticed that as compared to the recent activities in the field of inland fisheries the total fish made available is considerable. Moreover the construction of medium and minor irrigation projects in the district have widened the scope for inland fisheries. If all the projects are stocked with fish, considerable fish will be available in daily market.

#### 4.17. Marine fisheries:

Being a district without sea coast, marine fishery has no place in it.

#### 4.18. Curing facilities:

No curing facilities existed in the district during the period under review.

#### 4.19. Fisheries Co-operatives:

Though there are three fishery Co-operatives in the District they are not working on sound footings. Except society at Jalna no society has applied for loan or

Subsidies. Though some of the members of Co-operative societies have applied for loans, they could not be adv need for want of sufficient pledge and completion of other formalities by them. Financial assistance in the form of subsidy is granted for purchase of cotton and nylon twines.

CHAPTER-V.

INDUSTRIES, MINING, AND ELECTRICITY.

5.1. INTRODUCTION:

Aurangabad district is predominantly an agricultural tract with 82.62% of its population engaged in agriculture. The district is most undeveloped in respect of its industrialisation as proper attention was not paid to the industrial development of Marathawada region in the previous regime due to continued neglect of various other reasons. Mineral wealth of the district has not yet been explored for want of proper survey and investigation. The lack of power and proper means of communications have further retarded the industrial progress of the area inspite of its fertile land/other natural resources.

Since the beginning of the II Five Year Plan a fuller use of the material and man power resources is being made. The Second and Third Five Year Plans aimed at a rapid growth of industries with a special emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries. The possibilities of establishing large and medium scale industries such as cotton spinning mills, cotton seeds crushing units, cloth processing, finishing plants, sugar factories, leather factories and oil mills in private sector in the district during the plan periods call for a closer examination in view of the availability of the raw materials required for such industries such as cotton, groundnut and sugar cane etc. The abundance of cotton crop had given rise to one textile mill at Aurangabad and due to heavy production of sugar cane a sugar factory has also been established at Gangapur in Gangapur taluka in the past. Groundnut being one of the major crop has given rise to the establishment of a few oil mills in the district. There are also two art silk factories and one flour mill in Aurangabad. The pattern of non-agricultural employment comprises employment in traditional crafts and the craftsman working on local raw material catering to local demands only. Power supply from Purna-paras grid may change the face of such a pattern of non-agricultural employment totally in future. There are



in all 44,213 workers engaged in industries out of whom 31,938 or 72% are engaged in household industries according to 1961 census.

The cotton spinning and weaving mill at Aurangabad was erected in 1889. It has 271 looms and 12640 spindles.

The two art silk weaving units at Aurangabad together have 40 power looms.

The sugar factory at Angapur was commissioned in January 1959. It was a crushing capacity of 1000 tons of sugar cane per day.

5.2. Factory Establishment :-

As regards the existing factories in the district it will be seen that most of industries consist of Ginning, pressing, Gur and Bid<sup>making</sup> oil mills. These factories work in a haphazard way. There is a total lack of technical know-how on the part of the investors due to which they are hesitant to set up other industries other than Ginning and Pressing. To foster the growth of industries various types of facilities and assistance are, therefore, afforded to industrialists for starting small scale industries by the Central Government.

The details of factories in the district falling under the purview of Factory Act are shown in the following table for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Particulars of Industries	1961		1962		1963	
		No. of Factories	Average daily worker.	No. of Factories	Average daily worker.	No. of Factories	Average daily worker.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cotton ginning and weaving.	-	-	27	2305	30	2310
2	Flour Mills	-	-	1	38	1	49
3	Dal mills	5	116	4	138	4	103
4	Manufacturing of edible oils (Other than Hydrogenated oils)	13	414	12	280	9	241

Sr. No.	Particulars of Factories/Industries.	1961		1962		1963	
		No. of Factories	Average daily worker.	No. of Factories	Average daily worker.	No. of Factories	Average daily worker.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Cotton mills (Textiles)	-	-	1	680	1	680
6	Gur making	21	551	16	579	15	483
7	Stone dressing & others.	-	-	-	-	2	29
8	Bidi Making	7	1,099	14	980	16	1,031
9	Silk mill	10	1,128	7	355	7	383
10	Litho press & Lithographic printing and binding.	2	86	1	40	1	39
11	Carpet weaving	-	-	2	78	2	20
12	Repairs of Motor vehicles.	-	-	3	183	3	205
13	Electric light and power	-	12	2	32	2	45
14	Industrial wires	-	-	1	14	1	11
15	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.	5	180	1	71	1	59
16	General & Jobbing engineering.	2	43	3	229	1	186
17	Manufacture of ice	1	50	1	38	1	28
18	Manufacture of industries, not elsewhere classified.	1	175	-	-	-	-
19	Electric Machinery	1	10	-	-	-	-
20	Manufacture of professional Scientific, measuring & Controlling instruments.	-	-	-	-	1	10
		79	3,864	96	6,040	98	5,912

=====

The above table indicates that the bulk of employment in large scale Industries/Factories is accounted for by Bidi industry, textile mill, cotton ginning and pressing and gur making in the district. These factories only engaged about 17%, 12%, 39% and 8% of total average daily workers during the year 1963 respectively.

According to 1961 census the total number of workers in registered factories was 6,305 which made only 14.26 per cent of all workers engaged in manufacturing industries or only four factory workers per thousand of total population against 20 per thousand of population for Maharashtra.

### 5.3. Production:

As is well known, Maharashtra plays a very significant role in the industrial activity of the country. As regards Aurangabad district the industrial activity in the past was not so encouraging for the industrialists to invest their capital in the industry for which the raw material was available.

The data regarding factories production is available for a few items. The figures of cotton yarn (mill made) is available only for the year 1963. The data for cotton cloth (mill made) and sugar production is available for the period under review. The production of soap is given only for the year 1963. The few items on which the data of production is available <sup>are</sup> given below :-

Sr. No.	Item.	Unit	During the years		
			1961	1962	1963
1	Cotton yarn (mill made)	Kgs.	N.A.	N.A.	1,78,549
2.	Cotton Cloth (mill made)	Yard	36,78,951	32,50,184	27,00,092
3.	Sugar	Quintal	1,13,159	1,41,913	1,08,653
4.	Soap	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	1,134,39

Source :- Superintendent of Central Excise,  
A U R A N G A B A D .

#### 5.4. Industrial Estate:

With a view to promote and develop industries in this district the scheme for the setting up of an Industrial Estate was included in 2nd Five Year Plan due to the fact that the industrial movement in Aurangabad district was steadily making progress with the acceptance of Agro-Industrial economy as the basic concept of industrialisation. The scope for organization of industries either in the public, private or co-operative sector is being explored. However, the preliminaries connected with the Industrial estates completed in the second / were Five Year Plan and the scheme was provided about Rs.1.83 lakhs in the third five year plan. In Aurangabad district . Industrial Estate have been organised at Jalna and Aurangabad. The total membership consists of 279 and the collected capital initially amounted to Rs.34,856. The Aurangabad Industrial Estate and Jalna Industrial Estate have received Government share capital contribution to the tune of Rs.30,000 and Rs.50,600, respectively upto the end of the year 1962-63. Land admeasuring 31 acres 16 gunthas has been given in possession of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation in April 1963 for development of Estate in Aurangabad which in turn has allotted plots to the society. Water and power was made available for the sheds which have started functioning. Similarly 75 acres of land is in possession of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation and the Society has been given the requisite number of plots for construction of sheds. Water and Power has al-ready been made available for the units functioning there.

The following table will show the working of the ~~Aurangabad~~ Co-operative Industrial estates since their establishment:-

Sr. No.	Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	No. Industrial Estate.	2	2	2
2	No. of members	120	279	279
3	Share capital	34,756	198,100	2,69,400
4	Reserve & other funds.	120	735	850
5	Working capital	34,876	198,835	2,22,250
6	Investments	-	1,11,347	1,88,960
7	Profit or loss	-	(-)5,346	(-)7,429

The above statements indicate that 2 Industrial Estates have already been established one at Aurangabad and another at Jalna due to concentrated efforts to promote Industrial development by M.I.D.C. in this under developed areas. Though the membership in 1963-64 has not changed ~~once~~ since 1962-63 there is a marked increase in the amounts of share capital working capital, investments etc.

Aurangabad Industrial Area :

The Industrial area in Aurangabad town was set up by M.I.D.C. in May 1963 to promote Small Scale Industries. It was proposed to develop about 100 acres of land in this area to house Small Scale Industries. This area is located within the Municipal limits of Aurangabad town and is very close to Aurangabad Railway Station. The Corporation has already acquired necessary land and started developments such as construction of roads, water supply etc. The Aurangabad co-operative Industrial Estate is housed in this area in the land measuring about 20 acres.

Plots of various sizes viz.  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, 1 acre and 2 acres etc. will be made available to the entrepreneur. The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation renders such assistance as may <sup>be</sup> required by the entrepreneurs namely advice for starting a proper industry, securing essential building and other raw materials, loans and the like.

JALNA INDUSTRIAL AREA:-

Jalna town has a greater industrial potential being ~~one of~~ one of prominent commercial centres in Marathawada region. An industrial area of about 900 acres is being set up on eastern side of Jalna-Akola road. The Industrial area will be developed in more than one phases. In the first phase <sup>will be developed, in second phase 375 acres</sup> an area of 75 acres and in the final phase 450 acres would be developed. The work in phase I is in progress.

The State Directorate of Industries has organised a co-operative Industrial Estate Society. This Society will collect 20 percent of the share capital required for construction of Industrial sheds. An equal matching contribution of 20 percent will be given by the State Directorate and remaining 60 percent will be realised as a loan by the Society from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. This co-operative Industrial Estate Society is accommodated in the Jalna Industrial area which is being developed on co-operative lines.

5.5. SMALL SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES:-

Aurangabad has been noted for its ancient artistic craft such as the Himroo, Mushroo, Kinkhab, Silk brocade and Jari thread work of Paithan. Aurangabad town has nurtured and patronised the crafts of manufacturing Himroo, Mushroo, and Kinkhab for which it is famous throughout India and even in some foreign countries. For centuries Aurangabad town is well known for its Handi craft Himroo. The ancient craft has survived in spite of competition from machine made products and successive changes in the fashions and tastes of the people. It has also a overseas market. Himroo is fabric of intricate weaving. The basic cotton material is interwoven with alluring art silk designs in many shades, floral designs and intricate weaving in all colour schemes and finishes loud and subdued. It is an ideal fabric for ladies evening coats and blouses as well as for curtains and ties. The Himroo industry came to India with the Persians in the 14th century.

In the beginning the industry was carried ~~local~~<sup>out</sup> at Delhi and during the Mughal period it had royal patronage. The fabrics were generally used in harems of Rulers, Courtiers and High Officials. These fabrics were worn specially during Darbars and State functions. This industry migrated to Aurangabad town during the regime of Md. bin Tughlak, and flourished during his regime. The all India Handicraft Board is making systematic efforts for the revival of this ancient craft which is on the verge of extinction and it is stimulating interest amongst foreign buyers. The price of simplest Himroo cloth is near about Rs.8/- per yard or so.

Once this Industry, was very much flourishing and 150 families were said to have been engaged in this art. But most of those families have subsequently given up this craft and have taken to other pursuits to earn a living as workers in textile and beedi factories.

There are at present only seven Himroo, Mushroo, Kinkhab weaving establishments at Aurangabad Town. Two of these establishments have formed into industrial co-operatives. With a view to organize the workers in this industry to work on co-operative lines and to develop the same by making available financial and technical assistance from Government two societies have been formed.

These two Societies had received a loan of Rs.24,900/- and subsidy to the tune of Rs.7,112/- from the ex-Hyderabad Government. These Societies produced Himroo cloth worth of Rs.39,902 and total sales were to the tune of Rs.46,240/- during the year 1962-63. The production and sale of Himroo cloth in since 1955-56 ~~Rupees~~ is given below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u> (Rs.)	<u>Sale</u> (Rs.)
1955-56	16,835	15,573
1956-57	42,509	40,896
1957-58	39,117	42,730
1958-59	47,164	46,401

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u> (Rs.)	<u>Sale</u> (Rs.)
1959-60	62,530	61,532
1960-61	57,738	58,891
1961-62	48,533	64,098
1962-63	39,902	46,240

Late Dr. Rajendraprashad Ex-President of India had paid visit to these Himroo Societies and expressed the desire of reviving this ancient art and make it prosperous. The All India Handicrafts Board has been paying special attention for the development of this industry.

#### SILK BROCADE AND JARI THREAD WORK OF PAITHAN:

Paithan is famous for the silk brocade and Jari thread work. About two decades ago it is reported that 2,000 Momin and Padmasali families were engaged in the production of silk shawls, cloth and cholkhans, etc. Gujrat was the main market for silk and cotton cloth for headwear. But with the substitution of the cap for the turban and the change in fashions regarding designs and materials for ladies clothes, the artisans gradually lost their trade. At present there is one weavers' co-operative society at Paithan.

The traditional crafts are conducted in household and cottage industries scale. There are some processing as well as industrial establishments.

According to 1961 census wood and wooden products industry engaged 7679 persons being the largest groups of industrial workers comprising mostly the carpenters. Basket weaving by Kaikadis is also common in rural areas.

10,305 persons according to 1961 census, were engaged in rearing of livestock and the district has the largest number of cattle markets in Maharashtra.

Rearing of sheeps for wool engaged 4515 persons and miscellaneous textile engaged 4,862 persons. Manufacture of shoes and leather footwear accounted for 3,190 persons and 2,572 persons were engaged in making of baskets and allied products.



At the end of May 1961 there were 2,217 cotton handlooms and 36 other registered handlooms. Out of these 1,149 handlooms were under the co-operative fold. The Markandey Handloom Society in Jalna with 87 looms was the biggest society at the end of May 1961 and produced sarees, shirting cloth and khans, Tanning and leather works employed 4,057 people in rural areas according to 1961 census. 1946 persons were engaged in bidi making with most of the factories being located at Aurangabad with ample scope for expansion. There were 912 flour or rice mills engaging 1,381 workers.

According to the 1961 census the proportion of different groups of artisans to one lakh of population in the district was as follows:-

Blacksmiths 73, Carpenters 217, Shoemakers and repairers 230, Potters 150, tailors and dress makers 268 spinners and weavers 193 and basket weavers 142.

Peripetic schools are organised for technical training in various crafts. A Village Industries Training Centre exists at Aurangabad and three Co-operative working centres have been started during the Second Five Year Plan period.

A training-cum-production centre for imparting training in the use of Ambar Charkha has been already set up at Aurangabad.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board has introduced the scheme for developing oil ghanis, match box making, flaying and Himroo industry in the district.

In 1960 the "Master Plan" was prepared by the Industries Department for establishing following industries.

(1) Surgical cotton (2) Solvent extraction of oil seeds/cakes (3) Cotton seed oil (4) Fat splitting and distillation of fatty acids (5) Paints, varnishes, oil enamels etc.

5.6. INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION:

District Industrial Co-operative Association located at Aurangabad was registered in 1959 and started functioning from March 1960. The main object of the Association is to provide raw material to its affiliated societies and to cater to their other needs and guide them in their day-to-day work. The particulars membership of the Association are as follows:-

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>No. of members.</u>
1	Industrial Co-operative Societies.	60
2.	Multipurpose Societies	1
3.	Individual Artisans	13
4.	Sympathisers	11
TOTAL:		85

The share capital of the Association is Rs.7500 and Revenue Fund is Rs.5,017. The Association has undertaken the following activities.

1. Khadi Himrao Scheme
2. Ghana Manufacturing Centre.
3. Paithani Production Centre.
4. Supply of raw material
5. Stocking of oil seeds
6. Non-edible oil crushing units
7. Building material unit
8. Construction of Godown.
9. General activities.

General Activities :

The Association exhibited some handicraft articles in the exhibition held at Bombay called "Glimpses of wonder Beauty". The Khadi Himrao Demonstration was also given at Bhavanagar. Moreover the Association arranged a conference of the field workers of the Industries in the district. During the year 1963-64 following types of Industrial Co-operative exhibited in the district.

Sr. No.	Name of Industry.	No. of Societies.	No. of members.
1	2	3	4
1	Cotton weaving	11	1,165
2	Wool weaving	6	345
3	Tanning	19	366
4	Cane and Bamboo works	5	84
5	Leather goods	25	408
6	Carpentry	14	200
7	Potteries and Bricks	12	223
8	Coir and Roap	4	89
9	Metal works	1	12
10	Miscellaneous	23	966

=====  
 Out of above Industrial co-operatives the more important are the Industrial Co-operatives of tanning, leather goods Cotton weaving, Potteries, Carpentry and Smithy.

The above Industrial Co-operatives receive financial aid from Government, Central financing Agencies and other Co-operative Bank etc.

5.7.

This district is found to be devoid of mines and Mineral wealth and no geological survey of the district has so far been made. Many activities in this district are therefore at present confined only to quarrying of stones, clay sand etc. Deposits of minerals have not been found so far. According to 1961 census 1,753 persons are reported to be engaged in quarrying of stones etc. Out of them 1,080 are males and 673 females. Most of them are itinerant "waddars" being contract labour.

### 5.8. Electricity:

The development of Agricultural and Industrial Sector mainly depends nowadays on the use of electricity. The development of agriculture and Small Scale Industry particularly cannot <sup>be</sup> attained without electricity. The use of electricity is essential to enhance agricultural production so as to make the country self sufficient in the requirement of food grains. To reduce pressure of population on Agriculture and to provide other means of livelihood to the agriculturist, it is necessary to start new industries and develop the existing industries in urban as well as in rural areas.

At the end of the year 1960-61 only three towns and four villages were electrified. During the third Five Year Plan <sup>due to</sup> the importance of supplying electricity to the villages and towns <sup>Strenuous</sup> stressed efforts are being made to supply electricity to all the town and most of the villages in the district.

Nearly 65.46 lakhs K.W.H. of electricity was generated in 1963-64 in the district.

The existing installed capacity of power generation is quite insufficient to meet local demand for domestic and industrial purposes. The per capita consumption is therefore too low as compared to State average.

The electric supply is through the State Electricity Board. The power supply of Aurangabad town was greatly improved and a new 620 K.W. Engine was installed in 1957 and a line 4½ miles has been laid upto Ghikalhana Aerodrome.

A Hydro-Electric Project on river Purna with an installed capacity of 15,000 K.W. is under construction in Parbhani district. It is expected to supply power to some parts of this district. Power is also to be supplied from Paras in Akola district.

### 5.9. No. of Villages and towns electrified.

The number of towns and villages electrified in the district up to the end of 31-3-64 with population covered is as under :-

1. Total No. of town 10
2. No. of town electrified 10
3. Percentage of town covered 100%
4. Total No. of inhabited villages 1,879
5. No. of villages electrified 42
6. Percentage of villages covered 2.23
7. Total population of the Distt. 1,532,341
8. Population covered by electricity. 281,740
9. Percentage of population covered 18.45.

During 1961 the percentage of population covered by supply of electricity was only 14.86 of the total district population.

The following table gives the number of the taluka-wise towns and villages electrified during the years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64.

Sr. No.	Taluka/Mahal	No. of towns and villages electrified during the years.				Total.
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
1.	Aurangabad	2	2	3	6	13
2.	Paithan	1	-	-	5	6
3.	Vaijapur	1	-	-	1	2
4.	Jalna	2	-	2	1	5
5.	Bhckardan	1	1	-	2	4
6.	Khuldabad	-	2	-	1	3
7.	Gangapur	-	1	-	-	1
8.	Silled	-	-	1	3	4
9.	Kannad	-	-	1	2	3
10.	Ambad	-	-	1	-	1
		7	6	8	21	42

5.10. Generation and Consumption of Electricity.

The table below illustrates the purpose of consumption of the electricity generated in the district for the year 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Sr. No.	Item	Consumption during the years in lakhs. KWH.	
		1962-63	1963-64
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Electricity generated.	41.53	62.46
2.	Electricity purchased.	-	-
3.	Domestic consumption.	9.94	14.30
4.	Commerical consumption.	8.04	13.21
5.	Industrial consumption.	9.26	6.21
6.	Public lighting	3.45	14.55
7.	Others	3.45	14.55
	Total consumption.	33.20	52.41

From the year 1962-63 generation of electricity has been fully controlled by the Maharashtra Electricity Board and a fullfledged power station at Aurangabad started working during the year 1963-64.

The above table indicates that the electricity generated during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 was not fully consumed in the same year. The electricity generated during the year 1962-63 was to the extent of 41.53 lakhs K.W.H. whereas the total consumption was 33.20 lakhs K.W.H. In the year 1963-64 the consumption was to the extent of 52.41 lakhs K.H.W. against 65.46 lakhs K.H.W. electricity generated. Domestic consumption of electricity was more in the district during the year 1962-63. Consumption of electricity for irrigation purposes is getting popular year after year.

The electricity consumption in 1962-63 and 1963-64 per head in the district during the years under review works out to 2.16 and 3.42 <sup>K.W.H.</sup> respectively.

5.11. Special Features in consumption of Electricity:

The consumption of electricity for domestic purposes still dominates. Electricity is also used in power operated industries like flour mills, oil mills etc. and its consumption is also increasing for commercial purposes.

The consumption for industrial sector decreased from 9.26 <sup>lakh</sup> K.W.H. in 1962 and 6.21 lakhs K.W.H. in the year 1963-64.

Electricity Rates :

The electricity charges per unit for different purposes of consumption during a month for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 were as under.

The electricity rates per unit of consumption in 1962-63 and 1963-64 were as follows:-

Year.	Domestic & commercial (lighting & Fans.)	Domestic & Commercial (Small powers)	Industries.	Agri-culture.	Cinema, theatre.	Street lighting.
1962-63	44 paise per unit for first 30 units and 39 paise for addl. units consumed during a month.	15 paise per unit consumed during a month.	15 paise per unit for first 50 units and 13 paise per unit for the 150 units and 10 paise for remaining additional units per B.H.P. consumed during a month.	13 paise per unit for first 50 units and 12 paise per unit for the next 150 units & 10 paise per unit for additional units per B.H.P. consumed during the month.	30 paise per unit upto 750 units and 25 paise per unit for all additional consumed during the month.	25 paise per unit for first units and 9 paise per additional units consumed during the month.
1963-64	44 paise per unit and all remaining at the rate of 39 paise per unit.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

CHAPTER-VI.  
CO-OPERATION.

6.1. Introduction:

Naranbad district is a leading district of Marathawada in more than one fields comprising nine talukas and three Mahals. Its population as noted earlier according to the census of 1961 is 15,32,341 of which rural and urban population is 13,15,630 and 2,16,711 respectively.

The district has great potentialities for development particularly for the Co-operative movement. Although the Co-operative movement had its origin in this district right from year 1915 yet it could not reach the nooks and corners of the district due to various reasons. The tract itself is somewhat underdeveloped due to neglect of the former regime and the movement could not develop for want of spontaneous public enthusiasm and illiteracy amongst masses, inadequate transport facilities and lack of democratic institutions and last but not the <sup>the</sup> ~~least~~ <sup>in former regime</sup> sympathy of the rulers towards this movement.

All these cumulatively resulted in the slow growth of movement. The people ~~has~~ <sup>have</sup> started responding to this movement recently. They now have realised the importance of the Co-operative movement and it is spreading in rapid strides presently in all the parts of the district.

The following statement gives the comparative view of the progress of the societies during the last two years namely 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Type of Societies.	Co-operative year ending June				Share capital (Rs.)	
	No. of Societies.		Members		1961.	1962.
	1961	1962.	1961.	1962.	1961.	1962.
1. Agri. credit Societies.	1,108	1,338	61,945.99	81,817.53	55885.84	60003
2. Non-Agri. credit Societies.	26	24	6,865	6,795.	336606	395372
3. Agri. Non credit Societies.	77	56	14,707.	10,820.11	88970	1168190
4. Non-Agri.-Non-credit societies.	28	253	1,314.	12,335.12,	453	811773
Distt. Total:	1,239	1,671	84,831.	129767.68	93914	10835338



It would be seen from the above statement that there has been a substantial expansion of the co-operative movement during the years under reference.

In all the members of all the co-operative societies increased from 84,351 to 1,29,767 and the share capital show an increase of Rs.39,41,424 over that of the preceeding year. The average membership of the Society is 68 and 78 where as the average share capital is Rs.5,564 and 6,444 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively.

There are 1976 villages in Aurangabad district out of which 1879 are inhabited and of those 1765 villages have been covered by the co-operative fold. The percentage of villages covered works out to 89%.

The above comparative statement would bring home the fact that the co-operative movement not only progressed during the year un-der reference but also kept the tempo of progress on par with that of previous years. The number of societies, the members and share capital have substantially increased during the year 1962-63. Side by side the societies which were in stagnant condition were either revived or went into liquidation.

#### 6.2. District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The Aurangabad district Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., is now functioning as Central Financing agency for whole of the district. It has in all 26 branches all over the district, taluka and other important places in order to facilitate the working of primary and other co-operatives to bring the banking facility to the doors of the common man.

The Bank is also providing financial accommodation to Agricultural non-credit and non-Agricultural credit and non-credit societies for their business and finance for enabling all the concerned co-operatives to undertake distribution of controlled commodities, consumers goods etc. The total dues outstanding with the Marketing Societies as on 30-6-63 were to the tune Rs.8.20 lakhs and those with Industrial Society amounted to Rs.1.79 lakhs while outstanding with the Societies in liquidation and non-agricultural loans exceeded Rs.0.88 lakhs and 5.05 lakhs respectively. For the year 1962-63 the bank has

chalked out an ambitious lending programme under which the loan of Rs.461.00 lakhs has been advanced to the different type of societies. The share capital of the bank increased from Rs.27.64 lakhs to Rs. 36.32 lakhs including contribution of Rs.10.50 lakhs during the years under report.

#### 6.3. District Land Development Bank:

The Land Development Banks located at Aurangabad and Vaijapur towns cater to the long term credit needs of the agriculturists. The Land Development Bank at Aurangabad has opened branches at eight talukas places and one Mahal viz. Sillol, Kannad, Gangapur, Jalna, Ambad, Paithan, Bhokardan, Aurangabad, and Soegaon Mahal. The Banks are advancing loans for sinking of new wells, repairs of old wells, purchase of oil engines, pumping sets, tractors etc. The number of applications sanctioned by the above banks, and the amount of loans advanced for the above purposes is shown in the following table.

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank.	No. of applications sanctioned:				Amount sanctioned
		New wells.	Old wells.	Purchase of: Oil engines & pumping sets.	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)(Rs.)
1	Aurangabad Dist. Development Bank, Jalna.	2001	177	1838	239	1,04,06,795
2	Vaijapur Primary Land Development Bank. Vaijapur.	25	-	41	3	1,81,950
TOTAL:		2026	177	1879	242	1,05,88,745

#### 6.4. Agricultural Credit Societies:

The bulk of population in the district depends on agriculture and it is but natural that the large number of co-operative societies provide all types of facilities needed by agriculturist to improve their economic condition and production. The co-operative movement was started with the object to provide loans to the cultivators for productive

purposes and as such is primarily known as a credit movement. More provision of credit to the agriculturists will not materially improve the economic conditions unless they are correspondingly benefitted in other rural economic activities. It was suggested that in each village three basic institutions viz. Village Service Co-operative, Village Panchayat, and Village Primary School should necessarily exist for the uplift of rural areas.

In the previous methods of advancing loans on the basis of land or property or on the mortgage of property, no relationship of any kind existed between credit and crop. If the loan is to be provided for production purposes by ensuring the yield, then it should be advanced on different crops in varying proportions depending on the land being dry or irrigated.

This amounts to the loans being granted on the basis of expenditure incurred for raising the crops and this constitutes main feature of the new credit system called crop loan scheme, which has been introduced by increasing amount of loans and capacity of farmers to repay the loans. There are 181 agricultural credit societies at the end of the year 1962-63. As per policy of the Government these societies are to be converted into service co-operatives. Efforts are being made to convert them into service co-operatives.

The audit classification of different types of societies in the district as on 30th June 1963 is as follows.

Sr. No.	Type of Societies.	No. of societies classified as				No. of societies not classified.	Total
		A	B	C	D		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Central Co-operative Bank.	1	-	-	-	-	1
2	Agricultural credit Societies.	373	427	235	154	144	1338
3.	Primary Land Mortgage Bank.	-	2	-	-	-	2

=====

### 6.5. Non-Agricultural Credit Societies:

In the sphere of Non-Agricultural credit Societies 24 societies of different types functioned as under:-

	No. of Societies 62-63.
1. Urban Banks	3
2. Salary earners	19
3. Factoryworkers	1
4. Thrift and credit.	1

TOTAL:	24
--------	----

The share capital of these societies increased from Rs.3,36,606 to Rs. 39,53,372 from the year 1960-61 to 1962-63 with a decrease in No. of societies by two. The working capital of these societies was Rs.17.03 lakhs at the end of the year 1960-61 as against Rs.14.41 lakhs at the end of the year 1961-62. These societies advanced loans amounting to Rs.40 .30 lakhs in the year 1962-63.

There are three Urban Banks in the district. <sup>of</sup> Out these three banks viz. Jalna People's Co-operative Bank is doing banking business and showed good progress. Its membership is 494 and the share capital is Rs.1,36,025 in the year 1962-63. The Bank has advanced loans to the extent of Rs.15. 18 lakhs. The reserve and other funds of the Bank amounts to Rs.1.50 lakhs. Thus there is considerable increase in members, share capital and working capital of the Bank, at the end of the year 1962-63, though the number of bank has been reduced from 5 ~~to~~ 3 during the year 1962-63 as compared to the year 1960-61. It may not be out of place to mention here that this Bank introduced a deposit scheme by name "Pigmy deposit" nearly three years back and it was found to be a novel and successful scheme which has won appreciation from all quarters.

There were 19 Salary Earners Societies during the year 1962-63. The working of these societies is satisfactory. However, some societies have suffered due to transfer of the employees to other districts due to the State re-organization and formation of Zilla Parishad. Steps are being taken to trace out the whereabouts of the members and windup the affairs of such societies. The share capital of such societies amounted to Rs.1.80 lakhs as compared to Rs.2.53 lakhs. The total amount of loans outstanding with members was Rs.3.76 lakhs at the end of the year 1962-63 as against Rs.23.25 lakhs at the end of year 1960-61. / the.

There is only one Society belonging to Factory Workers which was registered during the year 1961-62. The working of this Society is considered to be satisfactory. This society is located in Gangapur taluka. There are 227 members of this society and the share capital is Rs.2,510. The Society advanced loan to the extent of Rs.25,055 to its members belonging to Sugar Factory, Gangapur and Gangapur Sugarcane supply Society. The amount recovered in 1962-63 was Rs.15,498. The society is working in profit.

One Thrift Credit Society at Jalna was liquidated.

#### 6.6 AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES :

Cotton is grown on a large scale in Aurangabad district and the total area under this crop is 2,17,600 hectares. The quality of cotton grown in the district is good and it is an important money crop and agriculturists depend on this crop for repayment of their loans. In order to achieve the object of linking of credit with marketing and bring the highest returns to the agriculturists, processing of agricultural commodity through co-operative processing societies is essential. There is a wide scope for organisation of cotton Ginning and pressing Societies in the district, as cotton and ground-nut constitute the principle money crops of the district. There are three Co-operative ginning and pressing societies in this district. All pressing societies are in initial stages. In the year 1962-63 there were in all 3 societies as against one society in the year 1960-61. The Government has contributed a total sum of Rs.18,950 towards the share capital of these societies.

Services of departmental hands are placed at the disposal of 2 processing societies to work as manager. One co-operative oil mill has been registered at Vaijapur. Government has contributed to the extent of Rs.50,000/- towards its share capital. The society has purchased 3 acres of land for Oil Mill, and started construction of the factory building and order for purchase of machinery has been placed.

#### Dairy Societies and Union.

It is an established fact that unless the agriculturists are not encouraged to improve their subsidiary occupation of dairy farming their economic condition of the agriculturist will not improve. Thus the dairy industry would bring immense potentialities to the rural areas and if carried on scientific lines. The dairy scheme was made applicable in Marathwada Region in the year 1959-60. The target of organization of one Milk Union and five feeder societies was achieved in the year. Government Milk scheme was also started in Aurangabad Town in the year 1962. The Milk Union handled milk to the extent of 1,49,529 litres worth Rs.0.94 lakhs during the year 1962-63.

#### Farming Societies:

There are in all 7 Farming Societies in the district at the end of the year ~~xx~~ under report of which four are collective and three are joint farming societies. The total membership of these societies is 134. These societies cover an area of 1,309 acres and 19 gunthas. These societies have received financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy etc. from Government.

#### Lift Irrigation Societies:

During the year 1959-60 one Lift Irrigation society has been organised in Kannad Taluka. This society is situated on Shivná River. The Government has sanctioned financial assistance by way loan of Rs.26,910 and subsidy amounting to Rs.13,455. This Society would now be getting the scheme executed expeditiously as Rs.35,000=00 are also placed at the disposal from the joint account. The membership of the society is 34 and share capital of the society is Rs.25,835/-.

**6.7 NON-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES:**

In the category of Non-Agricultural non-credit societies following types of Societies were in existence on 30-6-1963 in the district. The number of each type of society is mentioned against each item.

Sr. No.	Name of the Society.	No. of society.
1.	Electricity supply society.	2
2.	Consumers stores and societies.	15
3.	Housing Societies.	41
4.	Forest Labourers Societies.	4
5.	Labour contract Societies.	9
6.	Fisheries Societies.	2
7.	Rural Reconstruction Societies.	15
8.	Educational Society.	1
9.	Industrial Societies.	162
10.	Better Farming Society.	1
11.	Tenant Farming Society.	1
<b>Total:</b>		<b>253</b>

=====

The working of above few types of societies is summarised below in the following lines.

**Electricity Supply Society:**

There were 3 Electricity Supply Societies in the district at the end of the year 1961-62 having 74 members and a working capital of Rs.3,351. As the Jaina Electricity Supply Society wound up during the year 1962-63, there were only two such societies in that year. The working of these two societies has come to a stand still. Efforts are being made to revitalise these societies.

**Consumers Stores Societies:**

Aurangabad town was selected for organization of Central Whole Sale Consumer stores during the year 1962-63 under the scheme of "organization of Consumers Stores" sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra. Accordingly efforts have been made to organise Central consumers stores and the Aurangabad Central Co-operative Society was registered on 8.3.1963 with initial ....

.. capital of Rs.21,000/- and a membership 1,127. The first executive committee consisted of 13 members .

Housing Society :

Due to dearth of housing accommodation facilities in r towns, there is great demand for the registration of housing societies for low income group persons. In Aurangabad district there were 25 societies at the end of the year 1960-61. During the year 1961-62 and 1962-63, 2 housing societies under low income group housing scheme and one society under Backward Class housing scheme have been organised. The total number of housing societies during the year 1962-63 has reached to 41 out of which 38 societies are located in Aurangabad town and one each out of the remaining three are at Bhokerdan, Vaijapur and Gangapur towns. As housing problem has become very acute, people are spontaneously coming forward to organise housing society on co-operative basis.

The following table shows the working of the housing societies since 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Particular	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	No. of Societies:	11	14	27	40	41
2.	No. of Members:	430	784	987	1369	1301
3.	Share Capital(In Rs.)	35,589	56,171	67,902	87,383	115,804
4.	Working Capital(In Rs.)	484808	993889	1006803	1424803	1141232
5.	No. of houses built up at the beginning of the year.	-	19	25	25	106
6.	No. of houses built up during theyear.	19	25	-	81	26

It may be mentioned that prior integration of Marathwada districts in former bi-lingual Bombay State there were only 4 housing societies which could not get any assistance from the Government. The share capital of these housing societies increased from Rs.87,363/- to Rs.1,15,804 at the end of the year 1962-63.



Labour contract Societies:

There were 7 societies of this type, at the end of the previous year 1961-62 and during 1962-63 there were 9 of them due to the registration of 2 more societies during this year. Two societies at Vaijapur and Aurangabad had obtained contract for construction of building and roads from P.W.D. in the year 1961-62 and still the works are incomplete. During the year 1962-63 no more contract was taken by them. The main difficulty of these societies is that they have a very small capital at their disposal as the members hail from Backward class. These societies are required to purchase the essential tools and equipments for which they require sufficient amount in hand.

Forest Labourers Society:

There were 4 Forest Labourers Societies at the end of the year 1962-63. During the previous year there were only 3 such societies.

Fisheries Societies:

There was only one fishery society at the end of the year 1961-62 in the district. During the year 1962-63 one more society at t-aluka, Paithan was organised and started its working. One former society located in Paithan taluka had not started its working due to certain difficulties and had also received a sum of Rs.500/- by way of subsidy for mangement purpose from the Government. Efforts are being made to revitalise and commence the working of this society at an early date.

Industrial Society:

Due to the merger of Cottage Industry Department in Co-operative Department and Industries department with effect from 1-12-1960, the industrial activities have been transferred to the Co-operative department.

The followin-g type of societies were existing on 30-6-63 in the category of Industrial societies.

1.	District Industrial Co-operative Societies	1
2.	Industrial Estate	2
3.	Handloom weavers societies	12

4. Wool weaving Societies	6
5. Village Oil Industrial Societies	33
6. Tanning Societies	18
7. Leather Societies	25
8. Carpentry and Smithy Societies	15
9. Brick making Societies	12
10. Cane and Bamboo Societies	5
11. Neera Palm Gur Societies	2
12. Mahila Mandal (Women's Society)	34
13. Coir and Rope making Society	3
14. Apex Handloom Weavers' Societies	1
15. Miscellaneous Industrial Societies	23

TOTAL:

162

#### 6.8. Marketing Societies:

There are in all 56 societies under Agricultural Non-credit societies. The Marketing Societies, Cotton and Ginning Societies Dairy Societies, Farming Societies and Lift Irrigation Societies are more important in this category.

In the Agricultural Non-credit sector the marketing Societies play an important role and have made considerable progress ~~as regards~~ to the sale of agricultural produce. The total sale of agricultural produce through these marketing societies during the year 1962-63 amounts to Rs.71,36,006. The taluka Marketing Societies in Soegaon, Jalna, Kannad, Ambad, and Paithan ~~div~~ deserve special mention in this behalf.

#### 6.9 Regulated Markets.

By regulation of markets where the agricultural produce is sold, the cultivators are assured better facilities to sell their produce in a better way and to get a better price. The main ~~of~~ aim of regulating agricultural market is to ~~g~~ remove the malpractices that are prevalent in the marketing system of agricultural produce.

There were five regulated Markets in ~~the~~ both the years 1961-62 and 1962-63, at 1) Aurangabad 2) Jalna, 3) Vaijapur 4) Paithan, 5) Lasur Station.

These markets are managed by Market Committees comprising elected and nominated members of merchants and the agriculturists.. Jalna is one of the most important centres of trade in Maharashtra and provides an outlet to agricultural produce from districts of Aurangabad, Bhira, and Parbhani. Aurangabad and Vaijapur are the other two important trade centres in the district. The annual turnover in the Regulated markets in the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 was as given in the table below..

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Regulated markets.	Annual turn over in Rs.
1	1958-59	4	9,29,79,434
2	1960-61	5	N.A.
3	1961-62	5	9,03,44,691
4	1962-63	5	3,40,82,185

=====

With a view to increase Warehousing facilities for agricultural produce, godowns to store food grains etc. brought by the farmers in the markets, have been provided by the Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation at the above marketing centres.

=====00000000000=====

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

7.1. Development of Public Health precedes all social and Economic progress in any undeveloped areas.

The Health Department's work in the district is transferred to Zilla Parishad, Aurangabad after 1962. The subject Committee of the Zilla Parishad on Health is entrusted with the work of Public Health and the District Health officer works as its Secretary as well as the Officer-in-charge of Health.

Allopathic.

Table No.30 of District Statistical Abstract shows the medical facilities available in the district.

Allopathic.

There is a Civil Hospital and Medical College Hospital at Aurangabad which are Government institutions. The Medical College Hospital is a fullfledged Hospital providing treatment for various diseases with X-Ray department, a maternity ward, a family planning centre etc. for practical training for the students of Medical College. This hospital has a separate ward for treating infectious diseases. Unlike the other Civil Hospitals in other districts of Marathawada, all the medical facilities provided by it formerly are now taken over and are available in the Medical College Hospital though it continues to have its separate existence under a Civil Surgeon. Besides these two hospitals, there is a Government Hospital at Jalna, one Missions Hospital each at Jalna and Pachod in Paithan taluka and one Military hospital at Aurangabad and the other one at Jalna.

In addition to this, there are 16 dispensaries in the district located in various places of the district as given

below:-

Sr.	Name of the villages/towns where civil dispensaries are located.	Taluka/Mahal.
1	2	3
1	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
2	Paithan	Paithan
3	Gangapur	Gangapur
4	Vaijapur	Vaijapur
5	Kannad	Kannad

1	2	3
6	Khuldabad	Khuldabad (Mahal)
7	Bajar Sawangi	Khuldabad.
8	Sillod	Sillod
9	Bhokardan	Bhokardan
10	Jafferabad	Jafferabad(Mahal)
11	Ambad	Ambad
12	Ghana Sawangi	Ambad
13	Temburni	Jafferabad (Mahal)
14	Wadigodri	Ambad
15	Shevali	Jalna
16	Soegaon	Soegaon (Mahal)

Besides these there are 17 Primary Health Centres with 51 Sub-Centres located at different towns and villages in all the block and they are functioning successfully as the nearest approach to an integrated provision of curative and preventive medical treatment in the area served by them. Each centre serves an area comprising a population of 20,000 to 25,000. These centres provide medical relief at the dispensaries at their headquarters. During their visits to villages of the area, the members of the staff of the centres advise expectant and nursing mothers on maternity and child care, train practising diacs in scientific methods and provide treatment for minor ailments.

In all there are 40 allopathic hospitals, dispensaries and Primary Health Centres. There were in all 36 Government allopathic doctors in 1961 and 45 each in 1962 and 1963. When the proportion of these doctors per lakh of 1961 population worked out to . In 1963 there were 17 nurses per lakh of 1961 population. According to 1961 the number of medical personnel per lakh of population in the district is 33 as against 55 in Maharashtra.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI INSTITUTIONS.

There is no Ayurvedic Hospital in the District, but there are seven Ayurvedic and eight Unani dispensaries located in the district as follows :-

List of Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

Sr. No.	Name of Dispensary.	Taluka.
1	2	3
1	Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Badnapur.	Jalna.
2.	Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Manoor.	Vaijapur.
3.	" " % Sawkheda.	Gangapur.
4.	" " " Tirthpur.	Ambad.
5.	" " " Jamkheda.	Ambad.
6.	" " " Ghatnandura.	Sillod.
7.	" " " Shioor.	Vaijapur.

List of Unani Dispensary.

Sr. No.	Name of Dispensary.	Taluka/Mahal.
1	2	3
1	Unani Dispensary, Aurangabad.	Aurangabad.
2	" " Pimpri.	"
3	" " Lasur	Gangapur.
4	" " Aurala.	Kannad.
5.	" " Shivana.	Sillod.
6.	" " Karla.	Jalna.
7.	" " R.Pimpalgaon.	Bhokardan.
8.	" " Kundegaon.	Soegaon(Mahal)

There are 3 maternity homes one in Medical College, Aurangabad, another in Government Hospital, Jalna and third in Mission Hospital, Jalna.

Beside this, some beds have also been provided in every dispensary for maternity purposes.

During the year under report, there is increase of one maternity home and 6 Primary Health Centres in district.

DOCTORS AND NURSES, Etc.

During the year 1961-62, and 1963 there were 36, 45 and 45 allopathic doctors in the district respectively. There were eight Ayurvedic doctors (Vaidyas) and a Unani doctors. The strength of nurses was 175, 237 and 263 in the year 1961, 1962, and 1963 respectively.

BEDS:

The total number of beds was 375, 408 and 467 in the year 1961, 1962, and 1963 respectively, in all the hospitals, dispensaries and Primary Health Centres of the district. The distribution of beds amongst male, female and children was as follows:-

Year	Beds for			Total Beds.	Beds per lakhs of population.
	Male	Female	Children		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	375	25
1962	170	219	19	408	27
1963	229	219	19	467	31

The sexwise break-up of beds for the year 1961 is not available. The number of beds increased by 33 and 92 in the year 1962 and 1963 respectively as compared with 1961.

OUT-DOOR PATIENT TREATED:

During the year under report, the following number of outdoor patients were treated in the above hospitals and dispensaries:-

Year	Out doors patients treated			Total
	Male	Female	Children	
1	2	3	4	5
1961	218,570	89,346	81,857	389,773
1962	263,939	154,484	321,815	740,238
1963	142,704	167,100	158,106	467,910

IN-DOOR PATIENTS TREATED:

Following number of indoor patients were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the district:-

Year	In-door patients treated			Total
	Male	Female	Children	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	3,597	4,255	1,748	9,600
1962	10,464	11,152	4,573	26,189
1963	8,053	10,307	8,908	27,268
=====				

The number of patients treated has increased approximately three times the corresponding number in 1961. The number of doctors and nurses, number of beds for males available have increased between 1961-1963. The number of beds for females and children have remained constant in 1962 and 1963 being 134 and 19 respectively during these two years. The number of male and female indoor patients during 1963 have decreased over the corresponding figures in 1962 whereas the number of indoor child patients have increased during 1963 over those in 1962. The out-door male and children patients have gone down while the number of female patients have increased during 1963 as compared with their numbers in 1962.

7.2. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.

There are 17 Primary Health Centres located at the following villages and towns of the district.

Sr. No.	Name of Village/Town.	Taluka/Mahal
1	2.	3.
1.	Vaijapur Town	Vaijapur
2.	Kannad "	Kannad
3.	Sawangi Bazaar Village	Khuldabad(Mahal)
4.	Bhokardan Town	Bhokardan
5.	Tembhurani Village	Jafferabad.



1	2	3
6	Sillod Village	Sillod
7	Ghan Sawangi Village	Ambar
8	Wadi Godari Village	Ambar
9	Gangapur Town	Gangapur
10	Pachod Village	Faithan
11	Dawnadi Village	Jalna
12	Jarenali Village	Soegaon (Mahal)
13	Pishore Village	Kannad
14	Shewali Village	Jalna
15	Shelgaon Village	Jalna
16	Ladsawangi Village	Ambar
17	Phulambri Village	Aurangabad.

=====

These centres provide medical relief in the dispensaries situated at their headquarters.

Beside these there are 51 Sub-Centres working under these centres. Apart from treating the patients during their visits to villages, the members of the staff of these centres give training to the practising the Dias and village workers and guide the villagers in the registration and maintenance of vital statistics.

The Sub-Centres have been established as follow in each taluka or Mahal of the district.

Name of taluka/Mahal	No. of sub-centre
1 Aurangabad <sup>1</sup>	2
2 Paithan	3
3 Gangapur	1
4 Vaijapur	3
5 Kannad	6
6 Sillod	3
7 Khuldabad(Mahal)	3
8 Bhokardan	3
9 Jafferabad (Mahal)	3
10 Jalna	9
11 Ambar	10
12 Soegaon (Mahal)	3

In every Primary Health Centre there are one or two female Health Visitors and Dais who render valuable services to the rural population specially to the female and children.

According to 1961 Census returns, the total number of persons working as physicians, Surgeons Dentists Nurses Pharmacists and other medical and health technicians in the district is 1,239.

7.3. LEPROSY CENTRES:

Leprosy is brought under control by intensive and extensive mass scale treatment with modern drugs, especially the Sulphones. The Leprosy Survey, Education and treatment unit have been started in the district in the year 1959. In order to prevent the spread of leprosy hospitalisation facilities as well as control measures require considerable expansion. Accordingly one subsidiary leprosy control centre was opened at Gangapur in the year 1960.

7.4. RECENT EPIDEMICS AND STEPS TAKEN.

During the period under report the particulars of epidemics were as follows :-

Particulars	Y e a r	
	1962	1963
1. <u>Small Pox</u>		
i. Primary vaccinations	32,868	83,198
ii. Re-vaccinations	1,36,768	6,60,192
iii. No. of persons attacked	33	387
iv. No. of deaths	5	73
2. <u>Cholera</u>		
i. No. of persons inoculated.	1,39,274	1,93,809
ii. No. of persons attacked.	-	108
iii. No. of deaths	-	25

=====

Coersive measures for prevention of the Cholera and Small Pox have been taken. Further, more and more persons have also been vaccinated or inaculated both the epidemics. No outbreak of other epidemics other than the above two have been reported during the period under report.

**7.5. MALARIA ERADICATION:**

The Malaria eradication programme was launched during the First Plan period and intensified in the district on large scale, the years 1961-62 and 62-63. All the villages in the district were covered during the above years in two rounds. There was one centre with four Sub-Centres of Malaria Eradication in the district in the years underreport. The main centre was located at Aurangabad and two Sub-Centres were located at Aurangabad one at Jalna and one more at Kannad. There were 35 Malaria Surveillance Inspectors and 140 Malaria Surveillance workers in the above centre and Sub-Centres during the year 1961, 1962 and 1963. The work of these Centres and Sub-Centres is in progress.

The statement showing number of villages and houses sprayed with D. D. T. during the year 1961-62, and 1962-63 and 1963-64 alongwith the number of positive cases detected is shown below.

Item	Y	E	R	
	1961-62		1962-63	1963-64
1 Village sprayed	1,858		1,858	952
2 Houses sprayed	309,297		333,367	999,003
3 No. of positive cases detected.		26	65	45

The spraying of D. D. T. has been discontinued from 1963-64 in the district.

**7.6. B.C.G. VACCINATION:**

This scheme was started from 9th June 1964 under the house to house B.C.G. vaccination programme in Aurangabad district as the first district of Maharashtra. Prior to

This scheme B.C.G. Vaccination team was working on mass campaign.

This scheme has been started by UNICEF and all the equipments and vehicles have been supplied by UNICEF.

The scheme is working under district T.B. Officer, Aurangabad who has 7 technician under him, trained under the B. C. G. Vaccination scheme at Bangalore in Mysore State.

Under this scheme, the technicians pay house to house visits for Tubuculory tests and on the 4th day of the test, reading is made. If induration is found 9 milimetres or above, the person is considered to be a positive reactor and such person is not vaccinated. Those found to be less than 9 milimetres induration are classed as negative reactors.

The work was started at Aurangabad town first and the progress in this regard upto 31st December 1964 was as follows.

Registration	Cases tested.	T.B. Postive case.	Negative vaccinated by B.C.G.
1	2	3	4
86,237	21,306	10,181	9,275
=====			

After covering Aurangabad taluka, the team will cover other talukas one after another.

7.7. FAMILY PLANNING:

To prevent the growth of population, the family planning scheme has been started.

The scheme was operated under the District Planning officer, during the year 1963. There were eight Family Planning centres, two at Aurangabad and one each at Vaijapur, Gangapur, Kannad, Jafferabad, Khuldabad and Ambad. The number of family planning centres and work done by them in 1963 is shown below.

Sr. No.	Particular	Number.
1.	Family Planning Centre.	5
2.	Vasectomy operation performed.	1182
3.	Tubectomy operation performed.	142
4.	Contraceptive distributed to the family	N.A.
5.	Training Camps organized.	-

The data for the year 1961 and 1962 are not available.

=====

Further the staff of Family Planning Centre educates the people in this regard.

#### 7.8. VITAL STATISTICS:

The total number of birth, and death infant mortality during the years under report is as follows:-

Sr. No.	Items.	Y E A R		
		1961	1962	1963.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total number of birth	30,109	23,240	33,378
2.	Total number of death.	12,071	11,153	13,791
3.	Total number of infant mortality.	2,050	2,047	2,410

During 1963 the total number of registered births deaths and infant mortality are more than the corresponding figures in 1961.

#### Deaths due to important causes.

The total number of deaths during the year 1961, 1962 and 1963 due to important causes were as follows :-

Sr. No.	Item	Y 1961	E 1962	R 1963	S 1963
1	2	3	4	5	5
1	Cholera	42	2		60
2	Small Pox	60	65		115
3	Blague	-	-		
4	Fever	1,927	3,948		3,412
5	Respiratory diseases.	1,016	1,570		1,337
6	Dycentary & Diarrhoea.	264	275		356
7.	Injuries	66	117		118
8.	Childbirth	133	133		127
9.	Other causes	8,563	5,063		8,269
Total Death		12,071	11,153		13,791

=====

7.9. TOWN WATER SUPPLY:

During 1961 only four towns and one village had piped water supply. Out of the remaining 6 towns and 1878 inhabited villages, 339 villages <sup>have</sup> draw drinking water from river, 28 villages from "nallahs" one from canal, 3 villages from tanks, 2 <sup>towns</sup> ~~towns~~ from wells, 3 villages from springs and 4 towns and 23 villages had more than one of these sources of water. Water supply was then inadequate in the case of 4 towns and 306 villages. Only 6 towns namely Paithan, Aurangabad, Aurangabad Cantonment, Khuldabad, Jalna and Kannad have the piped water supply and the remaining four towns of Bhokardan, Gangapur, Ambad and Vaijapur did not have this facility during 1963-64. It is expected that all the other four towns will also be equipped with piped water supply during 4th Plan. There is shortage of water at Vaijapur and Gangapur specially.

7.10. VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY.

Only one village namely Ghanewadi in Jalna taluka out of 1879 inhabited villages has piped water supply.

7.11. TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITHOUT ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY:

There are four towns with a population of 32,295 persons and 1,378 inhabited villages with the population of 1,315,291 did not have protected piped water supply in 1963-64

## EDUCATION

### Introduction:

A sound educational system is one which results in raising the intellectual standard of the common man to make him a worthy citizen of a civilized society. It is not necessary to elaborate upon the paramount importance of technical and higher education and training which would supply the intellectual leadership for all such activities. The educational <sup>system</sup> is not only a reflection of the existing Socio-Economic structure, but it determines the pattern of life for the coming generation, as well. It is recognized that the system should be devised so as to guarantee, in the first place, as certain minimum equipment to all citizens. Secondly it is also expected of the educational system that it will qualify the different classes of society for discharging efficiently the functions of irrespective stations of life. Hence it is necessary to have not only an extensive also that at all stages the educational system should have in view the kind of life which <sup>the</sup> pupils or the trainees will have to live in the years to come.

### Literacy :

Literacy and educational standard are the vital indicators of progress of education in any region. The census definition of literacy was ability both to read and write with understanding a simple letter either in print or in manuscript in any language. ~~This~~ is a stringent definition adopted by a good many countries which only requires person to be able to read. The literacy in the district as per 1951 census was only 10.8 percent. However, during the next 10 years the same has been <sup>up</sup> turned/considerably and the 1961 census has returned 17.9 percent of population as literate indicating the success of development of education through Government <sup>and</sup> private efforts in the district during the last decade.



The census figures of population with sex-wise distribution of literates for 1951 census and 1961 census are given in following table :-

Particulars.	1951 Census	1961 Census
<u>I. Population:</u>		
i) Male	597,406	781,635
ii) Female	581,998	750,706
iii) Total	1,179,404	1,532,341
<u>II. Literate.</u>		
i) Male	108,284	139,712
ii) Female	19,312	32,650
iii) Total	127,596	172,362
<u>III. Literacy percentage</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>
i) Male	18.10	28.65
ii) Female	3.30	6.67
iii) Total	10.80	17.88

Source :- 1951 and 1961 Census hand Book.

The standard of literacy for total population increased in the district over a decade from 10.80 to 17.88 percent and, the percentage of literacy for total males has increased from 18.10 to 28.65 in the year 1961. This marked improvement in the level of literacy is due mostly to the improvement in literacy amongst males. Similar the rise in the percentage of female literate is 3.30 to 6.67 in 1961 which is remarkable though it lags behind the state average due to neglect in past decades. The rate of increase in female literacy is spectacular as compared to the rate of increase of literacy amongst the male. Amongst the 9 talukas and 3 Mahals in the district Aurangabad taluka has 27.96% of literate population which is the highest obviously because of concentration of educational institutions and the Marathawada University at Aurangabad town.

The central position of the district around Aurangabad town in the most literate area in the district. The most density populated areas of Aurangabad and Jalna talukas include the next highest literate areas of the district. The literacy rate fades away as one moves beyond these regions mostly in all directions. Literacy is at its lowest tide in Sillod and Bhokardan talukas and in Jafferabad Mahals in the north and in portions of Vaijapur, Gangapur, Paithan and Ambad talukas in the south. Within the district Aurangabad taluka ranks first as stated above and Bhokardan taluka stands last in general literacy. Peculiarly enough Soegaon Mahal has the distinction of having the highest literacy (18.36%) both for males (30.62%) and females (5.67%) in rural areas. The urban area of Aurangabad naturally and obviously has the highest literacy rates (46.32%) for both males (58.54%) and females (31.98%).

Coming to literacy amongst Scheduled Castes in the district it is 6.63% in rural areas (12.32% male & 0.81% females) and 19.58% in urban areas (33.14% males & 7.52% females). The Scheduled Castes in the district are thus far behind in literacy than the general population. The Dhors appear <sup>to be</sup> a little more advanced in literacy.

The Scheduled tribes also are likewise very much behind in literacy and the Andhs numbering 81 males and 62 females according to 1961 census have no literate female in rural areas of the district.

The rural areas in the district are backward in regard to literacy due amongst other <sup>reasons</sup> ~~areas~~ to historical reasons and the apathy of the Nizam's State Government towards education in rural areas. The poor stage of literacy in rural areas may be attributed to among other causes, to fact that many children leave the school before attaining minimum standard required for literacy and lapse into illiteracy as they grow up. The reasons for the higher percentage of literacy among the town folk

is for the obvious reason that better educational facilities *are* available in the urban areas and specially in Aurangabad town which is an educational and cultural centres in Marathawada.

### 8.2. Primary Education:

Free Primary education has been in force in the district since 1922 in accordance with the educational policy of former Hyderabad State Government although it was not enforced rigorously by that regime in all parts of the State. Mother tongue is the medium of instruction<sup>s</sup> in all Primary Schools.

There were only 595 Primary Schools in the district during the year 1950-51 with only 38,033 pupils attending them. Later on the programme<sup>of</sup> expansion of Primary education was implemented during the last decade of Planning at the end of which in the year 1960-61, the number of Primary Schools stood at 1,308 in the district improving position comendably. On 31st March 1962 it stood at 1,313 out of which 1,281 or 97.56% were managed by Government. After the formation of Zilla Parishads on 1st August 1962 the expenditure is incurred by State Government through grant-in-aids to Zilla Parishads. Free education to children of those whose annual income is less than Rs.1,200 is provided. The students from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also get free education. Scholarships are given to students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the rate of Rs.3/- per year for I and II standards and Rs.6/- per year in III and IV standard. At the end of the year 1960-61 there were 2,617 teachers. The attendance to these schools was 93,655. The teachers-students ratio worked out to 36 students per teacher. During the years under reference the position was further improved. The number of Primary Schools in the district has increased from 1,313 in the year 1961-62 to 1,461 in 1962-63 and it was 1,681 at the end of the year 1963-64. This accounts *for* 28 percent increase in the Primary School over the period of last 2 years due to particular emphasis on primary education during the 3rd Five Year Plan. Similarly the

Strength of school going boys and girls show considerable increase. The strength of boys increased from 80,283 in 1961-62 to 87,433 in 1962-63 and it was 97,384 in the year 1963-64 recording an increase of about 13 percent over last two years. The number of school going girls was also scaled upward from 23,587 in the year 1961-62 to 25,876 in the year 1962-63 and it was 30,090 in the year 1963-64 indicating increase of 23 percent during the last two years. The education among the girls is rapidly increasing as it is clear from the fact that proportionately the number of school going girls has increased more than the boys. This increase in strength of boys and girls naturally added to the total strength of students of Primary Schools indicating a 23 percent rise during the period under review. The increase in the Primary Schools and students naturally boosted the strength of teachers. This increase works out to about 29 percent in number of teachers during the last two years as compared to the year 1961-62. This percentage increase in the number of institutions and strength of the students is noteworthy in the annals of the district. This shows a rapid growth of education in the district to compensate appropriately for the neglect of past decades.

The tables on education appended to District Statistical Abstract gives taluka-wise distribution of institutions and schoolgoing boys and girls in the district for the years under report. From the table it is clear that students population is largely concentrated in Aurangabad Taluka and Jalna Taluka mostly due to Aurangabad and Jalna towns.

### 8.3. Secondary Schools :

The progress of Secondary education in Aurangabad district has been very rapid since 1956. The number of

Secondary Schools increased from 22 in 1950-51 to 28 in 1955-56 and 71 in 1960-61. It was 76 on 31st March 1962.

At the beginning of the plan period in the year 1950-51 there were only 22 Secondary Schools in the district including Middle Schools with 8,936 students attending them. This may be one of the reasons for the literacy in the district in 1951 being mostly confined to the primary school level; In 1955-56 there were 28 Secondary Schools in the district. Expansion of Secondary education in the district received impetus and at the conclusion of the decade of planning at the end of the year 1960-61, there were 71 institutions imparting Secondary education. The position improved further and the number of Secondary Schools in the district has advanced from 76 in the year 1961-62 to 76 in the year 1962-63 and it was the same 93 in the year 1963-64. Schools indicating an increase of about 22 percent during the period under report.

Similarly the number of School going boys and girls went up to 25,065 in the year 1961-62. The same number has moved to 31,319 in the year 1962-63 and to 34,950 in the year 1963-64, showing an increase of 43 percent during the period under report. The strength of school going girls has shown a less rapid increase than that of the boys during the period under review. The percent increase in the strength of boys is only 43 where as the percentage of girls works out to 25 during the period. The Secondary Schools are located all over the district. There were 23 Secondary Schools in Aurangabad taluka and the talukas of Bhokardan and Paithan and Mahals of Soegaon Jafferabad and Khuldabad have 2 Secondary Schools in each of them. On 31st March 1962 Private institutions managed about 55% of the Secondary Schools in the district.

In view of the rapid growth in the number of pupils in Primary Schools, the number of pupils in the Secondary Schools is likely to rise to 29,000 in 1965-66 and further to 34,000 in 1970-71 according one estimate.

Similar increase is noticed in number of teachers. It increased from 1,027 to 1,231 in the year 1962-63 and 1,319 in the year 1963-64 showing a 19 percent of increase during the period under review bringing the average number of the student per teacher from 19 to 20 in the year 1962-63 and to 27 in the year 1963-64.

#### 8.4. Higher Education:-

In order to give impetus to higher education in the Marathawada area, which is comparatively backward educationally, the State Government has set up the Marathawada University with the Headquarter at Aurangabad. The University started functioning in the year 1958-59. The Colleges in Marathawada formerly affiliated to the Osmania University of Hyderabad have now been affiliated to the Marathawada University.

In the year 1950-51 there were only two colleges namely, Government Arts and Science College and Milid Mahavidalaya at Aurangabad.

During the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 there were 20 and 23 Colleges respectively comprising 8 University Departments conducting post graduate studies in Economics, Languages, Political Science, History, and Indian Ancient Culture, Mathematics, Zoology, Chemistry, and Botany; one Medical College and Engineering College, College of Education, College of Law, College Commerce, one Science and Commerce College, Eknath Sanshodhan Mandir, one Sanskrit College and remaining 7 are of Science and Arts Colleges. Only 3 colleges are located at Jalna and remaining 20 colleges are located in Aurangabad due to which Aurangabad town has become a seat of learning like Poona in Western Maharashtra.

The details about the strength of teaching staff and students is indicated in Table No.32 (B) appended to the District Statistical Abstract.

#### 8.5. Special Education:-

The number of schools for special education has been remained constant throughout the years under review. The list of schools of above type are given below:-

1. Praudh Mahila Vidyalaya, Moti Karanja, Aurangabad.
2. Marathwada Rashtra Bhasha, Prachar Samiti, Kirana Chawdi, Aurangabad.
3. Sanskrit Pathmsala, Paithan.
4. Shri Ram Sanskrit Maha Vidyalaya, Rangar Khidki, Jalna.
5. Jalna Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Sadar Bazaar, Jalna.
6. Jalna Sanskrit Vidalaya, Sadar Bazaar, Jalna.
7. Shri Ram Sanskrit Vidalaya, Rangar Khidki, Jalna.

There is also one Industrial Training Institute at Aurangabad in which the training is being imparted to trainees in the following trades.

Sr. No.	Type of trade.	Duration of course.
1.	Draughts man (Civil)	18 Months
2.	Fitter	18 "
3.	Turner	18 "
4.	Electrician	18 "
5.	Welder	18 "
6.	Carpentary	18 "
7.	Blacksmithy	18 "
8.	Machanist	18 "
9.	Motor Machanic	18 "
10.	Wireman	18 "
11.	Surveyor	18 "

Aurangabad town has its own importance for being an industrial centres. 51,191,72 and 192 trainees had been admitted in the above institutions i.e. in Industrial Training Institute, Aurangabad during May 1961, February 1962, November 1962 and August 1963 respectively to receive trainings in various trades.

#### 8.6. No. of Villages without Schools:-

Coverage of villages having school is shown in the table given below:-

Villages and Towns. (1)	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)	1963-64 (4)
i) With School	1,248	1,425	1,689
ii) Without School	631	454	190
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>1,879</b>

The above table shows that the coverage of educational institutions has increased considerably during the last two years and only a few number of villages have remained uncovered with schools.

The nature of school buildings of Primary Schools is given in Table below which reveals the growth of the schools having their own buildings and the decreasing tendency to house Primary Schools in rented buildings. The rent free buildings have been increasing <sup>year</sup> year to year due to the growing importance of education.

Primary Schools in	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1) Own buildings	161	146	147
2) Rented Buildings	911	944	1086
3) Rent free buildings	1,283	1,216	1519

The number of own buildings of Primary School has not increased visibly but has gone ~~down~~ <sup>down</sup> compared to corresponding figure in 1961-62. More and more <sup>more</sup> schools are being housed either in rented or wherever possible in rent free buildings.



Chapter IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.1. Introduction:

Transport and Communication facilities are of great importance for integrated development of industry; trade and agriculture and they also help in movements of people and goods from place to place within and without the district. The modes of transportation go a long way in determining ~~to the~~ the extent of markets and the conditions in which the trade will develop in the district. Rails, roads, and steamer lines ~~xxx~~ have been linked to veins and arteries and telephone, telegraph and wireless to nerves in living organism.

9.2 Roads.

Roads play a very vital role in the economic development of a place. Aurangabad has had to depend on road communications to a large extent and roads have played a considerable part in the economy of the people in the past ages of neglect. Its road system is not so well developed though it is slowly developing now. The length of road was 886.40 K.M. which had very unsatisfactory network of a few metalled roads upto 1950-51 ~~2~~ has indicated improvement by contributing more length of road to the extent of 240.63 k.m. of district roads in 1961-62. The means of communications were very poor till the end of 1961-62. There were no suitable bridges across the Shivana, the Godavari etc. due to which Aurangabad district used to ~~be~~ cut off in monsoon from other neighbouring districts of Ahmednagar and Jalgaon. A good number of places in the district remain ~~ed~~ unconnected with the taluka headquarters and district headquarters. The agriculturist had to take his produce from the ~~fields~~ fields to markets with a very great difficulty due to bad condition of existing roads not useful during monsoon season.

Several schemes were taken up during the 1st and 2nd Five Year Plan period to overcome the short falls in this regard and new ~~rod~~ road works were completed by the end of Second Five Year Plan. Similarly the causeway across

the river Shivana on Aurangabad and Ahmednagar road was completed. Thus by the end of 1963-64 all talukas of the district have been connected by the roads except the two Mahals of Jafferabad and Soegaon. By the end of the year under reference i.e. 1963-64, the total road mileage in the district was from 554.00 in 1950-51 to 705.01. Thus registering a net increase of 151.01 miles during the past 14 years of development in the district.

Although <sup>no</sup> National High way penetrates through the district, it is well connected with the adjoining districts of Jalgaon, Nasik, Bhuldhana, Parbhani, Bhir, and Ahmednagar. The Chief Engineers of various States met at Nagpur in 1943 and evolved a road plan based on the minimum requirements of the country. The objective of this plan was that no village in a well developed agricultural area should remain more than five miles from a main road and no village anywhere more than 20 miles from the road.

The "New Road Development Plan" based on the report on Road Development prepared by a committee of Chief Engineers of five states/Consultant Engineer (Road Development) to the Govt. of India as convener in 1957 was the successor to Nagpur Plan. Its objective was to bring every village 1) in developed agricultural area within four miles of a metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road 2) in semi-developed area with eight miles of a metalled road and three miles of any road and 3) in an under-developed area and uncultivable area within twelve miles of a metalled road and five miles of any road. Road Development in Aurangabad district fell short of the targets of both the above Road Plans.

Under the Nagpur Plan the district ~~was~~ should have had 2,580 miles of roads on 31st March 1961 ~~it~~ it was short of that target by about 1938 miles. This indicates the ~~inadequacy~~ inadequacy of transport facilities. Lack of proper facilities of transport and communications generally resulted in retarding development of the district. The total road mileage is classified into State High Ways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village roads. The following table shows the total mileage under different categories of roads in the district.

Sr. No.	Type of Roads.	Length of the Roads (In miles) as on 31st March.		
		1962	1963	1964
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	National Highways	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	State Highways	383.86	383.86	383.86
3	Major District Roads	62.60	228.80	228.80
4	Other District Roads	7.00	62.99	62.99
5	Village Roads	N.A.	29.36	29.36
District totals		453.46	705.01	705.01

The above table indicates that the road mileage in the district under State Highways remained constant for all 3 years. During 1951-61 it had increased by 26.69 miles. The length of Major District Roads increased from 62.60 to 228.80 miles during 1962-63 and remained the same in 1963-64. During 1951-61 it had increased by 45 miles. Other District Roads also remained unchanged at 62.99 miles in 1963 and 1964. The village road also remained at 29.36 miles in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64. It had increased by 23.18 miles in 1951-61.

The following roads which remained as spill-over works at the end of First Five Year Plan were completed during the Second Five Year Plan.

1, Jaln - a Mantha Road, Mahora Jamb Road & Bhendala Gangapur Road.

2. During 1961 the following works were in progress.

Jaffarebad-Deolapada Road, Bhokerdan-Jafferabad Road, Aj-antha-Padli Road, Kannad-Pishore Road, Khuldabad-Phulambadi Road, Siblod-Nagapur-Chalisgaon road, Paithan-Pachod Road and Road to Aurangabad Caves.

### 9.3. Railway.

There are no broad gauge or narrow gauge railway lines in the district. The Marhad-Secunderabad metre gauge line of Central Railway passes through the middle of the district from

East to West connecting Secunderabad and Hyderabad on one side and Manmad on the other. Its total length in the district is 161 K.M. and it has 16 railway stations, Aurangabad and Jalna ~~the~~ being two most important of them. The distance of Aurangabad from Bombay on the Bombay Nagpur line (Central Railway) upto Manmad junction is 162 miles and from Manmad to Aurangabad on the metre gauge Railway line is 72 miles.

Existing Railway ~~Mileage~~ in the district is 1.66 miles per 100 sq. miles of area against 2.66 miles in the State while average Railway line per lakh population works out to 6.33 miles. The Railway line passes through Aurangabad, Gangapur, Vaijapur, Jalna, & Ambada Talukas. The remaining four talukas, i.e. Kannad, Sillod, Bhokerdan, and Paithan and three Mahals i.e. Soegaon, Jafferabad, and Khuldabad of this district do not ~~have~~ Railway line at all. Within the district only one taluka Head quarter namely Jalna is linked with the District Headquarter by Railway line. Jalna being a commercial centre and Aurangabad a Regional headquarters of Aurangabad Division are of immense importance. This line links up the district headquarters of Parbhani and Nanded and Hyderabad, the capital of Andhra Pradesh. After <sup>the</sup> re-organisation of States the commercial and cultural ties of this district have increased with Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Kholapur and Nagpur cities of Maharashtra State, but there are innumerable difficulties in the transport of goods in particular and passenger traffic in general on existing line which has no direct connection with the cities. According to 1961 census there were 864 persons engaged in Railway Transport.

~~9.4~~

#### 9.4. Water Transport.

There is no water transport in the district as it is away from sea and also it has no such wide and long negotiable rivers.

#### 9.5. Air Transport.

Aurangabad district has got facilities of air transport. The air services operate between Bombay and Nagpur - with a halt at Chikalthana aerodrome, which is located at a distance of 6 miles from Aurangabad town. Bombay is 173 miles by

by air and daily service operates in all the seasons from Bombay to Aurangabad and Nagpur.

#### 9.6. State Transport.

Passenger Road transport in the district had been nationalised as early as in 1932.

The transport organisation used to function as one of the Govt. departments in the erst while Hyderabad State of which Aurangabad <sup>is one</sup> district. It has now been amalgamated in Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation since 1st. July 1961. Private passenger buses operate on <sup>AC</sup> Kcha road in fair seasons, By the end of the Second Five Year Plan the extent of Nationalisation of passenger road transport was 52 percent. It is proposed to extend it to 76 percent by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. It is proposed to construct additional bus stations, pick-up and request stands and provide other facilities for the travelling public during the Third Five Year Plan.

The district is included in the jurisdiction of Aurangabad Division of State Road Transport Corporation. There are two depots in the district, one at Aurangabad and other at Jalna. These two depots together run buses on 92 roads which made 210 single trips daily by the end of March 64.

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation buses run from Aurangabad and Jalna in all directions. The buses run from Aurangabad to all the taluka headquarters in the district. Apart from taluka headquarters they ~~run~~ from Aurangabad to all the district headquarters in Marathawada region. They also ply from Aurangabad to the district headquarters of the other Regions of Maharashtra. They connect Aurangabad with ~~the district~~ Yeotmal, Akola, Buldhana, Amravati, Nagpur, in Vidarbha Region, ~~three district headquarters of~~ Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar in Poona Division and ~~four district headquarters of~~ Nasik, Jalgaon, Dhulia, and Bombay in Bombay Region. According to 1961 Census 5,294 persons were engaged in transport, such as Railway and Motor transport and other kinds of transport.

Goods Transport:

Separate figures for lorries operating in the district are not available as the Regional Transport Officer, working at Aurangabad maintains combined records for Region comprising Aurangabad, Parabhani, Bhir, Nanded and Osmanabad. *districts*

9.7. Motor Vehicles:

The Statistics of Motor Vehicles is given in table No.36 in the abstract. As the district-wise break up is not available it is not possible to give here the data separately for this district. The district-wise records was not maintained by the Office of Regional Transport Officer. According to 1961 Census 1,412 persons were engaged in motor transport and 3,018 persons were working in other transport such as bullock carts, horse<sup>on</sup>shire, coolies etc.

9.8. Posts and Telegraphs:

Aurangabad district forms a part of the Aurangabad Postal Division. There were only 98 Post Offices and 264 letter boxes in this district in the year 1950-51. But due to the development programme of the Government of India which envisaged expansion of the Postal Services, the total number of post offices increased to 281, 292 and 308 during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Similar increase is seen in the number of letter boxes from 264 in the year 1950-51 to 398, 422 and 431 during the years under reference. The number of post men has increased during the years 1962-63 by 11 as compared to the year 1961-62. Their number in 1963-64 was 74.

The number of Post Offices, Post Boxes and Postmen is given below in tabular form.

Sr. No	Item.	Number for the year		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	Post Offices	281	292	308
2.	Letter Boxes	398	422	431
3.	Postmen	78	89	74

Postal services are not spread up evenly in this district. Specially three Mahals of this district viz. (1) Khuldabad (2) Jafferbabad (3) Soegaon have inadequate communication facilities as compared to their actual needs.

However, all villages have been served with the facility of Postal Services by extension of the services to the near by villages not served by the facility. In short there is no 'no-dak' village in this district at present.

All the ten towns in the district have been served by Post Offices. There were Post Offices only in 193 villages in the year 1962-63 and 15 villages had post offices during year 1963-64. There were 198 and 201 Post Offices per lakh of population of the district during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. The ratio of letter boxes per lakh of population was 27.5 and 28.1 during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. There were about 6 and 5 Postmen per lakh of population in the years under review i.e. in 1962-63 and 63-64 respectively.

Telegraphs:

There were 9 telegraph offices in the district during the year 1961-62. There was no increase or decrease during the year 1962-63. The number of telegraph offices has increased by two during the years 1963-64. These two new offices have been opened one in Vaijapur and other in Jalna <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Mahals talukas. Seven talukas out of twelve talukas of this district are having this facility - Paithan, Kannad, Bhokardan, Jafferabad and Soegaon have no telegraph offices.

Telephone:

Aurangabad, Gangapur, Vaijapur and Jalna towns have telephone connections. The number of telephone offices remained unchanged at four during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

The number of telephone connections during the above three years have however, shown an increase. There were 470 telephones in the year 1961-62 and this number increased by 94 and 176 during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively due to increase in administrative and Economic activities.

Radio Licences:

There were 5,616 and 10,233 Radios for which radio licences were issued during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

CHAPTER-X  
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

10.1. Introduction:

The Local bodies play a vital role in the development of democratic traditions of a country. It is needless to stress the importance of the self-governing institutions in the attainment of Social and Economic advancements as such. Local Self-Governing units, being representatives of particular localities in which they function, strive hard for the up-lift of their respective areas. Efforts of these units do stem from an acute desire of achieving around progress of the areas based on the first hand knowledge of the urgent needs and resources of the localities concerned. The year 1962-63 is a land mark in the history of local self Governments in Maharashtra State. The Establishment of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities in the district on August 1962 is a novel and unique experiment in promoting development of democratic institutions and securing greater measure of participation of rural folk in Developmental Plans. This new form of Local Self-Government is a three tier structure, the Gram Panchayats at Village level, the Panchayat Samiti at taluka level and the Zilla Parishad at the district level. Municipalities and Town Committees which came into being earlier continue to be in-charge of the respective Urban areas in the district.

10.2. Village Panchayats:

The Village Panchayat is a basic unit which looks after the administration & Socio Economic progress of the village or a group villages. This unit has assumed greater importance after the establishment of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities as it has to function as an agency of these bodies at district and taluka levels respectively. The services of the "talathi" are also transferred to the village panchayat and he works as panchayat secretary and thereby the village panchayat has become a powerful local unit of administration. The village panchayat comprises



male and female members directly elected by the villagers on the basis of adult franchise.

The total number of village and group village panchayats by the end of the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 stands at 977 and 978 respectively. The increase of 10 village panchayats in the year 63-64 is a reflection <sup>result</sup> of re-grouping of Group Gram Panchayats in some talukas. Village Panchayats have achieved a cent percent coverage of villages and population during the year 1962-63 and the entire rural population of the district is brought under the fold of village panchayat activities. During the year 1962-63 each village panchayat was serving on an average a population of 1,347 persons while the population per village panchayat worked out 1,332 during the year 1963-64.

The table given below shows the income of village panchayats during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 alongwith percentage of income from each source to the total income.

Source	Income in Rs.		Percentage to total income	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
Gr ants	16,51,714	24,98,966	54.8	52.16
Taxes and fees.	8,68,022	15,96,234	28.8	33.32
Other sources	4,91,743	6,95,824	16.4	14.52
Total	30,11,479	47,91,024	100.0	100.0

From the above table it is clear that more than half of the income of village panchayats is derived from grants sanctioned by the State Government. The other item of importance is the taxes which includes house tax and profession tax. etc.

The table given below shows the details of expenditure of village panchayats :-

Item	Amount in Rs.		Percentage of total expenditure	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation & Health	2,14,637	3,23,927	9.5	8.6
Public works	9,38,699	16,85,781	41.5	44.6
Administration	55,477	7,30,940	2.4	19.3
Welfare of the people	5,55,497	3,99,582	24.5	10.6
Others	4,99,041	6,36,178	22.1	16.9
Total	22,63,351	37,76,408	100.0	100.0

=====

The major item of expenditure is Public Works which includes construction maintenance of roads, street lighting, expenditure on fairs construction of new drinking water wells and repairs to old wells, construction of school buildings, Panchayat 'ghars' and other buildings. The expenditure has been increased during the year 1963-64 due to more and more Public Work and other activities being undertaken.

The expenditure per Village Panchayat works out to Rs.2,316 during the year 1962-63, and it stood at Rs.3,826 during the year 1963-64. Per capita expenditure comes to Rs. 1.72 during the year 1962-63, while the same has increased to Rs.2.87 in the year 1963-64. As against the background of the income per village panchayat and incidence of taxation, it is evident that village panchayat organization has yet to make full use of financial resources that are made available to it. Under closer watch and guidance of Panchayat Sami-ti and Zilla Parishad, the Village Panchayat is bound to play its proper role for a greater development of village units and thereby uplift the rural folk in general.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

10.3. In the formation of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis the Government of Maharashtra has undertaken a novel experiment of democratic decentralization to usher in "People's Raj". Accordingly a Zilla Parishad and 12 Panchayat Samitis have been established in the district in the year 1962 under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act of 1962. The Aurangabad Zilla Parishad was inaugurated on 1st August 1962 at Aurangabad. The areas under the jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis correspond to the district and taluka boundaries except in the case of Municipal towns which are covered by the respective Municipalities or Town Committees. Aurangabad Cantonment town is also excluded from the jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad and is covered by the Cantonment Board. The Zilla Parishad covers 98.7 percent of the area and 85.86 percent of the total population of the district.

The Zilla Parishad has 53 directly elected Councillors. Out of these 53 seats, one seat has been reserved for Scheduled caste and one for Scheduled tribes. In addition a woman councillor has been co-opted by the elected Councillors. There are five associate Councillors who are Chairman of five federal Co-operative Societies conducting business in the district. The elected Chairman of all Panchayat Samitis (Block Committees) are also ex-officio Councillors.

At the Block level, the Panchayat Samitis consists of co-opted councillors from the area of the Block and a Chairman of all elected and Co-operative Society conducting the business of purchase and sale of agricultural produce in the area of the Block as an associate member and a Chairman of Co-operative Society conducting the business in agriculture in the area of the Block as a co-opted member. Persons belonging to Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes have also been co-opted as members. Sarpanchas elected by Village Panchayats are also elected members of the Panchayat Samiti.

The elections were held in the Zilla Parishads as well as all Panchayat Samitis in 1962 and the Councillor's term is 5 years.

The Zilla Parishad has its elected President and Vice-President from amongst the elected Councillors.

An I.A.S. Officer works as the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad. The Parishad is assisted by its 8 departments at district level headed by an officer of class I or class II cadre under State Government. The Executive authority is vested in the Chief Executive Officer and The Deputy Executive Officer works as Secretary to the Zilla Parishad.

At the Block level the Panchayat Samitis have elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman. The Block Development Officers work as Secretaries to the Panchayat Samitis are vested with executive authority.

The Zilla Parishad functions through a Standing Committee presided by the President and following six subject Committees:-

(1) Finance (2) Works (3) Agriculture (4) Co-operation (5) Education and (6) Health.

Two Subject Committees are presided over by the Vice-Presidents and four by two Chairmen elected by the Zilla Parishad to preside over two specified subject committees each. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer works as Secretary of the Standing Committee while the District Heads of Department work as Secretaries to the subject Committees concerned. The Standing Committee includes the Chairman of all Subject Committees and coordinates different subject committees.

The Panchayat Samitis do not have Subject Committees.

The following table shows the incomes receipts of the Zilla Parishad, Aurangabad during the year 1963-64.

Source	Income in Rs.	Percentage of total
1	2	3
State Government Grant.	1,56,77,890	91.76
Local Cess	13,69,430	8.02
Others	3,82,18	0.22
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>1,70,85,538</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Above table reveals that the major portion of the receipts of the Parishad is the Grants received from State Government. The Zilla Parishad has augmented its resources by increasing local cess by 30 nP. This has facilitated the Parishad to meet the deficit and take up the new works.

The major item of expenditure during the year 1963-64 are as under :-

	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Percentage to total expenditure.</u>
General Administration	13,30,455	7.97
Education	72,64,721	43.49
C. D. Budget	23,98,842	14.36
Buildings and Communications.	17,18,983	10.29
Miscellaneous	14,92,641	8.94
Other items	24,98,029	14.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,67,03,671</b>	<b>100.00</b>

While the lion's share of expenditure have gone to Education, the Zilla Parishad has covered all the aspects of the Social and Developmental activities in the district. In case of Education number of Primary Schools increased from 1,176 to 1,620 during the year 1962-63. More than 1,000 teachers have been recruited to cope up with increasing number of Primary School Students.

Agriculture Department of Zilla Parishad has established 100 Farm Demonstration Centres in the District and

has also taken to large scale programme of tree plantation with a special emphasis on fruit trees plantation in the district by increasing the acreage under fruit trees from 312 acres during the year 1962-63 to 630 acres during the year 1963-64.

According to Animal Husbandry programme in the year 1963-64 five new Veterinary Hospitals are established. Due to these additional hospitals number of animals treated increased by more than thousand as compared to the year 62-63. Preventive inoculation drive has also achieved a grand success.

Increase in the number of Primary Health Centres and Family Planning Centres, addition to the road mileage by way of new construction of roads and repairs to old roads, construction of School buildings and Panchayat houses and special assistance to Cottage industries etc. are the worth mentioning features of the developmental and Social activities of the Zilla Parishad, Aurangabad.

In addition to above, the usual programmes of seeds and fertilizers' distribution, construction of wells, supply of oil engines, supply of improved animals, etc. were carried out.

#### MUNICIPALITIES :-

There are two Municipalities and Seven Town Committees in addition to the Cantonment Board in Cantonment (Civil) area of Aurangabad in Aurangabad district. These Municipalities and Town Committees look after the development and up-liftment of urban population in their respective jurisdictions. The nine municipalities together cover 95.33 per cent of the urban population or 13.48 percent of the total population as per 1961 census.

The years of establishment, the year of the last general election, the term of the elected body, the total number of elected councillors and the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and for women are shown in the following table :-

Sr. No.	Name of Municipality.	Year of establishment.	Year of last general election.	Statutory term in years.	1961 population.	Total No. of Municipal Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled castes.	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Vaijapur	1944	1961	3	13,878	15	1	2
2	Paithan	1943	1961	3	8,556	14	1	1
3	Gangapur	1943	1961	3	6,463	10	1	1
4	Kannad	1945	1961	3	7,027	11	1	1
5	Khuldabad	1946	1961	3	3,974	10	1	1
6	Ambad	1941	1961	3	6,614	10	1	1
7	Aurangabad	1936	1961	3	87,579	34	3	3
8	Bhokardan	1944	1961	3	5,340	10	1	1
9	Jalna	1933	1961	3	67,158	34	2	3
=====								

The Major source of income for the Municipality is Municipal taxes. To augment the resources all of them have imposed the Octroi duties recently. The following table shows the income and expenditure of nine Municipalities together.

Year	Income (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1962-63	25,50,023	19,90,474
1963-64	36,84,556	35,50,568
=====		
	00000000	

Note

CHAPTER-XI

PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

Planning envisages a systematic utilisation of available resources at <sup>a</sup> progressive rate so as to secure an increase in output, national dividend, employment and social welfare of the people. The First Five Year Plan covering the period from 1951 to 1956 marked the beginning of an era of planning. It gave highest priority to agriculture. The major achievements of the Plan as stated in draft Third Five Year Plan are the strengthening <sup>of</sup> the economy at base first by repairing the damage caused by the war and the partition, secondly by providing certain essential social and economic overheads which would make rapid development possible, and thirdly by establishing the basic social and economic policies for economic development. Though the First Five Year Plan has not achieved any noteworthy changes in the economy of nation, it is still more important so far as it has stimulated the pace of development which secured considerable momentum during the Second and Third Five Year Plans.

The Second Five Year Plan (from 1956 to 1961) was bigger and bolder in conception than the First Plan. It was framed with certain priorities and specific aims which were achieved with fulfilment of targets at some places while short falls at others. However, at the end of Second Plan we were at the end of a decade of India's Planning and though all the important problems such as unemployment, food shortfall, mass poverty and low per capita income were not solved during this decade, it has atleast brought us on a path which will solve all these problems in a long run.

The Third Five Year Plan with quite a bold outlay is framed to secure increase in national income, to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains, to expand basic industries, to utilise the manpower of a country to the fullest possible extent and to establish progressively greater equality of opportunity. It marks an important stage in the perspective



planning with a view to ensure that the economy expands and becomes "self-reliant and self-generating" in due course of time. The out-lay on the Third Five Year Plan of Maharashtra State as approved by the Planning Commission is of the order of Rs.390 crores. The schemes in the Plan have been classified into three different categories i.e. (1) State level, (2) Divisional level and (3) District level on the basis of the benefit accruing from them to the areas concerned. The progress of District level schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan is discussed below:-

The total Plan outlay on District level schemes in Aurangabad District is Rs.664.79 Lakhs. The total population of District as per 1961 census is 15,32,341 and the per capita Third Plan out lay in district is Rs.43. The per acre out lay works out to Rs.17 only.

The table below shows the Development Head-wise Third Plan out lay and the expenditure incurred during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Head/Sub-Head of Development.	No. of schemes	Plan outlay Rs. in lakhs/ % to total plan outlay.	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) with % to plan out lay for Head/sub-head.			
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Total 61-64.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES.	35	203.54 (30.62)	(14.21 (6.98)	18.69 (9.18)	22.06 (10.84)	54.96 (27.00)
1. Agricultural production.	11	34.53 (5.19)	0.10 (0.29)	0.20 (0.59)	1.19 (3.44)	1.49 (4.31)
2. Land Development.	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Soil Conservation.	1	79.69 (11.99)	5.21 (6.33)	6.35 (7.97)	15.45 (19.39)	27.01 (33.89)
4. Minor Irrigation	4	69.64 (10.47)	6.25 (8.97)	8.38 (12.04)	2.99 (4.29)	17.62 (25.30)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Animal Husbandry	4	4.65 (0.70)	0.20 ( - )	0.56 (12.04)	1.36 (29.25)	1.92 (41.29)
6. Dairy Development	3	8.88 (1.35)	2.54 (28.60)	2.90 (32.66)	0.06 (0.67)	5.50 (61.93)
7. Forest.	3	0.90 (0.14)	0.00 ( - )	0.12 (13.33)	0.19 (21.11)	0.31 (34.44)
8. Fisheries	6	1.73 (0.26)	0.11 (6.36)	0.12 (6.93)	0.11 (6.36)	0.34 (19.65)
9. Ware Housing & Marketing.	2	3.52 (0.53)	0.00 ( - )	0.06 (1.70)	0.71 (20.17)	0.77 (21.87)
<u>II. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.</u>	10	136.36 (20.51)	18.45 (13.53)	32.11 (23.55)	40.35 (29.59)	90.91 (66.67)
1. Co-operation	6	22.36 (3.36)	3.97 (17.75)	6.46 (28.89)	5.81 (25.98)	16.24 (72.62)
2. C. D.	4	114.00 (17.15)	14.48 (12.70)	25.65 (22.50)	34.54 (30.30)	74.67 (65.50)
<u>III. INDUSTRY AND MINING</u>	3	5.94 (0.89)	0.51 (8.58)	0.31 (5.22)	0.86 (14.48)	1.68 (28.28)
1. Large and Medium industries.	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Small Scale Industries	2	5.94 (0.89)	0.51 (8.58)	0.31 (5.22)	0.86 (14.48)	1.68 (28.28)
<u>IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</u>	2	98.65 (14.84)	7.28 (7.38)	6.20 (6.28)	6.73 (6.82)	20.21 (20.48)
Road Development	2	98.65 (14.84)	7.28 (7.38)	6.20 (6.28)	6.73 (6.82)	20.21 (20.48)
<u>V. SOCIAL SERVICES</u>	25	219.21 (32.98)	18.27 (8.33)	19.44 (8.87)	21.53 (9.82)	59.24 (27.02)
1. General Education.	7	105.28 (15.84)	2.85 (2.71)	4.26 (4.05)	11.52 (10.94)	18.63 (17.70)
2. Technical Education.	2	25.29 (3.80)	4.99 (19.73)	6.06 (23.96)	1.84 (7.28)	12.89 (50.97)
3. Public Health	5	25.28 (3.80)	3.86 (15.27)	5.13 (20.29)	4.56 (18.04)	13.55 (53.60)
4. Water Supply & Drainage	1	21.45 (3.23)	4.10 (19.12)	2.95 (13.75)	1.08 (5.03)	8.13 (37.90)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Co-operation & Community Development.		7	3	-	10	25.16	111.20	-	136.36
3. Industry & Mining.		2	-	1	3	2.90	-	3.04	5.94
4. Transport and communication.		-	2	-	2	-	98.65	-	98.65
5. Social Services		14	11	-	25	83.32	135.32	135.89	213.21
6. Information & Publicity.		1	-	-	1	1.00	-	-	1.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>250.52</b>	<b>359.36</b>	<b>54.82</b>	<b>664.70</b>

It will be seen from the above table that out of 76 schemes 47 schemes are implemented by the officers in State Sector while 26 schemes are implemented by the Chief Executive Officer, Z.P., and the remaining 3 schemes are under the control of officers in both the Sectors. The percentage of outlay as State sector schemes is 37.68 and the same for Local sector is 54.05.

The Sub-Head-wise progress of expenditure during the first three years of Third Five Year Plan is as follows.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

As stated elsewhere there are 11 schemes under this Sub-Head of development and as against the total plan provision of Rs.34.53 the expenditure booked during the first three years of Third Plan is Rs.1.49, the percentage to the plan provision being as low as 4.31. This shows that the rate of expenditure on the schemes under this sub-head is very poor. It is therefore, necessary that impetus is given to the progress of the schemes under the Sub-Head Agricultural production.

It is necessary to mention here that no expenditure is booked on the scheme No. Agr.21 as the Agricultural School at Harsool in Aurangabd taluka was established after March 1964.

Similarly expenditure on the scheme No. GR-32 is microscopic being Rs.66 only mainly because the rate of subsidy on the purchase of implements is very low and the cumbersome and lengthy procedure laid down for claiming this subsidy.

The scheme No. GR-25 "Co-ordinated Cotton Extension Scheme" and GR-27 "Intergrated Oil Seed Development Scheme" are both staff schemes which were implemented from the third quarter of the year 1963-64.

It is also to be noted that the important scheme under this Sub-Head is "Establishment of Taluka Seed Farms" having a Plan provision of Rs.16.14 Lakhs. The percentage of outlay on this scheme as against the Plan provision for this Sub-head is 47.49%. The expenditure on this scheme is very low being only 2.56% of its plan provision. The main reason for the low expenditure is due to non-availability of contractors for digging of wells and construction of godown buildings. Moreover the land acquisition proceedings are under consideration and considerable expenditure will be booked as and when land acquisition proceedings are completed.

#### LAND DEVELOPMENT:

There are no financial implications under this Sub-Head. There is only one scheme of consolidation of Holdings under this sub-head and this is implemented by the Consolidation Officer.

#### SOIL CONSERVATION:

Under this Sub-Head too, there is only one scheme i.e. Scheme for Contour Bunding, Nala Bunding and Contour Trenching. As against the total Plan provision of Rs.79.69 lakhs the expenditure incurred up to end of March 1964, is Rs.27.01 lakhs. Though the percentage of expenditure is as low as 33.99, it is expected that at the end of Third Five Year Plan there will not be financial shortfall as new subdivisions of Soil Conservation Offices are being opened.

MINOR IRRIGATION:

There are four schemes under this Sub-Head. Out of which scheme No. MIN-7 "Construction of Minor Irrigation Works" is an important scheme. The total amount spent on the schemes under this sub-head is Rs. 17.62 lakhs and the percentage of expenditure is 25.30 only. Though the progress of expenditure on the schemes MIN-I "Construction of Irrigation Wells" and MIN-II "Installation of Pumping Sets" is not very satisfactory, the Land Development Bank has undertaken wide programme of well digging and also of Installation of Pumping sets and it is expected that so far as these two schemes are concerned, there will not be any short-falls.

As regards scheme No. MIN-7 cited above it may be stated that the total plan provision of old works is already utilised. As regards new works, it is stated that the new works are at investigation stage and it is feared that if the pace of progress of investigation is slow, there will be considerable shortfall under this scheme.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Out of total 4 schemes under this Sub-Head scheme No. AH-I "Establishment of District Veterinary Poly clinics" is now treated as Divisional level scheme. The percentage of expenditure so far made to total Plan provision under this Sub-head is 41.29 and the progress of all the four schemes is nearly satisfactory.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

Out of three schemes under this Sub-Head scheme No. MLK-3 "Incentives to Milk Production in selected areas" is not implemented so far. So far the progress of expenditure on the scheme No. MLK-I "Town Milk Supply Scheme" is Rs. 5.28 or roughly 75%. The progress of scheme No. MLK-11 "Organization of Milk Producers Societies" is also not below satisfactory.

FOREST:

Here too out of three schemes under this Sub-Head scheme No. FOR-I "Assistance to Village Panchayats for Development of pastures" is not implemented so far. The progress of expenditure on remaining two schemes i.e.

FOR-2 "Plantation of valuable trees" and FOR-7 "Afforestation" for Soil Conservation

is fairly satisfactory, as the percentage of expenditure to corresponding plan provision booked up to end of March 64 works out to be 45.56 and 44.06 respectively.

FISHERIES:

In all there are six schemes under this Sub-Head and but for scheme No.FSH-7, "Stocking of tanks with carp fry" FSH-23 "Scheme for Development of Co-operative Fisheries" and FSH-24 "Grant of loans to Fishermen and Fishery Co-operatives" all the remaining three schemes have incurred no expenditures during first three years of Plan. As the fishermen and fishery Co-operatives of this district are very backward, they cannot afford to utilise the modern fishery equipment and tools and hence there is no scope for progress of scheme No.FSH-2 "Assistance for purchase of Fishery Requisites".

The scheme NO.FSH-10 "Preservation, marketing and transport facility of Fish" envisages provision of one truck and one refrigerated cabinet to one Co-operative Society. As there is not a single sound society which can afford to utilise these facilities, this scheme is not implemented in this district.

Similarly as no Local Body in a district is prepared to construct Fish Market the scheme No.FSH-12 "Grant of Loans to Local bodies for construction of fish market" is also not implemented so far.

The progress of Scheme No.FSH-7 "Stocking of Tanks with Carp Fry" is note-worthy as percentage expenditure to corresponding plan provision of this scheme is 52.21.

The progress of scheme No.FSH-23 "Scheme for Development of Co-operatives fisheries" is <sup>nearly</sup> satisfactory and percentage of expenditure to corresponding plan provision <sup>on this scheme</sup> is 34.64.

WARE HOUSING AND MARKETING:

Out of two schemes under this Sub-Head, scheme No. WM-5 "Development of Grading" is not implemented so far, for want release of funds from the Government.

The progress of scheme No. WM-1 "Development of Agricultural Marketing" is also unsatisfactory, as the percentage of expenditure to total Plan provision for this scheme is only 28.17. Due to technical difficulties in formation of Marketing Committees the progress of scheme is not satisfactory.

CO-OPERATION:

Out of six schemes under this Sub-Head scheme No. COP-9 "Grain Depots for Backward Classes" and scheme No. COP-10 "Organization of Co-operatives of Persons dependent on Transport Services" are not implemented as the sanction of Government for these two schemes is not received so far.

The progress of expenditure on two schemes COP-1 "Extension of Agricultural credit" and COP-3 "Development of Co-operative Marketing" is very satisfactory as the percentage of expenditure on above scheme COP-1 is 105.51 while the percentage of expenditure on the above scheme No. COP-3 is 53.48 of the corresponding plan provision.

It is stated that as no waste lands are available, there is little scope for the organization of Farming Societies either under the scheme COP-11 "Co-operative Farming Scheme in Pilot Areas" or under the scheme COP-12 "Co-operative Farming Scheme Out Side Pilot Areas". Due to this the progress of expenditure on both these schemes is unsatisfactory and the percentages of expenditures are, 16.47 and 20.86 respectively on these two schemes.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Out of four schemes to be implemented under this Sub-Head only the scheme No. CD-1 "Community Development Projects" is implemented. As funds were not released by the Government no expenditure could be booked on the scheme No. CD-3 "Financial Assistance to Rural Local Bodies for Local Development Works programme" and CD-4 "Financial



Assistance to Rural Local Bodies for Rural Works Programme". Scheme No. CD-9 "Financial Assistance to Village Panchayats" is also not implemented as no grants have been sanctioned to any of the village panchayats in the district.

Thus scheme CD-1 is the only scheme implemented under this Sub-Head. The percentage of expenditure to its total plan provision is 72.53 and progress of scheme is very satisfactory. By the end of March 64, all the Pre Extension Blocks in this district have been covered into stage-I, Blocks.

#### LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES:

Under this Sub-Head only one scheme without any financial implications is included. One inspection squad for effective implementation of Metric System is proposed to be established under this scheme No. IND-10 "Strengthening of the enforcement cum-inspection machinery". It is reported by the Industries Department that the squad is already established and it has started functioning.

#### SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:

SSI-11 "Industrial Co-operatives including Co-operatives of handicrafts workers" and SSI-12 "Development of Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies" are only two schemes under this Sub-Head. The scheme No. SSI-11 provides for financial assistance to Industrial Co-operatives including Co-operatives of Handicraft workers. The expenditure incurred on this scheme is Rs. 1.39 lakhs as against the Plan Provision of Rs. 3.04. The percentage of expenditure works out to 46.72 of the Plan Provision and the progress of scheme can be said to be satisfactory.

As the handloom industry in this district is deteriorating day by day, there is little scope for expenditure on the scheme No. SSI-12. "Development of Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies". Moreover during the Second Five Year Plan almost all existing Societies have taken loans and due to financial difficulties they have failed to repay the same. Due to this fact percentage of expenditure booked on this scheme is as low as 10.21.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

"District Roads" and 'Construction of Rural Roads' are the only two schemes under this head of Development. The progress of scheme No. T and C-10 "District Roads" is not very satisfactory as the percentage of expenditure to plan provision is only 20.50. Strenuous efforts are being made to increase the tempo of works during the remaining period of plan. The expenditure on scheme No. 11 and C 12 "Construction of Rural Roads" is also unsatisfactory as the percentage of expenditure works out only to 31.25.

GENERAL EDUCATION:

General Education is the major Sub-Head of development under the Main Head Social Services. A total amount of Rs.105. 23 lakhs is provided for implementing seven different schemes under this Sub-head. No expenditure was booked on three schemes viz. "Expansion of Universal Free and Compulsory Primary Education", "Conversion of Ordinary Schools into Basic Schools" and Scholarships in Secondary Schools" during the first three years of plan. It is learnt that two schemes "Scholarships in Secondary Schools" and conversion of ordinary schools into basic schools have been dropped while in schools the scheme "Expansion of Universal Free and Compulsory Education" has been amalgamated with the scheme "Normal Expansion of Primary Schools". The progress of scheme No. GE-13 "provision of additional classes in Government Secondary Schools" is good as the percentage of expenditure to total plan provision is 81.39. The progress of scheme No. GE-4 "Construction of Buildings for Primary Schools" is also satisfactory as the percentage of expenditure to the Plan provision is 48.21. The progress of other two schemes "Normal Expansion of Primary Schools" and "Basic Training of Primary Teachers" is unsatisfactory as the percentages of expenditures are 31.25 and 39.92 respectively.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

Both the schemes implemented under this Sub-Head have shown a satisfactory progress as the percentage of expenditure to total Plan provision in respect of scheme No. TE-4 "Develop-

ment of existing Polytechnics, taking over of Private Polytechnics and starting of new Polytechnics" is 49.07 while the same for TE-5 "Provision of Hostel facilities at Engineering and Polytechnics" is 53.08.

PUBLIC HEALTH:

Out of Five schemes included in this Sub-Head the scheme No.PH-1 i.e."Primary Health Centres" has unsatisfactory progress as the percentage of expenditure to Plan provision is as low as 5.96. Similarly only 7.98 percent expenditure on the scheme PH-8 "Family Planning" indicates the poor progress of the this scheme. The main reason for low expenditure on scheme No.PH-1, cited above is absence of technical staff which is required to work in field. The progress of expenditure on scheme No.PH-7 "Strengthening of establishment for Vaccination against Small Pox" is unsatisfactory as the percentage of expenditure to Plan provision is only 30.90.

As against this the progress of schemes PH-2 "National Malaria Eradication Scheme" and PH-4 "B.C.G. Vaccination for T.B. Control" is very appreciable as the percentage of expenditure to the Plan provision is as high as 77.12 and 71.15 respectively.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE:

The progress of expenditure on the only one scheme under this Sub-Head WS-5 "Village Well Water Supply Scheme" is unsatisfactory as the percentage of expenditure is only 37.90 percent of its plan provision. However, it is expected that by the end of Third Plan total Plan provision will be utilised.

HOUSING:

There are five schemes under this Sub-Head out of which scheme No.HSG-3 "Middle Income group Housing" is not having any financial implications. No expenditure was booked on the scheme HSG-1 "Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme" as the Government sanction for the proposals submitted by the District Registrar of Co-operative Societies is awaited. The percentage of expenditure on scheme No.HSG-2

"Low Income group Housing" is as low as 3.16. Similarly no expenditure is incurred on scheme NO.HSG-5 "Extension of Village Gaothans and Provision of House Sites". The scheme HSG-4 "Village Project Scheme" is working satisfactorily as the percentage of expenditure on this scheme is 44.00 to its plan provision-

SOCIAL WELFARE:

From the expenditure figures supplied by the Secretary, Social Welfare Board it can be presumed that the progress of this scheme is ahead of schedule.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE:

Out of four schemes included in this Sub-Head, only one scheme is implemented. The percentage of expenditure for the scheme LAB-1 "Technical and Vocational Training" is 15.78 of its Plan provision. It is reported that the total Plan provision will be utilised up to end of Third Five Year Plan as the work of construction of building is in progress.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY:

The only scheme PUB-6 "Information centres" included under this head is not implemented.

In addition to these District level scheme there are some Divisional level schemes from which this district gets the benefit.

=====00000000=====

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :

Apart from the idealistic principles behind the formation of Community Development Blocks it can be generalised that though no revolutionary changes are witnessed in the socio economic conditions of villages and village population in the district, these blocks have played a great role in planning so far as they have helped in transmitting the benefits of Plan expenditure to villages and the rural folks. Though slow but certain, changes in economic conditions of rural areas are observed due to the programme of Community Development launched on Nation-wide scale by the Government of India, the effects of programmes such as Soil Conservation, Well construction, Installation of pumping sets, Construction of Major Medium and Minor Irrigation projects etc, are eye visible and concrete. The farmers are being helped not only by making credit facilities available to them but every type of assistance from ploughing to the marketing stage is being given. The distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers, supply of improved implements, timely crop protection aid and close association of Co-operative Societies in marketing of produce have basic effects on the economic position of farmers.. The Community Development Blocks have also helped in the improvement of educational medical and public health facilities. The Primary Health Centres have brought medical facilities to the doors or atleast within the reach of the villagers.

The inauguration of Community Development Block, Kannad and Vaijapur in the month of October, 1953 marks the beginning of Community Development programme in the district. The chronological order and the pattern in which the different Blocks were inaugurated is not dealt with here as the original different patterns of Blocks such as National Extension Service Blocks, Community Development Blocks etc. have been changed from 1958 and <sup>an</sup> uniform pattern of Pre-extension, Stage-I and Stage-II is existing at present. The

Following table shows the Stages of different Blocks in the district, as on 31-3-1963 and 31-3-1964.

Sr. No.	Block	Stage of Block		Size of Block of C.P.A. pattern	Popula- tion of Block as per 61 Census	Area of Block in sq.miles
		as on 31-3-63	as on 31-3-64			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aurangabad	Pre-Extension	Stage-I	2.5	1,24,841	646.1
2.	Paithan	Stage-I	Stage-I	1.5	1,14,526	566.7
3.	Gangapur	Stage-I	Stage-I	1.5	1,05,220	506.3
4.	Vaijapur	Stage-I	Stage-I	0.5	35,685	199.2
5.	Sillod	Stage-I	Stage-I	0.5	34,938	186.2
6.	Soegaon	Stage-I	Stage-I	1.0	33,390	203.5
7.	Kannad	Stage-I	Stage-I	1.0	62,852	300.3
8.	Khuldabad	Stage-I	Stage-I	1.0	38,792	168.4
9.	Jafferabad	Stage-I	Stage-I	1.0	58,863	320.6
10.	Jalna	Stage-I	Stage-I	3.0	1,58,796	751.1
11.	Ambad	Stage-I	Stage-I	1.5	1,04,849	442.0
12.	Bhokardan	Stage-I	Stage-I	0.5	25,172	142.0
13.	Vaijapur	Stage-II	Stage-II	1.0	85,347	410.6
14.	Sillod	Stage-II	Stage-II	1.0	1,07,735	453.6
15.	Bhokardan	Stage-II	Stage-II	1.0	89,545	342.0
16.	Kannad	Stage-II	Stage-II	1.0	57,086	299.1
17.	Ambad	Stage-II	Stage-II	1.0	77,993	412.8

=====  
 The table reveals that as on 31st March 1963 only one Block with 2.5 C.P.A. size and a population of 1,24,841 was in Pre-Extension Stage, II Blocks with 13.0 C.P.A. size and with a population of 7,73,083 were in stage-I while the remaining 5 Blocks with 5.0 C.P.A. size and a population of 4,17,706 were in stage II. It may also be stated that the entire rural areas of the district have been covered by these blocks. Aurangabad Block was converted into stage-I Block from 1-4-63 and during the year 1963-64 the stage II Block of

Kannad was converted into stage-III as on 31-3-64 and there were 12 stage I Blocks of 15.50 C.P.A. size and a population of 3,37,924. There were 4 stage-II Blocks with 4 C.P.A. size and a population of 3,60,620 while only Block i.e. Kannad (old) with C.P.A. size and a population of 57,086 was in stage III.

Blockwise total expenditure and General Index Numbers calculated on the basis of selected important physical achievements is given in the table below. The figures of expenditure are for the financial year while the General Index Numbers are as on 31-3-1963 and 31-3-64.

Sr. No.	Name of Block.	Total Expen. in '000 Rs.		General Index No. as on	
		1962-63	1963-64	31-3-63	31-3-64
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Murangabad	-	338	-	N.A.
2.	Paithan	278	350	86	114
3.	Gangapur	38	204	N.A.	115
4.	Vaijapur(P-II)	71	109	80	106
5.	Sillod(P.II)	78	88	105	124
6.	Kannad(P-II)	132	123	53	58
7.	KhuldaBad	199	129	97	103
8.	Bhokardan(P-II)	95	171	62	63
9.	Jalna	389	599	68	86
10.	Jafferabad	178	146	94	103
11.	Ambad(P-II)	242	217	64	66
12.	Soegaon	245	294	92	108
13.	Ambad(P-I)	221	78	200	178
14.	Vaijapur(P-I)	130	124	235	228
15.	Bhokardan(P-I)	70	121	178	160
16.	Kannad (P-I)	187	204	146	142
17.	Sillod(P-I)	64	89	172	202
=====					

It can be seen from the above table that during the year 1962-63 the total expenditure in Stage-I and Stage-II Blocks was to the extent of Rs.2,607 thousands. The per capita expenditure in Stage-I and Stage-II Blocks therefore worked out to Rs.2,19. As against this the total expenditure in Stage-I, Stage-II and Stage-III Blocks during the year 1963-64 is Rs.3,334 thousands. The per capita expenditure during the

Stage-II and Stage-III Blocks during the year 1963-64 is Rs.3,384 thousands. The per capita expenditure during the year 1963-64 in all Stage-I, Stage-II and Stage-III Blocks is Rs.2.57 thousands.

The statements showing Physical achievements are given in the abstract tables separately. The Blocks are classified into .. (Spl.) 'A' 'B' and 'C' categories on the basis of general index numbers at the end of each quarter . The Blocks which have completed two years are given class 'A' (Spl) if the general index is 150 or above, Class 'A' if the general index is between 100-149, Class 'B' if the gneral index is between 50-99 and-Class 'C' if gneral index is below 50. Similarly, the blocks which have not completed two years are given class 'A' if the general index is between 75 - 149, Class 'B' if the general index is between 50 - 74 and class 'C' if the general index is below 50.

At the end of year 1963 the Block Aurangabad was in Pre-Extension Stage and hence it was not classified. Out of remaining 16 Blocks Gangapur and Jalna Blocks had not completed two years. The classification of Gangapur Block as on 3-3-63 is not available while Jalna Block was in class B. Out of remaining 14 Blocks which have completed two years the Blocks of Ambad Part-I, Vaijapur Part I, Sillod Part I and Bhokardan Part-I were in 'A' (Spl.) category, while Blocks of Sillod Part-II and Kannad P-I were in category A and remain -ing Blocks of Paithan, Vaijapur P-II, Kannad P-II, Khuldabad P-II, Bhokardan Part-II, Jafferabad, Ambad Part-II and Soegaon were in class 'B'.

As on 31st March 1964 Gangapur and Aurangabad Blocks had not completed two years. The Index No. for Aurangabad is not available. The Block Gangapur was in 'A' category. Out of remaining Bl ocks Ambad P-I, Vaijapur P-I, Bhokardan P-I and Sillod P-I were in 'A' (Spl.) category and the Blocks of Kannad P-I, Paitha, Gangapur, Vaijapur P-II, Sillod P-II, Khuldabad, Jafferabad and Soegaon were in category 'A' and Blocks of Kannad P-II, Bhokardan P-II, Jalna and Ambad P-II were in Category 'B'.



CHAPTER NO. XII

PRICES

In the modern economic system prices are the most important factor. The success of development plan programmes depends to a greater extent on the price levels at different periods. The role of prices can be divided into two categories i.e. passive and active. Index of quantity and value of money come under passive role and\* oscillation in the economic activity. In spite of a matter of common interest, its interests are uncommon and contradictory to each other. The producers' interest lies in rising the prices in order to gain more profits. On the other hand the consumers are naturally interested in the price decline, as it will result in a better standard of living within the same money incomes while the prices are low.

Inevitably the change in prices is associated with the developing economy and hence it is an evil appendage. Purchasing power in the hands of the people increases due to heavy expenditure under various Plan schemes, and as due to the gestation period or time lag, the corresponding volume of goods and services are not readily produced or available when wanted most. The price level goes on steadily rising particularly when the projects require a long period to yield the returns or benefits which crystallise only after a long time. The price rise is heightend if the huge expenditure is met out by resorting to deficit financing. Under inflation the prices continuously rise. The changes in price structure moulds the entire economic machinery of the Government. The rise in prices results in fall of the real income to <sup>the</sup> extent of rise. This fall in the real income is termed as income effect and the second effect of the rising prices is called substitution effect. These changes in the real income force the recipient of the income to make certain adjustments and modifications in the pattern of consumptions or the consumption schedule due to the changes in the real income.

the active role covers those causes which result in dislocation

WHOLESALE Prices and retail prices are the two broad categories of prices. Some of the possible reasons of price rise are summarised as follows:-

- 1) Superabundance of money.
- 2) Acute scarcity of goods.
- 3) Hoarding and to create artificial scarcity and to accentuate prices.
- 4) Additional taxation.
- 5) Fear of insecurity due to unexpected emergencies like War, drought, and famine.
- 6) Devaluation of currency which causes increase in exports and decrease in imports.
- 7) Demand for higher wage through trade unions, strikes, picketing and lockouts.
- 8) Increase in the cost of production.
- 9) Future buying and selling Stock and Share Markets.

With the year 1952-53 as base i.e. 100 the index of wholesale prices of all commodities taken together for the whole of India was 139.3 for March 1964 as against 127.2 for March 1963. The percentage rise works out as 9.6. Index of Food articles, fuel, power, lights and lubricants, Industrial raw material and the intermediate products was above the general index. As an obvious consequence the index numbers of the consumer prices also rose correspondingly. The general index for consumers' prices (urban) for Maharashtra stood at 104.12 on 6-9-63 with prices as on 9th November 1962 as the base i.e. 100.

Due to Chinese aggression the whole economy was adjusted on war footing by giving top priority to the diversion of all sorts of resources producing consumers' commodities to the goods essential for defence. It affected the production negatively. It turned worse due to the insufficient rains in the same year and the prices began to go high in general all over the country. In spite of the immediate and effective anti-inflationary

measures the unusual price rise could not be checked thoroughly. The Government look over the distribution of Sugar, Jowar, Rice and the prices were specified in respect of many commodities to raise production. Consequent to price rise in general in Maharashtra, prices also increased in Aurangabad District.

Changes (monthly averages) in retail prices of selected important commodities since Nov. 1962 at district Headquarter are tabulated as follows :-

Sr. No.	'Commodity with variety.	'Unit'	'Nov.62'		'Mar.63'		'July.63'		'Nov.63'		'Mar.64'		'Index with November 1962 as base i.e. 100.'
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Rice Medium	Kilo	1=00	1=00	1=10	1=01	0=91	91.0					
2.	Wheat "	"	0=56	0=57	0=58	0=58	0=79	142.5					
3.	Jowar White	"	0=52	0=39	0=42	0=42	0=46	88.5					
4.	Bajri	"	0=46	0=41	0=43	0=44	0=47	102.2					
5.	Gram Dal	"	0=64	0=53	0=58	0=66	0=85	132.8					
6.	Arhar Dal (Tur)	"	0=79	0=70	0=90	1=00	1=10	139.2					
7.	Groundnut Oil	"	2=25	1=78	2=00	2=01	2=20	97.8					
8.	Vanaspati	"	2=98	2=93	3=06	3=05	3=20	107.4					
9.	Goat meat	"	2=50	2=50	3=00	3=00	3=00	120.0					
10.	Eggs. (Hen)	Dozen	1=97	2=07	1=91	2=25	2=25	114.2					
11.	Dry Chillies	Kilo	3=31	2=90	3=37	2=85	3=00	90.6					
12.	Potato	"	0=53	0=49	0=50	0=50	0=50	94.3					
13.	Onion	"	0=28	0=41	0=25	0=37	0=37	132.1					
14.	Plantains	Dozen	0=44	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	113.6					
15.	Tea (leaf)	Kilo	6=50	6=74	6=70	7=40	6=70	103.1					
16.	Kerosene	Litre	0=33	0=45	0=43	0=43	0=43	130.3					
17.	Shirting	Metre	2=06	2=06	2=19	2=25	1=81*	87.9					
18.	Washing Soap (501)	Bar	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=65	110.0					
19.	Supari	Kilo	7=00	7=50	8=00	8=00	8=00	114.3					
20.	Tobacco	"	4=00	4=00	4=25	4=25	4=50	112.5					

\*Decrease due to change in variety.

=====

The table indicates that with the exception of a very few commodities, prices of a majority of them have increased. The increase ranged roughly from 20 to 45 percent the cost of living enhanced considerably. During March 1963 the price level was much lower in respect of many commodities than in November 1962. Partly, this was the outcome of effective Government measures to suppress the increasing price trend and partly due to good rabi harvest.

The table below gives the changes at District Headquarter in the wholesale monthly average prices of important commodities during November 1962, March 1963 and March 1964.

Sr. 'Commodity' Unit	Nove. 62	March 63	March 64	Index	Base
1. Rice medium quintal	75=00	95=00	87=00	89.7	
2. Wheat medium "	53=75	52=40	72=00	130.5	
3. Puar white "	40=25	36=20	44=00	87.0	
4. Green Dal "	31=00	49=40	31=00	132.5	
5. Ashardal (Tur 2)	71=75	65=20	105=00	42.4	
6. Sugar dal "	117=25	114=00	-	06.0	(Index for March 63)
7. Groundnut Oil "	207=50	168=00	211=25	101.8	
8. Safflower Oil "	219=50	185=80	211=25	95.0	
9. Dry Chillies "	304=25	275=00	275=00	90.3	
10. Potato "	20=00	45=00	-	60.0	Index for March 63)
11. Onion "	23=50	36=20	-	154.0	" "
12. Kerosene 1000 Lit. re.	330=00	442=00	410=00	124.2	
13. Fire Wood Quintal	8=19	8=00	9=00	109.0	

The above table of important commodities reveals a rise ranging roughly from 1.8% to 42.4%. Here also the price level during November 1962 was much high in respect of many commodities than that in March 1963 due to the CHINESE aggression. The prices of important commodities had declined subsequently partly due to

Government measures to combat the increasing price trends and partly on account of more arrivals of commodities in the market due to the Rabi harvest. In respect of Jawar prices fell by 12.4% and that of Rice, Dry-chilies and sunflower oil by 10.3% 9.4% and 3.8% respectively. This too was due to the fact that the prices in the last weeks of October '62 and first week of Nov. 1962 rose disproportionately high, on the one hand due to feeling of war and the other due to less arrivals in the Market. The situation improved afterwards. On account of scrupulous tension of War on the one hand and due to less arrivals of commodities in the Market on the other hand, the prices of commodities had gone up disproportionately in the last week of October and 1st week of November '62. Afterwards the situation improved day by day gradually and in March 1963 the level of prices had gone down.

75 important centres were selected in Maharashtra State and three from Aurangabad District in order to build up index numbers of parity of retail prices in Rural areas. The three selected centres of Aurangabad District were Bidkin from Paithan, Ajantha from Sillod and Mahalgad from Vaijapur Talukas. The rural retail prices were collected on each second and fourth bazaar day of each month. Wednesday, Sunday and Friday were the bazaar days at Bidkin, Ajantha and Mahalgad villages respectively. The consumer price index No. for Maharashtra State stood at 100.73 as on 1st fortnight of August 1963 with average price of July, August and Sept. 1962 as the Base period, with 100 as Index Number of Base period.

The table below depicts the trends in the monthly average prices of important commodities in three Rural Centres i.e. Bidkin, Ajantha and Mahalgad villages in Aurangabad District in the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Sr. No.	Commodity	Unit	Tiffin		Mitt		Mabalamon	
			Mar.63	Mar.64	Mar.63	Mar.64	Mar.63	Mar.64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rice	Kilo	5	75	0.60	0.62	0.87	1.00
				(15)		(193.3)		(115.0)
2.	Wheat	"	40	0.170	0.53	0.30	0.62	0.76
				(142.9)		(159.9)		(122.6)
3.	Jowar	"	0.33	0.41	0.31	0.45	0.40	0.46
				(124.2)		(145.2)		(115.0)
4.	Gram Dal	"	0.56	0.81	0.61	0.87	0.62	0.81
				(144.6)		(142.6)		(130.6)
5.	Tur Dal	"	0.77	1.08	0.56	1.00	0.87	0.87
				(137.7)		(173.6)		(-)
6.	Groundnut Oil	"	2.10	2.20	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.68
				(103.8)		(-)		(107.2)
7.	Potato	"	0.67	0.50	0.34	0.62	0.44	0.56
				(135.1)		(112.4)		(127.3)
8.	Onion	"	0.25	0.19	0.34	0.25	0.21	0.25
				(76.0)		(73.5)		(119.0)
9.	Eggs (Hen) Dozen		1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.87
				(-)		(-)		(124.7)
10.	Dry Chillies	Kilo	2.83	3.12	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50
				(109.3)		(-)		(-)
11.	Sugar	"	1.19	1.29	1.20	1.27	1.19	1.30
				(109.4)		(105.0)		(109.2)
12.	Sar (Cane)	"	0.62	0.97	0.62	0.97	0.66	1.00
				(142.3)		(142.3)		(151.5)
13.	Net (Cest)	"	3.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50
				(199.1)		(-)		(-)
14.	Tea (Leaf)	"	8.40	9.40	0.00	0.40	6.21	7.40
				(-)		(106.3)		(119.2)
15.	Perosene	Liter	0.46	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.49	0.45
				(102.2)		(-)		(91.3)
16.	Pifi	25 Nos	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.14	0.14
				(-)		(126.7)		(-)
17.	Supari	Kilo	7.31	8.30	7.25	0.00	7.15	7.50
				(114.3)		(112.3)		(-)

( Figures in Bracket under col. Nos. 5, 7, 9 indicate the percentage rise in the corresponding price under Col. 4, 6, 8 respectively. )

The table reveals that in case of cereals, the price rise in respect of wheat was much higher than rice and Jowar at all the centres, with the exception of Ajantha where Jowar price has increased by 45.2%. The average price rise of all the three cereals at the three Centres stood at 26.0%. In respect of Gram dal and Tur dal average price rise at the three Centres works out to 39.3% <sup>and 38.9.</sup> Increase in the prices of Groundnut oil was comparatively much less and average rise in these Centres works out to only 3.67%. The average price of potato also increased by 48.3% i.e. 35.1%, 32.4% and 27.3% at Bidkin, Ajantha and Mahalgaon respectively. There is very large difference in the price range of Potato because it is a perishable commodity. Regarding onion, a wide disparity was observed in the trends of prices. This was obviously because it is also perishable commodity. The retail prices of onion per Kilo was Rs.0=19 at Bidkin and Rs.0=25 at Ajantha and Mahalgaon in March 1964 and Rs.0=25, 0=34 and 0=21 at Bidkin, Ajantha and Mahalgaon respectively in March 1963. The prices of eggs (Hen) and dry chillies were constant at all the centres except Mahalgaon for eggs and Bidkin for dry Chillies. The price of eggs increased by 24.7% at Mahalgaon and the price of dry Chillies increased 8.3% at Bidkin Centre. Prices of Sugar and Kerosene were controlled and hence remained stable. In respect of Gur (Cane) the average price rise at the three Centres works out at 44.0%. Regarding commodities like Meat (Goat), Tea, Bidi and Supari the average price rise at the three Centres works out 3.0%, 8.7%, 8.9% and 8.4% respectively. Distribution of Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Sugar was done up through Fair Price Shops by the Government. In all 207,264,527 Fair Price Shops functioned as on 31st March 1962, / and 1964 respectively. / 1963

=====000000000=====

-CHAPTER-XIII

-MISCELLANEOUS

13.1. Police:

The Police Department renders a very valuable service in securing peace by maintenance of law and order in the district. It generally entices confidence in the citizens for security of life and property which it guards. It is this general sense of security that ultimately promotes welfare of the people. Aurangabad being a Divisional Headquarter, besides the normal staff maintained in every district, some regional staff has also been maintained with adequate strength of Police Force. The District Superintendent of Police of the District is in charge of the Police Organisation at district level.

The position of the Officers and Staff in Aurangabad District during 1961 to 1963 was as under :-

Year	Number of Police Officers and Staff in the District						
	Dist. Supdt. of Police	Asstt. Supdt. of Police	Dy. Supdt. of Police	Inspect ors.	Asst. Sub-Insp. ectors.	Head Cons-tables	Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	1	1	1	4	57	296	1,273
1962	1	1	1	4	57	296	1,273
1963	1	1	1	4	58	305	1,295

The number of Police Stations in the District during 1962 to 1963 was as under:-

Sr. No.	Item	1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4	5
1	No. of Police Stations in the District.			
	(i) Urban	2	2	2
	(ii) Rural	34	34	34
2.	No. of out posts in t-he District.	6	6	6



There were in all two Urban Police Stations Viz. City Police Stations Aurangabad and Jalna, in the district during the years 1961 to 1963. All other towns in Aurangabad district had a Police Station but they were not included in Urban because they cover the concerned town and also some neighbouring villages and hence they were included in rural. There were 8 such Police Stations. In all there were 38 rural Police Stations throughout the period under review.

Crimes :

The total no. of recognizable offences in the district during 1961, 1962 and 1963 were 3,27,33,320 and 3,311 respectively. From the figures under report it is seen that there is increase every year in the number of recognizable offences perhaps amongst other reasons due to mounting unemployment, poverty, etc.

1.3.2. Courts:

The judiciary plays an important role of vigilance by way of checks and balances on the Executive and the Legislature. Administration of justice is its primary function.

There is one District and Session Court, one Senior Division and one Jr. Division in Aurangabad District all of which are administered by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. In the following table details of Civil and Criminal Cases decided during 1961 to 1963 in the various courts are furnished:-

YEAR	C I V I L C A S E S				C R I M I N A L C A S E S			
	Original Side Regu- lar suits includ- ing similar suits.	Appellate Side Minor suits.	Regu- lar appea- ls	Appellate Side Misc. appeals (includ- ing ren- t & H. A. D. X act appeals)	Original side Regu- lar cases (includ- ing arrears Sp. & Local laws.)	Minor cases.	Regular appeals	Misc. appeals (Rivi- sion petition.)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961	1,196	403	312	257	8,077	293	344	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1962	1,174	456	284	134	9,553	160	231	70
1963	1,354	369	438	141	12,370	189	144	51
Total	3,724	1,228	1,034	532	30,005	642	719	192

From the above table, it would be seen that the average number of civil Regular Suits on Original side is nearly 1,240 and that on the Criminal Regular Cases original side it is 1,000 per annum. That is to say criminal cases are approximately eight times more than civil cases.

The following table shows the number of suits instituted and their valuation in the district during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Item.	No. of suits instituted and their valuation in Rs. during		
		1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total No. of suits instituted.	1,003	1,323	1,308
2.	Total valuation of the suit-s.	1,007, 610=49.	1,411,967=52	1,567, 404=25

### 13.3. Journals And Presses:

Aurangabad district may be considered to be ahead of all other districts of the Division in so far as journals<sup>\*</sup> published here in 1962 and 1963. However, three journals namely (1) Ajantha, (2) Loka Vijay (3) Lokneta published daily in Marathi language and they publish the local news covering all the five districts of this Division. Amongst those, the "Ajantha" daily and "Marathwada"<sup>in</sup> weekly are the leading journals. There were altogether 22 printing presses in 1962 and 1963 which not only fulfil the demand of this district but also cater to printing work from other adjoining districts also. The number of presses and journals during 1961, 1962, and 1963 is shown below:-

\*and presses are concerned. Although no English Journal is

Year	No. of printing presses.	No. of News papers and journals published in the district.					
		Marathi		English		Other languages	
		Daily	Others	Daily	Others	Daily	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	16	2	6	-	-	-	↓
1962	22	3	2	-	-	-	-
1963	22	3	2	-	-	-	-

There was no English daily published in Aurangabad and the one shown under other languages belongs to Urdu language.

1.3.4. CINEMAS:

During 1963-64 there were altogether 16 cinema houses in Aurangabad district, with seating capacity of 10,509. Out of these only one cinema has a capacity of more than 1,000 seats, and the average <sup>entertainment</sup> tax per cinema house works out to Rs.33,408=56 per annum for 1963-64. The details of these cinemas as on 31-3-64 are here in furnished.

Sr. No.	Name of the cinema.	Town of location.	Taluka.	No. of seats.
1	Gulzar Talkies	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	660
2	Mohan Talkies	"	"	784
3	Sadia Talkies	"	"	887
4	Apsara Talkies	"	"	944
5	Regal Talkies	"	"	773
6	State Talkies	"	"	1,040
7	Laxmi Talkies	Vaijapur	Vaijapur	692
8	Nader Talkies	"	"	545
9	Vijaya Talkies	Kannad	Kannad	444
10	Bharat talkies	Paithan	Paithan	501
11	Amarchhya Chitra Mandir.	Jalna	Jalna.	668
12	Mukarram Talkies	"	"	647
13	Raj Mahla Talkies	"	"	657
14	Mejastic Talkies	"	"	567
15	Mohan Talkies	Ambad	Ambad	350
16	Ajantha Talkies	Sillod	Sillod	350

There are however, no cinema houses in Bhokardan and Gangapur talukas and in Jafferabad Khuldabad and Soegaon Mahals which are served by touring talkies.

### 13.5. Fairs.

Three famous fairs are held in Aurangabad district <sup>where</sup> there is more than 50,000 average congregation per fair.

One of these three fairs is held every year in Phalguna <sup>Wadya</sup> falling in the month of March. The fair is held at Paithan at the "Samadhi" of Eknath Maharaj the peet-saint of Maharashtra of the sixteen century on the bank of the holy river Godavari (40 miles south of Daulatabad) the winding cradle of many an immortal sant of Maharashtra, the thriceblessed land of duty and devotion to Hinduism. Paithan known in the ancient days as pratishthana and the birth place of Shalivhana was then a flourish city in the left bank of the Godavari and was this sanctified by the foot steps of saint Eknath. The fair is attended by over 100,000 pilgrims from all over Maharashtra and seven jagir villoges have been granted by the Mogul Emperors and the grant amounting to Rs.15,000 per year is still continued to meet the running expenses of religious services conducted.

The other famous fair is that of Ellora known as fair of "GARISHNESHWAR" which is one of the 12 'Totir Lingas' situated in different parts of India. It was erected in the regime of Peshwas for the worship of Lord Shiva and, presently at the time of Mahashivratri, the fair is held when approximately 50,000 people gather there on the occasion.

### Dargah Khuldabad :

During the regime of Mohammed Tughlak, a party consisting of 700 saints is stated to have been shifted to Khuldabad to live a holy and scared life. The Chief of those saints is "Syed Muntajebuddin" who is generally known as "Zarzari Zar Baksh Dulha". He came to Khuldabad nearly 700 years ago with his followers and settled there. From this place he used to send his disciples to various parts of southern India. His tomb is situated on a high platform and is seen

even from distant places. The fair is held on 6th of Rabiulawal each year, when fifty thousand to one lak people irrespective of caste, creed or colour attend this fair from various parts of the country.

Besides three fairs, other historical places where the foreigners and tourists from all over India are the Bi-Bi-Ka-Maqbara at Aurangabad, the caves of Ajantha and Ellora, the ancient fort of Daulatabad and the tombs of Emperor Aurangzeb and Asif Jah at Khuldabad.

### 13.6. Employment:

The Employment Exchange is the only source providing suitable vacancies for the skilled, unskilled, technical, educational, clerical and industrial personnel. In Aurangabad district, where besides the offices of district level are established, other Regional offices are also functioning. As such the number of registration and that of placement is comparatively more than in other districts of the Division.

The following table indicates the registrations in different categories as follows:-

Year	Industrial	Skilled and semi-skilled.	Clerical	Educational.	Domestic servants.	Unskilled.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961	19	143	985	135	314	2365	204	4165
1962	107	239	996	489	165	2975	877	5748
1963	187	474	1395	437	186	3105	3141	8925

From the above table it would be seen that the majority of registered candidates is that of unskilled persons. Industrial unskilled employment is being provided in greater numbers than in clerical or other channels. As clerical jobs are not frequently created, great difficulty appears to have been felt for providing suitable employment to such persons who are less educated and mainly hankering after clerical jobs.

The Employment Exchange is doing its best to provide all possible employment opportunities to all kinds of persons, according to their seniority in the waiting list and availability of jobs in various technical, educational and other administrative departments.

The following table gives the monthly average of registration of candidates, vacancies notified and placement made during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 in the district.

Sr. No.	Item.	Monthly average during		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	Registrations	885	1233	1121
2	Vacancies notified	165	189	168
3	Placements	118	156	129

Nearly 70% of registered candidates were employed in 1961-62 where as nearly 80% and 90% were got employment in 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Thus more and more got employment through the Employment Exchange.

### 13.7 Financial Statistics:

Banks play a very important part in promoting business and in furthering commercial activities and industrial developments. On the one hand they handle the individuals by extending credit and other banking facilities and on the other hand they finance industry and trade. Now-a-days banking facilities have been extended even in villages by establishing co-operative banks and scheduled banks. Majority of the agriculturists are being benefitted by obtaining loans from those banks. Safe deposit vaults for protection of gold, golden ornaments, jewellery and other precious documents are provided by certain banks. The following table gives the number of scheduled and co-operative banks and jointstock companies:-

\* every year during last three years through the

Scheduled and Co-operative Banks.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of scheduled banks.	No. of state and general co-operative banks.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	1961	8	14	22
2	1962	9	22	31
3	1963	11	22	33

Joint Stock Companies in Aurangabad District.

Year i.e. as on 31st March.	Companies limited by shares.		Companies limited by guarantee and associations not.		Total.
	Public	Private	Public	Private	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1962	5	8	1	-	14
1963	5	8	1	-	14
1964	5	7	1	-	13

Small Savings:-

A statement showing gross collection, withdrawals and net collections made during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 in Aurangabad district is herein given. It would be seen from foregoing statement that gross collection during 1962-63 are comparatively higher than the years 1961-62 and 1963-64, but it appears that simultaneously withdrawals have been also very heavy during this year. As against this during the year 1963-64, although gross collection is comparatively less the corresponding withdrawals are far less resulting in excess collection during the said year.

Year	Small Savings in Aurangabad District		
	Gross Collection.	Withdrawals.	Net collection.
1	2	3	4
1961-62	55,01,817	34,77,031	20,24,816
1962-63	75,63,903	55,23,830	20,45,078
1963-64	36,60,441	70,82,480	15,77,961
=====000=====			

Land Revenue :-

Although Aurangabad district comprises 12 talukas, land revenue collection in almost all talukas of this district is cent percent of the demand during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64 respectively. Only in Jafferabad Mahala a meagre amount of Rs.419/- remained in balance during 1961-62, out of Rs.1,43,245/- which is nearly 0.292 of the total demand and could be neglected as insignificant fraction for land revenue purposes. In the following table demand, collection and balance of land revenue is furnished:

Sr. No.	Item	Land revenue figures in rupees during the years.		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
1	Land Revenue demand	35,30,497	31,68,005	31,63,508
2	Land Revenue collection.	35,30,708	31,68,005	31,63,508
3.	Land Revenue Balance (arrears)	419	Nil	Nil

Receipt of Excise Revenue, Sales Tax and Entertainment tax:-

As in the case of small savings collections, collections of excise Revenue, Sales Tax, Entertainment Taxes have been more during 1962-63 when compared to the / in other years. / arrears  
Yearwise collections are shown in the following statement :-



Year	Receipt of Excise Revenue	Receipt of sales tax.	Receipt of Entertainment Tax
1	2	3	4
1961-62	78,143	13,17,287	2,54,238
1962-63	1,23,826	15,53,200	3,67,631
1963-64	65,466	15,42,866	5,34,537

Registration of documents :-

The transfer of properties was done in a number of cases and the value of the registered documents amounted to more than three lakhs of rupees on an aggregate. The following table shows documents registered and value of property transferred in Aurangabad district:-

Sr. No.	Item.	Years		
		1961	1962	1963
1	No. of documents registered.	2,858	3,200	4,803
2	Approximate value of property, transferred (Rs.)	66,87,639	80,68,248	82,48,790

Life Insurance :

It is generally observed that Life Insurance is getting popular day by day. There is increase in the insurance policies every year and that total insurance business exceeded Rs. One crore fifteen lakhs in the year 1963-64. The particulars of business done since 1961-62 was as follows :-

Year	No. of insurance policies issued.	Amount insured. (Rs.)
1	2	3
1961-62	2,011	2,54,000
1962-63	2,052	5,32,000
1963-64	2,649	1,5,01,500

00000000

Done 2.3.12.1965

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

1963-63 & 1963-64.

AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

CONTENTS;

=====		
TABLE No.	Name of Statments	Page No.
-----		
1.	District at a Glance	
2.(P 1)	Area and Population	
3.(P 2)	Population in each taluka	3
(P 3)	Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Population.	6
(P 4)	Literacy by Talukas.	7
1	Rain Fall	8
2	Temperature	12
3	Land Utilization Statistics	13
4	Area under different crops	15
5	Production of different crops	25
6	Area irrigated by different sources	26
7	Area irrigated under different crops	28
8	Major and Medium projects	31
9	Yield rates of Principal crops	32
10	Area under Forest,	33
11.	Monthly average of retail prices	34
12.	Consumer Price Index	35
12 B	Agricultural Wage rate	35
13	Talukawise vital statistics	39
14	Death due to important causes	40
15	No. of Factories and average daily number of workers.	41
16.	Industrial and Mineral production.	43
17.	Units of Electrical Energy Generated	44
18	List of Towns & Village Electrified.	45
19.	Employment Exchange Statistics	45
19- B	Employment Exchange Statistics	48
20.	Co-operative Statistics	49

Sr. No.	Name of statements.	Page No.
21.	Co-operative Statistics	57
22.	List of Weekly markets	58
23.	Joint Stock Banks' Co-operative Banks and other Banking Offices.	60
24.	Registered Joint Stock Companies	61
25.	Life Insurance Statistics	62
26.	Small Saving Statistics.	63
27.	Receipt of Excise Revenue, Sale Tax and Entertainment Tax.	64
28.	Land Revenue collection.	65
29.	Documents Registered : value of property transferred.	67
30.	Medical facilities	68
31.	Education Statistics	70
32.	List High Schools & Colleges	72
32.B	Teaching Staff and Pupils in Marathwada University and other colleges.	75
33.	Railway mileage & list of Railway stations.	78
34.	Road Statistics	79
35.	Postal Statistics	80
36.	Motor Vehicles in operation.	81
37.	Nationalised Road Transport.	82.
38.	Police Force & Crime Statistics	83.
39.	Court Statistics	84.
40.	Presses, Journals, and News Papers	85.
41.	Statistics regarding local bodies	86.
42.	Community Development Programme in Maharashtra State.- Aurangabad District.	87.
43.	Government Expenditure Under different Heads of Developments.	88.
44.	Progress of Physical achievements under selected items in each blocks.	105
45.	Live stock Statistics.	139.

=====0000000000=====

TABLE NO. P (1)

Statement showing Area and population by Talukas in Aurangabad District, (1961 Census)

Particulars	Aurangabad	Paithan	Gangapur	Vaijapur	Kannad	Khuldabad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Area in square Miles	665.6	576.0	510.7	623.4	605.6	174.7
Headquarters	Aurangabad	Paithan	Gangapur	Vaijapur	Kannad	Khuldabad
Population of the Hq:	87,579	8,556	6,463	13,878	7,027	3,974
<u>Other Urban Units:</u>						
Name	Aurangabad	-	-	-	-	-
Population	(Cantt.) 10,122	-	-	-	-	-
Rural : Males	63,418	57,704	53,408	61,765	60,916	19,783
Females	61,423	56,822	51,812	59,267	59,022	19,009
Persons	1,24,841	1,14,526	1,05,220	1,21,032	1,19,938	30,792
Urban : Males	52,758	4,366	3,415	7,348	3,633	1,913
Females	44,943	4,190	3,048	6,530	3,394	2,061
Persons	97,701	8,556	6,463	13,878	7,027	3,974
Total : Males	1,16,176	62,070	56,823	69,113	64,549	21,696
Females	1,06,366	61,012	54,860	65,797	62,416	21,070
Persons	2,22,542	1,23,082	1,11,683	1,34,910	1,26,965	42,766
Total Population 1951 :						
Males	84,897	48,742	43,391	53,037	48,209	16,702
Females	80,183	48,129	42,393	51,788	47,389	16,545
Total	1,65,080	96,871	85,784	1,04,825	95,598	33,247

(Continued)

TABLE NO. P. (1)(Continued.)

(2)

Sillod	Bhokardan	Jafferabad	Jalna	Ambad	Soegaon	Dist. Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
639.3	489.6	320.6	771.2	374.2	203.5	3,454.9
Sillod	Bhokardan	Jafferabad	Jalna	Ambad	Soegaon	
5,442	5,340	3,644	67,158	6,614	3,027	2,18,702
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72,331	58,363	29,708	80,438	92,252	16,983	6,67,069
70,342	56,354	29,155	78,358	90,590	16,407	6,48,561
1,42,673	1,44,717	58,863	1,53,796	1,82,842	33,390	13,15,630
-	2,372	-	34,874	3,387	-	1,14,566
-	2,468	-	32,284	3,227	-	1,02,145
-	5,340	-	67,158	6,614	-	2,16,711
72,331	61,235	29,708	1,15,312	95,639	16,983	7,81,635
70,340	58,822	29,155	1,10,642	93,817	16,407	7,50,706
1,42,673	1,20,057	58,863	2,25,954	1,39,456	33,390	15,78,341
54,138	43,709	23,023	92,457	77,606	11,445	5,97,406
53,620	42,624	22,662	83,859	76,610	11,196	5,81,998
1,07,758	86,333	45,635	1,81,316	1,54,216	22,641	11,79,404

KBN/

Source :- Census of India 1961

Volume X - Maharashtra - Part II A -  
General Population Tables.

Distribution of the population in each taluka of Aurangabad District according to Livelihood Classes, 1961 Population Census.

Sr. No.	Livelihood Classes	Aurangabad	Panthanpur	Gangapur	Vaijapur	Kannadpur	Khulda	Silloda	Shokard	Surfabad	Jainabad	Seegon	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Cultivator Total	23980	19858	13716	23577	23812	8115	27125	22289	10107	27295	27401	5062	237337
	Male Rural	23314	19529	18233	22760	23392	7863	27125	21942	10107	26463	26897	5062	232692
	Urban	666	329	473	817	420	252	-	347	-	832	504	-	4645
	Total	20009	13937	15522	19036	21255	6357	22036	16343	8627	22812	20204	3994	190182
	Female Rural	19871	13794	15256	18490	21035	6170	22036	16292	8627	22562	19933	3994	188090
	Urban	138	143	226	546	220	187	-	71	-	250	271	-	2092
2	Agricultural Labour													
	Total Males	7980	11335	82147	10046	8012	2193	9052	8643	4539	16552	21894	3862	113240
	Urban	187	213	418	302	101	71	-	161	-	422	504	-	2359
	Rural	7793	11122	81729	9744	7911	2127	9052	8482	4539	16130	21390	3862	110881
	Total Female	8946	14345	10315	10674	8735	2506	10129	10309	5606	19570	23747	4183	129115
	Rural	8821	13998	9839	10339	8738	2433	10129	10072	5606	19113	23265	4183	126536
	Urban	125	347	826	235	147	73	-	237	-	457	482	-	2579
3	In printing, quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, hunting, Plantation, & Allied activities													
	Total Male	2690	1540	993	978	817	331	502	878	404	2281	2225	160	13799
	Rural	2070	1371	969	935	802	301	502	854	404	2025	2174	160	12567
	Urban	620	169	24	43	15	30	-	24	-	256	51	-	1232
	Total Female	888	202	93	120	129	102	66	59	80	355	132	19	2245
	Rural	555	188	90	104	129	83	66	58	80	288	132	19	1792
	Urban	333	14	3	16	-	19	-	1	-	67	-	-	453

(Continued)

TABLE NO. P (2) (Continued)

(4)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4.	Household industry.													
	Total Male	3304	1803	1738	1939	2141	865	2393	2344	1056	3304	2956	341	25182
	Rural	2406	1589	1663	1605	2016	798	2393	2243	1056	2039	2899	341	21543
	Urban	898	214	75	334	125	67	-	101	-	1765	55	-	3634
	Total Female	1169	340	456	625	674	199	649	518	274	1316	488	48	6756
	Rural	638	233	443	475	650	159	649	476	274	392	467	48	4904
	Urban	531	107	13	150	24	40	-	42	-	924	21	-	1852
5	In manufacturing other than household industry.													
	Total Male	4447	351	1089	750	216	70	225	12	73	2371	301	65	10531
	Rural	179	181	959	196	109	23	225	69	73	246	187	65	2512
	Urban	4268	170	130	554	107	47	-	54	-	2625	114	-	8019
6	In construction													
	Total Male	1620	548	402	312	404	207	250	253	135	1004	472	39	5646
	Rural	384	484	369	237	369	169	250	237	135	437	437	39	3547
	Urban	1236	64	33	75	35	38	-	16	-	567	35	-	2099
	Total Female	369	246	123	54	68	30	42	33	5	138	88	6	1302
	Rural	188	236	120	48	68	75	42	33	5	110	88	6	949
	Urban	251	10	3	6	-	5	-	-	-	78	-	-	353
7	Intrade & Commerce													
	Total Male	4398	922	777	1029	960	340	1375	784	357	4541	1344	156	17031
	Rural	841	633	618	545	722	220	1375	612	457	346	1195	154	8213
	Urban	3557	289	159	484	238	120	-	172	-	3695	149	42	8818
	Total Female	362	79	64	111	165	45	78	63	19	519	116	13	1533
	Rural	84	45	45	60	120	23	78	45	19	106	71	13	714
	Urban	278	34	19	51	45	171	-	23	-	413	45	-	925

(Continued)

TABLE NO. P(2) Continued

(5)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	In transport & Communications													
	Total Male	2399	101	278	274	103	37	122	65	32	2234	130	21	5796
	Rural	359	48	251	150	80	18	122	39	32	198	109	21	1407
	Urban	2060	53	27	124	23	19	-	26	-	2036	21	-	4389
	Total Female.	49	4	-	5	-	3	-	1	-	87	1	2	152
	Rural	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	9	1	2	21
	Urban	49	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	78	-	-	131
9	In other services													
	Total male	124 50	1987	1968	2244	2176	989	2817	226 1036	7613	2901	544	38451	
	Rural	1817	1217	1462	1235	1405	63 6	2517	1448.1036	1723	2461	544	17501	
	Urban	10633	770	506	1009	771	353	-	578 -	5890	440	-	20950	
	Total Female	3298	806	558	696	619	358	713	490 322	2227	701	53	10626	
	Rural	744	338	459	328	437	295	713	405 322	534	619	53	5152	
	Urban	2554	468	99	368	182	63	-	85 -	1673	82	-	5474	
10	Non-workers													
	Total male	52928	23625	21715	27964	25908	8544	28270	23830.11869.47717.36017.6735	314522				
	Rural	24275	21530	20150	24358	24110	7628	28270	22437.11869.30331.34503.6735	256196				
	Urban	28653	2095	1565	3606	1798	916	-	1393 - - 16736 1514	58326				
	Total Female	70644	31221	27652	34378	30700	11410	36564	30974.14217.62829.48328.8073	406995				
	Rural	30671	27969	25438	29337	27940	9765	36564	28971.14217.35207.46005.8073	320162				
	Urban	39973	3552	2214	5041	2760	1645	-	2003 -	27622 2323 -	86833			

KBN/

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



TABLE NO. (P-3)

(6)

Population of sheduled castes and sheduled Tribes in each taluka of Aurangabad district according to 1961 census.

Sr. No.	Caste.	Auranga- bad	Paithan.	Ganga- pur	Vaija- pur	Kannad	Khulda- bad	Sillod	Bhokar- dan	Jaffra- bad	Jalna	Ambad	Soegaon	Dist. total.
1	<u>Scheduled Castes</u>													
	Rural. Male	5456	5931	4117	3348	2625	890	3188	3274	1805	3452	6418	536	41040
	Female	5209	5899	4042	3232	2506	885	3094	3174	1696	3466	6481	539	40219
	Total	10665	11830	8159	6580	5131	1775	6282	6444	3501	6918	12899	1075	81259
	Urban. Male	2348	24-3	169	502	184	75	-	145	-	1643	83	-	5392
	Female	2806	314	201	580	205	99	-	131	-	1825	1-03	-	6064
	Total	4954	557	370	1082	389	174	-	276	-	3468	186	-	11456
2	<u>Scheduled Tribes</u>													
	Rural. Male	667	778	1353	2921	2168	601	272	242	203	598	1227	899	11929
	Female	644	854	1386	2949	2189	516	262	208	231	624	1174	930	11967
	Total	1311	1632	2739	5870	4357	1117	534	450	434	1222	2401	1829	23896
	URBAN Male	91	11	8	65	21	26	-	-	-	45	3	-	270
	Female	73	22	10	63	22	28	-	-	-	63	3	-	289
	Total	164	33	18	133	43	54	-	-	-	108	6	-	559

Source:- Census of India 1961

Volume X Maharashtra Part II A  
General Population tables.

## Statement Showing literacy by talukas in Aurangabad District.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Auranga bad	Paithan	Ganga pur	Vaija pur	Kannad	Khulda bad	Sillod	Bhokar dan	Jaffra bad	Jalna	Ambad	Soegaon	District Total
1	No. of literates persons. Male.													
	Total	45743	15725	14587	20950	13053	5449	17630	14124	7394	36104	22920	5201	223930
	Rural	14857	13655	13150	17390	16280	4650	17630	12859	7394	13351	21640	5201	163607
	Urban	30886	2070	1437	3560	1773	799	-	1265	-	17253	1280	-	60323
	Females													
	Total	16485	3051	2356	3327	3125	1114	2623	1754	1104	9666	4012	931	50045
	Rural	2113	2273	1842	2626	2421	762	2623	1338	1104	2650	3506	931	24194
	Urban	14372	773	514	1204	704	352	-	413	-	7016	506	-	25851
2	Total literate population	62228	18776	16943	24777	21173	6563	20303	15875	8498	45770	26932	6132	273975
3	Percentage of literacy													
	Males Total	20.60	12.77	13.05	15.59	8.96	12.73	12.39	11.76	12.56	15.97	12.11	15.57	14.60
	Rural	6.67	11.09	11.77	12.96	8.13	10.87	12.39	10.71	12.56	8.34	11.44	15.57	10.67
	Urban	13.93	1.68	1.28	2.63	0.78	1.86	-	1.05	-	7.63	0.67	-	3.93
	Females													
	Total	7.39	2.43	2.11	2.83	1.37	2.60	1.83	1.45	1.87	4.27	2.11	2.08	3.17
	Rural	0.94	1.81	1.65	1.94	1.06	1.78	1.33	1.11	1.87	1.17	1.85	2.08	1.57
	Urban	6.45	0.62	0.46	0.89	0.31	0.82	-	0.34	-	3.10	0.26	-	1.60
4	Total population	222542	123082	111683	134910	226965	42766	142673	120057	53863	225954	139456	33390	1532341

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

Statement showing Rainfall in Aurangabad District for the year 1961, 62 and 63

(In m.m.s.)

Month	Year	Aurangabad		Paithan		Gangapur		Vaijapur		Khuldabad		Kannad	
		No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall
January	1961	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	1961	Nil	1.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	1961	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	16.3	Nil	Nil
	63	1	6.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
April	1961	1	3.2	Nil	Nil	2	2.4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	62	Nil	Nil	3	6.3	3	43.3	1	25.0	3	29.3	2	18.8
	63	1	2.6	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
May	1961	4	121.9	2	21.6	3	53.0	5	32.5	4	86.3	Nil	Nil
	62	3	23.8	5	31.8	3	35.7	4	117.7	4	67.3	5	30.3
	63	2	10.8	-	N.R.	1	6.0	Nil	Nil	3	32.9	2	15.9
June	1961	13	342.6	7	128.3	7	83.5	7	133.4	11	192.0	7	198.7
	62	2	97.0	1	22.9	1	30.5	1	33.3	2	58.0	4	134.8
	63	8	147.8	9	282.5	11	242.2	8	187.0	15	241.3	12	179.6
July	1961	10	291.5	18	108.4	12	137.88	8	158.3	16	185.7	17	103.41
	62	12	109.2	4	42.1	11	140.8	7	64.9	13	150.5	11	236.2
	63	15	188.2	10	100.4	13	238.3	10	145.8	17	249.9	11	226.2

(Continued)

TABLE NO. 1 (Continued)

(9)

Month	Year	Aurangabad		Paithan		Gangapur		Vaijapur		Khulababad		Kannad	
		No. of Rainy days	Rain fell	No. of Rainy days	Rain fell	No. of Rainy days	Rain fell	No. of Rainy days	Rain fell	No. of Rainy days	Rain fell	No. of Rainy days	Rain fell
August	1961	10	91.8	12	49.1	8	29.6	4	8.4	10	47.2	13	83.2
	62	9	62.8	10	93.7	10	52.8	5	118.1	12	123.9	5	100.6
	63	14	266.6	18	243.5	15	122.0	9	100.8	19	431.5	15	431.0
September	1961	11	52.8	9	95.3	6	52.1	3	8.1	5	58.3	11	77.8
	62	10	245.2	10	180.1	10	370.1	11	316.9	14	270.9	16	431.1
	63	7	67.8	3	68.3	5	123.5	5	62.1	7	98.6	4	33.5
October	1961	5	256.6	5	139.0	6	305.0	7	217.9	5	275.0	6	300.6
	62	1	10.2	2	12.2	1	27.2	3	25.8	2	50.3	1	24.1
	63	4	46.5	2	36.4	6	141.5	2	30.0	6	69.2	4	77.8
November	1961	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	6.5	1	2.3	5	2.5	1	24.1
	62	3	23.3	1	3.3	1	10.4	2	80.7	1	25.9	3	104.3
	63	1	2.6	Nil	Nil	1	4.1	2	32.0	N.R.	N.R.	1	13.7
December	1961	1	9.1	1	9.1	1	9.1	1	9.1	1	6.6	1	3.3
	62	4	66.2	6	116.3	5	32.6	5	90.8	5	123.1	2	26.2
	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1961	54	1142.2	54	546.7	46	634.0	35	561.4	65	853.6	56	696.6
	1962	40	368.2	42	503.5	45	748.4	39	873.2	57	916.0	49	1156.4
	1963	52	733.9	42	781.1	52	377.6	36	577.7	67	1123.4	49	977.7

(Continued on next page)

Sillod		Bhokardan		Jafforabad		Jalna		Ambad		Soegaon	
No. of rainy days	Rain fall.	No. of rainy days	Rain fall.	No. of rainy days	Rain fall.	No. of rainy days	Rain fall.	No. of rainy days	Rain fall.	No. of rainy days	Rain fall.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	16.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	12.4	2	13.3	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	20.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	14.2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	10.2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
N.R.	N.R.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.8	2	29.4	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	75.1	Nil	35.3	5	45.2	3	44.4	2	40.4	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	2.3	N.R.	N.R.	1	30.5	Nil	Nil
9	97.3	6	135.5	13	86.5	7	148.6	9	202.7	7	82.3
3	121.9	13	89.9	3	47.1	3	--	3	69.1	2	--
6	122.1	8	136.7	10	224.4	--	--	7	238.9	9	187.0
14	178.7	9	119.0	20	315.0	10	160.2	13	83.5	7	177.3

(Continued on next page)

Sillod		Bhokardan		Jafferabad		Jalna		Ambad		* Soegaon	
No. of Rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Rain fall
13	44.5	5	32.5	13	76.8	11	16.2	9	136.0	14	101.5
9	39.6	11	103.4	9	139.6	-	-	10	47.9	9	N.R.
19	331.5	14	297.4	16	342.9	-	-	15	339.3	13	361.4
15	13.0	11	106.7	10	104.3	3	107.9	10	71.7	13	240.3
10	156.9	7	67.3	2	18.2	-	-	11	232.5	15	N.R.
5	57.2	4	34.7	3	106.5	-	-	5	210.3	7	107.0
6	274.0	5	194.7	6	314.1	5	130.4	9	253.2	4	123.0
2	24.0	3	14.2	3	63.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	6.4	2	26.3	3	63.6	-	-	3	127.9	3	75.5
1	16.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	29.4	3	41.1	5	150.6	-	-	-	-	3	26.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10.2	1	59.1
1	1.0	-	-	-	-	4	3.6	-	-	-	-
3	94.4	3	66.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	95.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	625.3	36	533.4	62	396.7	43	624.7	52	731.5	45	729.9
69	730.8	46	604.7	36	639.2	3	71.0	33	493.6	43	121.4
39	324.5	39	923.9	46	1006.1	N.R.	N.R.	49	1167.3	50	919.4

Source:- Director, Meterological Department,  
B O M B A Y .

N.R. = Not received.  
(-) = Nil

(12)

TABLE NO.2

STATEMENT SHOWING TEMPERATURE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT  
( IN CENTIGRADE )

Month	Year	A U R A N G A B A D			C H I K A L T H A N A		
		Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean
January	1961	30.6	15.5	23.1	29.3	11.2	20.5
"	62	29.2	11.9	20.9	23.5	7.6	18.1
"	63	29.1	14.2	21.7	23.3	9.0	18.7
February	61	31.1	15.0	23.1	30.5	10.8	20.7
"	62	32.3	15.3	24.1	31.7	12.1	21.9
"	63	32.9	16.1	24.5	32.3	10.2	21.3
March	61	37.7	21.3	29.5	37.2	17.8	27.5
	62	34.9	15.9	25.4	34.6	15.9	25.4
	63	35.3	20.0	27.71	35.0	16.3	24.7
April	61	39.6	25.0	32.3	39.1	23.2	31.1
	62	33.2	22.6	30.4	33.0	20.4	29.2
	63	37.3	22.2	29.8	37.3	19.8	28.5
May	61	38.3	24.6	31.5	37.9	24.5	31.2
	62	39.1	24.3	31.7	33.9	22.5	29.5
	63	39.5	24.4	31.9	39.3	22.8	31.0
June	61	33.5	22.5	28.0	33.5	22.7	28.1
	62	35.3	22.6	28.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	63	34.2	21.7	27.9	34.1	22.5	28.3
July	61	28.8	21.9	25.3	29.0	22.1	25.5
	62	30.3	20.0	26.2	30.2	20.8	25.5
	63	30.2	21.6	25.9	30.5	21.7	26.1
August	61	29.3	21.5	25.4	29.3	21.7	25.5
	62	30.3	21.2	25.7	30.0	20.0	25.0
	63	27.7	21.2	24.5	27.9	21.3	24.6
September	61	29.7	20.7	25.2	29.8	21.0	25.4
	62	29.7	20.9	25.3	29.3	19.4	24.3
	63	30.2	21.0	25.6	30.5	20.8	25.7
October	61	30.4	19.0	24.7	29.9	13.1	24.0
	62	31.9	19.6	25.8	31.7	15.6	23.7
	63	32.0	20.3	26.2	32.0	13.5	20.3
November	61	30.1	16.9	23.5	29.5	14.0	21.7
	62	30.7	16.3	23.5	30.2	11.9	21.1
	63	31.5	17.5	24.5	31.0	14.1	22.6
December	61	33.5	22.5	28.0	33.5	22.7	23.1
	62	26.8	14.6	20.7	26.2	10.3	18.5
	63	29.9	14.5	22.2	29.7	10.5	20.1
	1961	32.3	19.3	26.1	32.0	18.1	25.1
	1962	32.4	19.3	25.9	32.0	N.A.	N.A.
	1963	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source:- Quarterly Bulletins of Economics & Statistics,  
Government of Maharashtra.

TABLE NO. 3

(15)

Talukawise Land Utilisation Statistics in Aurangabad District for the year 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63.

(Figures in Acres)

S. No.	Particulars	Year	Auranga- bad	Paithan	Ganga- pur	Vaija- pur	Kannad (	Khulda (bad	Silloa (	Bhokar (dar	Jaffera bad	Jalna	Ambad	Soegaon	Dist. (Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Total geographical area.	1960-61	397977	352357	323327	393894	384364	128115	374902	323034	179754	473358	554691	134615	402028
		61-62	397977	352357	323327	393894	384364	128115	374902	323034	179754	473358	554691	134615	402028
		62-63	397977	352357	323327	393894	384364	128115	374902	323034	179754	473358	554691	134615	402028
2	Area under forest.	1960-61	57320	5400	540	88570	74881	5128	8000	9285	475	2278	1825	31150	204839
		61-62	57306	5394	531	3565	74900	5128	7050	9242	475	2210	1825	30821	203457
		62-63	66444	1540	540	3565	74900	5128	7060	9242	579	2210	1825	30437	208470
3	Barren and uncultivated land	1960-61	6030	4515	3182	15906	8236	4232	8096	4158	2220	1900	5700	1620	70795
		61-62	8164	2964	3180	-	8113	3484	2274	5863	1842	5211	5723	1826	53650
		62-63	8164	7075	3177	-	8113	3484	7274	5863	1840	5211	6326	1826	53853
4	Land up to non-Agricultural uses.	1960-61	13280	10900	9202	3442	10200	2989	8535	10860	7780	12390	8769	3205	101552
		61-62	13712	14497	9219	11992	11203	3058	8992	8443	7781	13110	3846	3308	114161
		62-63	13712	14501	9223	11992	11203	3470	8992	8443	7781	13113	9033	3308	114771
5	Cultivable waste.	1960-61	6824	1300	3220	230	3880	1132	980	150	802	7000	4400	-	38897
		61-62	5452	1507	3385	6753	4212	335	9980	1261	222	6040	4000	6	43076
		62-63	1584	3559	3427	6753	4212	335	764	1027	271	6019	2518	361	37707

(Continued)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6. Land under	1960-61	-	300	228	145	661	2215	-	1173	-	-	-	48	4779	
Misc. Tree	61-62	6151	152	234	182	6633	333	-	1273	286	26	50	52	9422	
crops and grass	62-63	6151	2493	239	264	633	525	-	1273	296	26	461	283	12644	
7. Permanent pastures and grazing land.	1960-61	23185	13250	14028	12733	19420	17591	21521	10211	3490	33433	8975	4132	182064	
	61-62	35853	5862	14020	12759	18732	15277	23120	9337	4588	33710	10352	3905	137524	
	62-63	26715	8869	13993	12759	18432	15277	23129	10568	531	33710	22510	9323	200321	
8. Current fallow	1960-61	16203	10963	7926	13578	-	728	16376	2982	436	3221	51753	-	129216	
	61-62	5926	13846	9854	3739	5311	2164	13693	4566	16521	3595	51000	-	135220	
	62-63	3242	14002	8462	3063	4701	2390	1452	1050	11436	5087	61842	1456	118183	
9. Other Fallow	1960-61	9553	1154	12800	8005	22150	1394	45476	35176	26400	22124	24996	9490	191723	
	61-62	1501	2168	5873	213	5941	1760	6223	26063	1054	6539	12090	341	69911	
	62-63	2137	2168	3469	2153	5613	155	1265	21113	1509	6323	3045	797	49757	
10. Net area sown.	1960-61	265582	305075	232093	331185	244936	36701	239798	248339	138114	381017	443273	87920	3099033	
	61-62	263832	306507	277026	349686	255319	95526	298623	256931	146984	387867	460300	94356	3204507	
	62-63	269828	298690	280797	348340	256557	97351	313039	264455	151511	401654	446631	86319	3220222	
11. Grass cropped area.	60-61	285862	312935	305214	338779	248033	91711	298639	252678	142950	400138	457498	91442	3226819	
	61-62	283356	317233	317272	353793	266041	101651	303639	265430	152887	416964	476544	101252	3366067	
	62-63	296269	306315	298932	363044	270443	101322	320731	276833	159847	421991	477591	36447	3379317	

Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, M. S.,

TABLE NO. 4

(15)

Talukewise area under different crops for the year 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63 in Aurangabad Dist.

Sr.No.	Name of the crop.	Year	Aurangabad	Paithan	Gangapur	Vaijapur	Kannad	Khuldabad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rice	1960-61	693	305	301	322	1,716	1,462
		61-62	679	1,232	148	325	2,301	943
		62-63	716	130	324	268	1,324	351
2.	Wheat	1960-61	14,457	18,348	28,280	38,950	17,326	13,507
		61-62	10,732	11,951	19,658	39,910	17,369	14,793
		62-63	10,773	15,940	27,619	46,407	17,546	13,458
3.	Barley	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Jawar(Kharif)	1960-61	6,720	18	-	-	29,253	2,236
		61-62	14,533	-	-	115	31,111	2,426
		62-63	12,334	-	-	35	30,537	2,763
5.	Jawar(Rabi)	1960-61	68,250	1,33,229	1,13,930	95,972	37,441	27,045
		61-62	70,575	1,27,746	1,13,476	1,06,004	32,432	28,153
		62-63	76,340	1,34,127	1,37,001	1,19,546	31,831	23,750
6.	Total Jawar	1960-61	74,970	1,33,247	1,13,930	95,972	66,699	29,281
		61-62	85,113	1,27,746	1,13,476	1,06,004	63,533	30,534
		62-63	89,174	1,34,127	1,37,001	1,19,531	62,368	25,518
7.	Bajari	1960-61	62,134	23,517	32,200	81,273	55,942	14,446
		61-62	60,333	26,129	61,403	83,236	59,646	13,355
		62-63	66,103	23,493	43,315	73,503	66,296	12,294
3.	Ragi	1960-61	339	561	-	229	-	-
		61-62	277	726	-	175	25	-
		62-63	179	992	-	170	20	9

Sillod	Bhokardan	Jafferabad	Jalna	Ambid	Seegon	Dist. Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4,260	2,667	206	1,356	930	767	14,925
4,823	2,379	420	1,783	1,009	916	15,998
3,677	2,417	470	1,693	1,543	377	14,305
17,831	9,433	4,671	20,642	26,000	327	2,03,778
18,252	7,985	7,328	18,584	28,339	333	1,96,335
19,500	12,106	6,462	19,372	27,968	33	2,17,234
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64,966	58,077	34,922	36,753	3,367	16,723	2,50,040
65,121	42,361	34,242	39,701	366	16,932	2,47,412
61,981	55,703	36,141	39,552	406	15,542	2,55,499
5,362	2,435	907	32,995	1,90,245	2,285	7,60,146
5,816	14,536	1,106	33,605	1,97,245	1,305	7,82,024
5,948	4,728	1,891	34,061	1,93,102	-	8,16,331
70,328	60,512	35,320	1,19,798	1,90,612	19,003	18,40,186
70,937	57,397	35,347	1,23,336	1,97,611	18,237	10,29,436
67,929	60,431	38,032	1,23,619	1,93,508	15,542	10,71,330
46,667	28,152	6,268	25,291	17,505	7,091	4,00,178
47,448	27,440	4,709	22,455	12,506	9,957	4,29,092
45,396	26,900	4,947	23,146	8,999	9,052	4,10,456
-	-12	-	507	26	33	1,777
184	-	-	515	26	33	1,966
121	-	30	508	31	-	2,060

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Maize	1960-61	203	66	140	1,200	260	127
		61-62	633	257	161	1,166	153	133
		62-63	620	232	136	396	145	128
10.	Codra	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Other cereals	1960-61	227	342	945	-	-	2,203
		61-62	11	79	854	1,098	797	-
		62-63	16	162	786	-	586	1,018
12.	Total cereals	1960-61	1,53,003	1,31,297	1,75,846	2,17,948	1,40,973	61,026
		61-62	1,57,328	1,67,160	1,35,750	2,32,029	1,44,234	60,303
		62-63	1,67,586	1,30,081	2,09,681	2,40,325	1,97,735	53,236
13.	Tur	1960-61	19,338	15,354	11,125	9,316	4,697	3,235
		61-62	20,260	15,596	15,037	10,314	4,858	3,333
		62-63	22,524	13,266	9,741	3,005	4,458	3,310
14.	Gram	1960-61	11,052	6,081	11,922	16,916	10,672	5,873
		61-62	6,561	4,933	9,711	15,991	10,912	5,857
		62-63	6,750	6,934	9,817	13,520	9,746	9,727
15.	Other Pulses	1960-61	44,705	19,427	24,293	23,723	33,414	4,373
		61-62	41,011	28,702	21,242	23,621	32,650	6,563
		62-63	43,306	23,232	9,416	18,273	30,397	10,605
16.	Total Pulses	1960-61	72,645	40,862	47,340	50,430	43,733	14,931
		61-62	67,332	49,239	45,990	49,326	48,420	15,848
		62-63	73,030	43,432	20,004	44,303	44,601	23,642
17.	Total Pulses & Cereals	1960-61	2,25,663	2,22,159	2,23,136	2,63,403	1,89,756	75,057
		61-62	2,25,660	2,16,391	2,41,695	2,31,955	1,92,709	76,156
		62-63	2,40,666	2,23,513	2,33,695	2,85,628	1,94,336	76,923
18.	Sugarcane	1960-61	2,464	703	1,460	3,375	4,546	1,044
		61-62	2,144	873	2,332	4,337	3,719	1,324
		62-63	1,657	546	1,734	5,333	2,739	1,375

		12	13	14	15	16
657	598	215	543	-	30	4,033
656	524	320	614	232	35	4,339
675	546	329	623	437	7	4,774
564	1,437	415	2,633	1,248	156	12,220
703	1,508	13	2,832	1,579	214	9,668
543	1,519	465	2,661	563	163	8,482
564	1,437	415	2,633	1,248	156	12,220
703	1,508	13	2,832	1,579	214	9,668
543	1,519	465	2,661	563	163	8,482
1, 40,177	1,02,310	47,604	1,70,630	2,31,321	27,392	16,50,097
1,43,003	97,203	48,137	1,70,169	2,41,342	29,730	16,87,403
1,38,343	1,03,919	50,735	1,71,622	2,38,054	25,724	17,29,641
6,714	6,736	8,173	18,011	15,953	1,751	1,21,512
7,776	7,905	4,550	15,729	15,260	1,621	1,22,239
7,593	7,041	5,573	15,329	20,466	1,751	1,19,557
9,208	3,839	4,003	7,721	20,000	179	1,07,471
9,321	3,629	2,350	4,573	20,120	184	94,147
12,025	5,873	1,828	5,632	20,253	53	1,07,158
67,770	49,271	23,134	56,532	35,990	22,259	4,02,496
63,400	58,135	29,910	71,094	36,049	24,346	4,41,318
68,070	55,284	32,656	71,544	43,563	20,576	4,27,462
83,691	59,846	35,365	82,314	71,953	24,189	6,31,149
85,497	69,669	36,810	91,401	71,429	26,151	6,53,204
87,688	68,198	40,057	93,005	84,237	22,330	6,54,177
2,23,868	1,62,656	82,969	2,52,994	3,03,274	51,601	22,81,576
2,28,500	1,66,872	84,947	2,61,570	3,13,271	55,331	23,85,607
2,26,031	1,72,117	90,792	2,64,627	3,22,341	48,104	23,83,818
4,788	2,491	1,278	1,015	490	142	24,331
4,820	3,363	1,500	1,121	590	193	25,931
1,914	3,063	1,331	446	433	36	21,782

1	2	3	4 ✓	5 ✓	6 ✓	7 ✓	8 ✓	9 ✓
19	Other Sugar	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Total Sugar	1960-61	2,464	708	1,460	3,875	4,546	1,044
		61-62	2,144	873	2,392	4,387	3,719	1,824
		62-63	1,657	546	1,734	5,388	2,739	1,875
✓21.	Vegetable except Potato	1960-61	1,379	1,002	1,211	3,573	1,167	492
		61-62	1,369	1,034	1,413	3,637	1,919	509
		62-63	2,054	1,200	1,799	3,836	1,975	695
22.	Potatoes	1960-61	-	-	3	-	-	14
		61-62	-	5	6	-	-	15
		62-63	-	4	31	22	-	12
23.	Miscellaneous Food crops	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	55	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	160	-	-	-	-	-
✓24.	Condiments & spices	1960-61	1,431	1,659	3,553	2,437	2,058	584
		61-62	1,405	1,261	1,436	2,438	2,914	433
		62-63	1,409	1,190	1,533	2,366	2,458	573
✓25.	Food crops	1960-61	22,31,142	2,25,528	2,29,418	2,73,293	1,97,527	77,191
		61-62	2,31,233	2,19,554	2,46,942	2,92,417	2,01,261	78,937
		62-63	2,46,046	2,26,453	2,43,734	2,97,290	2,01,558	80,083
✓26.	Grains	1960-61	9,077	2,971	11,525	35,021	18,717	1,401
		61-62	4,747	3,029	11,796	33,699	16,692	1,260
		62-63	5,790	2,899	8,371	31,980	14,177	1,230
27.	Sesamum	1960-61	1,522	1,383	2,428	2,871	3,360	120
		61-62	1,641	1,262	1,404	3,512	3,512	424
		62-63	907	1,319	3,678	782	2,830	302

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,788	2,491	1,278	1,015	490	142	24,331
20	4,820	3,363	1,500	1,121	590	198	26,931
	1,914	3,063	1,881	446	433	86	21,762
	1,044	566	547	1,492	1,345	553	14,471
21	1,326	564	562	1,626	2,239	603	17,301
	1,462	637	464	1,569	1,385	439	17,665
	-	-	3	3	8	-	31
22	-	-	4	7	9	-	48
	2	1	3	9	5	-	89
	-	5	-	-	51	-	90
22	-	-	-	-	765	-	820
	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
	4,102	2,811	1,746	2,550	-	99	23,035
24	4,401	6,078	1,603	2,725	1,090	232	26,116
	5,198	5,924	1,602	2,717	2,129	171	27,370
	2,333,732	1,68,629	86,543	2,53,054	3,06,292	52,375	23,44,724
25	2,39,047	1,76,877	83,616	2,67,049	3,17,964	56,714	24,16,821
	2,34,607	1,81,742	94,742	2,69,468	3,26,293	48,800	24,50,864
	10,730	20,401	11,113	31,121	7,400	9,087	1,68,644
26	13,596	20,278	9,943	23,679	7,390	10,151	1,67,280
	15,450	24,416	11,512	29,763	10,059	9,690	1,65,337
	594	1,062	1,247	1,420	1,483	1,022	18,512
27	967	969	1,052	1,263	1,484	1,007	18,497
	1,604	951	696	1,319	3,408	998	13,794

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	Linseed	1960-61	2,195	3,574	6,829	-	2,486	2,030
		61-62	1,012	1,247	3,781	-	2,334	2,416
		62-63	1,502	2,115	2,392	2,475	3,023	3,480
29.	Castor seed	1960-61	122	59	40	-	-	15
		61-62	334	523	45	79	-	14
		62-63	47	210	60	69	6	4
30.	Rape & Mustard	1960-61	-	10	4	-	38	-
		61-62	57	60	5	-	12	-
		62-63	63	137	8	433	45	64
31.	Coconut	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Other oil seeds	1960-61	9,000	17,340	15,390	11,392	6,666	8,579
		61-62	8,165	16,453	13,310	14,399	15,333	15,903
		62-63	7,173	17,313	25,009	15,532	13,933	10,339
33.	Total Oil seeds	1960-61	21,916	25,437	36,716	48,786	31,347	12,195
		61-62	15,956	23,174	30,341	51,689	38,433	20,037
		62-63	15,492	24,493	29,518	51,326	34,019	15,919
34.	Cotton	1960-61	28,364	50,513	36,212	8,302	13,199	1,261
		61-62	30,350	86	36,321	12,173	24,135	1,327
		62-63	31,004	406	24,321	10,330	32,969	4,032
35.	Other Fibers	1960-61	2,396	1,132	1,363	299	399	1,064
		61-62	2,931	74,230	2,125	337	1,926	1,338
		62-63	3,062	54,413	540	2,732	1,710	1,210
36.	Total Fibers	1960-61	31,263	51,695	37,530	9,110	19,093	2,325
		61-62	33,781	74,316	38,446	13,010	26,111	2,665
		62-63	34,066	54,819	24,361	13,062	34,679	5,292
37.	Tobacco	1960-61	480	270	205	342	61	-
		61-62	501	75	210	454	43	-
		62-63	10	362	189	246	43	-



	10	11	12	13	14 ✓	15	16
	1,577	1,259	1,009	8,005	6,957	212	36,293
28	1,794	950	886	7,023	6,973	196	29,709
	1,555	948	905	7,646	2,964	-	29,005
	38	33	35	119	12,950	-	13,459
29	237	55	68	39	13,951	-	15,346
	237	39	57	41	546	12	1,328
	-	16	-	3	157	-	228
30	132	47	-	5	-	-	318
	74	72	-	3	217	-	1,126
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12,049	9,982	8,156	25,000	40,715	36	1,65,317
32	11,386	14,380	12,942	35,471	45,720	47	2,03,567
	9,703	14,419	10,927	35,638	39,697	65	1,90,803
	25,038	32,753	21,570	65,068	69,672	10,357	4,02,453
33	28,112 ✓	36,619	24,891	72,438	75,515 ✓	11,402	4,28,717
	28,623 ✓	40,845	24,097	74,410	56,891	10,765	4,06,393
	36,641 ✓	41,141	32,458	74,000	79,508 ✓	28,594	4,53,696
34	38,255 ✓	49,547	37,193	73,265	79,908 ✓	32,570	4,15,630
	44,445	51,968	38,343	73,951	91,283	26,674	4,29,766
	2,807	2,011	2,263	2,051	2,956	90	19,886
35	2,789	3,172	2,123	3,323	2,957	333	97,589
	2,797	2,165	2,555	3,331	2,903	182	78,135
	39,338	51,152	34,721	76,051	82,454	28,684	4,73,582
36	41,044	51,719	39,516	77,088	82,865	32,908	5,13,269
	37,242	54,153	40,898	77,782	94,191	26,356	5,07,901
	46	49	27	57	80	5	1,622
	50	34	30	43	90	4	1,534
	57	30	35	33	105	4	1,139

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38.	Other drugs & Narcotics	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	-	-	13	-	-	-
		62-63	-	3	22	-	-	-
39.	Total drugs & Narcotics	1960-61	48	270	205	342	61	-
		61-62	501	75	223	454	63	-
		62-63	10	335	211	246	43	-
✓ 40.	Fodder crops	1960-61	-	-	1,280	1,199	-	-
		61-62	324	140	1,315	1,220	193	12
		62-63	642	165	560	1,120	144	28
41.	Misc. Non-Food crops.	1960-61	1,061	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	1,561	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	13	-	-	-	-	-
✓ 42.	Total Non-Food crops.	1960-61	54,720	37,407	75,796	60,426	52,506	14,520
		61-62	52,123	97,669	70,330	66,381	64,780	22,714
		62-63	50,223	79,362	55,150	65,754	63,885	21,239
43.	Total area under crops. (Grassed cropped area)	1960-61	285,862	3,12,935	3,05,214	3,38,719	2,43,033	91,791
		61-62	233,356	3,17,233	3,17,272	3,53,793	2,66,041	1,01,651
		62-63	296,269	3,06,315	2,98,932	3,63,044	2,70,443	1,01,322
44.	Area Cropped more than one.	1960-61	20,230	7,860	33,121	7,536	3,097	5,010
		61-62	19,524	10,726	40,266	9,112	10,722	5,125
		62-63	26,441	7,625	18,135	14,704	13,336	3,971
45.	Total area under crops.	1960-61	265,532	3,05,075	2,72,093	3,31,135	2,44,936	36,701
		61-62	263,332	3,06,507	2,77,026	3,49,636	2,55,319	96,526
		62-63	269,823	2,93,690	2,80,797	3,43,340	2,56,557	97,351

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	-	81	34	16	-	-	152
	-	78	35	10	-	-	148
	46	49	27	57	30	5	1,622
39	50	113	64	59	90	4	1,686
	57	108	70	48	105	4	1,287
	375	46	51	275	80	15	3,321
	386	37	-	280	1110	22	4,021
40	202	35	40	233	113	22	13,354
	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,078
41	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,563
	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
37	64,907	84,049	56,407	22,034	1,52,296	39,067	8,32,185
	69,592	83,552	64,271	1,49,915	1,53,530	44,333	9,49,246
	36,124	95,141	65,105	1,52,523	1,51,300	37,647	9,23,953
38	2,98,639	2,52,613	1,42,950	4,00,138	4,57,493	91,442	32,26,319
	3,08,639	2,05,430	1,52,887	4,16,964	4,76,544	1,01,232	33,66,067
	3,20,731	2,76,883	1,59,847	4,21,991	4,77,533	36,447	33,79,817
44	8,841	4,339	4,836	19,924	9,225	3,522	1,27,786
	10,017	8,449	5,903	19,097	15,744	6,896	1,61,360
	2,642	12,428	8,336	20,337	30,962	128	1,59,595
45	2,89,798	2,48,339	1,33,114	3,31,017	4,43,273	37,920	30,99,033
	2,93,623	2,56,931	1,46,984	3,39,736	4,60,800	94,356	32,04,507
	3,18,089	2,64,455	1,51,511	4,01,654	4,46,631	36,319	32,20,222

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

(25)

T A B L E NO. 5

PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT MAJOR CROPS IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT  
FOR THE YEAR 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, AND 1963-64.

(Production in <sup>00</sup>tons)

Sr. No.	Crop	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	Rice	52	38	37
2	Wheat	236	345	333
3	Jawar (Rabi)	898	1,673	1,639
4	Jawar (Kharif)	1,199	618	450
5	Bajri	276	415	492
6	Maize	5	6	8
7	Barli	-	-	-
8	Other cereals	8	9	13
9	Total cereals	2,775	3,106	2,972
10	Tur	110	128	114
11	Gram	94	102	149
12	Other pulses	409	482	522
13	Total pulses	693	716	785
14	Potato	-	-	-
15	Sugar cane	407	449	273
16	Chillies (Dry)	34	34	12
17	Groundnut	313	330	310
18	Sesamum	10	12	17
19	Rape, Mustord & Linseed.	28	23	20
20	Castorseed	-	1	1
21	Tobacco	3	3	2
22	Cotton (Unit)	980	1,090	700

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

Talukawise distribution of area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in Aurangabad District for the year 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63.

Sr. No.	Source of irrigation	Year	Aurangabad	Paithan	Gangapur	Vaijapur	Kannad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Government Canals	1960-61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		61-62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		62-63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Private Canals	1960-61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		61-62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		62-63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Total Canals	1960-61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		61-62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		62-63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Tanks	1960-61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		61-62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		62-63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Tube Wells.	1960-61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		61-62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		62-63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Other Wells.	1960-61	19,823	12,438	9,140	10,260	7,959
		61-62	20,213	12,501	11,407	11,793	8,345
		62-63	24,584	14,119	12,576	16,839	14,948
7.	Other Sources	1960-61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		61-62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		62-63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Net area irrigated.	1960-61	19,823	12,438	9,140	10,260	7,959
		61-62	20,213	12,501	11,407	11,793	8,345
		62-63	24,534	14,119	12,576	16,839	14,948
9.	Gross area irrigated.	1960-61	22,623	14,518	12,263	10,334	8,938
		61-62	22,740	13,469	14,621	11,903	9,557
		62-63	25,965	14,158	16,145	20,092	15,828

(Continued on next page)

TABLE NO. 6 (Continued)

(27)

Khuldabad	Sillod	Bhokardan	Jafferabad	Jalna	Ambad	Soegaon	Distt. Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1 Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2 Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3 Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4 Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5 Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6,451	8,840	4,650	3,024	17,697	10,377	9,66	1,11,625
6 3,065	9,468	5,774	4,163	18,859	11,165	1,091	1,22,849
9,900	9,220	4,408	4,290	19,588	14,902	1,355	1,46,729
34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7 Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6,535	8,840	4,450	3,024	17,697	10,377	966	1,11,709
8 3,065	9,468	5,774	4,163	18,859	11,165	1,091	1,22,844
9,900	9,220	4,408	4,290	19,588	14,902	1,355	1,46,729
7,375	14,692	9,580	4,526	22,018	12,667	1,086	1,40,355
9 9,010	15,424	10,775	5,397	23,977	13,497	1,227	1,51,597
11,233	15,176	10,341	7,647	24,908	17,242	1,355	1,60,195

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, POONA.

TABLE NO. 7

(28)

Talukawise area irrigated under different crops in Aurangabad District. (Figures in Acres)

1. Name of the crops	2. Year	Auranga	Paithan	Ganga	Vaija	Kannad	Khulda	Sillod	Bhokar	Jaffera	Jalna	Ambad	Soegaon	16. Dist. total
		bad		pur	pur		bad		dan	bad				
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Rice	1960-61	227	52	121	121	446	648	405	23	59	120	79	67	2339
	61-62	305	20	148	214	480	540	408	25	44	248	85	76	2560
	62-63	305	11	344	268	504	527	1578	105	62	173	59	-	3916
2. Wheat	1960-61	2959	1405	1571	330	739	2491	4812	8225	1885	3721	2889	125	27252
	61-62	2305	1004	2573	4957	2145	2952	4113	2230	1949	4235	3432	153	30035
	62-63	2846	1221	2793	4943	2340	2438	4125	3773	2959	4382	2033	83	33941
3. Jawar	1960-61	10410	9037	5118	1051	-	1327	1920	403	830	10320	7000	302	48268
	61-62	10480	9582	5677	1150	23	1706	1992	681	815	13414	7550	299	53389
	62-63	14867	8923	6322	2681	2500	3880	1468	476	1696	1423	12972	433	70341
4. Bajri	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	61-62	10	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
	62-63	-	-	-	-	-	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	445
5. Other cereals	1960-61	200	66	125	122	-	12	400	306	97	311	232	-	1871
	61-62	205	224	131	82	15	32	426	460	500	391	212	4	2628
	62-63	620	158	126	80	50	4	425	546	329	375	174	-	2887
6. Total cereals	1960-61	13836	10610	69 35	1519	1185	4044	7537	5057	2851	14472	10200	496	79730
	61-62	14051	10920	8535	2403	1263	5302	7800	5392	3272	18083	19079	532	88657
	62-63	18638	10313	9565	7972	5394	7294	7596	4900	5046	19053	15243	516	111530

(Continued)

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
✓ Gram	1960-61	2363	1960	378	235	-	1080	1610	1290	64	956	102	50	11488	
	61-62	4228	222	475	153	810	1185	1327	1061	582	1106	105	68	11495	
	62-63	2785	145	460	140	1859	917	1675	1264	669	1123	-	53	11090	
✓ Tur	1960-61	100	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	15	233	
	61-62	103	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	18	284	
	62-63	394	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	557	
3. Other pulses	1960-61	60	-	115	-	-	-	-	10	-	530	-	20	735	
	61-62	65	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	659	-	16	873	
	62-63	208	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	335	
✓ 10. Total pulses	1960-61	4023	1960	533	135	-	1090	1610	1300	64	1614	102	55	12516	
	61-62	4396	222	641	153	810	1185	1327	1061	582	1867	105	102	12652	
	62-63	3387	145	542	140	1859	917	1675	1264	669	1331	-	53	119927	
✓ 11. Total food grains	1960-61	17859	12570	7468	1654	1185	6104	9147	6357	2935	10634	10302	579	92246	
	61-62	8447	11142	9176	2556	273	6487	9627	6453	3355	19957	1084	336	101283	
	62-63	22025	10453	10107	8122	7253	8211	9271	6164	5715	20384	15243	569	123512	
✓ 12. Sugar cane	1960-61	2664	708	1460	3375	4546	1044	4763	2491	1278	1015	490	142	24431	
	61-62	2244	873	2392	4337	3719	1824	48200	3363	1500	1121	590	198	26931	
	62-63	1657	546	1734	5338	2739	1875	1914	3063	1880	446	433	86	21761	
13. Potatoes	1960-61	-	-	3	-	-	14	-	-	3	3	8	-	31	
	61-62	-	3	6	-	-	15	-	-	4	7	9	-	44	
	62-63	-	4	31	-	-	12	2	-	3	9	-	-	61	
✓ 14. Chillies	1960-61	1040	1220	2020	1113	2040	129	520	139	35	1298	1090	35	10679	
	61-62	1045	941	1279	1223	1998	143	637	257	34	1638	1030	47	10272	
	62-63	1254	903	1350	1398	1905	278	3267	296	47	1656	1225	171	13655	

(Continued)



TABLE NO. 7 (Continued)

(30)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15.	Other food Crops	1960-61	50	-	722	838	1167	-	-	340	-	2730	230	310	6437
		61-62	-	361	960	913	1312	5	-	99	-	-	275	316	4241
		62-63	-	1356	994	890	1588	-	-	106	-	1237	-	439	6660
16.	Total food crops	1960-61	21613	14498	11673	7530	8938	7291	11438	5.9327	4.251	2.1132	1.2170	1.066	133374
		61-62	21636	13320	13813	7079	9102	8474	10583	1.0172	5.393	2.2349	1.2988	1.195	143104
		62-63	24936	13272	14216	15638	13485	10076	14454	9.629	7.645	2.3782	1.6901	1.265	165649
17.	Cotton	1960-61	40	20	45	-	-	30	20	--	--	498	403	17	1078
		61-62	-	86	52	83	455	-	23	--	--	607	422	26	1759
		62-63	337	406	901	1864	2318	331	201	-	-	613	341	86	7948
18.	Groundnut	1960-61	-	-	10	-	-	-	15	-	30	-	-	-	55
		61-62	-	-	17	-	-	-	26	-	57	-	-	-	100
		62-63	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	69
19.	Other non food crops	1960-61	970	-	540	2804	-	54	272	253	5	358	89	3	5343
		61-62	1104	53	739	2736	-	536	292	603	4	424	37	6	6635
		62-63	642	468	1023	2540	125	31	521	712	2	451		4	6529
20.	Total non food crops	1960-61	1010	20	595	2894	-	84	307	253	5	386	407	20	6431
		61-62	1104	149	808	2324	455	536	341	603	4	1128	509	32	3493
		62-63	1029	996	1929	4404	2443	362	722	712	2	1126	341	90	14546
21.	Gross irrigated area.	1960-61	22623	14518	12268	40334	8938	7375	14692	9580	4256	22018	12667	1006	140355
		61-62	22740	13469	14621	11903	9557	9010	15424	10775	5397	23977	13497	1227	151597
		62-63	25965	14158	16145	20092	15928	11238	15176	10341	7647	24908	17242	1355	130195

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

TABLE NO. 8

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Aurangabad District.

S. No.	Item	Dheku Project	Jui Project	Purna Anicut Project.	Khelna Project.
2	3	4	5	6	
(a)	Locality	Vill. Phodasa	Vill. Dabapur	Vill. Nagapur	Vill. Palad.
(b)	Name of Tahsil	Vairapur	Phodasa	Kannad	Sillod
	Year of start/to be start	1957	1956	-	1961
	Stage of completion reached by March 1961	Completed in 1960	Completed in 1960	Completed in Second Plan	Completed in June 1963
	Estimate of costs (Lakhs) involved by stages.	Rs.39.93	Rs35.72	Rs.1.72	Rs.70.64
	Gross area irrigated up to last year	3259.00 Acres	967.23 Acres	283.70 Acres	Nil
	Gross Area irrigated up to 31st March 1961	Nil	100.33 Acres	-	-
	" " " " 62	984	1095.07 Acres	237.17 Acres	-
	" " " " 63	1931.00 Acres	3047.03 "	232.13 "	-
	Irrigation potential created in Acres. up to 31-3-1961	1101.00	100.33	320.30	-
	" " 31-3-1962	3119.00	3557.08	292.32	-
	" " 31-3- 63	5272.30	301.00	330.15	-
	Further Irrigation Potential	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3360 Acres

Source :- Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division No. I & II Aurangabad,.

(32)

TABLE NO. 9

Yield rates of Principal crops in Aurangabad District for the  
1960-61, 61-62, and 62-63

(Figures in lbs)

Sr. No.	Name of crop	Yield rates during the year (except item 12)		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	Rice	730	531	545
2	Kharif Jawar	805	560	383
3	Rabi Jawar	353	479	593
4	Bajra	215	217	260
5	Wheat	253	394	418
6	Total Cereals	377	412	439
7	Gram	195	242	n.a.
8	Tur	203	235	233
9	Total Pulses	217	243	297
10	Sugar Cane	3,736	3,739	2,998
11	Tobacco	420	448	498
12	Cotton (Unit) bale	85	88	55
13	Ground nut	337	423	346
14	Rape, Mustard & Line seed	172	171	200
15	Sesamum	121	145	190

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agriculture,  
POONA.

(Basic and current Agri. Statistics)

TABLE NO. 10

(33)

Area under Forest in Aurangabad District for the year  
1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64.  
(Area in Acres)

	<u>Area under Forests</u>			<u>Produce removed or utilised</u>	REMARKS
	Reserved	Protected	unclassified.	Value ( in Rupees)	
	2	3	4	5	6
62	161522	47802	11267	93,306	
63	162416	434	10984	1,40,320	
64	161989	43	10984	1,33,932	

Source :- Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Aurangabad.

Statement Showing monthly average of Retail prices of important commodities at District Head Quarter,  
AURANGABAD.

Sr. No.	Commodity Unit	1962		1 9 6 3											
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	Rice clean Kg.	1=50	1=35	1=24	1=25	1=24	1=50	1=60	1=53	1=53	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50
2	Rice (Medium) "	1=00	1=00	0=96	0=96	1=00	1=03	1=06	1=01	1=10	1=00	1=04	1=06	1=01	0=90
3	Rice Coarse "	0=73	0=74	0=70	0=70	0=70	0=76	0=34	0=94	0=94	0=91	0=90	0=90	0=90	0=55
4	Wheat (Medium) "	0=56	0=56	0=57	0=56	0=57	0=62	0=60	0=59	0=55	0=55	0=55	0=55	0=53	0=66
5	Wheat Coarse "	0=56	0=54	0=53	0=54	0=53	0=55	0=56	0=56	0=55	0=53	0=50	0=50	0=55	0=63
6	Wheat (Flour) "	0=57	0=52	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=53	0=53	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50
7	Jawar (White) "	0=52	0=54	0=50	0=42	0=49	0=40	0=41	0=42	0=42	0=39	0=40	0=41	0=42	0=45
8	Jawar (Yellow) "	0=49	0=40	0=33	0=32	0=30	0=33	0=32	0=33	-	-	-	-	-	0=39
9	Bajari "	0=46	0=44	0=45	0=45	0=41	0=40	0=43	0=43	0=43	0=50	0=41	0=41	0=44	0=49
10	Gram (Whole) "	0=50	0=49	0=50	0=53	0=42	0=47	0=46	0=45	0=45	0=44	0=45	0=45	0=49	0=53
11	Gram Dal "	0=64	0=61	0=61	0=59	0=53	0=57	0=53	0=53	0=53	0=57	0=53	0=62	0=66	0=73
12	Arhar Dal "	0=77	0=74	0=59	0=54	0=70	0=33	0=92	0=90	0=90	0=50	0=50	0=90	1=00	1=04
13	Moong "	0=79	0=74	0=69	0=64	0=70	0=33	0=92	0=90	0=90	0=90	0=90	1=00	1=00	1=04
14	Urad "	1=14	1=09	1=00	1=00	1=01	1=03	1=15	1=11	1=10	1=03	1=05	1=01	1=00	1=04
15	Masur "	0=36	0=31	0=30	0=30	0=76	0=76	0=77	0=76	0=76	0=31	0=76	0=32	0=34	0=35
16	Sugar "	1=10	1=03	1=10	1=13	1=16	1=24	1=17	1=17	1=13	1=13	1=13	1=19	1=19	1=27
17	Gur "	0=92	0=73	0=62	0=66	0=67	0=34	0=79	0=97	0=10	0=99	0=99	1=16	1=10	1=06
18	Groundnut Oil "	2=25	2=00	1=30	1=32	1=73	1=71	1=75	2=00	2=00	2=02	2=12	2=12	2=01	1=39
19	Vanaspati "	2=98	2=37	2=85	2=33	2=93	2=95	3=01	2=94	3=06	3=14	3=25	3=22	3=05	3=00
20	Goat meat "	2=50	2=50	2=50	2=50	2=50	2=50	2=50	2=50	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00
21	Fresh Fish "	3=12	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00	3=00
22	Eggs (Hen) Dozen	1=97	2=19	2=25	2=25	2=07	1=30	1=30	1=30	1=91	2=25	2=25	2=25	2=25	2=25
23	Salt Kg.	0=12	0=12	0=12	0=12	0=12	0=12	0=12	0=12	0=12	0=10	0=10	0=10	0=09	0=09
24	Turmeric "	2=00	2=00	2=00	1=97	1=33	1=71	1=79	1=35	1=74	1=63	1=63	1=75	1=95	2=00
25	Dry Coriandar "	Nil.	-	-	-	-	0=79	0=92	1=00	0=94	0=91	0=75	0=75	0=34	0=95
26	Dry Chillies "	3=31	3=31	3=06	3=19	2=90	3=06	3=50	3=50	3=37	3=00	3=00	3=00	2=35	2=50

(Continued)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Unit	1962		1 9 6 3											
			Dec.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
27	Potato	Kg.	0=53	0=41	0=50	0=50	0=49	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50
28	Onion	"	0=23	0=37	0=35	0=31	0=31	0=34	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=50	0=37	0=37
29	Planting	Dozen	0=44	0=37	0=40	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50
30	Orange	"	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tea leaf	Kg.	6=50	6=50	6=50	6=55	6=74	6=75	6=73	6=70	6=70	6=70	6=73	7=40	7=40	6=70
32	Coffee Powder	"	6=25	6=50	6=50	6=65	6=34	7=00	6=83	6=70	6=70	6=70	6=70	6=70	6=70	7=70
33	Kerosene	Litre	0=33	0=31	0=31	0=31	0=35	0=45	0=43	0=43	0=43	0=43	0=43	0=43	0=43	0=43
34	Charcol	Kg.	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25	0=25
35	Matchbox	Dozen	0=80	0=84	0=96	0=96	0=96	0=96	0=96	0=96	0=96	0=85	0=84	0=84	0=84	0=84
36	Fire wood	Kg.	00=03	0=08	0=03	0=03	0=03	0=03	0=03	0=03	0=03	0=03	0=03	0=03	0=03	0=03
37	Dhoti(Pair)		10=00	10=00	10=00	10=00	10=00	10=00	10=00	10=00	10=00	10=00	10=00	10=00	10=00	10=00
38	Sari (1Pair)		16=00	16=00	16=00	16=00	16=00	16=00	16=00	16=00	16=00	16=00	16=00	16=00	16=00	16=00
39	Shirting	Mitre	2=06	2=06	2=06	2=06	2=06	2=06	2=06	2=06	2=19	2=00	2=03	2=06	2=25	2=25
40	Coating	"	3=49	3=48	3=48	3=48	3=48	3=48	3=48	3=48	3=44	3=50	3=50	3=50	3=50	3=50
41	Blouze Piece		1=25	1=25	1=22	1=22	1=22	1=22	1=12	1=12	1=00	1=15	1=12	1=12	1=00	1=12
42	Brass	Kg.	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00
43	Washing Soap(Bar)		1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50
44	Pan (100)		0=37	0=37	0=37	0=37	0=37	0=37	0=37	0=37	0=37	0=37	0=37	0=37	0=37	0=37
45	Supari	Kg.	7=00	7=00	7=50	7=50	7=50	7=50	7=50	7=50	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00	8=00
46	Tobacco	"	4=00	4=00	4=00	4=00	4=00	4=00	4=00	4=00	4=25	4=25	4=25	4=25	4=25	4=25
47	Cigarette (Packet)		0=31	0=31	0=31	0=31	0=31	0=35	0=35	0=35	0=35	0=35	0=35	0=35	0=35	0=35
48	Bidi (One " )		0=15	0=15	0=15	0=15	0=15	0=15	0=15	0=15	0=15	0=15	0=15	0=15	0=15	0=15
49	Hair oil (Bottle)		1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50	1=50
50	Pancillin, 10 1 Kn		0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50	0=50
51	Quinine(PerTab.)		0=06	0=06	0=06	0=06	0=06	0=06	0=06	0=06	0=06	0=06	0=06	0=06	0=06	0=06

Source:- District Statistical Officer, AURANGABAD.

TABLE No. 12

(25)

## Statement Showing Consumer Price Index No. for working class in Aurangabad

Base: Average Prices from August 1943 to July 1954 as 100							
Months and Year	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	House rent.	Misce-llaneous	Consumer price Index	Remark.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	288	182	162	100	263	212	
1962	257	207	173	100	284	234	
January 1963	233	208	180	100	239	252	
February 63	254	208	180	100	239	235	
March 63	239	217	180	100	293	227	
April 63	243	217	180	100	293	229	
May 63	245	217	180	100	203	231	
June 63	251	217	180	100	293	234	
July 63	257	217	180	100	293	238	
August 63	246	217	180	100	292	231	
September 63	248	217	180	100	291	232	
October 63	245	237	189	100	296	234	
November 63	247	238	189	100	297	235	
December 63	254	238	189	100	297	239	

Source :- Labour Commissioner, BOMBAY.

TABLE NO.12 (B)

(37)

Average of Agricultural Wages at selected Centres in Aurangabad Distirct.

(Ref:- J U R E 1963)

Name of the Block	Persons	Wage rates Rs.(0=00) for Agril. Operation					Wage rate Rate Rs.(0=00) for Non-Agril. Operation					
		Pough ing	Sowing.	Tree plan ting	Weed ing	Harvest ing	Other Agril. Opera tion	Car pen ter	Mason	Black smith	Other un skilled labour	Mochies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Paithan	Male	1=50	1=50	-	-	-	1=50	2=50	3=00	2=50	1=50	1=50
	Female	-	0=75	-	-	-	-	-	1=00	-	1=00	-
	Child	0=75	0=75	-	-	-	-	0=75	0=75	0=75	0=75	-
Vaijapur	Male	-	1=75	-	-	-	1=75	3=00	3=00	3=00	2=00	1=50
	Female	-	0=75	0=75	0=75	-	-	-	1=00	-	0=75	-
	Child	-	-	0=75	0=75	-	0=75	-	0=75	-	0=75	-
Sillod	Male	-	2=00	-	-	-	2=00	3=00	3=00	6=00	1=50	1=50
	Female	-	1=00	-	-	-	1=00	-	0=75	-	0=75	-
	Child	-	0=75	-	-	-	0=75	-	0=50	-	0=50	-

Source:- District Statistical Office, A U R A N G A B A D



TABLE NO. 12 (B)

(38)

## AVERAGE OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES AT SELECTED CENTRES IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT

(Ref: DECEMBER 1963)

Name of the Block	Wage	Wage rates Rs.(0=00) for Agril Operation.					Wage rate Rs.(0=00) for Non-Agril Operation.					
		Ploughing	Sowing	Trees planing	Weeding	Haversting	Other Agril Operation	Car pen	Ma son	Black smith	Other unskilled labour	Mochies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Paithan	Male	1=25	-	-	-	1=00	1=25	3=00	3=00	4=00	1=50	1=50
	Female	-	-	-	-	0=63	0=62	-	-	-	0=75	-
	Child	-	-	-	-	0=50	0=50	1=00	1=00	1=00	0=75	-
Vaijapur	Male	1=50	-	-	-	1=50	1=50	2=50	4=00	2=50	-	1=50
	Female	-	-	-	-	1=00	0=75	-	1=00	-	-	-
	Child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0=75	-	-	-
Sillod	Male	-	-	-	-	2=00	-	5=00	4=00	5=00	-	1=50
	Female	-	-	-	-	1=50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child	-	-	-	-	0=75	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source:- District Statistical Officer, AURANGABAD.

TABLE NO. 13

Talukawise vital Statistics No. Births and deaths in Aurangabad District for the year 1961, 62, &amp; 63.

Name of Taluka.	No. of births registred.			No. of Deaths registred.			Infant death registred.		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1. Aurangabad	3,197	3,259	3,231	1,169	1,214	1,453	183	313	222
2. Paithan	2,106	1,755	2,743	807	783	1,231	147	156	190
3. Gangapur	2,948	2,597	3,045	1,025	905	1,229	207	119	226
4. Vaijapur	3,258	2,941	3,640	1,246	1,225	1,339	170	320	336
5. Kannad	3,394	3,100	2,356	1,432	1,186	835	240	145	127
6. Khuldabad	950	1,488	3,899	348	466	1,348	105	102	185
7. Sillod	2,329	2,068	3,721	1,040	876	1,151	164	102	216
8. Bhokardan	2,903	2,904	1,425	1,305	1,128	793	204	173	128
9. Jafferabad	1,652	1,575	2,975	809	757	1,156	134	104	213
10. Jalna	3,742	3,142	2,326	1,326	1,237	1,154	181	296	218
11. Ambad	2,494	2,322	1,299	1,107	987	612	198	115	105
12. Soegaon	1,136	1,273	2,718	455	409	1,490	117	102	235
	30,109	28,420	33,378	12,071	11,153	13,719	2,050	2,047	2,410

Nair/

Source :- Assistant Director of Public Health,  
i/c. Vital Statistics & Epidemiology,

P O O N A .

T A B L E N O . 1 4 .

Death due to important causes in Aurangabad District for the year 1961, 62, &amp; 63 .

Causes of death	Y	E	A	R	S
	1961		1962		1963
Cholera		42		2	60
Small pox		60		65	112
Plague		-		-	-
Measles	1,927		3,948		3,412
Respiratory disease	1,016		1,570		1,337
Dysentery & Diarrhoea		264		275	356
Injuries		66		117	118
Childbirth		133		113	127
Other causes	8,563		5,063		8,269
Total death	12,071		11,153		13,791
Total birth	30,109		28,420		33,378
Infant death	2,050		2,047		2,410

N a i r /Source :- Assistant Director of Public Health,  
i/c. Vital Statistics & Epidemiology,P . O . O . N . A .

(41)

TABLE NO.15

No. of factories and average daily number of workers in Aurangabad, District.

Sr. No.	Name of factories	Year	No. of factories	Average daily employment
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ginning and Pressing factories	1961	-	-
		1962	27	2305
		1963	30	2310
2	Flower Mills	1961	X	X
		1962	1	38
		1963	1	49
3	Dal Mills	1961	5	116
		1962	4	138
		1963	4	103
4	Gur	1961	21	551
		1962	16	579
		1963	15	483
5	Manufacturing of edible oil	1961	XXX 13	XXX 414
		1962	12	280
		1963	9	241
6	Bidi	1961	17	1099
		1962	12	980
		1963	16	1031
7	Cotton Mills	1961	XX	XX
		1962	1	680
		1963	1	680
8	Silk Mills	1961	XX 10	XX 1128
		1962	7	355
		1963	7	333
9	Carpet Weaving	1961	-	-
		1962	2	78
		1963	2	20
10	Letter press and lithographic printing and Book binding.	1961	2	86
		1962	1	40
		1963	1	39
11	Stone dressing & others	1961	-	-
		1962	-	-
		1963	2	29
12	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.	1961	5	180
		1962	1	71
		1963	1	59

(Continued on next page)

1	2	3	4	5
13	General and jobbing Engineering	1961 1962 1963	2 3 1	43 229 186
14	Insulated wires and cables	1961 1962 1963	- 1 1	- 14 11
15	Motor Vehicles	1961 1962 1963	- 3 3	- 183 205
16	Manufacture of ice	1961 1962 1963	1 1 1	50 28 28
17	Electric light & power	1961 1962 1963	1 2 2	12 32 45
18	Manufacture of Industries not elsewhere classi- fied.	1961 1962 1963	1 - -	175 - -
19	Electric machinery	1961 1962 1963	1 - -	10 - -
20	Manufacture of professional, Scientific, measuring & cont- rolling instrument	1961 1962 1963	- - 1	- - 10

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, BOMBAY.

X It includes dal Mills and flour Mills

XX It includes silk and cotton Mills

XXX Manufacture of miscellaneous preparations.

T A B L E N O 16

(43)

Industrial and mineral production of important items in the Aurangabad District for the year  
1961, 62 and 63.

Sr. No.	ITEM	Units	1961	1962	1963
1	Cotton Yars (mill made)	Kgs.	Not available N.A.		1,78,549
2.	Cotton Cloth( " % )	Yard	36,78,951	32,50,134	27,00,092
3.	Sugar	Quintals	1,43,159	1,41,913	1,08,653
4.	Soap	"	N.A.	N.A.	1,134.39
5.	Coal	Tons	-	-	-
6.	Manganese, ore	"	-	-	-
7.	Building S	"	-	-	-
8.	Sand	"	-	-	-

Source:- Superintendent of Central Excise, AURANGABAD.

TABLE NO. 17

(44)

Units of Electrification Energy generated, purchased, and consumed in Aurangabad Dist.

Year	Kilowatt Hours Gene- rated.	Kilowat hours purchased.	Domestic consumption.	Kilo watts, Hours sold to public				Total consum- ption.
				Commercial lights & S. power.	Ind. power	Public lighting	Others.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1962-63	41,52,602	-	9,93,593	13,03,721	3,26,051	2,50,904	3,44,505	33,13,774
1963-64	65,45,931	-	14,30,366	13,20,527	6,21,361	4,13,797	14,55,444	52,41,495

Source:- Executive Engineer, O & M. Division, M.S.E.B.,  
Aurangabad.

N. B. Data for the year 1961-62 is not available.

List of Villages &amp; Towns electrified in Aurangabad District as on 31st March 1964.

Sr. No.	No. of Villages & Towns electrified.	Taluka.	Whether village or Town as per 1961 census.	Date of electrification
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Town ✓	N... ✓
2	Karmad	-do-	Village	26-1-61 ✓
3	Georai	-do-	"	15-8-62 ✓
4	Badnapur	-do-	"	31-3-61 ✓
5	Daulatabad	-do-	"	1-5-61 ✓
6	Phulambri	-do-	"	3-9-62 ✓
7	Goledgaon	-do-	"	19-4-62 ✓
8	Khumbhaphal	-do-	"	8-10-61 ✓
9	Sawangi	-do-	"	12-8-63 ✓
10	Pal	-do-	"	25-1-64 ✓
11	Pimpri	-do-	"	13-1-63 ✓
12	Chikalhana	-do-	"	11-6-59 ✓
13	Tisgaon	-do-	"	2-2-64 ✓
14	Bilda	-do-	"	20-3-64 ✓
15	Paithan	Paithan	Town ✓	16-10-60 ✓
16	Bidkin	-do-	Village	15-10-63 ✓
17	Nandalgaon	-do-	"	29-12-63 ✓
18	Dhoikingaon	-do-	"	16-11-63 } ✓
19	Eshwarwadi	-do-	"	24-11-63 } ✓
20	Dhakephal	-do-	"	24-11-63 } ✓
21	Pimpalwadi	-do-	"	17-12-63 } ✓



1	2	3	4	5
22	Gangapur	Gangapur	Town	23-12-61 ✓
23	Vaijapur	Vaijapur	"	23-1-61 ✓
24	Shidral	-do-	Village	31-1-63 ✓
25	Kannad	Kannad	Town	20-4-62 ✓
26	Hatnur	-do-	Village	28-11-63 ✓
27	Bahirgeon	-do-	-do-	17-10-63 ✓
28	Chinehori	-do-	-do-	17-12-63 ✓
29	Khuldabad	Khuldabad	Town	25-11-61 ✓
30	Ellora	-do-	Village	25-11-61 ✓
31	Sillod	Sillod	-do-	20-4-62 ✓
32	Anwi	-do-	-do-	30-6-63 ✓
33	Ajantha	-do-	-do-	30-6-63 ✓
34	Shivana	-do-	-do-	30-6-63 ✓
35	Anwa	-do-	-do-	4-2-64 ✓
36	Bhokardan	Bhokardan	Town	11-2-61 ✓
37	Anwana	-do-	Village	25-4-63 ✓
38	Jalna	Jalna	Town	N.A. ✓
39	Roshangoan	-do-	Village	31-7-64 ✓
40	Shelgoan	-do-	"	5-5-63 ✓
41	Shekta	-do-	"	14-1-64 ✓
42	Ambad	Ambad	Town	12-4-64 ✓

Source:- Executive Engineer, O & M.,  
Maharashtra State Electricity Board, AURANGABAD.

TABLE NO. 19

(47)

## Employment Exchange Statistics in Aurangabad District

Year	Registration	Vacancies notified	Placements	Live Register at the end of each year.
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	10,619	1,746	1,715	8,419
1962-63	14,352	1,942	1,496	8,925
1963-64	13,448	2,154	1,631	6,598

Source :- Regional Employment Officer, Aurangabad.

(2) Quarterly Bulletin of Economics & Statistics, Oct-Dec. 1964.

TABLE NO. 19 (B)

(48)

Employment exchange Statistics in Aurangabad District for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 &amp; 1963-64.

Year as on 31st March.	Industrial	Skilled and semiskilled.	Clerical	Educational	Domestic servants,	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961	19	143	985	135	314	2,365	204	4,165
1962	107	239	896	489	165	2,975	877	5,748
1963	187	474	1,395	437	186	3,105	3,141	8,925

Source :- Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Aurangabad.

Statement showing the Co-operative Statistics in Aurangabad District for the year 1960-61  
61-62 and 62-63

Sr.No.	Particulars	Year	Aurangabad	Paithan	Gangapur	Vaijapur	Kannad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. Agricultural Credit Societies.</b>							
a.	No. of Societies	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	91	106	93	112	99
		62-63	127	114	114	127	100
b.	No. of members	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	7,272	5,845	6,193	6,694	5,796
		62-63	14,924	6,243	6,689	22,193	7,122
c.	Share capital	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	554,568	5,02,045	4,45,737	4,56,794	6,14,318
		62-63	1,300,595	6,57,139	6,32,320	10,74,217	7,99,379
d.	Working capital	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	1,924,637	18,19,435	17,63,730	15,72,160	28,35,588
		62-63	7,056,547	23,22,437	27,44,137	76,08,045	62,79,157
e.	Loans and advances	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	14,93,301	12,76,226	13,08,907	10,96,933	9,94,119
		62-63	16,484,068	14,13,323	21,77,191	38,85,554	20,71,128
f.	Reserve and other funds	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	11,627	55,290	66,120	31,565	49,121
		62-63	19,297	57,680	59,723	67,982	25,108
<b>II. Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.</b>							
a.	No. of societies	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	15	-	2	3	-
		62-63	16	-	3	3	-
b.	No. of members	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	5,138	-	232	133	-
		62-63	5,215	-	373	148	-

Khuldabad	Sillod	Bhokardan	Jafferabad	Jalna	Ambad	Soegaon	Dist.Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,281
36	113	109	57	97	159	31	1,108
43	133	112	64	140	197	37	1,338
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,205
2,843	7,691	5,179	2,175	5,251	3,767	3,239	61,945
4,096	8,746	5,632	2,649	8,639	8,999	3,780	99,817
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,447,053
2,59,958	6,20,182	33,66,900	1,66,604	3,65,062	501,913	532,014	53,55,885
3,44,844	8,76,946	4,39,877	24,44,224	5,75,123	672,104	793,170	84,60,003
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,37,77,392
9,94,896	20,72,523	12,66,614	7,73,297	14,34,066	188,369	2067,280	1,37,13,653
2,71,747	30,56,668	15,27,083	10,44,085	22,21,421	2629574	2866187	4,07,27,093
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,63,42,868
1,72,726	14,14,858	8,40,070	5,32,820	11,35,239	1033999	1797535	1,41,51,773
3,12,161	23,24,499	10,12,048	7,13,740	17,15,622	1412735	2550685	2,65,75,754
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,02,908
7,060	3,229	26,379	4,394	82,439	39,530	2,262	42,20,516
12,006	4,155	33,843	1,426	1,10,185	11,81,850	33,884	6,12,135
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 52
-	-	-	-	6	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,893
-	-	-	-	1,262	-	-	6,865
-	-	-	-	1,154	-	-	6,795

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c.	Share Capital	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	1,72,753	-	4,477	2,70,007	-
		62-63	1,99,406	-	5,044	3,33,561	-
d.	Working capital	1960-61	-	-	7,301	-	-
		61-62	4,54,678	-	7,301	94,824	-
		62-63	6,07,260	-	16,528	1,23,422	-
e.	Loans and advances	60-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	5,34,349	-	-	8,278	-
		62-63	2,96,031	-	25,325	2,15,521	-
f.	Reserve and other fund.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	64,793	-	1,345	421	-
		62-63	95,626	-	1,381	1,280	-
<b>III. Agricultural Non-credit Societies.</b>							
a.	No. of Societies	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	11	1	2	5	11
b.	No. of members	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	1,404	391	907	798	1,108
c.	Share capital	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	1,21,906	59,222	2,70,450	1,47,255	88,919
d.	Working capital	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	3,86,738	2,57,136	1,37,848	3,39,603	3,20,350
e.	Loans and advances.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-
		61-62	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	4,17,344	1,246,007	4,01,964	36,586	1,16,705

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,22,240
-	-	-	-	1,32,369	-	-	3,36,606
-	-	-	-	1,57,361	-	-	3,95,372
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,75,407
-	-	-	-	8,72,210	-	-	14,29,013
-	-	-	-	10,53,105	-	-	18,00,315
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,83,502
-	-	-	-	13,29,484	-	-	19,44,111
-	-	-	-	15,62,291	-	-	40,29,753
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,39,507
-	-	-	-	1,45,307	-	-	2,13,366
-	-	-	-	1,51,137	-	-	2,49,524
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
9	5	2	3	4	1	2	56
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,024
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,707
288	1,198	410	151	3,286	69	1,919	10,520
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,51,109
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,53,970
,300	1,45,592	14,353	13,272	2,07,325	21,443	57,153	11,68,190
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,41,2724
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,02,943
,156	1,36,699	43,714	20,232	6,35,795	40,114	77,633	30,30,019
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,32,163
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,05,715
,285	-	-	-	32,044	2,855	1,02,597	24,13,190

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f.	Reserve and other Funds	1960-61 61-62 62-63	- - 7,145	- - 11,896	- - 4,499	- - 23,332	- - 11,505
<b>IV. <u>Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.</u></b>							
a.	No. of societies	1960-61 61-62 62-63	- 6 93	- 2 15	- 1 13	- 5 23	- 3 24
b.	No. of members	1960-61 61-62 62-63	- 493 6,096	- 141 416	- - 480	- 100 554	- 169 530
e.	Share capital	1960-61 61-62 62-63	- 3,959 4,57,233	- 51 15,757	- - 16,577	- 1,421 46,455	- 1,933 23,632
d.	Working capital	1960-61 61-62 62-63	- 16,616 23,24,214	- 6,668 60,829	- 1,333 35,536	- 2,712 1,04,435	- 8,884 95,374
e.	Loans and advances.	1960-61 61-62 62-63	- - 1,135	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
f.	Reserve and other funds	1960-61 61-62 62-63	- 133 32,464	- 3,412 5,733	- 154 766	- 35 4,465	- 119 532



9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,71,631
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,56,675
292	2,545	6,141	898	1,44,515	51	103	2,18,471
2	2	2	3	3	1	1	213
2	2	2	-	3	1	1	28
7	21	17	5	11	15	4	253
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,246
-	186	161	-	32	-	32	1,314
527	400	382	87	2,449	2,99	106	12,335
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,77,249
-	550	1,769	-	2,542	-	218	12,12,453
6,556	23,281	14,750	2,888	1,87,247	9,576	2,837	8,11,773
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,27,024
2,892	745	4,161	-	23,024	-	576	6,62,636
27,689	94,196	2,03,969	5,554	4,21,553	18,895	15,737	39,58,581
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,32,682
-	-	6,700	-	-	-	-	7,835
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,32,682
2,284	195	838	-	6,712	-	36	1,59,289
646	2,942	4,317	87	25,886	316	112	7,88,228

Source :- District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad.

N.B. The talukwise figure for the year 1960-61 is not available.

Co-operative Statistics, Aurangabad District for the year 1960-61 61-62  
and 62-63

Sr.No.	Year	No. of Societies.	No. of members.	Share capital (Rs.)	Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	Workingcapital. (Rs.)	Loans and advances. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	1960-61	1,574	1,01,373	59,24,651	15,46,728	2,32,21,097	2,91,41,115
2	1961-62	1,240	84,831	65,93,914	11,58,349	2,46,13,245	1,69,91,509
3	1962-63	1,671	1,29,767	1,08,35,338	13,68,358	4,95,15,958	5,39,26,537

Source :- Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad.

N.B. Taluka wise break-up is not available.

List of Weekly Markets for Aurangabad District1. Aurangabad Taluka.

Sr. No.	Name of the Village/Town	Days on which Bazaar is held.	Average congregation.	Whether also a cattle market.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Phulambri	Tuesday	3000	Yes
2	Jategaon	Sunday	500	No.
3	Maliwada	Sunday	200	No.
4	Daulatabad	Sunday	500	No.
5	Chikalhana	Friday	900	No.
6	Kumbhephal	Saturday	600	No.
7	Chartha	Friday	800	Yes.
8	Karmad	Monday	2000	Yes.
9	Khodegaon	Tuesday	900	No.
10	Kachner	Saturday	200	No.
11	Pimpri Kh.	Sunday	800	Yes.
12	Pimpri Bz.	Sunday	2000	Yes.
13	Aurangabad City	Sunday	22500	No.
14	Aurangabad Cantt.	Thursday	14000	Yes.

2. Paithan Taluka

1	Bidkin	Wednesday	2000	Yes.
2	Adul Bz.	Thursday	2000	Yes.
3	Parundi	Friday	800	No.
4	Daburl	Monday	600	No.
5	Kadethan Bz.	Friday	900	No.
6	Adgaon	Monday	700	No.
7	Pachod Bz.	Sunday	25000	Yes.
8	Lohagaon	Tuesday	2000	Yes.
9	Dhorkin	Tuesday	2000	Yes.
10	Pimpalwadi	Thursday	1000	No.
11	Wagegaon Bz.	Saturday	3000	No.
12	Balanagar	Friday	1000	No.
13.	Apegaon	N.A.	600	No.
14.	Dawarwadi	Wednesday	1000	No.
15.	Nandar	N.A.	600	No.
16.	Navgaon	Wednesday	500	No.
17.	Bhimamandwa	Tuesday	1200	No.

3. Vaijanpur Taluka.

1	Talwada	Sunday	200	No.
2	Wakla	Friday	250	No.
3	Parela	Monday	200	No.
4.	Shivar	Sunday	3000	No.
5.	Babulgaon Bz.	Thursday	1000	No.
6.	Mancoor	Tuesday	2500	Yes.
7.	Khandala	Thursday	250	No.
8.	Parsoda	Wednesday	2500	Yes.
9.	Dhondalgaon	Tuesday	800	No.
10.	Murshadpur	Saturday	300	No.
11.	Naganthan	Thursday	1500	No.
12.	Mahalgaoon	Friday	4000	Yes.
13.	Chade pimpalgaon	Sunday	500	No.
14.	Vaijapur	Monday	3000	Yes.

(Continued.)

TABLE NO. 22 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	<u>KAN NAD Taluka</u>			
1	Nagad	Friday	500	No.
2	Chikhalthan	Sunday	1000	No.
3	Kannad	Monday	2500	Yes.
4.	Chapner	Wednesday	600	Yes.
5.	Hathnoor	Tuesday	500	Yes.
6.	Digar	Tuesday	300	Yes.
7.	Rishore	Tuesday	1500	Yes.
8.	Shafipur	Tuesday	1500	Yes.
9.	Wasadi	Thursday	200	No.
10.	Chincholi	Friday	1200	No.
11.	Nagpur	Wednesday	300	No.
12.	Karanjkhed	Thursday	1000	No.
13.	Sarola	Friday	200	No.
14.	Degaon	Monday	3000	Yes.
5.	<u>KHULDABAD Taluka.</u>			
1.	Borgaon	Sunday	1200	No.
2.	Kasabheda	Saturday	2000	No.
3.	Takli	Thursday	500	No.
4.	Sawangi	Friday	3000	Yes.
5.	Khuldabad	Wednesday	1800	Yes.
	<u>aluka.</u>			
1.	Ghathandra	Friday	1000	No.
2.	Deulgaon Bz.	Sunday	12000	Yes.
3.	Ambhai	Friday	300	No.
4.	Bhareedi	Saturday	25000	Yes.
5.	Andhari	Monday	400	No.
6.	Undangaon	Thursday	500	No.
7.	Ajantha	Sunday	1000	No.
8.	Wadod Pan Kh.	Monday	2500	Yes.
9.	Sillod	Sunday	3000	No.
10.	Shivana	-	1500	No.
11.	Jalki Bazaar	Thursday	1300	Yes.
12.	Nidhona	Thursday	300	Yes.
13.	Babra	Wednesday	300	No.
14.	Kerala	Thursday	500	No.
15.	Wadod Bz.	Monday	500	Yes.
16.	Gavali Thanda	Friday	3000	Yes.
7.	<u>BHOKARDAN Taluka.</u>			
1.	Pimpalgaon Kolte.	Saturday	500	No.
2.	Hasnabad	Thursday	1500	No.
3.	Sirajgaon Waghral.	Monday	800	No.
4.	Longaon	Wednesday	300	No.
5.	Auhana	Wednesday	1200	No.
6.	Kathora	Wednesday	500	No.
7.	Surgangli	Tuesday	400	No.
8.	Sipora	Sunday	10000	Yes.

(Continued)

TABLE NO.22 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5
9	Dhavada	Saturday	200	No.
10.	Walsawangli	Saturday	300	No.
11.	Anwa	Friday	350	No.
12.	Sawangi	Friday	1200	No.
13.	Bhokardan	Saturday	2500	No.
<hr/>				
3.	<u>AMBAD Taluka.</u>			
1.	Jamkhed	Monday	3000	No.
2.	Chinchished	Wednesday	1000	No.
3.	Rani Unchegaon	Friday	1200	No.
4.	Ranjani	Friday	200	No.
5.	Paradgaon	Sunday	1400	Yes.
6.	Sukhapuri	Saturday	10000	Yes.
7.	Wadigodri	Friday	600	No.
8.	Sasthipimpalgaon	Thursday	600	No.
9.	Shahagad	Thursday	200	Yes.
10.	Gondi	Monday	700	No.
11.	Ghanesawangi	Saturday	800	No.
12.	Tirthpuri	Thursday	4500	No.
13.	Sakalgaon	Tuesday	900	No.
14.	Antarwali	Sunday	2000	No.
15.	Kumbharpimpagaon	Wednesday	1800	Yes.
16.	Mangroli	Friday	900	No.
17.	Gun Bz.	Tuesday	500	No.
18.	Ambad	Thursday	2000	No.
<hr/>				
9.	<u>SOEGAON Taluka</u>			
1.	Gondegaon	Friday	900	No.
2.	Banoti	Sunday	2000	No.
3.	Soegaon	Tuesday	1000	No.
<hr/>				
10.	<u>JAFFERABAD TALUKA</u>			
1.	Mohora	Friday	1500	Yes.
2.	Jaffrabad	Tuesday	2000	No.
3.	Akola	Friday	1800	No.
4.	Khasgaon	Wednesday	1900	Yes.
5.	Bharaj Bz.	Saturday	1500	Yes.
6.	Varud Bz.	Tuesday	1400	Yes.
7.	Tembhurni	Monday	1000	No.
8.	Biwra Kabli	Wednesday	800	Yes.

(Continued)

(59)

TABLE NO. 22 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5
11	<u>JALNA Taluka</u>			
1	Dabhadi	Tuesday	2000	Yes.
2	Chikhli	Wednesday	1500	Yes.
3	Georai	Thursday	900	Yes.
4	Ujjainpur	Wednesday	1200	No.
5	Badnapur	Friday	2000	No.
6	Wahegaon	Saturday	1000	No.
7	Roshangaon	Saturday	400	No.
8	Sayegaon	Sunday	300	No.
9	Utwad	Saturday	400	No.
10.	Golap ngri	Monday	500	No.
11.	Karla	Monday	400	No.
12.	Manegaon	N.A.	300	No.
13.	Sevli	Tuesday	800	No.
14.	Ner	Wednesday	600	No.
15.	Hastepimpalgaon	Saturday	800	No.
16.	Jalna	Tuesday	3000	Yes.

Source:- Tahsil Offices, in the District.

TABLE NO. 23

(60)

No. of Offices of joint Stock Banks, other Co-operative Banks and other banking offices in Aurangabad Distirct for the year 1961, 1962, & 1963.

Sr. No.	Years.	Scheduled Banks.	Non-scheduled Banks.	Total	State & General Co-op. Banks.	Other	Total	Grand Total	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1961	8	-	8	14	-	14	22	
2	1962	9	-	9	12	-	22	31	
3	1963	11	-	11	22	-	22	33	

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, BOMBAY.

TABLE NO. 24

(61)

Registered Joint Stock Companies in Aurangabad District at work as on 31st March 1961, 62, &amp; 63.

District	Year as on	Companies limited by Shares		Companies Limited by Guarantee and Associations		TO TOTAL
		Public	Private	not for profit Public	Private	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aurangabad	31st March 1962	5	8	1	-	14
	31st March 1963	5	8	1	-	14
	31st March 1964.	5	7	1	-	13

Source :- Research and Statistics Division,  
Department of Company law Administration,  
Government of India,  
BOMBAY.



TABLE NO. 25

(62)

Life Insurance Statistics in Aurangabad District for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Year	No. of Insurance Policies Issued.	Amount Insured. (Rs.)
1961-62	2011	72,54,000
1962-63	2052	95,32,000
1963-64	2649	1,15,01,500

Source.- The Branch Manager,  
Life Insurance Co-operation of India,  
Branch Office,  
AURANGABAD.

(63)

TABLE NO. 26

Collection of Small Saving in Aurangabad District (in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Year	Gross Collection	Withdrawal.	Net collection
1	Aurangabad	1961-62	12,80,616	7,90,397	4,90,219
		62-63	11,07,636	11,11,421	5,71,885
		63-64	33,52,518	37,95,089 (-)	4,42,571
2	Paithan	1961-62	3,82,060	2,74,022	1,08,038
		62-63	7,35,069	5,20,578	2,14,491
		63-64	5,60,284	3,22,700	2,37,584
3	Gangapur	1961-62	3,86,059	2,67,477	1,18,582
		62-63	5,92,545	4,41,250	1,51,295
		63-64	4,79,287	2,73,827	2,05,460
4	Vaijapur	1961-62	4,35,451	2,75,261	1,60,190
		62-63	7,54,217	6,52,665	1,01,552
		63-64	6,80,748	3,66,861	3,13,887
5	Kannad	1961-62	3,21,884	2,77,409	44,435
		62-63	5,07,216	3,76,803	1,30,412
		63-64	4,31,168	2,38,624	1,92,544
6	Khuldabad	1961-62	1,05,234	57,858	47,376
		62-63	85,979	84,993	986
		63-64	1,64,133	1,08,643	55,495
7	Sillod	1961-62	3,31,144	2,13,622	1,17,522
		62-63	6,57,382	5,29,177	1,28,205
		63-64	5,58,438	3,31,825	1,26,613
8	Bhokardan	1961-62	3,67,744	2,72,813	94,961
		62-63	4,92,678	3,99,317	93,361
		63-64	3,83,336	2,74,330	1,09,006
9	Jafferabad	1961-62	2,34,298	1,52,565	81,733
		62-63	4,05,240	3,34,019	71,221
		63-64	1,69,483	1,97,690 (-)	27,707
10	Jalna	1961-62	11,20,227	6,75,354	4,44,873
		62-63	14,25,240	11,11,421	3,13,819
		63-64	12,38,369	7,15,990	5,22,379
11	Ambad	1961-62	4,94,303	1,84,181	3,10,122
		62-63	7,34,711	5,26,051	2,08,660
		63-64	6,17,327	3,91,902	2,25,425
12	Soegon	1961-62	42,837	36,012	6,765
		62-63	70,995	11,804	59,191
		63-64	1,24,845	64,99	59,884
TOTAL		1961-62	55,01,817	34,77,031	20,24,816
		62-63	75,63,908	55,23,830	20,45,708
		63-64	86,66,427	70,82,480	15,77,961

Source:- Collector, Aurangabad.

T A B L E NO. 27

(64)

Receipt of Excise Revenue, Sales Tax, and Entertainment Tax in Aurangabad, District for the  
Year 1961-62, and 1962-63 and 1963-64. (In Rs.)

Year 1	Receipt of Excise Revenue 2	Receipt of Sales Tax 3	Receipt of Entertainment Tax 4
1961-62	78,143	13,17,287	2,54,238
1962-63	1,23,826	15,53,200	3,67,631
1963-64.	65,466	15,42,866	5,34,537

Source:- Sr. Treasury Officer, Aurangabad.

TABLE NO.28

(65)

The Land Revenue/in Aurangabad District for the Year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. / collection  
(In Rs.)

Sr. No.	Item	Year	Aurangabad	Paithan	Gangapur	Vaijapur	Kannad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Demand	1961-62	2,65,931	3,64,382	4,26,917	4,22,030	2,71,459
		62-63	2,45,288	3,26,572	2,97,395	3,78,807	2,16,161
		63-64	2,31,265	3,32,687	3,87,292	3,87,771	2,39,733
2	Collection	1961-62	2,65,931	3,64,682	4,26,917	4,22,230	2,71,459
		62-63	2,45,288	3,26,572	2,97,395	3,78,807	2,16,161
		63-64	2,51,265	3,32,681	3,87,292	3,87,771	2,39,733
3	Arrears	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	-	-	-	-	-
		63-64	-	-	-	-	-

Continued on next page.

TABLE NO. 28 (Continued)

(66)

Khuldabad	Sillod	Bhokardan	Jefferabad	Jalna	Ambad	Soegaon	District Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
94,603	3,11,288	2,61,635	1,43,245	4,61,490	5,49,130	73,094	37,39,417
2,82,053	34,225	2,35,687	1,39,799	3,08,038	5,37,186	66,794	31,68,005
86,467	2,84,064	2,38,856	1,39,731	3,17,388	4,98,354	66,794	31,63,508
94,603	3,11,288	2,61,635	1,43,326	3,46,566	5,49,130	73,094	35,30,078
2,82,053	34,225	2,35,687	1,39,799	3,08,038	5,37,186	66,794	31,68,005
86,467	2,84,064	2,38,856	1,39,731	3,17,388	4,94,354	66,794	31,63,508
-	-	-	419	-	-	-	419
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source :- Collector, Aurangabad.

TABLE NO. 29

(67)

Number of documents Registered and value of property transferred in Aurangabad District for the year 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year	Aurungabad and Khulda-bad	Paithan	Vaijapur	Kannad	Jalna and Jeffra-bad.	Bhokardan Soegaon Sillod.	Ambad	Ganga-pur	Dist. Total
1	Number of Documents Registered.	1961	942	276	152	134	713	100	372	169	2858
		1962	1026	231	307	123	743	155	406	209	3200
		1963	1050	273	740	124	829	203	438	1146	4803
2	Approximate Value (Rs.) of property transferred.	1961	2930755	409650	25173	199889	1813312	70693	892214	296053	6687639
		1962	3634554	278330	570293	109793	1835179	177518	961263	501318	8068248
		1963	3012857	354158	677843	208439	2491805	285449	1048452	219787	8248790

Source:- District Registrar, Aurangabad.

## Medical facilities available in Aurangabad District for the year 1961, 62 and 1963.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year	Auranga bad	Paithan	Ganga pur	Vaija pur	Kannad	Khulda bad	Jilloid	Bhokar dan	Jaffera bad	Jalna	Ambad	Soegaon	Dist. Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	No. of Hospitals.	1961	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
		62	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
		63	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
2	No. of Maternity Homes	1961	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		62	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		63	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
3	No. of Rural & Primary Health Centres.	1961	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	8
		62	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	11
		63	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	17
4	No. of Dispensaries.	1961	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	16
		62	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	16
		63	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	16
5	No. of Doctors	1961	20	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	36
		62	20	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	45
		63	20	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	45
6	No. of Nurses	1961	139	-	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	-	175
		62	198	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	6	2	237
		63	198	4	7	4	3	4	5	6	6	14	3	4	263
7	No. of beds														
	Males	1961	250	8	8	12	16	10	12	8	6	30	12	3	375
		62	97	6	6	4	8	6	6	6	6	15	6	4	170
		63	134	8	8	3	4	4	12	8	8	15	12	3	229
	Females	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		62	134	8	4	3	8	6	3	3	4	15	10	6	219
		63	134	8	8	3	4	4	12	8	8	15	12	3	219

(Continued)

TABLE NO. 30 (Continued)

(69)

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Children	1961	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	62	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	63	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Indoor Patients treated.															
Males	1961	2414	19	154	121	-	741	319	4	206	297	33	N.F.		3597
	62	2443	95	32	650	44	13	420	70	10	4669	28	-		10464
	63	3616	105	71	49	46	36	64	26	35	3953	29	23		8053
Females	1961	3098	80	34	54	N.R.	20	204	1	4	750	10	N.F.		4255
	62	4416	10	40	360	40	7	302	70	8	5839	10	-		11152
	63	4933	91	74	42	32	24	30	13	26	5009	19	1		10307
Children	1961	1565	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	183	N.F.	N.		1748
	62	1237	12	36	17	7	95	30	9	-	3114	16	-		4573
	63	2122	52	63	17	14	11	15	11	16	6567	3	1		8303
Out door patients treated															
Males	1961	53826	21698	20140	16162	7543	15624	13306	14805	12418	15319	20820	6979		218570
	62	46102	10480	9625	29604	6154	7749	40744	26456	25057	46043	19034	6001		203939
	63	10648	7727	9081	7138	6635	4390	6692	7492	5123	55479	17071	3173		142704
Females	1961	33384	6233	6444	5982	3154	4407	3501	5974	3936	12632	4465	2184		39346
	62	30662	7982	7951	24437	4918	6591	18022	12004	10845	5839	13321	11392		154484
	63	99553	5042	6620	5194	4143	4852	8953	6236	3414	5409	10182	2102		167100
Children	1961	30860	N.R.	N.R.	5349	9533	N.R.	10437	3578	4655	14220	N.R.	3225		81857
	62	38571	19326	17261	55844	11158	6593	40744	26456	25057	38571	31518	10802		321815
	63	31320	12141	9310	9645	6942	7592	8136	8131	2892	31820	20292	8136		153106

Source:- (1) Public Health Officer, Z.P., Aurangabad,  
(2) Dean, Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad,  
(3) Sr. Medical Officer, Jalna.



No. of Institutions and teachers in Aurangabad District for the year 1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64.

Particulars	Year	Auran- gabad	Paithan	Ganga- pur	Vaija- pur	Kannad	Khulda- bad	Sillod	Bhokar dan	Jaffera bad	Jalna	Ambad	Soe- gaon	Dist. Total
<b>Primary Schools</b>														
A. Institutions	1961-62	153	103	96	123	122	145	110	103	67	164	176	35	1,313
	62-63	174	122	120	136	137	50	1121	125	65	184	190	37	1,461
	63-64	199	134	141	159	156	55	152	139	81	214	205	46	1,681
B. Pupils														
(Boys)	1961-62	12,255	5,499	6022	7,327	7,396	2,582	7,265	6,691	3,437	11,102	3,331	1,165	80,283
	62-63	13,271	6,333	7073	8,033	8,119	2,545	7,989	7,612	3,609	11,751	9,145	1,923	87,433
	63-64	14,797	6,978	7911	9,129	8,474	2,783	9,219	8,333	4,142	13,376	10166	2,176	97,384
(Girls)	1961-62	5,240	1,738	1727	1,802	2,122	877	1,585	1,226	798	2,940	2,761	751	23,587
	62-63	5,930	2,090	2121	1,959	2,218	831	1,723	1,376	335	3,193	2,776	769	25,776
	63-64	6,734	2,292	2415	2,438	2,425	894	1,930	1,599	1,056	4,391	2,999	367	30,090
C. Teachers	1961-62	495	196	181	236	250	93	226	195	105	371	309	67	2,724
	62-63	524	233	226	263	280	97	236	226	111	402	306	76	3,000
	63-64	518	275	267	303	316	112	291	259	141	486	455	96	3,524
<b>Secondary Schools</b>														
A. Institutions	61-62	22	5	4	5	6	3	6	3	2	12	6	2	76
	62-63	23	6	3	7	8	5	8	5	3	14	9	2	93
	63-64	25	6	3	7	8	5	8	5	3	14	9	2	93
Pupils														
(Boys)	1961-62	6,766	1,202	680	1,652	1,424	646	1,504	895	534	2,722	955	382	19,352
	62-63	7,101	1,343	698	2,471	2,010	978	2,048	1,321	700	3,449	1,873	423	24,215
	63-64	7,804	1,712	749	2,656	2,590	1,235	2,319	1,530	813	3,663	2,252	487	27,010
Girls	1961-62	2,499	89	148	675	228	60	141	90	74	1,532	148	31	5,713
	62-63	2,545	167	158	1,127	571	96	232	199	92	1,449	430	33	7,104
	63-64	2,709	160	191	1,053	512	118	283	229	109	1,255	498	23	7,140
Teachers	1961-62	374	46	42	80	67	26	68	39	26	186	51	22	1,027
	62-63	381	65	37	119	88	43	87	61	34	201	90	25	1,231
	63-64	405	66	41	122	109	50	92	75	34	192	108	25	1,319

TABLE No. 31 (Continued)

(71)

III. Special Schools													
Institutions	1961-62	2	-1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7
	62-63	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7
	63-64	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7
Pupils (Boys)	1961-62	402	24	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	495
	62-63	109	63	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	305	-	477
	63-64	111	60	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	387	-	553
Girls	1961-62	66	19	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	156
	62-63	8	15	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	42
	63-64	5	21	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	85
Teachers	1961-62	10	2	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	32
	62-63	4	2	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	24
	63-64	11	2	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	26

Source:- Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, AURANGABAD.

Up to-date list of High Schools and Colleges in Aurangabad District as on 31st March 1964.

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of High Schools and Colleges
1	2	3
1	Aurangabad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Govt. Multipurpose High School, Aurangabad</li> <li>2. Govt. High School, Chelipura, Aurangabad.</li> <li>3. Govt. Girl's High School, Aurangabad.</li> <li>4. Govt. High School, Sharda Mandir, A'bad.</li> <li>5. Girl's High School, Ziaul Ulm, A'bad.</li> <li>6. S.B. High School, Aurangabad.</li> <li>7. Maharashtra Hindi Vidyalaya, A'bad.</li> <li>8. Bharathi Hindi Vidyalaya, A'bad.</li> <li>9. Shivaji Mofat Vidyalaya, A'bad.</li> <li>10. Maulana Azad High School, A'bad.</li> <li>11. Church High School, Cantt. A'bad.</li> <li>12. P.E.S. High School, Osmanpura, A'bad.</li> <li>13. Little Flower High School, A'bad.</li> <li>14. Milind Vidyalaya, A'bad.</li> <li>15. Regimental Children High School, A'bad.</li> <li>16. Gujarathi Vidyalaya, A'bad.</li> <li>17. Maratha High School, A'bad.</li> <li>18. S. E.S. High School, Guletgaon.</li> <li>19. S.B. High School, Pimpri.</li> <li>20. S.B. High School, Phulambri.</li> <li>21. Netaji Subhash High School, A'bad.</li> <li>22. Jija Mata Kanya Vidyalaya, A'bad.</li> <li>23. S.P.S. Ganori, Aurangabad.</li> <li>24. New Middle High School, A'bad.</li> <li>25. Model H.E.S. A'bad.</li> <li>26. C.P.S. Limbaji Chincholi.</li> </ol>
		<p><u>COLLEGES</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marathwada University, Aurangabad.</li> <li>2. Govt. College of Arts &amp; Science, A'bad.</li> <li>3. Milind College of Science, A'bad.</li> <li>4. Milind College of Arts, A'bad.</li> <li>5. Govt. College of Education, A'bad.</li> <li>6. Medical College, A'bad.</li> <li>7. M.P. Law College, A'bad.</li> <li>8. Govt. College of Engineering, A'bad.</li> <li>9. Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce, A'bad.</li> <li>10. The Deogiri Arts and Science College, A'bad.</li> <li>11. The Maulana Azad College of Arts &amp; Science, A'bad.</li> <li>12. The S.B. Educational Society's College of Arts, Commerce &amp; Science, A'bad.</li> <li>13. Govt. Polytechnic A'bad.</li> </ol>

1	2	3
2.	<u>Paithan</u>	1. Govt. Middle cum High School, Paithan 2. Govt. C.P.S. cum High School, Brahamanwada. 3. Govt. C.P.S. High School, Adul. 4. S.B. High School, Bidkin. 5. C. P. S. Lohgaon. 6. M.S. Bala Nagar.
3.	<u>Gagapur</u>	1. Govt. Middle cum High School, Gagapur. 2. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Lasur. 3. Hanuman Vidyalaya, Respur. 4. Nutan Madhyamaic School, Sidanar, Wadgaon
4.	<u>Vaijapur</u>	1. Govt. High School, Vaijapur 2. Govt. Middle Cum High School, Vaijapur. 3. Govt. C.P.S. Cum High School, Lasurgaon. 4. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Shivar. 5. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Patsara. 6. C. P. S. Borsar. 7. C. P. S. Khandla. 8. Mission, M.S. Malei Ghogarjaon.
5.	<u>Kannad</u>	1. Govt. Middle Cum High School, Kannad. 2. Ganesh Vidyalaya, Dcegaon. 3. Mathama Jotibha Phula High School, Shafipur. 4. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Hatnur. 5. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Chikalthana. 6. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Lima.Chincholi. 7. C. P. S. Nachenvel. 8. C. P. S. Chapner. 9. C. P. S. Nagad ... 10. C. P. S. Bahiragpm.
6.	<u>Khuldabad.</u>	1. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Kasabkheda. 2. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Sawangi Br. 3. Charshneshwar High School, Khuldabad. 4. C. P. S. Gallebergaon. 5. Vidya Mandir, Ellora.
7.	<u>Sil lod.</u>	1. Govt. Cum High School, Sillod. 2. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Urangaon. 3. S. B. High School, Bharadi. 4. S. B. High School, Wadod Bazaar. 5. C. P. S. Panwadod. 6. C. P. S. Ghatnandura. 7. C. P. S. Balera. 8. M. S. Ajantha. 9. M. S. Shivana.

(Continued)

1	2	3
8	<u>Bhokardan</u>	1. Govtv Middle Cum High School, Bhokardan. 2. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Anwa. 3. Janatha High School, .....
9	<u>Jafferabad</u>	1. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Jafferabad. 2. New Bharat High School, Tembhorni.
10.	<u>Jalna</u>	1. Govt. Multipurpose High School, Jalna. 2. Govt. Girls High School, Jalna. 3. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Shewali. 4. C. T. M. K. Vidyalaya, Jalna. 4. Mahabhir Hindi Vidyalaya, Jalna. 6. Rashtriya Hindi Vidyalaya, Jalna. 7. S. B. High School, J. E. S. N. S. 8. Mission Boy's School, Jalna. 9. Mission Girl's School, Jalna. 10. Smt. Dankuwar Vidyalaya, Jalna. 11. C. P. S. Otwaq, 12. C. P. S. Ner. 13. C. P. S. Badanapur..... 14. Janatha High School, Dabhadi. 15. Janatha M. S. Golpangri 16. Janatha S. H. Jalna. <u>COLLEGES</u> 1. Janatha Science College, Jalna. 2. The J. E. S. Arts & S. B. L. Commerce Col College, Jalna.
11.	<u>Ambad.</u>	1. Govtv Middle Cum High School, Ambad. 2. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Tirthpuri. 3. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School, Gondi. 4. S. R. High School, Kumbhar Kumbalgaon. 5. S. V. High School, Jamkhed. 6. S. V. High School, Ranjini. 7. C. P. S. Shajgad. 8. C. P. S. Ghan Sawangi 9. C. P. S. Sastapimpalgaon.
12.	<u>Soegaon</u>	1. Govt. C. P. S. Cum High School; Soegaon. 2. S. B. High School, Jadegaon. 3. C. P. S. Banoti.

Sou r ce :- (1) Parishad Education Officer, AURANGABAD.

(2) Registrar, Marathwada University, AURANGABAD.

Statement showing the teaching staff, pupils in Marathawada University and other Colleges in Aurangabad District.

Sr.No.	Name of the Institution	Year	Professors including Principal	Lecturers	Demon- strators	Others	Total	No. of Pupils		
								Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Department of Economics,	1961-62	1	2	-	-	3	57	-	57
	Marathawada University,	62-63	1	2	-	-	3	65	-	65
	Aurangabad.	63-64	1	2	-	-	3	80	1	81
2	Department of History	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	and Ancient Indian Cul-	62-63	-	2	-	1	3	19	1	20
	ture, Marathawada	63-64	-	2	-	1	3	20	-	20
3	Department of Marathi	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	language & literature,	62-63	1	2	-	-	3	27	8	35
	Marathawada University,	63-64	1	2	-	-	3	12	13	25
4	Department of Political	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Science, Marathawada	62-63	2	2	-	1	3	59	2	61
	University, Aurangabad.	63-64	-	-	-	1	3	52	6	58
5	Department of Botany	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Marathawada University,	62-63	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10
	Aurangabad.	63-64	1	2	2	-	5	17	3	20
6	Department of Chemistry,	1961-62	1	2	2	-	5	14	1	15
	Marathawada University,	62-63	1	4	4	-	9	18	2	20
	Aurangabad.	63-64	1	4	4	-	9	25	-	25
7	Department of Mathematics	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Marathawada University,	62-63	-	-	-	-	2	53	-	53
	Aurangabad.	63-64	-	2	-	-	2	66	-	66

(Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Department of Zoology, Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	1961-62	1	2	1	-	4	12	4	16
		62-63	1	4	4	-	9	24	1	25
		63-64	1	4	4	-	9	18	2	20
9.	Government College of Arts & Science, Aurangabad.	1961-62	1	18	4	22	45	661	52	713
		62-63	7	25	3	2	37	691	68	759
		63-64	8	27	3	1	39	616	108	724
10.	Milind College of Science, Aurangabad.	61-62	6	30	5	2	43	1,184	34	1,218
		62-63	5	24	7	2	38	1,214	43	1,257
		63-64	5	17	11	1	34	868	31	899
11.	Milind College of Arts, Aurangabad.	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		63-64	4	17	-	2	20	703	21	724
12.	The Government College of Education, Aurangabad.	1961-62	1	5	-	7	43	79	15	94
		62-63	1	9	-	3	33	97	3	100
		63-64	2	8	-	-	10	94	7	101
13.	Government Medical College, Aurangabad.	1961-62	8	-	2	18	28	145	9	154
		62-63	9	32	1	-	42	244	50	294
		63-64	9	33	-	2	44	308	61	369
14.	The Manikchand Pahade Law College, Aurangabad.	1961-62	1	8	-	-	9	133	1	134
		62-63	1	7	-	-	8	244	2	246
		63-64	1	5	-	-	6	272	-	272
15.	Government College of Engineering, Aurangabad.	1961-62	4	10	-	4	18	155	-	155
		62-63	6	23	-	-	29	192	-	192
		63-64	6	15	-	1	22	317	-	317
16.	The Doctor Ambedkar College of Commerce, Aurangabad.	1961-62	2	9	-	-	11	458	3	461
		63-64	2	12	-	-	14	716	7	723

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Deogiri Arts and Science College, Aurangabad.	1961-62	4	16	3	-	23	330	16	346
		62-63	4	17	6	-	27	573	31	609
		63-64	4	27	-	1	32	581	30	611
18.	The Maulana Azad College of Arts & Science, Aurangabad.	1961-62	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		63-64	2	12	2	1	17	160	11	171
19.	Saraswati Bhuvan Education Society's College of Arts & Science, Aurangabad.	1961-62	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		63-64	1	14	3	-	18	285	59	344
20.	The J.E.S. Arts and S.B.L. Commerce College, Jalna.	1961-62	3	9	-	-	12	129	17	146
		62-63	3	8	-	-	11	159	21	180
		63-64	3	9	-	1	13	176	22	193
21.	The Janta Science College Jalna.	1961-62	1	10	-	-	11	96	6	102
		62-63	1	11	-	-	12	116	5	121
		63-64	1	10	1	-	12	82	7	89
22.	Shri Eknath Sanshodhan Mandir, Aurangabad.	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		63-64	1	4	-	-	5	24	4	28
23.	Jalna Sanskrit Maha- Vidyalaya, Jalna.	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		62-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		63-64	1	6	-	-	7	29	3	32

Source :- Registrar,  
Marathwada University,  
Aurangabad.



(70)

TABLE NO. 33

Railway mileage and list of Railway Station in Aurangabad District for the year 1961, 62 and '63.

Year	Railway mileage			REMARK
	Broadgauge	Metergauge	Narrow gauge	
1	2	3	4	5
1961	-	107	-	
1962	-	107	-	
1963	-	107	-	

Railway Station in each taluqa as on 31st March 1964

Name of Route	Name of Taluqa	Name of Station
1	2	3
Metre Gauge	1. Aurangabad	1. Aurangabad
		2. Daultabad
		3. Chikalhana
		4. Karnad
		5. Georai
	2. Gangapur	1. Patul
	3. Vaijapur	1. Rotegaon
		2. Parsoda
		3. Lasur.
	4. Jalna	1. Badnapur
		2. Dinegaon
		3. Jalna
		4. Sarvadi
		5. Kodi
	5. <i>Ambad</i>	1. Renjani
		2. Paradgaon.

Source:- Station Master,  
AURANGABAD, C. RLY.

Showing length of Roads according to type of Surface in Aurangabad District.

(In miles/Kilo metres)

Year	Cement Concrete	Black topped	Water Bound Macadam	Lower type	Total (col. 2 to 5)	Central highway	State High way	Local authorities Z. P.	Total (Col. 7 to 9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961-62	9.73 (15.71)	300.0 (480.00)	143.56 (221.91)	-	453.29 (717.62)	-	333.36 (614.19)	69.60 (111.36)	453.46 (725.55)
1962-63	9.73 (15.71)	366.96 (500.17)	268.01 (414.35)	60.41 (96.64)	655.11 (1027.37)	-	333.36 (614.19)	321.15 (513.34)	705.01 (1127.03)
1962-63	9.73 (15.71)	375.96 (514.25)	259.01 (428.32)	60.41 (96.64)	705.11 (1055.42)	-	333.36 (614.19)	321.15 (513.34)	705.01 (1127.03)

Source:- Executive Engineer, B. & C., Aurangabad.

Parish ad Executive Engineer, Z.P., Aurangabad.

## Statement Showing Post Office, Telegraph Office In Aurangabad District, for the Year 1961-62, 62-63, and 63-64.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Years	Auran- gabad	Pai- than	Ganga- pur	Vaija- pur	Kannad	Khul- dabad	Sillod	Bhokar- dan	Jaff- era- bad	Jal- Ambad na	Soe ga- on	Dist. Total	
1	No. of Post Offices	1961-62	32	25	29	29	31	9	30	23	3	33	31	1	231
		62-63	32	25	33	29	28	12	27	25	3	33	33	7	292
		63-64	35	27	33	30	28	13	31	25	3	37	34	7	303
2	No. of Tele- graph Offices	1961-62	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	9
		62-63	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	9
		63-64	3	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	11
3	No. of letter boxes	1961-62	78	29	31	29	38	11	38	28	3	61	33	14	398
		62-63	80	35	37	34	30	14	38	29	3	59	47	11	422
		63-64	83	37	37	35	30	15	38	30	3	59	48	11	431
4	No. of Postmen	1961-62	56	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	12	1	-	78
		62-63	55	3	1	2	5	1	3	1	-	17	3	-1	69
		63-64	48	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	15	1	-	74
5	No. of Tele- phone Offices	1961-62	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
		62-63	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
		63-64	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
6	No. of Tele- phones	1961-62	246	-	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-	470
		62-63	327	-	10	43	-	1	-	-	-	134	-	-	564
		63-64	393	-	11	46	-	1	-	-	-	135	1	-	646
7	No. of Radio Licences issued	1961-62	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		62-63	3343	134	149	306	331	149	344	60	73	N.A.	263	54	5616
		63-64	5306	260	272	356	305	109	208	280	28	2299	270	20	10233
8	No. of Villages without Post Offices.	61-62	201	159	196	131	163	69	135	142	91	180	136	66	1920
		62-63	167	150	174	128	153	62	133	136	90	213	225	50	1631
		63-64	164	143	174	127	153	62	129	136	90	209	224	50	1655

Source:- Superintendent of Post Offices, AURANGABAD.

TABLE NO. 36

(81)

Number of Motor Vehicles in operation in Aurangabad Region.

Sr. No.	I t e m s .	Y E A R S			REMARK
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
1	Motor Vehicles	262	355	513	Districtwise breakup is not available.
2	Motor Cars	735	936	1,165	
3	Taxi Cars	71	53	85	
4	Auto Rickshaws	12	16	20	
5	State Carriages				
	(i) Diesel Engines	2	3	5	
	(ii) Petrol Engines	134	105	89	
6	Lorries				
	(i) Private carriers	233	697	535	
	(a) Diesel Engines				
	(b) Petro Engines	436	239	360	
	(ii) Public Carriers				
	(a) Diesel Engines	330	393	390	
	(b) Petrol Engine	223	230	239	
7	School Buses	-	-	-	
8	Private Service Vehicles	-	1	21	
9	Trailors	73	55	103	
10	Tractors	54	61	112	
11	Ambulances	7	7	7	
12	Others	-	-	-	

Source:- Regional Transport Office, AURANGABAD.

TABLE NO. 37

(82)

Statistics relating to the Nationalised Road Transport in Aurangabad Division.

Sr. No.	Items	As on 31st March 1962.	As on 31st March 1963.	As on 31st March 1964.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Number of Routes	178	209	222
2	Route mileage	9,417	11,081.3	11,937.7
3	Average route distance (In miles)	52.9	53	53.8
4	Average service mileage per day	38,051	39,708	45,210
5	No. of Vehicles on road per day	231	251	271
6	Average daily earnings (In Rs.)	59,499	62,082	82,468
7	Average earnings per vehicle per day (In Rs.)	258	182.31	218.90
8	No. of passengers Travelled per day	59,345	55,565	67,896

Note:- 1) No. of routes as on 31-3-61 was 150  
 2) Route mileage as on 31-3-61 was 7,718

Source:- Divisional Controller,  
 M.S.R.T.C., AURANGABAD.

## Police force and Crime Statistics in Aurangabad District

Year	No. of Supdt. of Police	No. of Supdt.	No. of Asstt. Dy.S.P.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Dy. Sub- Inspectors.	No. of Asstt. Sub- Insp.	No. of Head Consta- bles.	No. of Con- sta- bles.	No. of cogni- table crimes reported.	No. of non- cogni- table crimes reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961	1	1	1	4	-	57	296	1273	3273	N.A.
1962	1	1	1	4	-	57	296	1273	3320	N.A.
1963	1	1	1	4	-	58	305	1295	3611	N.A.

Source:- District Superintendent of Police, AURANGABAD.

Source:- District Superintendent of Police, AURANGABAD.

T A B L E NO. 42

## Statistics Regarding Local Bodies in Aurangabad District.

Year	Village Panchayats		Municipalities		District Local Board/Zilla Parishad				
	No.	Income. (Rs.)	Expenditure	No.	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	No.	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1961-62	976	19,49,000	18,00,000	9	23,22,714	20,44,963	1	2,06,162	1,84,013
1962-63	977	30,11,479	22,63,351	9	25,50,023	19,90,474	1	1,85,567,966	1,65,07,587
1963-64	977	47,91,024	37,76,408	9	36,84,556	35,50,568	1	11,70,85,536	1,67,03,671

Source : 1 The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, AURANGABAD.  
 2 City Municipality, AURANGABAD and JALNA.  
 3. Town Municipalities, in AURANGABAD District.

Community Development Programme of Maharashtra State:--Coverage for Aurangabad District.  
No. of Villages, area in Sq. Miles and Population in Blocks as at the end of year 1961-62,  
62-63 and 63-64

Sr.		By CD/NES/Stage I, II, III Blocks and MD Projects.					P. E. S. Blocks			
Sr. No.	As on	No. of Blocks of C.P.N. Pattern.	No. of Villages Co. included.	No. of Towns inclu. ded.	Popu- lation of Villa- ges & Towns.	area in Sq. mile.	No. of Blocks of C.P. N. Pattern.	No. of villa- ges & Towns.	Population of villages and towns.	Area in Sq. mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	31-3-62	16	1,537	7	11,93,116	5,279	4½	457	3,34,225	1,175
2	31-3-63	21½	1,994	9	15,32,341	6,454.9	-	-	-	-
3	31-3-64	20½	1,994	9	15,32,341	6,454.9	-	-	-	-

Source :-

(1) District Statistical Officer, Aurangabad.

(2) Census of India, Vol. X, Maharashtra State Part II-A.



Statement showing the Government Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year

Name of the Block :- Aurangabad

Taluka : Aurangabad

Size of the Block, (CPA Pattern)

Dist. Aurangabad

Date of inauguration as NES :-

Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I.

(Figures in Rounded Rupees.)

1	Head of Developments :-	61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Project Head Quarters.			73
2.	Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension			35
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation			110
4.	Education			44
5.	Social Education			10
6.	Communication			2
7.	Health & Rural Sanatation			32
8.	Rural Art. & Crafts & Industires			16
9.	Housing ( including Rural Housing )			-
10.	Other including suspense etc.			16
TOTAL				338
Committed Expenditure :-				-

Statement showing the Government Expenditure under different heads of Development by each Block during each year.

		(Rupees in '000)		
Name of the Block :- Paithan		Taluka :- Paithan		
Size of the Block, (CPA. Pattern) 17		Dist. Aurangabad		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-1959		(Figures in Rounded Rupees.)		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I.				
Head of Developments:-	61-62	62-63	63-64	
1. Project Head Quarters.	51	34	94	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	2	5	49	
3. Irrigation & Reclamation	50	133	100	
4. Education	-	16	7	
5. Social Education	4	8	3	
6. Communication	-	-	3	
7. Health & Rural Sanitation	-	17	61	
8. Rural Art. & Crafts & Industries	-	2	12	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing )	-	1	19	
10. Other including suspense etc.	11	12	2	
TOTAL	118	278	350	
Committed Expenditure :-	-	-	-	

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay-32.

Statement showing the Government Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year.

(Figures '000')

Name of the Block :- Gan-gapur  
 Size of the Block, (CPA. Pattern) II  
 Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-60  
 Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I.

Taluka :- Gangapur  
 Dist. Aurangabad  
 (Figures in Rounded Rupees.)

Head of Developments :-	61-62	62-63	63-64
1. Project Head Quarters		26	58
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension		10	31
3. Irrigation & Reclamation		-	40
4. Education		-	21
5. Social Education		-	7
6. Communication		-	3
7. Health & Rural Sanatation		1	15
8. Rural Art. & Crafts & Industries		1	21
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing)		-	-
10. Other including suspence etc.		-	8
		38	204
		-	-
Committed Expenditure :-			

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay-32.

Statement Showing the Government Exp enditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year.

(Figures in '000')

Name of the Block :- Vaijapur		Taluka :- Vaijapur		
Size of the Block, (CPA Pattern) I		Dist. Aurangabad.		
Date of inauguration as NSS :- 2-10-55		(Figures in Rounded Rupees)		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage 1 2-10-56				
Head of Developments :-		61-62	62-63	63-64
1	Project Head Quarters	4	12	29
2	Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	-	20	23
3	Irrigation & Reclamation	5	56	10
4	Education	5	22	7
5	Social Education	1	-	2
6	Communication	-	-	1
7	Health & Rural Sanitation	6	11	10
8	Rural Art & Craft & Industries	5	8	12
9	Housing (including Rural Housing)	4	1	3
10	Others (including suspece etc.)	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Committed Expenditure :-</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay-32.

Statement showing the Government Expenditure incurred under different head of Development by each Block in each year.

(Figures '000)

Name of the Block :- Vaijapur II		Taluka :- Vaijapur		
Size of the Block, (CPA. Pattern) 1		Dist. Aurangabad		
Date of inauguration as NES :-		Figures in Rounded Rupees.		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage 2-10-1959.				
Head of Developments :-	61-62	62-63	63-64	
1 Project Head Quarters.	28	30	15	
2 Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	-	2	31	
3 Irrigation & Reclamation	-	28	32	
4 Education	2	1	-	
5 Social Education	4	3	6	
6 Communication	-	-	-	
7 Health & Rural Sanatation	2	-	-	
8 Rural Art & Crafts & Industries	3	-	2	
9 Housing (Including Rural Housing)	-	6	14	
10 Others (including suspense etc.)	-	1	2	
TOTAL	39	71	109	
Committed Expenditure :-	46	40	35	

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay-32.

Statement Showing the Government Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year.

		(Figures '000')		
Name of the Block :- Kannad Stage I		Taluka :- Kannad		
Size of the Block (CPA. Pattern) 1		Dist. Aurangabad		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-1953.		(Figures in Rounded Rupees.)		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I. 1-4-1953.				
Head of Developments :-	61-62	62-63	63-64	
1. Project Head Quarters .	15	29	-	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	-	11	6	
3. Irrigation & Reclamation	-	33	-	
4. Education	6	34	110	
5. Communication	8	-	-	
6. Social Education	5	8	1	
7. Health and Rural Sanatation	4	7	6	
8. Rural Art. & Crafts & Industries	4	2	-	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing )	-	8	-	
10. Others ( including suspence etc.)	-	-	-	
TOTAL	42	132	123	
Committed Expenditure :-	46	40	59	

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay-32.

TABLE No. 43

Statement showing the Govt. Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year

(Figures '000')

Name of the Block :- Kannad Stage II		Taluka :- Kannad		
Size of the Block, (CPA. Pattern) I		Dist. :- Aurangabad		
Date of inaguration as NES :- 2-10-53		Figures in Rounded		
Date of inaguration as CD/Stage I 1-4-58				
Head of Developments :-		61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Project Head Quarter	5	10	40
2.	Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	-	4	10
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation	3	110	6
4.	Education	21	33	55
5.	Social Education	3	3	2
6.	Communication	-	-	-
7.	Health & Rural Sanatation	7	-	14
8.	Rural Art & Craft Industries	10	9	7
9.	Housing(including Rural Housin g)	-	13	-
10.	Other including suspe nce etc.	-	-	7
TOTAL		49	137	204
Committed Expenditure :-		3	3	4

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

43  
TABLE NO. 43

Statement showing the Government Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year.

(Figures '000')

Name of the Block :- Khuldabad		Taluka :- Khuldabad		
Size of the Block (CPA. Pattern) 1		Dist. Aurangabad		
Date of inaguration as NES :-		(Figures in Rounded Rupees.)		
Date of inaguration as CD/Stage I 1-4-1958.				
Head of Developments :-	61-62	62-63	63-64	
1 Project Head Quarters	54	47	5	
2 Animal Husbandry and Agricultur-al Extension	2	33	58	
3 Irrigation & Reclamation	4	14	14	
4 Education	12	28	11	
5 Social Education	2	8	11	
6 Communication	-	-	-	
7 Health & Rural Sanatation	7	38	24	
8 Rural Art & Crafts & Industries	24	4	3	
9 Housing ( including Rural Housing )	-	7	11	
10 Other including suspence etc.	2	20	8	
	TOTAL	107	199	129
Committed Expenditure :-		24	57	56

Source:- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay-32.



TABLE NO. 42

(96)

Statement showing the Govt. Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year

(Figures in '000)

Head of Developments :-	61-62	62-63	63-64
1. Project Head Quarters.	17	5	13
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	5	--	19
3. Irrigation & Reclamation	11	6	6
4. Education	9	8	10
5. Social Education	5	-	20
6. Communication	-	-	-
7. Health & Rural Sanitation	1	23	18
8. Rural Art & Crafts & Industries	4	1	--
9. Housing (including Rural Housing)	--	12	2
10. Other including suspense etc.	1	9	1
TOTAL	54	64	89
Committed Expenditure :-	--	4	4

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43

Statement showing the Government Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year.

(Figures '000')

Name of the Block :- Sillod Stage II		Taluka :- Sillod		
Size of the Block (CPA. Pattern) 1		Dist. Aurangabad		
Date of inaguration as NES :- 2-10-1954.		(Figures in Rounded Rupees.)		
Date of inaguration as CD/Stage II 2-10-60.				
Head of Developments :-		61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Project Head Quarters	17	17	23
2.	Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	5	4	-
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation	11	8	15
4.	Education	9	24	28
5.	Social Education	6	21	6
6.	Communication	-	3	-
7.	Health & Rural Sanatation	1		6
8.	Rural Art. & Crafts & UIndustries	5	11	6
9.	Housing ( including Rural Hous ing)	-	5	7
10.	Others including suspence etc.	-	9	3
TOTAL		54	78	88
Committed Expenditure :-		57	64	53

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay-32.

Statement showing the Govt. Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year

(Figures in '000')

Name of the Block :- Stage I Bhokardan		Taluka :- Bhokardan		
Size of the Block, (CPA. Pattern) ½		Dist. Aurangabad		
Date of inaguration as NES .		Figures in Rounded Rupees.		
Date of Inaguration as CD/Stage I 1-4-57				
Head of Developments :-	61-62	62-63	63-64	
1. Project Head Quarters	9	12	26	
2. Animal Husbandry And Agricultural Extension	5	16	33	
3. Irrigation & Reclamation	108	5	25	
4. Education	28	23	30	
5. Social Education	13	2	4	
6. Communication	-	-	3	
7. Health & Rural Sanatation	6	15	24	
8. Rural Art, & Crafts & Industries	8	7	10	
9. Housing (including Rural Housing)	26	-	-	
10. Other including suspence etc.	3	9	-	
	216	95	171	
TOTAL				
Committed Expenditure :-	3	7	52	

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, BOMBAY.

Statement showing the Government Expenditure under different Heads of Development by each Block during each year.

(Figures '000'

Name of the Block :- Bhokardan. II  
 Size of the Block, (CPA Pattern) 1  
 Date of inaguration as NES :-  
 Date of inaguration as CD/Stage I 1-4-1956.

Taluka :- Bhokardan  
 Dist. Aurangabad  
 Figures in Rounded Rupees.

Head of Development :-	61-62	62-63	63-64
1 Project Head Quarters	14	17	12
2 Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	-	-	20
3 Irrigation & Reclamation	4 8	15	5
4 Education	1	13	13
5 Social Education	11	3	5
6 Communication	-	-	-
7 Health & Rural Sanatation	4	12	9
8 Rural Art & Craft & Industries	2	4	13
9 Housing ( including Rural Housing )	-	-	-
10 Others (including suspence etc.)	8	1	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Committed Expenditure :-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay-32.

Statement showing the Govt. Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year

(Figures in '000')

Name of the Block :- Stage I Bhokardan  
 Size of the Block, (CPA. Pattern) ½  
 Date of inaguration as NES .  
 Date of Inaguration as CD/Stage I 1-4-57

Taluka :- Bhokardan  
 Dist. Aurangabad  
 Figures in Rounded Rupees.

Head of Developments :-	61-52	62-63	63-64
1. Project Head Quarters	9	12	26
2. Animal Husbandry And Agricultural Extension	5	16	33
3. Irrigation & Reclamation	108	5	25
4. Education	28	23	30
5. Social Education	13	2	4
6. Communication	-	-	3
7. Health & Rural Sanatation	6	15	24
8. Rural Art, & Crafts & Industries	8	7	10
9. Housing (including Rural Housing)	26	-	-
10. Other including suspence etc.	3	9	-
TOTAL	216	95	171
Committed Expenditure :-	3	7	52

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, BOMBAY.

TABLE NO. 43

(99)

Statement showing the Government Expenditure under different heads of Development by each Block during each year.

(Figures '000')

Name of the Block :- Bhokardan. II		Taluka :- Bhokardan		
Size of the Block, (CPA Pattern) 1		Dist. Aurangabad		
Date of inauguration as NES :-		Figures in Rounded Rupees.		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I 1-4-1956.				
Head of Development :-		61-62	62-63	63-64
1	Project Head Quarters	14	17	12
2	Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	-	-	20
3	Irrigation & Reclamation	48	15	5
4	Education	1	13	13
5	Social Education	11	3	5
6	Communication	-	-	-
7	Health & Rural Sanitation	4	12	9
8	Rural Art & Craft & Industries	2	4	13
9	Housing ( including Rural Housing )	-	-	-
10	Others (including suspense etc.)	8	1	39
TOTAL		87	70	121
Committed Expenditure :-		-	37	51

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay-32.

Statement Showing the Government Expenditure under different Heads of Development by each Block during each year.

(Figures in '000'

Name of the Block :- Jafferabad		Taluka :- Jafferabad		
Size of the Block, (C.P. Pattern) I		Dist. Aurangabad		
Date of inauguration as NBS :- 1-4-1957		Figures in Rounded Rupees.		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage 1. 1-4-1953.				
Head of Developments :-		61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Projected Head Quarters.	23	61	-
2.	Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	10	11	46
3.	Irrigation & Reclamation	63	20	69
4.	Education	6	53	12
5.	Social Education	8	16	1
6.	Communication	-	1	-
7.	Health & Rural Sanitation.	12	23	14
8.	Rural Art & Crafts Industries	1	5	41
9.	Housing (Including Rural Housing)	53	30	11
10.	Others including suspense etc.			
TOTAL		195	178	146
Committed Expenditure :-		49	4	62

Source:- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

Statement showing the Government Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year.

(Figures '000'

Name of the Block :- Jalna  
 Size of the Block, (CPA Pattern ) 3  
 Date of inaguration as NES :- 2-10-1959  
 Date of inaguration as CD/Stage I

Taluka :- Jalna  
 Dist. Aurangabad  
 (Figures in Rounded Rupees.)

Head of Developments :-	61-62	62-63	63-64
1. Project Head Quarters	47	117	125
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	1	15	89
3. Irrigation & Reclamation	32	200	200
4. Education	5	25	37
5. Social Education	5	-	11
6. Communication	-	-	12
7. Health & Rural Sanatation	5	11	87
8. Rural Art. & Crafts Industries	-	3	13
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing )	-	-	-
10. Other including suspence etc.	-	16	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>599</b>
Committed Expenditure :-	-	-	-



Statement showing the Government Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year

(Figures '000')

Name of the Block :- Ambad (New)

Taluka :- Ambad

Size of the Block (CPA Pattern) 1½

Dist. Aurangabad

Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-1957

( Figures in Rounded Rupees.)

Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I 1-4-1958

Head of Developments :-	61-62	62-63	63-64
Project Head Quarters	55	41	17
Animal Husbandry And Agricultural Extension	1	-	23
Irrigation & Reclamation	22	99	33
Education	4	25	36
Social Education	7	6	2
Communication	-	-	3
Health & Rural Sanatation	1	9	40
Rural Art & Crafts & Industries	23	11	3
Housing ( including Rural Housing )	61	30	-
Other including suspence etc.	4	21	-
TOTAL	178	242	217
Committed Expenditure :-	60	56	44

TABLE NO. 43

Statement showing the Government Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year.

		(Figures '000'		
Name of the Block :- Ambad II		Taluka :- Ambad		
Size of the Block, (CPA. Pattern) 1		Dist. Aurangabad		
Date of inauguration as NES :-		(Figures in Rounded Rupees.)		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I.				
Head of Developments :-	61-62	62-63	63-64	
1. Project Head Quarters	33	23	12	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	23	7	7	
3. Irrigation & Reclamation	28	86	22	
4. Education	20	22	7	
5. Social Education	8	9	9	
6. Communication	23	1	1	
7. Health & Rural Sanitation	64	10	17	
8. Rural Art. & Crafts & Industries	34	6	14	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing )	3	5	-	
10. Other including suspense etc.	1	42	--	
TOTAL		237	211	78
Committed Expenditure :-		23	47	40

Source:- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay-32.

Statement showing the Government Expenditure under different Head of Development by each Block during each year.

(Figures '000' )

Name of the Block :- Soegaon

Taluka :- Soegaon

Size of the Block (CPA. Pattern) I

Dist. Aurangabad

Date of inauguration as NE3 :- 1-4-1965

Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I. 1-4-1960

(Figures in Rounded Rupees.)

Head of Developments :-	61-62	62-63	63-64
1. Project Head Quarters	58	75	39
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	3	2	17
3. Irrigation & Reclamation	48	89	99
4. Education	7	17	15
5. Social Education.	4	1	1
6. Communication	-	1	-
7. Health & Rural Sanatation	3	27	55
8. Rural Art. & Crafts & Industries	10	8	11
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing )	-	6	45
10. Other including suspense etc.	11	19	12
TOTAL	144	245	294
Committed Expenditure :-	-	-	45

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay-32.

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the year  
1961-62, 62-63, & 63-64

Name of the Block :- Aurangabad		Taluka :- Aurangabad		
Size of the Block :- C.P.A. Pattern I		Dist. Aurangabad		
Date of inauguration as N.E.S. 1-4-63				
Date of inauguration as Stage I				
I t e m s		61-62.	62-63.	63-64.
1.	Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane). (B.Mds.)			3081
2.	Fertilizers distributed ( including all manner mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)			13251
3.	Pedigres Bulls supplied No.			10
4.	Animals castrated. No.			1353
5.	Additional area brought under permanent irrigation. Acres.			2092
6.	Area Reclaimed net.			227
7.	Area bounded Acres			861
8.	Drinking water wells constructed No.			33
9.	Adults made literate "			1610
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms started"			-
11.	Youth Clubs started "			25
12.	Farmers union started "			150
13.	Mahila Samithies started "			11
14.	Balwadis and Nurseries started "			-
15.	New Kacha Road constructed Furlongs			34
16.	New Pucca Road constructed "			-

(Continued)

TABLE NO.44 (Continued)

I t e m s .		63-64
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved Furlongs	-
17.	Existing Pacca Road improved Furlongs	-
18.	School buildings constructed. No.	-
19.	Primary Health Centres Constructed. " (Main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately)	N.R.
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed. "	N.R.
22.	People's contribution Rs.	155.6
23.	Total No. of all Types of Co-operative Societies functioning as at the end of each year. No.	9,125
24.	No. of Member of the household Societies " " " " " "	9,596
25.	No. of Agri. Credit Multipurpose service & large size Socy. at the end of each year.	12
26.	No. of members of the above Societies.	-
27.	No. of Villages panchayats functioning at the end of each year. "	91
28.	No. of villages covered by the above village panchayats.	233

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each block during the year 1961-62  
62-63, and 63-64.

Name of the Block :- Paithan

Taluka :- Paithan

Size of the Block :- C. P. A. Pattern I

Dist. Aurangabad

Date of inauguration as N. E. S. 8-4-59

Date of inauguration as Stage I :-

I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane ( B. Mds. )	2,836	1,042	2,575
2.	Fertilizers distributed ( including all manner mixture but excluding green manure, seeds. )	2,486	2,017	2,079
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied	No.	-	17
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	1,389	1,967
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation	Acres	440	732
6.	Area Reclaimed	net.	350	14
7.	Area bounded	Acres	-	-
8.	Drinking water wells constructed	No.	9	3
9.	Adults made literate	"	252	877
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms started	"	7	6
11.	Youth Clubs started	"	10	36
12.	Farmers Union started	"	123	-
13.	Mahila Samathies started	"	16	17
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started	"	1	-
15.	New Kucha Road Constructed	Furlongs	33	6
16.	New Pacha Road constructed	"	-	-

(Continued)

I t e m s			61-62	62-63	63-64
17	Kacha Road improved	Furlong	-	-	2
18	Existing Paooa Road improved	"	-	-	2
19	School buildings constructed.	No.	2	4	9
20.	Primary Health Centres costd. (Main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately)	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes" constructed.	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22.	People's contribution	Rs.	74.8	21.7	93.6
23.	Total No. of all Types of Co-opera- tive Societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	129	131	131
24.	No. of Members of the above Societies :-	"	3,255	7,962	7,151
25.	No. of Agri. Credit Multipurpose service & large size Socy. at the end of each year.	"	107	19	107
26.	No. of members of the above Societies.	"	7,500	-	-
27..	No. of Village Panchayats fun- ctioning at the end of each year.	"	79	79	80
28.	No. of Villages covered	"	183	183	183

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay 32.

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the year  
1961-62, 62-63, and 63-64

Name of the Block :- Gangapur		Taluka :- Gangapur		
Size of the Block :- C. P. A. Pattern II		Dist. Murangabad.		
Date of inauguration as N. E. S. :- 1-4-60				
Date of inauguration as Stage I :-				
I t e m s .		61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane). (B. Mds.)	513	340	376
2.	Fertilizers distributed (Including all manner mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)	1,675	4,605	1,431
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied	No.	-	9
4.	Animals castrated	No.	1,248	1,754
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres	270	48
6.	Area Reclaimed	net.	1,500	5
7.	Area bounded	Acres.	-	2,388
8.	Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	-	2
9.	Adults made literate	"	-	4,259
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms started	"	-	5
11.	Youth Clubs started	"	-	60
12.	Farmers Union started	"	24	-
13.	Mahila Samathies started.	"	203	2
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started	"	-	4
15.	New Kacha Road constructed	Furlongs	-	35
16.	New Pacca Road constructed	"	57	-



TABLE NO. 44 (Continued)

(110)

I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved Furlong	-	-	-
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved "	-	-	-
19.	School buildings constructed No.	-	N.A.	2
20.	Primary Health Centres constd. (Main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately) "	-	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Other Dispensaries & Materinty Homes constructed. "	-	N.R.	N. R.
22.	People's contribution Rs.	44.90	55.4	39.9
23.	Total No. of all Types of Co-opera- tive Societies functioning as at the end of each year. No.	93	116	135
24.	No. of Members of the above Societies "	6,234	3,053	9,663
25.	No. of Agri. Credit Multipurpose service & large size Socy. at the end of each year. "	42	47	99
26.	No. of members of the above Societies "	1,827	-	-
27.	No. of Villages panchayats functioning at the end of each year. "	83	N.R.	83
28.	No. of Villages covered. "	204	N.R.	224

Source :- Bureau of Economics &amp; Statistics, Bombay-32.

## TABLE NO. 44

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the year 1961-62,  
62-63, 63-64.

Name of the Block :- Vaijapur I		Taluka :- Vaijapur		
Size of the Block :- C.P.M. Patter ½		Dist. Aurangabad.		
Date of inauguration as N. E. S. 2-10-57				
Date of inauguration as Stage I 2-10-57				
I t e m s .		61-62	62-63	63-64
Improved seeds ( including Sugarcana) (B.Mds.)		105	148	357
Fertilizers distributed ( including all manner mixture but excluding green manure s.)		6,260	3,909	8,554
Pedigree Bulls supplied	No.	-	-	4
Animals castrated	No.	770	294	299
Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation	Acres	129	210	475
Area Reclaimed	net.	187	-	25
Area bounded	Acres	968	1,021	527
Drinking water wells constructed	No.	2	1	572
Adults made literate	"	360	373	74
Libraries and Reading Rooms started	"	-	-	-
Youth Clubs started	"	-	1	3
Farmers Union started	"	2	-	-
Mahila Samathies started	"	2	-	-
Balwadi and Nurseries started	"	1	1	1
New Kacha Road Constructed	Furlongs	-	-	-
New Pucca Road constructed	"	-	-	-

TABLE NO. 44 ( Contained9

I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64
17	Existing Kacha Road improved	Furlong	-	-
18	Existing Pucc Road improved	"	-	-
19	School buildings constructed	No.	3	2
20	Primary Health Centres constd. (Main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately)	"	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.		N.A.	N.A.
22.	People's contribution	Rs.	25.3	26.0
23.	Total No. of all Types of Co-opera- tive Societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	145	54
24.	No. of Members of the above Societies	"	7,575	3,427
25.	No. of Agri. Credit Multipurpose service & large size Socy. at the end of each year.	"	92	14
26.	No. of Villages Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.		76	62
27.	No. of members of the above Societies		4,242	--
28.	No. of villages covered		131	103

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the year 1961-62  
62-63, and 63-64.

Name of the Block :- Vaijapur  
Size of the Block :- C. P. n. Pattern 1  
Date of inaguration as N. E. S. :- 2-10-53  
Date of inaguration as Stage I :- 2-10-56

Taluka :- Vaijapur  
Dist. Aurangabad

I t e m s .		61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane ). (B.Mds.)	580	617	1,552
2.	Fertilizers distributed ( including all manner mixture but excluding green manure, seeds)	8,311	10,139	6,725
3.	Pedigres Bulls supplied	No. -	6	5
4.	Animals castrated.	No. 689	1,867	1,999
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres. 495	495	512
6.	Area Reclaimed	net. 330	94	110
7.	Area bounded	Acres. 1,750	475	4,154
8.	Drinking water wells constructed.	No. 21	10	5
9.	Adults made literate	" 1,219	15	244
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms started	" 2	-	-
11.	Youth Clubs started	" 4	3	3
12.	Farmers Union started	" 3	-	-
13.	Mahila Samathies started	" 2	-	-
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started	" 2	-	-
15.	New Kacha Road constructed	Furlongs 7	1	-
16.	New Pacca Road constructed.	" -	-	-

(Continued.)

I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64
17.	Existing Kacha road improved Furlong	-	-	-
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved "	5	-	-
19.	School buildings constructed. No.	5	4	1
20.	Primary Health Centres constd. (Main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately) "	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed. "	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
22.	People's contribution Rs.	3.1	2.5	10.1
23.	Total No. of all Types of Co.Opera- tive Societies functioning as at the end of each year. No.	144	120	121
24.	No. of Members of the above Societies. No.	7,754	12,282	8,750
25.	No. of Agri. Credit Multipurpose serv ice & large size Socy. at the end of each year. No.	98	18	70
26.	No. of members of the above Societies. No.	4,257	-	-
27.	No. of Villages panchayats functioning at the end of each year. "	62	34	62
28.	No. of Villages covered "	105	55	105

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the year 1961-62  
62-63 and 63-64.

Name of the Block :- Kannad

Taluka :- Kannad

Size of the Block :- C. P. N. Pattern I

Dist: Aurangabad.

Date of inaguration as N. E. S. : 2-10-53

Date of inaguration as Stage I : 1-4-58.

Sr.No.	I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane ) (B.Mds.)		398	326m	249
2.	Fertilizers distributed ( including all manure mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)		2,627	1,833	3,183
3.	Pedigres Bulls supplied	No.	-	1	3
4.	Animals castrated	"	573	1,795	923
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres	124	222	652
6.	Area Reclaimed	act.	17	-	-
7.	Area bunded	Acres.	1,520	2,966	2,600
8.	Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	1	9	6
9.	Adults made literate	"	1,435	467	145
10.	Libraries and Reading rooms started	"	-	-	-
11.	Youth Club started	No.	1	2	-
12.	Farmers Union started	"	-	-	-
13.	Mahila Samities started	"	2	1	-
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started.	"	1	-	-
15.	New Kacha Road constructed	Furlong.	38	-	-
16.	New Pacca Road constructed	"	66	-	-

(Continued.)

TABLE NO. 44 (Continued)

(116)

Sr.No.	I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved	Furlong	-	-	- 4
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved	"	1	-	-
19.	School Building constructed	No.	1	-	5
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed. ( Main and sub-centres to be shown separately)	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	"	-	N.A.	N.A.
22.	People's contribution	Rs.	12.2	6.6	53.2
23.	Total No. of all Types of Co-operative Societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	53	57	75
24.	No. of Members of the above Societies.	"	2,679	3,063	5,571
25.	No. of Agri.Credit Multipurpose service & large size Socy. at the end of each year.	"	43	55	55
26.	No. of members of the above Societies.	"	2,484	N.A.	N.A.
27.	No. of Villages panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	"	44	44	46
28.	No. of Village covered	"	93	93	96

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay-32.

TABLE NO. 11

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in the Block during the year 1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64.

Name of the Block :- Kannad II  
 Size of the Block :- C. P. N. Pattern 1  
 Date of inauguration as N.E.S. :- 2-10-53  
 Date of inauguration as Stage I :- 1-4-58.  
 Taluka :- Kannad  
 Dist. Aurangabad.

Sr.No.	I t e m s	61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane ).(B.Mds.)	333	333	323
2.	Fertilizers distributed ( including all manure mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)	2,471	1,567	3,453
3.	Pedigres Bulls supplied No.	-	-	1
4.	Animals castrated No.	228	492	144
5.	Additional area brought under permanant acres. irrigation.	309	201	523
6.	Area Reclaimed net.	21	-	-
7.	Area bunded Acres:	19	78	-
8.	Drinking water wells construct ed No.	3	5	7
9.	Adults made literate "	1,294	150	127
10.	Libraries & Reading Rooms started "	3	-	1
11.	Youth Club started "	3	2	-
12.	Farmers Union started "	-	-	-
13.	Mahaha Samities started "	1	1	-
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started "	-	-	-
15.	New Kacha Road constructed Furlongs	8	2	-
16.	New Pacca Road constructed "	64	-	-

(Continued)



TABLE NO. 44 (Continued)

(118)

Sr.No.	I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64
17.	Existing Kacha road improved	Furlong	-	-	-
18.	Existing Pacca road improved	"	64	-	-
19.	School building constructed	No.	-	-	-
20.	Primary Health constructed (Main centre and sub-centre to be shown separately)	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Other dispensaries and Matern-i ty Home constructed.	"	N....	N....	N....
22.	People's contribution	Rs.	7.8	10.3	37.2
23.1	Total number of all types of co-operative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	3,973	5,175	2,236
24.	Number of members of the above societies		3,967	5,215	2,231
25.	Number of Agril. Credit Multipurpose service and large size society at the end of each year.	No.	55	44	44
26.	No. of members of the above societies	"	3,351	-	-
27.	No. of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	"	46	46	20
28.	No. of villages covered.	"	96	96	61

Source :- Bureau of Economics &amp; Statistics, Bombay-32.

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the year 1961-62 1962-63  
and 1963-64

Name of the Block :- Khuldabad  
Size of the Block :- C. P. A. Pattern I  
Date of inauguration as N. E. S.  
Date of inauguration as Stage I 1-4 -58

Taluka : Khuldabad  
Dist. Aurangabad

I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64.
1.	Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane ) B. Mds.	223	332	243
2.	Fertilizers distributed ( including all manner mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)	3,489	2,009	2,023
3.	Pedigres Bulls supplied	No.	-	4
4.	Animals castrated	"	655	649
5.	Additional Area brought under permanant irrigation.	acre	184	315
6.	Area reclaimed	net.	552	44
7.	Area bounded	acre	4,121	246
8.	Drinking water wells constructed	No.	1	2
9.	Adults made literate	"	278	396
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms started	"	-	-
11.	Youth Clubs started	"	-	-
12.	Farmers Union started	"	-	-
13.	Mahila samthies started	"	-	5
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started	"	-	-
15.	New Kacha Road Constructed	Furlongs	68	-
16.	New Pacca Road Constructed	"	68	-

(Continued)

TABLE NO. 44 (Continued)

(199)

I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64	
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved	Furlongs	-	-	-
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved	"	-	-	-
19.	School building constructed	No.	7	-	2
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed (Main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately.)	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Other dispensaries and Maternity Homes constructed.	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22.	People's contribution	Rs.	9.9	17.8	18.0
23.	Total No. of all Types of Co-opera- tive societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	51	53	53
24.	No. of Members of the above Societies	No.	3,229	3,471	3,726
25.	No. of Agricultural credit Multi- purpose, service & large size Society at the end of each year.	"	31	-	31
26.	No. of members of the above Societies	"	2,841	-	N.A.
27.	No. of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	"	36	36	37
28.	No. of Villages covered	"	75	75	75

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay-32.

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the year 1961-62, 62-63  
and 1963-64

Name of the Block :- Silled

Taluka :- Silled

Size of the Block :- C. P. N. Pattern I

Dist. Aurangabad.

Date of inauguration as N. E. S. :- 2-10-54

Date of inauguration as Stage I :- 2-10-57.

I t e m s .		61-62	62-63	63-64
1. Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane). (B.Mds.)		232	163	531
2. Fertilizers distributed ( including all manure mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)		7,150	5,445	7,885
3. Pedigree Bulls supplied	No.	-	6	2
4. Animals castrated	No.	1,002	791	1,023
5. Additional area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres	18	1,416	1,710
6. Area Reclaimed	net.	-	5	12
7. Area bounded	Acres	2,405	3,700	3,562
8. Drinking water wells constructed	No.	-	-	4
9. Adults made literate	"	-	1,234	1,848
10. Libraries and Reading Rooms started	"	2	-	1
11. Youth Clubs started	"	2	5	-
12. Farmers Union started	"	5	-	72
13. Mahala Samithies started	"	-	9	3
14. Balwadi and Nursery started	"	-	-	1
15. New Kacha Road constructed	Furlongs	15	-	-
16. New Pucca Road constructed	"	-	-	-

(Continued)

I t e m s.		61-62	62-63	63-64
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved Furlong	-	-	-
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved "	-	-	-
19.	School building constructed No.	-	-	-
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed " (Main centres & sub-centres to be shown separately.)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
21.	Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.
22.	People's contribution Rs.	35.6	23.7	32.5
23.	Total number of all Types of Co-operative societies functioning at the end of the year.	111	28	113
24.	Number of members of the above societies.	7,276	1,992	8,610
25.	Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service & large size Society at the end of each year.	79	N.R.	82
26.	Number of members of the above societies.	5,548	N.R.	N.R.
27.	Number of Villages Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	67	20	67
28.	Number of villages covered	105	67	105

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the year 1961-62,  
62-63 and 63-64.

Name of the Block :- Silled - II

Taluka :- Silled

Size of the Block :- C. P. N. Pattern 1

Dist. ; Aurangabad

Date of inauguration as N. S. S. :- 2-10-54

Date of inauguration as Stage I :- 1-4-57

Sr. No.	I t e m s	61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane).(B.Mds.)	145	39	260
2.	Fertilizers distributed ( including all manure mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)	2,944	2,292	1,310
3.	Pedigres Bulls supplied	No. -	-	2
4.	Animals castrated	No. 610	464	112
5.	Additional area brought under permanent irrigation.	acre 51	695	585
6.	Area Reclaimed	not. -	-	-
7.	Area bunded	Acres. -	-	-
8.	Drinking water wells constructed	No. 1	-	-
9.	Adults made , to , literate	"	366	499
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms started.	"	-	-
11.	Youth Clubs started	"	6	2
12.	Farmers Union started	"	8	-
13.	Mahalia Samithies started	"	-	1
15.				

(Continued)

Sr. No.	I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started	No.	-	-	-
15.	New Kacha road consutructed	Fouurlong	-	-	-
16.	New Pacca Road constructed	"	-	-	-
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved	"	-	-	-
18.	Existing Pacca Road improved	"	-	-	-
19.	School building constructed	No.	4	-	-
20.	Primary Health Centres consutructed. (Main centres & sub-centres to be shown separately.	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Other dispensaries and Maternity Home consturcted.	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22.	People's contribution	Rs.	26.2	23.3	37.2
23.	Total number of all types of co-operative societies functioning at the end of each year.	No.	38	111	36
24.	Number of members of the above societies.	"	1,740	7,704	2,231
25.	No. of Agri. Credit Multipurpose service & large size Socy. at the end of each year.	"	33	33	31
26.	No. of members of the above socy."	"	1,664	N....	N....
27.	No. of village panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	"	20	67	20
28.	No. of villages covered.	No.	61	105	61

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay-32.

## TABLE NO. 44

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each block during the year 1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64

Name of the Block :- Bhokardan  
 Size of Block C.P.A. Pattern I  
 Date of inauguration as N.D.S. :-  
 Date of inauguration as Stage I :-

Taluka :- Bhokardan  
 Dist. Aurangabad.

Sr. No.	I t e m s .	61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds (including Sugarcane ). (B.Mds.)	771	493	1533
2.	Fertilisers distributed (including all manner mixture but excluding green manure, seeds)	2526	1520	3218
3.	Pedigres Bulls supplied	No. -	-	5
4.	Animals castrated	No. 32	1673	1321
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres. 2211	269	572
6.	Area Reclaimed	net. 160	-	-
7.	Area bounded	Acres. 200	56	10
8.	Drinking water wells constructed.	No. 24	4	18
9.	Adults made literate	" 460	219	1,224
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms started.	" 6	1	-
11.	Youth Clubs started.	" 9	1	-
12.	Farmers Union started.	" 19	-	-
13.	Mahila Sanities started.	" 10	-	-
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started.	" 10	-	-
15.	New Kacha Road constructed.	Furlongs. 50	6	5
16.	Pacca road constructed.	" -	-	- (Constructed.)



TABLE NO. 744 (Continued)

(126)

Sr.No.	Items		51-52	62-63	63-64
17	Existing Kacha road improved	Furlong	-	-	-
18	Existing Pucca Road improved	"	-	-	-
19	School Building constructed	No.	-	1	3
20	Primary Health Centres constructed (Main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately)	"	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
21	Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	"	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
22	People's contribution	Rs.	15.0	31.8	53.5
23	Total No. of all types of Co-opera- tive societies functioning at the end of each year.	No.	121	29	121
24	No. of members of the above societies.	"	5,309	1,358	6,518
25	No. of Agril. credit Multipurpose service and large size society at the end of each year.	"	36	36	36
26	No. of members of the above societies	"	4,509	-	-
27	No. of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	"	62	21	62
28	No. of villages covered	"	114	51	114

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay-32.

Progressive of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the year 1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64

Name of the Block :- Bhokardan II  
 Size of the Block :- C.P.A. Pattern  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Date of inauguration as N.E.S. 1-4-56  
 Date of inauguration as Stage I:-

Taluka :- Bhokardan  
 Dist. Aurangabad.

Sr. No.	Items		61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds (including Sugarcane) B.Mds.		302	42	567
2.	Fertilizers distributed (including all manure mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)		441	708	1,657
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied	No.	-	-	4
4.	Animals castrated	No.	2	5	8
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres.	258	390	661
6.	Area Reclaimed	net	189	63	418
7.	Area bunded	"	30	-	-
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed	No.	45	100	35
9.	Adults made literate.	"	12	3	3
10.	Libraries and Reading rooms started	"	35	245	224
11.	Youth Club started	"	-	-	5
12.	Farmers Union started	"	12	2	-
13.	Mahila Samithies Started	"	6	-	-
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started	"	-	2	-
15.	New Kacha Road constructed	Furlong	-	-	-
16.	New Pacca road constructed.	"	7	3	-
17.	Existing Kacha road improved	"	-	-	-
18.	Existing Pacca road improved	"	7	-	-

(Continued.)

TABLE NO. 44 (Continued)

(128)

Sr.No.	I t e m s		61-52	62-63	63-64
19.	School Building constructed	Noss	-	1	5
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed (Main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately.)	"	N..n.	N..n.	N..n.
21.	Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	"	N..n.	N..n.	N..n.
22.	People's contribution	Rs.	14.7	-	9.3
23.	Total No. of all types of Co-opera- tive societies functioning as at the end of the year.	No.	29	121	26
24.	No. of members of the above societies.. "		1,318	5,393	928
25.	No. of agril. credit Multipurpose service and large size soc-iety at the end of each year.		25	25	26
26.	No. of members of the above societies. "		1,138	N..n.	N..n.
27.	No. of villages panchayats functioning at the end of each year.		21	62	21
28.	No. of villages covered	"	51	114	51

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay-32.

Progress of Physical Achievement under Selected items in each block during the year  
1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64.

Name of the Block :- Jafferabad  
Size of the Block C.P.M. Pattern 1  
Date of inauguration as N.E.S.  
Date of inauguration as Stage I :-

Taluka :- Jafferabad  
Dist. Aurangabad.

S.No.	Items	61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane ) (B.Ms.)	1,574	647	996
2.	Fertilizers distributed ( including all manure mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)	484	1,720	1,650
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied	No.	4	-
4.	Animals castrated.	"	1,019	1,986
5.	Additional area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres.	397	256
6.	Area Reclaimed	Acres.	37	70
7.	Area bunded	Acres	335	235
8.	Drinking water wells constructed	No.	13	12
9.	Adults made literate	"	430	333
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms started	"	7	-
11.	Youth Clubs started	"	-	41
12.	Farmers Union started	"	42	19
13.	Women's Societies started	"	4	4
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started	"	1	-
15.	New Kacha Road constructed	Parlons	-	7
16.	New Pucca Road constructed	"	-	72

(Continued)

TABLE NO. 44 (Continued)

(130)

Sr. No.	Items		61-62	62-63	63-64
17.	Existing Kacha road improved	Furlong	-	-	2
18.	Existing Pacca road improved	"	-	-	2
19.	School buildings constructed.	No.	1.5	7	4
20.	Primary Health Centres constd. (Main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately)	"	N..	N..	N..
21.	Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	"	N..	N..	N..
22.	People's contribution	Rs.	33.1	20.7	29.3
23.	Total No. of all types of Co-oper- ative Societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	67	68	24
24.	No. of members of the above societies	"	2,649	2,950	3,245
25.	No. of Agri. Credit Multipurpose e service & large size Society at the end of each year.	"	60	60	65
26.	No. of members of the above societies.	"	2,453	N..	N..
27.	No. of Village Panchayats funct-ioning at the end of each year.	"	48	48	50
28.	No. of Villages covered	"	99	99	99

Source :- Bureau of Economics &amp; Statistics, Bombay-32.

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each block during the year 1962-63  
and 1963-64

Name of the Block :- Jalna  
Size of the Block :- C.P.M. Pattern III  
Date of inauguration as N.E.S. :-  
Date of inauguration as Stage I

Taluka :- Jalna  
Dist. Aurangabad

Sr.No.	I t e m s .		62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane ) (B.Mds.)		3,273	3,013
2.	Fertilizers distributed (including all manure mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)		5,950	3,392
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied	No.	7	26
4.	Animals castrated	"	2,853	2,076
5.	Additional area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres.	1,308	1,736
6.	Area Reclaimed	net.	102	50
7.	Area bunded	Acres.	506	169
8.	Drinking water wells constructed	No.	17	8
9.	Adults made literate	"	2,092	2,748
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms started.	"	13	12
11.	Youth Clubs started	"	31	12
12.	Farmers Union started	"	18	-
13.	Mahila Sanities started	"	30	-
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started	"	-	-
15.	New Kacha Road constructed	Furlong	23	48
16.	New Pacca Road constructed.	"	-	-

(Continued)

TABLE NO. 44 (Continued)

(\*132)

Sr.No.	I t e m s		62-63	63-64
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved	Furlon	-	-
18.	Existing Pucca Road improved	"	434	590
19.	School Buildings constructed	No.	2	10
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed. (Main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately.)	"	N....	N....
21.	Other dispensaries and Maternity Homes constructed.	"	N....	N....
22.	People's contribution	Rs.	53.9	76.7
23.	Total No. of all Types of Co-opera- tive Societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	156	170
24.	No. of members of the above societies	"	11,237	14,573
25.	No. of Agri.credit Multipurpose service, and large size society at the end of each year.	"	99	111
26.	No. of members of the above societies.	"	-	-
27.	No. of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	"	121	121
28.	No. of villages covered	"	210	210

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay-32.

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the year  
1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64

Sr.No.	Name of the Block :- Anbad I	Taluka :- Anbad		
		61-62	62-63	63-64
	Size of the Block :- C.P.A. Pattern I			
	Date of inauguration as N.E.S. 1-10-56			
	Date of inauguration as Stage I :-			
Sr.No.	I t e m s	61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds (Including Sugarcane) B.Mds.	1,370	1,647	2,455
2.	Fertilizers distributed (including all manure mixture but excluding green manure seeds.)	1,715	1,930	2,710
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied	No. 1	3	4
4.	Animals castrated	No. 1,320	1,456	7,922
5.	Additional area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres. 413	2,351	355
6.	Area Reclaimed	Acres. 163	-	-
7.	Area Bunded	Acres 305	-	1,025
8.	Drinking water wells constructed.	No. 13	5	4
9.	Adults made literate	" 77	915	450
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms started	" 3	7	-
11.	Youth Clubs started.	" 5	-	2
12.	Farmers Union started	" -	-	-
13.	Mahila Societies started	" 1	1	-
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started	" -	-	-
15.	New Kacha Road constructed	Furlongs 10	31	4
16.	New Pucca Road constructed	" -	-	-

(continued)



TABLE No. 44 (Continued)

(132)

Sr.No.	Items	61-62	62-63	63-64
17.	Existing Kachh road improved	-	-	-
18.	Existing Pucca road improved	-	-	-
19.	School buildings constructed.	No.	1	5
20.	Primary Health Centres constd. (Main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Other dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22.	People's contribution	Rs. 116.1	38.2	71.3
23.	Total No. of All Types of Co- operative Societies functioning at the end of each year.	35	36	37
24.	No. of Members of the above Societies.	4,151	4,200	4,451
25.	No. of Semi-Credit Multipurpose service & large size Socy. at the end of each year.	65	65	65
26.	No. of Village Branches fun- ctioning at the end of each year.	53	76	53
27.	No. of members of the above Societies.	3,535		
28.	No. of Villages covered.	36	131	36

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay-32.

Progress of Physical Achievement under selected items in each Block during the year  
1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64

Name of the Block :- Ambed II		Taluka :- Ambed		
Size of the Block :- U. P. No. Pattern 1/2		Dist. Aurangabad		
Date of inauguration as N.S.S. :- 2-10-57				
Date of inauguration as Stage I : 1-4-58				
Sr.No.	I t e m s	61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds ( including Sugarcane) B.Mds.	1,422	1,649	2,689
2.	Fertilizers distributed (including all manure mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)	1,496	2,966	2,337
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied	No. -	-	2
4.	Animals castrated	" 1,614	884	3,622
5.	Additional area brought under permanent irrigation.	acres 379	769	345
6.	Area Reclaimed	net 95	-	-
7.	Area bunded	acres. 416	-	606
8.	Drinking water wells constructed.	No. 8	-	2
9.	Adults made literate	" 379	1,191	-
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms Started	" 16	-	-
11.	Youth Clubs started	" 1	1	-
12.	Farmers Union started	" -	-	-
13.	Mahila Sanities started	" 3	7	-
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started	" -	-	-
15.	New Kacha road constructed	Furlong -	-	-
16.	New Pucca road constructed	" -	-	-

(Continued)

TABLE NO. 44 (Continued)

(136)

Sr. No.	I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64
17.	Existing Kacha road improved	Furlong	-	-	-
18.	Existing Padda road improved	"	-	-	-
19.	School Buildings constructed	No.	-	7	-
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed (Main Centres and sub-centres to be shown separately)	"	N....	N....	N....
21.	Other dispensaries and Maternity Homes constructed:	"	N....	N....	N....
22.	People's contribution	Rs.	4.1	20.7	41.0
23.	Total No. of all types of Co-opera- tive societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	50	146	146
24.	No. of members of the above societies	"	2,999	7,804	8,983
25.	No. of Agri. credit Multipurpose service and large size society at the end of each year.	"	40	93	93
26.	No. of members of the above Societies	"	2,049	-	-
27.	No. of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	"	34	58	76
28.	No. of Villages covered	"	55	86	131

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay-32.

Progress of Physical Achievements under selected items in each Block during the year  
1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64

Name of the Block :- Soogoon

Taluka :- Soogoon

Size of the Block :- C. P. A. Pattern I

Dist. Aurangabad

Date of inauguration as N. E. S. :-

Date of inauguration as Stage I.

Sr. No.	I t e m s .	61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Improved seeds (including Sugarcane)(B.Mds.)	3,193	5,192	4,303
2.	Fertilizers distributed (including all manure mixture but excluding green manure, seeds.)	6,074	11,795	14,346
3.	Pedigree Bulls-supplied	No. -	4	8
4.	Animals castrated	No. 469	593	690
5.	Additional area brought under permanent irrigation.	acres. 361	145	390
6.	Area Reclaimed	act. 32	54	18
7.	Area bunded	acres. 272	103	-
8.	Drinking water wells constructed.	No. 11	2	6
9.	Adults made literate	" 31	1,066	1,405
10.	Libraries and Reading Rooms started	" 4	4	-
11.	Youth Clubs started	" 5	2	1
12.	Farmers Union started	" -	-	-
13.	Child societies started	" 5	1	-
14.	Balwadi and Nurseries started	" 2	-	-
15.	New Kacha road constructed	furlongs 4	16	-
16.	New Pucca road constructed	" -	-	-

(Continued)

TABLE NO. 44 (Continued)

(138)

Sr. No.	I t e m s		61-62	62-63	63-64
17.	Existing Kacha road improved	Furlongs	-	-	81
18.	Existing Pucca road improved	"	268	32	81
19.	School buildings constructed	No.	42	3	3
20.	Primary Health Centres constd. (Main Centres & Sub-centres to be shown separately)	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22.	People's contribution	Rs.	29.5	9.9	9.3
23.	Total No. of all types of Co-opera- tive societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	41	41	41
24.	No. of members of the above Societies.	"	4,640	4,337	5,110
25.	No. of Agril. credit Multipurpose service and large size society at the end of each year.	"	31	31	31
26.	No. of members of the above society.	"	3,233	N.A.	N.A.
27.	No. of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	"	30	30	30
28.	No. of Villages covered.	"	57	57	57

Source :- Bureau of Economics &amp; Statistics, Bombay-32.

TABLE NO. 45

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Implements enumerated at Nineth Live Stock Census  
1961 in Aurangabad.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Auranga- bad	Paithan	Ganga- pur	Vaija- pur	Kannad	Khulda- bad	Sillod	Bhokar- dan	Jeffera- bad	Jalna	Ambed	Soega- lon	Dist. Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I.	Total No. of Vill.	233	134	225	160	194	73	166	165	99	213	217	67	2001
I.	Bulls over 3 years													
	a) Breeding bulls	42	46	32	1	40	60	13	3	-	217	58	3	525
	b) Working bulls	40496	33243	32095	39332	39010	14766	41171	37033	17956	59006	55174	10233	413757
	c) Others	163	251	232	1910	803	152	3	322	99	1693	2512	76	4111
	d) Total	40706	33545	32359	41303	39653	14973	41267	37333	18055	61001	57744	10322	423306
II.	Cattle females over 3 years.													
	a) In Milk	5960	7576	5333	3252	4526	2135	5167	6090	3429	10003	11000	1199	71230
	b) Dry	12970	9593	3410	13124	10403	3523	10274	3344	4211	15561	14393	2711	112010
	c) Not calved	1935	1810	1617	3502	2843	676	2153	2066	1402	4565	3115	532	26226
	d) Others	212	356	-	393	201	349	-	14	-	2040	676	5	5746
	Total	21024	19335	16901	22771	17973	7233	17599	17014	9040	32174	29106	4447	215212
III	Cattle Young Stock	13147	22314	17190	21320	14011	6725	14475	17093	9010	29393	29437	4302	204922
	Total Cattle	79377	76194	66450	35394	76647	23941	73341	71480	37400	123063	116370	19071	343440
IV.	Buffaloes males over three years.													
	a) Breeding Buffaloes.	73	47	13	119	33	54	7	26	9	105	92	16	604
	b) Working Buffaloes	232	223	195	235	624	206	529	707	357	495	1233	103	5139
	c) Others	17	30	19	37	47	9	7	49	36	77	15	10	353
	d) Total	322	300	227	441	704	279	543	782	402	677	1340	129	6146

(Continued)

TABLE NO. 41 (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
V. Buffaloes															
Females over three years.															
a) In milk	3111	1178	613	998	1495	816	2176	1397	858	3544	2407	565	19158		
b) Dry	3416	1551	1180	1139	2265	10677	2752	2145	1027	4150	3275	609	24666		
c) Not calved	534	319	217	591	582	261	598	658	485	1534	895	126	6798		
d) Others	357	244	4	813	22	318	-	144	206	1103	174	25	3410		
e) Total	7418	3392	2004	3994	4364	3592	5322	4344	2576	10331	6751	1325	54032		
VI. Buffaloen															
Young stock.	4851	1935	1211	2723	2364	1450	4042	3386	1624	6751	5549	1649	37535		
VII. Total Buffaloes.	12591	5627	3442	6705	7432	4191	10109	8512	4602	17759	13640	3103	97713		
VIII. Sheep uptr one year.	1066	1012	548	903	856	510	1779	1296	256	2794	1317	172	12519		
IX. Sheep over one Year (Male)	1073	622	838	635	620	604	1413	868	527	1087	1343	62	9692		
Female	5258	2740	4747	3548	3018	2963	7965	5622	2868	6444	3939	71	49211		
Total	6331	3362	5585	4181	3036	3567	9378	6490	3395	7431	5282	133	58903		
X. Total Sheep	7397	4374	6133	5034	4534	4077	11157	7786	3651	10325	6509	305	71422		
XI. Goats up to one year	7850	9982	5018	7506	6282	1910	5734	4670	2440	7960	6463	2820	68635		
XII. Goats over one year.															
Male	16697	4425	3701	4202	3631	1511	5039	3568	1565	832	3073	1958	46251		
Female	29146	20264	18170	17677	20557	7973	21463	15581	7239	29078	23397	5188	251833		
Total	35843	24689	21871	21879	24338	9484	26502	19149	8804	29910	31470	7146	251084		
XIII. Total Goats.	43693	34671	26889	29384	30620	11394	32236	23819	11224	37870	37933	9966	329719		
XIV. Total Horses & ponies.	960	1599	886	1810	1482	477	1943	841	465	1427	4082	96	16068		

TABLE NO. 45 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
V. Total Mules	1	7	-	129	1	13	-	-	6	4	24	-	185	
XVI. Total Donkeys	419	270	167	154	1420	215	538	264	66	329	466	112	4320	
XVII. Total Camels	-	4	1	-	-	12	-	-	6	-	-	-	23	
XVIII. Total Pigs	1339	608	1691	604	474	1467	750	432	616	2991	206	541	11734	
XIX. Total live stock.	146277	123354	105659	129654	117610	50787	130074	113134	56747	193779	179335	33094	1379624	
XX. Total poultry														
i) Fowls (Hens)	21452	5995	7432	7662	8095	4042	9172	6895	6757	12979	7552	2802	99635	
ii) Cocks	2916	2267	2277	3165	2095	1165	3275	2233	1683	4499	3922	916	30413	
iii) Chickens	9005	7346	7579	8170	5953	3473	8290	9562	6341	15189	10693	2903	90904	
iv) Total	33373	15608	17288	18997	16143	8680	20737	15090	13781	32667	21967	6621	110952	
XXI. Poultry Ducks	684	157	27	-	68	102	23	36	1	508	40	39	1635	
XXII. Other Poultry	10	14	25	-	-	-	-	11	-	78	-	-	138	
XIII. Agril. imple- ments.														
i) Wooden plough	1602	47	437	1683	1857	599	807	883	432	1224	344	820	10735	
ii) Iron plough	3834	3222	2794	3550	3627	1059	5098	4612	2049	4648	3656	958	39157	
iii) Carts	6616	5925	5591	6039	6307	1836	7060	6287	3579	8631	3006	2666	68643	
iv) Sugarcane crushers v) worked by power	30	212	9	98	60	19	90	55	32	69	133	3	810	
Sugarcane crushers worked by bulls	68	48	57	209	66	65	135	83	24	272	26	-	1053	
vi) Oil Engines water pumps.	356	233	342	603	383	138	400	306	176	359	190	99	3535	
vii) Electric pump	7	39	-	82	6	1	-	11	-	2	9	-	157	
viii) Tractors	16	12	11	6	11	1	3	2	-	7	2	2	73	
ix) Ghanses & seers & n above.	44	31	57	28	46	71	46	80	-	85	21	-	509	
x) Ghanses less than 5 seers.	13	3	20	4	2	82	43	8	-	6	-	-	132	

Live Stock Census, 1961.