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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
WARDHA DISTRICT

1962-63 AND 1963-64



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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S O C I O - E C O N O M I C R E V I E W

AND

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

OF

W A R D H A D I S T R I C T

1962-63 and 1963-64

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY-32.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW

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SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW 1962-63 & 1963-64
WARDHA DISTRICT.

I. I N T R O D U C T I O N .

LOCATION.

1.1 Wardha District lying between 20.18' to 21.21' north latitude and 78.4' to 99.15 longitude occupies the Western portion of the Nagpur Plain and lies at the foot of the Satpura hills adjoining Amraoti District. The District lies in the valley of Wardha River and consists of a long strip of land running from North-West to South East along its right bank, very narrow at the northern extremity and gradually extending in width to the south. The District derived its name from the river Wardha.

BOUNDARIES

1.2 The District is surrounded by four Districts of the Maharashtra State having Nagpur District at the East, Chanda District at the South, Yeotmal at the south West and Amravati at the West, North-West and North. The river Wardha separates the District all along the Western border from Amravati and Yeotmal Districts.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP.

1.3 The territory now making Wardha District was a part of Nagpur District untill 1862, when it was made a separate District on the ground that Nagpur was too large a District and that the interests of the very valuable cotton industry in this part of the Wardha valley needed special supervision.

There were no major changes in the boundaries of the District or its administrative divisions since 1911 though it formed part of different states of

Madhya Pradesh and Bombay due to States Re-organisation. Since 1st May 1960, the District forms part of Maharashtra State when the new State of Maharashtra was brought into existence bifurcating the Bombay State.

The District is the smallest District in the Maharashtra State apart from Greater Bombay. The District's Head Quarter ~~was~~ first located at Kaottha near Pulgaon but ~~was~~ transferred to the present site which was then village Palakwadi and which was named as Wardha after the name of the river Wardha.

The District is administratively divided into three Revenue Sub Divisions each comprising of one Thesil or taluqa. Of the three thesils, Arvi Thesil lies to the North, Wardha Thesil in centre and Hinganghat Thesil at the South. Tahsil in Vidarbha Region is a fairly big unit having about 400 villages and is nearly 3 to 4 times larger than thesil of Western Maharashtra District. The Thesils are sub-divided into Revenue Circles. There are 14 Revenue Circles which in turn are further divided into group of villages called Patwari ~~Halka~~ being looked after by the Patwari. Village is the smallest unit in the Administrative set up.

There are in all 6 towns and 1373 villages in the District of which 972 are inhabited. The Thesil-wise distribution of No. of Villages and Towns is as follows:-

Thesils.	No. of Towns.	No. of Villages.
Arvi	1	490
Wardha.	4	471
Hinganghat.	1	412
Total	6	1373

At the Head Quarter of the District the Collector is responsible for maintenance of law and order besides his being the head of office for the Revenue Department. He is also the District Magistrate and District Registrar. The Collector is assisted by the Deputy Collectors. At the Thesil, the Sub Divisional Officer looks after the Thesil administration with the assistance of Thesildar and a few Naib Thesildars. The Revenue Circle is in the Charge of the Revenue Inspector.

1st May 1962 is the land mark in the history of Maharashtra State when the system of Panchayat Raj, aiming at Democratic Decentralisation has been brought into force by establishing an autonomous body of Zilla Parishad at the District Level. The Institution of Zilla Parishad is a Democratic set up of local Govt. with wider powers and scopes of work. Hence all the former local bodies like Janpad Sabhas, District Development Board and District Panchayat Board have been abolished and their functions transferred to the Zilla Parishad. An elected president is the Head of the Parishad comprising of elected members. A Govt. officer designated as Chief Executive Officer has been appointed to execute the powers, functions and duties as per the directions and duties of the Zilla Parishad. The Elected Parishad forms different subject Committees nominating one of its members as Chairman of the subject committee. These subject committees deal with the different subjects under the power & scope of Zilla Parishad.

The District is further divided into Panchayat Samitiss having elected members and Chairman of the Samati. The jurisdiction of the Panchayat Samiti is identical to the C.D. Blocks. The Panchayat Samiti is assisted by the Block Development Officer for execution of work.

The Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samitiss in the Wardha District have started functioning since May, 1962. There are in all Seven Panchayat Samitiss in the District. The Zilla Parishad, since its formation has been running very smoothly and has done a commendable work of formulating a Plan of Development of the District known as Wardha Plan, a unique experiment of Planning from below:-

AREA.

1.4 The District, as stated earlier, is the smallest District in whole of Maharashtra State in size and is having an area of 2434 Square Miles according to Director of Land Records, Maharashtra State. No substantial territorial changes have taken place in the District since 1911. The greatest length of the District is about Eighty Miles and the breadth at the Southern extremity about 36 Miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.

1.5 Wardha District naturally divides itself into two parts, the North being hilly from an inlying spur of Satpura, while to the South lies an undulating plain intersected by streams, and broken here and there, by

isolated hills rising abruptly from its surface. No peak in the range exceeds 2000 feet and the average height of their summits is not more than 1300 feet or 400 feet above the level of the Plain. The length of the hills tract from North-West to South-East is 50 Miles and its greatest width is under 20 Miles. It occupies about one fourth of the whole area of the District.

HILLS, RIVER SYSTEM, SOIL.

1.6

Hills. The highest points in the District are the peaks of Garmsur (1976 feet). Nandgaon and Malegaon in the hills of Arvi Thesil. The Trigonometrical Survey station is near Nachangaon 1227 feet high and that near Kelzar, 1132 feet. The elevation of plain country is between 700 & 950 feet decreasing to the South.

Rivers

In this District the only important river is the Wardha River which rising on the Multai plateau on the Satpura range flows all along the Northern and Western borders dividing the District from old Berar and flows into Wainganga River near village ~~Seone~~ in Chanda District. The Main tributaries of Wardha are Yesoda, Wana and Bakli. The other rivers in the District are Bhadadi, Dham^{Bor} and Pothara. Although these rivers pose great threat and danger to the villages situated on their banks, when they are in spate in Monsoon, there is hardly any water in summer. Secondly the beds of these rivers are too deep to make them fit for canal irrigation.

SOIL. To the South of the large villages of Anji and Hingani and slightly to the North of the Nagpur Bombay road the hills lie out and the remainder of the Wardha and Hinganghat thesils is fertile plain, with the exception of some hills running along the northern boundary of the Wardha Thesil and a few small hills in the south-east of Hinganghat. But this description does not include the level portion of the Arvi Thesil in the North which is the most fertile part of the District and consists of a strip of land lying between the hills and the Wardha River. The Soil here is formed of the detritus brought down from the hills and is highly productive and grows singularly fine crop of cotton. The Plain of Wardha and Hinganghat is not so fertile, but it is covered over most of its surface with a coating of fertile black or brown soil of varying depth above the basaltic rock. The black soil which covers the tract is believed to be formed by the denudation of basalt combined with the deposit of vegetable matter. The thickness of the soil in the District, varies from ten feet ^{to} few inches, the average thickness being 2 feet. The soil is generally found intermixed with calcareous tufa or 'kankar'. The types of soil that are found in the District are Kali-I, Kali-II, Morand, and Khardi Bhardi. The black soils occupies nearly 84% of the area of the District. These soil are mostly originated from Deccan trap. The Black Soil cracks, in summer and becomes fissured with cracks.

As regards the water level under the ground the Wardha Thesil is fortunate to have the level of 10 to 20 feet.

The digging of Wells for irrigation has therefore been made easy and cheap. It is because of this advantage and suitable soil the plaintain orchards are widely grown in Wardha Thesil especially at Seloo and Deoli side. The Water level in Arvi and Hinganghat thesils except some portion around Karanja is deep and a very hard rock covers the surface making it un-
sure and very costly to have sufficient water from wells. Some areas of Karanja block are however having low water level and hence Orrange orchards are grown there, the soil being brown and less fertile.

Climate, Temperature and Rainfall.

Climate & Temperature.

1.7 There is no observatory in the District for recording temperature and Weather data but as the District is close to the Nagpur District and bears the same climate as that of Nagpur Temperature record of Nagpur centre is taken for reviewing the climatic condition of the District. The climate of the District is between hot and dry and is some what cooler than Nagpur. The days are hot and nights cooler. Cold of the winter is severe while the heat of the mid-day in summer is little below that of the hottest parts in India. The summer sets in roughly from the middle of February and continues upto middle of June or till monsoon sets in. The winter usually starts from the middle of October and ends by February middle though the night in February continues to be quite cold.

The temperature record shows that the month of May is the hottest month of the year while the month of January is considered to be the coldest month of the year. During the last 3 years i.e. 1961, 1962 & 1963 the average maximum temperature in the month of May was found to be 41.7, 41.3 and 41.9 centigrade respectively while the average minimum temperature recorded in the month of January was 13.6, 10.6 and 10.8 centigrade respectively. The variations of temperature during day are considerable at all times of the year.

Rainfall. Over the whole District the chief supply of rain is from the South-West Monsoons which sets in about the middle of June and lasts till the end of October. The rainfall data is collected at three centres viz. Wardha Arvi and Hinganghat i.e. the taluqa Head Quarters of the District. The normal rainfall of the District is 43" or 1082 m.m. and average No. of rainy days is 58. During the wet period the month of August is usually having the greatest intensity. In the past few years the Monsoon has been very irregular in the District and the total rainfall recorded varies considerably from year to year and it is difficult to notice a District tendency one way or the other. Not only that the total rainfall is irregularly received but also its frequency over the rainy season is so irregular as to cause, many times, anxiety among the cultivators due to long gap of period between two showers or on the other hand the continuous downpour ruins the crops as well as damages property.

It is noticed that the rainfall increases as one proceeds from North to South. So during the three years under review viz. 1961, 1962 and 1963 it is found that 1961 was having the highest rainfall in all the three thesils and the District average for the year was 1370 m.m. quite above the normal. The years 1962 & 1963 had comparatively less rains the average for the District standing at 1074 and 999 m.m. respectively. Wardha Thesil recorded rain in almost all the months of the year 1962 while during the year 1963 the rains were in all the months between the period February to October in all the thesils excepting May for Arvi Thesil.

II. P O P U L A T I O N.Growth

2.1 The total population of Wardha District as per the latest 1961 Census is enumerated as 6,34,277 consisting of 3,22,894 males and 3,11,383 females. The population of the District constitutes 1.6% only of the total population of the Maharashtra State, as the District is the smallest District in area apart from greater Bombay. The study of population growth over a period of last sixty years shows that the population of the District, area remaining the same, as per 1961 census has increased by 64.32% over the population of 1901. The percentage increase in rural population during this period is 41.37% while the variation in urban population is 245.20%. The table below indicates the percentage variation in population during each decade of population census since 1901.

Decades.	Population.	Percentage variation.		
		Total Populat- ion.	Rural Populat- ion.	Urban pop- ulation.
1901	3,86,012	...	...	...
1901 to 1911	4,60,775	+ 19.37	+ 16.90	+39.60
1911 to 1921	4,63,696	+ 0.63	- 1.47	+17.16
1921 to 1931	5,16,266	+ 11.34	+ 9.77	+19.99
1931 to 1941	5,19,330	+ 0.59	- 2.79	+17.72
1941 to 1951	5,38,903	+ 3.77	- 1.49	+25.36
1951 to 1961	6,34,277	+ 17.70	+ 17.26	+19.20
1901 to 1961		+ 64.32	+ 41.37	+245.20

It can be seen from the above table that the increase in total population was found to be considerable in the decades 1901 to 1911, 1921 to 1931 and 1951 to 1961. The Rural population showed the same characteristics in increase while the urban population showed continuous substantial increase since 1901. Over 1951 census the total population in 1961 has increased by 17.7% whereas the increase in rural and urban population was 17.2 and 19.2 percent respectively. The table below gives the percentage variation in 1961 population over 1951.

Percentage variation of Population over
1951 Census.

	<u>Population 1951</u>			<u>Population 1961</u>			Per- centage in- creased.
	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total	
<u>Wardha District</u>							
Total.	271751	267152	538903	322894	311383	634277	17.7
Rural.	207228	205823	413051	244633	239629	484262	17.2
Urban.	64523	61329	125852	78261	71754	150015	19.2
<u>Arvi Tahsil</u>							
Total	72892	71498	144390	91114	88162	179276	24.2
Rural.	61702	60739	122441	80211	77587	157798	28.9
Urban.	11190	10759	21949	10903	10575	21478	2.1
<u>Wardha Tahsil.</u>							
Total	127197	123658	250855	147362	140375	287737	14.7
Rural.	90387	89433	179820	98947	97143	196090	9.0
Urban.	36810	34225	71035	48415	43232	91647	29.0
<u>Hinganghat Tahsil.</u>							
Total.	71662	71996	143658	84418	82846	167264	16.4
Rural.	55139	55651	110790	65475	64499	130374	17.7
Urban.	16523	16345	32868	18943	17947	36890	1.2

DENSITY

2.2 The Wardha District has an area of 2434 square miles which is 2% of the total area of Maharashtra State. The density of population per square mile is 261 which is lower than the density of 334 per square mile for the Maharashtra State. With the growth of population in every decade the density per square mile has also shown positive variation as can be seen from the following table.

Year	Density.	Year	Density.
1911	189	1941	213
1921	191	1951	221
1931	212	1961	261

The thesilwise density of total, rural and urban population as per 1961 census is given in the table below.

District/Thesils.	Area in Square Miles.			Population per Square Mile.		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban.
1. Wardha District	2434.0	2415.5	18.5	261	200	8096
2. Arvi tahsil.	890.0	886.0	4.0	201	178	5330
Arvi (M)			4.0			5330
3. Wardha Tahsil	815.0	803.0	12.0	353	244	7625
Wardha (M)			3.0			16371
Pulgaon (M)			5.3			5305
Sindi (M)			2.7			2445
Deoli (M)			1.0			7691
4. Hinganghat Tahsil	729.0	726.5	2.5	229	179	14875
Hinganghat (M)			2.5			14875

Density of total and rural population is found to be

highest in Wardha Tahsil and lowest in Arvi Tahsil. Density in Urban areas is highest in Hinganghat Tahsil and lowest in Arvi Tahsil. Among towns the highest density of population is that of Hinganghat Town being 14,875 followed by Wardha Town being 16,371 per square mile. The lowest density among towns is found to be in Sindi being 2,445 only.

RURAL-URBAN.

2.3 For the purpose of 1961 census a town or an Urban area is defined as a place which has:-

(1) A Municipality, a cantonment or Civil lines.

or

(2) (i) A population of 5000 or over and

(ii) At least 3/4th or more of male workers are engaged in Non-agricultural pursuits.

As per this definition only 6 Municipal towns have been included as Urban areas as against 7 urban units included in 1951 census. Ashti which was treated as Urban area in 1951 census has now been declassified as rural area as it is neither having a Municipality nor its 3/4th of the male workers are engaged in Non-agricultural pursuits though the population of Ashti exceeds 5000.

The Urban population of the District is enumerated as 1,50,015 or 23.7% of the total population. The Rural Population of the District being 4,84,262 is 76.3% of the total population. The ratio of urban and rural population has not materially changed in Arvi and Hinganghat tahsils. As a matter of fact the ratio has decreased in Arvi Tahsil due to declassification of Ashti as a rural area. The

percentage ratio of urban rural population in the Tahsils of Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat are 32:68, 12:88 and 22:78 respectively. Of the six Municipal Towns, 4 are in Wardha Tahsil. The significant growth of urban population in Wardha Tahsil may be attributed to rapid industrialisation in Pulgaon town and better education facility available at Wardha. The thesil Wardha has shown an increase of 29.0% of urban population over 1951 census. The percentage increase in 1961 population over 1951 population in the six towns is as follows:-

<u>Towns</u>	<u>Percentage increase in Population in 1961 over 1951 Census.</u>
Wardha.	23.32
Pulgaon.	47.86
Sindi.	21.62
Deoli.	15.69
Hinganghat.	12.24
Arvi.	17.86

The growth of rural population was found to be highest in Arvi Tahsil which can also be attributed to inclusion of Ashti as rural area. The characteristics of rural population living in different sizes of population can be seen from the table below. Nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rural population lives in villages having a population size of 500 to 1000. About $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total rural population is living in villages having a size of 200 to 500 while another $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the rural population is living in villages having a size of 1000 to 5000.

Population Size	Percentage of Rural population to total Rural Population
Less than 199	5.21
200 to 499	23.62
500 to 999	32.66
1000 to 1999	22.69
2000 to 4999	14.48
5000 to 99999	1.34

SEX-RATIO

2.4 The total male population of the District, as per 1961 Census is 3,22,894 and that of females 3,11,383. Thus the ratio of females per 1000 male population comes to 964 just above the state sex ratio of 936. The figures of past censuses also show constantly that males outnumbered females. The sex ratio in 1951 Census was 983. The sex ratio is higher in rural areas being 980 in 1961 Census, while the urban ratio was 917. This may be because males from rural areas migrate urban areas for employment.

The sex ratios in Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat tahasils are 951, 962 and 981 respectively.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS

2.5 At the 1951 Census, the economic classification of the population was into two broad livelihood classes, namely, the agricultural classes and the ~~non~~ non-agricultural classes. There were four agricultural classes, viz. I) Owner cultivators, II) Tenant cultivators III) Agricultural Labourers and IV) Agricultural rent receivers. Similarly, there were four non-agricultural classes viz. V) Non-agricultural production VI) Commerce VII) Transport & Communication

and (VIII) Other services. The population was classified in one of the above groups from which the persons derived their principle means of livelihood. So the basic principle was the source of income of the person or of the person on whom he is dependent. In 1961 census this outlook has been changed and the population is classified in two broad categories viz. (I) Workers (II) Non-workers. A person was classified as worker if he was engaged in some economic activity. Others were classified as non workers even if he had earnings but is not doing any work for getting the earnings such as rent receivers.

The following table gives the respective percentages of workers and non-workers to the total population.

	WORKERS.			NON-WORKERS.		
	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.
Total	49.9	57.7	41.9	50.1	42.3	58.1
Rural	55.3	60.5	50.0	44.7	39.5	50.0
Urban.	32.6	49.0	14.8	67.4	51.0	85.2

It may be seen from the above table that percentages of workers both males and females are far more in rural areas as compared to the same in urban areas. 60.5 percent of the males and 50% of the females are working in rural areas as against the corresponding respective percentages of 49.0 and 14.8% in urban areas. Because of different amenities available in towns the people like Money lenders, Pensioners, rent receivers etc. like to live in towns than in villages. Secondly because of schools

and Colleges, the No. of students in Urban areas are proportionately much more than in rural areas. All these persons are considered as non-workers. Thirdly almost every persons in most of the families has to work to earn his bread in rural areas. Even the housewife and school going children also are going on field for work. In urban areas, the people are economically better and the students and females in the well-to-do and middle class families do not work. Naturally the percentage of workers is less in urban area as compared to rural area.

I. WORKERS.

2.6 Workers have been sub-divided into nine groups as per the industry or occupation in which he spent his major time. These group are (i) As cultivator, (ii) As agricultural Labour, (iii) In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry etc. (iv) At Household Industry, (v) In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, (vi) In construction, (vii) In trade and Commerce, (viii) In transport, storage and communication and (ix) In other services.

The following table gives the percentage of workers in different occupations or industries to the total workers

Percentage of workers in different categories
to the total workers.

	TOTAL			MALES			FEMALES.		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
i. Cultivation.	33.8	38.5	8.1	34.7	41.8	7.3	32.6	34.5	10.9
ii. Agril. Labour.	43.5	49.1	12.5	32.4	39.1	6.5	59.3	61.6	34.0
iii. Mining etc.	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.9	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.1
iv. Household Industry.	3.6	3.2	5.9	4.6	4.5	5.1	2.2	1.6	8.8
v. Other Industry.	3.9	0.8	20.6	5.9	1.4	23.4	1.0	0.1	10.8
vi. Construction.	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.9
vii. Trade & Commerce.	3.1	1.4	12.7	4.7	2.2	14.6	0.8	0.4	6.2
viii. Transport & Communication.	1.4	0.5	6.2	2.3	0.9	7.7	0.1	0.0	0.6
ix. Other Services.	8.0	3.8	31.1	11.3	5.9	32.3	3.3	1.2	26.7
<u>TOTAL</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Out of the total population of 6,34,277 of the District there are 3,16,638 i.e. about 50% workers working in either of the above nine groups of occupations. In the above table percentages of workers working in each group of occupations to the total workers in different categories such as Male Female workers, and workers in rural and urban areas are given. It is seen from the above table very distinctly that 77.3% of the total workers are working in Agril. sector either as cultivator or as Agricultural labourers. We thus continue to have the Agriculture as the predominant economic

activity as before. Of all the above categories the Agricultural Labour category absorbs the greatest percentage i.e. 43.5% of the workers.

As regards to the urban rural distribution of workers it is seen that as many as 87.6% of workers in rural areas are engaged in Agricultural Sector of activity either in the capacity of cultivators or agricultural labourers and only 12.4% of the workers are working in non-agricultural categories of work. The case is just the reverse in Urban areas, where only 20.7% of the workers, are engaged in the above two agricultural categories and the rest of 79.3% work in Non-agricultural categories. Majority of workers are absorbed in services, manufacturing industries and trade and commerce in towns. In rural areas 80.9 percent of the male workers and 96.1% of the female workers are engaged in agricultural sector but in urban areas the same percentages are only 13.9% and 44.9%

LITERACY.

2.7 The test for literacy at 1961 population census was the ability to read and write a simple letter in any language. The following table shows the Talukwise percentages of literate population, one of the indices of social advancement, to the total population.

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY IN TOTAL POPULATION.

Taluka/District	Males	Females	Total.
Wardha District.	43.4	17.0	30.4
Arvi Tahsil	38.9	14.7	27.0
Wardha Tahsil.	47.6	20.2	34.2
Hinganghat Tahsil.	41.1	13.9	27.6

From the above table it is seen that 30.4 percent of the total population has returned as literates. The percentage in 1951 was only 19.4. This shows considerable progress in this field. The literacy percentage of Maharashtra as in 1961 is 29.8. The percentage of literacy has been more among males (43.4) than females (16.9). Even though it is so the improvement in the female education is more significant as compared to 1951 census since the female literacy percentage in that year was only 2.5%. The difference in proportion of literates among males and females is because the females being orthodox were not coming forward to take up education. But it is a matter of satisfaction that change of outlook is taking place. The literacy in Urban areas has been far more than in rural areas. There are 48.66% of the persons literates in urban areas as against 24.80 in rural areas.

The highest percentage of literacy is found in Wardha Tahsil while lowest is in Arvi Tahsil. But among females, poorest percentage is found in Hinganghat Tahsil.

Size and Composition of Households.

2.9 The size of Household in Wardha District based on 20% sample results analysed in 1961 census is 4.42 for the total population while in the rural and urban areas the size of the Household is 4.38 and 4.55 respectively. The average size of the Household in rural and urban areas for the District as whole is the smallest for Wardha District as compared to average size of the Household in whole

of the State. Among the three Tahsils the size of the Household in rural areas is found to be lowest in Wardha Tahsil being 4.34 while it is highest in Hinganghat Tahsil i.e., 4.42. In urban areas the average size of the Household is highest in Wardha tahsil i.e. 4.57 and lowest in Arvi tahsil i.e. 4.47.

HOUSING.

2.10 According to 1961 Census a house is defined as structure or part of a structure having a separate entrance, whether that entrance leads directly to the street, or to a common staircase, a courtyard or a gate. Thatched huts are treated as structures and therefore also as houses. As per 1961 census the total number of occupied residential houses in Wardha District are 1,34,328 of which 1,02,705 are in rural areas and 31,623 are in urban areas. The number of persons per occupied census house is 4.7 in both urban and rural areas. The tahsilwise figures of No. of occupied residential houses in urban and rural areas are as follows:-

District/ Tahsil.	No. of occupied residential houses.			No. of persons per occupied residential Houses.		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Wardha District.	1,34,328	1,02,705	31,623	4.7	4.7	4.7
Arvi Tahsil.	38,028	33,677	4,351	4.7	4.7	4.7
Wardha Tahsil.	59,633	40,051	19,582	4.8	4.9	4.6
Hinganghat Tahsil.	36,667	28,977	7,690	4.6	4.5	4.8

I In all 1,40,571 households of the District are living in 1,34,328 houses. Thus there are in all 104.65 households per every 100 houses in the District. The ratio in Rural and Urban areas is 106.54 and 101.42 respectively per 100 houses. This shows that in Urban areas more households are living in independent houses than in Rural areas.

There is some houseless and institutional population also whose magnitude in the District and the thesils can be judged from the table given below. Wardha Thesil has got the largest houseless and institution population. The institutional population in Wardha Thesil is more due to No. of Colleges and Schools located in Wardha town.

District/ Thesil.	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Wardha District.	2751	2454	297	1754	725	1029
Arvi Thesil	647	607	40	297	109	188
Wardha Thesil.	1671	1454	217	1344	539	805
Hinganghat Thesil.	433	393	40	113	77	36

The proportion of owned and rented dwellings for the whole district is 79:21. This ratio in rural and urban areas is 86:14 and 54:46 respectively.

The condition of households living in houses by types of walls is that only 16% of the households are living in houses having pucca surroundings as walls. The

The rest of the households are either living in mud houses or in thatched huts. The table below indicates the distribution of 1000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSES BY
TYPES OF WALL.

District/Thesil.	Green:Leaves:reeds:or Bamboos.	Timber.	Mud:Unburnt bricks.	Unburnt bricks.	Burnt bricks.	C.I. sheet:metal:sheet.	Stones:other:metal:sheet.	Cement:rete.	All:other:material.
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Wardha District.

Total	158	5	684	17	114	2	15	2	3
Rural	137	6	804	4	29	-	16	1	3
Urban	231	4	262	64	412	7	9	9	2

Arvi Thesil

Total	176	1	757	3	54	-	6	1	2
Rural	180	1	784	2	25	-	6	-	2
Urban	142	5	532	11	292	1	3	7	7

Wardha Tahsil

Total.	156	10	610	30	157	4	28	2	3
Rural.	128	133	765	8	46	1	34	1	4
Urban.	225	1	235	85	425	10	14	5	-

Hinganghat Tahsil

Total.	139	3	735	11	103	1	..	5	3
Rural.	96	-	889	2	10	-	..	1	2
Urban.	297	12	170	46	448	3	2	18	4

Regarding the size of the houses according to No. of rooms the table below indicates that about 58.6% of the households in the District live in single room houses while 26.5% live in 2 room houses. In rural areas the percentage of Households/living in single room houses is 63.8 and for double room houses the percentage is 24.6. The percentage in Urban areas for these two categories is 40.2 and 33.5 percent respectively. This indicates that in urban areas also the majority of Households live in single or double room houses.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO
NO. OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

District/Tahsil:	No Reg- ular :Rooms.	1 :Rooms	2 :Rooms	3 :Rooms	4 :Rooms	5 :Rooms and above.
<u>Wardha District</u>						
Total.	35	586	265	78	20	16
Rural	44	638	246	55	11	6
Urban.	6	402	335	157	53	47
<u>Arvi Tahsil.</u>						
Total.	13	741	183	42	12	9
Rural.	14	761	174	35	10	6
Urban.	10	577	256	93	30	34
<u>Wardha Tahsil.</u>						
Total.	58	550	269	84	22	17
Rural.	82	608	238	55	10	7
Urban.	2	409	344	154	50	41
<u>Hinganghat Tahsil.</u>						
Total.	19	479	350	106	26	20
Rural.	21	532	347	80	14	6
Urban,	14	286	359	200	72	69

BACKWARD CLASSES

2.11 Since no Scheduled Tribes are notified for Wardha District under the President's order issued under article 342 of the Indian Constitution, no Scheduled tribes are enumerated in this district.

The Scheduled caste population as enumerated in 1961 Census is 15,143 i.e. 2.4 percent. Out of this population of Scheduled Castes 9,588 are found in rural areas and 5,555 in urban areas. The 1951 Census had returned 92,545 persons or 17.1% of the total population as belonging to Scheduled Castes. This sharp decline in the percentage and even in the total No. of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste is due to mass conversion in to Neo Buddhism of many of the Scheduled Caste persons. Those of the Scheduled castes who have returned their religion as Neo Buddha or Budha, were not treated as Scheduled Caste. They were classified as Buddhists.

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III. AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTION

3.1 Agriculture, the main calling of the people in the District, employs about 77.3 percent of the total workers in the District engaged in different categories of work. It has become a central theme of the Central, State and District planning and concentrated efforts for development of agriculture are being made for multifold purpose like, strengthening of rural economy, raising the per capita income in rural areas and solving the long lasting tough problem of food deficit. The calling of agriculture is being practiced in the country since ages and the primitive conditions in cultivation still prevails. It requires a revolutionary attitude for development of agriculture for the uses of improved seeds, improved practices and scientific approach towards the calling which will take some more time to come. However the concentrated efforts in the first two plans and in the current Third Plan, have brought a considerable awakening among the rural folk engaged in this profession and the improved methods of cultivation are being brought into practice. The main drawback in the District for the development of agriculture is the lack of adequate irrigation facilities and hence the success and failure of agriculture still depends to a largest extent upon the vagaries of nature.

AGRICULTURAL SEASONS

3.12 Since the agriculture in this District is

mainly dependent on Monsoon there are only two Agricultural seasons in a year viz. Kharif and Rabi. The scope for taking a 3rd crop in a year is practically nil. The kharif season generally starts with the Monsoon and ends with Monsoon. The duration of the season is usually four months i.e. from June to September end. Rabi season starts from October and ends in March. The period of two months between Rabi and Kharif seasons are utilised for preparation of lands for next sowing .

The important crops sown during Kharif season are Cotton, Jowar, Tur, Groundnut, Rice, Bajara and Chilly etc. The crops taken in Rabi season are mainly Wheat, Gram, Linseed and Rabi jowar.

CALENDER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

3.13 The different agricultural operations like Ploughing, Sowing and Harvesting mainly depend on the setting in of Monsoon. The Agriculturists start preparing their land in the off season of April and May. The preparation of land continues upto second week of June, when the Monsoon usually sets in. As soon as there is sufficient rain to wet the land (nearly three inches rain is required) the sowing of Kharif crops is started. The harvesting period of Kharif crops differ from crop to crop. Usually these crops are harvested during the one month period starting from 1st week of September. The sowing of Rabi crops is started by end of September and continues upto middle of October

depending upon continuation of the late Monsoon showers, which delay the sowing operation. The table below gives the calender of agricultural operations for important crops of the District.

Sr. No.	Crops.	Season.	Preparation period Ploughing.	Sowing period.	Harvesting period.
1.	Cotton.	Kharif	Feb. to June.	Second Week after receipt of 3 inches rain fall	Plucking starts from Oct. and lasts till January end.
2.	Jowar.	Kharif	Feb. to June	July 2nd Week.	2nd fortnight of Dec.
3.	Ground-nut.	Kharif	Feb. to June.	Last week of June.	September end.
4.	Tur.	Kharif	Feb. to June.	Sowing along with Cotton.	End of January.
5.	Wheat.	Rabi.	Feb. to June & upto Sowing.	Middle of October.	First week of March.
6.	Linseed.	Rabi	--do--	End of September.	Second fortnight of February.
7.	Gram.	Rabi	--do--	End of September.	2nd fortnight of February.

SOIL

3.14 To the south of large villages of Anji and Hingani and slightly to the north of Nagpur Bombay road the hills lie out and the remainder of the Wardha and Hinganghat thesils is fertile plain, with the exception

of some of low foot hills running along the northern boundary of the Wardha thesil and of few small hills in the south-east of Hinganghat. But this description does not include the level portion of the Arvi Thesil in the north which is the most fertile part of the District and consists of a strip of land lying between the hills and the Wardha river. The soil here is formed of the detritus brought down from the hills and is highly productive and grows singularly fine crop of Cotton. The plain of Wardha and Hinganghat is not of so renowned for fertility, but it is covered over most of its surface with a coating of fertile black or brown soil of varying depth above the basaltic rock. The black cotton soil which covers the trap is believed to be formed by the denudation of basalt combined with the deposit of vegetable matters. The thickness of the soil in the District varies from 10 feet to few inches, the average thickness being about 2 feet. The soil is generally found intermixed with calcareous tufa or 'Kankar'. The type of Soil that are met with in the District are Kali-I, Kali-II, Morand and Khardi Bharadi. The Black soil occupies nearly 84% of the area of the District. These soils are mostly originated from Deccan trap. The black soil contracts in summer and becomes fissured with cracks.

The normal rainfall of the District is 43 inches.

LAND UTILISATION

3.2 Land utilisation statistics forms the basis for

economic planning of an economy based on Agriculture and thus gets a prominent place in the Indicators of Economic Development. The land utilisation statistics in the country is maintained at the village level by the revenue staff viz. Patwari and is consolidated for the Revenue Circles by the Revenue Inspectors. At the District Level, the District Inspector of Land Records consolidated the figures revenue circlewise for each of the taluka and season and crop report for the District is prepared by him giving taluk-wise figures. The study of the land utilisation along with the cropping pattern enables us to determine whether the Agricultural economy of the District is balanced or not.

The classification of the total area of the District according to the broad heads of land utilisation for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given below.

Sr. No.	Classification of land.	1961-62		1962-63	
		Area in Acres.	% to total	Area in Acres.	% to Total.
	TOTAL AREA.	1553680	100.0	1553680	100.0
A)	Area not available for cultivation.				
i)	Area under forest.	163326	10.5	163360	10.5
ii)	Barran & Uncultivable land & Land put to Non-agricultural uses.	106166	6.8	105360	6.8
iii)	Land under trees & groves.	25626	1.7	25504	1.6
iv)	Permanent pastures & grazing land.	129563	8.3	128457	8.3

Sr. No.	Classification of Land.	1961-62		1962-63	
		Area in Acres.	% to Total.	Area in Acres.	% to Total.
TOTAL - A. (i to iv.)		424681	27.3	422681	27.2
<u>B. AREA AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION.</u>					
i) Cultivable waste.		68608	4.4	68323	4.4
ii) Fallows.		61340	4.0	50550	3.3
iii) Net area sown.		999051	64.3	1012126	65.1
TOTAL-B (i to iii)		1128999	72.7	1130999	72.8
<u>TOTAL GROSS CROPPED AREA.</u>		1008087		1021647	

It can be seen from the above table that out of the total area of the District about 72.8% was available for cultivation in 62-63, while 27.2% is not available for cultivation being area under forest, area apt to Non-agricultural uses and land under pastures etc. Out of the 72.8% area available for cultivation 65.1% was actually under cultivation while 7.7% of the available area remained as culturable waste and fallows. The remarkable feature in land utilisation during the year 1962-63 is that about 13,075 acres of land were brought under cultivation as compared with previous year as this much increase in net area sown is found in the year 1962-63. This increase is effected by reducing area of culturable waste, fallows and area under all the three categories shown against ii to iv of the table above. The area under fallows reduced by 10,790 acres in 1962-63 and over 1,106 acres from area under pastures etc.

was brought under cultivation. There is an increase of 34 acres in forest area. An increase of 485 acres is also found in double cropped area over the double cropped area of the year 1961-62.

It may be stated here that certain amount of difference between area of the District as per Surveyor General of India and the area as per village papers is found. This difference is due to different methods of coverage adopted in the two systems. The area of the District as per Surveyor General is 15,54,496 acres.

Among the talukas Hinganghat taluka is having the largest percentage of its area under cultivation i.e. 75.1% followed by Wardha 69.1%. The Arvi Tahsil has the lowest percentage of net area sown to the total area of the Tahsil i.e. 53.4%, this is because the Arvi Tahsil has got the largest area under forest i.e. 18.9% of its total area, while Wardha and Hinganghat Tahsils have 8.7 and 1.2 percent respectively. Another remarkable point in Land Utilisation statistics within the talukas is that Arvi taluka has greater percentage of area under pastures i.e. 3.8% while this percentage in Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils is 0.2 and 0.7 percent respectively. Area under cultivable waste is also found to be highest in Arvi Tahsil being 30,033 acres as compared to Wardha 18,655 acres and Hinganghat 19,631 acres.

CROP PATTERN.

3.3 There has been no change in the cropping pattern

of the District since last one decade excepting shifting of acreage in area under some crops due to rotation of crops. The major crops of the District are Cotton, Jowar, Tur and Wheat. The area under Cotton and Jowar Crops together constitutes nearly 80% of the total area under crops, while each one of the crops is occupying nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the area under these two crops. The table below gives the gross area sown under the important crops in the three Taluks and the District for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 and its percentage to total cropped area.

It can be seen from the table that during the year 1962-63, 57.8% of the total cropped area was under different food crops while the remaining 42.2% was under non-food crops. Among the taluqs the percentages of area under Food Crops to total cropped area were 59.1% , 54.1% and 59.4% respectively for Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat taluqs. Among the food crops main crop is the Jowar which during 1962-63 covered about 56% of the total area under food crops. Area under Jowar constituted about 32.4% during the year 1962-63 of the total cropped area. The percentage of area under Jowar in the year 1962-63 among taluqs to the total cropped area varies from 26.9% in Hinganghat Taluqa to 35.4 in Wardha taluqa. A rise in the area under Jowar is marked in 1962-63 over the area under 1961-62

Crops.		WARDHA.	ARVI	Hingan-	WARDHA	Percentage
		Area	Area	ghat.	DISTT.	to total.
				Area	Area.	
1. Wheat	61-62	38661	7623	76027	122311	12.1
	62-63	30765	5999	62811	99575	9.7
2. Jowar	61-62	111470	82429	75157	269119	26.7
	62-63	134982	101315	94826	331123	32.4
3. Total	61-62	154188	95099	153879	493166	39.9
Cereals	62-63	170880	112445	160767	444092	43.4
4. Tur	61-62	25615	25163	18737	69515	6.9
	62-63	23985	24627	17795	66407	6.5
5. Total	61-62	208570	141805	197471	547846	54.3
Food	62-63	225407	156031	209203	590641	57.8
Crops.						
6. Lin-	61-62	9303	603	18717	28623	2.8
seed.	62-63	7164	222	14671	22059	2.2
7. Scasa-	61-62	828	139	17493	18450	1.8
mun.	62-63	822	194	22032	23048	2.3
8. Total	61-62	12153	1660	36457	50270	4.9
Oil	62-63	9456	1316	36918	47689	4.6
Seeds.						
9. Cotton.	61-62	155828	140654	110837	407319	40.4
	62-63	145276	130196	105658	381130	37.3
10. Total	61-62	168959	143835	147447	460241	45.7
Non-	62-63	155822	132478	142706	431006	42.2
food						
crops.						
11. Total	61-62	377529	285640	344918	1008087	100.0
area	62-63	381229	288509	351909	1021647	100.0
under						
crops.						

The area under Wheat during the year 1962-63 was about 9.7% of the total cropped area. The year 1962-63 has shown a decrease in area under Wheat crop as compared to

1961-62. Among the thesils, Hinganghat thesil has the largest area under Wheat. It was 17.8% of the total cropped area in that thesil during 1962-63, while this percentage for Wardha was 8.1% and 2.1% for Arvi. The area under Tur is found to be highest in Arvi followed by Wardha.

Among non-food crops, the Cotton is the main and important crop of the District covering during 1962-63 about 37.3% of, the total area under crops. The area under non-food crops during 1962-63 reduced to some extent as compared to 1961-62. Arvi tehsil has the largest percentage of area under Cotton being 45.1% while Hinganghat has the lowest percentage i.e. 30.0%.

Hinganghat tahsil is also having greater percentage of cropped area under Oil Seeds as compared to the other two tahsils. The area under Oil Seeds in Hinganghat tahsil was 10.5% of the total cropped area in 1962-63 while this percentage for Wardha and Arvi was 2.3 and 0.4 respectively.

SURVEY OF PRINCIPAL CROPS.

3.4 JOWAR As stated earlier, Jowar is the most important cereal grown in the District covering an e area of 3,31,123 acres constituting 32.4% of the total cropped area. During the year 1962-63 the area under Jowar has increased by 72,043 acres as over the area under Jowar during 1961-62. The percentage of area under Jowar to the total cropped area is lowest in Hinganghat Tahsil being 26.9 during 1962-63 while this percentage in Wardha and Arvi Tahsil is 35.4 and 35.1 percent respectively.

WHEAT Wheat is another important crop among the cereals. During the year 1962-63 the area under Wheat crop was 9.7% of the total cropped area. There has been a slight decrease in area under this crop as compared to the last year. It is generally sown in the month of October and is harvested in the month of February and March. A fertile black soil, cool moist climate at the germination and growing stage and a warm dry climate at the ripening stage offered ideal condition for the cultivation of Wheat crop. The scope of increasing the area under Wheat will be more when irrigation facilities will be available in the course of Plan Development.

Hinganghat Tahsil has the largest area under Wheat crop being 63% of the total area in the District for the year 1962-63.

The total production of Wheat during the year 1962-63 in the District was 230 hundred tons. It is striking to note that though the area under Wheat crop decreased during the year 1962-63 but the production has increased during the year.

TUR Tur is the most important crop among pulses. The area under Tur during the year 1962-63 was 6.5% of the total cropped area. The percentage of area under Tur to the total cropped area during 1962-63 varies from 5.1% in Hinganghat Tahsil and 8.5% in Arvi Tahsil. During the year 1962-63 the production of Tur was 226 hundred tons. Wardha District is a surplus area for Tur and usually it is exported from the District.

COTTON Wardha District is very much famous for the Cotton and the District was separated in 1862 from Nagpur District to safeguard the interest of Cotton growing area in the District. The black soil of the District is quite favourable for the Cotton crop. During the year 1962-63 it was sown in 3,81,130 acres forming 37.3% of the total cropped area. Looking to the availability of Cotton three Textile Mills are also working in the District.

Among the Tahsils the percentage of area under cotton to total cropped area is highest in Arvi Tahsil being 45.1% during 1962-63. This percentage was 38.1% in Wardha and 30.0% in Hinganghat.

The production of Cotton during 1962-63 was 392 hundred bales. It is more than the production for 1961-62 though the acreage under Cotton showed a fall in 1962-63 as that of last year.

IRRIGATION

3.5 Wardha District lacks in Irrigation facilities. Wells is the only main source of Irrigation as there is very little scope of irrigation by major and medium irrigation project. Only two irrigation projects at present are in Offing viz. Tank at Ashti, a Minor Irrigation work and Bor Project, a medium irrigation project. On completion, these two projects will create an irrigation potential of 900 acres and 12,000 acres respectively. With the completion of these two projects the irrigated area in the District will be nearly doubled.

During 1962-63, 15,307 acres of net area was under irrigation of which 15,021 acres were by way of wells, 47 by way of exmalguzari tanks and 239 by way of other sources like lift irrigation from rivers. The total gross irrigated area for the year 1962-63 was about 15,808 which is 1.4% only of the total cropped area. However it has been marked that an upward trend in irrigated area is found since 1951-52 when the gross irrigated area was about 11,311 acres only.

Among the tahsils irrigated area is more in Wardha Tahsil i.e. 51.1% of the total irrigated area (gross) of the District followed by Arvi i.e. 38.0%. The irrigated area in Hinganghat tahsil is only 1,823 acres being 10.9% of the total irrigated, area, for the District.

The main crops irrigated in the District are Wheat, Chillies and Cotton. The cropwise irrigated area and its percentage to total irrigated area for the year 1962-63 is given below:-

CROPS.	Area Irri- gated.	% to total area irrigated.
Wheat.	1,970	12.5
Total Cereals.	2,100	13.3
Total Pulses.	106	0.7
Total Food Grains.	2,206	14.0
Sugarcane.	118	0.7
Chillies.	3,804	24.1
Other Food crops.	6,885	43.5
Total Food Crops.	13,013	82.3
Cotton.	2,686	17.0
Other Non-food crops.	110	0.7
Total Non-food crops.	2,796	17.7
Gross Irrigated area.	15,808	100.0

Thus it can be seen that out of the total irrigated area the area irrigated under Food Grains is 14.0%, 24.1% under Chillies and 43.5% under Food crops like vegetables etc. Thus 82.3% of the total area irrigated is under food crops. Among the Non Food Crops irrigated crops, Cotton is the main crop irrigated, constituting 17.7% of the total area irrigated.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS

3.6 There has not been any change in Yield rate per acre during the past few years except slight variations due to seasonal effects of failure of success of the crops. The year 1961-62 was a bad year and most of the crops failed. Hence the yield rates in this year were some what low as compared to 1962-63 in almost all crops except Tur and Groundnut. The yield rates are given in table 9 of the abstract.

Production of different crops as given in table 5 shows that level of production was higher in 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62 in almost all the crops except Rabi Jowar and Groundnut. The production of Rabi Jowar during 1962-63 was only 300 tons in 1962-63 as compared to 2,800 tons in 1961-62. The groundnut production decreased from 700 tons in 1961-62 to 400 tons in 1962-63.

AREA PER AGRICULTURAL WORKER.

3.8 The total workers engaged in Agriculture both cultivators and Agricultural labour as per 1961 census

in Wardha District are 2,44,804. The total area brought under cultivation as per 1962-63 is 10,21,647 acres. Thus ignoring the population increase during the two years the gross cropped area per worker engaged in agriculture comes to 4.17 acres. The average area cultivated per cultivator and per agricultural labourers comes to 9.53 and 7.42 acres respectively. Among the Tahsils the cropped area per agricultural workers is found to be more i.e. 5.12 acres in Hinganghat Tahsil and lowest in Arvi Tahsil (3.46). The table below gives the taluqwise area per agricultural worker, per pair of bullock and per plough. The Nos. of bullocks and ploughs are taken from 1961 Live Stock Census.

District	Gross cropped area.	WORKERS.			Working Bullock	Wooden Plough	Iron Plough
		Culti-vators.	Agril. Labour	Total			
District	1021647	107147 9.53	137657 7.42	244804 4.17	58277 17.53	32272 31.66	4587 222.73
Wardha.	331229	36736 10.38	56245 6.78	92981 4.10	20829 18.30	9613 39.65	2075 183.72
Arvi.	288609	37149 7.7	45983 6.28	83132 3.46	16818 17.16	9137 31.59	1423 202.82
Hingan-ghat.	351909	33262 10.58	35429 9.93	68691 5.12	20630 17.06	18522 26.02	1089 323.15

The average cultivated area per pair of bullocks comes to 17.53 for the District and 18.30, 17.15 and 17.06 respectively for Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat tahsils. Thus it can be said that there is sufficient bullock power available. The average cultivated area per wooden plough is

31.66 acres for the District. More wooden ploughs are found in Hinganghat Tahsil, There is a greater scope for replacing wooden plough with Iron Plough and the average cultivated area per Iron Plough is as high as 222.73 acres for the District as a whole. The average cultivated area is the lowest in Wardha Tahsil being 183.72 acres and highest in Hinganghat: i.e. 323.15 acres.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

3.9 Agricultural wages in three centers of the District viz. Seloc in Wardha Tahsil, Karanja in Arvi Tahsil and Samudrapur in Hinganghat Tahsil are being collected every fortnight since July 1963. On an average a male agricultural labour is paid between 1.25 and 1.50 per day. The wages for female workers are between 50 to 60 paise per day. The other skilled labourers like Carpenters and Black-smiths are getting on an average Rs. 3/- to Rs. 4/- per day.

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IV ANIMAL HUSBANDARY, FOREST & FISHERIES.

Livestock raising is one of the oldest calling off the people of this country and is carried out side by side Agriculture. In the agricultural economy of the country the livestock play a dominant part. They provide milk, meat and draught power for agricultural operations. Besides they also supply a large part of manure. Wools, Horns, Bones, Hides and Skins are the other valuable products which are useful in many ways.

BULLOCKS

4.1 As per 1961 quinquennial Livestock Census the total livestock population is 4,91,165. The Cattle population in the District in 1961 is enumerated as 3,61,389 of which 1,21,102 are Bullocks over three years, 1,19,933 are Cows over three years and 1,20,354 are young stocks below three years. The distribution of Male Female and Young stock is found to be even as their percentage in total cattle population is 33.5, 33.2 and 33.3 respectively.

The Cattle population of Wardha District has grown from 3,49,951 in 1956 to 361389 in 1961. Thus the rate of growth over a period of 5 years is 3.3%. The increase in Male and Female Cattles during this period is very negligible i.e. 0.1 and 0.6 perdent respectively, while the young stock cattle population increased by 9.5%. A declining trend in the number of breeding and other bulls is found since 1951. The percentage decrease in No. of Bullocks of these two categories for the period of 5 years between 1956 to 1961 is 14.5 and 56.9 respectively. Among Cows, increase to the

extent of 4.7% is found in dry cows during this period while the No. of Cows in Milk, Cows not calved and other cows decreased by 2.1, 6.1 and 8.9 percent respectively.

As has been stated earlier the average cultivated area per pair of bullocks is 17.53 acres. The ratio of productive cows (in Milk and Dry) per breeding bull is as high as 131.6 per breeding bull.

CATTLE BREEDING

Wardha District in general and Arvi Tahsil in particular has earned a great name for its very famous 'Gaolao' cattle breed. This breed is exported from this District to the adjoining Districts. There is one cattle breeding farm at Hetikundi in Karanja Block, Arvi Tahsil where a herd of pure Gaolao breed is maintained. The object of this farm is to raise the standard of excellence of purest type of Gaolao breed and to develop its Milk strength. In order to popularise the high breed cattles three cattle breeding centres are also established under the Third Plan Scheme. Stress is also given to improve the cattle breeding by artificial insemination. By the end of 1963-64 there were five artificial insemination centres and sub centres. Besides under the scheme of District Premium Bulls, 75 Breeding Bulls are located by the end of 1963-64 under the Plan scheme of District Premium Bulls.

BUFFALOES

4.2 The total buffalo population as per 1961 Livestock Census is 40,732 of which 1036 or 2.5 percent are males over 3 years, 22,024 or 54.1% are females over 3 years and

17,672 or 43.4% are young stocks below 3 years.

The total buffalo population in 1961 is less by 1,020 thus showing a decrease of 2.4% over the 1956 buffalo population. The percentage decrease, in 1961, in the male buffaloes is 12.9 percent while the No. of breeding bulls working bullocks and other male f buffaloes decreased by 11.0, 4.7 and 45.1 percent respectively. Among she buffaloes the total population has decreased by 6.6% while the percentage decrease in buffaloes in milk is 17.9. Increase in the categories of dry buffaloes, buffaloes not calved and others is to the extent of 4.3, 2.9 and 51.6 percent respectively. The young stock showed an increase of 4.0 percent .

The No. of productive she buffaloes (in Milk and Dry) per breeding bull is 28.6. Arvi tahsil is famous for its milk and milk products and hence has more buffalo population as compared to other Tahsils.

SHEEPS & GOATS.

4.3 The total population of Sheeps and Goats as per 1961 Livestock Census is 7,157 and 77,219 respectively. The sheep population in 1961 has decreased by 38.4% over 1956 sheep population while the Goat population has grown up by 4.0 percent.

Among the sheep the distribution of Male, Female and Young Stock below one year is 8.2, 72.9 and 15.9 percent of the total sheep population and the decrease in their population in 1961 is 19.1, 39.4 and 38.4 percent

respectively.

In the Goat Population 11.0% are males, 57.6% are females and 31.4 percent are Young Stocks below one year. The population of male goats and young stock in 1966 increased by 2.1 and 16.0 percent respectively over 1965 population while the female population has decreased by 3.8 percent.

Concentration of Sheep and Goat population is found in Wardha Tahsil followed by Arvi Tahsil. The distribution is as follows:-

Tahsils.	Percentage of total population of the District.	
	Sheep	Goat.
Wardha.	46.0	41.4
Arvi	37.4	30.5
Hinganghat.	16.6	28.1

HORSES & PONIES

4.4 The total No. of Horses and Ponies enumerated in 1961 Livestock Census is 1,648 and has decreased over 1956 population by 50.7 percent. The decrease can be attributed to replacement of Rikshaws in place of Tongas in urban areas and due to cost of maintenance going high day by day. There are no mules in the District.

4.5 The other Livestocks in the District are donkeys and pigs which are 1291 and 1733 in number in 1961 and their population has decreased by 29.9% and 45.2% respectively.

POULTRY

4.6 Significant increase of about 76 percent in the Poultry population is found during the last decade as the poultry population increased from 76,982 in 1951 to 1,35,929 in 1961. The increase during the two censuses of 1956 and 1961 is 17.4 percent. As per 1961 Census there are 38,209 or 28.1% hens, 11,297 or 8.3 percent Cocks, and 86,423 or 63.6 percent Chickens. The percentage increase in these three types over 1951 Poultry population is 5.5, 9.2 and 24.8 percent respectively. The poultry keeping is made popularised through block agency. There is one Poultry demonstration centre at Hinganghat. It will not be out of place to mention that greater stress on poultry development is being given in the special Wardha Plan by starting one big poultry farm near Wardha and establishing a good No. of poultry societies.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

4.7 There are five private dairies worth mentioning viz. at Sewagram, Gopuri, Pipari, Unari and Wardha. All these dairies supply pure milk of Cow through Goras Bhandar at Wardha, which functions under the auspices of All India Gosewa Sangh, is the largest centre in the District and which satisfies the largest demand of Milk in Wardha Town. Besides, there is one dairy farm at Pulgaon Army Unit and one private dairy at Pulgaon.

Wardha District in general and Arvi Tahsil in

particular is famous for its milk products. Thus there is a great scope of dairy development if it is brought under Co-operative fold. During the year 1963-64 eight dairy Co-operative societies have been formed.

Arvi thesil is having large number of cattle breeders and there is a high potential for milk production in this tahsil. Presently the milk in fluid form has less demand in rural areas and is converted into Ghee. This being uneconomical has barred the further growth of dairy development. There was therefore, a need to collect milk from the rural areas and transport it to cities like Nagpur. For this purpose eight societies have been formed in 1963-64 which are collecting milk at 8 rural centres. The milk union at Arvi is arranging for milk transportation to Nagpur milk supply scheme. The work of collection of milk has started from November 1963. It is proposed to start a chilling plant at Pimpilkhuta in Arvi Tahsil for preserving milk for a longer period.

VETERINARY FACILITIES.

4.9 To improve the condition of the Livestock and to reduce the Livestock mortality it is essential that veterinary aid services are expanded considerably. At the end of 1960-61 there were six full fledged veterinary dispensaries at Wardha, Seloo, Arvi, ^{Karanja,} Hinganghat and Deoli. Besides there were 34 veterinary aid centres. One full fledged dispensary at Pulgaon is started in 1963-64 and two veterinary aid centres were started from block funds. Thus there are

at present 7 full fledged dispensaries and 36 veterinary aid centres covering all the three taluqas in the District. All the full fledged veterinary dispensaries have their own buildings. During Third Five Year Plan four veterinary Dispensaries with staff quarters were constructed at Pulgaon, Ashti, Sindi and Allipur.

There is one District diagnosis centre at Wardha which facilitates the veterinary officers in the District for early curing of diseases.

Artificial insemination is another improved method through which cattle breeding is done. At the end of 1960-61 there was one District Artificial insemination centre at Wardha with sub-centres at Arvi, Kharangana and Seloo. From 1961-62 to 1963-64 artificial insemination sub-centres at Hinganghat and Samudrapur were established. Besides two Key Village Centres with Six Key Village Units each at Arvi and Kharangana are continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

4.10 The information about agricultural implements is also collected along with Livestock Census. This data serves as an indicator of development in agricultural sector. The position of the number of these implements in 1956 and 1961 and the percentage variation is as follows:-

Implements.	1956	1961	Percentage variation.
1. Wooden Plough.	30,035	32,272	+ 7.4
2. Iron Plough.	3,863	4,584	+ 18.6
3. Carts.	30,290	30,714	+ 1.4

Implements.	1956	1961	Percentage variation.
4. Sugarcane Crushers:-			
(a) Power driven.	13	37	+ 124.6
(b) Bullock driven.	14	14	...
5. Oil Engines with Pumps.	265	473	+ 78.5
6. Electric Pumps.	311	644	+ 107.1
7. Tractors.	43	51	+ 6.2
8. Oil Ghanies 5 seers.	18	15	- 16.6
9. Oil Ghanies less than 5 Seers.	3	5	+ 66.6

The table indicates a good trend in bringing in use modern implements. The iron plough thus have increased by 18.6% during the period of five years between 1956 to 1961. Increase in the number of Oil Engines and Electric Pumps used for irrigation purposes is quite considerable being 78.5 and 107.1 percent respectively. The percentage increase in the number of these two implements over the number enumerated in 1951 is 363.7 and 70.55 percent respectively. The rural electrification programme has contributed much to the increase in number of electric pumps and the total No. of electric pumps has gone from 9 in 1951 to 644 in 1961. The District is not having good No. of Sugarcane crushers and Oil Ghanies as the area under Sugarcane is negligible and the Oil Ghanies are not in vogue.

FORESTS

4.11 Forests are National Wealth and Play important role in building the National Economy. They not only supply Fuels, Timber for buildings, Bamboos, and other valuable products but also help to increase the fertility of land by checking Soil erosion and contributing to more rainfall. After Independence special attention is given towards having greater area under Forests by observing every year 'Van Mohatsava'. The area under forests according to land utilisation statistics for the year 1962-63 is 1,63,360 acres which is about 10.5% of the total geographical area. Among the Tahsils, Arvi has got the largest area under forests i.e. 1,01,733 acres being 62.5 percent of the total area under forest. The percentage of area under forests in the Tahsil of Wardha and Hinganghat to the total area under forests for the District is, 29.5 and 8.0 respectively. The percentage of the area under forest in each of the three tahsils of Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat to their total geographical area 8.7, 18.9 and 1.2 respectively.

4.12 The area under forests in Wardha District remained more or less constant during the last one decade. The total area under forests according to the forest Department is as follows:-

<u>Area under Forest (in Acres)</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
1. Reserved.	1,27,859	1,28,890
2. Protected.	85,726	85,463
3. Unclassified.	5,890	5,890

Increase in area under Reserved Forests for the year 1963-64 is due to transfer of 1445 acres to the Wardha Division from Nagpur Division which is inclusive of 612 acres of Katol Tahsil (Nagpur District). An area of 413.73 acres of Reserved Forests is also transferred during 1963-64 to Revenue Department. For distribution to the landless labourers. The decrease in area of protected forests in 1963-64 is due to transfer of 257.04 acres to Revenue Department.

The protected forests consisting of 85,463 acres are the Ex-Malguzari Forests as they were taken over by the Forest Department. after the abolition of the Malguzari rights and required special silvicultural treatment to improve their ruined condition.

4.13 Excepting timber and firewood there are No. remarkable forest produce in the District. The quantity and value of forest produce during 1963-64 is given below:-

<u>Produce</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value (Rs.)</u>
1. Timber.	000 Cu. Ft.	104	6,70,830
2. Fuel.	-do-	1,535	5,46,996
3. Bamboos.	No.	3,209	364
4. Grass That- ched.	Pulies.	3,20,175	3,042
5. Fodder Grass.	-do-	5,23,220	10,464
6. Tendu leaves.	Pude	48,23,097	96,016
7. Gum	Mds.	101	5,050

4.14 Grazing facility to the cattle is being provided by the Forest Dept. and during 1963-64 about 78,244 cattle were allowed grazing permission and the Dept. has realised an income of Rs. 47,683 from them. In addition, grass and fodder

is also sold. The area open and closed for animals for grazing purposes during 1962-63 and 1963-64 was as follows:-

		<u>Area in Acres.</u>	
		<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
1. Closed for All Animals for a year.	R.F.	23.72	22.78
	P.F.	9.87	...
2. Closed for Animals for part of a Year.	R.F.	...	69.39
	P.F.	...	...
3. Open for all Animals for whole year.	R.F.	...	...
	P.F.	128.38	133.95
4. Open for all except Browsers for whole year.	R.F.	108.25	109.23
	P.F.	...	...
5. Open for all except Browsers for part of year.	R.F.	67.81	69.39
	P.F.	...	...

(R.F. = Reserved Forest)
(P.F. = Protected Forest)

4.14 Wardha Forest has got wild animals like wild pigs, Tiger, Bear, Panther, Rohce etc. In order to preserve the wild life from extinction the shooting is allowed on a restricted scale.

There were eight forest labour contract societies in the District during 1963-64, who were allotted 8 felling series. The position of membership and share capital of these societies during 1962-63 and 1963-64 was as follows:-

		<u>1962-63.</u>	<u>1963-64.</u>
Membership	No.	297	339
Share Capital (Rs.)		9,959	13,700

4.15 There is very little scope of Pisciculture in Wardha

District as there are no suitable rivers and tanks for pisciculture. The rivers where fish are caught are Dham, Wardha and Yeshoda. These rivers having shallow waters however do not provide wider scope of fish development. At present there are only six small tanks where pisciculture is undertaken by the Fishery Department and about 309 acres of water sheet is brought under pisciculture.

4.16 During the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 under the Third Plan Schemes about 14,47,000 and 3,20,000 fingerlings were stocked respectively. In addition one Kunka spawn was also stocked in 1962-63. The fish caught during 1962-63 and 1963-64 was about 16,094 and 30,000 Kilos respectively.

4.18 At present there is no facility for curing and processing. The fishery co-operatives also could not be established as fishermen population in Wardha District is very scanty.

V. INDUSTRIES, MINING & ELECTRICITY.

5.1 The District is predominantly an agricultural District where as per 1961 census 76.7% of the total workers are engaged in agriculture, while 1.3% are engaged in Mining and Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, 3.2% in Household Industry and 5.9% in Manufacturing Industry.

However the District by virtue of its three textile mills is acquiring prominence in the Industrial sector. Judged from the No. of Factory workers (Registered factories under factories Act.) per lakh of population, the position of the District is second in Vidarbha Division after Nagpur, having in 1961 about 1,169 workers per lakh of population and sixth in the whole of the State. By the end of December 1963 about 37 factories registered under the Factories Act were functioning, employing about 7,288 workers.

5.2 Out of the total 37 factories functioning at the end of December 1963 there were 35 factories registered under section 2 m (i) i.e. those using power and employing at least 10 workers on any day, while 2 factories were registered under section 2 m (ii) i.e. factories not using power and employing at least 20 workers on any day. Further, out of 35 factories under section 2 m (i) 18 were large scale factories having 50 or more workers with power and 17 were small scale industries having average daily employment less than 50 workers. The factories registered under section 2 m (ii) are small scale industries.

It may be noted here that the No. of factories in the District has shown a considerable decline in the last seven years, as it has come down from 52 in 1956 to 37 in 1963 showing a decrease of 28.8 percent. The greatest decrease is found in the Ginning and Baling group of Industries as the No. of these factories decreased from 30 in 1956 to 17 in 1963. One factory is less in 1963 as compared to 1956 in each of the group of Industries Rice and Dal Milling, Bidli making and Saw Mills, while two factories decreased in other Industries not elsewhere classified. Increase of two factories in Edible Oils and ^{one} in Leather goods Industry is found in 1963 as compared to 1956.

Though the No. of factories in 1963 were less by 15 as compared to 1956 but the total No. of workers employed in 1963 in all the factories has decreased only by 4.7% showing a decline of only 364 workers. As the greater No. of closed factories is found in Ginning and Baling group the percentage decrease in No. of workers in this group in 1963 over 1956 is 45.6. This fall is mostly compensated by the increase in No. of workers in Textile Mills, the percentage increase in this group in 1963 over 1956 being 8.4. The increase of about 84 percent in 1963 over workers in 1956 engaged in Edible Oils Industry is also found. The percentage variation in No. of factories and No. of workers in 1963 over 1956 in each group of Industry is given below:-

INDUSTRY	Percentage (+) Increase or (-) Decrease in	
	No. of Factories.	No. of Workers.
1. Ginning & Baling.	- 43.3	- 45.6
2. Textile Mills.	..	+ 8.4
3. Rice & Dal Mills.	- 20.0	- 8.8
4. Edible Oils.	+ 100.0	+ 84.0
5. Tobacco Manufacture & Bidi Making.	- 33.3	- 33.5
6. Saw Mills.	- 25.0	- 46.9
7. Machinery other than Electrical.	..	- 38.3
8. Others not else where classified.	- 50.0	- 46.8

5.3 - The production statistics is available for Textile Mills of the District. During the year 1963-64 the three Textile Mills together produced 77.67 lakh Kilos of Cotton Yarn and 341.18 lakh meters of cotton cloth . Two of the Textile Mills are located in Hinganghat while one is at Pulgaon. The production of the last 3 years i.e. 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 shows that the trend is upward both the Yarn and Cloth production.

The soap Industry, in the Small Scale Industry sector not registered under ~~factories~~ Act, has produced during 1963-64 about 155,715 Kilograms of Soap while the Soap production in 1961-62 and 1962-63 was 56,338 and 31,553 Kilogram respectively.

5.4 For providing Common facilities to Pool experience and enterprise and to focus attention on Industrial approach for accelerating Industrialisation and Economic Development it was proposed to establish an Industrial Estate during the Third Five Year Plan. According an Industrial Estate in Bergaon village, just adjacent to the Wardha Town is being established. The Industrial Estate has been established on co-operative basis with membership of 15. The society will be overall **incharge** of the estate and the members will be given facilities to establish industries in Estate. The land for Industrial Estate measuring 10.14 acres costing about Rs. 10 thousand is already acquired. It is also proposed to acquire another 0.34 acres belonging to Govt.. Negotiations in this respect are going on. There will be 37 plots and as many sheds in the estate and the following common facilities be provided.

1. Sheds and Plots.
2. Roads within the estate.
3. Electric lighting.
4. Water supply.
5. Sanitation.

It is expected that an investment of Rs. 10 lakhs will be involved in completion of the estate and the amount will be raised in the following way:-

- (1) Rs. 2 lakhs will be raised by the society.
- (2) Rs. 2 lakhs will be contribution of the Govt. in the form of loan free of interest to be recovered in 15 years.

(3) Rs. 6 lakhs will be secured as loan from Life Insurance Corporation for which Govt. will stand a guarantee.

The cost of development of different items of the estate will be as follows. The total thus comes to Rs. 8.50 lakhs. This amount has been subsequently raised to Rs. 10 lakhs due to rise in costs of materials etc.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
Cost of Land.	0.10
Cost of Development	0.30
Roads 1/4th Mile.	0.75
Water supply & Drainage.	1.20
Streetlighting.	0.25
Sheds 30'X60" including fittings.	5.00
Adm. Block.	0.24
Canteen.	0.52
Watch & Ward quarter.	0.12
Furniture.	0.02
<u>T O T A L</u>	<u>8.50</u>

It is envisaged that following industries will be established after completion of the Estate.

- (1) Cotton Seed Pre-processing, crushing and solvent plant.
- (2) Manufacture of Polythene Products.
- (3) Ice Plant.
- (4) Manufacture of automobile parts and truck body building.
- (5) Hosiery Plant.

- (6) Cold storage and Fruits & Vegetable preservation plant.
- (7) Manufacture of Brass, Copper and Aluminum utensils.
- (8) Manufacture of Surgical instruments out of stainless Steel.
- (9) Manufacture of Fractional Elect. Meters and Elect. Accessories.
- (10) Dal Mills.
- (11) Automobile servicing workshop.
- (12) Engineering workshop.

5.5 Excepting of handloom weaving industry concentrated in some of the parts like Hinganghat, Seloo and Sindi, there is no Cottage and Small Scale Industry worth mentioning in Wardha District. The number of small scale and cottage industries can not be given as the data collected in 1961 Census is also not yet published.

However the J.B. Central Research Institute for Village Industries, at Wardha established by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, is doing some good research for furtherance of the small scale and village industries.

The Institute at present has on hand the following Research projects:-

1. Oil & Soap Section

- 1. A study of the principles applicable to the improvement in the Ghani.
- 2. As study of changes in the chemical composition of Non-Edible Oilseeds on storage.

II. Bio-Chemistry & Food Technology

- 3. Manufacture of glue from fleshings.
- 4.

4. Destructure distillation of bones and preparation of Phosphoric acid.
5. To study the treatment of Paddy with urea under varying conditions of time and temperature.
6. To study the effect of multi-vitamin on the development of eri-silk worm.
7. Manufacture of Poha (flat rice) by pressing in hand operated rollers and preparation of "Murnara" from hand pound rice.
8. Determination of degree of polished rice.

III. Cellulose Chemistry

9. The development of process for the manufacture of handmade filter paper for the quantitative chemical analysis.
10. A study on the delignification of paper raw materials.
11. Study of layer paper.
12. Use of hard engine sizes in the manufacture of handmade paper.

IV. Ceramics.

13. A Pilot scheme for opaque glazing.

V. Mechanical & Chemical Engineering.

14. Building an improved rice huller.
15. Designing and devising a hand driven implement for soft wood veneers for the Cottage match industry.
16. Designing an improved cheap potter's wheel.
17. Designing of light durable moulds for the use of village potters.
18. Economic utilisation of waste products on non-Edible Oil Industry.

VI. Analytical & Technical Services.

19. Storage studies of Honey.
20. Analysis of match tip composition and the determination of the safety limit thereof.

21. Increasing the strength of Khadi Yarn.

In village Malwadi the Flaying and tanning Industry is flourishing well under the management of All India Serva Sewa Sangh.

The Handloom Weavers are concentrated in Sindi, Selco and Hinganghat, and the Co-operative Societies at these three places have been established.

5.6 Following types of Industrial Co-operatives were registered as at the end of the year 30-6-63 and 30-6-64.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>Year Ending</u>	
	<u>30-6-63</u>	<u>30-6-64</u>
1. Weavers Societies.	8	7
2. Nira & Tadgur.	2	1
3. Oil Ghanies.	9	7
4. Forest Labourers.	7	8
5. Labour contract.	13	17
6. Printing Presses.	1	3
7. Cane & Bamboo.	3	-
8. Tanning.	2	1
9. Leather.	2	2
10. Carpentry & Smithy.	6	5
11. Pottery & Bricks.	8	8
12. Masons.	1	1
13. Industrial Estate.	-	1
14. Tailors.	1	1
15. Khadi & Gramodyog.	2	7
16. District Industrial Co-operative Associations	1	1

The District Industrial Co-operative Association is the Federal Institution of Industrial Co-operative Societies other than forest labourers and labour contract societies. The total membership of the District Industrial Co-operative Association is 34 while the share capital is 16,525.

5.7 There are no ~~mining~~ quarries in Wardha District.

5.8 The Electricity in the District is supplied by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board which receives the power supply from the Khaparkheda Power Station. As such there is no Electricity generation in the District. The Board supplies Electric power to (1) Distribution Licenceses e.g. Nagpur Electric Light and Power Supply Co., for distribution of electric supply in Wardha town and Arvi Electric supply Company. (2) Industrial High tension consumers and (3) Public. The total electric utilisation under these three categories for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was 226.29, 245.41 and 267.68 lakh K.W.H. respectively. This clearly indicates that the utilisation of Electricity has been going constantly upward. This electric utilisation in 1963-64 has increased by 41.39 lakh K.W.H. or 18.3 percent over utilisation in 1961-62.

5.9 During the recent years and specially in the +Third Five Year Plan Period stress is given to supply of Electric power in Rural areas so that electric power can be easily harnessed to irrigation aiming at development of Agriculture. This will firstly ensure additional agricultural production

by way of bringing more area under irrigation and secondly will also explore the possibilities to set up small industries in rural areas which could not be taken up in absence of power facilities. Thus it can be seen that by the end of Second Plan i.e. as on 31st March 1961 there were only 73 villages and towns electrified as against 124 villages and town electrified as on 31st March 1964. This indicates that No. of Towns and Villages electrified has increased by 69.8 percent during the three years of the Third Five Year Plan period. The population covered by the villages and towns electrified as on 31st March 64 is 283, 090, which is 44.6 percent of the total District population.

5.10 as has been said earlier there is no electricity generation unit in Wardha District. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board sells the Electricity to (1) Distribution Licencees (2) Industrial High tension consumers and (3) Public.

(3) Public. The total utilisation of Electric power by these three types of consumers comes to 267.68 lakhs K.W.H. in 1963-64 which is higher by 12.3% over the utilisation during the year 1961-62. Out of the total electricity utilised during the year 1963-64 19.3% was utilised by Distribution Licencees for supplying electricity to Towns like Wardha and Arvi, 59.2% was utilised by Industrial High Tension Consumers and 21.0% by other public consumers. Among the other public consumers, mostly in rural areas, 14.58 lakhs K.W.H. was utilised for Industrial purposes and 16.55 lakhs

K.W.H. for irrigation. The figures for electricity use for irrigation purposes show that during 1963-64 the electric consumption for irrigation was more by 54.2% as compared to the consumption for 1961-62. The domestic consumption given as 9.38 lakh K.W.H. during 1963-64 is exclusive of electric domestic consumption of Wardha and Arvi Towns.

Looking to the present level of electricity utilisation the average utilisation per person per year for 1963-64 comes to 42 K.W.H. only, while the actual per person utilisation per year taking into account the population served with electricity comes to 94 K.W.H.

5.12 The rates of electricity charges by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board are as follows:-

I. MAJOR GRID SCHEME

<u>Rate L-I</u>	<u>Lighting & Fans</u>	
<u>FANS</u>	(1) For the first 30 Units.	28 Nps. per unit.
	(2) For all additional unit.	23 Nps. per unit.
<u>Rate D-I</u>	<u>Heat & Small power</u>	
	For All units.	12 Nps. per unit.
<u>Rate C-I</u>	<u>Combined lighting & Power Service for Cinema.</u>	
	(1) For first 750 Units.	20 Nps. per unit.
	(2) For all additional units.	15 Nps. per unit.
<u>Rate LTP/G</u>	<u>For General Motive Power Including Non Agricultural Pump.</u>	
	(1) For First 50 units consumed during the month per B.H.P. connected load or part thereof of	15 Nps. per unit.

Rate LTP/G (Contd.)

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 2. For next 150 units consumed during the month per B.H.P. of connected load or part thereof. | 13 Nps. Per unit. |
| 3. For all additional units consumed during the month. | 10 Nps. per unit. |

Rate LTP/AG For Active power used for agricultural pumping sets.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. For first 50 units consumed during the month per B.H.P. of connected load or part thereof. | 13 Nps. per unit. |
| 2. For next 150 units consumed during the month per B.H.P. of connected load or part thereof. | 12 Nps. per unit. |
| 3. For additional units. | 10 Nps. per unit. |

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VI. COOPERATION.

6.1 The Co-operative Movement in India was started with a view to give relief to the cultivating class from the heavy rate of interest charged by the 'Sahukars' local money lenders and ultimately save them from the evils of indebtedness. To achieve this aim the Co-operative Movement was started since 1904. After Independence the State Governments gave much emphasis on strengthening the Co-operative movement and extend it to all sectors of economy. This resulted in heavy growth of Co-operative Societies.

With the recommendations of committee of All India Rural Credit Survey appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in the year 1951-52, the State Govt. started taking part in share capital contribution and administration of the Co-operatives. The State Govt. accordingly provided in the plan budgets large amounts to be contributed towards the capital of Co-operative societies and thus the movement started taking roots in the rural areas.

The planned development under Five Year Plans is concentrating more and more on the Development of Agriculture and aims to introduce new agricultural implements, new agricultural practices, use of improved seeds and fertilisers and bringing more area under irrigation in order to step up level of Agricultural production. To achieve this end it was essential to provide the poverty stricken cultivators, facility of easy credit. Thus the co-operative movement has been extended to rural areas.

Vast growth in Co-operative movement is found during the three plan periods as the No. of Co-operative societies increased from ~~266~~ at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan to 654 by the end of June 1963, while the membership rose from 3,493 to 50,635. The position at the end of June, 1963 in the Co-operative fold in the District is as follows:-

1. No. of Societies.	654.
2. No. of Members.	50,635.
3. Share Capital.	49,97,162
4. Working Capital.	253,79,959
5. Reserve & Other funds.	13,57,200

The comparison with the last year shows that the No. of societies rose from 640 by end of June 62 to 654 by end of June 1963. The net increase in membership during the year ending June 1963 is 2,714. The percentage of population served by all types of societies works out to 40%.

District Central Co-operative Bank.

6.2 There is one District Central Co-operative Bank in Wardha District which is working as Central Financing agency for providing short term and medium term finance to the primary credit societies. The Bank has the following seven branches.

<u>Tahsil</u>	<u>Name of the Branch.</u>
1. Wardha.	1. Seloo.
	2. Pulgaon.
2. Arvi.	3. Arvi.
	4. Karanja.
	5. Ashti.
3. Hinganghat.	6. Hinganghat.
	7. Samudrapur.

The Deoli Branch of the Bank is being opened shortly. Thus all the Block Head Quarters will have branches of Central Financing Agency.

The Bank has adopted the latest byelaws approved by the Apex Bank and the Deptt. The Financial position of the Bank is set out in the following table:-

Particulars.	Particulars as on 30th June			
	1951	1956	1961	1963.
1. No. of Members.	442	701	872	740
2. Share Capital (in lakhs)	0.61	2.14	8.34	17.81
3. Reserve & Other funds (in lakhs).	1.55	1.93	2.88	4.93
4. Loans Advanced (in lakhs)	6.00	10.79	45.92	87.48
5. Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs).	9.71	17.03	33.65	105.87

The above table will clearly indicate the expanded activities of the Bank within a period of last thirteen years. The Bank membership is increased from 442 in 1951 to 740 in 1963. Tremendous increase can be seen in the figures of loans advanced and working capital of the Bank as these figures increased from Rs. 6.00 lakhs and 8.78 lakhs in the 1951 to 87.48 lakhs and 105.87 lakhs in 1963 respectively.

District Land Development Bank.

6.3 The Land Development Bank is functioning in the District with its two branches at Arvi and Hinganghat and covers the entire District. The main idea in establishing

the Land Development Bank is to provide the agriculturists easy long term credit facilities to take up developmental and improvement activities on the lands. In the early years the Bank was facing some set-backs but the Govt. decision to advance long term loans for construction of wells and installation of pumping sets through the Land Development Bank helped the bank to strengthen its position. The position of the Bank for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given below:-

	<u>Position as on</u>	
	<u>30-6-62</u>	<u>30-6-63.</u>
1. Number of Members.	2,848	4,247
2. Share Capital.	68,770	1,42,333
3. Reserve & Other Funds.	12,233	12,691
4. Working Capital.	13,24,647	19,63,924
5. Loans Advanced.	4,59,672	7,80,724

The bank is gradually gaining sound footing as can be seen from the above table. The Bank membership rose from 1106 as on June 1961 to 4,247 as on 30-6-1963. The Bank by the end of June 1963 has 19.63 lakhs as working capital as against 1.38 lakhs as on 30-6-1961.

During the year 1962-63 the Bank has financed for construction of 170 New Wells, Repairs to 62 Old Wells and installation of 51 Pumping sets.

Agricultural Credit Societies.

6.4 Much stress has been given in the Five Year Plans to

expand Agricultural Co-operative credit organisation so that the Co-operative Movement can go hand in hand with the Development of Agriculture to build up a sound rural economy. This can be seen from the following table:-

	<u>No. of Soci-</u> <u>eties.</u>	<u>Memberships.</u>
At the beginning of the first Plan.	210	3,493
At the close of the 1st Plan.	308	8,414
At the close of the IIInd Plan.	419	30,980
At the end of June 1963.	429	36,122

This indicates that apart from the increase in No. of societies intensive drive is taken to increase the membership.

In accordance with the recommendation of the National Development Council the scheme of organising large sized societies was dropped after 10 societies were already established and instead the policy of organising small "Service Co-operatives" was adopted. Thus there are 10 large size societies, 20 small agricultural societies and 1,365 service co-operative societies. Besides there are 21 Grain V Banks.

The Agricultural Credit Societies have been revitalised during 62-63. Their share capital rose from 29.31 Lakhs by the end of 1961-62 to 41.65 lakhs by end of June 1963. The working capital of these societies by June 1963

was 218.41 lakhs as against 186.59 by end of June 1962. During the year 1962-63 the agricultural credit societies distributed about Rs. 148.01 lakhs as loans and the average **loan** distributed per member comes to Rs. 409. The average loan distributed per/acre of gross cropped area is Rs. 14 only.

6.5 In all nine societies are functioning in the District during the 1962-63 as Non-agricultural credit societies of which 7 are Salary Earner's societies and 2 are Mill Hand societies. The societies did not flourish well as a decrease in membership, share capital and working capital is found during 1962-63 over 1961-62. As on June 1963 their membership was 2,683 while share capital and working capital was Rs. 64,570 and Rs. 3,32,267 respectively.

6.6 Agricultural Non-credit societies numbered 55 by end of June 1963 registering a net increase of 5 societies during the year. The membership of these societies increased from 3,037 as on 30-6-1962 to 3,345 as on 30-6-63. The share capital and working capital of these societies increased by Rs. 1.21 lakhs and Rs. 2.33 lakhs respectively. Among the Agricultural Non-credit societies sizeable number is of 17 Dairy Societies, 13 Joint Farming Societies and 2 Collective farming societies. Besides there are 7 purchase and scale societies, Seven Forest Labour Societies and Seven Supervisory Boards and 3 processing societies.

There are in all 15 Farming societies functioning as on 30-6-1963 of which ¹³ are Joint Farming Societies and 2 are Collective Farming Societies. Karanja Block in Arvi

tahsil is taken as Pilot Area for development of Joint farming. Ten Joint Farming Societies have been established after the inauguration of Pilot Project on 2-10-61. At present the societies have 117 members and share capital of Rs. 25,125. These societies in Pilot areas possess 820.20 acres of land while the area under cultivation is 766.00 acres of land. In the beginning the societies are facing some difficulties but gradually they are settling.

There are 3 processing societies in the District established for cotton ginning only. Thus there are one each at the three taluqa Head Quarters of Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat. The working of Wardha Co-operative ginning society to which Govt. share capital of Rs. 50,100 was given has come to stand still. The society owns 24 gins and one building with a godown. The Society at Hinganghat could not raise additional share capital than the amount of Rs. 13,500 collected from Primary Societies. Hence it has not yet started functioning. Thus only society at Arvi is functioning with 16 gins. The share capital of this society is Rs. 1,58,400. The society purchased a factory for Rs. 36,500. During 1961-62 and 1962-63 the society gined 11,152 and 21,275 quintals of Cotton.

6.7 Under the category of Non-Agricultural Non-Credit societies there are 162 societies on 30-6-1963 as against 159 as on 30-6-1962. The membership, Share Capital and working Capital of these societies as on 30-6-63 were 8,485

Rs. 2,30,270 and Rs. 17,51,421. In this group the sizeable number is of 13 Labour Contract Societies, 27 Consumers Societies, 67 Housing and 46 Industrial Co-operatives.

6.8 There are seven purchase and sale societies at Deoli, Sindi and Wardha in Wardha Tahsil, Samudrapur and Hinganghat in Hinganghat Tahsil and Arvi and Karanja in Arvi Tahsil. Karanja, Sindi, Samudrapur Societies have got block as their jurisdiction. Arvi and Hinganghat societies have taluks as their jurisdiction, while Wardha Society is covering the entire District. The position of these societies as on 30-6-62 is as follows:-

No. of Societies.	7.
Membership.....	1540
Share Capital.....	1,32,010
Turn over....	93.86 Lakhs.
Cost of Man-agement.....	38,462
Profit.....	23,787

The Cotton Pool activity was taken by Hinganghat, Wardha and Arvi Purchase and Sale societies and Nachangaon Larg Size M.P. society. The arrivals of Cotton and Sale through the Co-operative is as follows:-

<u>Cotton Market.</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Sale through Co-operative.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Hinganghat.	35,036	3,800	4.5
Wardha.	90,510	2,450	2.7
Arvi.	92,065	21,500	23.3
Nachangaon. (Pulgaon Market)	35,191	1,240	3.5

Arvi, Wardha and Hinganghat sale and purchase societies

have also sold 4,400, 414 and 1,400^{bales}/of Cotton. The Arvi purchase and sale society has pooled 125 quintals of chillies. During the year 1962-63 about 4,08,768 metric tons of chemical fertilisers were distributed through these societies.

In order to do effectively the marketing activities the societies need godowns. So far sanctions for construction of 17 godowns have been given.

6.9 REGULATED MARKETS

There are 11 regulated markets in the District as under:-

<u>Cotton Markets</u>	5 at Wardha, Pulgaon, Sindi, Arvi and Hinganghat.
<u>Grain Markets</u>	5 at Wardha, Pulgaon, Sindi, Arvi and Hinganghat.
<u>Orange Markets</u>	1 at Wardha.

The orange market at Wardha is not working at all. The management of grain market and cotton market at Arvi is handed over to purchase and sale society, Arvi. The income and expenditure and arrival of commodities in these regulated are as under:-

Name of the Market.	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	Arrivals Quintals.
1. Wardha Cotton Market.	10,291	21,076	87,693
2. Arvi Cotton Market.	13,801	13,971	90,360
3. Hinganghat Cotton Market.	12,240	14,715	84,120
4. Pulgaon Cotton Market.	3,044	4,065	34,551
5. Sindi Cotton Market.	..	..	18,270

Name of the Market.	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Arrivals Quintals.
<u>AGRICULTURE PRODUCE MARKETS.</u>			
1. Wardha	10,040	10,040	81,240
2. Arvi.	2,602	2,856	1,935
3. Hinganghat.	..	..	14,495
4. Pulgaon.	1,657	821	4,844
5. Sindi.	2,405	1,914	5,070

VII. MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH.

Medical Facilities

7.1 The separation of Medical & Public Health Departments has been done after the States Reorganisation on the lines of pattern prevailing in the Western Maharashtra. The Civil Surgeon is in-charge of the curative measures controlling hospitals and dispensaries while the Public Health Officer, now under Zilla Parishad is in-charge of preventive measures besides looking after the dispensaries etc. under the local sector.

Prior to 1951-52 there were only 4 Hospitals and 2 dispensaries in the whole of the District. During the Plan periods much has been done to expand the medical facilities. At present under the Allopathic system of medicine there are 7 Hospitals, 17 Maternity Homes, 9 Dispensaries and 8 Primary Health Centres. Besides there are 21 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries. Out of the seven Hospitals 6 are in Wardha Tahsil including Dattapur Leprosy Colony and Sewagram Kasturba Hospital, and one is in Hinganghat Tahsil.

The 17 Maternity Homes included 4 Matru Sewa Sangh Maternity Homes at Wardha, Arvi, Pulgaon and Hinganghat, which are well equipped and nicely managed by trained doctors. The rest of the Maternity Homes are in the rural areas and are run by Midwives and trained Dais. Two ^{new} rural Maternity Homes were established during the year 1963 raising the No. from 11 by end of December 1962 to 13 by the end of December 1963.

The total No. of Doctors in the Govt. and aided Hospitals excluding 4 Maternity Homes of Matru Sewa Sangh as on December 1963 was 36 as against 31 by end of December 1961. During the Third Plan Period No. of Nurses have increased considerably as the No. of Nurses and Midwives rose from 41 in 1961 to 89 in 1963.

The programme under Medical services also emphasised expansion of beds in the Hospitals for improving and developing/^{Indoor}treatment. Before 1st Plan i.e. by end of 1950 there were only 130 beds in the whole of the District. This figure increased by end of 2nd Plan to 304 and by the end of Third Year of the IIIrd Plan the No. of beds rose to 391. Thus by the end of 1963 there are 61.6 beds per lakh of population. Out of the 391 beds, 259 are for males, 115 are for females and 17 are for children.

The figures of patients treated is available only for Hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Dispensaries. During the year ending December 1963, in all 13,122 inpatients were treated as against 9,158 inpatients treated in 1962. Out of the total inpatients treated during 1963 there were 2,859 males, 3,592 females and 2,707 children. The No. of female inpatients treated is usually high as compared to male patients. The total No. of outpatients treated during the year ending 1963 is 3,33,996 while this No. for the year 1962 was 3,79,989.

The King Edward Memorial Hospital as also called main Hospital at Wardha is the biggest Hospital in the

District. This Hospital was founded and run by the King Edward Memorial Fund untill 1955 when it was provincialised and taken over by the Govt. The main Hospital is equiped with the operation theatre, Radiological equipment and is provided with laboratory for Photological analysis. Untill 1958, this faciltiy was not available in the Hospital. The Kasturba Hospital at Sewagram also deserves mention as it is providing good medical facilities to the rural area. The Hospital is having a special ophthalmic section. Under the second plan one T.B. Ward and T.B. Clinic, has been constructed in the Main Hospital, with 40 Beds.

Primary Health Centres.

7.2 Under the Community Development, programme of providing Hospital and Medical facilities to the rural areas, is undertaken by opening at least one Primary Health Centre with three Sub-centres in each of the Blocks. The main centre provides dispensing facility for outdoor treatment as well as facility for Hospilatisation of emergent cases as each one of the centre is provided with 6 beds. By the end of December 1963 there were 8 Primary Health Centres and 24 Sub-Centres at the following places.

<u>Primary Health Centres.</u>	<u>Sub Centres.</u>
1. Seloo.	i) Kelzar, ii) Hamdapur iii) Zadashi.
2. Anji.	i) Mahakal, ii) Dahogaon (M) iii) Umari.
3. Talegaon (T)	1) Wadadh, ii) Waigaon iii) Madani.

Primary Health Centres.Sub Centres.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 4. Deoli. | i) Wabgaon, ii) Nagzhari,
iii) Dahegaon Dhande. |
| 5. Arvi. | i) Nimboni, ii) Bhisnoor
iii) Kharangna. |
| 6. Karanja. | i) Kajali, ii) Talegaon,
iii) Sahoor. |
| 7. Wadner. | i) Taroda, ii) Khangaon,
iii) Sekapur (Bai.) |
| 8. Samudrapur. | i) Wasi, ii) Girad,
iii) Khandali. |

In each of the sub centres one midwife is posted.

These midwives tour in their respective areas and render services in maternity cases.

During the year ending December 1963 about 895 indoor patients and 86,352 outdoor patients were treated in the Primary Health Centres.

In order to train professional Dais with the modern knowledge, a training centre has been opened at Arvi where the Dais are trained. After successful training of Six months, these Dais are supplied with the Dais kit for starting private practice.

Leoprosy Control

7.3 Control of Leoprosy and solving the problem socially and medically was under the active consideration of the Govt. since Independence but due to limited resources at the disposal, the problem could not be taken up untill second plan when the schemes of control of Leoprosy were formulated.

It is estimated that India had at least about 15 lakhs of Leprosy patients of whom not less than three and a half lakhs were infectious.

Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation

Before/^{coming} to the measures of Leprosy Control in operation in the District it is essential to make a mention of Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation at Wardha, whose fine work of Research in Leprosy, enabled the central and State Govts. to include in their Development programmes, schemes for control of Leprosy. The Foundation is the Leprosy section of the Gandhi Memorial Trust, founded in the year 1951 with Head Quarter at Wardha. Since its inception the Foundation studied the social and medical aspects of the problem and ways and means to tackle the eradication of the disease. It departed from the conventional method of segregating the patients in Leprosy colonies by adopting a new approach to treat the disease allowing the patients to remain in the society. This new methodology could be more effectively adopted with the introduction of a new Drug Sulphone which was very effective in reducing the infection of the disease. Thus the Foundation is a pioneer in India, in trying sulphone in control of Leprosy. Besides the foundation also experimented and tried some Ayurvedic medicines and found them ineffective in Leprosy control. The experiment of the Foundation in establishing control units, manned by Para Medical personnel and using sulphone, yielded good results. The Foundation started different units through out the country and one such unit was

^{FU} Functioning at Sewagram. The Foundation's administrative buildings at Wardha are now completed and a Hospital is being established at Wardha.

As per the Survey of Slum areas of Wardha Town and Sewagram area, the incidence of Leprosy in Wardha District is about 2 to 2.5 percent and hence the District is considered as an endemic area. With the experiments and ways suggested by the Foundation, the Govt. started Leprosy Control Units. One control unit covering the entire Arvi Tahsil is functioning at Arvi while 13 Survey Education and Treatment units are functioning in Hinganghat and Wardha Tahsils under the local sector. Each survey Education & Treatment unit is covering a population of 20 to 25 thousand and is manned by Leprosy Technician who regularly visits the area and surveys for the Leprosy cases and gives treatment to the patients registered. Arvi Municipality is also having one SET unit.

7.4 There was no epidemic in the recent years.

Malaria Eradication

7.5 The National Malaria Eradication Programme was started in 1958, which is a joint venture of the Govt. of India, and the States with substantial aid from U.S.A. and W.H.O. The Eradication Programme consists of three phases viz. (i) Attack, (ii) Consolidation and (iii) Maintenance. During the attack phase indoor spray operations with insecticides like D.D.T., B.H.C. are carried out in every roofed structure in the area. The consolidation phase consists

of Surveillance operations doing screening of all fever cases to detect the Malarial parasite. During this phase the surveillance staff visit every household twice a month for collection of blood smears. The Third phase is the Maintenance phase to have vigilance over the further incidence and to maintain status of freedom from malaria.

Wardha District was attached to the National Malaria Eradication unit, Nagpur and after carrying out house to house spraying of D.D.T. etc., the spraying operations have been with-drawn in 1962-63. The consolidation phase in the District is coming to an end by 1963-64. During 1962-63 only two positive cases could be detected in whole of the District. The maintenance phase is proposed to start during 1964-65.

B.C.G. Vaccination

7.6 Under the programme of B.C.G. vaccination to combat against T.B. the work of testing and vaccination is carried out intensively. One unit is functioning at Nagpur for B.C.G. vaccination programme for the Nagpur and Wardha Districts. During the year ended March 1964 about 602 persons were tested and 10,305 vaccinated. By the end of March 1964 in all 4,64,614 persons were tested and 1,87,791 were vaccinated in the District.

Family Planning

7.7 The over population in the country confronted the planners much as it was hampering the progress and

success of the Development programmes in the Five Year Plans. Hence a need to give impetus to the programme of stabilising the population size by Family Planning measures was considered essential. The Third Plan of the State chalked out an intensive programme of Family Planning with a good organisation at the District level. The programme pending creation of a District Family Planning Organisation was initially carried out by the District Health Officer and the other hospitals. By the end of 1963-64 there were 4 Urban Family Planning

Centres at

- (1) Civil Hospital, Wardha.
- (2) Maternity Home, Wardha.
- (3) Municipal Hospital, Hinganghat.
- (4) Maternity Home, Pulgaon.

In order to extend the Family Planning concepts in the Rural areas there were 5 Rural Centres attached to the 5 primary health centres at Arvi, Seloo, Samudrapur, Wadner and Talegaon with 3 sub centres under each of them.

Wardha District was awarded prize during 1962 as a best District in doing Family Planning work. A mobile vasectomy unit had been sanctioned in December 1963 and it started functioning by end of 1963-64. The vasectomy operations performed during the Third Plan Period in Wardha District are given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Operations performed.</u>
1961-62	347
1962-63	451
1963-64	712

The District will have one District Family Planning Organisation next year.

7.8 The Births usually exceed deaths in our country causing an alarming problem of population increase. In Wardha District there were 26,799 births and 12,106 deaths during 1963. Due to various medical and public health measures deaths due to epidemic diseases like Cholera, Small Pox, Plague etc. were practically nil during last 3 years excepting that in 1962 there were 20 and 21 deaths due to Cholera and Small Pox while 62 deaths due to Small Pox in 1963. Deaths due to respirarory/^{causes}is also declining every year. In 1961 there were 2,597 deaths due to respiratory causes. This No. reduced to 1,722 in 1963. Same case is with the death due to Dysentery and Diarrheea. In 1961 there were 1,776 deaths due to this disease while in 1963 there were 1,253 deaths. About 3½ thousand persons are dying every year due to various fevers and about 6,000 due to other causes.

The Birth rate calculated on the basis of mid year population for 1963-64 works out to 40.8 per 1000 for Wardha District while the death rate comes to 18.4 per 1000 only.

7.9 There are six urban centres in the District out of which only 3 centres viz. Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat are having piped Water supply. The water supply in these towns is also inadequate at present and the Municipal Committees are working out schemes for expansion of their water supply.

7.10 Under the Third Plan village well water supply scheme is taken up to provide drinking water facilities in the rural areas having inadequate water supply. About 20 village panchayats were given loans to construct wells during the 2nd Plan. These wells were spilled over the Third Plan and are now completed. There is ^a scheme to have piped water supply for certain big villages. Paunar Panchayat has completed its scheme of piped water supply while the schemes for 4 villages are being finalised by Zilla Parishad Wardha.

7.11 As per present Survey of Drinking Water Facilities in Rural Areas about 129 populated villages are not having any drinking water facilities while 323 villages are having inadequate water supply.

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VIII. E D U C A T I O N.

8.1 The problem of eradication of illiteracy and expansion of Educational Facilities to educate the coming generation was one of the foremost problem which confronted the Free India. Side by side other development activities the responsibility of providing adequate and cheap education to the future citizens of the country, was well shouldered by the Govt. in States and every year the budget for Education is increasing. The Universal principle of free education to the children between age group 6-11 has been accepted and provision in the Third Plan^{is} made for providing free education to children of this age group. Wardha District has taken remarkable strides in the field of education during last decade.

As per 1951 Census the literacy among the general population of the District was 19.4%. This percentage has increased to 30.4 in 1961 Census. This tahsilwise percentage of literacy according to 1961 Census is as follows:-

<u>Tahsils.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Arvi.	38.9	14.7	27.0
Wardha.	47.6	20.2	34.2
Hinganghat,	41.1	13.8	27.6
District Total.	43.4	16.9	30.4

Among the 8 Districts of Vidarbha, Wardha District stands Third in having the highest percentage of literacy. The highest literacy percentage is found in Nagpur District

(35.0%) followed by Amraoti District (32.6%). Among tahsils, Wardha Tahsil has the highest literacy percentage due to the greater literacy percentage in Wardha Town. Percentage of literacy is higher among males than females. However the literacy among females is also rising rapidly and during the last one decade it nearly doubled, rising from 8.8% in 1951 to 16.9% in 1961.

The urban areas generally have greater literacy percentage as compared to rural areas due to general advancement and availability of Educational facilities. The percentage of literacy in urban areas as per 1961 census is 48.6% while this percentage in rural areas is 24.8 only. The expanded educational facilities in rural areas are however causing rise in literacy percentage in rural areas also and the rate of increase in percentage of literacy during the last decade in rural areas is equal to the rate of increase found in urban areas.

Primary Education

8.2 Much stress had been given in the early two plans on the development of Primary Education. The Third Plan envisages not only to expand the existing primary education to meet the growing demand but it also aims to extend free and compulsory education to the age group 6-11 years. For these two purposes a provision of Rs. 36.50 lakhs has been made for Wardha District. The facility of primary education has expanded considerably since the beginning of the First

Plan as can be seen from the table given below:-

I T E M	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1963-64
1. No. of Pri- mary Schools.	345	509	712	762
2. No. of Tea- chers.	742	1,104	1,903	2,348
3. No. of Students.	21,847	36,905	59,379	72,238

It is clear that No. of Primary Schools nearly doubled during last one decade while the No. of Teachers and No. of Students increased by three times. The scheme of free education to children of age group between 6-11 is being implemented now and sufficient No. of schools and teachers will increase by the close of Third Plan.

As shown earlier there are 762 Primary institutions in Wardha District with an enrolment of 72,238 of which 42,434 are boys and 29,804 are girls. There are 2,348 teachers in these primary institutions. Stress is always given to provide trained teachers in primary schools. Thus out of the total No. of 2,348 teachers working in primary schools 1,947 or 83.0% are trained teachers.

The distribution of students according to different standards is as follows for the year 1963-64.

S T A N D A R D S	Boys No.	Girls No.	Total No.
1. Pre-primary.	431	289	720
2. Infant.	..	..	..
3. Standard-I	12,976	10,504	23,480
4. Standard-II	9,946	7,248	17,194
5. Standard-III	9,119	6,270	15,389
6. Standard-IV.	7,375	4,609	11,984
7. Standard-V.	5,489	2,696	8,185
<u>Total I to V</u>	44,905	31,327	76,232
8. Standard-VI.	4,927	2,218	7,145
9. Standard-VII.	4,411	1,804	6,215
10. Standard-VIII.	3,465	1,164	4,629
<u>Total VI to VIII.</u>	12,803	5,186	17,989

Thus it is clear that about 50% of the students leave studies after IV standard. The distribution of students according to age (pre-primary, primary and secondary) is as follows:-

Age Group.	No. of Students.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Below 5 years.	282	158	440
5-6 Years.	298	335	633
6-7 Years.	3,959	3,398	7,357
7-8 Years.	7,637	6,099	13,736
8-9 Years.	7,458	5,741	13,199
9-10 Years.	7,125	5,102	12,227
10-11 Years.	6,231	4,196	10,427
Total 6 to 11 Years.	32,990	25,099	58,019

The percentage of children of age group 6-11 attending school with that of the total No. of children in that age group for the Wardha District is 64.6%. This percentage for boys is 72.6 and for girls 56.4.

Secondary Education

8.3 The growth in Secondary Education, both in No. of schools and pupils, is tremendous during the plan periods specially during the Second and Third Plan. This can be seen from the table given below:-

I t e m s	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1963-64
1. No. of Secondary Schools.	18	24	56	83
2. No. of Students.	6197	11453	19070	30054

Thus the increase in No. of Secondary Schools by end of 1963-64 over the No. by the end of 1955-56 is 237.5% while the No. of pupils increased by 162.4%. Out of the total students of 30,054 in secondary schools during 1963-64 there were 21,758 boys and 8,296 girls.

The No. of teachers in the Secondary Schools rose from 1,039 in 1961-62 to 1,224 in 1963-64. Out of which 724 or 59.1% are trained.

The Distribution of students (considering children between age group 11 to 17 in secondary schools) by ages is as follows:-

Age Group.	No. of Students.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
11 - 12 Years.	5,825	3,683	9,508
12 - 13 Years.	4,876	2,916	7,792
13 - 14 Years.	3,339	2,117	5,456
Total 11 - 14 Years.	14,040	8,716	22,756
14 - 15 Years.	4,297	1,672	5,969
15 - 16 Years.	3,748	1,341	5,089
16 - 17 Years.	3,070	838	3,908
Total 14 - 17 Years.	11,115	3,851	14,966

The percentage of boys and girls attending school under age group 11-14 is 59.4 and 37.9 respectively while in the age group 14-17 the percentage of enrolment for boys is 52.3 and for girls is 18.8.

The distribution of pupils by different standards in secondary classes is given below:-

Standard.	No. of Pupils.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
IX Standard.	3,295	894	4,189
X Standard.	2,577	596	3,163
XI Standard.	612	107	719
XII Standard.	..	..	..
Total.	6,484	1,587	8,071

All this increase in Secondary Education is because

voluntary organisations of Private registered societies have led to the starting of new schools. In order to cope up with the shift of education span in College and with the introduction of 3 years degree course, ordinary secondary schools are being converted in Higher Secondary Schools. The No. of Higher Secondary Schools was 5 in 1961 whereas as it is 10 by end of 1963-64.

The Govt. is giving concession of free education (through reimbursement) to secondary school students who are economically backward and whose parent's income does not exceed Rs. 1200/- per year. During the year 1963-64 there were 20,287 such beneficiaries and Rs. 10.59 lakhs were incurred on them as reimbursement.

There are about 416 Secondary students per 1000 primary students.

Teachers Training

Training of teachers is essential to improve the standard of education. The basis training colleges are doing the job of training teachers. There are 11 such training schools of which 5 were doing the job of training primary teachers while 6 were institutions for secondary school teachers certificates. V Besides one B.T. College in Wardha Town is functioning.

Higher Education.

9.4 The expansion of Colleges for higher university education was also considerable in the last 10 years. In 1950-51 there was only one Commerce College while by the

end of 1963-64 there were 6 Colleges in Commerce, Arts and Science. Commerce College Wardha is one of the oldest Commerce Colleges in Vidarbha Region conducting degree and post graduate courses in commerce. Besides there is Yeshwant Arts College, J.B. College of Science and B.T. College at Wardha. Arts and Commerce/each at Arvi and Hinganghat are also functioning.

The total enrolment in all colleges during the year 1963-64 was 2,250 as against 2,014 in the last year of which 1,992 are boys and 258 girls. The distribution of students by age is as follows:-

Ages	Students.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total
17-18 Years.	2305	448	2753
18-19 Years.	1486	219	1705
19-20 Years.	874	64	938
20-21 Years.	419	22	441
21-22 Years.	172	14	186
22-23 Years.	115	6	121
23-24 Years.	34	4	38
24-25 Years.	26	4	30
Over 25 Years.	47	12	59

The No. of students going to Colleges after secondary education can be judged by the figure of No. of college students per 1000 secondary students being 74 only for Wardha District.

Social Education

8.5 There are 10 miscellaneous Educational Institutions imparting education in different subjects of which, worth mentioning is one Polytechnic Engineering, One Industrial Training Institute at Pulgaon, One Agricultural School at Selsura and two Nursing and Midwifery schools. Besides there is one Homeopathic College.

8.6 The Statistical Epitome for 1963-64 Published by the Director of Education States that out of 937 Villages (Populated) 672 are having schools in them, 50 have schooling facilities while 215 villages are not having any schooling facilities.

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IX. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

9.1 A net-work of Transport & Communication system is highly essential for the development of all the components of National Economy. Thus the growth of Agriculture, Industry, Trade & Commerce entirely depends upon the developed system of Transport and Communication. The mode and techniques of transportation set limit to the extent of markets and determine, to no small extent, the commodities in which trade will develop in the District.

The District entirely depends upon Rail and Road for transportation and communication as there are no navigable rivers for developing inland water transport.

The need to increase road mileage to cope up with the all-sided development programmes is long felt and hence substantial amount is earmarked in the Third Plan for the Road Development in the District. The Development of Agriculture is interrelated with the Development of Roads. Unless the District has a net-work of roads connecting villages with market places and urban towns, the development of rural areas can not be ensured. Wardha District has a large net-work of roads linking all important places of commercial, Industrial and Administrative importance with the District Head Quarter and Tahsil places.

~~Roads~~ The total road mileage of the District has recorded a sizeable increase from 235 miles in 1951 to 326 miles in 1961. By the end of March 1964 the total road mileage was 402.

Out of this total mileage of 402 miles, 242 miles are B. & C. Roads comprising of 45 miles of National Highways and 197 miles of State Highways. The rest of the road mileage of about 160 miles is in the Local Sector, comprising of 93 miles of Major District Roads, 39 miles of other District roads and 38 miles of Village roads. The length of National Highways is 11.2% of the total mileage while State Highways constitute 49.0%. The District Roads (M.D.R. & O.D.R.) and village roads are 32.8 and 7.0 percent respectively of the total road mileage.

As regards surface of the roads, it can be noted that there are no cement concrete roads in the District, while 135.9 miles or 33.8% are Black Topped roads, 254.6 miles are W.B.M. roads (63.3%) and only 11.5 miles (2.9%) are lower typed roads. Thus 97.1 percent of roads are metallized ones. The road mileage per square mile is 0.16 mile and the mileage per lakh of population is 63.4. Out of the 1373 villages in the District 401 villages are deserted and 972 are inhabited. Only 164 villages are connected with roads.

The Wardha District Development Plan, which is in the offing during the year 1963-64 envisages to undertake an intensive road development programme linking about 38 Mandi Centres to be established during the course of the plan with the villages in their jurisdiction. With the implementation of this plan the road mileages in the District will sufficiently increase.

Railway

9.3 The whole of the District falls under the jurisdiction of Central Railways. Wardha, the District Head Quarter is the important Railway Junction connecting South with North and East with West. The lines linking Madras with Delhi and Calcutta with Bombay pass through Wardha. Thus the District has the greatest advantage of having direct connections with the commercial and industrial centres. Following trains pass through Wardha Junction daily.

1. Wardha-Kazipeth-Wardha Passenger.
2. Nagpur-Hydrabad-Nagpur Passenger.
3. Delhi Madras-Delhi G.T.
4. Delhi Madras-Delhi Janata Express.
5. Delhi-Madras-Delhi Southern Express.
6. Delhi Madras-Delhi Delux (By weekly).
7. Bombay-Nagpur-Bombay Express.
8. Bombay-Howrah-Bombay Express.
9. Bombay-Calcutta-Bombay Mail.
10. Nagpur-Bhusaval-Nagpur Passenger.

The District at present has 93 (Railway Mileage 113.6 M.) of which 71 miles (113.6 K.M.) are Broad Guage and 22 miles (35.2 K.M.) are narrow guage. Though there is no change in Railway Mileage in last many years, the goods and passenger traffic has immensely increased. The District has at present 38 railway mileage per 1000 Sq. miles as against 28 miles. All India average.

All the three taluka Head quarters are linked by Railways with the District Head Quarter. Wardha Tahsil has 58 railway miles (92.8 K.M.). Arvi has got 20 miles (32 K.M.) and Hinganghat 15 miles (24 K.M.). The narrow guage line from Pulgaon to Arvi connects Arvi with Wardha by rail.

9.4

9.5

There are no facilities of inland water transport in the District nor the District possesses any Aerodrome but the Nagpur Aerodrome is about 45 miles only from the Wardha town.

State Motor Transport

9.6 Passenger motor traffic was nationalised in the District by the M.P. Govt. and all the important routes joining the Head Quarter of the District with important centers within or outside the District are being operated by the State owned motor transport. There is one Depot. at Talegaon Following routes are operated by the undertaking in the District.

1. Wardha - Nagpur.
2. Wardha - Yeotmal.
3. Wardha - Arvi - Talegaon -Ashti.
4. Wardha - Bordharan.
5. Wardga - Sindi.
6. Wardha - Hinganghat - Chanda.
7. Wardha - Deoli - Pulgaon - Arvi.
8. Wardha - Sewagram.
9. Wardha - Hinganghat.
10. Wardha - Ralegaon.
11. Arvi - Amravati.
12. Arvi - Nagpur.
13. Kharangana - Jaurwada.
14. Hinganghat - Girad.
15. Hinganghat - Yeotmal.
16. Hinganghat - Nagpur.

Since there is no independent Depot in the District the route mileage of motor transport in the District can not be stated and under table 37 of the Abstract, figures of route mileages etc. are given for Nagpur Division.

Motor Vehicles

9.7 The motor vehicle statistics also serves a good indicator to show the extent of transport facilities available. With the expansion of roads, there has been a considerable increase in goods transport by truck and lorries.

During 1963-64 all the power driven vehicles in the District numbered 565 as against 525 by end of March, 1963. The number of motor cycles, motor cars and lorries shows an increasing trend every year. Thus the No. of motor cycles in the District rose from 90 in 1961-62 to 134 in 1963-64. Similarly motor cars and lorries went up from 121 and 121 in 1961-62 to 180 and 177 in 1963-64 respectively. One Ambulance, One School Bus and 14 tractors were operating in the District during 1963-64. About 22 Taxi cabs are also registered in the District but these taxis seldom ply in the urban areas. There are about 17 state carriers also which are running on short routes not covered by State Road Transport.

Post & Telegraph

9.8 A quick communication system is the foremost requirement for all-sided development. The post, the telegraph, the wireless and other sources of communication are highly essential to promote commerce and trade.

These means of communications have also made the private affairs of individuals more easy and thus have become indispensable in the present day life.

In the year 1950-51 there were 66 post offices, 8 telegraph offices and 5 telephone offices. By the end of 1963-64 the post offices, telegraph offices and telephone offices went up to 133, 9 and 10 respectively. Thus considerable increase is found in No. of post offices and Telephone offices.

The postal department has expanded its services considerably during the last one decade but as compared to No. of villages and population of the District there is much need to expand it further, as by the end of 1961 about 121 villages were having Post Offices. There are 20.9 Post offices per lakh ^{of} population. At present about 34 Departmental and 120 extra departmental postmen are working while there are 256 post boxes in the District.

X. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

10.1 An efficient system of Local Self Government is indispensable for the success of Democracy as well as for materialising the objectives of Welfare State. It serves as a basis for Political Education and also plays an important part in bringing about a more just and integrated social structure. Till 1962 the scope of local self Government was very limited and was restricted to Municipalities, Janpad Sabhas and Village Panchayats. The Janpad Sabhas and District Development Councils were entrusted certain local developmental activities to be carried out within the District. The year 1962 is a land mark in the annals of the democratic development of the Maharashtra State. The State accepting the recommendations of Naik Committee, introduced the 3 tier system of democratic decentralisation with Zilla Parishad at the District level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and village panchayat at the village level with wide range of activities.

Village Panchayats

10.2 Having accepting the principle that village Panchayat is the only agency for execution of rural development programmes in a democratic way, it was aimed to cover all the villages by village panchayats, an elected body at the village level with Sarpanch as elected chairman assisted by up-Sarpanch. There are 1,373 villages in the Wardha District. Before the first plan there were 137 village panchayats covering 140 villages. By the end of the First

plan

By the end of the First Plan the No. of Panchayats increased to 288 covering 301 villages. During the Second Plan period 164 more village panchayats were established raising the total no. of village panchayats to 452. By end of 1963-64 thus, there are 355 group Village Panchayats covering 1,259 villages, and 97 Independent Village Panchayats. Thus the total 452 village panchayats are now covering 1,356 villages and the population of 4,83,043. The rest of the villages are either included in urban areas or are forest villages. Hence centipercnt rural population has been covered by the Panchayats.

Besides providing for a paid Secretary to the Govt. cost to the Panchayats, the Govt. is increasingly paying the grants to the Panchayats for strengthening their financial position. The panchayats are also given 30% of the land revenue collected within the panchayat area as land revenue grant. Besides the grants, the panchayats are raising funds by way of their own taxation. The application of new Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 to the Village Panchayats in Vidarbha is a landmark in the history of Gram Panchayats. The Act, inter alia has vastly enhanced the powers and responsibilities to be vested in the Gram Panchayats. At the same time the Act has opened out new sources of revenue. This character is well exhibited in the income and expenditure of the panchayats. The total income of the panchayats in 1950-51

was only Rs. 1,49,433 which has increased to 3,52,441 in 55-56, Rs. 11,17,606 in 1960-61 and Rs. 8,25,240 in 1961-62. Same is the case with the expenditure. The income and Expenditure per village panchayat for the year 1961-62 comes to Rs. 1,826/- & Rs. 1,911/- respectively.

Zilla Parishad

10.3 The evolution of Panchayat Raj begins when the team for the study of Community Projects and National Extension Services, under the leadership of Shri Balawantrao Mehta, constituted from "The committee on Plan Projects", recommended by the end of the year 1957, for the "Democratic Decentralisation of the Development Functions of the States. Thus the principle has been accepted by different States, Rajasthan being a pioneer in this respect in inaugurating the system of Panchayat Raj on 2nd October 1959, followed by Andhra in November 1959.

The Maharashtra Govt. on 27th June 1960 set up a committee under the then Revenue Minister Shri V.P. Naik to consider all aspects of setting up a Panchayat Raj. The Committee, later on known as Naik Committee submitted its report in March 1961. The Government accepting the recommendations of the committee, enacted an Act-known as 'The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities Act- 1961.' and the Panchayat Raj was formally inaugurated on 1st May 1962, the Maharashtra State formation Day, by establishing Zilla Parishads at the District Level and Panchayat Samities at Taluka and block level.

Shri V.Y. Krishnaamachari in his report on " Indian and State Administrative Service and Problems of District Administration" Says " The organisations and functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions should be regarded as a vital link in the New Scheme of State and District administration and as means for fulfilling the basic objectives of economic and social policy laid down in the Constitution and the goals and targets embodied in the Five Year Plans. At the present stage of Development, it is specially necessary that Village Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishads should be built up as institutions carrying out the policies embodied in the plan and laid down by State Governments with the approval of State Legislatures and implementing the community development and other programmes in their respective areas with the maximum co-operation of People."

The Zilla Parishad, as per the Act shall be an autonomous corporate Body, consisting of a president and councillors. The parishad thus consists of:-

(a) Councillors chosen by direct election from electoral divisions numbering between 40 and 60.

(b) If the elected councillors do not include a woman, one woman coopted by the councillors elected under clause(a)

(c) The Chairman of the Panchayat Samities in the District, ex-officio and

(d) The Chairman of such five federal co-operative societies (conducting business in the District in relation to (i) Credit, (ii) Land Development, (iii) Marketing

(iv) Industrial Co-operatives. (v) Co-operative training or Education) as the State Govt. by Notification in this behalf. These councillors are called "Associate Councillors".

The term of elected councillors is for five years and persons who are councillors by virtue of their being chairman of Panchayat Samities or a Co-operative Society, holds the office so long only as they continue to hold the office of such chairman. After the elections of councillors a meeting of the Zilla Parishad is convened and President and Vice President from among the elected councillors are elected. No councillor is eligible for election as President or Vice President, if he has held such office for two consecutive terms. The Govt. appoints one Chief Executive Officer to execute powers under the Act vested on him. Provision is also made for the appointment of a standing committee and six subject committees viz. (i) Finance Committee, (ii) Works Committee, (iii) Agricultural Committee, (iv) Co-operative committee, (v) Education Committee and (vi) Health Committee. The standing committee comprises of President, the Chairman of subject committees, Seven elected councillors and two associated councillors. All subject committees except for Co-operation consists of seven councillors elected by the Zilla Parishad from among its councillors and not more than two persons coopted by the Zilla Parishad from associate members, while the co-operative committee consists of (a) Five Councillors elected by Zilla Parishad from amongst its

councillors and Five associate councillors, who shall have the right to vote. The Head of Department of Zilla Parishad, works as Secretary Ex-officio.

The Wardha District for the purpose of election of councillors of Zilla Parishad was divided into 40 electoral divisions, 6 each in Wardha, Deoli, Arvi, Karanja and Hinganghat Blocks and 5 each in Seloo and Samudrapur Blocks. The elections to the Zilla Parishad were held in May - June 1962 and 40 councillors were elected. Since no woman councillor was elected one woman councillor was coopted. Apart from elected councillors there are 4 Associate Councillors in Wardha Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad held its first meeting on 12th August 1962 to elect President and Vice President. The different subject committees formed by the Zilla Parishad are as follows:-

Name of the subject Committee.	No. of Members	
	Elected.	Coopted/ Associate
1. Standing Committee.	7	2
2. Finance Committee.	7	2
3. Works Committee.	7	2
4. Agricultural Committee.	7	2
5. Co-operative Committee.	5	5
6. Education Committee.	7	2
7. Health Committee.	7	2

At the Block level, there shall be a Panchayat Samiti consisting of:-

(a) All councillors who are elected to the council from the electoral divisions included in the block.

(b) Coopted councillors residing in the Block.

(c) The Chairman of Coop. Societies doing the purchase and sale of agricultural products, nominated by the Govt.

(d) Chairman of an agricultural Coop. Society coopted by Panchayat Samiti.

(e) Coopted female member.

(f) Sarpanchs elected by members of Panchayats, for each of the electoral division.

The number of members in each Panchayat Samiti is as follows:-

Name of the Panchayat Samiti.	No. of members.					
	Coun- cill- ors.	Coun- cillors.	Chairman Coop. societi- es doing sale & Purchase of Agri- cultural product.	Chairman of Agri- cultural Coop. Society coopted by P.S.	Sar- panchs elect- ed.	Total
1. Wardha.	6	2	1	1	12	22
2. Seloo	5	2	1	1	10	19
3. Deoli.	6	1	-	1	12	20
4. Arvi.	6	2	1	1	12	22
5. Karanja.	6	3	1	1	12	23
6. Hinganghat	6	2	-	1	12	21
7. Samudrapur.	5	2	-	1	10	18
TOTAL.	40	14	4	7	80	145

Each panchayat samiti has one chairman and one vice chairman elected from the members of panchayat samiti.

The new set up of administration and local self Govt. is overall incharge of carrying out Rural Development like development of agriculture, small industries, roads, health etc. The parishad is at present given grants from the State Govt. for carrying out different plan and non-plan schemes. The income of Zilla Parishad, Wardha during the year 1962-63 was 95.64 lakhs and Rs. 134.79 lakhs for the year 1963-64 while the expenditure for these two years is Rs. 84.98 lakhs and 134.93 lakhs respectively.

The Zilla Parishad, Wardha is carrying out various development activities. In order to boost up the agricultural production the Zilla Parishad has started a scheme of mobile oil engines for lift irrigation purpose to bring more area under irrigation.

Municipalities.

10.4 There are at present Six Municipalities in the District, one each at the 3 tahsil places and 3 more at Sindi, Deoli and Pulgaon. All these municipalities were working prior to 1951.

The Municipalities are carrying out functions like Education, Medical Aid, Vaccination against Small Pox, Sanitation, Street lighting, Maintenance of town roads etc. From the point of view of the population covered, income and expenditure, the Wardha Municipality is the biggest

of all. The total income for all Municipalities in 1950-51 was Rs. 10.73 lakhs which increased to Rs. 32.17 lakhs in 1963-64, being 199.8%. The expenditure trend during the last decade is also highly upward. The expenditure during 1963-64 of all Municipalities was Rs. 32.77 lakhs. The important taxes, the municipalities are levying are Conservancy, light and water taxes, Octroi etc. while Wardha Municipality has also started recently Education Cess. The Municipalities of Wardha and Hinganghat have in their consideration scheme to expand the Water Supply in these two towns.

XI. PLAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

11.1 The Third Five Year Plan of the Maharashtra State is implemented through State Level, Divisional Level and District Level schemes. Besides getting the full benefit of all District level schemes, benefits are also derived, by the District from the State and Divisional schemes. The Plan outlay of Wardha District for the District Level schemes is Rs. 288.23 lakhs. The District plan essentially gives stress on the development of Agriculture by providing Rs. 104.00 lakhs being 36% of the total plan. The outlay earmarked for Social Services is 31% of the total outlay while the percentage of outlay on Community Development and Co-operation is 24.8% of the total outlay. For transport and communication and industry & mining the percentages of outlay to total plan outlay are 5.6 and 2.2 respectively.

Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 288.23 lakhs an amount of Rs. 135.53 lakhs is for the schemes implemented under the State Sector while Rs. 152.70 lakhs is the outlay for the schemes transferred to the Zilla Parishad for implementation. Details of the expenditure on plan schemes under these two sectors are as follows:-

	<u>State</u> <u>Sector.</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Sector.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1. Plan Provision in lakhs.	135.53	152.70	288.23
2. Expenditure in lakhs during.			
1961-62	15.70	16.49	32.19
1962-63	18.76	21.87	40.63
1963-64	25.23	19.41	44.64
3. Total Expenditure (in lakhs)	58.69	57.77	117.46
4. % of total expenditure to plan outlay	43.3	37.8	40.7

Financial progress under each of the State and Zilla Parishad Sectors is discussed below separately:-

State Sector

11.2 A provision of Rs. 135.53 lakhs is provided for the District Level Plan Schemes retained in the State Sector. Of this provision 79.11 lakhs or 58.4% of the total outlay is provided for the Head of Development Agricultural Programmes while Rs. 21.28 lakhs or 15.7% is meant for Co-operation and Community Development. The provision on the Development Heads Works, Industry and Mining and Social Services are 4.30 lakhs and 30.89 lakhs which are 3.1 and 22.8 percent of the total outlay respectively.

Against the provision of Rs. 135.53 lakhs the expenditure incurred under all Heads of Development during the first three years of the plan is 58.69 lakhs or 43.3%. The progress of expenditure in the first two years of the plan was low due to the fact that some of the schemes were sanctioned late in view of the Administrative changes taking place under the Democratic Decentralisation while some of the schemes were kept in abeyance due to National Emergency.

However the plan progress gained momentum in the Third year and as against a plan budget of Rs. 36.69 lakhs for the year 1963-64 under the State Sector an expenditure of Rs. 25.23 lakhs was incurred, accounting for 68.8% of the annual budget. The Sub-Headwise expenditure for each of the three years is given below:-

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

Head of Development.	Plan Provision.	Expenditure during			Total	Percentage to Plan Outlay.
		61-62	62-63	63-64		
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES.						
i) Agricultural production.	9.92	0.24	2.10	1.79	4.13	41.6
ii) Soil Conservation.	26.50	3.90	5.05	9.72	18.67	70.4
iii) Minor Irrigation.	34.82	5.18	5.38	1.68	12.24	35.1
iv) Animal Husbandary.	2.00	1.76	0.20	Nil	1.96	98.0
v) Forest.	1.75	0.01	0.26	0.65	0.92	52.6
vi) Fisheries.	0.95	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.23	24.2
vii) Warehousing & Marketing.	3.17	0.59	0.36	0.01	0.96	30.6
Total Agricultural Programmes.	79.11	11.75	13.43	13.93	39.11	49.4
II. CO-OPERATION & C.D.						
i) Co-operation.	19.66	1.51	2.38	1.33	5.22	26.5
ii) Community Development.	1.57	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	..
Total Co-operation & C.D.	21.23	1.51	2.38	1.33	5.22	24.6
III. INDUSTRY & MINING.						
i) Small Scale Industry.	4.30	0.36	0.37	0.46	1.19	27.7
Total Industry & Mining	4.30	0.36	0.37	0.46	1.19	27.7
IV. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION.						
	...	...	...	1.98	1.98	...
V. SOCIAL SERVICES.						
i) Education.	...	0.06	0.01	0.78	0.85	...
ii) Public Health.	13.33	1.82	2.17	2.10	6.09	45.7
iii) Housing.	9.05	Nil	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.8
iv) Social Welfare.	0.25	0.19	0.22	0.11	0.52	208.0
v) Labour & Labour Welfare.	8.26	0.01	0.17	4.48	4.66	56.4
Total Social Services.	30.89	2.08	2.58	7.53	12.19	39.8
GRAND TOTAL	135.53	15.70	18.76	25.23	58.69	43.3

59.69

Local Sector

11.3 The plan provision for the plan schemes transferred to the Local Sector for implementation is Rs. 152.70 lakhs. Out of this provision Rs. 24.89 or 16.3% is for Agricultural programmes, Rs. 50.13 lakhs or 32.8% is for Community Development, Rs. 2.28 or 1.5 percent for Industry and Mining, Rs. 16.10 lakhs or 10.5% for Road Development and Rs. 59.30 lakhs or 38.9% is for Social Services.

The expenditure on all plan schemes in the Local Sector for the three years ending March 1964 was Rs. 57.77 lakhs being 37.8% of the total plan provision. The Sub-Head-wise expenditure is given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development.	Plan provision.	Expenditure during			Total	Percent- age to plan Outlay.
		61-62	62-63	63-64		
1. Agricultural production.	17.34	0.82	1.08	1.76	3.66	21.1
2. Minor Irrigation.	4.70	...	...	0.02	0.02	4.2
3. Animal Husbandary.	2.65	Nil	0.11	0.35	0.46	17.3
4. Forest.	0.20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...
<u>Total Agriculture- I</u>	<u>24.89</u>	<u>0.82</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>2.13</u>	<u>4.14</u>	<u>16.6</u>
5. Community Development.	50.13	12.02	15.22	7.57	34.81	67.3
<u>Total Co-operation & C.D.-II</u>	<u>50.13</u>	<u>12.02</u>	<u>15.22</u>	<u>7.57</u>	<u>34.81</u>	<u>67.3</u>
6. Small Scale Industry.	2.28	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.12	5.2
<u>Total Industry & Mining-III</u>	<u>2.28</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>5.2</u>

Contd.

Head of Development.	Plan Provision.	Expenditure during (Rs. in lakhs)			Total.	% to Plan outlay
		61-62	62-63	63-64		
7. Roads.	16.10	2.62	2.61	5.72	10.35	64.2
<u>Total Transport & Communication IV</u>	16.10	2.62	2.61	5.72	10.35	64.2
8. Education.	43.61	0.98	1.81	3.52	6.11	14.0
9. Public Health.	6.29	0.03	0.12	1.06	1.21	19.2
10. Water supply.	0.50	0.01	0.10	Nil	0.11	22.0
11. Housing.	8.90	Nil	0.72	0.20	0.92	10.3
<u>Total Social Services-V</u>	59.30	1.02	2.75	4.58	8.35	14.1
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	152.70	16.49	21.87	19.41	57.77	37.8

Combined Sectors:-

11.4 Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 288.23 lakhs the expenditure during the first three years was Rs. 117.46 lakhs which is 40.7% of the outlay. The slow progress in the first two years of the plan was however low due to administrative changes due to Democratic Decentralisation and due to keeping some of the schemes in abeyance as an economy measure under the National Emergency. The progress of expenditure during the first three years of the plan sub heads of development is given on next page.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head & Sub Head of Development.	Plan Provision.	Expenditure during			Total	% of Expenditure to plan outlay.
		61-62	62-63	63-64		

I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES.

i) Agricultural Production.	27.26	1.06	3.18	3.55	7.79	28.6
ii) Soil Conservation.	26.50	3.90	5.05	9.72	18.67	70.4
iii) Minor Irrigation.	39.52	5.18	5.38	1.70	12.26	31.0
iv. Animal Husbandary.	4.65	1.76	0.31	0.35	2.42	52.0
v) Forest.	1.95	0.01	0.26	0.65	0.92	42.0
vi) Fisheries.	0.95	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.23	24.2
vii) Warehousing & Marketing.	3.17	0.59	0.36	0.01	0.96	30.6

Total Agricultural Programmes. 104.00 12.57 14.62 16.06 43.25 41.6

II. CO-OPERATION & C.D.

i) Co-operation.	19.66	1.51	2.38	1.33	5.22	26.5
ii) Community Development.	51.70	12.02	15.22	7.57	34.81	67.3

Total Co-operation & C.D. 71.36 13.53 17.60 8.90 40.03 56.1

III. INDUSTRY & MINING

i) Small Scale Industry.	6.58	0.37	0.47	0.47	1.31	19.9
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Total Industry & Mining. 6.58 0.37 0.47 0.47 1.31 19.9

IV. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION.

i) Road Development.	16.10	2.62	2.61	7.10	12.33	76.6
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Total Transport & Communication 16.10 2.62 2.61 7.10 12.33 76.6

Contd.

Head & Sub Head of Development.	Plan Provi- sion.	Expenditure during			Total	% of Exp- enditure to plan outlay
		61-62	62-63	63-64		

V. SOCIAL SERVICES.

i) Education.	43.61	1.04	1.82	4.10	6.96	13.6
ii) Public Health.	19.62	1.85	2.29	3.16	7.30	37.2
iii) Water Supply & Drainage.	0.50	0.02	0.10	Nil	0.11	22.0
iv) Housing.	17.95	Nil	0.73	0.26	0.99	5.5
v) Social Welfare.	0.25	0.19	0.22	0.11	0.52	208.0
vi) Labour & Labour Welfare.	8.26	0.01	0.17	4.48	4.66	56.4
<u>Total Social Services.</u>	90.19	3.10	5.33	12.11	20.54	22.7
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	288.23	32.19	40.63	44.64	117.46	40.7

The physical achievement under each of the development head is discussed below:-

1. Agricultural Production.

There is a plan provision of Rs. 27.26 lakhs for the schemes under this sub-head formulated to step up the Agricultural Production. Against this provision, by the end of Third year of the plan Rs. 7.79 lakhs could be spent being 28.6%. There are in all 10 schemes under this head of which no expenditure is incurred in one scheme viz. Agr.24 while all the three major schemes have utilised less percentages of outlay. Under the scheme AGR-21 an Agricultural School has been established at Selsura in Wardha Tahsil. Land for the school has been acquired. The financial shortfall in this

scheme is due to non implementation of construction component of the scheme for school building. The school is running two year course in agriculture and 50 students are admitted every year.

The scheme of propagation of improved agricultural implements envisaged distribution of 5,754 iron plough and 76 dry farming sets. The progress in this scheme is slow as the scheme needs revision. The scheme of Co-ordinated Cotton Extension was given momentum this year only and Cotton Extension Officers with sub offices in each tahsil have been appointed to distribute improved seeds of cotton, and see that in a phased programme the entire district is covered under improved area of Cotton crop. The scheme for Horticultural Development progressed well and about 1,300 acres were brought under Horticulture. The scheme of Development of Local Manurial Resources envisages to bring more area under Green Manuring. The cultivators are given plant protection appliances on subsidy under the scheme AGR-33 and by the end of 1963-64, 217 appliances ^{were} distributed. The scheme for intensive cultivation of Food Crops in selected areas was not in implementation during the first two years of the plan and was implemented in the Third Year only. The staff is being appointed and an area of 0.83 lakhs acres was brought under intensive cultivation programme. Through the Block agencies the propagation work of improved agricultural practices is carried out. The scheme "Establishment of Taluka seed farms,"

envisages to do development work on the existing farms, but the progress is slow due to scarcity of materials like cement etc. A new scheme of Vegetable Development is included in the District Plan since 1963-64 under which two Nurseries were established incurring an expenditure of Rs. 0.23 lakhs. This will enable the cultivators to get vegetable seeds from the Nurseries and bring more area under vegetables.

Land Development

The scheme of Consolidation of Holdings spilled over from Second Plan, bears no financial provision. Under the scheme 6 villages were covered during IIIrd Plan and 2,468 acres were brought under consolidation programme.

Soil Conservation

There is only one scheme under this head viz. CONS-1 Scheme for Countour Bunding, Nala Bunding and Countour Trenching for which there is a plan provision of Rs. 26.50 lakhs. Against this provision the expenditure by end of March 1964 was Rs. 18.67 lakhs being 70.4% of the outlay. During the first 3 years the bunding is carried out in about 44,000 acres. This scheme is progressing well.

Minor Irrigation

There are in all three schemes under this head having a plan outlay of Rs. 39.52 lakhs. The expenditure during the first 3 years under this sub head is 12.26 lakhs being 31.0% of the outlay. All the three schemes are behind schedule. Under the scheme of MIN-1 and MIN-2 subsidy is

given for construction of Wells and Installation of pumping sets. The loans for these two purposes are being advanced by the Land Development Bank. The spill-over work of construction of Tank at Ashti under the Scheme MIN-7 is nearly completed. An irrigation potential of 900 acres is created. The provision for New Minor Irrigation works amounting to Rs. 19.35 lakhs has remained practically unutilised so far pending finalisation and approval of New works.

Animal Husbandary

The four schemes under this head were provided a provision of Rs. 4.65 lakhs against which Rs. 2.42 lakhs or 52.0% of the outlay could be spent by end of March 1964. Of the four schemes one scheme viz. AH-1 Establishment of District Veterinary Poly Clinic has been dropped as District level scheme and is taken up at Divisional level, while the other schemes are on the schedule. Four veterinary dispensary buildings are constructed under the scheme of AH-2, while two targetted cattle breeding centres and one cattle breeding society against a target of 2 have been established under scheme AH-7. The scheme of District Premium Bulls is progressing well and 75 Bulls are so far located.

Forests

The total outlay for this head of Development is Rs. 1.95 lakhs against which Rs. 0.92 lakhs or 42.0% of the total outlay were incurred by end of March 1964. One scheme i.e. FOR-1 under Z.P. is implemented late this year and

hence the expenditure is Nil. The rest of the schemes under the State Sector are on the schedule. Plantation in 250 and 40 acres has been done under the schemes FOR-2 and FOR-7 respectively. Survey and Demarcation of Forest areas is also in progress under scheme FOR-3.

Fisheries.

There are, in all, four schemes under this head having a plan outlay of Rs. 0.95 lakhs. There is very little scope of fishery development in the District due to lack of fishery tanks. The scheme of FSH-8 and FSH-24 are not yet implemented. The former scheme is to be implemented only after the completion of Bor Project. The progress of expenditure under scheme FSH-2 Assistance to Fishermen for fishery requisites is Nil as there is no demand from fishermen. Under the scheme FSH-7 the expenditure by the end of Third Year of the plan is Rs. 0.09 lakhs as against a total outlay of Rs. 0.08 lakhs for this scheme. During 1963-64 about 33 lakhs carp fry were stocked in the District and 22 thousand Kilogram of Fish is netted.

Ware Housing & Marketing

The total plan outlay for this head is Rs. 3.17 lakhs against which Rs. 0.96 lakhs were spent by March 1964 being 30.6%. The scheme Development of Grading is not yet implemented while the other scheme of Agricultural Marketing progressed well in the first two years. The scheme envisages to give loans to marketing societies for development of

markets. One regulated market was established during the plan period.

Co-operation

For the Development of Co-operation there is a plan outlay of Rs. 19.66 lakhs for five schemes against which Rs. 5.22 lakhs or 26.5% of the outlay could be spent by March 1964. One scheme viz. COP-9 Grain Depots for Backward Classes is not yet implemented. The Scheme COP-1 Extension of Agricultural Credit envisages expansion of Agricultural Credit facilities by providing the agriculturists the long, medium and short term credit by the Agricultural Credit societies. Under the scheme COP-2 Development of Co-operative Marketing subsidy and loans are given to marketing societies for construction of Godowns, so far subsidy and loan is given for construction of 15 Godowns. About 10 Farming societies have been organised under the scheme of Co-operative Farming societies in the Pilot areas while 3 societies outside Pilot area are established under scheme COP-12. Financial Assistance in the form of sharecapital contribution, loans and subsidies is also given to Co-operative farming societies organised in the pilot as well as outside pilot project areas.

Community Development

Out of the four schemes for which there is a plan outlay of Rs. 51.70 lakhs only one scheme viz. C.D. 1 Community Development is working as per schedule while the rest of the three schemes are yet to be taken up for implementation.

Under the scheme CD-1 Community Development Project, one Block which was not covered under the C.D. Programme has been covered and brought under Stage-I phase since 1-4-1961. The rest of the Six Blocks were either in Stage-I or Stage-II prior to the beginning of IIIrd Plan. All Seven Blocks are continued under this scheme and against a provision of Rs. 38.78 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 34.81 lakhs is incurred by end of March 1964.

Small Scale Industries.

There are only two schemes under this head having a plan outlay of Rs. 6.58 lakhs. By the end of 1963-64 the expenditure under this sub-head was Rs. 1.31 lakhs which is 19.9% of the total outlay. The scheme SSI-11 for Industrial Co-operatives, envisages to give subsidies to Industrial Co-operatives and Handicrafts worker's societies and to give share capital contribution. The total amount spent for this purpose is Rs. 0.54 lakhs. Under the scheme SSI-12 "Development of Weavers Co-operative Societies" assistance in the form of subsidies worth Rs. 1.37 lakhs is given to Weavers Co-operative Societies for purchase of tools and plants, starting Dye Houses, Rebate on sale of handloom cloth etc.,

Roads

For the Development of District and Village roads there is a plan outlay of Rs. 16.10 lakhs for Wardha District against which Rs. 12.33 lakhs could be utilised by the end of March 1964 being 76.6% of plan outlay. The scheme of T&C-12

is behind the schedule. Due momentum is however given in the current year and work in a length of 10 miles is in progress. The scheme of T. & C.-10 envisages to construct 168 miles of roads by end of Third Plan. The work is in progress on all the roads. About 12 miles are completed in all respects by March 1964.

Education

There is a plan outlay of Rs. 43.61 lakhs for the development of General Education. Out of the Nine Schemes under this head five schemes are not yet implemented. The remaining schemes have registered an expenditure of Rs. 6.96 lakhs. The scheme of GE-1 Normal expansion of primary education is progressing well and against a provision of Rs. 6.89 lakhs about Rs. 4.32 lakhs have been utilised during the first three years. About 378 teachers have been appointed so far under the scheme. The scheme GE-2 is now combined with GE-1. The scheme of GE-4 Basic training of primary teachers also progressed well incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1.21 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 4.36 lakhs. About 295 teachers are trained so far. Under the scheme of GE-6 construction of school buildings, work of constructing 42 school rooms has been taken up this year. A technical high school has been started and its building is under construction.

Public Health

A provision of Rs. 19.62 lakhs is made for this sub head against which an expenditure of Rs. 7.30 lakhs,

being 37.2%, is incurred by end of March 1964. All the schemes under this sub head showed good progress. The National Malaria Eradication programme was carried out intensively and by end of 1963-64 consolidation phase of the programme is completed. Small Pox vaccination is also carried out under the scheme of PH-7. For the T.B. Control, B.C.G. Vaccination programme is also taken up on massive scale. About 602 persons were tested and 10,305 were vaccinated during the three years of plan. Under the scheme of Family Planning one mobile vasectomy unit has been started functioning and 1,510 vasectomy operations were done during the period 1961-62 to 1963-64, besides supply of contraceptives and family planning advices through Family Planning urban and rural centres.

Water Supply

Under the scheme of Village Well Water Supply scheme subsidy instalment was to be given for 20 drinking water wells undertaken in Second Plan for construction by village panchayats. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided for this purpose against which Rs. 11 thousand were spent in the two years. Fourteen wells are completed. An additional scheme of village Piped water supply is also taken up and it will be extended in 3 villages of Ashti, Poti and Jaurwada.

Housing

There is a plan provision of Rs. 17.95 lakhs for this sub head. But out of four schemes only two are functioning and the other two schemes viz. HSG-1 Subsidised

Industrail Housing and HSG-2 Low Income Group Housing were kept in abeyance due to National Emergency. The scheme HSG-4 is implemented in six villages. About 182 loans for construction of this much houses were given. Under the scheme of extension of Village Gaothans, Land acquisition work for extension of Village Gaothans is in progress and about 19 acres are acquired. In 9 villages nomadic tribes have been settled on 26 acres of land and in 42 villages flood affected persons have been settled.

Social Welfare

Under this head Govt. is giving grant to Social Welfare Board to start Welfare project. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is meant for Wardha District and one project is functioning at Arvi. During the three years of plan Rs. 0.52 lakhs are spent on this scheme.

Labour & Labour Welfare

There is a provision of Rs. 8.26 lakhs for this sub head but all its schemes are defered due to Emergency except the scheme of LAB-1 Technical and Vocational Training. Under this scheme one Technical Training institute in the Industrail town Pulgaon is started and trainees are given training in different crafts and industrial skills. By the end of March 1964 the expenditure under this scheme was Rs. 4.62 lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 5.84 lakhs.

WARDHA PLAN.

11.4 To commemorate the stay of Mahatma Gandhi at Sewagram, it was mooted. to have a " Development Project"

for the overall development of Sewagram and villages around it, in a formal meeting held at Wardha in August 1960 of Shri Y.B.Chavan, the then Chief Minister of the State, Shri U.N.Dhebar and other leaders of Serva Sawa Sangh. Accordingly "The Agro-Industrial Plan" for Wardha Tahsil was prepared by the District Development Council envisaging an outlay of Rs. 331 lakhs for a period of five years (1961-66). This was further pruned to Rs. 36.85 lakhs besides co-operative loans of Rs. 38.16 lakhs, restricting its area of operation to only 100 villages around Sewagram.

The Serva Sewa Sangh, considered this and suggested that the project should be formulated only after a detailed survey of resources in consultation with people's representatives so that it will be "Area needs Plan". The Bhodan leader, Shri Vinoba Bhave urged that the project should be imbued with the ideal of "Antyodaya*" (the uplift of the last and the lowest) cherished by Gandhiji and that the area of operation of programme should be extended to the entire District. This was in March 1961. Accordingly, the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics was requested to conduct a rapid Socio-Economic Survey of the District, covering assessment of resources and scope for their development. The Ghokale Institute carried out the survey in collaboration with Regional Planning Institute, Wardha from June 1961 to September 1961. The report of the survey was discussed in a Seminar held in January 1962 and Block Plans

in consultation with people's representatives were prepared and discussed in a Second Seminar in July 1962. The consolidated block programmes thus formed basis of a District plan envisaging an outlay of Rs. 461.62 lakhs for a period of Five years, as against the state plan outlay of Rs. 288.23 lakhs on the District Level Schemes.

This plan was further considered by Zilla Parishad after its formation in May 1962. The Zilla Parishad increased the plan to Rs. 864.23 lakhs accomodating conflicting local claims, especially in the field of Minor Irrigation, Roads, General Education and Public Health.

The Plans worked out by Gokhale Institute and Zilla Parishad were considered by Govt. in Finance Department (Planning) in August 1963. The Govt. felt that enhanced provisions already exist under different development heads under emergency production programmes and that the approval from Planning Commission is essential to the extent of Financial Assistance for the Additional outlays proposed. Hence a meeting of Representatives of Planning Commission, State Government and Zilla Parishad was held at Wardha in January 1964. In this meeting only it was decided that Wardha Plan is to be regarded as a pilot project for testing and evolving methods for planning and implementation at the District, Block and Village levels. It was suggested that Govt. should prepare immediately a two years plan within the frame work of long term (Ten years) plan and should provide for

additional outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs for the next ^{two} years i.e. 1964-65 and 1965-66 and approach the Planning Commission for assistance on specific programmes like Rural works, Rural Industries, Labour and Construction, Co-operatives, Special Investigations and other items of experimental pilot nature of training. The Heads of Departments were requested to assist the Zilla Parishad and District staff in working out the best schemes possible. Additional Development Commissioner was deputed by the State Govt. to coordinate their work. In this way the year 1963-64 paved a concrete way for the formulation of the Wardha District Development Plan, a unique experiment in area planning and planning from below based on the essentials required immediate attention for development.

Community Development

In the words of Planning Commission "Community Development" is the method and "Rural extension" the agency through which the Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of villages. With this object in view on 2nd October 1952, a Nationwide programme of rural development known as "Community Development Programme" was launched in order to bring about a Social Revolution and build up a new pattern of society in the rural area. Later on, this programme was broadened in its application under the name of "National Extension Service" in October 1953. The objectives of these programmes are

essentially the same as they seek to bring about a social change by creating enthusiasm among the rural population, thus putting an end to poverty and stagnation by initiating a process of growth in which family in the village is enable to participate. The programme of work undertaken in the scheme covers several aspects of rural life and includes measures for rapid increase in Food and Agricultural production, promotion of education, improvement in health service and introduction of new skills and occupations.

Prior to 1958, the programme was generally started as National Extension Service, Block. The N.E.S. Blocks were then converted into C.D. and Post intensive stage. But with the recommendation of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee the general pattern accepted by Govt. of India, Ministry of Co-operation and Community Development was as follows:-

<u>STAGE.</u>	<u>PERIOD.</u>	<u>ALLOCATION.</u>
Stage-I	5 Years.	Rs. 12.00 Lakhs.
Stage-II	5 Years.	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
Post Stage-II or Stage-III.	...	Rs. 00.25 Lakhs Annua- lly.

From this date i.e. 1-4-1958 the Blocks were to undergo a period of one year as Pre-extension Block before entering into Stage-I to complete the preliminaries for undertaking intensive development in stage-I.

The Community Development Programme was first introduced in this district on 2-10-1953 when two blocks viz. Seloo and Samudrapur were inaugurated. The whole District is delimited into 7 administrative Blocks to implement the

Phased Programme.

phased. All the Blocks have been inaugurated at different dates and the entire District is covered with the programme.

The position of Blocks as on 31-3-1964 is given below:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Block.	Tahsil.	Stage/ date of conversion.	C.P.A. Size.	No. of village & Towns	Area in Sq. Mile.	Popula- tion on 1961 Census (inclu- sive of Towns)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Seloo	Wardha.	Stage- II 1-4-59	1	171	250	68,626
2.	Samu- drapur.	Hingan- ghat.	Stage- II 1-5-59	1	227	394	62,959
3.	Arvi.	Arvi	Stage- II 1-4-60.	1	258	368	98,807
4.	Karanja	Arvi	Stage- II 1-4-62.	1	228	350	79,654
5.	Hingan- ghat.	Hingan- ghat.	Stage- II 1-4-63.	1.5	186	367	104,305
6.	Wardha.	Wardha	Stage- I 1-4-58	2	164	296	124,443
7.	Deoli.	Wardha.	Stage- I 1-4-61	1	137	245	94,307

The total expenditure on all the blocks for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 is Rs. 12.00, 15.21 and Rs. 9.97 lakhs respectively. The Physical Achievements and headwise expenditure are given in table 44 and 45 i of the Abstract.

XII. P R I C E S.

12.1 With the introduction of State of Emergency in the country since Oct. 1962 owing to invasion at the Northern frontiers of the country, there has been a change in the price structure in the country, specially the prices of food grains immediately shot up. The fluctuating and unstable condition of prices of different commodities necessitated to start price intelligence in order to keep a close watch over the movements in prices. There was need also to collect prices from the rural areas as whatever prices, for different price and cost of, living indices were being collected, mostly confined to urban areas. Hence the collection of Weekly Wholesale and Retail prices at the District Head Quarter Wardha was started since 1st week of November 1962 for about 108 commodities. The rural retail prices were also being collected since June-1962 for 62 commodities. For this purpose three rural centres, viz. Karanja, Seloo & Samudrapur, which happen to be block Head Quarter are selected. The weekly wholesale and retail prices at the urban centre Wardha are being collected by the District Statistical Office and are being sent every week to Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay, Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay and the Collector of the District. The Rural retail prices are being collected by Block Statistical Assistants and the District Statistical Office after scrutiny send them to Bureau of Eco. & Statistics.

In summarising the price trends at the District Head Quarter Wardha for the period November 1962 to December 1963 it is noted that prices for certain commodities were high in the base period i.e. first week of November 1962 due to failure of crops in the year 1961-62. The position of crops in the year 1962-63 was satisfactory. Hence the prices showed downward trend from the month of January 1963. The prices again showed an upward trend since July - August 1963.

Cereals

The prices at the end of December 1963 of all cereals except Jowar Yellow are high as compared to prices prevailing in the base period. The percentage increase in prices is still more when compared with the prices prevailing in April 1963. The prices of rice are moving up incessantly. The prices of fine, medium and course qualities of Rice are slightly low in April 1963 as compared to prices in November 1962. The prices of Rice then started moving upward. Thus by the end of December 1963 both Wholesale and Retail prices of Rice registered a percentage increase of 12, 23 and 13 percent respectively in these three varieties.

The rise in the Wholesale prices of medium quality of Wheat (Chawalkata) over the base period prices is about 2 percent while the rise over prices of April 1963 is about 17%. Retail prices of this quality by the end of December 1963 were more or less at the level of base period while they were 17% high over prices in April 1963. The rise

in prices of course Wheat (Lalkata) over April 1963 prices is 37% in wholesale trade and 30% in retail trade while the percentage increase over the base period prices is about 11% in wholesale and 12% in retail trades.

The prices of H Jowar decreased by 29 and 15 percent respectively in wholesale and retail markets over the prices of base period but over April 1963 prices, there is an increase of 28% in wholesale prices of Jowar and 21% in retail prices.

Pulses

After registering a slight decrease in prices by April 1963, the prices of pulses began rising again. The prices of Turdal and Gram dal have gone up abnormally. The wholesale prices of Gram Dal increased by 18% as compared to base period prices and 32% as compared to prices in April 1963. The rise in retail prices of Gram Dal over November 1962 prices was 9.7% and 21.4% over prices of April 1963. The Tur Dal showed an increase of 22% in Wholesale trade and 28% in retail trade over the base period prices while as compared to April 1963 prices the Tur Dal prices increased by 35% in wholesale trade and 37% in retail trade.

Sugar & Gur

Abnormal scarcity is felt of Sugar and Gur in the year 1963. The retail prices of Sugar have gone up by 11% over base period prices while the prices of Gur went

up abnormally high i.e. about 38% over base period prices in wholesale trade and 64% over prices of April 1963. The retail prices of Gur over prices of November 1962 and April 1963 rose by 35% and 70% respectively.

Edible Oil

The prices of Edible oils in December 1963 are slightly lower than price in November 1962 while there is a rise of 11% in Groundnut Oil and 20% in prices of Linseed Oil over the prices of April 1963 in wholesale trade. In retail trade the increase in the prices of these two Oils during December 1963 over April 1963 prices is 11.6 and 12.5 respectively.

Condiments & Spices

The prices of dry chillies did not fluctuate much in the year under review while wholesale prices of Turmeric have gone up by 23% over base period prices.

Fuel and Lighting

In this group the prices of Kerosene have gone up due to imposition of higher rates of excise duty. The wholesale prices of Charcoal showed an increase of about 18% over base period and 11% over prices in April 1963. The retail prices of Charcoal went up in December 1963 by 21% over base period prices and 17% over prices of April 1963.

Clothing

The prices of clothing remained more or less constant during the year 1963.

Miscellaneous

The prices of 501 Bar Soap have shown an increase of 1.5% due to rise in excise duty. The prices of Bharada Supari have gone up by 5%.

Rural Retail Prices

The Retail prices in rural areas for the important commodities, as has been said earlier are being collected at three rural centres viz. Karanja, Seloo and Samudrapur. The level of prices in rural areas will always be slightly higher compared to prices prevailing at the urban areas due to less transport and communication facilities.

The comparative prices as on July 1962 and July 1963 showed that the prices of Rice, Mithai have gone up in 1963 by 5.9% over July 1962 prices while the prices of Wheat and Jowar have decreased by 12.5 and 25.0 percent respectively. Under the group pulses, the Tur and Gram Dal have shown an increase of 11.00% while Moong and Udid Dal prices increased by 5.7% and 4.7% respectively. The Groundnut Oil was costly in 1963 by 5% while Linseed Oil prices declined by 3.2%. Abnormal increase in prices of Gur was found during this one year period as the Gur prices registered an increase of 71.2%

This trend was continued till December 1963 also and the prices in Cereals, Pulses have further increased while there was a slight reduction in prices of Edible Oils and Gur.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.Police, Crime

13.1 The job of the Police is to maintain law and order and prevention and detection of crime. They as far as possible find out trouble spots, keep their eyes and ears open to what is happening within their jurisdiction and watch the trend of crime. For all these they are equipped with wide powers. Each District thus is provided with a Police Force with District Superintendent of Police as head, assisted by Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors etc,. In Wardha District apart from District Superintendent of Police and S.P. there were four Inspectors, 34 Sub-Inspectors and 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors. Under the force, there were, by the end of 1963, about 166 Head Constables. 621 Constables. The posts of Assistant Sub-Inspectors were in Old Madhya Pradesh and are being abolished now. Hence the No. of Assistant Sub-Inspectors during 1963 was only 6 as against 11 in the year 1962.

The No. of cognizable crimes reported during the year 1963 were 4,546 as against 4,152 for the last year. The non-cognizable crimes during 1963 increased considerably as they number reported for this year was 8,796 as compared to 6,661 for 1962.

Courts

13.2 The Judiciary is functioning separately in the District and there is one District & Session Court at the District, apart from Judicial Magistrates courts at thesil

places. The courts are administering justice in Civil and Criminal cases referred to them. During the year 1963 about 3,132 Civil Original Cases, 285 Civil appellate cases, 7,030 Criminal original cases and 138 criminal appellate cases were decided.

Journals & Presses

13.3 Wardha District is very famous for the general awakening and fancy for Journalism. During the year 1961 about 7 Marathi Weeklies, One Marathi Monthly and One Hindi Weekly were being published from Wardha District, but by end of 1963 the No. of Journals published from this District increased considerably as it has risen to 13 Marathi Weeklies 5 Hindi Weeklies and 2 Hindi monthlies. Apart from this there are 29 Printing Presses in Wardha District and one Press specialises in Publication of Children Books.

Cinemas

13.4 For the entertainment of the public there are 10 Cinema theatres in the District at the following places,

Wardha.....	3
Hinganghat.....	2
Arvi.....	1
Pulgaon.....	3
Deoli.....	1

The entertainment tax collected during the year 1963-64 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs while it was Rs. 1.77 lakhs for the year 1962-63.

Fairs

13.5 There are about nine worth mentioning fairs in the District as given below:-

Name of the Village.	Fair	Date.	Congregation
1. Paunar.	Sarvodaya.	12th February.	10,000
2. Koteshwar.	Maha Shivratri	Magh Vad. 13.	20,000
3. Ghorad.	Kartik	Kartik Vad. 3.	2,000
	Ramnavami	Chitra Sud. 9 .	8,000
4. Bhidi	Gopaldeo.	Sharavan Vad. 7.	2,000
5. Sonegaon Abaji.	Kartik.	Kartik Vad. 11.	6,000
6. Junona.	Margshirsh.	Margshirish Vad. 14.	3,000
7. Dhaga.	Maha Shivaratri.	Magh Vad. 14	15,000
8. Girad.	Ramnavami Farid Baba.	Chitra Sud. 1.	N.A.
9. Kapshi.	Nanaji Maharaj.	Magh Sud. 5.	40,000

The biggest among all is the Kapshi fair where about 40,000 people gather.

Employment

13.6 An employment exchange is functioning at Wardha as recruiting agency to employees in Govt. and Non-Govt. offices and undertakings. The Employment Exchange assists the job seekers in seeking jobs and assists the employees in providing suitable candidates for the jobs with them. The Govt. has made it compulsory to notify all the vacancies existing

in the District offices and fill them up through the medium of Employment Exchange. During the year 1963-64 there were 5,770 registrations. The No. of registrations if seen for the last 3 years shows that it is decreasing every year. Thus during 1961-62 there were 12,916 registrations, which decreased to 7,288 in 1962-63 and further to 5,770 in 1963-64. The reason to this is that owing to a rumour that a heavy plate industry is going to be set up at Wardha, the registrations went abnormally high in 1961-62. In the subsequent years the No. of registrations thus came gradually to normal. The various employers are taking more advantage of the exchange which can be seen from the fact that during 1963-64 about 1,380 vacancies were notified as against 638 vacancies notified last year. The No. of placements during 1963-64 was 794 as compared to 518 for the last year. The No. in the live register at the end of the year 1963-64 was only 3,186 while it was 4,840 for the previous year.

An attempt was made in 1960-61 to census the Maharashtra Govt. Employees. As per the details of that census as on 1st July 1960 there were 2,870 Govt. employees in the District out of which 6 were class-I, 54 Class-II, 2,343 Class-III and 467 Class-IV Employees. The distribution of Govt. employees according to pay ranges as on 1-7-1960 is given on next page.

<u>Pay Ranges below Rs. 26/-</u>	<u>No. of Employees.</u>
Below 26	59
Rs. 26	1644
51	834
101	204
151	61
201	27
251	20
301	3
351	5
401	3
501	6
751	2
1001.....	1
1101.....	1
1501.....	Nil
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2870</u>

Thus it can be seen from the above distribution that about 59% of the Govt. employees in 1960 were getting pay less than Rs. 51 and about 38% of the employees are getting pay between Rs. 51/-, 61/- Rs. 200/- . Only 3% of the employees get pay more than Rs. 200/- per month.

Financial Statistics

13.7 Banking facility is an essentiality for the promotion of commerce and trade. In the District by the end of 1963-64

there were 9 scheduled Banks and 8 Co-operative Banks. The Banking facility at present is provided in 8 places only as given below:-

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Wardha. | 2. Samudrapur. |
| 3. Arvi. | 4. Karanja. |
| 5. Hinganghat. | 6. Seloo. |
| 7. Pulgaon. | 8. Ashti. |

The population covered by Banks is 1,50,355. The No. of Banks per Lakh of population is 1.2 and No. of Banks per lakhs of population served is 5.3.

In the field of collection of Small Savings Wardha District was earning a name and exceeded during 1963-64 the target of collection fixed for the District and got a prize of Rs. 1 lakhs which was utilised for constructing Krishi Bhavan at Wardha, Hinganghat and Arvi. During the year 1963-64 a target of Rs. 15/- lakhs was fixed for the District against which there was a net collection of Rs. 23.99 lakhs, Rs. 79.95 lakhs was the gross collection and Rs. 55.96 lakhs were withdrawals. During the year 1962-63 there was a net collection of Rs. 13.44 lakhs as against a target of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

13.8 The total demand for Land Revenue for the District for the year 1963-64 was 36.43 lakhs of which Rs. 15.29 lakhs was for Wardha Tehsil, Rs. 10.48 lakhs for Arvi Tehsil and Rs. 10.66 lakhs for Hinganghat Tehsil. Against this demand the collection was Rs. 15.26 lakhs for the District.

comprising of Rs. 6.30 lakhs from Wardha Tahsil, Rs. 4.56 from Arvi Tahsil, and Rs. 4.40 lakhs from Hinganghat Tahsil. The percentage of collection to the total demand for Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat Tahsils was 41.2, 43.5 and 41.3 respectively.

13.9 The receipts under State Excise Revenue, Sales Tax and Entertainment Tax from the District for the year 1963-64 were Rs. 0.03 lakhs, 12.45 lakhs and Rs. 2.02 lakhs respectively. The receipts under all these three sources are on the increase every year. The figures for the last 3 years are given in table 27 of the abstract.

13.10 During the year 1963 about 7,395 Documents were registered and property worth Rs. 117.40 lakhs was transferred.

13.11 The life insurance corporation is having one office in the District and during 1963-64 about 2472 policies were insured for Rs. 75.28 lakhs.

For Official use only.

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF

WARDHA - DISTRICT

1962-63 and 1963-64.

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY-32.

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
W_A_R_D_H_A D_I_S_T_R_I_C_T.

1962-63 & 1963-64

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WARDHA DISTRICT AT A GLANCE.

YEAR:- 1962-63

Sr. No.	I T E M.	Unit	Particulars.
I. <u>AREA & POPULATION.</u>			
1.1	Area.	Sq.Mile	2,434
1.2	Taluka.	No.	3
1.3	Towns.	No.	6
1.4	Villages (Inhabited)(1961)	No.	972
1.5	Total Population.	No.	6,34,277
1.6	Rural Population.	No.	4,84,262
1.7	Percentage of Rural Popula- tion to total Population.	Percent.	76.3%
1.8	Urban Population.	No.	1,50,015
1.9	Percentage of Urban Popula- tion to total population.	Percent.	23.7%
1.10	Density.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	261
1.11	Literacy	Percent.	30.4%
1.12	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	No.	964
II. <u>AGRICULTURE. *1*</u>			
2.1	Total Geographical Area by villages papers.	Acres.	15,53,680
2.2	Net area sown.	Acres.	10,12,126
2.3	Gross Cropped Area.	Acres.	10,21,647
2.4	Net area irrigated.	Acres.	15,307
2.5	Gross Area irrigated.	Acres.	15,808
III. <u>ANIMAL HUSBANDARY.</u>			
3.1	Total Livestock.	No.	4,91,165
3.2	Total Cattle.	No.	3,61,389
3.3	Total Buffaloes.	No.	40,732
3.4	Sheep & Goats.	No.	84,376
3.5	Horses & Ponies.	No.	1,643
3.6	Other Livestock.	No.	3,025
3.7	Total Poultry.	No.	1,37,707
IV. <u>JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.</u>			
4.1	Companies.	No.	14

1 Figures are for the year 1962-63 (P.T.O.....

Sr.No.	ITEM	UNIT	PARTICULARS
V.	<u>CO-OPERATION.</u> **		
5.1	No. of Societies.	No.	654
5.2	Membership.	No.	50,635
5.3	Working Capital.	Rs.	2,53,79,959
5.4	Loans Advanced.	Rs.	1,51,12,595
VI.	<u>EDUCATION</u>		
6.1	Primary:- Institutions.	No.	762
	Students.	No.	72,238
6.2	Secondary:-Institutions.	No.	83
	Students.	No.	30,054
6.3	Higher:- Institutions.	No.	6
	Students.	No.	2,250
VII.	<u>HEALTH.</u>		
7.1	No. of Hospitals.	No.	7
7.2	No. of Dispensaries.	No.	9
7.3	Primary Health Centres.	No.	8
7.4	ayurvedic, Unani Dispensaries.	No.	21
VIII.	<u>TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION.</u>		
8.1	Total Railway length.	Miles.	93
8.2	Total Road Length.	Miles.	402.061
8.3	No. of Motor Vehicles (Provisional)	No.	565
IX.	<u>ELECTRICITY.</u>		
9.1	Electricity generated.	K.W.H.	...
9.2	Electricity consumed.	K.W.H.	2,67,68,395
X.	<u>INDUSTRY & MINING.</u>		
9.1	No. of Working factories.	No.	37
9.2	Average daily attendance of workers.	No.	7,288
XI.	<u>LOCAL BODIES.</u>		
10.1	No. of Municipal Committees.	No.	6
10.2	No. of Village Panchayats.	No.	452
10.3	No. of Panchayat Samities.	No.	7

** Figures are for year ending 30-6-1963

STATEMENT NO. P(1) .

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION BY TALUKAS IN WARDHA DISTRICT (1961 Census).

I T E M.	Name of Taluka.			DISTRICT TOTAL.	REMARKS
	W A R D H A	A R V I	H I N G A N G H A T		
1. Area in Squire Miles.	815	890	729	2434	
2. Head Quarters.	Wardha.	Arvi	Hinganghat	WARDHA.	
3. Population of Head Quarter.	49,113	21,478	36,890	49,113	
4. Other Urban Units:-	Name	Pulgaon	..	..
	Population	28,063	...	..
	Name	Deoli	..	..
	Population.	7,845	..	..
	Name	Sindi	..	..
	Population.	6,626	..	..
5. <u>POPULATION:-</u>					
Rural.....	Males.	98,947	80,211	65,475	244,633
	Females.	97,143	77,587	64,899	239,629
	Persons.	196,090	157,798	130,374	484,262
Urban.....	Males.	48,415	10,903	18,943	78,261
	Females.	43,232	10,575	17,947	71,754
	Persons.	91,647	21,478	36,890	150,015
Total.....	Males.	147,362	91,114	84,418	322,894
	Females.	140,375	88,162	82,846	311,383
	Persons.	287,737	179,276	167,264	634,277
6. Total Population (1951)	Males.	127,197	72,892	71,662	271,751
	Females.	123,658	71,498	71,996	267,152
	Persons.	250,855	144,390	143,658	538,903

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

STATEMENT NO. P (2).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN EACH TALUKA OF WARDHA DISTRICT
ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT WORKERS' CLASSES -- 1961 CENSUS.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS.	NAME OF TALUKAS.			DISTRICT TOTAL	Re- ma- rks.
	WARDHA.	ARVI	HINGANGHAT		
1. Cultivators.	36,736	37,149	33,262	1,07,147	
2. Agricultural Labour.	56,245	45,983	35,429	1,37,657	
3. Mining, Querring, Livestock, forestry, fishing, Hunting etc.	2,169	1,903	1,370	5,442	
4. Household Industries.	5,556	3,193	2,727	11,476	
5. Manufacturing other than Household industries.	6,087	1,105	5,124	12,316	
6. Construction.	2,174	433	387	2,994	
7. Trade & Commerce.	5,147	2,328	2,420	9,895	
8. Transport & Communication & storage.	3,254	490	568	4,312	
9. Other Services.	16,036	4,245	5,118	25,399	
<u>TOTAL WORKERS (1 to 9)</u>	1,33,404	96,829	86,405	3,16,638	
Non-Working Population.	1,54,333	82,447	80,859	3,17,639	
Total Population.	2,87,737	1,79,276	1,67,264	6,34,277	

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

STATEMENT NO. P (3).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION
IN WARDHA DISTRICT (1961 CENSUS) .

<u>TALUK.</u>		Scheduled castes inclusive of persons returned as Harijans and Dhers.			Schedule Tribes.			Remarks
		Persons	Males	Females.	Persons	Males	Females	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. <u>Wardha.</u>	Rural.	4,272	2,159	2,113	...	...	...
	Urban.	3,048	1,546	1,502	...	...	...
	Total.	7,320	3,705	3,615	...	...	...
2. <u>Arvi.</u>	Rural.	3,574	1,828	1,746	...	...	...
	Urban.	1,036	535	501	...	...	...
	Total.	4,610	2,363	2,247	...	...	...
3. <u>Hinganghat.</u>	Rural.	1,742	903	839	...	...	...
	Urban.	1,471	787	684	...	...	...
	Total.	3,213	1,690	1,523	...	...	...
<u>DISTRICT</u>	Rural.	9,588	4,890	4,698	...	...	...
	Urban.	5,555	2,868	2,687	...	...	...
	Total.	15,143	7,758	7,385	...	...	...
<u>TOTAL.</u>	Rural.	74,070	37,911	36,159	...	...	...
	Urban.	18,475	10,223	8,252	...	...	...
	Total.	92,545	48,134	44,411	...	...	...
<u>POPULATION</u> <u>1951.</u>	Rural.	74,070	37,911	36,159	...	...	...
	Urban.	18,475	10,223	8,252	...	...	...
	Total.	92,545	48,134	44,411	...	...	...

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

STATEMENT NO. P(4).
STATEMENT SHOWING LITERACY BY TALUKAS IN WARDHA DISTRICT
(1961 Census).

TALUKA.		No. of Literates.			Percentage of Literacy.			Remarks
		Males	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Wardha.	Rural.	38,985	12,980	51,965	39.4	13.4	26.5	
	Urban.	31,246	15,401	46,547	64.3	35.6	50.8	
	Total.	70,131	28,381	98,512	47.6	20.2	34.2	
2. Arvi.	Rural.	29,062	9,739	38,801	36.2	12.5	24.6	
	Urban.	6,366	3,254	9,620	58.4	30.8	44.8	
	Total.	35,428	12,993	48,421	38.9	14.7	27.0	
3. Hingan- ghat.	Rural.	23,048	6,300	29,348	35.2	9.8	22.5	
	Urban.	11,646	5,187	16,833	61.5	28.9	45.6	
	Total.	34,694	11,487	46,181	41.1	13.9	27.6	
<u>DISTRICT</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	Rural.	91,095	29,019	120,114	37.2	12.1	24.8	
	Urban.	49,158	23,842	73,000	62.8	33.2	48.7	
	Total.	140,253	52,861	193,114	43.4	17.0	30.4	
<u>POPULATION</u> <u>FOR 1951.</u>	RURAL.	47,711	11,214	58,925	23.0	5.6	14.3	
	Urban.	34,128	11,513	45,641	53.1	18.8	36.3	
	Total.	81,839	22,727	104,566	30.1	8.5	19.4	

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

TABLE NO.1.

STATEMENT SHOWING RAINFALL & RAINY DAYS TALUKWISE IN
WARDHA DISTRICT DURING 1 9 6 1

(In M.Ms.)

MONTH.	WARDHA		ARVI		HINGANGHAT		DISTRICT AVERAGE.	
	Rainy days.	Rain-fall	Rainy days.	Rain-fall.	Rainy days.	Rain-fall.	Rainy days.	Rainfall
January	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	0.2
February	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	0.1
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	1	25.2	1	8.4
May.	2	7.4	4	31.6	1	10.0	2	16.3
June.	7	196.4	7	194.9	7	119.2	7	170.1
July	17	331.8	16	331.7	18	382.3	17	348.6
August.	17	422.8	15	268.3	18	523.5	17	404.9
September	11	284.8	12	389.7	14	350.7	12	341.7
October.	6	96.2	6	69.9	4	69.6	6	78.6
November.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	0.7
TOTAL	60	1341.4	60	1286.1	63	1481.4	61	1369.6

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agricultural, Poona.

TABLE NO.1.

STATEMENT SHOWING RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS TALUKWISE IN
WARDHA DISTRICT DURING 1962.

(in M. Ms.)

MONTH.	WARDHA		ARVI		HINGANGHAT.		DISTT. AVERAGE	
	Rainy days.	Rainfall	Rainy days.	Rainfall	Rainy days.	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall
January.	1	16.0	1	4.0	..	..	1	6.6
February.	..	2.0	..	..	2	12.0	..	4.6
March.	1	30.8	1	7.8	1	9.0	1	15.9
April.	2	21.2	3	38.0	3	41.0	3	33.4
May.	3	14.0	3	80.8	..	..	3	31.6
June.	3	36.0	3	26.1	2	23.0	3	28.4
July.	20	389.8	16	396.0	14	382.6	16	389.5
August.	11	204.2	10	209.6	11	265.4	10	226.4
September.	12	209.4	12	231.3	13	199.9	12	213.5
October.	1	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
November.	3	32.0	2	13.8	2	55.8	2	33.9
December.	5	100.9	3	73.1	3	93.8	3	89.0
TOTAL	62	1060.0	50	1080.5	51	1082.5	54	1074.3

Source:- Statistical, Department of Agricultural, Poona.

TABLE NO.1.

STATEMENT SHOWING RAINFALL & RAINY DAYS - TALUKAWISE
IN WARDHA DISTRICT DURING 1963

(In M.Ms.)

Month.	WARDHA.		ARVI		HINGANGHAT.		DISTRICT AVERAGE.	
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.	Rainy days.	Rainfall.	Rainy days.	Rainfall.	Rainy days.	Rainfall.
1.January.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.February	2	22.0	1	6.7	2	14.8	2	14.5
3.March	3	11.0	2	11.8	1	10.6	2	11.1
4.April.	2	38.0	2	13.7	2	49.0	2	33.6
5.May.	1	20.8	...	...	3	37.7	1	19.5
6.June	10	206.4	11	287.4	10	135.5	10	209.8
7.July.	11	156.0	12	302.5	12	245.7	12	234.7
8.August.	13	381.4	11	309.1	17	286.8	14	359.1
9.Septem-ber.	5	76.2	3	59.2	2	20.5	3	51.9
10.October.	4	58.0	4	65.4	5	73.0	4	65.5
11.Novem-ber.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.Decemb-er.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
TOTAL	51	969.8	46	1055.8	54	973.6	50	999.7

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE NO.2
STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY DATA OF TEMPERATURE AT NAGPUR CENTRE
DURING THE YEARS 1961, 1962, & 1963.

(in Centigrade)

Year Months.	1961			1962			1963		
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean.
1. January.	30.2	13.6	21.9	28.0	10.6	19.3	27.7	10.8	19.3
2. February.	30.7	13.0	21.9	31.5	14.2	22.9	32.7	13.9	23.3
3. March.	38.3	19.4	28.9	35.1	18.9	27.0	35.0	18.0	26.5
4. April.	40.8	23.9	32.3	39.4	23.1	31.3	38.1	21.5	29.8
5. May.	41.7	28.0	34.9	41.3	26.6	33.1	41.9	26.4	34.2
6. June.	36.4	25.0	30.7	38.6	26.3	32.5	36.4	24.5	30.5
7. July.	30.3	23.7	27.0	31.4	23.9	27.6	31.5	24.0	27.8
8. August.	30.2	23.7	26.9	30.9	23.8	27.3	30.7	23.7	27.2
9. September.	29.2	22.6	25.9	30.9	22.9	26.9	32.1	23.1	27.6
10. October.	30.9	19.5	25.2	31.4	18.6	25.0	32.5	20.3	26.4
11. November.	29.8	14.5	22.1	30.6	14.1	22.4	31.3	15.9	23.6
12. December.	27.1	11.0	19.0	26.5	13.1	19.8	28.3	11.7	20.0

Source:- Director of Metrological Deptt., Nagpur.

TABLE NO. 3
TALUK-WISE LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS IN WARDHA DISTRICT
YEAR:- 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63

Particulars.	: Year :	WARDHA. :	ARVI :	HINGANGHAT :	District : Total.
1. Total Geographical area.	1960-61	5,47,537	5,37,661	4,68,482	15,53,680
	1961-62	5,47,537	5,37,661	4,68,482	15,53,680
	1962-63	5,47,537	5,37,661	4,68,482	15,53,680
2. Area under Forest.	1960-61	45,771	1,00,453	13,730	1,59,954
	1961-62	47,841	1,02,912	13,573	1,63,326
	1962-63	47,930	1,01,733	13,697	1,63,360
3. Barren & Uncultivable Land.	1960-61	7,735	5,840	5,678	19,253
	1961-62	6,905	5,824	5,634	18,363
	1962-63	6,903	5,519	5,406	17,828
4. Land Put to Non-Agricultural Use.	1960-61	38,456	24,910	24,015	87,381
	1961-62	38,900	24,873	24,030	87,803
	1962-63	33,436	25,065	24,031	87,532
5. Cultivable Waste.	1960-61	17,420	30,127	21,380	68,927
	1961-62	17,702	30,078	20,828	68,608
	1962-63	18,659	30,033	19,631	68,323
6. Land Under Trees, Crops & Groves.	1960-61	1,097	21,340	4,268	26,705
	1961-62	988	20,749	3,889	25,626
	1962-63	1,071	20,577	3,856	25,504

(P.T.O.....)

TABLE NO. 3 (Contd.)

Particulars.	: Y E A R :	WARDHA. :	ARVI :	HINGANGHAT :	TOTAL :
	:	:	:	:	DISTRICT
7. Permanent Pastures & grazing lands.	1960-61	34,726	57,058	39,602	1,31,386
	1961-62	34,342	55,367	39,854	1,29,563
	1962-63	33,335	55,101	40,021	1,28,457
8. Current Fallows.	1960-61	9,118	5,981	5,465	20,564
	1961-62	12,055	7,505	9,475	29,035
	1962-63	7,326	4,761	4,083	16,170
9. Other fallows.	1960-61	13,895	9,706	9,023	32,624
	1961-62	13,610	9,914	8,781	32,305
	1962-63	15,229	10,309	8,842	34,380
10. Net Area Sown.	1960-61	3,79,319	2,82,246	3,45,321	10,06,886
	1961-62	3,75,194	2,81,439	3,42,418	9,99,051
	1962-63	3,78,648	2,84,563	3,48,915	10,12,126
11. Gross Cropped area.	1960-61	3,81,105	2,86,154	3,48,046	10,15,305
	1961-62	3,77,529	2,85,640	3,44,918	10,08,087
	1962-63	3,81,229	2,88,509	3,51,909	10,21,647

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE NO. 4
TALUKAWISE AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN WARDHA DISTRICT.
 Year:- 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (Area in acres)

Sr. No. :	Crop.	Year :	WARDHA.	ARVI	HINGANGHAT:	TOTAL DISTRICT.
1.	Rice.	1960-61	1,616	3,630	2,963	8,209
		1961-62	1,824	3,714	2,671	8,209
		1962-63	2,042	8,605	3,087	8,734
2.	Wheat.	1960-61	31,888	5,533	69,081	1,06,502
		1961-62	38,661	7,623	76,027	1,22,311
		1962-63	30,765	5,999	62,811	99,575
3.	Barley.	1960-61	1	6	..	7
		1961-62	2	3	..	5
		1962-63	..	9	..	9
4.	Jowar Kharif.	1960-61	1,34,864	1,03,474	92,115	3,30,453
		1961-62	1,10,987	82,460	60,305	2,53,752
		1962-63	1,34,956	1,01,309	93,209	3,29,474
5.	Jowar Rabi.	1960-61	..	..	2,555	2,555
		1961-62	483	32	14,852	15,367
		1962-63	26	6	1,617	1,649
6.	Total Jowar (4+5)	1960-61	1,34,864	1,03,474	94,670	3,33,008
		1961-62	1,11,470	82,492	75,157	2,69,119
		1962-63	1,34,982	1,01,315	94,826	3,31,123
7.	Bajari	1960-61	2,934	1,376	9	4,319
		1961-62	2,172	1,254	19	3,445
		1962-63	3,013	1,507	4	4,524

TABLE NO. 4 (Contd.)

Sr. No.:	Crop.	: Y E a R.:	WARDHA. :	ARVI :	HINGANGHAT. :	TOTAL DISTRICT.
8.	Ragi.	1960-61	...	...	...	...
		1961-62	...	...	...	...
		1962-63	...	...	...	...
9.	Maize.	1960-61	17	6	3	26
		1961-62	2	1	...	3
		1962-63	4	3	4	11
10.	Kodra.	1960-61	...	...	...	...
		1961-62	...	...	...	...
		1962-63	...	...	...	...
11.	Other Cereals.	1960-61	4	30	5	39
		1961-62	57	12	5	74
		1962-63	74	7	35	116
12.	Total Cereals (1 to 3 + 6 to 11)	1960-61	1,71,324	1,14,055	1,66,731	4,52,110
		1961-62	1,54,188	95,099	1,53,879	4,03,166
		1962-63	1,70,880	1,12,445	1,60,767	4,44,092
13.	Tur.	1960-61	23,931	24,869	17,411	66,211
		1961-62	25,615	25,163	18,737	69,515
		1962-63	23,985	24,627	17,795	66,407
14.	Gram	1960-61	2,633	3,147	3,678	9,458
		1961-62	3,923	4,810	4,451	13,184
		1962-63	2,649	4,057	3,866	10,572
15.	Moong.	1960-61	16,731	9,751	11,376	37,858
		1961-62	13,844	10,457	7,556	31,857
		1962-63	17,288	8,835	12,246	38,369

TABLE NO. 4 (Contd.)

Sr. No. :	Crop :	Y E A R. :	WARDHA. :	ARVI :	HINGANGHAT :	TOTAL DISTRICT.
16.	Other Pulses.	1960-61	4,210	1,250	6,728	12,188
		1961-62	5,185	1,437	9,099	15,721
		1962-63	4,669	1,212	10,395	16,276
17.	Total Pulses.	1960-61	47,505	39,017	39,193	1,25,715
		1961-62	48,567	41,867	39,843	1,30,277
		1962-63	48,591	38,731	44,302	1,31,624
18.	Total Cereals & Pulses. (12 + 17)	1960-61	2,18,829	1,53,072	2,05,924	5,77,825
		1961-62	2,02,756	1,36,966	1,93,722	5,33,443
		1962-63	2,19,471	1,51,176	2,05,069	5,75,716
19.	Sugarcane.	1960-61	42	25	21	88
		1961-62	64	29	21	114
		1962-63	68	29	21	118
20.	Fruits & Vegetables (Excluding Potatoes).	1960-61	3,219	3,164	921	7,304
		1961-62	3,154	3,191	840	7,185
		1962-63	3,207	3,183	792	7,182
21.	Potatoes.	1960-61	...	...	...	...
		1961-62	1	...	...	1
		1962-63	1	12	...	13
22.	Misc. Food Crops.	1960-61	8	55	13	26
		1961-62	16	8	8	32
		1962-63	4	6	16	26
23.	Chillies.	1960-61	2,857	1,900	2,603	7,360
		1961-62	2,197	1,492	2,452	6,141
		1962-63	2,351	1,513	2,910	6,774

TABLE NO. 4 (Contd.)

Sr. No.:	Crops.	:Y E & R :	WARDHA.	: ARVI	:HINGANGHAT.:	TOTAL DISTRICT.
24	Other Condiments & Spices.	1960-61	248	75	328	651
		1961-62	383	119	428	930
		1962-63	305	112	395	812
25.	Total Food Crops. (18+19 to 24)	1960-61	2,25,203	1,58,241	2,09,810	5,93,254
		1961-62	2,08,570	1,41,805	1,97,471	5,47,846
		1962-63	2,25,407	1,56,031	2,09,203	5,90,641
26.	Groundnuts.	1960-61	1,293	993	43	2,329
		1961-62	1,990	889	84	2,963
		1962-63	1,456	893	52	2,401
27.	Sesamum.	1960-61	948	172	20,951	22,071
		1961-62	828	139	17,493	18,460
		1962-63	822	194	22,032	23,048
28.	Linseed.	1960-61	8,611	317	14,723	23,651
		1961-62	9,303	603	18,717	28,623
		1962-63	7,164	222	14,671	22,057
29.	Castor Seeds.	1960-61	13	6	230	249
		1961-62	11	7	157	175
		1962-63	11	4	161	176
30.	Rape & Mustard.	1960-61	..	..	2	2
		1961-62	2	..	..	2
		1962-63	2	..	1	3

TABLE NO. 4 (Contd.)

Sr. No.:	Crop.	: Y E A R :	WARDHA. :	ARVI :	:HINGANGHAT :	TOTAL DISTRICT
31. Other Oil Seeds.	1960-61		14	12	8	34
	1962-62		19	22	6	47
	1962-63		1	2	1	4
32. Total Oil Seeds (26 to 31)	1960-61		10,879	1,500	35,957	48,336
	1961-62		12,153	1,660	36,457	50,270
	1962-63		9,456	1,315	36,918	47,689
33. Cotton.	1960-61		1,44,303	1,25,228	1,02,097	3,71,628
	1961-62		1,55,828	1,40,654	1,10,837	4,07,319
	1962-63		1,45,276	1,30,196	1,05,658	3,81,130
34. Other B Fibres.	1960-61		419	858	99	1,376
	1961-62		488	1,121	91	1,700
	1962-63		485	592	69	1,146
35. Other Fibres (33 + 34)	1960-61		1,44,722	1,26,086	1,02,196	3,73,004
	1961-62		1,56,316	1,41,775	1,10,928	4,09,019
	1962-63		1,45,761	1,30,788	1,05,727	3,82,276
36. Tobacco.	1960-61		1	7	...	8
	1961-62		1	6	...	7
	1962-63		...	2	...	2
37. Other Drugs & Narcoties.	1960-61		...	34	...	34
	1961-62		...	33	...	33
	1962-63		...	32	...	32
38. Total Drugs & Narcoties (36 + 37)	1960-61		1	41	...	42
	1961-62		1	39	...	40
	1962-63		...	34	...	34

TABLE NO. 4 (Contd.)

Sr. No.:	Crops.	Y E A R.:	WARDHA.:	ARVI.:	HINGANGHAT.:	TOTAL DISTRICT
39.	Fodder Crops.	1960-61	284	283	75	642
		1961-62	468	354	54	876
		1962-63	581	336	55	972
40.	Misc. Non Food Crops.	1960-61	16	3	8	27
		1961-62	21	7	8	36
		1962-63	24	5	6	35
41.	Total Non Food Crops (32+35+38 to 40)	1960-61	1,55,902	1,27,913	1,38,236	4,22,051
		1961-62	1,68,959	1,43,835	1,47,447	4,60,241
		1962-63	1,55,822	1,32,478	1,42,706	4,31,006
42.	Total area under Crops. (Gross Cropped area) (25+41)	1960-61	3,81,100	2,86,154	3,48,046	10,15,305
		1961-62	3,77,520	2,85,640	3,44,918	10,08,087
		1962-63	3,81,229	2,88,509	3,51,909	10,21,647
43.	Area cropped more than once.	1960-61	1,786	3,908	2,725	8,419
		1961-62	2,335	4,201	2,500	9,036
		1962-63	2,581	3,946	2,994	9,521
44.	Total area of Land under crops (Net area)	1960-61	3,79,319	2,82,246	3,45,321	10,06,886
		1961-62	3,75,194	2,81,439	3,42,418	9,99,051
		1962-63	3,78,648	2,84,563	3,48,915	10,12,126

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE NO. 5.
PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT CROPS IN WARDHA DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1960-61, 1961-62 AND
1962-63.

(In 000 Tons)

C R O P S	Y E A R		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1. Rice.	19	13	16
2. Jowar Kharif.	726	399	592
3. Jowar Rabi.	4	28	3
4. Bajara.	13	2	3
5. Wheat.	158	171	230
6. Gram.	11	18	19
7. Tur.	589	273	226
8. Sugarcane.	1	1	1
9. Cotton (Bales.)	654	307	392
10. Groundnut.	6	7	4
11. Sesamum.	20	15	23

Source:- Statistician, Dept. of Agricultural, Poona.

TABLE NO. 6.
AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION IN WARDHA
DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1960-61, 1961-62 AND 1962-63.

Source of Irrigation.	(in acres)											
	WARDHA			ARVI			HINGANGHAT			TOTAL DISTRICT.		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Govt. Canal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private Canal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Canal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	85	47	43	85	47
Tube Wells.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Wells.	5020	5802	7495	5303	5563	5912	1504	1767	1614	11827	13132	15021
Other Sources (Specify)	203	359	90	101	118	87	108	157	62	412	634	239
Net Area Irrigated.	5223	6161	7585	5404	5681	5999	1655	2009	1723	12282	13851	15307
Gross Area Irrigated.	6462	7174	8086	5695	5757	5999	1938	2009	1723	14095	14940	15808

Source:- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE NO. 7.
IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF WARDHA DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR 1960-61, 1961-62 & 1962-63.

CROPS.	WARDHA.			ARVI			HINGANGHAT.			TOTAL DISTRICT.		
	Year:-60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
1. Rice.	81	51	92	23	4	3	32	17	6	136	72	101
2. Wheat.	634	1124	1085	713	848	666	255	385	219	1602	2357	1970
3. Jowar.	9	12	15	1	6	5	..	12	6	10	30	26
4. Other Cereals.	12	1	3	10	3	..	..	..	..	22	4	3
5. Total cereals (1 to 4)	736	1188	1195	747	861	674	287	414	231	1770	2463	2100
6. Gram.	13	19	10	53	48	33	4	21	1	70	83	44
7. Tur.	9	46	30	8	19	27	7	17	5	24	82	62
8. Total Pulses (6 + 7)	22	65	40	61	62	60	11	38	6	94	165	106
9. Total Food Grain (5+8)	758	1253	1235	808	923	734	298	452	237	1864	2628	2206

TABLE NO. 7 (Contd.)

CROPS.	WARDHA.			ARVI			HINGANGHAT.			TOTAL DISTRICT.		
	Year:- 60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63	60-61	61-62	62-63
10. Sugarcane.	42	64	68	25	29	29	21	21	21	88	114	118
11. Potatoes.	..	1	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	13
12. Chillies.	2235	1684	1899	1673	1298	1383	675	484	522	4583	3466	3804
13. Other Food Crops.	2987	2912	3484	2918	2933	2708	812	736	680	6717	6581	6872
14. Total Food Crops(9+10 to 13)	6022	5914	6687	5424	5183	4866	1806	1693	1460	13258	12790	13013
15. Cotton.	388	1218	1333	219	529	1090	109	309	262	716	2056	2585
16. Other Non-Food Crops.	52	42	66	52	45	43	23	7	1	127	94	110
17. Total Non-Food crops.	440	1260	1399	271	574	1133	132	316	263	843	2150	2795
18. Gross Irrigated.	6462	7174	8086	5695	5757	5999	1938	2009	1723	14095	14940	15808

Source:- Statistician , Department of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE NO.8.

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECT IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

1. Name of Project BOR PROJECT.
- i) Location of the project. Bor Project near Village Bori on River Bor, Tahsil:- Wardha. District:- Wardha.
- ii) Year of start:- 1958.
- iii) Stage of completion reached by:- March 63 55.7%
March 64 68.6%
- iv) Estimates of Cost involved by stages Stage-I Rs. 296 Lakhs.
Stage-II Rs. 347 Lakhs.
- v) Gross Area Irrigated upto the latest year Nil.
- vi) Irrigation Potential created upto March 64. Nil.
- vii) Future Irrigation Potential 1965-66..12,000 Acres.
1966-67..23,000 Acres.
1967-68..33,000 Acres.
- viii) Expenditure incurred upto:- 1. March 62..Rs. 159.00 Lakhs.
2. March 63..Rs. 195.00 -do-
3. March 64..Rs. 240.00 -do-
- ix) Details of crop pattern adopted:-

Crop	Acerage in Ist Stage.		Acerage in IInd Stage.	
	Area (Acres)	Percentage	Area (Acres)	Percentage
1. Cotton.	10,950	47.6	13,000	39.4
2. Rice.	5,250	22.8	7,000	21.2
3. Rabi seasonal.	5,250	22.8	11,200	33.9
4. Other Perennial.	875	3.88	1,000	3.1
5. Hot weather seasonal.	675	3.0	800	2.4
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>23,000</u>		<u>33,000</u>	

Sources:- The Executive Engineer, Bor Project Division, Nagpur.

TABLE NO.9
 YIELD RATES PER ACRES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS
 IN WARDHA DISTRICT.
 (In Lbs per
 Acre)

C R O P S	Y E A R		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1. Rice.	519	355	412
2. Jowar Kharif.	492	352	403
3. Jowar Rabi.	345	407	420
4. Bajara.	677	128	149
5. Wheat.	332	313	519
6. Gram.	259	305	402
7. Tur.	1993	880	762
8. Sugarcane.	2240	2240	2240
9. Cotton (Bales)	69	30	40
10. Groundnut.	584	523	373
11. Sesamum.	203	182	245

Source:- Statistician, Dept. of Agriculture, P O O N A.

TABLE NO. 10.

AREA UNDER FOREST IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Y E A R	Area under forest (in Acres)			Produce removed or utilised value in Rs.	REMARKS.
	Reserved.	Protected	Unclassed		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961-62	1,27,859	85,726	5,890	11,06,806	* Increase in area of Reserved forest is due to transfer of 1445 acres to this division from Nagpur Division which is inclusive of 612 acres of Kotal Tahsil (Nagpur District). An area of 413.73 acres of reserved forest is also transferred to Rev. Department for distribution to the land less labourers. Area of 257.04 acres of protected forest is transferred to Rev. Deptt. and hence decrease in acreage over last year.
1962-63	1,27,859	85,726	5,890	11,27,579	
*1963.64	1,28,890.27 ② *	85,468.96 ②	5,890	12,18,026	

Source:- Divisional Forest Officer, Wardha.

STATE
TABLE NO. 11.
STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT
COMMODITIES AT DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER WARDHA.

Sr. No.	COMMODITY	Brief Description of Quality & Variety.	Unit.	RETAIL PRICES IN EACH MONTH.						
				Nov. 62.	Dec. 62.	Jan. 1963.	Feb. 1963.	March 1963.	April 1963.	May. 1963.
<u>CEREALS.</u>										
1.	Rice Clean.	Luchai.	Kilo	0.73	0.75	0.72	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.75
2.	Rice Clean.	Parmal.	Kilo	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.69
3.	Rice Clean.	Bugad.	Kilo	0.59	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.59
4.	Wheat (Medium)	Chawalkata.	Kilo	0.55	0.56	0.54	0.53	0.49	0.50	0.50
5.	Wheat (Course)	Lalkata.	Kilo	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.43	0.40
6.	Wheat (flower)	....	Kilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Jowar White)	Deshi.	Kilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Jowar Yellow)	Gaorani	Kilo	0.47	0.47	0.40	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.31
9.	Bajara.	Gaorani	Kilo	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.45	0.46
<u>PULSES</u>										
10.	Gram (Whole)	Gaorani	Kilo	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.49	0.42	0.47	0.50
11.	Gram Dal.	Gaorani	Kilo	0.59	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.52	0.58	0.60
12.	Arhar Dal.	Gaorani	Kilo	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.67	0.73	0.81
13.	Mung dal.	Gaorani	Kilo	0.61	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.61	0.58	0.59
14.	Urid Dal.	Gaorani.	Kilo	0.84	0.76	0.74	0.69	0.75	0.75	0.78
15.	Masur Dal.	Gaorani	Kilo	0.84	0.78	0.75	N.A.	0.67	0.68	0.50
<u>SUGAR & GUR:-</u>										
16.	Sugar	B. Type.	Kilo	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.21	1.26	1.33	1.23 C.type
17.	Gur.	Papadi.	Kilo	0.81	0.74	0.71	0.66	0.68	0.73	0.81 crystal
<u>EDIBLE OILS.</u>										
18.	Groundnut Oil		Kilo	2.09	2.00	1.92	1.86	1.87	1.98	1.96
	Linseed Oil.		Kilo	2.00	1.92	1.83	1.50	1.44	1.55	1.51
	Coconut Oil.		Kilo	3.75	3.80	3.59	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.40
19.	Vanaspati Dalda	Suraj Mukhi.	Kilo	3.19	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.07	3.12	3.12

TABLE NO. 11.
STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT
COMMODITIES AT DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER WARDHA.

Sr. No.	COMMODITY.	Brief Description of Quality & Variety.	UNIT.	Retail Prices in Each Month.							Remarks.
				June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	
CEREALS.											
1.	Rice Clean.	Luchai.	Kilo	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.80	0.81	0.85	0.84	
2.	Rice Clean.	Parmal.	Kilo	0.69	0.69	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.80	0.81	
3.	Rice Clean.	Bugad.	Kilo	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.69	0.70	0.73	0.72	
4.	Wheat (Medium)	Chawalkata.	Kilo	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.51	
5.	Wheat (Course)	Lalkata.	Kilo	0.42	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.50	
6.	Wheat (flower)		Kilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Jowar (White)	Deshi	Kilo	...	...	...	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.40	
8.	Jowar (Yellow)	Gaorani.	Kilo	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.33	0.33	
9.	Bajara.	Gaorani	Kilo	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.45	
PULSES:-											
10.	Gram (Whole)	Gaorani.	Kilo	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.51	
11.	Gram DaR.	Gaorani	Kilo	0.60	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.63	
12.	Arhar Dal.	Gaorani	Kilo	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.90	
13.	Mung Dal.	Gaorani.	Kilo	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.60	0.57	0.58	0.61	
14.	Urid Dal.	Gaorani	Kilo	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.81	
15.	Masur Dal.	Gaorani	Kilo	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.83	
SUGAR & GUR:-											
16.	Sugar.	B.Type	Kilo	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.24	N.A.	1.32	
17.				*A	*A						
17.	Gur.	Papadi.	Kilo	0.82	1.12	1.18	1.30	1.37	1.23	1.17	
EDIBLE OILS:-											
18.	Groundnut Oil		Kilo	2.08	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.08	2.00	2.09	
	Linseed Oil.		Kilo	1.61	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	
	Coconut Oil.		Kilo	3.40	3.40	3.37	3.40	3.40	3.58	3.75	
19.	Vanaspati Dalda.	Suraj Mukhi.	Kilo	3.12	3.15	3.12	3.16	3.19	3.19	3.19	

*A= A Type Crystal.

TABLE NO. 11 (Contd.)

Sr. No.	COMMODITY.	Brief Description of Quality & Variety.	UNIT.	RETAIL PRICES IN EACH MONTH.						
				Nov. 1962.	Dec. 1962.	Jan. 1963.	Feb. 1963.	March 1963.	April 1963.	May 1963.
<u>MEAT, FISH, EGGS.</u>										
20.	Goat Meat.		Kilo	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.25	3.25	3.25
21.	Fresh Fish.		Kilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Eggs Hen.		Doz.	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.60
<u>CONDIMENTS SPICES.</u>										
23.	Salt.	White.	Kilo	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15
24.	Turmeric.	Waigaon.	Kilo	3.00	3.00	3.19	3.06	3.00	3.00	3.00
25.	Dry Corander.	Superior Whole	Kilo	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.00	1.00
26.	Dry Chillies.	Bhivapuri fine.	Kilo	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.73	2.62	2.58
<u>VEGETABLES.</u>										
27.	Potato.	Sager.	Kilo	0.61	0.55	0.51	0.37	0.40	0.44	0.36
28.	Onions.	Nasik.	Kilo	0.37	0.38	0.42	0.49	0.51	0.48	0.37
<u>FRUITS & NOTS:-</u>										
29.	Plantains.	Local.	Doz.	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.39	N.A.	N.A.
30.	Orange.		Doz.	0.53	0.48	0.64	0.54	0.50	1.53	2.25
<u>BEAVERAGES:-</u>										
31.	Tea leaf	Brook Bond Dargling	Kilo	8.50	8.59	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.62
32.	Coffee.	Polson.	Kilo	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.41	8.45	8.45
<u>FUEL, POWER, LIGHT, LUBRICANTS.</u>										
33.	Kerosene Oil	Burma.	Liter	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.47	0.50	0.50
34.	Charcoal.		40 Kg.	7.20	7.09	7.12	7.06	6.65	7.25	7.25
35.	Match Box.	Horse Head	Doz.	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
36.	Firewood.	Adjat.	40 Kg.	2.49	2.59	2.63	2.60	2.66	2.80	2.80
<u>CLOTHINGS:-</u>										
37.	Dhoti (10YdsX40")	Empress EN.60	Pair.	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.76	12.63	12.75	12.95
38.	Sari (9YdsX45")	Nagpuri 60X80	Pair.	33.75	32.75	32.50	32.75	33.00	32.50	33.20
39.	Shirting (35")	Harak Empress Mill White.)	Meter.	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.34	1.67	1.75	1.75

TABLE NO. 11 (Contd.)

Sr. No.	COMMODITY	Brief Description of Quality & Variety.	Unit.	RETAIL PRICES IN EACH MONTH.						Remarks
				June 1963.	July 1963.	August 1963.	Sept. 1963.	Oct. 1963.	Nov. 1963.		Dec. 1963.
<u>MEAT, FISH, EGGS.</u>										
20.	Goat Meat.		Kilo.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.50
21.	Fresh fish.		Kilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Eggs Hen.		Doz.	2.30	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25
<u>CONDIMENTS SPICES:-</u>										
23.	Salt.	White.	Kilo	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
24.	Turmeric.	Waigaon.	Kilo	3.00	3.09	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.31	3.37
25.	Dry Corander.	Superior Whole	Kilo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
26.	Dry Chillies.	Bhivapuri Fine.	Kilo	2.89	3.09	3.02	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.81
<u>VEGETABLES:-</u>										
27.	Potato.	Sager.	Kilo	0.48	0.59	0.62	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.56
28.	Onions.	Nasik.	Kilo	0.34	0.38	0.44	0.48	0.41	0.53	0.55
<u>FRUITS & NOTS:-</u>										
29.	Plantains	Local	Doz.	N.A.	N.A.	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.50
30.	Orange.		Doz.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.50	0.56	0.87
<u>BEVERAGES:-</u>										
31.	Tea (leaf)	Brook Bond Dargling	Kilo	8.59	8.69	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
32.	Coffee.	Polson.	Kilo	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
<u>FUEL, POWER, LIGHT & LUBRICANTS:-</u>										
33.	Kerosene Oil	Burma.	Liter	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
34.	Charcoal.		40 Kg.	7.81	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
35.	Match Box.	Horse Head.	Doz.	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
36.	Firewood.	Adjat.	40 Kg.	2.58	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
<u>CLOTHINGS:-</u>										
37.	Dhoti (10YdsX40")	Empress EN.60	Pair.	12.87	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
38.	Sari (9YdsX45")	Nagpuri 60X80	Pair.	33.75	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
39.	Shirting(35")	Harak Empress Mill White)	Meter.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

TABLE NO. 11 (Contd.)

Sr. No.	COMMODITY	Brief Description of Quality & Variety.	UNIT.	Retail Prices in each Month.						
				Nov. 1962.	Dec. 1962.	Jan. 1963.	Feb. 1963.	March 1963.	April 1963.	May. 1963.
<u>CLOTHINGS (Contd)</u>										
40.	Coating.	Cotton Medium 28" Empress Mill.	Meter.	...	...	...	...	...	4.50	4.50
41.	Blouse Piece.	36" Breadth Chitranjan Arvind Mill.	Meter.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.01	3.06	3.06	3.06
<u>UTENSILS:-</u>										
42.	Brass.		Kilo	7.00	7.12	7.25	7.19	7.00	8.25	9.80
<u>MISCELLANEOUS:-</u>										
43.	Washing Soap.	501 Bar.	Per Bar	1.49	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.54	1.56	1.58
44.	Pan.	Kapuri	100	0.32	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.45	0.37	0.44
45.	Supari	Bharada.	Kilo	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.60	5.50	5.50
46.	Tobacco(Leaf)	Black Patta Amod.	Kilo	5.00	5.12	5.19	5.00	5.15	5.25	5.25
47.	Cigarette.	Burkeley.	10 Nos.	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.40	0.40
48.	Bidi	Talwar Brand.	25 Nos.	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18
49.	Hair Oil.	Swastik.	Bottle	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.44	2.50	2.50
50.	Penicillin Injunction Bulbs)	Crystiline 2 lakhs.	Per bulb.	1.12 qq	1.12 qq	1.12 qq	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
51.	Quinine.		Per Tablet	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04

* Prices upto month of August 58 are for Braahi Hair Oil. Variety of Hair Oil Changed in September 1963.

qq= For a bulb of 10 lakhs.

Source:- District Statistical Officer, Wardha.

TABLE NO. 11 (Contd.)

Sr. No.	COMMODITY.	Brief Description of Quality & Variety.	Unit.	RETAIL PRICES IN EACH MONTH.							Remarks.
				June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963.	
<u>CLOTHINGS (Contd)</u>											
40.	Coating Cotton	Medium 28" Empress Mill.	Meter.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	
41.	Blouse Piece (36")	Bredth Chitranjan Arvind Mill.	Meter.	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	
<u>UTENSILS:-</u>											
42.	Brass.		Kilb	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.20	9.00	9.00	
<u>MISCELLANEOUS :-</u>											
43.	Washing Soap.	501 Bar.	Per Bar.	1.52	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	
44.	Pan	Kapuri	100	0.34	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.26	
45.	Supari	Bharada.	Kilo	5.87	6.00	5.95	5.81	5.75	5.87	5.81	
46.	Tobacco (Leaf)	Black Patta Amod.	Kilo	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	
47.	Cigeratte	Burkeley.	10 Nos.	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	
48.	Bidi.	Talwar Brand.	25 Nos.	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	
49.	Hair Oil	Swastik	Bottle	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.69*	3.55*	3.50*	3.50*	
50.	Penicilline (Injunction Bulb)	Crystiline 2 lakhs.	Per Bulb.	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	
51.	Quinine.		Per Tablet.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	

* Prices upto month of August are for Brahmi Hair Oil. Variety of Hair Oil changed in September 1963.

Source:- District Statistical Officer, Wardha.

TABLE NO.12.
AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SELECTED RURAL CENTRES.
Name of Centre:- Samudrapur Tahsil:- Hinganghat. District:- Wardha.

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I T E M	June 63	July 63	August 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	November 63	Dec.63
1. <u>FIELD LABOUR:-</u>							
(a) Men.		1.59	1.59	1.42	1.25	1.25	1.50
(b) Women.	Informa-	0.50	0.50	0.56	0.69	0.75	0.75
(c) Children.	tion	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.62	0.62	0.62
	not						
	Available.						
2. <u>OTHER AGRIL. LABOUR.</u>							
(a) Men.		1.50	1.50	1.37	1.25	1.25	1.50
(b) Women.		0.75	0.75	0.69	0.62	0.75	0.75
(c) Children.		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.62	0.62
3. <u>SKILLED LABOUR:-</u>							
(a) Carpenters.		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
(b) Blacksmiths.		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
(c) Mochies.		..	..	..	..	..	..
4. <u>HERDSMEN.</u>							
(a) Men.		..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Women.		..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Children.		..	..	..	..	..	..

Source:- District Statistical Office, Wardha.

TABLE NO.12.
AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SELECTED RURAL CENTRES.
NAME OF CENTRE:- SELOO. TAHSIL:- WARDHA. DISTRICT:- WARDHA.

I T E M.	June '63	July 63	August 63	Sept. 63	October 63	Nov. 63	Dec.63.
1. <u>FIELD LABOUR.</u>							
(a) Men. Information	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.67	1.50	
(b) Women. Not Avail-	0.50	0.56	0.56	0.44	0.75	0.69	
(c) Children. able.	0.50	..	..	..	0.62	..	
2. <u>OTHER AGRIL. LABOUR.</u>							
(a) Men.	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
(b) Women.	..	0.56	0.56	0.44	..	..
(c) Children.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. <u>SKILLED LABOUR</u>							
(a) Carpenters.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
(b) Blacksmiths.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	
(c) Mochies.	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. <u>HERDSMEN.</u>							
(a) Men.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Women.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Children.	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source:- District Statistical Office, Wardha.

TABLE NO.12.
AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SELECTED RURAL CENTRES.
Name of Centre:- KARANJA. TAHSIL:- ARVI. DISTRICT:- WARDHA.

I T E M	June.63	July 63	August 63	Sept.63	October 63	Nov. 63	Dec. 63.
1. FIELD LABOUR. Inform- ation							
(a) Men. Not	1.50	1.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(b) Women. Avail-	0.62	0.56	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Children. able-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. OTHER AGRIL. LABOUR:-							
(a) Men.	1.50	1.50	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Women.	0.62	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. SKILLED LABOUR.							
(a) Carpenters.	3.00	3.00	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Blacksmiths.	3.00	3.00	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Mochies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. HERDSMEN.							
(a) Men.	1.31	1.31	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source:- District Statistical Office, Wardha.

TABLE NO.13.

VITAL STATISTICS- BIRTHS & DEATHS IN WARDHA DISTRICT FOR THE
YEAR 1961, 1962 & 1963.

Name of Tahsil.	No. of Births			No. of Deaths			No. of Infant Deaths.		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1. Wardha.	N.A.	N.A.	9,143	N.A.	N.A.	3,757	N.A.	N.A.	1,282
2. Arvi.	N.A.	N.A.	8,820	N.A.	N.A.	4,068	N.A.	N.A.	1,324
3. Hinganghat.	N.A.	N.A.	8,836	N.A.	N.A.	4,281	N.A.	N.A.	1,500
4. Total <u>District.</u>	26,751	24,831	26,799	13,797	12,288	12,106	5,484	3,881	4,106

Source:- Director of Public Health Poona.

TABLE NO. 14.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEATHS DUE TO IMPORTANT CAUSES
IN WARDHA DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1961, 1962 & 1963.

Sr. No.	CAUSES	1961	1962	1963
1.	Cholera.	Nil	20	...
2.	Small Pox.	Nil	.21	.62
3.	Plague.	Nil	...	...
4.	Fevers.	3046	3422	3433
5.	Respiratory causes.	2597	2097	1722
6.	Dysentery & Diarrheee	1776	1499	1253
7.	All other causes.	6378	5229	5636
8.	Total Deaths.	13797	12288	12106

Source:- Director of Public Health, Poona.

TABLE NO. 15
NUMBER OF FACTORIES & AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN
WARDHA DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1961, 1962 AND 1963.

Sr. No.	ITEM	No. of Working factories.			Average Daily Employment		
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963.
1.	Cotton Ginning & Baling.	16	17	17	1716	1369	1356
2.	Ginning & Baling (Other than Cotton.)	..	..	..	...	...	...
3.	Spinning, Weaving & Finishing of cotton textile.	3	3	3	5047	5168	5366
4.	Spinning, Weaving & Finishing (Other than Cotton Textile.)	..	..	..	...	...	...
5.	Knitting Mills, Cordage Rope, Twine Industries & Manufacture of Textile & Textile goods.	..	..	..	...	...	...
6.	Dal Mills.	7	6	4	94	84	72
7.	Flour Mills.	..	..	..	...	...	...
8.	Sugar Factories.	..	..	..	...	...	...
9.	Gur Factories.	..	..	..	...	...	...
10.	Manufacture of Edible Oils.	4	4	4	216	297	265
11.	Hydrogenated Oil Industry.	..	..	..	...	...	...
12.	Food (Other than Beverages)	1	1	..	39	39	...
13.	Beverages.	..	..	..	...	...	...
14.	Tobacco Manufacture.	2	2	2	133	124	99
15.	Saw Mills.	3	3	3	25	31	26
16.	Basic Chemicals Including fertilisers.
17.	Vegetable, animal Oils & Fats (Other than edible Oils)

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TABLE NO. 15 (Contd.)

Sr. No.	ITEM	No. of Working Factories.			Average Daily Work- Employment		
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
18.	Manufacture of Misc. Chemical product.	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Leather & Leather Product including footwear.	1	1	1	21	23	25
20.	Manufacture of Bricks & Tiles.	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Stone Dressing & Crushing.	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Products of Petroleum & Coal?, Manufacturing of Glass, Pottery, Cement & Non-metallic Mineral products.	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Basic Metal Industries.	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Metel Products (Other than machinery & Transport equipment.	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Machinery (Other than Electrical)	1	1	1	76	53	37
26.	Electrical Machinery, apprratus, appliances & supplies.	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Repair to Motor Vehicles.	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Transport Equipment.	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	All Other Industries.	2	2	2	49	48	42
<u>Total</u>		40	40	37	7416	7236	7288

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 16.
INDUSTRIAL & MINERAL PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT ITEMS IN
WARDHA DISTRICT

Name of the Mill / Factory.	Item of Production.	Unit	Production during			
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
1. The Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd., Hinganghat.	Cotton Yarn.	Lakh Kilo	12.93	17.30	20.0	
	Cotton Cloth.	Lakh Meters.	43.90	45.80	44.0	
2. The Rai Sahab Rekchand Mohota Spg. & Wvg. Mills Pvt. Ltd., Hinganghat.	Cotton Yarn	Lakh Kilo	28.30	28.50	30.60	
	Cotton Cloth	Lakh Meters.	111.15	115.75	129.56	
3. Pulgaon Cotton Mills. Ltd., Pulgaon.	Cotton Yarn.	Lakh Kilo	27.54	27.50	27.07	
	Cotton Cloth.	Lakh Meters.	160.58	164.3	167.62	
<u>TOTAL DISTRICT</u>		Cotton Yarn.	Lakh Kilo.	68.77	73.30	77.67
		Cotton Cloth.	Lakh Meters.	315.63	325.85	341.18
4. The Sawal Soap Works, Wardha.	Soap.	Kilograms.	56,338	70,491	132,220	
5. The Sudarshan Soap Works, Wardha.	Soap.	Kilograms.	..	11,062	23,495	
<u>TOTAL DISTRICT.</u>		Soap.	Kilograms.	56,338	81,553	155,715

Source:- Office Authority of the Mills and Soap Factories.

TABLE NO. 17.
UNITS OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATED, PURCHASED & CONSUMED
IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

I T E M.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. K.W.H. Generated.	...	...	...
2. K.W.H. Purchased.	...	...	...
3. <u>K.W.H. Sold to:-</u>			
(i) Distribution Licences.	44,74,986	51,44,558	56,22,555
(ii) Industrial H.T. Consumers.	143,78,381	147,74,124	158,50,433
4. <u>K.W.H. Sold to Public:-</u>			
(i) Domestic.	9,47,380*	9,97,671	9,37,955
(ii) Commercial L.& F. Power.	95,462*	1,42,840	4,19,436
(iii) Industrial.	10,02,800	12,79,415	14,57,804
(iv) Public Lighting.	2,40,388	2,69,685	2,77,180
(v) Irrigation.	10,07,763	14,80,022	16,55,234
(vi) Other Public Purchases.	4,81,823	4,52,572	5,47,798
5. Total Utilisation of Electricity.	226,28,983*	245,40,887	267,68,395

* Figures have been revised.

Source:- Executive Engineer, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Wardha.
Assistant Engineer, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Kotal.

TABLE NO.18

LIST OF TOWNS & VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED IN
WARDHA DISTRICT UPTO 31st MARCH 1964.

TALUKA .	Sr.No.	Name of the Town & Village.	Date of Elect-rification.
1. WARDHA	1.	Wardha (Town)	1941
	2.	Pulgaon (Town)	1952
	3.	Gunjkhada.	18-7-53.
	4.	Sewagram	Oct. 1953
	5.	Nalwadi	Oct. 1953
	6.	Dattapur.	Oct. 1953.
	7.	Paunar.	Aug. 1954.
	8.	Nachangaon.	3-9-1954.
	9.	Seloo	26-1-1955.
	10.	Ghorad.	26-1-1955.
	11.	Lehaki Bz.	26-1-1955.
	12.	Wadgaon	26-1-1955.
	13.	Surgaon.	25-3-1955.
	14.	Barbadi.	15-8-1955
	15.	Satoda.	15-8-1955
	16.	Mahakal.	15-8-1955.
	17.	Chitoda.	15-8-1955.
	18.	Chichala.	15-8-1955.
	19.	Salod (Hirapur)	26-1-1956.
	20.	Borgaon (Meghe)	26-1-1956.
	21.	Sawangi.	26-1-1956.
	22.	Deoli Town.	29-3-1956.
	23.	Hingani.	29-3-1956.
	24.	Moi.	29-3-1956
	25.	Selsura.	29-3-1956.

TABLE NO.18 (Contd.)

TALUKA	Sr. No.	Name of the Town & Village.	Date Elect-rification.
<u>WARDHA.</u>			
26.	26.	Kinhi (Bamani)	29-3-1956
	27.	Zadashi.	24-1-1959.
	28.	Kamathi.	24-1-1959.
	29.	Hiwara.	24-1-1959.
	30.	Sindi (Town)	24-11-1959.
	31.	Kharangana (Gode)	27-4-1960.
	32.	Issapur.	15-8-1960.
	33.	Wadadha.	15-8-1960.
	34.	Inzapur.	15-8-1960.
	35.	Salai (Peoth)	15-8-1960.
	36.	Dighraj.	15-8-1960.
	37.	Saldoh.	15-8-1960.
	38.	Juwadi.	26-1-1961.
	39.	Loni.	26-1-1961.
	40.	Muradgaon.	26-1-1961.
	41.	Nandora.	26-1-1961.
	42.	Dhanoli.	26-1-1961.
	43.	Ratnapur.	31-3-1961.
	44.	Bhidi.	31-3-1961.
	45.	Kate Seloo.	1-5-1961.
	46.	Waigaon.	1-5-1961.
	47.	Kurzadi.	1-5-1961.
	48.	Jamtha.	1-5-1961.
	49.	Warud.	15-8-1961.
	50.	Sonegaon (Abaji)	15-8-1961.

TABLE NO. 18 (Contd.)

TALUKA.	Sr.No.	Name of the Town & Village.	Date of Elect-rification.
<u>WARDHA.</u>	51.	Nagazari	15-8-1961.
	52.	Agargaon.	15-8-1961.
	53.	Yelikali	9-1-1962.
	54.	Pipari	11-1-1962
	55.	Inzala.	26-1-1962.
	56.	Vijay Gopal.	27-1-1962.
	57.	Sukali.	1-2-1962.
	58.	Paunoor.	8-5-1962.
	59.	Palasgaon (Sindi)	21-5-1962.
	60.	Sondi	20-5-1962.
	61.	Umari	24-5-1962.
	62.	Kolhapur	14-6-1962.
	63.	Palasgaon (Bhidi)	7-7-1962.
	64.	Anji.	15-8-1962.
	65.	Talodhi	31-12-1962.
	66.	Karanji Bhoge.	26-1-1963.
	67.	Shirpur.	26-1-1963.
	68.	Karanji Kazi.	Feb. 1963.
	69.	Takali	31-3-1963.
	70.	Jaipur.	31-3-1963.
	71.	Mandavagad.	31-3-1963.
	72.	Dhanora.	31-3-1963.
	73.	Kopra.	31-3-1963.
	74.	Hamadpur.	31-3-1963.
	75.	Salaikala.	26-5-1963.

TABLE NO.18 (Contd.)

<u>PALUKA.</u>	<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Village & Town.</u>	<u>Date of Elect- fication.</u>
WARDHA.	76.	Mhasala	30-9-1963.
	77.	Dhulwa.	7-11-1963.
	78.	Pandharkaoda.	30-11-1963.
	79.	Jamni.	30-11-1963.
	80.	Chondi.	30-11-1963.
<u>ARVI</u>	1.		
	1.	Arvi (Town)	1938
	2.	Pipari	3-7-1954.
	3.	Rohana.	March 55.
	4.	Dautpur.	26-1-1956.
	5.	Talegaon.	29-3-1956.
	6.	Jalgaon.	29-3-1956.
	7.	Jamb.	29-3-1956.
	8.	Wardha.	30-3-1956.
	9.	Mandala.	31-3-1956.
	10.	Maneri.	31-3-1956.
	11.	Pachagaon.	10-4-1956.
	12.	Virul	10-5-1956.
	13.	Belora Bz.	October 56.
	14.	Ashti.	15-8-1960.
	15.	Peth Ahamadpur.	15-8-1960.
	16.	Borgaon (Hatla)	15-8-1960.
	17.	Ranwadi	26-1-1961.
	18.	Bhisnoor	26-1-1961
	19.	Dhanodi Bz.	26-1-1961.
	20.	Bhadarpur.	26-1-1961.

TABLE NO. 18 (Contd.)

TALUKA.	Sr. No.	Name of the Village & Town.	Date of Elect-rification.	
<u>ARVI</u>	21.	Sorata.	26-1-1961.	
	22.	Pimpalkhuta.	26-1-1961.	
	23.	Rasulabad.	31-3-1961.	
	24.	Rahati.	31-3-1961.	
	25.	Kajali.	31-3-1961.	
	26.	Kakada.	31-4-1962.	
	27.	Karanja.	31-5-1962.	
	28.	Kharangana.	27-9-1962.	
	29.	Dahagaon Gondi.	27-9-1962.	
	30.	Morangana.	27-9-1962.	
	31.	Anandwadi	30-11-1963.	
	32.	Wai.	30-11-1963.	
	33.	Singona.	30-11-1963.	
	34.	Bhaipur.	30-11-1963.	
	35.	Dhanoli.	31-12-1963.	
	<u>HINGANGHAT.</u>	1.	Hinganghat (Town)	1928.
		2.	Ganeshpur.	26-1-1961.
		3.	Dabha.	26-1-1961.
		4.	Wagholi.	26-1-1961.
		5.	Jamb.	26-1-1964.
		6.	Samudrapur.	26-1-1964.
		7.	Nandgaon.	31-1-1964.
		8.	Wadner	31-1-1964.
		9.	Daroda.	31-1-1964.

Source:- Executive Engineer, Maharashtra State, Electricity Board, Wardha.

TABLE NO. 19.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS - DISTRICT WARDHA
FOR THE YEAR 1961-62, 1962-63 AND 1963-64

<u>Y E A R.</u>	<u>Registra- tion.</u>	<u>Vacancies Notified.</u>	<u>Placements</u>	<u>Live Register at the end of the year.</u>
1961-62	12,916	894	751	6,681
1962-63	7,283	638	518	4,840
1963-64	5,770	1,380	794	3,186

Source:- District Employment Officer, Wardha.

TABLE NO.20.

CO-OPERATIVE STATISTICS IN WARDHA DISTRICT
AS ON 30TH JUNE 1961.

Sr. No.	I T E M.	Total District (as on 30-6-61)
1.	<u>AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>	
	a) No. of Societies.	419
	b) No. of Members.	30,980
	c) Share Capital.	20,68,119
	d) Working Capital.	140,35,456
	e) Loans Advanced.	111,68,174
	f) Reserve & Other Fund.	4,96,710
2.	<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>	
	a) No. of Societies.	10
	b) No. of Members.	2,554
	c) Share Capital.	64,115
	d) Working Capital.	4,21,327
	e) Loans Advanced.	4,05,417
	f) Reserve & Other Fund.	45,859
3.	<u>AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>	
	a) No. of Societies.	44
	b) No. of Members.	2,802
	c) Share Capital.	3,05,523
	d) Working Capital.	15,26,175
	e) Loans Advanced.	77,074
	f) Reserve & Other Funds.	1,31,968
4.	<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>	
	a) No. of Societies.	93
	b) No. of Members.	6,175
	c) Share Capital.	2,13,931
	d) Working Capital.	11,28,062
	e) Loans Advanced.	5,923
	f) Reserve & Other Funds.	1,77,000 (Revised)

SOURCE:- District Deputy Registrar,
Co-op. Societies, Wardha.

TABLE NO. 20.
CO-OPERATIVE STATISTICS IN WARDHA DISTRICT
AS ON 30TH JUNE 1962.

Sr. No.	I T E M.	WARDHA	ARVI	HINGANGHAT.	TOTAL DISTRICT.
<u>1. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>					
	a) No. of Societies.	146	149	127	422
	b) No. of Members.	14,447	10,306	9,238	33,991
	c) Share Capital.	..	..	..	29,31,832
	d) Working Capital.	1,36,04,165	29,71,694	20,83,685	1,86,59,544
	e) Loans Advanced.	1,07,10,396	19,30,802	12,59,299	1,39,00,497
	f) Reserve & Other Funds.	..	..	..	6,20,883
<u>2. NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>					
	a) No. of Societies.	5	1	3	9
	b) No. of Members.	1,716	163	820	2,699
	c) Share Capital.	..	..	..	67,934
	d) Working Capital.	2,69,249	2,168	88,722	3,60,139
	e) Loans Advanced.	3,28,721	..	68,296	3,97,017
	f) Reserve & Other Funds.	..	..	..	45,209

TABLE NO. 20 (Contd.)

Sr. No.	ITEM.	WARDHA.	ARVI	HING.NGHAT	TOTAL DISTRICT.
3.	<u>AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>				1
	a) No. of Societies.	23	20	7	50
	b) No. of Members.	1,109	1,433	495	3,037
	c) Share Capital.	..	..	..	3,66,017
	d) Working Capital.	6,75,125	4,46,544	1,00,743	12,22,412
	e) Loans Advanced.	500	2,983	..	3,483
	f) Reserve & Other Funds.	..	..	..	2,40,546
4.	<u>Non-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>				
	a) No. of Societies.	80	40	39	159
	b) No. of Members.	3,849	2,343	2,002	8,194
	c) Share Capital.	..	..	..	2,44,933
	d) Working Capital.	10,34,821	2,02,965	2,15,855	14,53,641
	e) Loans Advanced.	78,873	..	..	78,873
	f) Reserve & Other Funds.	..	..	..	1,77,174

Source:- District Deputy Registrar, Copp. Societies, Wardha.

TABLE NO. 20.
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT
AS ON 30TH JUNE 1963.

Sr. No.	I T E M.	WARDHA.	ARVI	HINGANGHAT	TOTAL DISTRICT
1.	<u>AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>				
	a) No. of Societies.	151	148	129	428
	b) No. of Members.	18,647	9,914	7,561	36,122
	c) Share Capital.	27,79,197	9,21,895	4,64,468	41,65,560
	d) Working Capital.	1,64,52,457	33,21,202	20,67,656	2,18,41,315
	e) Loans Advanced.	1,16,65,342	17,71,192	13,64,184	1,48,00,718
	f) Reserve & Other Funds.	6,98,600	84,219	37,192	8,20,011
2.	<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>				
	a) No. of Societies.	5	1	3	9
	b) No. of Members.	1,365	151	1,167	2,683
	c) Share Capital.	44,905	2,060	17,605	64,570
	d) Working Capital.	2,20,452	2,168	1,09,647	3,32,267
	e) Loans Advanced.	2,40,141	5,568	28,595	2,74,304
	f) Reserve & Other Funds.	37,564	108	14,778	52,450

TABLE NO. 20 (Contd)

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>I T E M.</u>	<u>WARDHA.</u>	<u>ARVI</u>	<u>HINGANGHAT.</u>	<u>TOTAL DISTRICT</u>
	<u>NON-</u>				
3.	<u>AGRICULTURAL/CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>				
	a) No. of Societies.	23	24	8	55
	b) No. of Members.	1,275	1,512	558	3,345
	c) Share Capital.	1,62,330	2,71,315	53,117	4,86,762
	d) Working Capital.	6,78,738	6,56,737	1,19,481	14,54,956
	e) Loan Advanced.	..	13,369	..	13,369
	f) Reserve & Other Funds.	60,597	2,29,127	12,139	3,01,863
4.	<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.</u>				
	a) No. of Societies.	83	43	36	162
	b) No. of Members.	4,334	2,226	1,925	8,485
	c) Share Capital.	1,68,067	43,937	68,266	2,80,270
	d) Working Capital.	12,39,999	2,52,707	2,58,715	17,51,421
	e) Loans Advanced.	24,204	..	..	24,204
	f) Reserve & Other Funds.	1,02,559	22,442	57,875	1,82,876

Source:- District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Wardha.

TABLE NO. 21.
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT AS ON
30th JUNE 1961, 1962 AND 1963.

<u>TAHSIL</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>No. of So-</u> <u>cieties.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Members.</u>	<u>Share Capital.</u>	<u>Working Capi-</u> <u>tal.</u>	<u>Reserve and</u> <u>other Fund.</u>
1. Wardha.	30-6-1962	254	21,121	...	1,55,83,360	...
	30-6-1963	262	25,621	31,54,499	1,85,91,646	8,99,320
2. Arvi	30-6-1962	210	14,245	...	36,23,371	...
	30-6-1963	216	13,803	12,39,207	42,32,814	3,35,896
3. Hingan- ghat.	30-6-1962	176	12,555	...	24,89,005	...
	30-6-1963	176	11,211	6,03,456	25,55,499	1,21,984
<u>TOTAL</u> <u>DISTRICT</u>	30-6-1961	566	42,511	26,51,688	1,71,11,020	8,51,537
	30-6-1962	640	47,921	36,10,716	2,16,95,736	10,83,812
	30-6-1963	654	50,635	49,97,162	2,53,79,959	13,57,200

SOURCE: District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Wardha.

Tahsilwise figures for the year ending 30-6-61 are not available.

TABLE NO.22.

LIST OF WEEKLY MARKETS IN WARDHA DISTRICT AS ON
31ST MARCH 1962.

Name of the Village or Town.	Day on which bazar is held.	Average Congregation.	Cattle Market (Yes or No)
<u>Wardha tahsil</u>			
1. Pulgaon	Monday.	5000	Yes.
2. Dahegaon	Friday.	300	No
	Dhande.		
3. Inzala.	Wednesday	800	No
4. Sonora	Tuesday	700	No
5. Vijay Gopal	Thursday	1000	No
6. Shirpur	Monday.	500	No
7. Bhidi	Sunday	1000	No
8. Nagazari	Wednesday	800	No
9. Waifad.	Tuesday	1000	No
10. Nachangaon	Wednesday.	1500	No
11. Loni	-do-	300	No
12. Kandgaon	-do-	200	No
13. Sawangi Yende	Friday.	200	No
14. Tamba.	Friday.	200	No
15. Agargaon	Friday	500	No
16. Palasgaon	Friday.	200	No
17. Muradgaon	Sunday.	300	No
18. Bodad.	Friday.	200	No
19. Kurzadi	Sunday	300	No
20. Lonsaoli	Wednesday.	300	No
21. Degaon.	Tuesday	300	No
22. Andori.	-Tuesday.	1000	No
23. Adegaon	Sunday	500	No
24. Ginoli.	& Friday	500	No
25. Waigaon.	Thursday	1000	No
26. Deoli.	Friday.	3000	Yes.
27. Wardha.	Sunday	20000	Yes.
28. Anji Mothi	Thursday	1500	No
29. Salod.	Tuesday	300	No
30. Dahegaon	Friday.	50	No
	Misken.		
31. Dhamangaon	Wednesday	40	No
32. Paunar	Monday	2000	No
33. Yelikali	Saturday	1000	No
34. Zadashi	Monday	1000	No
35. Hingani	Friday.	2500	No
36. Seloo	Tuesday.	4000	Yes.
37. Kelzar	Saturday	1000	No
38. Seldoha	Sunday	500	No
39. Sindi Mothi	Thursday.	2500	No
40. Dahegaon	Wednesday.	500	No
	Gosavi.		
41. Junona.	Friday.	400	No
42. Hamdapur.	Monday	500	No
43. Chanki.	Saturday	400	No
44. Talegaon (T)	Friday.	400	No
45. Goji	Sunday	300	No

TABLE NO. 22 (Contd.)

Name of the Village or Town.	Day on which Bazar is held.	Average Congregation.	Cattle Market (Yes or No)
46. Gaul.	Thursday.	450.	No
47. Bhankheda.	Thursday.	100	No
48. Madani	Wednesday.	600	Yes
49. Sukali	Thursday	300	No
50. Kolona	Wednesday.	250	No

ARVI TAHSIL.

51. Arvi	Thursday	4000	Yes
52. Talegaon	Saturday	500	No
53. Bharaswada.	Monday.	800	No
54. Bhisnur.	Friday.	300	No
55. Jalgaon.	Tuesday	500	No
56. Sirpur	Friday.	300	No
57. Deurwada.	Monday.	250	No
58. Wathoda.	Tuesday.	250	No
59. Wardha.	Sunday.	200	No
60. Boregaon.	Sunday.	400	No
61. Pipari	Sunday.	400	No
62. Dhanodi.	Friday.	400	No
63. Rohona.	Tuesday	1000	No
64. Virul.	Thursday	400	No
65. Rasulabad.	Friday.	200	No
66. Pachod.	Sunday.	100	No
67. Ajngaon	Monday.	100	No
68. Mandava.	Wednesday.	400	No
69. Wadala.	Sunday.	500	No
70. Nandora.	Friday.	500	No
71. Antora.	Wednesday	1000	No
72. L. Arvi.	Thursday.	150	No
73. Ashti.	Sunday.	2000	No
74. Sahur	Saturday.	1000	No
75. Manikwada.	Friday.	500	No
76. Pardi.	Saturday	1000	No
77. Sarwadi	Friday.	1000	No
78. Chicholi	Wednesday.	200	No
79. Yengaon	Tuesday	300	No
80. Karanja	Sunday.	3000	No
81. Nara.	Wednesday.	400	No
82. Thanegaon	Monday.	1500	No
83. Jaurwada.	Thursday	400	No
84. Dhanodi	Sunday.	200	No
85. Masod	Tuesday	500	No
86. Kharangana.	Friday.	2000	No

TABLE NO. 22 (CONTD.)

Name of the Village or Town.	Day in which bazar is held.	Average Congregation.	Cattle Market (Yes or No)
------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------

ARVI TAHSIL (Contd.)

87. Kasarkheda.	Tuesday.	200	No
88. Panwadi.	Sunday	250	No
89. Bhadod.	Monday.	125	No
90. Umari	Monday.	125	No
91. Pimpalkhuta.	Wednesday	1000	No
92. Wadhona.	Sunday.	1500	No

HINGANGHAT TAHSIL.

93. Taroda.	Friday.	150	No
94. Allipur	Tuesday	2000	Yes.
95. Mozari	Sunday	300	No
96. Khangaon	Tuesday.	500	No
97. Kanholi	Tuesday.	300	No
98. Kangaon.	Saturday	700	No
99. Kosurla.	Wednesday	300	No
100. Sirasgaon	Friday.	2000	Yes.
101. Mandhali	Monday	150	No
102. Girad.	Saturday	150	No
103. Daroda.	Sunday.	100	No
104. Wadner.	Wednesday	300	No
105. Ajansura.	Saturday	250	No
106. Pipari	Monday.	250	No
107. Pohana.	Friday.	200	No
108. Sekapur	Friday.	250	No
109. Nandori	Thursday.	1000	No
110. Hinganghat.	Monday.	25000	Yes.
111. Mandgaon	Tuesday	1200	No
112. Narayanpur.	Wednesday	125	No
113. Samudrapur	Sunday.	5000	Yes.
114. Pimpalgaon.	Tuesday	300	No
115. Wasi	Monday.	400	No
116. Kora.	Friday.	1000	No
117. Kapasi	Saturday.	200	No
118. Sawali Wagh.	Friday.	500	No.

Source:- Tahasildar, Wardha, Arvi & Hinganghat.

TABLE NO. 23.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NO. OF BANKING OFFICES IN WARDHA DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1961-62, 1962-63 AND 1963-64.

Year	No. of Towns & Villages having Banking Facilities.	Schedule Banks.	Co-operative Banks.	Other Banks.	Total Banks.
1961-62	6	9	6	..	15
1962-63	7	9	7	..	16
1963-64	8	9	8	..	17

Source:- Banks in India, 1961, 1962, 1963 Published by Reserve Bank of India.

TABLE NO. 24.
REGISTERED JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT AS ON 31st MARCH
1962, 1963 & 1964.

Year	Companies limited by:		Companies limited by Gaurantee:		TOTAL.
	Shares.		& Associations not for profit.:		
	Public	Private.	Public	Private.	
1961-62.	3	10	1	..	14
1962-63	3	10	1	..	14
1963-64	3	10	1	..	14

Source:- Research & Statistics Division, Department of
 Company Law Administration, Govt. of India.

TABLE NO. 25.

INSURANCE STATISTICS IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Year	No. of Insurance Policies insured.	Amount insured (Rs)
1961-62	2,132	61,16,275
1962-63	1,497	42,61,000
1963-64	2,472	75,28,500

Source:- Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation, Wardha.

TABLE NO. 26.

SMALL SAVING IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Year	Target in Lakhs.	Gross Collections. (in Rs.)	Withdrawals (in Rs.)	Net Collection (in Rs.)
1961-62	20	58,68,468	42,73,620	15,94,848
1962-63	20	61,13,321	47,69,127	13,44,194
1963-64	15	79,95,608	55,96,103	23,99,505

Source:- Collector Wardha & District National Saving Organiser, Wardha.

TABLE No. 27.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS OF EXCISE REVENUE/
SALES TAX/ AND ENTERTAINMENT TAX IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Year.	Receipt of Ex- cise Revenue.	Receipt of Sales Tax.	Receipts of Enter- tainment Tax.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1961-62.	2,664	8,41,387	1,32,721
1962-63.	2,751	9,35,367	1,76,673
1963-64.	3,459	12,45,093	2,02,003

Source:- Collector, Wardha and
Sales Tax Officer, Wardha.

TABLE NO.28.
LAND REVENUE COLLECTION IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

<u>TAHSIL</u>	<u>1961-62</u>			<u>1962-63</u>			<u>1963-64</u>		
	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Colle- ction.</u>	<u>Arrears</u>	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Colle- ction.</u>	<u>Arrears.</u>	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Colle- ction.</u>	<u>Arrears.</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Wardha.	666441	314896	351545	1144399	646838	497561	1529017	630219	898798
Arvi.	369786	237256	132530	728028	393797	334231	1047736	456214	591522
Hinganghat	404998	209140	195858	683014	333949	349065	1065913	439652	626261
<u>District TOTAL</u>	1441225	761292	679933	2555441	1374584	1180857	3642666	1526085	2116581

Source:- Collector, Wardha.

TABLE NO. 29.

NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED AND VALUE OF PROPERTY TRANSFERRED IN
WARDHA DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1961, 1962 AND 1963.

TAHSIL	No. of Documents registered			Value of property transferred in year		
	in year.			(in Rs.)		
Year	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1. WARDHA.	2,758	2,938	3,508	88,63,328	1,04,59,215	60,09,489
2. ARVI.	2,853	2,514	2,204	20,91,809	20,30,809	1,06,88,498
3. HINGANGHAT.	1,415	2,167	1,683	11,15,182	60,79,959	19,18,870
<u>TOTAL</u> <u>DISTRICT</u>	7,026	6,719	7,395	1,15,70,319	2,72,27,672	1,17,39,723

SOURCE:- District Registrar, Collectorate, Wardha.

TABLE NO. 30.
MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN WARDHA DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR
1 9 6 1. (Revised)

I T E M	WARDHA.	ARVI	HINGANGHAT	TOTAL DISTRICT.	Remarks.
1. No. of Hospitals. @	6	..	1	7	* Does not include figures of centrally aided and Matru Sewa Sangh Maternity Homes at Wardha, Arvi & Hinganghat & Pulgaon.
2. No. of Maternity Homes. @	7	5	3	15	
3. No. of Dispensaries. @	2	4	3	9	
4. No. of Primary Health Centres.	2	1	2	5	
5. No. of Ayurvedic, Unani @ & Homeopathic Dispensary.	4	10	7	21	
6. No. of Doctors *	19	5	7	31	@ Figures have been revised..
7. No. of Nurses*(Including Midwives.)	21	8	12	41	
8. <u>No. of Beds:-</u>					
Male*	137	..	19	156	
Females.	105	..	23	128	
Children.	15	5	..	20	
<u>Total</u>	257	5	42	304	
9. <u>Indoor Patients Treated.</u>					
Males.	2,603	60	208	2,871	
Females.	2,984	82	529	3,595	
Children.	1,309	56	351	1,716	
10. <u>Out-Door Patients treated</u>					
Males.	52,228	18,803	26,831	97,862	
Females.	33,882	10,145	11,758	55,785	
Children.	33,229	17,677	175,436	226,342	

Source:- Civil Surgeon, Wardha & Public Health Officer, Z.P. Wardha.

TABLE NO.30
MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN WARDHA DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR
1962.

I T E M	WARDHA	ARVI	HINGANGHAT	TOTAL DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
1. No. of Hospitals.	6	..	1	7	* Does not include figures of centrally aided Matru-Sewa Sangh, Maternity Homes at Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat & Pulgaon.
2. No. of Maternity Homes.	7	5	3	15	
3. No. of Dispensaries.	2	4	3	9	
4. No. of Primary Health Centres	4	2	2	8	
5. No. of Ayurvedic, Unani & Homeopathic Dispensaries.	4	10	7	21	
6. No. of Doctors*	23	6	7	36	
7. No. of Nurses* (Including Midwives.)	60	14	13	87	
8. <u>No. of Beds:-</u>					
Males*	215	4	40	259	
Females.	67	24	16	107	
Children.	17	..	..	17
<u>Total</u>	299	28	56	383	
9. Indoor Patients Treated.					
Males.	2,497	103	259	2,859	
Females.	2,731	245	616	3,592	
Children.	2,248	23	436	2,707	
10. Out-door Patients treated.					
Males.	69,985	21,213	32,254	123,452	
Females.	50,486	13,226	15,251	78,963	
Children.	56,790	22,455	28,595	107,840	

Source:- Civil Surgeon, Wardha and Public Health Officer, Z.P. Wardha.

TABLE NO. 30.

MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN WARDHA DISTRICT DURING THE
YEAR 1963.

I T E M.		WARDHA.	ARVI	HINGANGHAT	TOTAL DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
1. No. of Hospitals.		6	..	1	7	* Doest not in- clude figures of centrally aided Matru- sewa Sangh & Maternity Homes at Wardha, Arvi Hinganghat, & Pulgaon.
2. No. of Maternity Homes.		9	5	3	17	
3. No. of Dispensaries.		2	4	3	9	
4. No. of Primary Health Centres.		4	2	2	8	
5. No. of Ayurvedic , Unani & Homeopathic Dispensaries.		4	10	7	21	
6. No. of Doctors.*		23	6	7	36	
7. No. of Nurses * (Including Midwives)		62	14	13	89	
8. <u>No. of Beds:-</u>						
	Males*	215	4	40	259	
	Females.	75	24	16	115	
	Children.	17	..	..	17	
	<u>Total</u>	307	28	56	391	
9. <u>Indoor Patients</u>	Males.	4,492	87	325	4,904	
<u>Treated.</u>	Females.	4,432	146	723	5,301	
	Children.	2,291	88	538	2,917	
10. <u>Out-door Patients</u>	Males.	77,047	20,581	34,662	132,290	
<u>treated.</u>	Females.	56,985	11,574	17,381	85,940	
	Children.	64,149	25,044	26,573	115,766	

Source:- Civil Surgeon, Wardha and Public Health Officer, Z.P. Wardha.

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TABLE NO. 31.
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS &
TEACHERS IN WARDHA DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR
1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Particulars.	:	Year	:	WARDHA.	:	ARVI	:	HINGANGHAT	:	TOTAL
	:		:		:		:		:	DISTRICT.
(1) PRIMARY SCHOOLS:-										
Institutions:-		1961-62		302		210		216		728
		1962-63		317		210		216		743
		1963-64		321		218		223		762
Students:-	Boys:-	1961-62		17,157		10,957		10,816		38,930
		1962-63		17,548		11,234		10,907		39,689
		1963-64		17,841		13,174		11,419		42,434
	Girls:-	1961-62		11,872		6,406		6,809		25,087
		1962-63		13,287		6,730		6,911		26,928
		1963-64		14,167		7,976		7,661		29,804
	Total:-	1961-62		29,029		17,363		17,625		64,017
		1962-63		30,835		17,964		17,818		66,617
		1963-64		32,008		21,150		19,080		72,238
Teachers:-		1961-62		879		580		592		2,051
		1962-63		938		575		606		2,119
		1963-64		929		638		781		2,348

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TABLE NO. 31 (Contd.)

Particulars.	: Year	: WARDHA.	: ARVI	: HINGANGHAT:	TOTAL	
	:	:	:	:	DISTRICT	
(2) <u>SECONDARY SCHOOLS:-</u>						
Institutions:-	1961-62	42	16	18	76	
	1962-63	43	16	18	77	
	1963-64	45	20	18	83	
Students:-	Boys:-	1961-62	10,638	2,980	4,244	17,862
		1962-63	12,119	3,135	4,777	20,031
		1963-64	12,970	3,487	5,301	21,758
	Girls:-	1961-62	4,049	970	1,036	6,055
		1962-63	4,731	1,131	1,314	7,176
		1963-64	5,437	1,340	1,519	8,296
	Total:-	1961-62	14,687	3,950	5,280	23,917
		1962-63	16,850	4,266	6,091	27,207
		1963-64	18,407	4,827	6,820	30,054
Teachers:-	1961-62	618	194	227	1,039	
	1962-63	691	216	257	1,164	
	1963-64	738	226	260	1,224	

TABLE NO. 31 (Contd.)

Particulars.	YEAR	WARDHA	ARVI	HINGANGHAT	TOTAL
					DISTRICT
(3) TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOLS.					
(S.T.C. / B.T.C.)					
Institutions:-	1961-62	6 6	2	1	9
	1962-63	6	2	1	9
	1963-64	7	3	1	11
Students:-					
Boys:-	1961-62	478	17	45	540
	1962-63	487	30	58	587
	1963-64	467	44	56	567
Girls:-	1961-62	72	198	10	280
	1962-63	108	187	22	317
	1963-64	107	151	24	282
Total:-	1961-62	550	215	55	820
	1962-63	595	217	80	892
	1963-64	574	195	80	849
Teachers:-	1961-62	59	17	5	81
	1962-63	62	18	4	84
	1963-64	59	22	4	85

TABLE NO. 31 (Contd.)

Particulars.	: YEAR	: WARDHA.:	ARVI	: HINGANGHAT :	TOTAL :
	:	:	:	:	DISTRICT
<u>4. HIGHER EDUCATION (COLLEGE)</u>					
Institutions:-	1961-62	3	..	1	4
	1962-63	4	..	1	5
	1963-64	4	1	1	6
Students:-					
Boys:-	1961-62	1,336	..	132	1,468
	1962-63	1,639	..	159	1,798
	1963-64	1,647	100	245	1,992
Girls.	1961-62	152	..	4	156
	1962-63	198	..	18	216
	1963-64	215	12	31	258
Total	1961-62	1,488	..	136	1,624
	1962-63	1,837	..	177	2,014
	1963-64	1,862	112	276	2,250
Teachers:-	1961-62	43	..	7	50
	1962-63	54	..	12	66
	1963-64	63	7	13	83

TABLE NO. 31 (Contd.)

Particulars.	No. of Institutions:		No. of Students.			
	1962-63	: 1963-64	1962-63		1963-64	
			: Boys	: Girls	: Boys	: Girls
5. SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
(a) Polytechnic Engineering.	...	1	...	...	44	...
(b) Industrial Training Institute.	...	1	...	...	165	...
(c) Technical Centres.	3	1	38	...	N.A.	N.A.
(d) Arts & Crafts.	1	2	...	12	...	37
(e) Agricultural Schools.	1	1	96	...	96	...
(f) Commerce.	5	1	875	90	N.A.	N.A.
(g) Nurssing & Midwifery.	2	2	...	90	...	88
(h) Homeopathic.	1	1	26	4	38	3

Source:- (1) Parishad Education Officer, Wardha.
 (2) Heads of Institutions in Wardha District.
 (3) Statistical Epitome for 1962-63 and 1963-64.

TABLE NO. 32.

UPTO DATE LIST OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS &
COLLEGES IN WARDHA DISTRICT AS ON
31st MARCH 64.

Tahsil	Sr. No.	NAME OF THE SCHOOLS.	No. of Students.
WARDHA.		<u>(A) FOR BOYS.</u>	
	1.	Govt. C. S. Caddock Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Wardha.	513
	2.	Lok Vidyalaya, Wardha.	558
	3.	Model High School, Wardha.	639
	4.	Maulana Azad Urdu High School, Wardha.	176
	5.	Swavalambi Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Wardha.	1868
	6.	New English Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Wardha.	1828
	7.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Wardha.	200
	8.	Deepchand Chaudhari Vidyalaya, Seloo.	608
	9.	Yeshwant Vidyalaya, Seloo	339
	10.	R.K.High School, Pulgaon.	676
	11.	Labour Camp High School, Pulgaon.	405
	12.	Station High School, Pulgaon	209
	13.	Adarsh High School, Pulgaon.	889
	14.	Municipal High School, Deoli.	743
	15.	Janata High School, Deoli.	220
	16.	Municipal Nehru Vidyalaya, Sindi.	576
	17.	Yeshwant High School, Vijay Gopal.	217
	18.	Nager Vidyalaya, Sindi.	310
	19.	Adarsh Vidyalaya, Anji.	492
	20.	Yeshwant High School, Sonora.	224

TABLE NO. 32 (Contd.)

Tahsil	Sr. No.	Name of the School.	No. of Students
	21.	Yeshwant High School, Waifad.	244
	22.	Yeshwant High School, Bhidi.	225
	23.	Yeshwant High School, Dahegaon Gaso- vi.	279
	24.	Yeshwant High School, Hingani.	325
	25.	Yeshwant High School, Yelikali.	330
	26.	Nehru Vidyalaya, Salod Hirapur.	266
	27.	Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Pulgaon.	301
	28.	Yeshwant High School, Talegaon (T)	169
	29.	Yeshwant I.E.M. School, Agargaon.	138
	30.	Yeshwant I.E.M. School, Nachangaon.	250
	31.	Yeshwant I.E.M. School, Ghorad.	121
	32.	Yeshwant High School, Waigaon Nipani.	260
	33.	Yeshwant I.E.M. School, Hamadpur.	145
	34.	Yeshwant I.E.M. School, Zadashi.	130
	35.	Yeshwant I.E.M. School, Kelzar.	128
	36.	Yeshwant I.E.M. School, Sonegaon Abaji.	148
	37.	Municipal High School, Pulgaon.	817
	38.	Krishak Vidyalaya, Wardha.	370
	39.	Pravarsen Vidyalaya, Paunar.	154
	40.	Night High School, Wardha.	104
<u>WARDHA</u>		<u>(B) FOR GIRLS.</u>	
	41.	Keshrimal Higher Secondary School, Wardha.	1145
	42.	Municipal Kamala Nehru Vidyalaya, Wardha.	412
	43.	Swavalambi Girls High School, Wardha.	233
	44.	Mahilishram Buniyadi Girls I.E.M. School, Wardha.	17
	45.	Mahilishram Higher Secondary School Wardha.	6

TABLE NO. 32 (Contd.)

<u>Tahsil.</u>	<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE SCHOOL.</u>	<u>No. of Students.</u>
<u>2. ARVI</u>		<u>(A) FOR BOYS.</u>	
	46.	Municipal Gandhi Vidyalaya, Arvi.	1192
	47.	Model High School, Arvi.	413
	48.	Lokmanya Vidyalayam, Ashti.	239
	49.	Hutatma Rashtraya Vidyalaya, Ashti	96
	50.	Model High School, Wathoda.	151
	51.	Model High School, Karanja.	272
	52.	Model High School, Rohona.	198
	53.	Swavalambi Vidyalaya, Kharangana.	310
	54.	Govt. I.E.M. School, Ashti.	148
	55.	Z.P. I.E.M. School, Karanja.	110
	56.	Rural High School, Jaurwada.	153
	57.	Model I.E.M. School, Wadhona.	103
	58.	Model I.E.M. School, Nandpur	137
	59.	Model I.E.M. School, Virool.	97
	60.	Nev-Prabhat Vidya Mandir, Thanegaon.	160
	61.	Model I.E.M. School, Deurwada.	110
	62.	Model I.E.M. School, Dhanodi.	83
	63.	Krishak Vidyalaya, Nimboli.	82
<u>ARVI</u>	64.	<u>(B) FOR GIRLS.</u>	
	64.	Govt. Girls Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Arvi.	677
	65.	Kasturba Girls I.E.M. School, Karanja.	96
<u>3. HINGANGHAT</u>		<u>(A) FOR BOYS.</u>	
	66.	G.B.M. Municipal Higher Secondary School, Hinganghat.	2307
	67.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Hinganghat.	478

TABLE NO. 32 (Contd.)

Tahsil	Sr. No.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL.	No. of Students.
<u>HINGAN- GHAT.</u>	68.	Bharat Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Hinganghat.	1341
	69.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Nandori.	176
	70.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Wadner.	177
	71.	Janata Vidyalaya, Wadner.	271
	72.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Mandgaon.	122
	73.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Kora.	184
	74.	Yeshwant High School, Mandgaon.	135
	75.	Yeshwant High School, Allipur.	291
	76.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Kandhali.	187
	77.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Mozari.	112
	78.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Samudrapur.	112
	79.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Girad.	120
	80.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Pohona.	155
	81.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Sirasgaon.	125
	82.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Khangaon.	93
	<u>(B) FOR GIRLS.</u>		
	83.	Bharat Kanya Vidyalaya, Hinganghat.	434

TABLE NO. 32 (Contd.)

<u>Tahsil</u>	<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Name of School/College.</u>	<u>No. of Students.</u>
<u>WARDHA</u>	<u>(2) TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTES.</u>		
	1.	Swavalambi S.T.C. College, Wardha.	103
	2.	Yeshwant S.T.C. College, Wardha.	40
	3.	S.T.C. Institute, Pulgaon.	11
	4.	Nav-Bharat B.T.C., Wardha.	124
	5.	Yeshwant B.T.C., Wardha.	99
	6.	Govt. B.T.C., for Men, Wardha.	156
	7.	Mahilashram B.T.C., Wardha.	41
<u>ARVI</u>	8.	S.T.C. Institute, Jaurwada.	30
	9.	Model S.T.C. College, Arvi.	16
	10.	Govt. B.T.C. for Women, Arvi.	149
<u>HINGANGHAT</u>	11.	Bharat S.T.C. College, Hinganghat.	80
<u>WARDHA.</u>	<u>(3) HIGHER EDUCATION. (COLLEGES)</u>		
	1.	G.S. College of Commerce, Wardha.	1066
	2.	Yeshwant Arts & College, Wardha.	441
	3.	Jankidevi Bajaj Science College, Wardha.	209
	4.	Swavalambi College of Education (B.T., B.Ed), Wardha.	146
<u>ARVI</u>	5.	Arts & Commerce College, Arvi.	112
<u>HINGANGHAT</u>	6.	R.S.Bidkar Arts & Commerce College, Hinganghat.	276

Source:- (1) Parishad Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, Wardha.
 (2) Heads of Institutions in Wardha District.

TABLE NO. 33.
THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE RAILWAY MILEAGE & STATIONS IN WARDHA DISTRICT
AS ON 31st MARCH 1963 & 1964.

(Lenth in Miles)

Sr. No.	Gauge	Wardha	Arvi	Hinganghat	Total District.
1.	Broad Gauge.	56	..	15	71
2.	Meter Gauge.	..	..	..	..
3.	Narrow Gauge.	2	20	..	22
4.	Total Mileage.	58	20	15	93

Note:- There is no change in Railway Mileage since 1950.

RAILWAY STATIONS IN EACH TALUKA OF WARDHA DISTRICT.

WARDHA.	ARVI	HINGANGHAT.
<u>Line:- (1) Wardha-Kazipeth, Broad Gauge, Single Line</u> (1) Sonegaon (2) Bhugaon.	<u>Line:- Pulgaon-Arvi. Narrow Gauge. Single Line.</u>	<u>Line:- Wardha-Kazipeth. Broad Gauge. Single Line.</u>
<u>Line:- (2) Nagpur-Bhusawal. Broad Gauge-Double Line</u> 1. Sindi. 5. Wardha Jn. 2. Tuljapur. 6. Dahegaon. 3. Pawanar. 7. Kawatha. 4. Sewagram. 8. Pulgaon Jn.	1. Arvi. 7. Rohona. 2. Khubgaon. 8. Virul. 3. Pachegaon 9. Sorata. 4. Porgavan, 10. Pulgaon 5. Dhanodi. Jn. 6. Rohona Town.	1. Hing- anghat.

Source:- Railway Time Table.

TABLE NO. 34.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ROADS ACCORDING TO THE SURFACE IN WARDHA DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH 1962, 1963, & 1964.

(Length in Miles)

Particulars.	Year.	Cement Concrete.	Black Topped.	Water Bound Macadam.	Lower Type.	Total
1. National Highways.	1961-62	...	45.06	...	...	45.06
	1962-63	...	45.062	...	...	45.062
	1963-64	...	45.062	...	...	45.062
2. State Highways.	1961-62	...	74.13	107.31	....	181.44
	1962-63	...	77.125	119.812	...	196.937
	1963-64	...	77.125	119.812	...	196.937
3. Major District Roads.	1961-62	...	8.78	57.88	...	66.66
	1962-63	...	6.312	75.938	...	82.250
	1963-64	...	6.312	86.188	...	92.500
4. Other District Roads.	1961-62	...	10.31	15.72	11.53	37.56
	1962-63	...	8.062	15.691	11.531	35.284
	1963-64	...	7.062	20.718	11.531	39.311
5. Village Roads.	1961-62	...	..	27.44	...	27.44
	1962-63	...	..	27.689	...	27.689
	1963-64	...	0.375	27.896	...	28.251
<u>TOTAL :-</u>	1961-62	...	138.28	208.35	11.53	358.16
	1962-63	...	136.561	239.130	11.531	387.222
	1963-64	...	135.936	254.594	11.531	402.061

Source:- Executive Engineer, B & C. Division, (Wardha) Nagpur and Executive Engineer, B.&C. Division, Zilla Parishad, Wardha.

STATEMENT NO.35.

NUMBER OF POST, TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE OFFICES, RADIO LICENCES
ISSUED IN WARDHA DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Tahsil	Year.	No. of Post Offices.	No. of Telegraph Offices.	No. of Letter Boxes.	No. of Postmens Deptt.	Extra Deptt.	No. of Telephone Offices.	No. of Tele- phone.	No. of Radio Licen- ces issued.
WARDHA.	1961-62	55	7	139	20	45	7	373	N.A.
	1962-63	57	7	141	20	47	7	415	
	1963-64	57	7	141	20	47	8	459	
ARVI	1961-62	35	1	48	7	34	1	45	N.A.
	1962-63	36	1	49	7	35	1	47	
	1963-64	37	1	50	7	36	1	48	
HINGAN- GHAT.	1961-62	39	1	65	7	37	1	81	N.A.
	1962-63	39	1	65	7	37	1	79	
	1963-64	39	1	65	7	37	1	89	
<u>TOTAL</u>	1961-62	129	9	252	34	116	9	499	1300
<u>DISTRICT</u>	1962-63.	132	9	255	34	119	9	541	1720
	1963-64.	133	9	256	34	120	10	596	1773

(Information in Col. 3, 4, 5 & 6 is obtained from
Inspector of Post Offices, Wardha Sub Division, Wardha)

Source:- (1) Inspector of Post Offices, Wardha.
(2) Post Master, Head Post Office, Wardha.
(3) Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Nagpur.

TABLE NO. 36.

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN OPERATION IN
WARDHA DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>I T E M.</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
1.	Motor Cycles.	90	126	134
21	Motor Cars.	121	166	180
3.	Taxi Cabs.	23	22	22
4.	Auto Rickshaws.	..	..	..
5.	<u>Stage Carriages:-</u>			
	(a) Diesel.	29	18	12
	(b) Petrol.	..	11	5
6.	<u>Lorries:-</u>			
	(a) Diesel Engine.	121	106	139
	(b) Petrol Engine.	4	41	38
7.	Ambulance.	N.A.	1	1
8.	School Buses.	N.A.	1	1
9.	Private Service Vehicles.	..	..	..
10.	Tractors.	17	14	14
11.	Trailers.	19	19	19
12.	Others.
<u>T O T A L:-</u>		<u>420</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>565</u>

Source:- Regional Transport Officer, Nagpur.

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TABLE NO.37.

MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION, NAGPUR DIVISION.
THE TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NATIONALISED ROAD TRANSPORT.

Sr. No.	Item	As on 31st March of the year.		
		1962	1963	1964.
1.	No. of Routes.	143	149	187
2.	Route Mileage (In Miles)	4237	4556	5704.7
3.	Average Route Distance (In Miles)	29.6	30.6	30.5
4.	Average Service Mileage per day, (in Miles).	29641	29583	32038
5.	Average No. of vehicles on the road per day.	260.9	245.9	260.1
6.	Average daily earnings (in Rs.)	37041	37723	47081
7.	Earnings per vehicle per day (in Rs.)	138	153	181
8.	Average No. of Passengers travelled per day.	58897	63890	81584

Source:- Divisional Controller, State Transport, Nagpur Division,
Nagpur.

TABLE No. 38.

POLICE FORCE AND CRIME STATISTICS IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	P A R T I C U L A R S.	Y E A R.		
		1961.	1962.	1963.
1.	No. of Superintendents.	1	1	1
2.	No. of Assistant Superintendents.	..	..	..1
3.	No. of Deputy Superintendents.	1	1	..
4.	No. of Inspectors.	4	4	4
5.	No. of Deputy & Sub-Inspectors.	33	33	34
6.	No. of Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	11	11	6
7.	No. of Head Constables.	144	145	166
8.	No. of Constables.	612	612	621
9.	No. of Cognizable crimes reported.	4054	4152	4546
10.	No. of Non-cognizable crimes reported.	5150	6631	8796

Source:- District Superintendent of Police, Wardha.

TABLE NO. 39.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED IN THE
COURTS IN WARDHA DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1961, 1962 & 1963.

(NO. OF CASES DECIDED)

Y E A R.	CIVIL				CRIMINAL			
	ORIGINAL		APPELLATE		ORIGINAL		APPELLATE	
	Regular	Miscell- eneous.	Regular	Miscell- eneous.	Regular	Miscell- eneous.	Regular	Miscelle- neous.
1 9 6 1	988	2,118	112	14	8,855	304	230	20
1 9 6 2	727	1,965	145	12	8,420	178	169	12
1 9 6 3	1,319	1,813	258	27	6,885	145	105	33

Source:- District & Sessions Judge, Wardha.

TABLE NO. 40.
PRESSES, JOURNALS AND NEWS PAPERS PUBLISHED IN WARDHA DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1961, 1962 & 1963.

YEAR.	No. of Print- ing Presses.	Names of News Papers and Journals published in the District								
		MARATHI.			ENGLISH		OTHER LANGUAGE HINDI.			
		Daily	Weakly	Monthly	Daily	Others	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	
1961	25	..	1. Jagran 2. Sawadhan 3. Janata. 4. Janata- shakati. 5. Samyayog. 6. Sidharth- Jagat. 7. Parth- Sarathi.	1. Bhawishya- wani.	..	...	..	1. Jansan- gram.	..	
1962	23	..	1. Samyayog. 2. Janata. 3. Adhyayan- Bharti. 4. Sidharth- Jagat. 5. Janata- Shakti. 6. Parth Sarathi 7. Morcha. 8. Prataggadche- Ware. 9. Sahakari Marga Darshak 10. Nehru Sandesh.	...	..	...	...	1. Jansan- gram. 2. Sawadhan. 3. Arvi-Sam- achar. 4. Ujala. 5. Nawamat.	1. Bhawi- shawani.	

Contd on next page.

TABLE NO. 40 (Contd.)

Year.	No. of Print- ing Presses.	Names of News Papers and Journals published in the District.								
		MARATHI			ENGLISH.		OTHER LANGUAGE		HINDI.	
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Daily	Others.	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	
1963	29	..	1. Samyayot.	..	..	...	...	1. Jagran	1. Bhawishya-
			2. Janata.					2. Sawadhan.	wani.	
			3. Adhyayan.					3. Arvi-	2. Samaj Surya,	
			4. Janata-					samachar.		
			Shakti.					4. Ujala.		
			5. Sidharth					5. Nawamat.		
			Jagat.							
			6. Parth-							
			Sārathi.							
			7. Morcha.							
			8. Pratapgadche-							
			ware.							
			9. Sahakari Marg							
			Dardhak.							
			10. Nehru Sandesh.							
			11. Bhim Garjana.							
			12. Zanzawat.							
			13. Sambraman.							

SOURCE:- Collector, Wardha.

TABLE NO.41
STATISTICS REGARDING LOCAL BODIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Name of Local Body.	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Income	Expenditure.	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure.
A). Zilla Parishad Wardha.	*..	*...	95,64,492	84,97,811	134,79,549	134,93,817
B). <u>Municipal Committee.</u>						
i) Wardha.	7,70,537	6,72,116	8,77,039	8,64,970	10,46,716	10,54,090
ii) Pulgaon.	2,87,337	2,88,900	2,78,744	2,67,921	2,77,338	3,02,273
iii) Deoli.	1,49,264	1,57,476	1,71,264	1,50,616	1,78,761	1,62,996
iv) Sindi.	1,19,698	1,18,213	1,21,754	1,25,440	1,55,549	1,26,978
v) Arvi.	5,18,744	4,47,258	6,02,152	6,68,402	6,74,420	7,27,724
vi) Hinganghat.	7,51,291	7,53,908	8,35,310	8,01,032	8,86,372	9,02,564
<u>TOTAL DISTRICT</u>	<u>25,96,871</u>	<u>24,37,871</u>	<u>28,86,263</u>	<u>28,78,381</u>	<u>32,17,156</u>	<u>32,76,625</u>
<u>TOTAL A & B:-</u>	<u>25,96,871</u>	<u>24,37,871</u>	<u>124,50,755</u>	<u>113,76,192</u>	<u>166,96,705</u>	<u>167,70,442</u>

Source:- Zilla Parishad & Municipal Committees.

* Note in existence in 1961-62.

TABLE NO. 42.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF MAHARASHTRA STATE.
COVERAGE.
Number of Villages, area in Square Miles & Population of Blocks in Wardha District.
Year 1961-62, 1962-63 & 1963-64.

Sr. No.	Name of the Blocks.	By CD/NES/Stage-I and II.	Blocks & M.D. Projects.	M.D. Projects.	Population of villages & Towns (000)	Area in Sq. Miles	P.E.S. Blocks of CPA Pattern.	No. of Villages & Towns.	Population (000)	Area in Sq. Miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Wardha.	2.00	164	1	105	124	293	..	...	..	..
2.	Deoli.	1.00	137	2	87	94	245	..	..	..	..
3.	Hinganghat.	1.50	186	1	61	104	260	..	..	..	..
4.	Seloo.	1.00	171	1	58	69	250	..	..	..	..
5.	Samudrapur.	1.00	227	-	49	63	393	..	..	..	..
6.	Arvi.	1.00	258	1	83	99	368	..	..	..	..
7.	Karanja.	1.00	228	-	61	80	522	..	..	..	..

Note:- (1) Figure in Col. 4 is inclusive of Towns. (2) Figures in Col. 6(b) for 1961 Census are inclusive of Towns and are provisional.

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43.

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT BY BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

(Figures in '000 Rs.)

1. Name of the Block	Seloo	5. Date of conversion into			
2. Size of the Block (C.P.A.)	1 C.P.A.	stage-II	1-4-59.		
3. Date of Inauguration as N.E.S.	2-10-1953.	6. Taluka.	Wardha.		
4. Date of Inauguration as C.D.	1-4-1955.	7. District:-	Wardha.		
Head of Development.	Year/from to	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
1. Project Head Quarter.		16	18	5	
2. Animal Husbandary & Agril. Extension.		7	8	6	
3. Irrigation & Reclamation.		9	17	17	
4. Health & Rural Sanitation.		13	7	11	
5. Education.		13	10	15	
6. Social Education.		7	5	8	
7. Communication.		2	..	..
8. Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries.		
9. Housing (Including rural housing)		
10. Others (including suspense, D.General etc)		..	1	..	
<u>t o t a l</u>		67	66	62	
COMMITTED EXPENDITURE.		50	56	52* Esti- mated.	

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43 .

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT BY BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

(Figures in '000Rs.)

1. Name of the Block:-	Samudrapur	5. Date of Conversion	1-5-1959.	
2. Size of the Block (C.P.A.):-	1 C.P.A.		into State-II.	
3. Date of Inauguration as N.E.S.:-	2-10-1953	6. Taluka:-	Hinganghat.	
4. Date of Inauguration as C.D.:-	1-4-1956	7. District:-	Wardha.	
Head of Development.	Year/from to.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Project Head Quarter.		17	12	8
2. Animal Husbandary & Agril. Extension.		10	12	15
3. Irrigation & Reclamation.		2	20	20
4. Health & Rural Sanitation.		16	12	9
5. Education.		6	14	3
6. Social Education.		11	12	13
7. Communication.		3	1	1
8. Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries.		..	..	..
9. Housing (Including rural housing)		..	..	..
10. Others (including suspense, D. General etc.)		1	..	..
T T O A L:-		66	83	69
COMMITTED EXPENDITURE:-		52	60	56*

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

(* Estimated)

TABLE NO. 43.

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER
DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT BY BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

(figures in '000 Rs.)

1. Name of the Block	Arvi	5. Date of conversion			
2. Size of the Block (C.P.A.)	1 C.P.A.	into Stage-II	1-4-1960.		
3. Date of Inauguration as N.E.S.	2-10-1953	6. Taluka:-	Arvi.		
4. Date of Inauguration as C.D.	1-4-1957.	7. District:-	Wardha.		
Head of Development.	Year/from to	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.	
1. Project Head Quarter.		43	14	16	
2. Animal Husbandary & Agril. Extension.		12	13	15	
3. Irrigation & Reclamation.		10	15	17	
4. Health & Rural Sanitation.		8	9	5	
5. Education.		2	10	8	
6. Social Education.		19	16	11	
7. Communication.		1	2	3	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries.		..	..	3	
9. Housing (Including rural housing)		2	1	..	
10. Others (including suspense, D. General etc)		1	..	1	
<u>T O T A L:-</u>		98	80	79	
COMMITTED EXPENDITURE.		56	53	52	

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

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TABLE NO.43.

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER
DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT BY BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

(Figures in '000 Rs.)

1. Name of the Block:-	Karanja.	5. Date of conversion			
2. Size of the Block (C.P.A.):-	1 C.P.A.	into State-II:-	1-4-1962.		
3. Date of Inauguration as N.E.S.:-	1-4-1957.	6. Taluka:-	Arvi.		
4. Date of Inauguration as Stage-I:-	1-4-1958.	7. District:-	Wardha.		
Head of Development.	Year/from to	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.	
1. Project Head Quarter.		55	15	20	Estimated
2. Animal Husbandary & Agril. Extension.		22	6	17	
3. Irrigation & Reclamation.		1	17	18	
4. Health & Rural Sanitation.		72	2	6	
5. Education.		16	8	6	
6. Social Education.		8	9	6	
7. Communication.		2	4	3	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries.		1	..	..
9. Housing (Including rural Housing)		25	..	..
10. Others (Including suspense, D. General etc.)		1	..	1	
T O T A L:-		203	61	77	
COMMITTED EXPENDITURE:-		52	56	44	Estimated.

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.43.

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER
DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT BY BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

(Figures in '000Rs.)

1. Name of the Block:-	Hinganghat.	5. Date of conversion		
2. Size of the Block (C.P.A.):-	1.5 C.P.A.	into Stage-II:-	1-4-1963.	
3. Date of Inauguration as N.E.S.	1-4-1957.	6. Taluka:-	Hinganghat.	
4. Date of Inauguration as Stage:-I:-	1-4-1958.	7. District:-	Wardha.	
Head of Development.	Year/From to	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Project Head Quarter.		44	59	5 * (*Revised)
2. Animal Husbandary & Agril. Extension.		36	40	19
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.		54	184	31
4. Health & Rural Sanitation.		57	34	26
5. Education.		37	20	18
6. Social Education.		49	50	23
7. Communication.		11	37	1
8. Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries.		11	14	..
9. Housing (Including rural housing.)		22	..	..
10. Others (Including suspense, D. General etc.)		1	..	..
<u>T-O-T-A-L:-</u>		322	438	123
<u>COMMITTED EXPENDITURE:-</u>		54	48	56 (Estimated)

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.43.

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER
DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT BY BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

(Figures in '00 Rs.)

1. Name of the Block:-	WARDHA.	5. Date of conversion into Stage-II:-	...	
2. Size of the Block (C.P.A.):	2 C.P.A.	6. Taluka:-	Wardh	
3. Date of Inauguration as N.E.:-	...	7. District:-	Wardh	
4. Date of Inauguration as Stage-I:-	1-4-1958			
Head of Development.	Year/From to	1961-62	1962-63	63-64
1. Project Head Quarter.		71	104	7*
2. Animal Husbandary & AgriI. Extension.		13	13	100
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.		59	407	1
4. Health & Rural Sanitation.		53	54	110
5. Education.		16	36	8
6. Social Education.		29	25	20
7. Communication		2	5	14
8. Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries.		3	..	10
9. Housing (Including Rural Housing)		1	..	..
10. Others (Including suspense, D. General etc.)		(-) 8	1	1
TOTAL :-		239	645	271
COMMITTED EXPENDITURE:-		..	83	104

* Revised.

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.43.

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER
DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT BY BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

(Figures in '000Rs.)

1. Name of the Block:- Deoli.		5. Date of conversion into Stage-II		
2. Size of the Block (C.P.A. 1 C.P.A.)		6. Taluka:- Wardha.		
3. Date of Inauguration as:- Pre Extension:-1-4-59		7. District:- Wardha.		
4. Date of Inauguration as Stage-I:- 1-4-1961.				
Head of Development.	Year/From to	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Project Head Quarter.		58	78	146
2. Animal Husbandary & Agril. Extension.		3	6	13
3. Irrigation & Reclamation.		142	50	113
4. Health & Rural Sanitation.		..	8	22
5. Education.		9
6. Social Education.		1	1	10
7. Communication.		1	1	..
8. Rural Arts , & Crafts & Industries.		..	2	2
9. Housing (Including Rural Housing)		..	2	..
10. Others (Including suspense, D. General etc.)		1
<u>T O T A L:-</u>		205	148	316
COMMITTED EXPENDITURE:-	

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

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TABLE NO.44.
STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN
SELOO BLOCK UNDER EACH YEAR.

Sr.No.	Item	Unit.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Improved Seeds distributed (Including Sugarcane).	B. Mds.	7,431	898	2,803
2.	Fertilisers distributed (Including all chemical fertilisers Oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding Green manure seed)	B. Mds.	734	1,678	5,002
3.	Pedgree bulls supplied.	No.	4	4	9
4.	Animals castrated	No.	1,022	536	787
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres.	193	126	401
6.	Area reclaimed.	Acres.	2,074	699	950
7.	Area bunded.	Acres.	501	49	..
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	Nil	2	14
9.	Adults made literate.	No.	320	..	81
10.	Libraries & Readings rooms started.	No.	Nil	..	.. 7
11.	Youth Clubs started.	No.	Nil	..	..
12.	Farmer's Unions started.	No.	Nil
13.	Mahila Samities started.	No.	2	..	12
14.	Balwadi & Nursaries started.	No.	9

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BLOCK: -SELOO.

Sr. No.	I T E M	Unit.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	New Katcha Roads Constructed.	Frīg.	Nil	..	15
16.	New Pacca Roads Constructed.	-dō-	..	..	..
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved.	-dō-	Nil	..	..
18.	Existing Pucca Road improved.	-dō-	..	..	..
19.	School Buildings constructed.	Nō.	..	1	7
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed.	Nō.	..	..	..
21.	Sub Centres constructed.	Nō.	..	..	..
22.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	..	..	..
23.	People's Contribution.	Rs. (in 000)	2.1	17.4	19.6
24.	Total No. of all types of Coop. societies functioning as at the end of the year.	No.	58	58	62
25.	Nō. of Members of above societies.	Nō.	5,328	5,503	6,534
26.	No. of Agricultural Credit, Multi-purpose, Service & Large Size societies at the end of year.	No.	45	45	45
27.	Nō. of Members of the above societies.	Nō.	4,358	4,481	5,147
28.	No. of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of Year.	No.	57	57	57
29.	No. of Villages covered.	No.	172	172	172

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.44.
STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER SELECTED ITEMS
IN SAMUDRAPUR BLOCK UNDER EACH YEAR.

1. Name of the Block:-		Samudrapur	5. Date of conversion		
2. Size of the Block:-		1 C.P.A. Pattern.	into stage-II:- 1-5-1959.		
3. Date of Inauguration as N.E.S.:-		2-10-1953.	6. Tahsil:- Hinganghat.		
4. Date of Inaugurations C.D.:-		1-4-1956.	7. District:- Wardha.		
Sr. No.	I T E M	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Improved Seeds distributed (excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	2,772	1,282	1,712
2.	Fertilisers distributed (including all chemical fertilisers Oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding Green manure seed)	B.Mds.	185	465	1,713
3.	Pedigree bulls supplied.	No.	8	..	9
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	525	823	1,775
5.	Additional area brought under permanent p irrigation.	Acres.	14	26	..
6.	Area Reclaimed.	Acres.	128	1,025	2,400
7.	Area bunded.	Acres.	19	130	..
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	1	6	13
9.	Adults made literate.	No.	Nil	25	813
10.	Libraries & Readings Rooms started.	No.	2	2	..
11.	Youths Clubs started.	No.	1	5	..
12.	Farmers' Unions Started.	No.	17	15	..
13.	Mahila Samities started.	No.	Nil	10	7
14.	Balwadi & Nursaries started.	No.	Nil	..	..

BLOCK: -SAMUDRAPUR.

Sr.No.	I T E M	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	New Katcha Roads Constructed.	Frīg.	Nil	...	...
16.	New Pacca Roads Constructed.	-dō-	...	...	...
17.	Existing Kacha Road Improved.	-dō-	9	...	...
18.	Existing Pucca Road improved.	-dō-	...	...	...
19.	School Buildings constructed.	No.	...	...	2
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed.	No.	...	...	...
21.	Sub Centres constructed.	No.	...	...	...
22.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	...	...	...
23.	People's Contribution.	Rs. (in '000)	7.3	45.2	13.9
24.	Total No. of all types of Coop. Societies functioning as at the end of the year.	No.	81	78	78
25.	No. of Members of above societies.	No.	4,427	4,558	5,814
26.	No. of Agricultural Credit, Multipurpose, Service & Large Size Societies at the end of year.	No.	72	70	70
27.	No. of Members of above societies.	No.	4,167	4,289	5,513
28.	No. of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of Year.	No.	66	66	66
29.	No. of Villages covered.	No.	227	227	227

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44
STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER
SELECTED ITEMS IN ARVI BLOCK UNDER EACH YEAR.

1. Name of the Block:-	Arvi.	5. Date of conversion into			
2. Size of the Block:-	1 C.P.A.	stage-II:-			1-4-1960
3. Date of Inauguration as N.E.S.:-	2-10-1953.	6. Tahsil:-			Arvi.
4. Date of Inauguration C.D.:-	1-4-1957.	7. District:-			Wardha.
Sr.No.	ITEM	Unit.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Improved Seeds distributed. (Excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	5,192	3,399	4,236
2.	Fertilisers distributed (including all chemical fertilisers Oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding Green manure seed)	H.Mds.	3,965	4,452	3,573
3.	Pedgree B ₁ Bulls supplied.	No.	8	13	11
4.	Animal Castrated.	No.	772	968	1,070
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres.	182	121	376
6.	Area reclaimed.	Acres.	216	163	25
7.	Area bunded.	Acres.	524	1,320	1,293
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	19	5	2
9.	Adults made literate.	No.	223	..	153
10.	Libraries & Readings Rooms started.	No.	3	2	..
11.	Youth Clubs started.	No.	Nil	..	..
12.	Farmers' Unions started.	No.	66	..	2
13.	Mahila samities started.	No.	1	..	4
14.	Balwadies & Nurseries started.	No.	2	..	3

BLOCK:- ARVI.

Sr.No.	ITEM	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	New Katcha Roads Constructed.	Frīg.	2	..	3
16.	New Pacca Roads Constructed.	-do-	7	..	..
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved.	-do-	9	..	..
18.	Existing Pucca Road Improved.	-do-	96	32	20
19.	School Buildings constructed.	Nō.	2	..	..
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed.	Nō.	..	..	..
21.	Sub Centres constructed.	Nō.	..	..	..
22.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes Homes constructed.	No.	..	..	..
23.	People's Contribution	Rs. (In '000)	28.2	39.9	65.7
24.	Total No. of all types of Coop. societies functioning as at the end of the year.	No.	97	99	91
25.	Nō. of Members of above societies.	Nō.	7,208	7,439	7,110
26.	No. of Agricultural Credit, Multi- purpose, Service & Large Size Societies at the end of Year.	No.	58	59	59
27.	Nō. of Members of above societies.	Nō.	4,968	5,096	5,255
28.	No. of Villages Panchayats Functioning at the end of year.	No.	74	74	74
29.	No. of Villages covered.	No.	246	246	246

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT
UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN KARANJA BLOCK UNDER EACH YEAR.

1. Name of the Block:-	KARANJA.	5. Date of conversion			
2. Size of the Block:-	1 C.P.A.	into Stage-II:-		1-4-1962	
3. Date of Inauguration as N.E.S.:-	1-4-1957.	6. Tahsil:-		Arvi.	
4. Date of Inauguration Stage-I:-	1-4-1958	7. District:-		WARDHA.	
Sr. No.	ITEM	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6.
1.	Improved Seeds Distributed. (Excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	4,577	8,009	1,690
2.	Fertilisers distributed (including all chemical fertilisers Oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding Green manure seed)	-do-	1,224	1,483	633
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied.	No.	3	12	16
4.	Animal castrated.	No.	739	820	789
5.	Additional area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres.	154	331	260
6.	Area Reclaimed.	Acres.	385	341	262
7.	Area bunded.	Acres.	307	1,124	2,256
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	5	6	3
9.	Adults made literate.	No.	153	6	382
10.	Libraries & Readings Rooms started.	No.	3	..	..
11.	Youth Clubs started.	No.	5	8	5
12.	Farmer's Union Started.	No.	8	..	..
13.	Mahila Samities started.	No.	3	7	3
14.	Balwadies & Nursaries started.	No.	Nil	..	1

BLOCK: -KARANJA.

Sr. No.	I T E M	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	New Katcha Road Constructed.	Frīg.	6	5	5
16.	New Pacc a Road cōnstructēd.	-dō-	4	33	4
17.	Existing Kacha rōad imprōved.	-dō-	5	..	6
18.	Exiſting Pucca Road improved.	-dō-	..	608	608
19.	School Buildings cōnstructēd.	Nō.	4	9	3
20.	Primary Health Centres cōnstructēd.	Nō.	..	..	..
21.	Sub Centres cōnstructēd.	No.	..	..	..
22.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes cōnstructēd.			..	..
23.	People's Contribution.	Rs. (in '000)	4.3	48.6	21.0
24.	Tōtal No. of all types of Coop. societies functioning as at the end of year.	No.	110	118	120
25.	Nō. of Members of above societies.	Nō.	7,457	7,638	7,858
26.	No. of Agricultural Credit, Multipurpose Service and Large Size Societies at the end of year.	No.	77	78	79
27.	Nō. of Members of above societies.	Nō.	6,294	6,298	6,482
28.	No. of Village Panchayats Functioning at the end of Year.	No.	68	68	68
29.	No. of Villages covered.	No.	231	231	231

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44.
STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT
UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN HINGANGHAT BLOCK UNDER EACH YEAR.

1. Name of the Block:-		Hinganghat.	5. Date of conversion		
2. Size of the Block:-		1.5 C.P.A. Pattern.	into Stage-II:- 1-1-63.		
3. Date of Inauguration as N.E.S.:-		1-4-1957.	6. Tahsil:- Hinganghat.		
4. Date of Inauguration Stage-I:-		1-4-1958.	7. District:- Wardha.		
Sr.No.	I T E M	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Improved Seeds distributed (excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	3,587	1,763	2,542
2.	Fertilisers distributed (including all chemical fertilisers Oilcakes Manure Mixture but excluding Green manure seed)	B.Mds.	443	3,959	2,970
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied.	No.	3	16	9
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	992	454	687
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres.	165	368	88
6.	Area Reclaimed.	Acres.	796	481	1,305
7.	Area Bunded.	Acres.	234	639	795
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	6	2	5
9.	Adults Made Literate.	No.	303	472	..
10.	Libraries & Readings Rooms started.	No.	2	10	7
11.	Youth Clubs started.	No.	2	4	9
12.	Farmer's Unions Started.	No.	15	1	..
13.	Mahila Samities started.	No.	6	2	3
14.	Balwadi & Nursaries started.	No.	9	..	3

BLOCK:- HINGANGHAT.

Sr. No.	I T E M	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	New Katcha Roads constructed.	Frīg.	16	3	15
16.	New Pucca Roads constructed.	-dō-	..	2	..
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved.	-dō-	Nil	..	10
18.	Existing Pucca Road improved.	-dō-	..	9	6
19.	School Buildings constructed.	No.	1	18	..
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed.	No.	..	..	..
21.	Sub Centres constructed.	No.	..	..	..
22.	Other dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	1	1	..
23.	Peoples Contribution.	Rs. (in '000)	34.9	136.5	30.1
24.	Total No. of All types of Coop. Societies functioning as at the end of the Year.	No.	94	98	100
25.	No. of Members of above societies.	No.	8,847	9,357	9,891
26.	No. of Agricultural Credit, Multipurpose, Service & Large Size Societies at the end of Year.	No.	60	59	59
27.	No. of Members of above societies.	No.	6,243	6,359	6,790
28.	No. of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of year.	No.	67	67	67
29.	No. of Villages covered.	No.	183	183	183.

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Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.44 .
STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT
UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN WARDHA BLOCK UNDER EACH Y E A R.

1. Name of the Block:-		WARDHA.		5. Date of Conversion		
2. Size of the Block:-		2 C.P.A. Pattern.		into Stage-II:- Nil		
3. Date of Inauguration as N.E.S.:-		Nil		6. Tahsil:- Wardha.		
4. Date of Inauguration Stage-I:-		1-4-1958		7. District:- Wardha.		
Sr. No.	I T E M.	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Improved Seeds Distributed (excluding Sugarcane)	B.Mds.	2,695	1,539	3,254	
2.	Fertilisers distributed (Including all Chemical fertilisers Oilcakes, Manure mixture but excluding Green manure seeds.)	-do-	3,180	1,988	5,725	
3.	Pedigree Bulls Supplied.	No.	1	2	16	
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	447	687	854	
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent Irrigation.	Acres	186	572	513	
6.	Area Reclaimed.	Acres	1,225	408	616	
7.	Area Bunded.	Acres	5,581	2,207	7,288	
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	7	7	8	
9.	Adults made literate.	No.	Nil	639	333	
10.	Libraries & Readings Rooms Started.	No.	Nil	5	..	
11.	Youth Clubs Started.	No.	4	3	..	
12.	Farmer's Unions started.	No.	3	1	..	
13.	Mahila Samities started.	No.	18	2	1	
14.	Balwadi & Nursaries started.	No.	6	..	..

BLOCK:- WARDHA.

Sr. No.	I T E M	UNIT	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	New Katcha Roads constructed.	Frīg.	24	5	67
16.	New Pacca Roads constructed.	-dō-	..	..	8
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved.	-dō-	146	..	15
18.	Existing Pucca Road improved.	-dō-	..	..	..
19.	School Building constructed.	Nō.	1	9	5
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed.	Nō.	..	..	..
21.	Sub Centtes constructed.	Nō.	..	..	..
22.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	..	..	..
23.	People's Contribution.	Rs (in '000)	5.7	54.5	38.1
24.	Total No. of All types of Coop. Societies functioning as at the end of year.	No.	103	112*	116
25.	Nō. of Members of above societies.	Nō.	7,365	7,430*	7,917
26.	Nō. of Agricultural Credit, Multipurpose, Service & Large Size Societies at the end of year.	No.	49	50	50
27.	Nō. of Members of above societies.	Nō.	5,166	4,329	4,744
28.	No. of Village Panchayats Functioning at the end of year.	No.	66	66	66
29.	No. of Villages covered.	No.	154	154	154.

(* Revised figure)

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.41.
STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT
UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN DEOLI BLOCK UNDER EACH YEAR.

1. Name of the Block:-		Deoli	5. Date of Conversion		
2. Size of the Block:-		1 C.P.A. Pattern	into Stage-II Nil.		
3. Date of Inauguration as Pre-Extension:-		1-4-1959.	6. Tahsil:-		Wardha.
4. Date of Inaugurations Stage-I:-		1-4-1961.	7. District:- Wardha.		
Sr. No.	I T E M.	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Improved Seeds distributed. (excluding sugarcane)	H.Mds.	2,973	1,652	2,743
2.	Fertilisers distributed (Including all Chemical fertilisers Oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding Green manure s seed)	-do-	2,626	2,480	2,966
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied.	No.	Nil	2	10
4.	Animals castrated.	No.	1,707	1,031	1,239
5.	Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	Acres.	907	160	255
6.	Area Reclaimed.	Acres.	2,390	27	81
7.	Area Bunded.	Acres.	1,663	2,950	2,703
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	3	12	8
9.	Adults made literate.	No.	80	119	401
10.	Libraries & Readings Rooms started.	No.	4	..	..
11.	Youth Clubs started.	No.	13	1	..
12.	Farmer's Union started.	No.	Nil	..	..
13.	Mahila Samities started.	No.	6	14	6
14.	Balwadi & Nursaries Started.	No.	5	..	..

BLOCK:-DEOLI.

Sr. No.	I T E M	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	New Katcha Roads constructed.	Frīg.	Nil	..	16
16.	New Pacca Roads constructed.	-dō-	..	..	..
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved.	-dō-	4	..	58
18.	Existing Bucca Road improved.	-dō-	..	..	..
19.	School Building constructed.	Nō.	..	8	..
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed.	Nō.	..	..	..
21.	Sub Centres constructed.	Nō.	..	..	..
22.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.	No.	..	..	..
23.	People's Contribution.	Rs. (in 1000)	Nil	37.0	13.3
24.	Total No. of all types of Coop. societies functioning as at the end of the year.	No.	76	78	82
25.	No. of Members of above societies.	Nō.	5,998	6,230	7,137
26.	No. of Agricultural Credit, Multipurpose Service & Large Size Societies at the end of Year.	No.	49	51	51
27.	No. of Members of above societies.	Nō.	3,406	3,577	4,242
28.	No. of Village Panchayats Functioning at the end of Year.	No.	54	54	54
29.	No. of Village covered.	No.	143	143	143

Source:- Bureau of Eco. & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.45.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK & AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS AS ENUMERATED
IN 1961 CENSUS IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	I T E M.	WARDHA.	ARVI	HINGANGHAT	TOTAL DISTRICT.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	<u>CATTLE.</u>				
	1. <u>Males Over 3 Years:-</u>				
	(i) Used for breeding.Only.	289	317	203	809
	(ii) Total Males.	42,731	34,422	43,949	1,21,102
	2. <u>Femals over 3 Years:-</u>				
	(i) Breeding Cows:- (a) In Milk.	13,765	10,449	10,478	34,692
	(b) Total Breed- ing Cows.	44,119	42,262	32,784	1,19,165
	(ii) Total Females over 3 years.	44,439	42,485	33,009	1,19,933
	3. <u>Yong Young Stock:-</u>	44,037	42,302	34,015	1,20,354
	4. <u>Total Cattle:-</u>	1,31,207	1,19,209	1,10,973	3,61,389

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TABLE NO.45 (Contd.)

Sr. No.	I T E M.	WARDHA	ARVI	HINGANGHAT	TOTAL DISTRICT.
II.	<u>BUFFALOES.</u>				
	1. <u>Males over 3 years.</u>				
	(i) Used for breeding only.	207	330	126	663
	(ii) Total Males.	366	414	256	1,036
	2. <u>Females over 3 Years.</u>				
	(i) Breeding <u>Cow</u> :- (a) In Milk.	3,472	4,307	2,056	9,835
	a. (b) Total Breeding Cows:-	7,375	9,266	4,954	21,595
	(ii) Total Females over 3 years.	7,524	9,347	5,153	22,024
	3. Young Stock.	5,667	7,457	4,548	17,672
	4. <u>Total Buffaloes:-</u>	13,557	17,218	9,957	40,732
III.	Sheep.	3,292	2,676	1,189	7,157
IV.	Goats.	31,931	23,567	21,721	77,219

TABLE NO.45 (Contd)

Sr. No.	I T E M.	WARDHA	ARVI	HINGANGHAT	TOTAL DISTRICT
V.	Horses & Ponies.	871	355	417	1,643
VI.	<u>TOTAL LIVESTOCK:-</u>	1,82,236	1,63,883	1,45,046	4,91,165
VII.	<u>TOTAL POULTRY.</u>	55,852	36,925	44,930	1,37,707
VIII.	<u>AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:-</u>				
	1. Plough:- (i) Wooden.	9,613	9,137	13,522	32,272
	(ii) Iron.	2,075	1,423	1,089	4,587
	2. Carts,	11,622	9,594	9,498	30,714
	3. Sugar-cane crushers.	47	2	2	51
	4. Oil Engines with pumps for Irrigation purpose.	153	259	61	473
	5. Electric Pumps for Irrigation purpose.	506	135	3	644
	6. Tractors.	14	24	13	51
	7. Ghanis.	5	2	13	20

Source:- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.