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

**1962-63 AND 1963-64**



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

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SOCIO - ECONOMIC REVIEW

AND

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF

AKOLA DISTRICT

1962-63 and 1963-64

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PART I.

SOCIO - ECONOMIC REVIEW

PART II.

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

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Bureau of Economics & Statistics,  
Government of Maharashtra,  
Bombay.

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PART I.

SOCIO - ECONOMIC REVIEW : DISTRICT AKOLA.

1962-63 and 1963-64

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Akola District At A Glance .

Sr.No.	Item	Unit	Particulars	Year of reference
1	2	3	4	5
<u>1. Area and population</u>				
1.1	Area	Sq.Mile	4091	1961
1.2	Talukas	No.	6	"
1.3	Towns	No.	9	"
1.4	Villages (Inhabited)	No.	1508	"
1.5	Total population	No.	11,89,354	"
1.6	Rural population	No.	9,26,521	"
1.7	Percentage of (1.6) to total population	Per cent	77.9	"
1.8	Urban population	No.	2,62,833	"
1.9	Percentage of (1.8) to total population.	Per cent	22.1	"
1.10	Density	Person per Sq.mile.	291	"
1.11	Literacy	Per cent	31.20	"
1.12	Sex ratio (female per thousand males)	No.	938	"
<u>2. Agriculture.</u>				
2.1	Total geographical area by village papers.	Acres	26,09,401	1962-63
2.2	Net area sown.	"	19,19,759	"
2.3	Gross cropped area	"	19,29,703	"
2.4	Net area irrigated	"	8,642	"
2.5	Gross area irrigated	"	8,642	"
<u>3. Animal Husbandry.</u>				
3.1	Total Livestock	No.	8,65,198	1961
3.2	Total Cattle	"	6,56,017	"
3.3	Total buffaloes	"	90,683	"
3.4	Sheep and goats	"	1,97,468	"
3.5	Horses and Ponies	"	4,088	"
3.6	Other livestock	"	7,625	"
3.7	Total poultry	"	1,74,921	"
<u>4. Joint stock Companies.</u>				
4.1	Companies.	No.	45	31st March
4.2	Paid up capital.	Rs.	N.A.	1964.
<u>5. Co-operation.</u>				
5.1	No. of Societies	No.	1081	1962-63.
5.2	Membership	"	1,12,183	"
5.3	Working Capital	Rs.	3,12,81,238	"
5.4	Advances	"	1,37,81,615	"
<u>6. Education.</u>				
6.1	Primary Institutions	No.	1,324	1963-64
6.1	Students	"	1,36,431	"
6.2	Secondary Institutions	"	84	"
	Students	"	33,356	"

Contd..B..

1	2	3	4	5
6.3	Higher - Institutions Students	No.	8 3,076	1963-64 "
<u>7. Transport and Communication</u>				
7.1	Total railway length	Km.	52	"
7.2	Total road length	Miles	647.91	"
7.3	No. of motor vehicles in operation.	No.	1520	As on 1-1-1963.
<u>8. Electricity.</u>				
8.1	Electricity generated	KWH	16,09,87,000	1963-64
8.2	Electricity consumed	"	1,32,89,316	"
<u>9. Industry and Mining.</u>				
9.1	No. of working factories	No.	87	1963
9.2	Average daily attendance of workers.	"	7,888	"
9.3	No. of handloom regis- tered. (Cotton)	"	N.A.	"
<u>10. Government Employees.</u>				
10.1	Total No. of Govt. Emplo- yees in Akola district.	No.	5,555	As on 1st July 60.
10.2	Percentage of employees in Akola district with those of M.S.	%	2.7	"
<u>11. Community Development.</u>				
11.1	Total No. of blocks of C.P.A. Pattern in Akola district.	No.	13	1961
11.2	Inhabited villages covered by Development Blocks in Akola district.	No.	1,507	"
11.3	Populatuon covered by Development Blocks in Akola district.	No.	9,26,521	"
<u>12. Miscellaneous.</u>				
12.1	Net collection of Small Savings in Akola district.	Lakh Rs.	42.06	1963-64.
12.2	No. of principal market yards in Akola district.	No.	7	"
12.3	No. of Veterinary Dispen- saries in Akola district.	"	12	"
12.4	No. of Veterinary Aid Centres in Akola district.	"	45	"

Chapter I.

INTRODUCTION.

1.1 Location:

Akola district lying between 19°51' and 21°16'N latitude and 76°38' and 77°44' E longitude, with an area of 4091 Sq.miles is surrounded by Buldhana, Amravati and Yeotmal districts of Vidarbha and Parbhani district of Marathawada.

1.2 Boundaries:

The northern boundary of the district is of Melghat hills; and it is bounded on the east by Daryapur, Amravati and Chandur tahsils of Amravati district and Darwaha and Pusad tahsils of Yeotmal district. Buldhana district lies to the west of this district, while Parbhani district of Marathawada forms the southern boundary.

1.3 Administrative Set-up :

For administrative purpose, the district is divided in 6 tahsils; the details about number of villages, population, area covered by each tahsil are given in the following table.

Tahsilwise Area, Population .

Tahsil	Name of head quar-ter.	Area in Sq.miles.	No.of inhabited vil-lages.	No.of towns.	1961 popu-lation.
Akot	Akot	550.0	251	2	1,92,312
Balapur	Balapur	530.0	164	2	1,48,930
Akola	Akola	739.0	298	1	2,90,534
Murti-zapur.	Murtizapur	610.0	263	2	1,74,488
Mang-rulpir.	Mangrulpir	616.0	206	1	1,35,458
Washim	Washim	1046.0	325	1	2,47,632
<del>Washim</del>	<del>Washim</del>	4091.0	1507	9	11,89,354
District Akola					

Source :- 1961 Census Handbook.

The Collector is in charge of general administration, law and order, land revenue and civil supplies and is assisted by few Deputy Collectors including Resident Deputy Collector in his office and 6 Deputy Collectors (Sub-Divisional Officers) who are in charge of 6 revenue divisions. Each revenue division corresponds with tahsil and each Sub-Divisional Officer is assisted by a Tahsildar and few Naib Tahsildars.

As is customary now, there are many other State Government offices at the district headquarter for facilitating smooth and coordinated working of the government machinery.

Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act of 1962, a parallel set-up of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities came into existence with their jurisdiction over entire district except the municipal towns. These being the democratic institutions, Zilla Parishad as well as Panchayat Samities have two wings namely deliberative or decision making wing and executive wing. At Zilla Parishad level, the policy making body has 47 directly elected councillors, one co-opted lady member and few associate councillors; and at the Panchayat Samiti level, the policy making body consists of elected, coopted and associate councillors. The executive wing at the Zilla Parishad level is headed by the Chief Executive Officer, assisted by various departmental heads; and these executive powers at Panchayat Samiti level are vested in the Block Development Officer. There are 13 Panchayat Samities in this district.

The developmental and administrative subjects transferred to Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities cover, by and large, all functions of Government administration including developmental activities, but excluding matters relating to law and order, judicial and quasi-judicial functions etc. The Zilla Parishad works through various committees. The finance of these local bodies comes from two major sources and the assistance given by the Government.

1.4:  
Area and Population:

In the complete overhauling affected in the districts of the Berar in 1905, Akola district, in more or less the present form, came into existence; and there were no major changes in the boundaries of the district and its tahsils since 1911 till now. With the re-organisation of States in 1956 Akola district, which till then was part of Madhya Pradesh State,

was transferred to Bombay State. The district formed part of Maharashtra State on 1st May 1961. But all these transfers did not affect the territorial boundaries of the district. As per 1961 census total population of this district is 11,89,354 and the geographical area is 4091.0 Sq.miles. The total geographical area of this district forms 10.8% of the total area of Vidarbha Division and 3.5% of the total area of the Maharashtra State. The population of this district accounts for 12.9% of that of Vidarbha division and 3.0% of the total population of the State.

1.5 Hills:

1.6 Akola district has no mountains of importance; but the Satputa plateau exists on its northern border, and a range of steep hills of Ajanta mountains run across the middle of the southern tahsils. On one of the Satputa hills stands the large ancient fort of Narnala. To the southern side ranges of hills are very distinct along the junction of Washim with Balapur and Akola tahsils and again in the middle and south-east of Mangrulpir tahsil.

River-System:

The chief river of the district namely Purna rises in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh and flows due west through northern parts of Akola district, and is an important tributary of the river Tapti. The chief tributaries of the river Purna are Pendhi, Lonar, Man, Uma, Katepurna, Morna and Nirguna. Katepurna, which is the largest of all tributaries, rises within a few miles of Washim and flows across the eastern part of Akola tahsil and north-west <sup>corner</sup> ~~corner~~ of Murtizapur tahsil. Penganga, which flows south-east across Washim tahsil is another important ~~river~~ of the district. Its major tributaries namely Aran, Arnawati and Pus rise in Washim tahsil and flow through Mangrulpir tahsil, finally joining Penganga.

Soil :

The soil is basically derived from Volcanic trap rock and are quite fertile. The surface soil of most of the area of the district is rich, black soil. Most of the northern half of the district, central part of Washim tahsil and north-western part of Mangrulpir tahsil have rich, black soil. On the other hand, south of Balapur and Akola tahsils, most of the border of Washim tahsil, south of Mangrulpir



tahsil and the east and north-east of Murtizapur tahsil are shallow, stony and less productive. On the eastern side of the road leading from Akola to Akot there is a saline tract on both sides of river Purna in which formerly salt used to be manufactured.

1.7 Climate and Rainfall:

This district has extremes of climate - scorching heat in summer and pinching cold in winter. Maximum temperature was 45.0 centigrade during 1961, 45.4 centigrade during 1962 and 45.2 centigrade during 1963 and minimum was 7.7 centigrade, 6.4 centigrade and 8.8 centigrade during 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively.

Within the district the seasons show local variations. The hilly tracts of the district consisting of Washim and Mangrulpir tahsils have slightly heavier rainfall and slightly cooler climate than others.

When the rains break in June, there is marked fall in temperature. The intensity of rainfall is greatest in July. The rainfall is more in southern part than in the northern part. Washim centre registered rainfall of 1238.3 M.M. during 1961, 1470.6 M.M. during 1962; and the Balapur centre registered rainfall of 741.2 M.M. during 1961 and 677.3 M.M. during 1962.

Akola is one of the districts where there is more or less assured rainfall. The district has therefore suffered from scarcity on very few occasions. The Fact Finding Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1960 has therefore reported that no area in Akola district can be regarded as scarcity area.

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Chapter II.

Population.

2.1 Akola district stands fourth as regards the size, while fifth as regards the population among the districts of the Vidarbha Region, its area being 10.84 percent of the total area and its population being 12.88 percent of the total population of the Vidarbha Region. Total area over which this district is spread comes to 4091 Sq.miles, and the population according to 1961 census is 11,89,354. This area forms 3.5 percent of the total area of the Maharashtra State, and the percentage of the population of this district to the State population works out to 3.0 per-cent.

Akola district is the land of peasant proprietors. There is absence of numerous large towns and big industrial establishments. Naturally, therefore, bulk of the population is either engaged directly in agriculture or indirectly dependent on the land for means of subsistence. The gist of the population statistics is that 9,26,521 persons of the total population are in rural areas, while only 2,62,833 persons reside in Urban areas, and the urban rural ratio is 22:78. The male and female population is 6,13,832 and 5,75,522 respectively and the percentage of males to the total population comes to 51.61 and that of females to 48.39.

Variations in the population of Akola district during last 50 years can be known from the following table.

Variations in population during 50 years.

Year	Population			Decennial variation in population.	Decennial growth in population (%)
	Males	Females	Persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1911	3,99,504	3,86,538	7,86,042	+ 33,976	4.5
1921	4,05,923	3,88,924	7,94,847	+ 8,805	1.1
1931	4,48,896	4,27,466	8,76,362	+ 81,515	10.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
1941	4,63,948	4,43,794	9,07,742	+ 31,380	3.6
1951	4,85,119	4,65,875	9,50,994	+ 43,252	4.8
1961	6,13,832	5,75,522	11,89,354	+ 2,38,360	25.1

Source :- District Census Hand Book :1961.

The net increase in the population during the last 50 years is 4,03,312 and works out to 51.3 per cent. The population has shown a continuous increase during last 50 years, but the growth during 1951-61 is phenomenal and makes a striking departure from the growth rates observed during last 50 years. The dimension of the situation would be clear if it is noted that net population increase from 1901 to 1951 was 1,98,928, while the corresponding increase during the decade ending with 1961 was 2,38,360. This growth of 25.1 per cent during the decade under report would not however appear abnormal if it is viewed in the light of the fact that State population increased by 23.6 per cent during the decade ending with 1961.

## 2.2 Density:-

The density of population per Sq.mile of the district is worked out to 291 according to 1961 census as against the density of 232 as per 1951 census. The density per Sq.mile in this district is much higher than that of Vidarbha Region which is only 245 persons per Sq.mile. This may be explained by the existence of rich black cotton soil, which produces both cash and food crops and provides a maintenance for a large population.

In the table below is presented the talukawise area and population, both rural and urban, and the average density of the population.

Area and Population.

Name of taluka	Area in Sq.mile			Popula-tion			Average density per Sq. mile.
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Akola	733	6	739	174774	115760	290534	393
Akot	533	17	550	153270	39042	192312	350
Balapur	504	26	530	123141	25789	148930	281
Mangrulpir	611.5	4.5	616	125333	10125	135458	220
Murtizapur	604	6	610	128865	45623	174488	286
Washim	1030	16	1046	221138	26494	247632	237
District	4015	76	4091	926521	262833	1189354	291

Source :- District Census Hand Book :1961.

The density of population in Akola and Akot talukas is much higher than and that in Mangrulpir taluka is much lower than the average density of the District. The urban density of population for the district as a whole is 3,458 while the rural density is 231 and can favourably be compared with any district of the State.

2.3 Rural and Urban Distribution:-

No.of villages and towns and population.

Taluka	No.of towns.	No.of inhabited villages.	No.of deserted villages.	Population	Population							
					Urban		Total	Rural		Total		
1	2	3	4	5	Male	Female		6	7		8	9
Akola	1	298	52	62439	53321	115760	89792	84982	174774			
Akot	2	251	41	20596	18446	39042	78952	74318	153270			
Balapur	2	164	20	13536	12253	25789	62941	60200	123141			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mangrulpir	1	206	41	5236	4889	10125	63893	61440	125333
Murtizapur	2	263	40	23976	21647	45623	66190	62675	128865
Washim	1	325	11	13945	12549	26494	112336	108802	221138
District	9	1507	205	139728	123105	262833	474104	452417	926521

Source :- District Census Hand Book : 1961.

The above table gives the distribution of population among rural and urban areas. The same distribution in percentage terms together with percentage distribution at the time of 1951 are considered in the following table.

Percentage distribution of Rural and Urban Population.

Taluka	1951			1961		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Akola	58.2	41.8	100.0	60.2	39.8	100.0
Akoti	79.1	20.9	100.0	79.7	20.3	100.0
Balapur	82.6	17.4	100.0	82.7	17.3	100.0
Mangrulpir	92.9	7.1	100.0	92.5	7.5	100.0
Murtizapur	74.0	26.0	100.0	73.9	26.1	100.0
Washim	90.8	9.2	100.0	89.3	10.7	100.0
District.	77.9	22.1	100.0	77.9	22.1	100.0

Source :- District Census Hand Book : 1961.

In Akola district 77.9 per cent of the total population resides in rural areas and only 22.1 per cent in urban areas. In Mangrulpir and Washim talukas, however, very large percentage of the population (92.5 and 89.3, respectively) resides

in rural areas. On the other hand, in Akola taluka only 60.2 per cent of the population resides in rural areas and 39.8 per cent of people stays in urban areas. The existance of relatively large city of Akola has raised the urban percentage of the district.

It can be observed that there has not been any remarkable change in the distribution of population in rural and urban areas and the generally expected tendency of increased flow from rural to urban areas is not at all in evidence in this district during last ten years. In most of talukas, the percentages of the distribution of the population in rural and urban areas is un-changed over last ten years.

Akola city, the district headquarter is one of the most important towns of the region. Its population has increased from 29,289 in 1901 to 1,15,760 in 1961 or by 295% during last 60 years. The town had all along been a commercial centre; and in recent years, a start has been made towards industrial development. Washim, Akot, Murtizapur and Karanja are other important towns of this district.

and  
When the sex ratios in urban, rural areas and the urban rural distribution of population are considered together, it is observed that there has not been any migration from rural to urban areas on major scale.

If there had been any large scale flow of males to urban areas, the sex ratio in rural areas would have shown the females out-numbering the males. But in rural areas, this tendency is nowhere observed. The fertile soil of the area, and good returns from agriculture especially due to cash crops like cotton can partly explain the phenomenon of the absence of permanent migration from rural to urban areas.

#### 2.4 Sex Ratios :-

The following table shows the sex ratios for each taluka in this district.

Sex Ratios in Akola District.

Tahsil	Rural	Urban	Total
Akot	941	896	932
Balapur	956	905	947
Akola	946	854	909

Tahsil	Rural	Urban	Total
Murtizapur	947	903	935
Mangrulpir	962	934	959
Washim	969	900	961
District	954	881	938

Source :- District Census Hand Book: 1961.

The sex ratio i.e. number of females per 1000 males is observed to be such that males out-number the females in all tahsils. The sex ratio for the district as a whole is 938 and all the tahsils do not show any remarkable variation from this ratio. Akola tahsil, which includes Akola city, has the lowest sex ratio of 909; and Washim tahsil has the highest sex ratio of 961.

The rural urban differentials within tahsils are more striking than the differences from tahsil to tahsil. Urban sex ratios are lower than rural in all tahsils; and this might be partly because of the migration of boys for education and of adults for employment to urban areas.

#### 2.5 Economic Classifications:-

The concept of dependency has been abandoned for economic classification at the 1961 census. Instead, the population is classified into workers (economically active) and non-workers (economically in-active). The emphasis is now on work and not on income or economic dependence. The following table shows the distribution of population by workers and non-workers.

#### Classification of population according to working status.

Category:	Workers			Non-Workers			Total persons
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	283102 (30.6)	211575 (22.8)	494677 (53.4)	191002 (20.6)	240842 (26.0)	431844 (46.6)	926521 (100.0)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Urban	72764 (27.7)	17820 (6.8)	90584 (34.5)	66964 (25.5)	105285 (40.0)	172249 (65.5)	262833 (100.0)
Total	355866 (29.9)	229395 (19.3)	585261 (49.2)	257966 (21.7)	346127 (29.1)	604093 (50.8)	1189354 (100.0)

Source :- District Census Hand Book : 1961.

N.B.:- (Bracketed figures indicate percentage to the total).

Slightly more than half of the total population of the district has returned in 1961 census as non-workers. Considering the rural and urban distribution of economically active population it is observed that 46.6 per cent of the total rural population and 65.5 per cent of the total urban population are non-workers. The higher percentage of non-workers in the urban areas is mainly because opportunities for women to work are limited since number of household enterprises, which absorb sizeable proportion of females, is less in urban areas. An evidence is also provided by the fact that 26.0 percent of the women are non-workers in rural areas, while 40.0 percent of the women are non-workers in urban areas. In urban areas, moreover, the education of children would tend to be prolonged, and the need for children and old persons to work in urban well-to-do families would not be acute. Naturally, for all these reasons, out of the total population of urban areas, only 34.5 per cent are found to be workers and 65.5 per cent as non-workers.

In rural areas, on the other hand, workers and non-workers strike a balance, their percentages being 53.4 and 46.6 respectively. The female members of the rural population participate in cultivation together with the males. 22.8 per cent of the females in rural areas were returned as workers in contrast with only 6.8 per cent of the females in urban areas. This shows that comparatively large number of females in urban areas are non-earning dependents as compared to the females in rural areas.



The basis of classification of population has been economic in 1961 census and hence effects of planning on the industry and occupationwise distribution of population and employment in general can be fairly gauged. The table below gives the percentage of workers engaged in each of the main occupations.

Percentage distribution of workers according to occupations.

Occupation.	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<u>Agriculture.</u>									
1. Cultivators.	41.3	35.0	38.6	9.2	11.7	9.6	34.7	33.2	34.2
2. Agril. labour	44.7	62.5	52.3	12.5	46.8	19.3	38.1	61.3	47.2
Sub-Total:-	86.0	97.5	90.9	21.7	58.5	28.9	72.8	94.5	81.4
<u>Non-Agriculture.</u>									
3. Mining, quarrying, livestock & allied activities.	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.4	1.0
4. Household industry.	2.8	0.8	2.0	3.4	6.8	4.1	2.9	1.3	2.3
5. Other manufacturing industries.	1.1	0.1	0.7	14.3	6.5	12.8	3.8	0.6	2.6
6. Construction.	0.7	0.3	0.5	3.0	0.8	2.6	1.2	0.3	0.8
7. Trade and Commerce.	2.3	0.3	1.4	19.2	4.5	16.3	5.8	0.6	3.7
8. Transport & communication.	0.9	0.1	0.6	10.1	0.7	8.2	2.8	0.2	1.7
9. Other services.	4.8	0.5	2.9	27.0	21.4	25.9	9.3	2.1	6.5
Sub-Total:-	14.0	2.5	9.1	78.3	41.5	71.1	27.2	5.5	18.6
Total Workers.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source :- District Census Hand Book : 1961.

The Agriculture:-

A large percentage of rural population generally implies a larger proportion of people working in the agricultural sector. While this district has a comparatively high percentage of rural population (77.9), the percentage of workers in agriculture as a sector is even higher (81.4). Agriculture thus engages 81.4 per cent of the total workers and the remaining 18.6 per cent of the total workers are having non-agricultural pursuits. ~~W~~ Owner and tenant cultivators account for 34.2 per cent and agricultural labourers 47.2 per cent of the total workers. It is worth noting that female workers mainly work in agriculture, the percentage being 94.5 and a negligible number of females (5.5 per cent) seek other occupations. As regards males on the other hand, 72.8 per cent of the total males derive their working status from agriculture, and 27.2 per cent of them are employed in non-agricultural occupations.

The largest agricultural class is that of agricultural labour. In rural areas, out of the 90.9 per cent of the rural workers engaged in agriculture, 52.3 per cent are agricultural labourers. The high ratio of agricultural labour to the cultivators is a factor of great economic and social importance as this class constitutes the landless proletariat. This comment must not, however, obscure the fact that mixed means of livelihood are not uncommon and that agricultural labour might be important means of livelihood in the case of workers belonging to cultivators' families. In rural areas, 62.6 per cent of the total female workers in rural areas, work as agricultural labourers. In urban areas, also agricultural labour provides employment to 46.8 per cent of the total urban female workers. In self and tenant cultivation 38.6 per cent and 9.6 per cent of the total rural and urban workers are engaged.

Non-Agricultural Categories:-

Approximately one fifth of the total workers of the district are found in non-agricultural sector. Obviously the population living in the urban areas show a higher proportion of persons having non-agricultural pursuits as their main occupations; thus non-agricultural occupations absorb 71.1 per cent of the total workers of urban areas. Nevertheless there is

a considerable percentage of agriculturists in urban area and non-agriculturists in rural areas. 28.9 per cent of the workers in urban areas depend on agriculture; and 9.1 per cent of workers in rural areas depend on non-agricultural occupations.

In urban areas, trade and commerce and manufacturing industries (other than household industry) provide employment to about one third of the total workers in urban areas; 16.3 per cent<sup>are</sup> engaged in the former and 12.8 per cent<sup>are</sup> engaged in the latter. Transport and communication is also an important occupation in urban area, and 8.2 per cent of the total urban workers find place in it. As regards the female workers, household industry, other manufacturing industries, and to some extent trade and commerce are the occupations wherein females seek employment.

In rural areas, on the other hand, out of the 9.1 per cent of the total workers in rural areas depending on non-agricultural occupations, household industry takes in 2.0 per cent, trade and commerce absorbs 1.4 per cent and mining and quarrying and allied activities employ 1.0 per cent of the workers. It is remarkable that females in Akola district are employed in each of the various important occupations in small or large number, both in urban and rural areas.

#### 2.6 Non-Workers:-

The following table gives distribution of non-workers.

Persons not at work classified by sex, age-groups and type of activity.

Type of activity	Sex	Age groups					Age above. not stated.	Total
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60 & above.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Full time students.	Male	77009	15182	17	-	14	92222	
	Female	42438	1725	5	-	2	44170	
2. Persons engaged in household duties only.	Male	102	153	107	410	35	807	
	Female	12339	70569	33004	7818	24	123754	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Dependents, permanently disabled, infants, and children not attending school.	Male	149435	1889	1686	5083	306	158399
	Female	154979	2621	5507	13009	345	176461
4. Retired, rentiers etc.	Male	-	26	426	779	1	1232
	Female	-	11	139	432	-	582
5. Beggars, vagrants etc.	Male	212	504	605	276	-	1597
	Female	138	325	284	171	1	919
6. Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions.	Male	21	381	222	33	-	657
	Female	9	36	27	4	-	76
7. Persons seeking employment for the 1st time.	Male	76	1328	74	6	-	1484
	Female	1	40	4	-	-	45
8. Persons out of employment presently & seeking work.	Male	89	922	436	120	1	1568
	Female	9	33	35	43	-	120
9. Total non-working population:							
a) District Total	Male	226944	20385	3573	6707	357	257966
	Female	209913	75360	39005	21477	372	346127
	Total	436857	95745	42578	28184	729	604093
b) Rural	Male	174867	9444	1877	4476	338	191002
	Female	160273	42137	22295	15775	362	240842
	Total	335140	51581	24172	20251	700	431844
c) Urban	Male	52077	10941	1696	2231	19	66964
	Female	49640	33223	16710	5702	10	105285
	Total	101717	44164	18406	7933	29	172249

Source :- District Census Hand Book :1961.

Non-workers included 42.7% males and 57.3% of females. The two types of activities which accounted for very large number of male non-workers were "Dependents, permanently disabled, infants and children not going to schools" (61.4% of males), and "Fulltime students" (35.7% of males); and in the former category, children below 14 years formed more than 90% of the total males engaged in that type of work, and in the latter case persons upto 34 years of age constituted more than 90% of the total males coming under that type of work. As regard females, non-workers were mostly enlisted under two types of activities namely " persons engaged in household duties only " and "Dependents, disabled, infants, and children not going to schools"; and the former type of activity engaged 1,23,754 females (35.8% of females) which were distributed in all the age groups, and the latter type of activity engaged 1,76,461 females (51.0% of females), which were mostly of the age group of 0 to 14 years.

At the time of 1961 Census, 3,217 persons were returned as un-employed in this district and they included 3052 males and 165 females, and accounted for only 0.5% of the total non-workers. Out of this 3,217 persons, 1,529 persons were seeking employment for the first time and remaining 1,688 were previously employed but presently un-employed and were seeking work.

Distribution of non-workers among rural and urban areas revealed that 71.5% of the non-workers were resident of rural areas, and 28.5% resident of urban areas. In both rural and urban areas, female non-workers exceeded male non-workers.

Distribution of un-employed persons is given in the following table.

Persons un-employed (aged 15 and above)  
by sex and educational level.

Educa- : tional level.	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Fe- male	:Per- sons	Male	Fe- male	:Per- sons	Male	Fe- male	:Per- sons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Illi- terate.	141	62	203	381	36	417	522	98	620
2. Literate (without educational level.)	82	1	83	197	5	202	279	6	285

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Primary or Junior Basic.	576	12	588	996	9	1005	1572	21	1593	
4. Matriculation (or Higher secondary)	147	4	151	343	25	368		514	30	544
5. Above Matriculation.				24	1	25				
6. Total:-	946	79	1025	1941	76	2017	2887	155	3042	

Source :- District Census Hand Book : 1961.

During 1961 census, 3,042 persons, aged 15 and above were returned as un-employed in this district; and 94.9% of them were males and 5.1% were females. Persons, who were educated upto primary level, were observed to have remained un-employed to the extent of 52.4% of the total un-employed persons.

These un-employed persons were more in urban areas than in rural areas; out of 3,042 un-employed persons, 2,017 (66.3%) were in urban areas and 1,025 (33.7%) in rural areas. The un-employment prevalent among persons with different educational level was more or less same in both rural and urban areas of this district. Persons with primary or junior basic level constituted about 50%, illiterate persons about 20%, persons with matriculation and above standard about 18% of the un-employed persons in rural and urban areas.

### 2.7 Literacy:-

A person is regarded as literate if he is able to read and write a simple letter in print or in manuscript. Substantial progress has been made by this district during last decade in education especially in respect of literacy among the women. The average literacy rates of the district were higher than the State averages both for males and females. The literacy percentage of this district has increased from 22.60% during 1951 to 31.20% during 1961.

Tehsilwise literacy percentages.

Tehsil:	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male:	Fe- male	: Per- sons	Male:	Fe- male	: Per- sons	Male:	Fe- male	: Per- sons
1. Akot	45.23	17.18	31.63	57.49	29.96	44.48	47.77	19.72	34.24
2. Bala- pur.	43.85	12.67	28.61	50.27	24.20	37.88	44.99	14.62	30.22
3. Akola	42.65	13.83	28.64	59.54	34.43	47.97	49.58	21.77	36.34
4. Murti zapur.	44.00	16.24	30.50	56.09	31.66	44.26	47.22	20.07	34.10
5. Mang rulpir	35.52	9.90	22.96	52.58	30.25	41.80	36.81	11.40	24.37
6. Washim	37.29	8.41	23.08	55.31	27.05	41.92	39.28	10.34	25.10
Dist- rict.	41.20	12.73	27.29	57.07	31.25	44.97	44.81	16.69	31.20

Source :- District Census Hand Book :1961.

Within the district Akola tahsil had the highest literacy for total persons, total males and total females; and lowest percentage was in Mangrulpir tahsil for total persons and total males and in Washim tahsil for total females. For rural areas, Akot tahsil had the highest literacy rates for total, male and female population; and Mangrulpir tahsil had lowest rates for total and male population and Washim tahsil had lowest rate for female population. For urban areas, Akola had highest rates and Balapur had lowest rates for total, male and female population.

Literacy by ages.

Age- group.	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male:	Fe- male	: Per- sons	Male:	Fe- male	: Per- sons	Male:	Fe- male	: Per- sons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	48.3	26.6	37.7	58.5	46.8	52.9	50.6	31.1	41.1
15-34	57.2	15.6	36.2	75.5	43.4	60.7	61.8	21.6	41.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35-59	43.3	4.6	25.7	64.6	22.0	45.7	47.9	8.3	30.0
60 and above.	29.7	1.3	15.2	53.0	8.5	30.8	34.7	2.8	18.5
All ages.	41.2	12.7	27.3	57.1	31.3	45.0	44.8	16.7	31.2

Source :- District Census Hand Book : 1961.

The literacy rates were high for males in both the age groups 5-14 and 15-34; and they were higher for females in the age group 5-14. It shows that educational improvement of males started about thirty years ago and of females comparatively in recent years.

**2.8 Age-group and Marital Status:-**

The following table shows the distribution of the population by age-group and marital status.

Percentage distribution of population by Marital Status : 1961.

Age group.	Total	Never married:		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated	
		Male:Female	Male	Female	Male:Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>0-14</u>									
Total	100	99.2	95.6	0.8	4.2	*	0.1	*	0.1
Rural	100	99.1	94.8	0.9	5.0	*	0.1	*	0.1
Urban	100	99.6	98.5	0.4	1.5	*	*	*	*
<u>15-34</u>									
Total	100	33.9	5.0	62.2	90.0	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.4
Rural	100	29.3	3.3	66.3	91.4	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.6
Urban	100	47.4	11.3	49.9	84.7	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.6



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>35-54.</u>										
Total	100	1.9	0.2	87.0	71.3	9.3	26.8	1.8	1.7	
Rural	100	1.6	0.2	87.1	70.6	9.4	27.3	1.9	1.9	
Urban	100	3.0	0.4	86.7	73.4	9.0	24.9	1.3	1.3	
<u>55 &amp; above</u>										
Total	100	1.0	0.2	73.5	21.9	24.3	77.3	1.2	0.6	
Rural	100	1.0	0.2	73.6	21.7	24.1	77.4	1.3	0.7	
Urban	100	1.2	0.3	72.8	22.8	25.0	76.5	1.0	0.4	
<u>All ages</u>										
Total	100	51.0	40.7	43.6	46.3	4.4	11.8	1.0	1.2	
Rural	100	49.6	39.7	44.7	47.0	4.6	12.0	1.1	1.3	
Urban	100	55.5	44.3	39.6	43.9	4.2	11.0	0.7	0.8	
<u>All ages.</u>										
Total (1951)	100	48.6	37.0	45.5	49.0	5.5	13.7	0.4	0.3	

Source :- District Census Hand Book :1961.

(\* Percentage is less than 0.05.)

During the decade the proportion of never married increased, and that of married decreased for both male and female. The percentage of widowed also decreased during 1961 as compared to that during 1951 for both the sexes. During 1961 the percentages of married, widowed as well as divorced were observed to have been more in rural areas than those in urban areas; on the other hand the percentage of never married was less in rural areas than in urban areas, and might be partly explained by higher age at marriage in urban areas.

0.8% of males and 4.4% of females upto the age of 14 years were listed to have been married in 1961; (few of whom were divorced or widowed in 1961) and the proportion of married persons upto this age was less in urban areas than in rural

areas. The year 1961 witnessed an increase in the age at marriage; and the proportion of never married both among male and female in 0-14 years age-group was higher in 1961 than that in 1951.

2.9 Size and composition of households:-

On the basis of the information collected of sample households at the time of 1961 census, the percentage distribution of different types of households is given below.

Size of the households.

Size of the households.	Total	Rural	Urban
Single member	8.74	8.52	9.57
2-3 members	27.47	27.57	27.07
4-6 members	43.89	45.06	39.41
7-9 members	15.33	14.92	16.97
10 and more members	4.57	3.93	6.98
All sizes	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source :- District Census Hand Book :1961.

Households with 4-6 persons accounted for 43.89% and this size seemed to have been more common in both rural and urban areas than any other. It was surprisingly observed that large sized households had higher percentage in urban than in rural area ; 6.98% of the urban households had 10 or more members compared to 3.93% of the rural households of the same size. The average size of the household, on sample basis, was 4.7 for the district, 4.6 for rural areas and 4.9 for urban areas.

Consideration of the composition of sample households revealed that 38.39% of the males were the heads of households as against 3.50% of the females. 50.37% males and 50.28% females, which incidently formed the largest group, were never married, widowed or divorced relations; and essentially majority of them

were un-married children of the head. The difference in the pattern of the household composition of rural and urban households was the higher percentage of never married, widowed or divorced relations in urban areas and also the low percentage of married sons.

#### 2.10 Housing :-

At the time of 1961 census, 68% of the houses were reported to have been used as dwellings, 19% as cattle shed etc., 8% vacant and remaining as shops, schools, workshops etc.

Classified by owned and rented, 76% of the dwellings in the district were owned and 24% rented. The percentage of owned was higher (84%) in rural areas; and was much lower (47%) in urban areas.

Out of the various materials used for walls, mud appeared to have been predominant in the district with a proportion of 53.5% of occupied houses. Mud was used for walls more in rural areas (61.3%) than in urban areas (23.6%). Out of the materials of roof, corrugated iron or zinc sheets and tiles were predominant in the district with 44.6% and 33.9% of the houses using former and latter respectively.

Classified by number of rooms occupied, 66.7% of households were occupying one-room dwellings, and 22.1% were occupying two-room dwellings. The households occupying more rooms were more in urban areas than in rural areas.

#### 2.11 Backward Classes:-

As per 1961 census, scheduled caste population in Akola district was 55,866, out of which 44,241 persons resided in Rural areas and 11,625 in Urban areas; and there was no scheduled tribe population in this district.

#### Scheduled Caste Population : Dist.Akola.

	Male	Female	Persons
<u>District</u>			
Total	28,364	27,502	55,866
Rural	22,243	21,998	44,241
Urban	6,121	5,504	11,625

	Male	Female	Persons
<u>Talukawise</u>			
<u>Rural only.</u>			
Akot	2,942	2,916	5,858
Balapur	1,888	1,840	3,728
Akola	4,078	4,123	8,201
Murtizapur	2,732	2,724	5,456
Mangrulpir	3,158	3,039	6,197
Washim	7,445	7,356	14,801

Source :- 1961 Census Hand Book.

Out of the 14 scheduled castes enumerated in this district, the largest number was of Mang with 30,701 persons, and second largest group was of Chambhar with 12,499 persons in this district. The percentage of scheduled castes to total population decreased from 21.04% in 1951 to 4.70% in 1961, because large number of scheduled castes persons were enumerated as Budddist or Nav-Bauddha during 1961 census.

The percentage of literacy of all scheduled caste persons was 15.56 in rural areas and 25.01 in urban areas as against 27.29% in Rural areas and 44.97% in Urban areas of the total population of this district.

The industrial classification of persons of scheduled castes is given below.

Industrial Classification of Scheduled Caste persons : District Akola.

Type of work.	Male	Female	Persons
1. Total Population	28,364 (100.0)	27,502 (100.0)	55,866 (100.0)
2. Total Non-workers	11,917 (42.0)	12,801 (46.5)	24,718 (44.2)

Type of Work.	Male	Female	Persons
3. Total workers	16,447 (58.0)	14,701 (53.5)	31,148 (55.8)
a) As cultivators	2,075 (7.3)	1,555 (5.7)	3,630 (6.5)
b) As Agricultural labourers.	8,867 (31.3)	11,444 (41.6)	20,311 (36.4)
c) At household industry.	1,528 (5.4)	544 (2.0)	2,072 (3.7)
d) Other occupations	3,977 (14.0)	1,158 (4.2)	5,135 (9.2)
4. <u>Workers in special occupations</u>			
a) Tanning and currying of hides and skins.	28	6	34
b) Scavenging	402	358	760

Source :- 1961 Census Hand Book.

Out of the total scheduled caste population, 55.8% were workers and 44.2% were non-workers. As large as 36.4% of the scheduled caste population was engaged as Agricultural labourers; and 6.5% was cultivators. The percentage of cultivators to scheduled caste population (6.5) was much lower than the percentage of total cultivators to total district population (16.8); and the percentage of Agricultural labourers to scheduled caste population (36.4) was much higher than that of total agricultural labourers to the total district population (23.2). This was due to the association of the scheduled castes with certain services as well as to fewer persons owning lands amongst them.

Out of the total 24,718 non-workers, 83.1% were illiterate, 10.1% were literate without educational level, 6.4% were educated upto primary level, and 0.4% were Matric and above. The percentage of the female illiterate to total female non-workers was much more than that of male illiterate to total male non-workers.

### Chapter III.

#### Agriculture.

##### 3.1 Introduction :-

A crucial aspect of the success of Indian Economic Development is the prosperous agricultural sector, on which about 70% of the total population is directly dependent and whose contribution to the National Income is about 50%. Akola district is predominantly agricultural area. As the industrial and commercial activities undertaken in the district provide negligible employment opportunities and contribute meagre amount to the national income, the prosperity of Akola district depends at least in the present state of affairs, on how the agriculture sector is managed.

The soil of this district, in general, and of northern half of the district, central part of Washim tahsil and north-western part of Mangrulpir tahsil in particular, is rich black soil. On the other hand, south of Balapur, Akola and Mangrulpir tahsils, most of the border of Washim tahsil, and the east and north-east of Murtizapur tahsil are shallow and stony. Akola district is one of the districts which has generally assured rainfall; and naturally famine has been unknown calamity for this district during last many years. Scarcity conditions, however, sometimes prevail in some pockets of this district; but such incidents are minor.

In Akola district there are two agricultural seasons namely Kharif and Rabi; but the district has much more area under kharif crops than under Rabi crops. The principal crops grown in Kharif season are Jowar, Cotton, Groundnut, Tur, Wheat and Gram are the main Rabi Crops.

##### 3.2 Land Utilisation:-

In a predominantly agricultural economy like that of India, the utilisation of land resources in the best possible manner holds the key to the success of the programme of agricultural planning. The land utilisation statistics reveal the extent of un-utilised or un-systematically exploited land resources and incidentally show the possible ways of using land for more and better production. A study of the land utilisation statistics together with prevailing crop-

pattern and the yield rates provides a measuring rod to determine whether the agrarian economy of the district is in healthy state or not.

The land can be divided into different categories such as area under forests, barren land, area sown, fallows, area under pastures and grazing grounds, land put to non-agricultural uses etc. The land utilisation statistics are given below for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Land utilisation pattern.

Category	( Area in Acres)					
	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Area:	% to total	Area :	% to total	Area :%	Total
	Geo.area.	Geo.area.	Geo.area.	Geo.area.	Geo.area.	Geo.area.
1.Total Geo-graphical area.	2609402	100.0	2609398	100.0	2609401	100.0
2.Forests	217187	8.3	220955	8.5	219370	8.4
3.Barren and un-culturable land.	100908	3.9	98432	3.8	98413	3.8
4.Land put to non-agricul. uses.	87433	3.4	88193	3.4	88610	3.4
5.Culturable waste.	17364	0.7	20332	0.8	17629	0.7
6.Land under trees & groves.	3354	0.1	3354	0.1	3354	0.1
7.Permanent pastures & grazing grounds.	152798	5.8	152798	5.8	152698	5.8
8.Current fallows.	34004	1.3	30863	1.2	7505	0.3
9.Other fallows.	108702	4.2	105525	4.0	102063	3.9
10.Net area sown.	1887652	72.3	1888946	72.4	1919759	73.6

Category	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Area :% to total Geo.area.	Area :%to total Geo.area.	Area :% to total Geo.area.
11.Gross cropped area.	1895198	1902917	1929702
12.Double cropped area.	7546	13971	9943

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

Salient features of Land Utilisation:-

The net area sown represents the actual geographical area under the crops, area cropped more than once being counted only once. During the priennium under review, acreage of about 18,98,786 acres, on an average, was under crops and this constituted about 73% of the total geographical area. The increasing tendency was observed in the net area sown from 1960-61 to 1962-63; the percentage of net area sown to total geographical area increased from 72.3% during 1960-61 to 72.4% during 1961-62 and 73.6% during 1962-63. In absolute terms, additional area of 32,107 acres of land was brought under crops during 1962-63 as compared to total acreage under crops during 1960-61.

Gross cropped area comprises of net sown area and area cropped more than once. Comparison of the figures revealed that acreage increased from year to year during three years under review. The gross cropped area in relation to net area sown provides a measure of the area, which has been brought under more than one crops. The double cropped area was negligible portion of the total area under crops in this district and was only 9,943 acres during 1962-63. Increasing the area under double cropping depends upon irrigation facilities available and as such the extent of double cropping is less in



Akola district, because of lessk irrigation facilities in this district.

Area not available for cultivation includes forests, barren and un-culturable lands, land occupied by roads and under canals etc; and this land cannot be brought under cultivation except at a very high cost. Marginal variation in the total acreage under these sub-categories was observed during the years under review. The barren and un-culturable land marginally decreased from 1,00,908 acres (3.9%) during 1960-61 to 98,413 acres (3.8%) during 1962-63.

Other un-cultivated land excluding fallow land consists of land under pastures and meadows, land under trees and groves, and culturable waste. Negligible variations over the years have taken place under these sub-categories. "Culturable Waste" still covers an area of 17,629 acres during 1962-63, and accounted for 0.7% of the total geographical area. A remarkable change was noticed in the case of current fallow; the area under current fallow came down from 34,004 acres (1.3%) during 1960-61 to 30,863 acres (1.2%) during 1961-62 and further to only 7,505 acres (0.3%) during 1962-63. The substantial increase in the net area sown during 1962-63 over that during 1961-62 can partly be explained by the decrease in the area under current fallows during 1962-63.

### 3.3 Crop Pattern:-

Use of land, crops grown and the yield rates per acre are the barometers of the agricultural economy. Akola district is one of the most fertile tracts in the state. The staple foodgrain is Jowar while the principal cash crop is Cotton; these two crops command three fourth of the total cropped area and can be regarded as the most important crops of this district. Groundnut, Wheat and Tur also cover considerable area. The other crops worthy of notice are Gram and Linseed.

The following table gives cropwise acreage and their percentages to the gross area under cultivation for important crops during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Area under crops.

(Area in acres)

Sr.No.	Crop	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	Rice	19,524 (1.0)	19,467 (1.0)	18,936 (1.0)
2.	Wheat	1,27,360 (6.7)	1,39,281 (7.3)	1,36,406 (7.1)
3.	Jowar(Kharif)	5,85,601 (30.9)	5,71,822 (30.1)	5,99,398 (31.0)
4.	Bajra	13,537 (0.7)	12,820 (0.6)	12,075 (0.6)
5.	Other Cereals	2,019 (0.1)	1,512 (0.1)	1,373 (0.1)
6.	Total Cereals	7,48,041 (39.4)	7,44,902 (39.1)	7,68,188 (39.8)
7.	Gram	32,764 (1.7)	34,357 (1.8)	34,954 (1.8)
8.	Tur	76,528 (4.0)	78,105 (4.1)	80,008 (4.2)
9.	Other pulses	1,11,828 (5.9)	1,08,768 (5.7)	1,08,729 (5.6)
10.	Total Pulses	2,21,120 (11.6)	2,21,230 (11.6)	2,23,691 (11.6)
11.	Other Food crops	11,915 (0.7)	12,122 (0.7)	13,224 (0.7)
12.	<u>Total food crops</u>	9,81,076 (51.7)	9,78,254 (51.4)	10,05,103 (52.1)
13.	Groundnut	99,937 (5.3)	87,453 (4.6)	96,685 (5.0)
14.	Linseed	20,064 (1.0)	21,603 (1.1)	20,801 (1.1)
15.	Other oilseeds.	9,320 (0.5)	10,312 (0.6)	11,106 (0.6)
16.	Total Oilseeds.	1,29,321 (6.8)	1,19,368 (6.3)	1,28,592 (6.7)
17.	Cotton	7,78,597 (41.1)	7,98,931 (42.0)	7,88,446 (40.8)
18.	Other non-food crops.	6,204 (0.4)	6,364 (0.3)	7,561 (0.4)
19.	<u>Total Non-food crops.</u>	9,14,122 (48.3)	9,24,663 (48.6)	9,24,599 (47.9)
20.	<u>Gross area sown.</u>	18,95,198 (100.0)	19,02,917 (100.0)	19,29,702 (100.0)

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

H.B.:- (Figures in the brackets indicate percentage to the total)

A striking feature that is revealed by the table is that crop pattern has not undergone any remarkable change during last three years. The gross cultivated area increased from year to year during this period raising the area from 1,895 thousands acres during 1960-61 to 1,930 thousand acres during 1962-63. Out of the gross cropped area food crops and non-food crops accounted for 52.1% and 47.9% during 1962-63 as against 51.7% <sup>and 48.3%</sup> during 60-61. The areas under food crops and non-food crops increased during 1962-63 as compared to the areas under these categories during 1960-61. But this expansion of acreage under food crops was at increasing rates, while the expansion of acreage under non-food crops was at decreasing rate, with the result that percentage of acreage under food crops to gross cultivated area increased from 51.7 during 1960-61 to 52.1 during 1962-63 while the same under non-food crops decreased from 48.3 during 1960-61 to 47.9 during 1962-63.

#### 3.4 Survey of principal crops:-

Out of the total area under food crops, cereals commanded more than three fourth of the area. Jowar dominated in this category and ~~had~~ 5,99,398 acres were under it during 1962-63. The area under it decreased from 586 thousand acres (30.9%) during 1960-61 to 572 thousand acres (30.1%) during 1961-62 and again increased to 599 thousand acres (31.0%) during 1962-63. Next in the order of importance was Wheat and it occupied 1,36,406 acres of land during 1962-63. The area under this crop, which is one of the major Rabi crops of this district, declined from 7.3% of the gross cropped area during 1961-62 to 7.1% during 1962-63. The other cereals worth the name were Rice and Bajri and they accounted for 1.0% and 0.6% of the gross cropped area respectively during 1962-63. The areas under both these crops have shown consistently declining tendency during all the years under review. Among the pulses, Tur and Gram occupied some respectable position, the percentage of the area under them having been 4.2 and 1.8 respectively during 1962-63. It was noticeable that more acreage of land was brought under these crops from year to year during three years under consideration.

Jowar is grown as major crop in all the tahsils; however, Akola and Washim tahsils had comparatively very large areas of 1.20 lakh acres and 1.38 lakh acres respectively during

1962-63. Wheat was grown on substantial scale in Akola, Akot, Washim and Murtizapur tahsils; and areas under Wheat was only 9,345 acres in Balapur tahsil and 3,288 acres in Mangrulpir tahsil during 1962-63. Rice is sown on major scale only in Washim tahsil, and covered area of 13,342 acres out of 18,936 acres under Wheat in Akola district during 1962-63. Tur and Gram were grown in all tahsils in more or less evenly manner.

Among the non-food crops, nay among all the crops, cotton enjoyed the pride of place commanding 40.8% of the gross area sown during 1962-63. The cotton was sown over the area of 779 thousand acres during 1960-61 and this acreage increased to 799 thousand acres during 1961-62 but came down to 788 thousand acres during 1962-63. In percentage terms these fluctuations in acreages commanded by cotton resulted in cotton claiming 41.1% of the gross cropped area during 1960-61, 42.0% during 1961-62 and 40.8% during 1962-63. The groundnut, next among cash crops, had under it 5.3% of the gross area sown during 1960-61; but this acreage slumped to 4.6% during 1961-62 and slightly recovered to 5.0% during 1962-63. Among other oil seeds grown in this district, Linseed had some acreage and accounted for 1.1% the gross area sown during 1962-63. Sugarcane is sown on a very minor scale and is seldom used for preparing Gur in Akola district.

Cotton is important crop in all the tahsils and each of the tahsils had brought under it areas of more than one lakh of acres except Balapur tahsil, wherein 91,152 acres of land were under Wheat during 1962-63. Groundnut had significant area under it in all tahsils except Akot and the same ranged from 12 thousand acres to 20 thousand acres during 1962-63; Akot tahsil, however had only 1,806 acres during 1962-63. Linseed was observed to have been grown mainly in Akola, Akot, Balapur and Murtizapur tahsils. These observations about tahsilwise acreages are not only applicable to 1962-63 but even for two earlier years under review.

### 3.5 Irrigation:-

Irrigation together with the improved seeds, implements, fertilisers etc. is likely to help increase the agricultural production. In Akola district, major source of

irrigation has been the wells; the construction of tanks and canals for providing irrigation facilities is recent development.

Irrigated area by sources.

Source of irrigation.	Area irrigated ( in acres)		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Wells	7,889	8,176	8,203
Tanks	212	231	233
Govt. Canals	-	-	-
Private Canals	-	25	20
Other sources	-	8	186
Net area irrigated	8,101	8,440	8,642

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

It can be noticed that most of the irrigated area was irrigated by wells. Out of the total irrigated area of 8,642 acres during 1962-63; 8,203 acres i.e. 94.9% was irrigated by wells only. Among other sources tanks provided facilities to 233 acres. The increase in the total irrigated area over years has been mostly due to increase in the acreage served by wells.

Washim tahsil had a lion's share of 2,200 acres (25.5%) out of 8,642 acres of the total irrigated area of the district; the tahsils with less than one thousand acres of irrigated land were Akola with 982 acres and Mangrulpir with 961 acres. Wells have been the only source of irrigation in Akola, Akot and Mangrulpir tahsils and major source in remaining tahsils during 1960-61 to 1962-63. It was only in Washim tahsil that private canals irrigated 25 acres and 20 acres during 61-62 and 1962-63 respectively and it was only in Washim and Murti-zapur tahsils that small acreage of land was irrigated by Tanks.

Below is the table giving cropwise distribution of irrigated area for last three years.

Irrigated area under different crops.

Crops	(Area in acres)		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Wheat	656(8.1)	757(9.0)	306(3.5)
Other cereals	23(0.3)	9(0.1)	21(0.3)
Total cereals	679(8.4)	766(9.1)	327(3.8)
Total Pulses	7(0.1)	6(0.1)	59(0.7)
Sugarcane	456(5.6)	506(6.0)	722(8.3)
Chillies	4099(50.6)	2663(31.5)	2615(30.3)
Other food crops	2127(26.3)	3964(47.0)	4231(48.9)
<u>Total Food Crops</u>	<u>7368(91.0)</u>	<u>7905(93.7)</u>	<u>7954(92.0)</u>
Cotton	478(5.9)	58(0.7)	83(1.0)
Other non-food crops	255(3.1)	477(5.6)	605(7.0)
<u>Total Non-food crops</u>	<u>733(9.0)</u>	<u>535(6.3)</u>	<u>688(8.0)</u>
Gross irrigated area.	8101(100.0)	8440(100.0)	8642(100.0)

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

Out of the total irrigated area, food crops commanded a very large proportion; thus 92.0% of the gross irrigated area was under food crops and only 8.0% under non-food crops. Minor fluctuations were observed in the areas under these two major categories during three years under review; the percentage of the area under food crops increased from 91.0% during 1960-61 to 93.7% during 1961-62 but again declined to 92.0% during 1962-63. Chillies seemed to have been the most important crop getting preference in irrigated area over all other crops, the percentage of the gross irrigated area under it having been 30.3% during 1962-63. A notable feature about the chillies was that irrigated area under it dwindled considerably from 4,099 acres (50.6%) during 1960-61 to 2,663 acres (31.5%) during 1961-62 and further to 2,615 acres (30.3%) during 1962-63.

A shift in the acreage from chillies to other food crops including fruits and vegetables, condiments and spices

etc. seems to have taken place during 1961-62 and 1962-63; increase in the percentages of the area under other food crops from 26.3% during 1960-61 to 47.0% during 1961-62 and further to 48.9% during 1962-63 proves this tendency. Other important crop to which the benefits of irrigation facilities were accrued was wheat. Irrigated area under it however declined from 757 acres (9.0%) during 1961-62 to 306 acres (3.5%) during 1962-63.

Consideration of the distribution of crops grown in irrigated area revealed that Wheat was grown mostly in Washim tahsil. Sugarcane also had been sown on comparatively more area (249 acres during 1962-63) in Washim tahsil only; Balapur tahsil however, increased its area under Sugarcane to 282 during 62-63 from 45 acres during 1960-61 and 97 acres during 1961-62; remaining tahsils had very small acreages under Sugarcane. Areas under Chillies had more or less even distribution among all tahsils; nevertheless Murtizapur had comparatively more area under Chillies during all the three years under review.

### 3.6 Production:-

The gross cropped area and acreages under various crops remaining more or less same during last three years, it is the yield rates and changes therein that will indicate the dynamic forces emanating as a result of developmental activities in the agricultural sector. The following table shows briefly the areas under few important crops and the production trends.

#### Yield rates of important crops.

	Year	Jowar (kharif)	Wheat	Tur	Ground -nut.	Cotton
	1	2	3	4	5	6
						7
Area (in Acres).	1960-61	585601	127360	76528	99937	778597
	1961-62	571822	139281	78105	87453	798931
	1962-63	599398	136406	80008	96685	788446
Yield rates (in Lbs. per acre).	1960-61	640	352	1224	590	93 (Lint in bales)
	1961-62	489	379	929	458	39 (Lint in bales).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Yield rates (in Lbs. per acre).	1962-63	443	478	473	343	66 (Lint in bales)
Production (in '00' tons).	1960-61	1673	200	418	263	1855 (Lint in bales)
	1961-62	1247	236	324	179	793 (Lint in bales)
	1962-63	1185	291	169	148	1334 (Lint in bales)

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

Total production of Jowar, Tur and Groundnut continuously declined from 1960-61 to 1962-63; and this feature was more disturbing in the case of Jowar and Tur, total acreage under which was more during 1962-63 than that during 1960-61. Wheat registered healthy tendency of continuous increase; and Cotton recovered during 1962-63 after a lean year of 1961-62. Strikingly most of the major crops have shown declining tendency in the average yield rates from year to year. Jowar, Tur and Groundnut have struck a consistent note in revealing downward trends in the yield rates during subsequent years starting from 1960-61. Magnitude of the decline in the yield rates during 1962-63 as compared to earlier years becomes revealing if it is noted that yield rate of Jowar was less by 32%, Tur by 43% and Groundnut by 45% during 1962-63 as compared to the yield rates during 1960-61. Cotton experienced different fluctuations in its yield rates; its yield rate went down from 93 bales per acre during 1960-61 to 39 bales during 1961-62 and again raised to 66 bales during 1962-63. A favourable trend was observed only in the case of Wheat; it recorded increase of yield rates from 352 Lbs. per acre during 1960-61 to 379 Lbs. during 1961-62 and further to 478 Lbs. during 62-63.



3.7 Land Holdings:-

The following table shows the break-up of the cultivating households by size of land holding and by interest in land. This data is based on 20% sample and is derived from 1961 Census Handbook.

Households by size of land-holdings and by interest in Land:1960-61, Dist. Akola.

Size of holding (in Acres)	:Owned or held from Government.	:Held from private persons for payment in kind or cash or share.	: Partly held from Govt. and partly from private person for payment of cash, kind or share.	:Total No. of cultivating holds.
Less than 1	123	7	1	131(0.6)
1.0 to 2.4	2326	74	13	2413(10.4)
2.5 to 4.9	3294	117	93	3504(15.0)
5.0 to 7.4	2783	136	180	3099(13.3)
7.5 to 9.9	1557	91	169	1817(7.8)
10.0 to 12.4	1857	153	238	2248(9.6)
12.5 to 14.9	793	57	223	1073(4.6)
15.0 to 29.9	3463	318	1174	4955(21.3)
30.0 to 40.9	1551	107	594	2252(9.7)
50 and above	1272	32	396	1700(7.3)
Un-specified	100	1	-	101(0.4)
Total	19119	1093	3081	23293(100.0)

Source :- 1961 Census Hand Book.

82.1%<sup>of</sup> the cultivating households cultivated the land owned by them or held from Government; 4.7% households cultivated tenanted land, and remaining 13.2% cultivated land partly owned and partly taken on lease.

4955 households(21.3%) had a holding within the range of 15.0 to 29.9 acres; and the next largest group comprised

3504 households (15.0%) having the holding of 2.5 to 4.9 acres. There were only 7.3% of the households with 50 acres and more of land. The average size of the cultivation holding in this district in 1960-61 was 18.45 acres.

3.8 Sown area per worker, per plough etc.:-

The net area sown per agricultural worker, per pair of bullocks and per plough are given below; herein the net area pertains to the year 1962-63; but the number of agricultural workers are as per 1961 Census and number of bullocks and ploughs are as per Livestock Census 1961.

Net area sown per agricultural worker, per pair of bullock and per plough.

Tahsil	(Area in Acres)		
	NET Agricultural worker.	AREA :Per pair of bullocks	SOWN : Per plough
Akola	4.07	5.33	60.48
Balapur	4.03	4.46	87.62
Akola	4.26	4.39	61.66
Murtizapur	4.43	4.89	53.35
Mangrulpir	3.67	3.59	33.71
Washim	3.83	4.00	47.87
Akola district.	4.03	4.37	53.03

On an average, 4.03 acres of sown area was there per Agricultural worker during 1962-63 in Akola district, lowest area per worker having been in Mangrulpir tahsil and highest in Murtizapur tahsil. Sown area per pair of bullocks during 1962-63 was 4.37 acres for entire district; and Akot tahsil had maximum of 5.33 acres and Mangrulpir tahsil had minimum of 3.59 acres per pair of bullocks. Akola district had 53.03 acres of sown area per plough during 1962-63, and Balapur tahsil had maximum area and Mangrulpir tahsil had minimum area

per plough during 1962-63.

### 3.9 Agricultural Wages:-

In rural areas, the wage rates of agricultural labour fluctuates depending upon the availability of work; and the rates are high during peak season from July to December and comparatively low during remaining months. It is observed on the basis of the data about rural wage rates available from three rural centres in Akola, Akot and Washim Blocks that males were paid from Rs.1.00 to Rs.1.62 during peak season and average daily wage rate during peak season was Rs.1.20 per male; females were paid from Rs.0.44 to Rs.1.00 and average wage rate per female per day worked out to Rs.0.67 during peak season; and children were paid, on average, Rs.0.53 per day during the peak season from July 1963 to December 1963.

Chapter IV.

Animal Husbandary, Forest & Fisheries.

4.1 Livestock :-

Livestock plays an important part in the country's economic life. The cattle and buffaloes are maintained not only for milk and for use in agricultural work, but also because they supply large part of the manures used by the farmers. Following table shows the livestock population as per 1956 and 1961 livestock census. . .

Livestock in Akola district.

Category	1956	1961
1. <u>Cattle</u>		
<u>Males</u>		
a) Over 3 years		
1. Used for breeding only	4292	1454
2. Used for breeding and work both.	-	4872
3. Used for work only.	208964	211472
4. Others	4564	1990
b) Young stock	92268	82150
Total males	310088	301938
<u>Females</u>		
a) Over 3 years		
1. Used for breeding only	181870	179908
2. Used for work only.	364	1112
3. Others	1282	437
b) Young stock	81798	81939
Total Females	265314	263396
2. <u>Buffaloes</u>		
<u>Males</u>		
a) Over 3 years		
1. Used for breeding only	874	638
2. Used for breeding and work both.	-	567

Category	1956	1961
3. Used for work only.	1292	977
4. Others	234	154
b) Young stock	9968	9480
Total Males	12368	11816
<u>Females</u>		
a) Over 3 years		
1. Used for breeding only	46788	50831
2. Used for work only	566	1119
3. Others	361	452
b) Young stock	21189	26465
Total Females	68904	78867
3. Sheep	87788	47791
4. Goats	150682	149677
5. Horses & Ponnies	6457	4088
6. Others	8921	7625
Total Livestock	910522	865198

The male cattle numbered 301938 and female cattle 263396 during 1961 and population of both of these categories were slightly less in 1961 than that in 1956. 6326 males were utilised for breeding as against 179908 females used for breeding during 1961. Male cattle were mainly used for agricultural occupations; 216344 males out of total males of 301938 were used for work in 1961. On an average, there was one working bullock for 9 acres of net cultivated land during 1961.

4.2 Total buffaloes as per 1961 census were 90683, out of which 11816 were males and 78867 were females. The number of males slightly declined during 1961 as compared to those in 1956, while the females increased in number in 1961 as compared to those in 1956. The ratio of breeding males to breeding females was 1:42 during 1961. Unlike cattle, the young stock constituted very high percentage of buffaloes; the male young-stock formed 80.2% of total males, and female youngstock formed 33.6% of total females.

4.3 There was remarkable variation in the number of sheep in 1956 and 1961 census; the number of sheep, which were

87788 in 1956 declined to 47791 in 1961. The number of goats in 1961 were 149677 and registered a slight decline from their number in 1956. The sheep were mainly concentrated in Akot, Balapur and Akola tahsils; but the goats were more or less evenly distributed among all the tahsils of the district in 1961.

4.4. The population of horses and ponies also decreased from 6457 in 1956 to 4088 in 1961.

4.5 Other livestock which numbered 7625 in 1961 included pigs (4317), Donkeys (3294) and others like camels and Mules etc. in negligible number.

4.6 Poultry :- Population of poultry increased considerably from 117239 in 1956 to 174921 in 1961. The Fowls dominated in the poultry population; they numbered 173668 and constituted 93.6% of the total poultry population in 1961. Other worth mentioning category was Ducks which were 576 in 1961. Among the Fowls, the Hens were 66318 and Cocks were 23041 and remaining 84309 were Chickens. Improved varieties are supplied by the government agencies; and this work has been intensified by Panchayat Samities during last few years. But as per 1961 census there were only 2371 (1.4%) improved Fowls out of total 173668 Fowls in this district.

In Akola district there were 3 centres of poultry development, where pedigree birds are supplied, eggs are sold and hatched. During 1963-64, 703 pedigree birds were supplied, 377 cockrels were freely supplied, 3152 eggs were sold for hatching.

4.7 Dairy Development:- A town milk supply scheme is in operation in Akola town only in this district. The milk supply is undertaken on government account with a view to ensuring supply of pure and wholesome milk to the town dwellers. The milk is purchased from rural producers of milk through their cooperative societies and is sold to the public through the centres opened in various localities of the town. Out of the total 3rd plan provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs, Rs.2.38 lakhs were spent upto the end of March 1964 on this scheme in this district.

The main objective in organising Cooperative Dairy Societies of milk producers is to develop milk production as a subsidiary means of livelihood for persons dependent

on agriculture and ensuring adequate supply of milk to Town Milk Supply Project. At the end of 1962-63, there were 11 Co-operative Dairy Societies with membership of 266 and working capital of Rs.69349; Rs.57850 were given as loans to the members of these societies for purchase of cattle and instruments.

One Federation of Co-operative Milk Societies is formed and it functions as a coordinating agency between societies.

4.8 Slaughter Houses:- Slaughter houses are situated at all the tahsil places and at few important rural areas also. They are given licences every year by local bodies. Following table shows the number of slaughter houses and animals slaughtered. The 'other' under number of slaughter houses implies slaughter houses which undertake slaughtering on minor scale and which are not licenced slaughter houses.

Slaughter Houses.

Year	<u>No. of slaughter houses:</u>			<u>Animals slaughtered</u>			
	Cattle & alocs.	Goats & buff alocs.	Others	Bulls	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats
1961-62	14	9	12	14962	3926	3864	19688
1962-63	16	10	7	12672	3392	3586	20342
1963-64	16	9	7	15661	4227	3468	24449

Source :- District Animal Husbandry Officer,  
Zilla Parishad, Akola.

4.9 Veterinary Facilities:- In order to meet the requirement of veterinary facilities of about 9000 livestock in Akola district, there were 11 veterinary dispensaries and 44 veterinary aid centres as on 31st March 1964; few of them were run and maintained by Zilla Parishad and few by municipalities.

Every year livestock vaccination and innoculation and castration programme is undertaken vigorously. Following table shows the work done during last three years.

Year	Innoculations & vaccinations.	Castrations	Cases treated.
1961-62	41438	2741	37907
1962-63	110616	3503	55398
1963-64	447259	5547	55997

For production of healthy livestock, pedigree bulls and cows of improved breeds are supplied. It is reported that 102 pedigree bulls and 84 cows of Hariyana breed were supplied during 1963-64. Artificial insemination is also done through 2 main centres, 12 rural units and 3 sub-centres and 400 and 387 cows were reported to have been artificially inseminated during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively; and 371 and 606 buffaloes were artificially inseminated during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

4.10 Agricultural Implements:- As per the information collected at the time of livestock census of Akola district, there were 34941 ploughs including 13638 wooden ploughs and 21303 iron ploughs during 1956, and the number of these ploughs increased to 36202 in 1961, and included 13305 wooden ploughs and 22897 iron ploughs. Numerically the carts were in largest number among all types of implements; the number of carts, which were 50724 during 1956, decreased to 50510 during 1961. It is only the oil engines with pumps and electrical pumps used for irrigation purposes that registered considerable increase over the period from 1956 to 1961; the former increased from 238 in 1956 to 437 in 1961 and the latter increased from 109 in 1956 to 504 in 1961.

4.11 Forest :- Akola district is not well-wooded; nevertheless good number of trees and groves are scattered over the entire district. Forests are mainly in Balapur, Akola, Mangrulpir and Washim tahsils on the Balghat plateau of Ajanta hills; the Narnala reserves of the Satpura ranges and in the Payanghat along the plains of Purna river. Following table shows the distribution of forest area among tahsils as per Season and Crop Report.



Percentage distribution of Forest : 1962-63.

T a h s i l s						Akola District.
Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir.	Murtizapur	
24.9	3.1	23.8	18.2	20.4	9.6	100.0

Source :- Collector, Akola.

4.12 - Forest is under the control of Forest Department and also under Revenue Department. Following table shows the distribution of the same.

Area under Forest in Akola district.  
( Area in Acres)

Year :	Reserved		Protected.		Total		
	Forest:Reve : Deptt. nuc Deptt.		Forest:Reve : Deptt. nuc Deptt.		Forest:Reve : Deptt. nuc Deptt.	Total Forest.	
1961-62.	204808	-	3053	16969	207861	16969	224830
1962-63.	203601	-	3053	16964	206654	16964	223618
1963-64.	203223	-	3053	16969	206276	16969	223245

Source :-1) Divisional Forest Officer, Akola.

2) Statistician, Forest Department, Maharashtra State, Poona.

The area under forest during 1963-64 was of 223245 acres and seems to have not undergone any substantial changes during three years under review. Out of total forest area, 91.0% was categorised as the reserved forest and 9.0% as protected forest during 1963-64. Major portion of forest under Forest

Department was of 'A' class category and only 59004 acres was of 'C' class category during 1963-64.

4.13 The forest in this district is of deciduous type, containing varieties of species. The most valuable species is Teak, which is largely used for posts and rafters of buildings; Ain is the species next in value to Teak; Dhawada, Londa, Bijasul, Behda, Harda etc. also occupy important positions. The following table gives an idea of the value of produce.

Value of Produce.

Year.	Value in Rs.
1961-62	8,32,081
1962-63	7,55,561
1963-64	9,42,034

Source :- Divisional Forest Officer, Akola.

Timber and firewood constitute the major forest produce. The value of the produce decreased from Rs.832 thousands during 1961-62 to Rs.756 thousands during 1962-63 and again increased to Rs.942 thousands during 1963-64.

4.14 In Akola district entire 'C' class forest of 59004 acres and 85411 acres out of 'A' class forest was open for grazing during 1963-64. Most of this area was kept open to all animals for the entire year; but some portion of 'A' class area was restricted to particular type of animals for short period in a year. Total revenue derived from grazing land was Rs.70154 during 1963-64.

There were two Forest Labour Contract Societies during all the years from 1960-61 to 1962-63; the membership, however, increased from 70 during 1960-61 to 72 during 1961-62 and remained constant at 72 during 1962-63. These societies were not only given financial help, but they were given preferences in the allotment of coups by the Forest Department for cutting wood in forests.

4.15 Fisheries:- Fishing activity is restricted only to inland water-like rivers, tanks, ponds in this district.

Purna and Penganga rivers and their tributaries afford a length of 540 Km. of waters for fishing. The tanks at Rised, Haral and Karanja are good sources. Two reservoirs, one at Katopurna and one at Ekburjee are under construction and when completed, will offer large field for development of fishing industry.

4.16 The important varieties, from commercial point of view, are Murrel, Dhoara, Tambu, Kanheri etc. These varieties are, however, not of fast growing type. In order to increase the yields of fish, carp fry of select quick growing varieties are imported from West Bengal under the 3rd plan scheme FSH 7, and are released in the tanks for propagation of pisciculture. It is reported that Rs.0.07 thousands were spent on this scheme during 1961-62 to 1963-64 in this district.

Fishing is generally done with the help of local nets called Udan or Tangar or Bhawan Jal. In order to encourage fishermen to purchase essential fishing accessories like nylon, hemp twine, cotton twine, fish hook etc. so as to increase their output of fish, subsidy is granted by the Government to them under 3rd plan scheme FSH 2.

There was only one cooperative society of fishermen during 1960-61 to 1962-63 with the membership of 12 during 1960-61 and 32 during 1962-63. This society advances loans to members to enable them to purchase requisite accessories.

Chapter V.

Industries, Mining and Electricity.

5.1 Introduction:-

In Akola district 81.33% of the total workers derive their livelihood from Agriculture and the remaining 18.67% depend on other non-agricultural occupations. As the agriculture has its own limitations for absorbing larger number of workers, it is the industrial development that offers an opportunity of giving <sup>c</sup>grater employment to vastly increasing labour force. If number of <sup>A</sup>workers per lakh of population employed in registered factories is taken as criterion of industrial advancement, Akola district stands 12th among 26 districts of the State and 3rd among 8 districts of the Vidarbha division during 1963, 663 having been the workers per lakh of population of Akola district during 1963. If, however, establishments using electricity-registered under 'Factories Act' as well as not-registered-are also to be accepted as good indicator of industrial growth, Akola district occupies 7th place among 26 districts of the State and 2nd place among 8 districts of the Vidarbha division, as per the information published in 1961 census hand book.

5.2 Factory Establishments:-

A number of textile mills, ginning and pressing factories, oil mills and the biggest hydrogenated oil industry in Vidarbha are located in this district. The number of industrial establishments registered under Factories Act and average daily number of persons employed therein are given below.

No. of Factories and average daily employment : Akola district.

Industry:	1961		1962		1963	
	No. of work- ing fac- tories.	:Average daily employ- ment.	No. of work- ing fac- tories.	:Average daily employ- ment.	No. of work- ing fac- tories.	:Average daily employ- ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cotton ginning @ bailing.	44	3,693	43	3,646	43	3,326

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton textiles.	2	1,676	2	2,841	2	3,034
3. Knitting mills, cordage rope, twine industries and manufacturing of textiles not elsewhere classified.	-	-	2	79	3	119
4. Rice and Dal mills.	2	27	2	30	3	49
5. Manufacture of edible oils	19	541	21	565	17	382
6. Hydrogenated oil industry.	2	28	1	416	1	467
7. Food (other than Beverages)	2	35	2	45	3	82
8. Saw mills	3	29	4	38	3	27
9. Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles.	1	30	1	26	1	31
10. Products of Petroleum and other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.	2	17	2	16	2	19
11. Metal products (other than machinery and Transport equipments).	2	33	2	30	3	41
12. Machinery (other than Electric machinery).	-	-	-	-	1	32
13. Other industries.	6	870	7	340	5	279
Total :-	85	6,979	89	8,072	87	7,888

Source :- Chief Inspector of Factories,  
M.S. Bombay.

The number of factories increased from 85 during 1961 to 89 during 1962, but decreased to 87 during 1963; the average daily employment similarly increased from 6,979 during 1961 to 8,072 during 1962, and decreased to 7,888 during 1963.

From the point of view of employment, the textile establishments were important and provided employment to, on an average, 838, 1,420 and 1,517 persons per day per establishment during 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively. The Hydrogenated oil industry also employed, on an average, 467 persons during 1963. The Ginning and Bailing factories were next to provide employment to large number of persons i.e. 84 during 1961, 85 during 1962 and 77 during 1963 per establishment per day.

5.3 Following table shows the distribution of registered factories according to power operated and non-power operated and number of workers in them.

Distribution of registered working factories during 1963 - Akola district.

Type of factory.	Power operated:		Non-power operated:		All factories	
	No. of factories.	No. of workers employed.	No. of factories.	No. of workers employed.	No. of factories.	No. of workers employed.
Large scale factories.	30	6,582	-	-	30	6,582
Small scale factories.	54	1,190	3	116	57	1,306
Total	84	7,772	3	116	87	7,888

Source :- Chief Inspector of Factories, M.S. Bombay.

Large scale factory is defined as one having 50 or more workers and run on power, or 100 and more workers and run without power. Such factories numbered 30 out of 87 total registered factories in Akola district during 1963 and

constituted 34.5% of the total factories. All of these large scale factories were power-operated and on an average, 219 persons were employed by one factory. On the other hand, there were 57 small scale factories, which accounted for 65.5% of the total factories. Out of these 57 small scale factories, 54 were power-operated and 3 were non-power-operated. On an average, one power-operated small scale factory employed 22 persons per day, as against 39 persons provided with employment by one non-power-operated small scale factory.

#### 5.4 Industrial Area:-

In spite of some efforts during last few years, Industrial Estate could not be established in Akola district. Maharashtra State Industrial Development Corporation has, however proposed to undertake an establishment of Industrial Area near Akola. As at the end of March 1964, the matter was at proposal stage and some officials of the said Corporation had visited Akola. Under this scheme Industrial Area is to be developed and facilities like roads, water supply, electrical supply etc., are to be made available in the Area and the plots are to be leased out on nominal charges so that prospective entrepreneurs will be attracted to establish industrial concerns within the Area.

#### 5.5 Cottage and Small Scale Industries:-

The Cottage and Small Scale Industries, which serve as subsidiary occupations to the agriculturists are comparatively in large number. Handloom, Shoemaking, Carpentry, Brick making, Pottery, Oil Ghanies, etc. are some of the important household industries in this district. There are also considerable non-registered small scale establishments like dal mills, oil presses, confectionery, soap making etc.

As per the 1961 census, there were in all 28,388 workers engaged in industries, out of which 13,407 (47.23%) were working in household industries, 6,979 (24.58%) were employed in registered factories, and remaining 8,002 (28.19%) were engaged in non-household industries except registered factories viz; un-registered small scale establishments. The detailed type of industrywise information about manpower engaged in household and small scale industries is not readily available; however

the information published in 1961 census hand book about the persons engaged in household industries is reproduced below.

Persons engaged in household industry  
District Akola.

Major industrial group code.	Type of Industry:	Male	Female	Total
04.	Livestock and Hunting	557	291	848(6.3)
20.	Foodstuff other than beverages.	811	217	1,028(7.7)
23.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	480	422	902(6.7)
27.	Making of textile goods like garments, pillow cases, curtains, umbrellas etc.	1,618	419	2,037(15.2)
28.	Manufacture of wood and wooden products.	2,881	547	3,428(25.6)
31.	Leather and leather products.	1,214	103	1,317(9.8)
34&35.	Manufacture of bricks, tiles and potteries and allied non-metallic mineral products.	1,261	713	1,974(14.7)
36.	Manufacture of sundry hard-wares such as bolts, screws, buckets, aluminium products; and enamelling, galvanising, polishing & welding of metal products.	942	207	1,149(8.6)
39.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries including manufacture and repair of jewellery and silverwares; assembling and repairing of watches, manufacturing of stationery articles like pencils, penholders, etc.	485	25	510(3.8)
	Other household industries.	179	35	214(1.6)
	Total	10,428	2,979	13,407(100.0)

Source :- 1961 Census Hand Book.



About one fourth of the total workers i.e. 3,428 out of all engaged in household industries are working in manufacturing of wood and wooden products such <sup>as</sup> wooden furniture, doors and windows, and materials from cork, bamboo leaves. Manufacture of miscellaneous textile goods like garments, pillow cases, umbrellas etc. engages 2,037 (15.2%) persons; this group mostly includes tailors engaged in making garments for men and women. The third largest group of 1,974 (14.7%) persons ~~are~~ is working in manufacture of bricks, tiles, potteries and allied non-metallic mineral products. Leather and leather products is also an important household industry and engages 1,317 (9.8%) persons. Cotton spinning and weaving including handloom weaving engages 902 (6.7%) persons; these persons, who are mostly Momins and Koshtis are spread over all the district and are mainly in Akot, Washim and Balapur tahsils. This household industry is however on the decline due to competition from the mills.

#### 5.6 Industrial Cooperatives:-

In order to give advantage of the cooperative movement to the artisans and craftsmen engaged in household industries, societies have been registered and financial assistance is given to them.

#### Industrial Societies in Akola district.

Items	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
No. of Societies	51	56	61
No. of members	2,282	2,332	2,537
Share Capital (Rs. in lakh)	0.90	1.40	1.41
Production ( " )	1.73	2.95	2.87
Sales ( " )	2.60	2.94	5.92

Source :- District Deputy Registrar,  
Coop. Societies, Akola.

The above table shows a steady rise in number of societies, membership, share capital, sales. It indicates healthy progress of industrial societies. Weaving Societies have more membership than any other type of society. Other important type of societies are pottery societies(11 societies) leather workers' societies(8 societies), carpentry societies (7 societies). The table given below shows that these industrial societies were functioning steadily without abnormal changes in membership.

Break-up of Industrial Societies.

Type	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	No.	Membership	No.	Membership	No.	Membership
1. Weavers' societies.	7	1,196	6	1,110	6	1,114
2. Oil Ghanies societies.	3	58	3	48	4	72
3. Leather workers' societies.	8	281	8	242	8	224
4. Carpentry societies.	8	129	7	134	7	129
5. Pottery societies.	10	135	11	124	11	134
6. Labour contract societies	2	77	4	153	5	198
7. Forest labour societies.	2	70	2	72	2	72
8. Ambar charkha societies.	2	75	2	75	2	75
9. Cane & bamboo societies.	2	101	2	81	2	104
10. Tannery societies.	2	53	1	28	3	47
11. Metal workers' societies.	1	12	2	24	2	24
12. Other societies.	4	95	8	241	9	344
Total :-	51	2,282	56	2,332	61	2,537

Source :- District Deputy Registrar,  
Coop. Societies, Akola.

5.7 Mineral Products:-

This district is not known to have any mineral resources. Mining activity in Akola district is therefore restricted only to the quarrying of stones. In 1961 census 865 persons were reported as working on quarrying of stones, clay etc. out of which 600 were males and 265 females.

5.8 Electricity:-

Power development and the extension of electricity to more urban and rural areas pave the way for more industrialisation, better irrigation by installation of pumping sets. In Akola district, electricity is supplied from Ballarshah-Khaparkheda-Gondia grid. During 2nd plan period, a thermal power station with 30 M.W. capacity was constructed at Paras, about 18 miles from Akola, for generating electricity and this thermal station is proposed to be expanded during 3rd plan period.

5.9 More and more villages are being provided with electricity from year to year. By March 1964, not only all 9 towns, but all the Block Headquarters, except Manora and large number of villages were electrified. Following table shows the position as on 31st March 1964.

No. of electrified villages and towns.

Tahsil	Total No. of inhabited villages & towns.	No. of electrified villages & towns.				Total as on 31st March 1964.	% of electrified to total inhabited towns & villages.
		Upto March 1961.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.		
Akola	299	13	1	-	11	25	8.4
Akot	253	10	6	-	12	28	11.1
Balapur	166	14	1	3	7	25	15.1
Murtizapur	265	9	2	9	24	44	16.6
Mangrulpir	207	6	8	2	4	20	9.7
Washim	326	3	1	2	7	13	4.0
District	1,516	55	19	16	65	155	10.2

Source :- Executive Engineer, M.S. Electricity Board, Akola.

Hardly 10.2% of the total inhabited villages and towns of Akola district were electrified upto 31st March 1964 and this work of taking electricity to remote villages was lagging behind especially in Washim tahsil, wherein only 13 villages and towns (4.0%) of the total 326 villages and towns have been served with the electric lights.

5.10 As is already stated, Paras thermal station is the only generating centre in Akola district. The centre started operating from 15-10-1961 and it is reported that the station generated 26,381 thousands K.W.H.during 1961-62, 1,43,963 thousands K.W.H.during 1962-63 and 1,60,987 thousands K.W.H. during 1963-64. The electricity is supplied to Akola district from Ballarshah -Khaparkheda -Gondia grid, of which Paras generating centre is one of the centres. The consumption of electric power is given in the following table.

Consumption of electric energy in  
Akola district.

Year	K.W.H. Sold to the Public					Total
	Domestic: light and small power	Commercial: light and small power	Industrial: power.	Public lighten ing.	Other pur- poses.	
1961-62	2334408	2385398	4481297	732367	824088	10757558
1962-63	2377227	2289944	5022502	828916	1102847	11621436
1963-64	2274991	2775712	5622513	977416	1638684	13289316

Source :- Executive Engineer, M.S.  
Electricity Board, Akola.

Increasingly more and more electric energy was consumed in Akola district from year to year; the total energy consumed thus was 10,758 thousands K.W.H.during 1961-62, 11,621 thousands K.W.H.during 1962-63 and 13,289 thousands K.W.H.during 1963-64. Taking into account the entire population of the district, it is observed that electric energy consumed per person was 9.0 K.W.H., 9.8 K.W.H. and 11.2 K.W.H.dur-

-ing 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

5.11 This tendency of progressively more consumption over years was noticed in the case of consumption for Industrial Power and Public Lightening. Consumption for Domestic Purpose and Commercial light purpose however, showed different development. The consumption for Domestic Purpose increased slightly during 1962-63 but decreased considerably during 1963-64 as compared to consumption during 1961-62. Commercial light and Small Power - consuming units consumed less during 1962-63 than during 1961-62 and consumed considerably more during 1963-64 than during 1962-63.

#### 5.12 Electricity Rates:-

The rates of electric energy charged by the M.S. Electricity Board vary according to the purpose for which energy is used. Rates excluding meter rents and government duty are given below.

#### Domestic and Commercial:-

The rates applicable to lighting and fans in residential, commercial and business premises are minimum of Rs.2.00 per month for 6 units, Rs.0.31 paise per unit above 6 units upto 30 units and Rs.0.25 paise per unit above 30 units.

#### Small Power :-

Electrical energy consumed for Refrigerators, Small cookers, Heaters etc. is chargeable at minimum of Rs.5/- per month for single phase and Rs.10/- per month for three phases per installation; and above 40 units the rate is Rs.0.12 paise per unit.

#### Irrigation :-

The minimum charges for energy are Rs.3.75 per month per B.H.P.of connected load; and the rates fixed are Rs.0.13 paise per unit for the first 50 units, Rs.0.12 paise per unit for next 150 units and Rs.0.10 paise per unit for all additional units consumed during a month.

#### Industrial :-

The minimum charges applicable to general Motive Power Service (including non-agricultural pumping loads) requiring not more than 50 K.W.of demand are Rs.4.50 paise per month per B.H.P.of connected load. The unitwise rates charged are Rs.0.15 paise per unit for first 50 units, Rs.0.13 paise per unit for next 150 units and Rs.0.10 paise per unit for all additional units consumed during a month.

Chapter VI

Co-operation.

6.1 Introduction.

It was the considered opinion of the All India Rural Credit Survey Report(1951-52) that the cooperative movement had not been able to provide the credit in time and in adequate quantity to the agriculturists and that the agriculturists were still in the firm grip of the blood-thirsty money lenders. Since then however, great strides have been made in the cooperative movement. Upto 1951-52, whatever little activity there was, it was mainly confined to agricultural credit cooperatives. In recent years, especially after the publication of the All India Rural Credit Survey Report, attempts are being made to broadbase the functions of the primary credit societies with the objective of embodying more aspects of the life of the agriculturists.

The table below shows the position of the movement in Akola district during last three years.

Cooperative Movement in Akola district.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Agril. credit societies.	Agril. Non-credit societies.	Non-Agril. credit societies.	Non-Agril. non-credit societies.	All types.	
No.of societies.						
1960-61	835 (82.7)	44 (4.4)	60 (5.9)	71 (7.0)	1010 (100.0)	
1961-62	835 (79.3)	46 (4.4)	74 (7.0)	98 (9.3)	1053 (100.0)	
1962-63	835 (77.2)	66 (6.1)	75 (7.0)	105 (9.7)	1081 (100.0)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Membership					
1960-61	68126 (78.8)	7175 (8.3)	5904 (6.8)	5299 (6.1)	86504 (100.0)
1961-62	71634 (75.2)	8600 (9.0)	6503 (6.9)	8507 (8.9)	95244 (100.0)
1962-63	77683 (69.2)	16470 (14.7)	8755 (7.8)	9275 (8.3)	112183 (100.0)
Working Capital (Rs. in '000)					
1960-61	22294 (84.7)	1816 (6.9)	1628 (6.2)	573 (2.2)	26311 (100.0)
1961-62	25072 (84.1)	2015 (6.8)	1928 (6.5)	786 (2.6)	29801 (100.0)
1962-63	25669 (82.1)	2746 (8.8)	2019 (6.4)	847 (2.7)	31281 (100.0)

Source :- District Deputy Registrar,  
Coop. Societies, Akola.

N.B. :- (Figures in the brackets indicate percentage to the total).

It would be evident from the above table that Agril. Credit Societies dominated the field from the point of view of number, membership and working capital, percentage of their number to the total number of cooperative societies having been 77.2, the percentage of the membership having been 69.2 and the percentage of the working capital having been 82.1 during the year 1962-63. They were followed by Non-agril. non-credit societies only in respect of number of societies, percentage of their number to the total number of societies having been 9.7 during 1962-63. But as regards membership and working capital, Agril. non-credit societies came next to Agril. credit societies, their membership accounting for 14.7% of the total membership and their working capital 8.8% of the total working capital of all the societies.

6.2 District Central Cooperative Bank:-

The cooperative structure in this district has apex bank at district headquarter and is named as the Akola District Cooperative Central Bank limited and is working through its 16 branches situated at all the Community Development Block headquarters and at some large villages as at the end of 1962-63.

Working of District Cooperative Central Bank, Akola.

Particulars.	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
No. of Banks (including branches).	13	13	16
No. of members	2154	2185	2196
Share Capital (Rs. in '000)	3166	3549	3567
Reserve and other funds (Rs. in '000).	1603	1694	1910
Deposits (Rs. in '000)	5249	5253	7483
Investment (Rs. in '000)	2415	2360	2662
Loan outstanding (Rs. in '000)	16878	20305	18804

Source :- District Deputy Registrar,  
Coop. Societies, Akola.

The Central Bank is steadily expanding its activities. Its share capital increased from 3,166 thousands during 1960-61 to Rs. 3,549 thousands during the year 1961-62 and further to Rs. 3,567 thousands during 1962-63. Deposits did not show any appreciable increase during 1961-62 but this phenomenon was due to general crop failure. The same however increased during 1962-63. The loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 18,804 thousands during 1962-63 as against Rs. 20,305 thousands in 1961-62 and Rs. 16,878 thousands in 1960-61.

6.3 District Cooperative Land Development Bank :-

To meet the need of the agriculturists for the long term finance, the District Cooperative Land Development Bank limited was established and it had 6 branches at all the



taluka headquarters during 1962-63. The following table indicates the working of the Bank.

Primary Land Mortgage Bank, Akola.

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
No. of Banks (including Branches).	1	4	7
No. of members	1,011	1,868	3,289
Share Capital (Rs)	65,520	1,31,414	4,14,023
Reserve & Other funds (Rs)	68,136	72,888	88,149
Deposits (Rs)	1,44,380	5,11,515	9,16,413
Investments (Rs)	74,942	1,41,167	2,99,243

Source :- District Deputy Registrar,  
Coop. Societies, Akola.

The table above shows an allround progress of the Bank. Membership and share capital increased from 1,011 and Rs.65,520 in 1960-61 to 1,868 and Rs.1,31,414 in 1961-62 and increase under these items during 1962-63 was still more substantial, the membership and share capital having been 3,289 and Rs.4,14,023 respectively at the end of 1962-63. Appreciable increase in the deposits was evident during 1961-62 and 1962-63 as compared to that during 1960-61. Advances of loans is the main function of the Bank and Rs.734 thousands were advanced by it during 1960-61 and Rs.1,297 thousands during 1961-62. The loans were mainly advanced for construction of new wells, repairs to ~~old~~ old wells and installation of pumping sets.

6.4 Agricultural Credit Cooperatives:-

In the initial stages of cooperative movement in India, primary purpose of cooperatives was provision of easy credit to cultivator members; and even though presently other activities are also undertaken by the cooperatives, the advancing of credit still remains major activity of most of the primary societies. It is therefore natural that agricultural credit societies predominate the cooperative movement. Of late, however, emphasis has shifted from the purely credit aspect of

the movement and attempts are being made to cover as large sector of the rural economic activities as possible by co-operatives. With this object in view, service societies and multipurpose societies are being formed instead of the purely credit societies. These societies undertake variety of functions such as supply of agricultural implements, seeds, fertilisers, processing and marketing of agricultural produce besides the provision of credit.

The link between credit and marketing has been strengthened by converting purely credit societies into service and multipurpose societies. Not only the problem of marketing of the produce of the member-cultivators is solved, but the repayment of the loans advanced by the society to the members is also ensured out of the sales proceeds of the member-cultivators.

The following table will indicate the working of these societies during the years under review.

Agricultural Credit Societies in Akola district.

Particulars.	Unit	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
No. of Societies.	No.	835	835	835
No. of members.	"	68,126	71,634	77,683
Share Capital (including Govt.)	(Rs. in '000')	3370	3870	4586
Reserve and other funds.	"	889	889	906
Deposits.	"	1,542	639	503
Loans outstanding	"	16,929	20,217	20,634
Loans advanced	"	15,783	12,609	12,297
Loans recovered	"	13,683	8,796	11,910
Working Capital	"	22,294	25,072	25,669

Source :- District Deputy Registrar,  
Coop. Societies, Akola.

The number of agricultural credit societies was 835 during last three years; however, there had been considerable increase in membership, share capital and working capital. The average membership per society increased from 82 in 60-61 to 86 in 1961-62 and to 93 in 1962-63.

The total working capital of the societies increased from Rs.22,294 thousands in 1960-61 to Rs.25,669 thousands in 1962-63. The total working capital per society and per member thus showed an increase from Rs.26,700 and Rs.327 in 1960-61 to Rs.30,741 and Rs.330 in 1962-63 respectively. Detailed analysis of the working capital of these societies showed that share capital increased by Rs.1,216 thousands in 1962-63 over that in 1960-61. Deposits, on the other hand decreased from Rs.1,542 thousands in 1960-61 to Rs.503 thousands in 1962-63 and was due to the mature deposits having been withdrawn by the members and non-members and also due to the large portion of the member - deposits having been adjusted towards the repayment of their loans.

There was continuous decrease in the amounts advanced as loans during all the years under consideration. The loans advanced per member was of Rs.232 during 1960-61, Rs.176 during 1961-62 and Rs.158 during 1962-63. These societies which cater to the needs of the agriculturists only, had advanced, on an average, Rs.8 during 1960-61, Rs.7 during 1961-62 and Rs.6 during 62-63 per acre of the gross cropped area. The recovery of the loan was however not satisfactory in 1961-62, as only Rs.8,796 thousands were recovered in that year as compared to the recovery of Rs.13,683 thousands in 1960-61; and this shortfall was reported to have been due to the crop failure during 1961-62. Position slightly improved during 1962-63 in this respect due to the strenuous efforts put in by the officials, resulting in Rs.11,910 thousands having been recovered during 1962-63.

#### 6.5 Non-Agricultural Credit Societies:-

The cooperative movement in urban areas is making steady progress in this district. The non-agricultural credit societies have been helping small traders, employees in factories and mills with the credit they require. By and large, loans advanced are within the repaying capacity of the members; naturally repayments are regular and in many cases employers cooperate with the institutions by effecting deductions from

the monthly pay-rolls.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.

Items	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
No.of Societies.	60	74	75
No.of members.	5,904	6,503	8,755
Working capital (Rs.in'000').	1,628	1,928	2,019
Loans advanced (Rs.in'000').	530	531	1,180

Source :- District Deputy Registrar,  
Coop.Societies, Akola.

The societies numbered 74 during 1961-62 and 75 during 1962-63 compared to 60 existing during 1960-61. However the average membership per society declined from 98 during 1960-61 to 88 during 1961-62 and considerably improved to 117 during 1962-63. The advances of loans to the members is the main function of these societies; and these societies reported to have advanced Rs.531 thousands during 1961-62 and Rs.1,180 thousands during 1962-63 as against Rs.530 thousands during 1960-61. On an average credit facility of Rs.90 during 1960-61, Rs.82 during 1961-62 and Rs.135 during 1962-63 per member was provided by the society and it appears that working in this respect during 1962-63 was considerably better than the working during earlier two years.

6.6 Agricultural Non-Credit Societies:-

The following table gives an idea of the working of these societies.

Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
No.of Societies.	44	46(4.5)	66(43.5)
No.of members.	7,175	8,600(19.9)	16,470(91.5)

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Share Capital (Rs.in'000')	416	717(72.4)	926(29.1)
Working Capital (Rs.in'000')	1,816	2,015(11.0)	2,746(36.3)
Loans advanced (Rs.in'000')	89	178(100.0)	301(69.1)
Reserve and other funds (Rs.in'000').	311	350(12.5)	438(25.1)

Source :- District Deputy Registrar,  
Coop.Societies, Akola.

(N.B. :- Figures in brackets indicate percentage  
increase over earlier year.)

The societies registered overall continuous progress during the years under review, <sup>under</sup> all major heads, such as membership, working capital, loans advanced etc. But this expansion has been remarkably substantial in case of their number, membership, working capital during the year 1962-63 as against the expansion achieved during the year 1961-62. The year 1962-63 witnessed 43.5% increase in number of societies as compared to only 4.5% increase witnessed by the year 1961-62. Increase in the membership was also of the order of 91.5% during 1962-63 as against only 19.9% increase during 1961-62. Comparatively better progress was also observed during 1962-63 than during 1961-62 under working capital and reserve and other funds. On the other hand share capital increased at a declining rate during 1962-63 even though number of societies and membership increased substantially during 1962-63. These societies being non-credit societies, loans would not normally be advanced by them; but it seems that they were undertaking credit functions also to some extent for their members. Even though the loans advanced were more in absolute terms during 1962-63 (Rs. 301 thousands) as compared to loans during 1961-62 (Rs. 178 thousands), the percentage increase was observed to have been less during 1962-63 (69.1%) as against that during 1961-62 (100.0%).

The type of societies which predominated in this category of Agricultural Non-Credit Societies was cooperative farming, numbering 30 during 1962-63. These societies were reported to have brought 1,276 acres of land under cultivation and had the production valued about Rs.44,700 during 1961-62. The Dairy Societies, numbering 12 during 1962-63, were doing good business and had sales of milk of about Rs.78,900 during 1961-62. Sale and Purchase Societies, numbering 10 during 1962-63, tendered valuable service of linking the provision of credit with the marketing of agricultural produce. In addition, these societies worked as agents of Vidarbha Cooperative Marketing Society and distributed iron and steel, fertilisers, cement etc. to the agriculturists.

6.7 Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies:-

The position of these societies at the end of three different years has been given in the following table.

Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.

Items	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
No.of Societies.	71	98	105
No.of members.	5,299	8,507	9,275
Share Capital (Rs.in'000').	103	224	231
Working capital (Rs.in'000').	573	786	847

Source :- District Deputy Registrar,  
Coop.Societies, Akola.

A smooth continuous progress has been registered by the societies during all the three years under review. The number of societies thus showed 47.9% increase, the membership 75.0 percents. increase, share capital 124.3 percent increase and working capital 47.8 percent. increase during the year 1962-63 as compared <sup>to</sup> the position during 1960-61. The

Industrial Cooperatives dominated this category and had 56 societies and membership of 2,332 during 1961-62.

6.8 Marketing Societies:-

Making available proper marketing facilities to the agriculturists was an essential aspect of the cooperative development, in the absence of which the agriculturists were deprived of the reasonable price for their produce. The marketing societies provide such a service to the cultivators. In Akola district, there were 10 marketing societies with 744 affiliated societies at the end of 1962-63. These societies undertook marketing activities both as owner and as agent. Following table shows by itself the services rendered by these societies.

Marketing Societies in Akola district.

Year	:No. of societies.	: Membership		Turnover (in Rs.)	
		Socie- ties.	:Indivi- duals.	As owner:	As agent.
1960-61	8	656	4,258	1,45,56,035	21,72,743
1961-62	8	633	4,808	55,92,824	39,81,466
1962-63	10	744	5,600	35,16,875	30,78,932

Source :- District Deputy Registrar,  
Coop. Societies, Akola.

6.9 Regulated Markets:-

In Akola district there were 7 regulated markets at the end of 1963-64. At every regulated market place, there is a Cooperative Purchase and Sale Society working as Adtyas on the licence issued by the respective Market Committees. Following table shows the financial position and transactions undertaken by these Markets during 1963-64.

Working of Regulated Markets : 1963-64.

Name of regulated market.	Financial position:		Transactions undertaken	
	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	Arrivals (Mds.)	Value (Rs)
Akola	71,355	55,136	3,78,249	4,34,68,527
Akot	17,382	15,924	2,70,497	47,12,945
Telhara	14,420	14,424	71,326	78,83,848
Murtizapur	19,293	16,340	39,086	83,42,757
Karanja	25,232	29,039	1,44,385	67,07,581
Washim	24,301	24,422	1,09,595	1,10,13,510
Risod	28,089	27,580	67,057	65,67,895

The Regulated Markets were more or less financially self-sufficient and their expenditure was less than income. The transactions undertaken were also significant and value of the transactions of each of the Regulated Markets was more than Rs.50 lakhs during 1963-64, except in case of Akot Market.



Chapter VII.

Medical and Public Health.

7.1 In country like ours high percentage of the population is still deprived of the minimum medical facilities; and hence expansion of medical facilities and promotion of public health measures is essentially an important assignment of the Government. The following table shows in the nutshell, the provision of medical facilities in Akola district.

Medical facilities in Akola district.

Item	1961*	1962	1963
No. of hospitals	5	5	5
No. of dispensaries	23	65	66
No. of Primary Health Centres.	12	12	12
No. of Doctors	55	100	101
No. of Nurses	132	140	135
No. of Beds :			
Males	205	237	256
Females	292	313	322
Children	13	13	13
Indoor patients treated			
Males	4651	5671	6384
Females	8893	11128	11913
Children	4786	5217	6117
Outdoor patients treated			
Males	251770	366294	385019
Females	165288	237235	249374
Children	250795	363111	388146

Source :- 1. Civil Surgeon, Akola.  
2. District Health Officer,  
Zilla Parishad, Akola.

(\* The data for 1961 does not cover Allopathic dispensaries).

The medical facilities provided through the hospitals and dispensaries run by the Government, including those administered by the Zilla Parishad were available in all tahsils of the district. No independent maternity hospital was existing; but the necessary facilities were available in the hospitals and few of the dispensaries. The above table indicates that number of hospitals and dispensaries increased to 70 during 1962 and to 71 during 1963; the primary health centres remained constant at 12 during all the years under review. On an average about 12614 persons were served by a dispensary in this district during 1963. The staff pattern projects the increase in the number of doctors by one during 1963 as against number of doctors during 1962 and decrease in the number of nurses by 5 during 1963 over those during the year 1962.

All hospitals, all primary health centres and some of the Allopathic dispensaries were equipped with beds for the treatment of indoor patients; and these facilities were available in all the tahsils. The Ayurvedic dispensaries invariably had no provision for the treatment of indoor patients. The total number of beds available for indoor patients were 563 during 1962 and 591 during 1963; and there were observed to have been 50 beds per lakh of population in this district during 1963. The facility of treating the indoor patients was availed of by increasingly more and more persons over years; 24,414 persons were treated as indoor patients during 1963 as against 22,016 persons during 1962. Male, Female and Children constituted 25.8%, 50.5% and 23.7% of the total indoor patients during 1962 and 26.2%, 48.8% and 25.0% of the total indoor patients during 1963. Outdoor patients were 9,66,640 during 1962 and 10,22,539 during 1963; and these persons treated covered 37.9% males, 24.5% females and 37.6% children during 1962 and 37.6% males, 24.4% females and 38.0% children during 1963. It is noteworthy that females constituted as much as half of the total indoor patients, but they constituted about one fourth of the outdoor patients during both the years.

The distribution of medical facilities among tahsils and the services rendered to the people is worth examining. Below is a table giving such a tahsilwise distribution.

Tahsilwise medical facilities during 1963.

Name of Tahsil.	No. of hospitals.	No. of dispensaries:		Primary Health Centres.	No. of beds.	Patients treated.
		Allopathic.	Ayurvedic.			
Akola	3	9	6	2	368	279949
Akot	-	5	12	2	49	244478
Balapur	-	5	5	2	46	108981
Mangrulpir	-	3	3	2	11	70596
Murtizapur	2	3	6	2	81	221858
Washim	-	5	4	2	36	121091
District	5	30	36	12	591	1046953

The medical facilities can be said to have been evenly provided throughout the district. Akola tahsil however had larger number of units of 20 including 3 hospitals and had comparatively more beds; and this was natural in view of the district headquarter having been situated in this tahsil. The main hospital at Akola has attached to it a clinic specially for the treatment of the T.B. patients. Hospitals exclusively for ladies were only at Akola and Murtizapur and maternity facilities were made available at both of these centres.

Consideration of the distribution of these units into urban and rural areas show that all 5 hospitals, 14 out of 30 Allopathic dispensaries and 3 out of 12 primary health centres were located in urban areas. On an average, one urban unit served about 11900 persons, while one rural unit catered to the needs of about 15200 persons.

**7.2 Primary Health Centres:-** Establishment of the primary health centres is comparatively a recent development. These centres cater to the medical needs of the remote villages. Primary health centre is a sort of mobile dispensary in the sense that the doctor moves in the vehicle from main centre to sub-centres. The number of primary health centres remained constant at 12 during 1961, 1962 and 1963, each tahsil having

been provided with two such centres. The number of doctors and nurses are reported to have not undergone any change during this period. Total number of beds were 94 during 1962 and 98 during 1963; and out of these 98 beds, 40 were for males, 55 for females and 3 for children. The facility of treatment of indoor patients was taken advantage of by 1,067 persons during 1962 and 1,125 during 1963. Outdoor patients treated however decreased from 2,54,746 persons during 1962 to 2,51,759 persons during 1963. The following table summarises the position during last two years.

Working of the primary health centres.

Items	1962			1963		
	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
No. of beds	40	51	3	40	55	3
No. of indoor patients treated.	216	631	220	190	767	168
No. of outdoor patients treated.	86,364	65,707	1,02,675	89,752	60,897	1,01,110

Source :- District Health Officer,  
Zilla Parishad, Akola.

7.3 Progress of Leprosy Centres:- In this district a leprosy control centre has been established at Murtizapur in 1959-60 to prevent the spread of that disease. Besides there were a survey, education and treatment units, partly under the administrative control of the State Government and partly Zilla Parishad. At Karonja one more unit was working under the control of the Municipal Committee. By these units, surveys of population are conducted, persons are examined and leprosy cases are subsequently treated.

Year	Persons examined.	Total No. of cases detected	Total No. of cases treated.
1962	2,00,357	2,780	1,374
1963	86,498	3,307	3,099
1964	29,617	3,610	3,364

Source :- District Health Officer,  
Zilla Parishad, Akola.

It is thus evident that there was considerable rise in the number of cases detected and treated. Expenditure incurred on this scheme was of Rs.23,213, Rs.24,600 and Rs.32,714 during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

7.4 Recent epidemics and steps taken:- During the years 1961, 1962 and 1963, outbreak of cholera or small pox or any other epidemic on large scale was not reported in this district. Stray cases of cholera and outbreak of small-pox in few scattered pockets were, however, reported; and as a precautionary measure anti-cholera and anti-small-pox vaccinations were done during all these years by the staff of the Health Department with active cooperation of the staff of the local bodies. As a drive against small-pox, vaccination programme is undertaken on a large scale every year by separate staff appointed for this purpose only.

Vaccinations done in Akola district.

Year	Anti-cholera vaccinations	Anti-small-pox vaccinations	
		Primary	Re-vaccinations
1961	1,05,307	32,115	1,80,570
1962	1,85,158	53,112	2,54,666
1963	2,36,217	1,14,748	5,75,570

Source :- District ~~Health~~ Public Health Officer, Zilla Parishad, Akola.

7.5 Malaria Eradication:- Under the plan programme, Malaria Eradication Scheme is being implemented in this district and separate unit is established at Akola. The programme covered the entire district and D.D.T.Spraying and other measures were taken by the field staff specially appointed under this scheme. It is reported that Rs.0.70 lakhs, Rs.0.70 lakhs and Rs.3.08 lakhs were incurred during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively on this scheme in Akola district.

7.6 B.C.G.Vaccination :- The scheme "B.C.G.Vaccination for Tuberculosis Control " included in the Third Five Year Plan was implemented recently during the year 1963-64 in Akola district. Under this scheme, mass B.C.G. Vaccination campaign was started for securing immunity from Tuberculosis. An expenditure of Rs.71 thousands was reported to have been incurred during the year 1963-64 in this district.

7.7 Family Planning:- Family Planning campaign by encouraging sterilisation as a positive measure for population control was started by establishing an independent unit. There are 2 urban and 15 rural centres for rendering advice, distributing contraceptives and performing operations in this district. One mobile vasectomy unit has also been established for performing vasectomy operations. Compensations to low income group persons, undergoing the operations, towards the loss of working days was also granted.

The campaign of performing operations was intensified by getting close cooperation of C.D.Block personnel for propaganda of the advantages of the operations and by holding large number of camps in C.D.Block areas. It is reported that 30 camps were held and 859 persons were operated upon during 1961, and 35 camps were held and 700 persons were operated upon during 1962, and 71 camps were held and 1467 persons were operated upon during 1963.

7.8 Vital Statistics:-

Number of births & deaths in  
Akola district.

Year	No.of births	No.of deaths
1961	47,035	25,635
1962	51,866	25,052
1963	44,228	17,637

Source :- Director of Public ~~HEALTH~~ Health Services, M.S. Poona.

It is evident from the above table that the general tendency of number of births considerably exceeding number of deaths was observed during all the three years. Even more striking feature was that while number of deaths declined from 25,635 during 1961 to 25,052 during 1962, the number of births increased from 47,035 during 1961 to 51,866 during 1962. A welcome feature was however noticed in the year 1963, during which number of births were 44,228 as against 51,866 during 1962; and number of deaths also declined to 17,637 during 63 as compared to 25,052 during 1962. The net addition to the population had been of 21,400 persons during 1961, 26,814 during 1962 and 26,591 during 1963; and they revealed that even though number of births during 1963 came down considerably, the number of deaths also decreased to great extent, with the result that net contribution to the total population during 1963 was slightly less than that during 1962; but was much more than that during 1961.

Deaths according to causes : Akola district.

Causes	1961	1962	1963
Cholera	341	-	-
Small-pox	35	209	202
Plague	-	-	-
Fever	8,911	7,736	5,708
Diarrhoe and Dysentery	3,623	4,377	1,552
Respiratory disease	2,323	4,682	1,942
Other causes	10,402	8,048	8,233
Total deaths	25,635	25,052	17,637

Source :- Director of Public Health Services, M.S. Poona.

The number of deaths caused by various diseases during 1963 were less than those during 1961 and 1962 except Small-pox by which 202 died during 1963 as against 35 during 1961 and 209 during 1962, and 'other causes' by which 8,233 died during 1963 as against 8,048 during 1962. The persons.

succumbing to Diarrhoe and Dysentery and to Respiratory diseases declined by more than 50% during 1963 as compared to deaths by these diseases during 1962. It is to be noted that not a single case of plague was reported during all the three years and of cholera during 1962 and 1963.

**7.9 Town Water Supply :-** Out of 9 urban units in this district, only two towns namely Akola and Washim have protected water supply, piped water supply having been available in these towns. In Akola, the water is supplied from Kapshi Tank and in Washim town, wells are the only sources. In the remaining towns, no tap system is yet introduced and water is drawn from wells, which are the major sources in these towns. As per 1961 census, out of 9 towns, water supply was reported to have been inadequate in 7 towns, Akot and Telhara having been only urban places with adequate drinking water supply.

**7.10 Village Water Supply:-** The following table shows the distribution of villages according to the sources of drinking water, as per the 1961 census hand book.

Distribution of villages according to source of drinking water.

Source	Akot	Balapur.	Akola	Murti-zapur	Mangrul-pir.	Washim	District
a) Well	194	107	195	215	170	279	1160(76.9)
b) River	30	17	45	27	7	8	134(8.9)
c) Well & River	14	39	34	18	20	28	153(10.1)
d) Nalla	1	-	9	1	1	2	14(0.9)
e) Well & Nalla	2	1	8	1	6	4	22(1.5)
f) Tank	4	-	3	-	-	-	7(0.5)
g) Well & Tank	1	-	4	1	2	3	11(0.7)
h) River & Tank & Nalla	4	-	-	-	-	-	4(0.3)
i) Well & Tank & Nalla	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(0.1)
j) Protected water supply	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(0.1)
k) All sources.	251	164	298	263	206	325	1507(100.0)

Source :- 1961 Census-Hand Book.



Wells were observed to have been the main source of drinking water in rural areas, 76.9% of the total inhabited villages relied on wells as the only source. The river occupied second place as a source; 8.9% of the total villages got drinking water from river and 10.1% of the total villages had well as well as river as the sources. Thus wells and rivers were the sources of as large as 95.9% of the total villages.

Consideration of talukawise sources revealed that more than 60% of the villages of Balapur and Akola tahsils and more than 75% of the villages of the remaining tahsils depended upon wells for drinking water supply. Washim and Mangrulpir tahsils had comparatively very few villages depending upon rivers as sources. In the villages depending upon rivers, the villagers have to dig 'Zaras' in the beds of the river during months other than monsoon months. A large number of villages of Akola, Akot and Balapur tahsils fall in the saline track areas; and water available in wells is salty and not useful for drinking purpose. The pipe water scheme is only alternative for these villages. During 1961, there was only one village namely Risod in this district which had protected water supply and pipe water supply was available in this village.

#### 7.11 Adequacy of Water Supply:-

Even though each and every village had some or ~~xxx~~ the other source of water supply, many of the villages had not adequate water supply. The same is given below as per information available in 1961 census hand book.

No. of villages and towns with inadequate water supply : District Akola:

Tahsil	Total No. of inhabited Towns: Villages.	Total No. of towns and villages with inadequate water supply. Towns: Villages.	% of No. of villages and towns with inadequate water supply to total villages and towns.
Akola	1 298	1 42	14.4
Akot	2 251	- 42	16.6
Balapur	2 164	2 25	16.3
Murtizapur	2 263	2 33	13.2
Mangrulpir	1 206	1 27	13.5
Washim	1 325	1 86	26.7
District Total	9 1507	7 255	17.3

Source :- 1961 Census Hand Book.

Out of 9 urban areas, 7 had inadequate water supply during 1961; and 255 out of 1507 inhabited villages had not adequate water supply as per 1961 census hand book. 17.3% of the total villages of the district were having inadequate water supply and Washim tahsil had more than one fourth of the total villages with inadequate water supply.

Chapter VIII.

EDUCATION.

8.1 Education is the most important single factor in achieving rapid economic development and technological progress and in creating a social order founded on the values of freedom, social justice and equal opportunity. The percentage of literacy of Akola district as per 1961 census is 31.2 and stands in favourable position in comparison with literacy in Maharashtra State, which is 29.8%. The strides made by this district in this respect would be clear from the fact that percentage of literacy increased from 22.6 in 1951 to 31.2 in 1961. This district stands third on the literacy ladder of the Vidarbha Region, Nagpur (35.0%) and Amravati (33.6%) occupying first two positions in the list of literacy percentages. Among all the districts of the State, Akola district ranks seventh in the literacy percentage of the population.

The following table shows the growth in the number of educational institutions catering to the needs of the district.

Number of Educational Institutions.

Type of institution.	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Pre-primary schools.	18	-	18	18	-	18	18	-	18
2. Primary schools.	1185	52	1237	1186	52	1238	1268	56	1324
3. Secondary schools.	68	9	77	70	9	79	75	9	84
4. Higher education.	6	-	6	6	-	6	8	-	8
5. Basic training colleges.	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5
6. S.T.C. institutions.	4	-	4	4	-	4	5	-	5

type of institution.	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
	Boys:	Girls:	Total	Boys:	Girls:	Total	Boys:	Girls:	Total
7.Special schools.	N.A.	N.A.	16	18	5	23	10	5	15
8.Social education classes.	627	432	1059	742	512	1254	350	589	939

Source :- Director of Education,  
Maharashtra State, Poona.

The table above indicates that there has been steady increase in the number of institutions during both 1962-63 and 1963-64 in case of most of the types of institutions and that this increase has been more remarkable during 1963-64 than during 1962-63.

8.2 Primary Education:- Primary schools which provide institutional set-up enabling the fulfilment of minimum obligation to make minimum educational facilities available to the school going age groups, were 1324 in this district as at the end of March 64. The number of these schools increased from 1237 during 1961-62 to 1238 during 1962-63, and to 1324 during 1963-64 indicating 0.1% increase during 1962-63 and 6.9% increase during 1963-64.

The primary education in this district has been mainly the concern of local authorities like Janpad Sabha upto 1961-62 and Zilla Parishad during 1962-63 and 1963-64 in rural areas and of municipalities in urban areas. The following table shows the number of primary schools under different types of management.

No. of primary schools according to management.

Type of management.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Government	41	1	2
2. Janpad Sabha/ Zilla Parishad.	1108	1149	1231
3. Municipal Committees	79	79	82
4. Private bodies	9	9	9
Total :-	1237	1238	1324

Source :- Director of Education, M.S. Poona/Parishad Education Officer, Z.P. Akola.

Janpad Sabhas upto 1961-62 and Zilla Parishad from 1962-63 managed very large percentage of schools viz. 92.8% during 1962-63 and 93.0% during 1963-64; and schools run by municipal committees constituted next large group. There was only one primary school run by Government and 9 were under private bodies during 1962-63; and corresponding number during 1963-64 were 2 and 9 respectively. It is thus evident that local authorities controlled and ran 1228 (99.2%) out of 1238 schools during 1962-63 and 1313(99.2%) out of 1324 schools during 1963-64.

Most of the primary schools in this district imparted instructions to both boys and girls. The number of schools exclusively for girls was very small as compared to the number of schools having co-education. The following table shows the enrolment and number of teachers.

No. of students and teachers in primary schools.

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<u>No. of Schools.</u>			
Boys.	1185	1185	1268
Girls	52	52	56
Total	1237	1238	1324
<u>No. of Students.</u>			
Boys	80477	82078	87220
Girls	43362	44590	49211
Total	123839	126668	136431
<u>No. of Teachers.</u>			
Trained	2260	2660	3337
Untrained	1877	1519	1316
Total	4137	4179	4653
No. of students per teacher.	30	30	29

Source :- 1. Director of Education, M.S.Poona.  
2. Parishad Education Officer,  
Zilla Parishad, Akola.

There have been substantial number of primary schools in rural areas in this district. Out of 1238 total schools during 1962-63, 1129(91.2%) were in rural areas and 109(8.8%) in urban areas; and the position improved during 1963-64 during which rural areas had 1211(91.5%) schools and urban areas 113(8.5%) schools out of total 1324 primary schools during 1963-64.

The number of students enrolled increased by 2829 during 1962-63 and by 9763 during 1963-64; and in percentage terms this increase accounted for 2.3% during 1962-63 and 7.7% during 1963-64 over the immediate earlier year. The number of teachers also increased with increase in enrolment. That the importance of trained teachers seems to have been appreciated is evident from the increase in the percentage of trained teachers to total number of teachers from 54.6% during 1961-62 to 63.7% during 1962-63 and to 71.7% during 1963-64. Nevertheless the fact that about one third of the teachers continued to be untrained even during 1963-64 needs due attention.

Assuming children within the age group of 6 to 14 as primary school going children, it is worth comparing the enrolment in schools with the child population of the same age group.

Percentage of enrolment to child population.

Age group	Year	Boys	Girls	Total
6-11 years	1962-63	67.4	41.4	54.5
	1963-64	70.5	48.7	59.8
11-14 years	1962-63	59.5	32.2	46.7
	1963-64	63.2	30.9	47.5

Source :- Director of Education, M.S.Poona.

There has been overall improvement in the enrolment during 1963-64 as compared to enrolment during 1962-63, except in case of girls of the age group 11 to 14 years, percentage of enrolment of whom was slightly less during 1963-64 than that during 1962-63. The above table shows that even at the end of 1963-64, 40.2% of the children within 6 to 11 age group and 52.5% of the children within 11 to 14 age group were not attending the schools at all.

Compulsory Education. Compulsory education was in force in 8 urban and 38 rural centres during 1963-64, and the scheme covered only boys between the age group of 6 to 14 years, girls having been exempted from the scheme. The following table shows the state of compulsory education scheme in this district.

Enrolment under compulsory education scheme.

Year	No.of Boys enroled.	Fines imposed for	
		non-enrolment	:non-attendance.
1961-62	9082	164	216
1962-63	9298	77	90
1963-64	10134	63	165

Source :- Parishad Education Officer,  
Zilla Parishad, Akola.

Number of boys enrolling in schools seem to have been rising, while cases of non-enrolment declining from year to year during the years under review. Actions taken against non-attendance were more than those against non-enrolment, indicating that the guardians were not reluctant to enrol their wards, but were not equally insistent on their attendance in schools.

8.3 Secondary Education :- The secondary education marks the end of the scholastic career of many a person in India. These schools, unlike primary schools are mostly managed by the private bodies in this district. Following table indicates the position in this respect.

No.of secondary schools by type of management.

Type of management.	1962-63	1963-64
1. Government	1	1
2. Zilla Parishad	15	15
3. Municipalities	5	5
4. Private bodies	58	63
Total :-	79	84
5. Schools in Rural areas.	30	32

Source :- Director of Education, M.S. Poona.

The number of schools increased from 79 during 1962-63 to 84 during 1963-64. Out of 79 and 84 schools during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively, as many as 58 (73.4%) and 63(75.0%) were controlled and run by private bodies. The secondary schools however seemed to have been more concentrated in urban areas; thus only 30 schools (38.0%) out of 79 schools during 1962-63 and 32 schools(38.1%) out of 84 schools during 1963-64 were located in rural areas.

Number of schools, students enroled and teachers appointed is given in the following table.

No.of students and teachers in secondary schools.

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<u>No.of Schools.</u>			
Boys	68	70	75
Girls	9	9	9
Total	77	79	84
<u>No.of Students.</u>			
Boys	20809	22925	25021
Girls	6318	7499	8335
Total	27127	30424	33356
<u>No.of Teachers.</u>			
Trained	579	656	744
Untrained	593	572	564
Total	1172	1228	1308
No.of Students per teacher.	23	25	26

Source :- Director of Education, M.S. Poona.  
Parishad Education Officer,  
Z.P. Akola.

From the above table, it can be seen that there has been a steady increase in the number of schools and in the enrolment during the years under review. The number of students admitted to schools showed an increase from 27127 during 61-62 to 30424 during 1962-63 and further to 33356 during 1963-64 and



the corresponding percentage increase came to 12.2 during 1962-63 and 9.6 during 1963-64. The number of teachers employed continued to commensurate with increase in the number of schools; but the ratio of students to teachers slightly increased each year during the years under review. The necessity of trained staff, on whom depends the overall standard of education seems to have not been fully appreciated, as the trained staff constituted only 56.9% of the total staff during 1963-64. Even though the percentages of trained teachers to the total teachers viz. 49.4% during 1961-62, 53.4% during 1962-63 and 56.9% during 1963-64 indicated continuous increase in the number of trained teachers, its space is almost negligible. This tendency of recruiting and retaining untrained teachers is reported to be predominant more in private schools than in Government or semi-government schools.

The information about distribution of boys and girls according to standards and ages is not available separately for students going to primary schools and secondary schools. The same is therefore given in the following table in the consolidated form.

Distribution of students by ages  
( Pre-primary, primary and secondary schools )

Age Group	1962-63			1963-64		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Below 6 years	804	707	1511(1.0)	694	797	1491(0.9)
6-11 years.	59044	35841	94885(60.1)	60126	39112	99238(58.1)
11-14 years	24648	11722	36370(23.0)	28415	13152	41567(24.3)
14-17 years	14858	3635	18493(11.7)	16757	4289	21046(12.3)
17-20 years	5268	546	5814(3.7)	5880	599	6479(3.8)
20 and above	759	39	798(0.5)	878	51	929(0.6)
Total :-	105381	52490	157871(100.)	112750	58000	170750(100.0)

Source :- Director of Education,  
Maharashtra State, Poona.

The students within the age group of 6 to 11 years constituted 58.1% of all the students during 1963-64, and the next largest group of students was within the range of 11 to 14 years. Assuming a student can pass his matriculation examina-

tion by 17 years of age, the fact that as we move up from earlier age group of 6 to 11 years to 11 to 14 and 14 to 17 years the percentage of the students to total students fall down, gives an indication of a tendency of most of the students of leaving the education prior to matriculation examination. It is also seen that very large percentage of the students leave education before expiry of 11 years of their age.

The same tendency has been corroborated by the following table giving distribution of students by standards.

Distribution of students by standards  
(Pre-Primary, Primary, & Secondary Schools. )

Standards	1962-63			1963-64		
	Boys	:Girls:	Total	Boys	: Girls:	Total
Pre-Primary	483	453	936 (0.6)	509	454	963 (0.6)
I to IV	67844	40766	108610 (68.8)	71711	44642	116353 (68.1)
V to VII	24031	8434	32465 (20.6)	25360	9476	34836 (20.4)
VIII to XI	13023	2837	15860 (10.0)	15170	3428	18598 (10.9)
Total	105381	52490	157871 (100.0)	112750	58000	170750 (100.0)

Source :- Director of Education, M.S. Poona.

The above table shows that 68.1% of the total students were in 1st to IVth standards, and 20.4% in Vth to VIIth standards and 10.9% in VIIIth to XIth standards during 1963-64; and it is observed that very large number of students leave education in primary education stage and do not pursue education after primary standards. Number of secondary students per 1000 primary students were 445 during 1962-63 and 459 during 1963-64.

One more interesting feature is that as we move up from lower to higher standards, the percentages of girls to total students go on falling. Girls constituted 38.4% of total students in I to IV standards, 27.2% in V to VII standards

and 18.4% in VIII to XI standards during 1963-64 and it is thus seen that less and less number of girls as compared to boys continued their education as they move up from lower to higher standards.

As the students within the age group of 11 to 17 years attend secondary schools, the table below gives the percentage to enrolment to child population.

Percentage of enrolment to child population.

Age group	years	Boys	Girls	Total
11-14 years.	1962-63	59.5	32.2	46.7
	1963-64	63.2	30.9	47.5
14-17 years.	1962-63	42.9	12.1	28.6
	1963-64	41.5	11.3	26.9

Source :- Director of Education, M.S.Poona.

Even at the end of 1963-64, the children of age group of 11 to 14 years not attending the schools constituted 52.5% and children of age group of 14 to 17 years not attending schools constituted 73.1% of the child population. Moreover the percentage of enrolment to child population in the age range of 14 to 17 years reflected undesirable feature of less percentage during 1963-64 than that during 1962-63 in respect of both boys and girls.

8.4 University Education;- In Akola district, 8 colleges were catering to the needs of university education during 1963-64, out of which 4 were located in Akola town, and remaining four in Washim, Akot, Karanja and Murtizapur towns. During 1963-64, two new colleges, one at Akola and one at Murtizapur were opened. Out of these 8 colleges, one was Govt.Agriculture College at Akola, one was Govt.Training College at Akola, preparing students for B.T.examination and remaining 6 were Arts and Science and Commerce Colleges run by private bodies. Law was an attached faculty in one of the colleges situated at Akola.

University Education in Akola.

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Colleges	6	6	8
Students : Boys	2012	2582	2831
Girls	221	257	245
Total	2233	2839	3076
Lecturers and Professors.	90	90	112

Source :- Registrar, Nagpur University,  
Nagpur.

From the above table showing enrolment and professors and lecturers, it can be observed that number of students increased by 606 during 1962-63 and only 237 during 1963-64, in spite of the fact that two new colleges were registered during 1963-64. The number of girls availing themselves of higher education increased during 1962-63, but decreased slightly during 1963-64. Out of total enrolment, students in Agriculture College numbered 485(boys) during 1963-64 and 381 during 1962-63; and students in B.T.College numbered 54 boys and 10 girls during 1963-64 and 50 boys and 14 girls during 1962-63.

Backward Class Hostel Facilities:- In Akola district there were 14 hostels specially for backward class community students at the end of 1963-64. The sanctioned strength of these hostels was of 608 students and 10% of these seats were reserved for economically backward class students irrespective of caste.

The following table shows the progress of the hostel facilities availed of by the backward class students.

No. of beneficiaries of hostel facilities.

Type of Community	1962-63	1963-64
1. Scheduled Castes	390	582
2. Other Backward Classes	50	75
3. Total :-	440	657

Source :- Social Welfare Officer, Z.P. Akola.

These recognised hostels are paid various types of grants such as maintenance grant of Rs.20/- per month per boy and Rs.10/- per month per girl for 10 months, subject to monthly attendance of more than 50%; pay grant and provident fund contribution grant at the rate of 50% of the expenditure incurred by the management towards pay and allowances and contribution to the provident fund of the hostel Superintendent.

Concessions to Economically Backward Classes:- Free education is provided at the cost of the Government to the students of the economically backward classes, and all the students whose parents' or guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs.1200/- are covered by this scheme. The following table gives the number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred.

Economically Backward Class facilities-beneficiaries of -

Category : of edu- cation.	1962-63			1963-64		
	Bene- ficia- ries.	:Expen- diture (Rs.in '000)	:Reim- burse- ment per pupil per annum.	Bene- ficia- ries.	:Expen- diture (Rs.in '000).	:Reimburse- ment per pupil per annum.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Secondary	28610	1094	38	30494	1175	38
2. Univer- sity.						
a) Arts	511	71	140	738	72	97
b) Science	69	11	166	75	12	155
c) Commerce	459	67	144	563	50	89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d) Medicine	96	19	198	95	18	191
e) Other	6	1	138	29	1	39
Total :-	1141	169	148	1500	153	102
3. Miscella- neous.						
a) Typing	641	15	107	1130	27	24
b) Other	235	28	N.A.	225	29	N.A.
Total :-	876	43	49	1355	56	41
4. Grand Total	30627	1306	43	33349	1384	41

Source :- Director of Education, M.S. Poona.

The total number of beneficiaries as well as total expenditure incurred increased during 1963-64 as compared to those during 1962-63; beneficiaries increased from 30627 during 1962-63 to 33,349 during 1963-64; and the corresponding expenditure from Rs.1306 thousands during 1962-63 to Rs.1384 thousands during 1963-64.

8.5 Special Institutions:- Special studies in various subjects like nursing, soil conservation, industrial technical skill, etc. are provided through special institutions. The following table shows number of such institutions and enrolment therein.

Special Institutions and enrolment.

Year	No.of institutions	enrolment.
1961-62	16	1644
1962-63	23	2003
1963-64	15	1067

Source :- Director of Education, M.S. Poona.

The number of institutions and enrolment during 1963-64 were less than those during 1962-63, not because few institutions were closed down, but because few institutions of typing, which were included in special institutions during 1961-62 and 1962-63, were dropped from this category, resultant upon revision of the definition of special institution by Education Department. Among the special institutions mention needs to be made of nursing courses in Main Hospital, and Lady Hardings Hospital, Akola; one Ayurvedic and two Homeopathic training institutions at Akola, Industrial Training Institute, Akola, Sanskrit Pathshalla, Akola.

In order to eradicate illiteracy among adults, measures such as Social Education Classes and Gram Shikshan Mohim are being undertaken. It is reported that 1254 classes were held during 1962-63 and 11402 persons attended; and that 939 classes were held during 1963-64 and 9846 persons attended.

8.6 Villages with education facilities :- The following table gives tahsilwise number of villages and towns having educational facilities, as per the data published in Census Hand Book.

Educational Facilities in Villages.

Tahsil	: Total No. of inhabited villages & towns.	: Total No. of Villages and Towns with	
		Primary schools.	Secondary schools.
Akot	253	<del>122</del> 121	43
Balapur	166	86	<del>34</del> 35
Akola	299	158	38
Murtizapur	265	144	35
Mangrulpir	207	125	26
Washim	326	177	37
Total :-	1516	812	213

Source :- 1961 Census Hand Book.

At the time of 1961 Census, all the tahsils of this district had at least 60% of the villages with primary and/or secondary schools in them; this percentage of villages with schools varied from 60% to 75%, and Balapur, and Mangrulpir tahsils had more than 70% of the villages with schools while rest of the tahsils had less than 70% of the villages with schools in them.

Latest information available in the Statistical Epitome issued by Education Department of the State Government is given in the following table.

Villages with schooling facilities.

	1962-63			1963-64		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1.Total No.of inhabited towns and villages.	9	1507	1516	9	1507	1516
2.No.with schools in them.	9	1068	1077	9	1137	1146
3.No.with schooling facilities.	-	286	286	-	286	286
4.No.without schooling facilities.	-	153	153	-	84	84

Source :- Director of Education, M.S.Poona.

Number of villages with schools in them increased by 69 during 1963-64; and as a result there were only 84 villages, out of 1516 total inhabited villages and towns of this district, without any schooling facility as at the end of 1963-64.



Chapter IX.

Transport and Communication.

9.1 Transport and Communication facilities are an important factor in the development of economic and social conditions of the people. Well-thought-out development of transport facilities of various types namely road, rail, water and air is pre-requisite to the rapid economic development. The modes and techniques of transportation and communication set limits to the movement of men and commodities and to the expansion of market and eventually their expansion pave the way towards the economic growth. Road and rail are the only means of transport in this district. There is however an aerodrome near Akola city but no regular flights to and from Akola are maintained. Navigation is unimaginable for this district.

9.2 Roads:- The basic objective of road development is to ensure by a judicious combination of various kinds of roads - National Highways, State Highways, District roads etc., that people have all-weather access to places with which they have to keep contacts for the purpose of supplies, education, administrative relationships and above all for disposing their produce.

This district, unlike some districts in Vidarbha Region, has comparatively good transport system. All taluka places of the district and most of the important rural and urban places are connected with the district place and with each other by road for most of the months in the year, nonsoon making some of the roads unmotorable during rainy season. All-weather- roads are thus found throughout the district. The neighbouring district places are connected with Akola city. The Bombay - Calcutta National Highway passes through Akola district and its length within the district boundaries is of 89 miles.

Road Mileage in Akola district.

( in miles)

Type of road.	Year	Type of Surface			Total
		Cement concrete.	Black topped.	Water Bond macadan.	
National Highway.	1961-62	-	70.12	18.50	88.62
	1962-63	-	70.12	18.50	88.62
	1963-64	-	70.12	18.50	88.62
State Highway.	1961-62	-	156.35	104.28	260.63
	1962-63	-	161.94	98.69	260.63
	1963-64	-	171.81	88.82	260.63
Major District Roads.	1961-62	-	13.69	117.52	131.21
	1962-63	-	24.50	132.68	157.18
	1963-64	-	24.50	132.68	157.18
Other district roads.	1961-62	-	-	41.49	41.49
	1962-63	-	<del>58.56</del>	58.56	58.56
	1963-64	-	-	64.40	64.40
Village Roads.	1961-62	-	-	10.33	10.33
	1962-63	-	0.88	76.20	77.08
	1963-64	-	0.88	76.20	77.08
Total	1961-62	-	240.16	292.12	532.28
	1962-63	-	257.44	384.63	642.07
	1963-64	-	267.31	380.60	647.91

Source :- 1) Executive Engineer, B&C Deptt. Akola.  
2) Parishad Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad, Akola.

After the establishments of Zilla Parishad, the State sector is in charge of National and State highways, while the Zilla Parishad looks after all the remaining types of roads. The total road mileage of this district increased from 532.28 miles during 1961-62 to 642.07 miles during 1962-63 but the total length of roads during 1963-64 remained more or less same as during 1962-63. It seems to be under the category of village roads, which increased from 10.33 miles during 1961-62 to 77.08 miles during 1962-63. The increase in road mileage under Mejur district roads and other district roads was often not necessarily due to construction of new roads, but conversion of ~~the~~ one type of road into other type of road. The position of National Highway and State Highway was conspicuous by absolute absence of any increase in the road mileage during the three years under considerations.

As regards the type of surface, there was no cement concrete road; and the black-topped constituted 45.1%, 40.1% and 41.3% of the total road mileage during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively and the remaining road mileage of 54.9% during 1961-62, 59.9% during 1962-63 and 58.7% during 1963-64 was of water-bound-macadam type. Thus even though total road mileage during 1962-63 and 1963-64 was considerably more than that during 1961-62, the road mileage of black-topped type did not increase proportionately during these two years as compared to the road mileage in 1961-62. Under State highway, the total road mileage remained constant during all the years; but there had been increasing conversion of water-bound-macadam type into black-topped type of road.

It is estimated that there were 54.48 miles of roads per one lakh of population and road mileage per sq. mile came to 0.16 miles at the end of 1963-64 in this district.

It is worth examining as to how many villages are connected by pucca roads. The 1961 census hand book provides valuable information and the same is reproduced below.

∟The substantial  
increase in  
road mileage  
during 1962-63

No. of villages and towns connected by roads.

District Akola.

Tahsil	: Total No. of inhabited villages & towns.	Connected by road		: % of villages and towns connected by roads to total No. of villages & towns.
		No. of villages.	No. of towns.	
Akola	299	52	1	17.7
Akot	253	45	2	18.6
Balapur	166	31	2	19.9
Murtizapur	265	29	2	11.7
Mangrulpir	207	39	1	19.3
Washin	326	46	1	14.4
District	1516	242	9	16.6

Source :- 1961 Census Hand Book.

In general, less than 20% of the villages of each tahsil were connected by the road as at the end of March 1961, Murtizapur tahsil, having the lowest percentage of 11.7.

9.3 Railways:- Total rail mileage in this district is of 353 km. out of which about 82 km. are broad guage, about 214 km. are meter guage and about 57 km. are narrow guage. The broad guage line connecting Bombay-Calcutta passes east to west through Akola and Murtizapur towns in addition to four other villages. The narrow guage line runs from Murtizapur linking Anjangaon and Achalpur in Anravati district on one hand, and Yeotmal in Yeotmal district on the other. The recently started meter guage Khandwa-Hingoli line serves large number of villages and runs through Akola, Akot and Washin talukas of this district. This meter guage line commissioned in January 1961 provided a link between the meter guage line in South India and that in North India and as a result a direct railway route of meter guage from Delhi to Madras was created.

Mangrulpir taluka among all talukas of this district is the solitary example of a taluka, of which not

a single village is served by the Indian Railway; and it is followed by Balapur taluka, of which only one village is on the railway line. Remaining four talukas are having good number of villages served by the railway.

9.4 Water Transport and Airways:- There are no rivers in this district, which can be utilised for transport. The rivers are absolutely un-suitable for navigation in this district.

9.5 As regards airways, even though there is a aerodrome near Akola, no regular air flights are run through Akola and aerodrome is used as a stand-by landing strip for planes.

9.6 State Transport:- The passenger road transport services in the district were and presently are in few routes in the hands of numerous individual private operators who carry on with the sole motive of maximum profit, disregarding the welfare and convenience of the travelling passengers. In order to eliminate this situation, which was causing great inconvenience to the passengers, and with a view to improving the transport facilities, initially the Provincial Transport Service and then State Transport Service (from March 1963) were introduced in this district. This process of nationalisation of passenger transport services is progressing in accordance with a phased programme and the coverage is expanding steadily.

9.7 Motor Vehicles:- The following table shows the number of motor vehicles in operation in this district.

Motor vehicles in operation in Akola district.

Type of Vehicle.	As on		
	1-1-1961	1-1-1962	1-1-1963
1. Motor cycles	120	144	145
2. Motor cars	429	439	447
3. Taxi cars including auto-rickshaws.	22	22	22
4. Stage carriages (Diesel and others)	165	171	184
5. Lorries (Private and Public)	429	448	463
6. Tractors	84	95	81
7. Trailers	61	63	48
8. Jeeps	86	110	123
9. Others	6	6	7
10. Total	1402	1498	1520

Source :- Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Amravati.

The total number<sup>of</sup> motor vehicles increased from 1402 as on 1-1-61 to 1498 as on 1-1-62 and further to 1520 as on 1-1-63; and this expansion in the fleet amounted to 6.8% increase during 1961 as compared to the number as on 1-1-1961 and 1.5% increase during 1962 as against the number as on 1-1-1962. This tendency was observed among all types of vehicles, exception having been only that of Tractors and Trailors, the number of which increased as on 1-1-62 as compared to those as on 1-1-61; but decreased as on 1-1-63 as compared to those as on 1-1-1962.

9.8 Post and Telegraphs:- Communication is as important as transport in social and economic growth. The following table indicates the activities of post and telegraph department in this district.

No. of posts and telegraph offices,  
Radio licences issued.

Year	No. of post offices.	No. of tele graph offices.	No. of letter Boxes.	No. of post men.	No. of tele phone offices.	No. of tele- phones.	No. of Radio licen ces issued
1961-62	289	22	755	79	6	1112	3216
1962-63	299	22	761	80	8	1121	6681
1963-64	306	22	762	89	10	1231	8318

Source :- S.D.O. Phones/Superintendent  
of Telegraphs, Akola.

There seems to have been a steady increase in all the major facilities provided by the post and telegraph department as is evident from the table above. Number of telegraph offices however have remained steady at 22 throughout the years under review. Remarkable progress has been achieved in the case of number of telephones especially during 1963-64. Even though number of telephone offices increased by 2 during 62-63 and 2 more during 1963-64, the number of telephone connections increased only by 9 during 1962-63 as against 110 during 63-64.

In this district Akola, Akot, Telhara, Malegaon, Washin, Murtizapur, Karanja, Balapur, Mangrulpir and Risod have been provided with telephone exchanges as on March 1964.

At the time of 1961 census the information regarding the villages served by post offices and telegraph offices was collected and the same is reproduced here from 1961 census book of Akola district.

No. of villages and towns having  
Post and Telegraph Offices.

Tahsil	Total No. of inhabited villages & towns.	With post offices		With Telegraph Offices	
		No. of villages.	No. of Towns.	No. of villages.	No. of towns.
Akot	253	49	2	3	2
Balapur	166	34	2	1	2
Akola	299	44	1	2	1
Murtizapur	265	40	2	-	2
Mangrulpir	207	34	1	-	1
Washin	326	58	1	3	1
District	1516	259	9	9	9

Source :- 1961 Census Hand Book.

Thus all towns were having post as well as telegraph offices. But if rural and urban areas were taken together it was observed that only 17.7% of the total villages and towns of the district were served by post offices and only 1.2% of the total villages and towns were having telegraph offices as on March 1961.

As at the end of March 1964, there were 306 post offices and 22 telegraph offices in this district; thus on an average, one lakh of population were served by 26 post offices and 2 telegraph offices as at the end of March 1964 in this district.

Chapter X.

Local Self Government.

10.1 Introduction :-

A comprehensive system of local self government is a valuable link at the lowest level in the democratic setup and it not only represents genuine self-rule but also offers the widest possible opportunity for the political education of the masses. With the ushering in the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in our State from May 1962, a great change has taken place in the institutional set-up of the local self government. The old institution of Gram Panchayat has been retained, but its responsibilities have been increased and it has been linked with the new institutions like Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishad. In the new three tier system of Panchayati Raj the Zilla Parishad is an apex body at the district place, Gram Panchayats are the institutions at the village level and Panchayat Samities are intermediary units at the Block level. The old institution of Janpad Sabha has been abolished.

10.2 Gram Panchayats:-

The Gram Panchayat is a body elected from the village assembly of adult residents of the village and covers one village or group of villages. It functions as a village administrative council and sometimes even as a local judiciary for small offences.

Income and Expenditure of Village Panchayats.

( Rs. in '00)

Items	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Panchayats.	860	860	860
<u>Income-</u>			
1. Grants	15,323 (65.7)	14,364 (48.7)	23,346 (57.1)
2. Total Tax	1,813 (7.8)	11,078 (37.5)	9,339 (22.9)



Items	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
a) House tax	1,262 (5.4)	3,978 (13.5)	3,158 (7.8)
b) Professional tax	59 (0.3)	132 (0.4)	164 (0.4)
c) Other taxes	492 (2.1)	6,968 (23.6)	6,017 (14.7)
3. Income from other sources.	6,172 (26.5)	4,086 (13.8)	8,179 (20.0)
Total Income	23,308 (100.0)	29,528 (100.0)	40,864 (100.0)
<u>Expenditure</u>			
1. Administration	3,022 (18.3)	3,352 (15.6)	3,623 (10.3)
2. Health & Sanitation	1,949 (11.8)	2,080 (9.7)	3,484 (9.9)
3. Public Lightening	525 (3.2)	859 (4.0)	1,068 (3.0)
4. Other expenditure	10,992 (66.7)	15,172 (70.7)	27,026 (76.8)
Total Expenditure	16,488 (100.0)	21,463 (100.0)	35,201 (100.0)

Source :- Chief Executive Officer,  
Z.P. Akola.

No. of Gram Panchayats were 860 during 1961-62 to 1963-64 and all 1,712 villages in the district were reported to have been covered by these Gram Panchayats as at the end of 1963-64. Population covered per Gram Panchayat was 1,077, population considered being that of 1961 census.

The income and expenditure of these institutions increased considerably during 1963-64 as compared to those during earlier two years. Income from Grants constituted 57.1%, from Taxes 22.9% and from other sources ~~20.0%~~ 20.0% during 63-64. The Gram Panchayats which not only render social services such as providing public lightening and keeping village surroundings

clean and hygienic but also undertake developmental activities. The income per Gram Panchayat was of Rs.4,752 and expenditure per Gram Panchayat was of Rs.4,093 during 1963-64. Income and expenditure per person during 1963-64 was Rs.4.41 and Rs.3.80 respectively.

### 10.3 Zilla Parishad:-

Great hopes have been entertained by those who initially conceived the idea of democratic decentralisation and by the people in rural areas who are the direct beneficiaries of the scheme. With the decision-making body at the district and Block level and elected members in charge of them, it is hoped that the elected members would arouse the enthusiasm of the people and make them conscious of the advantages they can take and that the people in turn would take the initiative and reap the benefits and that, in the process, the economic development would be speeded up.

The Zilla Parishad's elected body in general consists of 40 to 60 elected concillors, a co-opted woman member(if needed), chairmen of the Panchayat Sanities and chairmen of the five federal cooperative societies. The authorities charged with carrying on the activities of the Zilla Parishad at the district level are standing committee and subject committees for Finance, Works, Agriculture, Cooperation, Education and Health. On the executive side, the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer have been vested with executive powers and they are assisted by district heads of various departments, directly working under Zilla Parishad.

The functions allotted to the Zilla Parishad range over many subjects excluding law and order etc. which have been retained by the State Government. This delegation of powers has been matched by the provision of sufficient resources to the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad has been empowered to levy taxes on professions, trade, cess on land revenue etc. The State Government has also undertaken to give grants of various types to Zilla Parishad such as grant of 70% of land revenue, equalisation grant, purposive grant, establishment grant, deficit adjustment grant, local cess

matching grant, incentive grant etc.

Panchayat Samities:-

This is new body created for each Community Development Block area. Panchayat Samiti consists of elected councillors from the Panchayat Samiti area, Co-opted councillors, chairmen of two cooperative societies, one each coopted member from women, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and surpanchas elected by members of Gram Panchayats.

The policy decisions are made by the elected body and the executing powers are vested with the Block Development Officer. The funds are made available by the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities are free to spend them within the framework of overall considerations laid down by the Zilla Parishad.

Following is the table giving income and expenditure of Zilla Parishad and it shows the sourcewise variations in the amounts of income and itemwise variations in expenditure and throws considerable light on the overall working of the Akola Zilla Parishad during its two years of existence.

Income and Expenditure of Zilla Parishad, Akola.

(Figures in Rs.'000)

Items	1962-63 (Actual)	1963-64 (Actuals)
<u>Income</u>		
1.Land revenue cess	815(5.7)	1,397(6.0)
2.Other taxes and levies	149(1.0)	206(0.9)
3.Education	670(4.7)	810(3.4)
4.Medical and Public Health.	2(*)	5(*)
5.Agriculture and Animal Husbandary.	75(0.5)	168(0.7)
6.Public Works	150(1.1)	66(0.3)
7.Government grants	11,407(79.9)	16,760(71.5)
8.Grants for works done on Agency basis.	97(0.7)	1,754(7.5)
9.Debts	568(4.0)	846(3.6)
10.Deposits & Advances	300(2.1)	974(4.2)
11.Others	48(0.3)	442(1.9)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>14,281(100.0)</b>	<b>23,428(100.0)</b>

Items	1962-63 (Actual)	1963-64 (Actual)
<u>Expenditure</u>		
1. Administration	713(5.4)	886(4.0)
2. Education	7,221(54.0)	8,932(40.4)
3. Medical & Public Health	636(4.8)	1,030(4.7)
4. Agriculture and Animal Husbandary.	273(2.0)	455(2.0)
5. Social Welfare	355(2.7)	445(2.0)
6. Community Development	2,049(15.3)	2,446(11.1)
7. Building & Communication	968(7.2)	1,952(8.8)
8. Irrigation	11(0.1)	108(0.5)
9. Debts	292(2.2)	1,378(6.2)
10. Deposits and Advances	345(2.6)	1,299(5.9)
11. Others	495(3.7)	3,184(14.4)
Total Expenditure	13,358(100.0)	22,115(100.0)

Source :- Budget of the Zilla Parishad,  
Akola.

(\* less than 0.05) ( N.B.:- Figures in brackets indicate percentages).

Both income and expenditure of the Zilla Parishad increased considerably during 1963-64 as compared to the income and expenditure during the year 1962-63. But the Zilla Parishad had very small amount of its total income as its earned income in strict sense of the term; and it had to derive very large income from such sources as government grants, debts etc. Thus 86.7% of the total income during 1962-63 and 86.8% of the total income during 1963-64 was raised as Government grants, Debts and deposits and advances. Income from Land Revenue cess and Taxes and Levies constituted 6.7% during 1962-63 and 6.9% during 1963-64 of the total income. A remarkable feature was that work done on agency basis by the Zilla Parishad seemed to have been undertaken on more extensive scale during 1963-64

than during 1962-63; thus grants received by the Zilla Parishad for works done on agency basis formed 7.5% during 1963-64 as against only 0.7% during 1962-63 of the total income.

Total expenditure of the Zilla Parishad increased from Rs.13,358 thousands during 1962-63 to Rs.22,115 thousands during 1963-64. More expenditure, in absolute terms, seemed to have been incurred on all its activities during 1963-64 than during 1962-63. But the increase in expenditure under some of the activities seemed to have not been proportional to the increase in total expenditure; thus percentage of expenditure to the total expenditure during 1963-64 was slightly less than that during 1962-63 under such activities as Education, Medical and Public Health, Social Welfare, Community Development.

#### 10.4 Municipalities:-

There are at present 9 municipalities functioning in Akola district. The functions of the municipalities include the provision of free education, medical facilities, water supply, street lightening, public works such as playgrounds and parks etc. To carry out these activities huge amount of expenditure is required to be incurred. The municipalities derive their revenue from sanitary and conservancy tax, octroi, rents and licence fees on various market places, slaughter houses, hotels, rents on land and buildings etc. In addition they receive grants-in-aid and even loans for specific works involving heavy capital expenditure from the Government.

#### Total Income and Expenditure of Municipalities.

Year	No.of munici- palities.	:Income (in Rs.)	:Expenditure (in Rs.)
1961-62	9	70,41,042	74,45,955
1962-63	9	68,04,158	68,19,748
1963-64	9	65,17,784	62,21,836

Source :- Municipal Authorities.

The above table indicates that the overall income as well as expenditure of the municipalities decreased during 1962-63 and further in 1963-64 as compared to income and expenditure during 1961-62. The expenditure during 1961-62 and 1962-63 was however more than income and only during 1963-64 the municipalities could restrict their expenditure so as to be able to spend within the available income.

A municipality had, on an average, income of Rs.7,82,338 during 1961-62, Rs.7,56,018 during 1962-63 and Rs.7,24,198 during 1963-64; expenditure, on the other hand, had been of Rs.8,27,328 during 1961-62, Rs.7,57,750 during 1962-63 and Rs.6,91,315 during 1963-64 per municipality. Income per person of these municipalities was Rs.27/- during 1961-62, Rs.26/- during 1962-63 and Rs.25/- during 1963-64; and expenditure per person was observed to have been Rs.28/- during 1961-62, Rs.26/- during 1962-63 and Rs.24/- during 1963-64, on the assumption of constant population as available in 1961 (Census Hand Book).

Chapter XI.

Plan and Community Development.

11.1 Ever since independence, two main aims have guided India's planned development - to build up by democratic means a expanding and technologically progressive economy and a social order based on justice and offering equal opportunities to every citizen. The general pattern of development envisaged in the 3rd plan is based on and necessarily flows from the vast experience and basic approach of the 2nd plan; nevertheless it represents the wider view of the problem of development. Below is an attempt to review the progress of first three years i.e. 1961-62 to 1963-64 of the plan programme in Akola district.

11.2 Agriculture :-

I. Agricultural Production:- Out of the total plan provision of Rs.46.09 lakhs for agricultural production, Rs.11.36 lakhs have been spent during 1961-62 to 1963-64 and this expenditure accounts for 24.6% of the allotment.

In Akola district where no irrigation facilities by tanks or canals are available, the agriculturists have to depend mainly on the rainfall for good harvest; the agricultural production programme therefore had to veer round the schemes such as provision of better seeds and fertilisers; & crop protection measures etc. The scheme for "Propagation of improved agricultural implements" under Local Sector, has a revised provision of Rs.1.80 lakhs and " Integrated oilseeds development" under State Sector has a revised provision of Rs.4.98 lakhs for Akola district. But the former was not implemented and latter had an expenditure of Rs.3.18 lakhs during first three years. Rs.7.80 lakhs have been earmarked for plan period for " Extension of plant protection services"which is implemented by both Local and State Sectors; out of this, Rs.0.86 lakhs were incurred during 1961-62 to 1963-64. Moreover Rs.1.47 lakhs out of plan provision of Rs.10.24 lakhs under " Agricultural Schools", Rs.2.70 lakhs out of Rs.7.15 lakhs provided for " Establishment of Taluka Seed Farms",

Rs.1.40 lakhs out of Rs.7.75 lakhs earmarked for " Coordinated Cotton Extension Scheme" have been spent during first 3 years of the 3rd plan period.

II. Soil Conservation:- For maintaining the fertility of the soil, Soil Conservation Scheme with revised plan outlay of Rs.31.50 lakhs is being implemented by State Sector and Rs.16.77 lakhs were reported to have been spent on this scheme; and the percentage of expenditure to plan provision comes to 53.2.

III. Minor Irrigation:- Provision of more irrigation facilities occupy<sup>ies</sup> a unique place among various measures contemplated for increased production. The minor irrigation schemes provide for construction of irrigation wells, installation of pumping sets and construction of minor irrigation works. The responsibility of implementing all these schemes is placed on both State and Local Sectors. Only Rs.7.44 lakhs have been incurred during first three years of plan period out of the total provision of Rs.40.40 lakhs for entire five years' period for this district; and this expenditure forms only 18.4% of the plan provision.

IV. Animal Husbandary :- Cattle being the wealth of the agriculturists, various schemes are included both to develop the better type of cattle and to make them immune against various diseases. Four schemes namely establishment of district veterinary polyclinics(outlay Rs.1.29 lakhs), establishment of veterinary dispensaries(outlay Rs.0.75 lakhs), establishment of supplementary cattle breeding centre and breeders' society(outlay Rs.0.15 lakhs), supply of premium bulls (outlay Rs.0.34 lakhs) are included in the 3rd plan for this district and the Local Sector is the implementing authority for all these schemes. It is reported that first scheme noted above is not yet implemented and Rs.0.35 lakhs, Rs.0.10 lakhs and Rs.0.12 lakhs respectively have been spent on the remaining schemes during 1961-62 to 1963-64. Thus out of total allotment of Rs.2.53 lakhs, Rs.0.57 lakhs i.e. 22.5% have been incurred during first 3 years of the plan period.



V. Others  $\frac{1}{2}$ - Rs.9.98 lakhs have been earmarked for "Dairy Development" covering activities like providing incentives to milk production, organisation of milk producers' societies. Execution of all these schemes has been assigned to State Sector. Out of this amount, Rs.3.87 lakhs (i.e. 38.8%) are reported to have been spent. Schemes under "Forests" had a provision of Rs.0.94 lakhs for activities such as plantation of valuable trees, development of forest pastures etc. and Rs.0.10 lakhs (i.e. 10.6%) only out of this total provision have been spent during the three years under review. Various schemes under "Fisheries" had a revised financial target of Rs.0.51 lakhs, but only Rs.0.09 (i.e. 17.6%) lakhs have been spent upto the end of the period of three years. The schemes under "Fisheries" are implemented by State Sector.

11.3 Cooperation:- Advancing cheap and timely credit and providing suitable marketing facilities to the agriculturists form important link in the whole programme of agricultural development. All schemes of 'Cooperation' are under State Sector for implementation. The scheme "Extension of Agricultural Credit" with a provision of Rs.9.18 lakhs for Akola district primarily aims at the development of cooperative credit by advancing long term, short term and medium term credits. Rs.3.72 lakhs are reported to have been already incurred under this scheme. Central Cooperative Bank, Akola has opened 12 branches and Land Development Bank 13 branches during 3rd five year plan period to facilitate the easy availability of credit to agriculturists.

For ensuring reasonable prices to the cultivators, development of marketing facilities to subserve the interests of cultivators is essential. Major schemes under this head are "Development of Agricultural Marketing" with the provision of Rs.3.05 lakhs for Akola district intending to provide loans and subsidies to marketing committees, "Development of Cooperative Marketing" with the outlay of Rs.7.83 lakhs for Akola district providing mainly for construction of rural and medium godowns. These schemes have absorbed Rs.7.04 lakhs and Rs.2.79 lakhs respectively during 1961-62 to 1963-64. In addition, cooperative farming has been provided with Rs.2.83 lakhs for Akola district; and Rs.2.54 lakhs i.e. 89.8% have already been

spent and few cooperative farming societies have been organized.

11.4 Irrigation and Power:- In Akola district, where wells are the only source of irrigation, the construction of some big projects for this purpose was long-felt need. In view of this need, two medium and one major irrigation projects have been undertaken during 3rd plan period and are executed by State Sector. The Katepurna River Project, which is spillover major project, is estimated to cost Rs.233.32 lakhs and is likely to irrigate 24,000 acres. Up-to March 1964 construction of pick-up weir, approach road to pick-up weir were completed and work on canal was in progress. Work on the medium project namely Ekburjee Tank Project, is in advanced stage; this project involving cost of Rs.42.99 lakhs is having potential of 7500 acres. The second medium project namely Morna River Project is still in preliminary stage.

Under electricity, a thermal power station at Paras is proposed to be expanded by installing one additional set of 30 MW. It is reported that construction of the same is in progress. Electrification of villages is also envisaged primarily for irrigation, agricultural processing and small industries; and 95 villages of this district are reported to have been electrified during the period from 1961-62 to 1963-64.

11.5 Industry:- Cottage and Small Scale Industries provide subsidiary employment to the rural population and hence the importance of this sector to rural areas cannot be neglected. Two district level schemes with a provision of Rs.3.95 lakhs are meant for organising industrial cooperatives including those of weavers; and Rs.0.73 lakhs (i.e. 18.5%) are reported to have already been spent during first three years. Moreover efforts are being made to start an Industrial Estate in this district.

11.6 Transport and Communication:- Construction of state highway, district and rural roads have been envisaged under various schemes proposed under this head. Out of the total provision of Rs.59.50 lakhs for district roads and Rs.7.90 lakhs for rural roads, Rs.14.63 lakhs and Rs.0.94 lakhs are reported to have been already spent. Both these schemes of District Road and Rural Roads are implemented by Local Sector. No road

mileage has been added to the already prevalent road mileage under state highway, ~~and~~ **Total** road mileage as at the end of March 64 stood at 630 miles in this district.

11.7 Social Services:-

I) Education :- Under "General Education" various schemes were directed towards expansion of primary and secondary education by enrolling more students, by giving more assistance in the form of scholarship and loans, by providing training facilities to teachers, by constructing and giving assistance for constructing school buildings etc. All these schemes are implemented by Local Sector. Revised provision of Rs.63.18 lakhs has been made for district level schemes only; but only Rs.13.46 lakhs have been incurred during first three years. This expenditure thus constituted only 21.3% of the plan provision. Number of primary and secondary schools however increased from 1230 and 65 respectively as at the end of March 1961 to 1324 and 85 respectively as at the end of March 1964. Enrolment also rose from 1,14,585 and 24,236 as on March 1961 to 1,36,431 and 33,356 as on March 1964 in the primary and secondary schools respectively.

II) Medical and Public Health :- Two schemes namely construction of buildings for hospitals and dispensaries and expansion of facilities in civil hospital with plan provisions of Rs.3.37 lakhs and Rs.0.20 lakhs are included in the 3rd plan for Akola district and are implemented by State Sector. The former scheme was not implemented during first three years and Rs.0.80 lakhs have been spent on the latter scheme during the same period. Under " Public Health", Rs.8.56 lakhs have been incurred on Malaria Eradication Programme out of Rs.20.27 lakhs, Rs.0.71 lakhs on BCG vaccination out of Rs.1.13 lakhs; Rs.1.54 lakhs on vaccination against Small pox out of Rs.1.10 lakhs and Rs.0.29 lakhs on family planning programme out of Rs.4.13 lakhs. Out of these 4 schemes, first two are implemented by State Sector, third by Local Sector and fourth by State and Local Sectors. In general, Rs.11.10 lakhs i.e. 37.5% have been already ~~been~~ spent out of the provision of Rs.29.64 lakhs on Public Health for this district.

11.8 Housing :- Rs.10.01 lakhs have been provided for schemes like Low Income group housing scheme (Rs.0.47 lakhs), village housing project scheme (Rs.9.32 lakhs), extension of village gaothans and provision of house sites (Rs.0.22 lakhs) and all schemes seem to have been implemented as per time schedule as is evident from the fact that Rs.9.86 lakhs i.e. 98.5% out of the revised provision of Rs.10.01 lakhs have been already incurred during three years out of five years' period.

11.9 Community Development :- In Akola district, four blocks namely Telhara, Patur, Manora and Karanja were converted from Stage I to Stage II Blocks and Malegaon was given a status of Stage I Block during 1962-63; and Washim Block was added to the category of Stage II Blocks and Risod Block was converted into Stage III Block during 1963-64. At the end of 1963-64, there were 2 Stage I, 10 Stage II and 1 Stage III Blocks covering entire district.

Analytical review of the Government expenditure incurred by C.D.Blocks revealed that increasingly more amounts were spent over the years. Total expenditure was Rs.1378 thousands during 1961-62, Rs.1461 thousands during 1962-63 and Rs.1615 thousands during 1963-64; and shows 6.0% increase during 1962-63 and 10.5% increase during 1963-64.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs.1461 thousands during 1962-63, Rs.480 thousands (32.9%) were spent by Stage I blocks and Rs.981 thousands (67.1%) by Stage II Blocks. During 1963-64, Stage I Blocks accounted for Rs.575 thousands (35.6%), Stage II Blocks Rs.1000 thousands (61.9%) and Stage III Block Rs.40 thousands (2.5%) out of the total expenditure of Rs.1615 thousands.

The pattern of Government expenditure showing amounts spent on various developmental activities is given below

Government expenditure(excluding committed)according to heads of Development.

(Rs. in '000')

Head of Development.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Project Headquarters.	463 (33.6)	361 (24.7)	372 (22.9)
2. Agril.Extension and Animal Husbandary.	77 (5.6)	236 (16.1)	288 (17.7)
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	85 (6.2)	194 (13.3)	333 (20.5)

Head of Development.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	189 (13.7)	203 (13.9)	194 (11.9)
5. Education.	106 (7.7)	121 (8.3)	177 (10.9)
6. Social Education	129 (9.4)	133 (9.1)	168 (10.3)
7. Communication	93 (6.7)	33 (2.3)	40 (2.5)
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	57 (4.1)	21 (1.4)	24 (1.5)
9. Housing.	161 (11.7)	54 (3.7)	23 (1.4)
10. Others	18 (1.3)	105 (7.2)	6 (0.4)
Total :-	1378 (100.0)	1461 (100.0)	1625 (100.0)

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, M.S. Bombay.

Agricultural development including Irrigation and Reclamation had a lion's share of 38.2% during 1963-64 and 29.4% during 1962-63; but during 1961-62, the project headquarter had maximum expenditure accounting for 33.6% of the total expenditure of that year. Education, including Social Education also claimed 17.1%, 17.4% and 21.2% during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Expenditure under Communication, Rural Arts and Industries, and Housing came down considerably during both 1962-63 and 1963-64 as compared to expenditure during 1961-62.

Blocks undertake various types of activities like distribution of fertilisers, improved seeds, construction of better roads, running literacy classes etc. In general most of the Blocks distributed improved seeds of more than 1000 B.mds. during 1962-63 and 1963-64. Murtizapur, Karanja, Telhara, Washim and Balapur blocks distributed ~~more~~ more than 3000 B.Mds. during 1962-63, and Murtizapur and Akot Blocks excelled in this respect by distributing more than 11000 B.Mds. during 1963-64. Distribu-

tion of fertilisers was done on remarkable scale by Manora, Akola, Balapur, Telhara and Akot Blocks during 1962-63 and by Telhara, Akola, Balapur and Akot Blocks during 1963-64. In the field of Health and Rural Sanitation, 94 drinking water wells were constructed during 1962-63 and 126 during 1963-64 by all the Blocks. Adult literacy classes were undertaken on large scale by Patur and Balapur Blocks during 1962-63 and by Manora and Balapur Blocks during 1963-64. Under communication, about 25 miles of Kachha Roads and 9 miles of Pacca Roads were reported to have been constructed by all Blocks during 1962-63, and about 53 miles of kachha roads and about 22 miles of pacca roads during 1963-64. In this respect Akola, Karanja, Akot and Manora undertook much of the construction work during 1962-63; and ~~Barshita~~ Barshitakli, Malegaon and Patur had the distinction of constructing most of the roads during 1963-64.

Chapter XII

Price Trends.

The striking feature of the Indian economy since 1940 has been the continuous rise in the general price level with few intermittent years of falling price level. The index number of wholesale prices of India (Base year 1952-53) published by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India indicated continuous rise in the index numbers from 102.7 in 1956 to 127.2 in 1962 and further to 132.5 in 1963. Here it is intended to take a review of the price trends prevailing in Akola market and in three rural markets based on the weekly prices collected at Akola and fortnightly prices collected at three rural centres in Akola, Washim and Akot blocks for the period from November 62 to December 1963.

The consideration of the price trends of the various articles in general and cereals and pulses in particular, which constitute major portion of the budget of the average Indian family, reveals two important characteristics. The demand for cereals and pulses being inelastic, the prices seem to have been determined more by supply position and as such the prices slightly come down during harvest season, when crops arrive in the market, and they again march ahead in the upward direction. Second characteristic is that even though the rural prices are slightly more than the urban prices, because the stocks move from urban areas to rural areas for most of the months except harvesting months, the prices of those articles which are produced locally in the district and can be sold by the producers in the local rural markets, tend to be slightly less in rural areas than in urban areas during harvesting months. Thus in this district, which produces Jowar, Wheat, Gram, Arhar etc. the prices of these cereals and pulses were observed to have been slightly less in rural markets than in urban markets during harvesting season. But during other months, the consumers in rural areas have to depend on the stocks from urban areas and hence the prices in rural areas become slightly more than those in urban areas. On the other hand, the prices of articles like Rice, which are not produced in the district, were invariably more in rural markets than in urban markets throughout the year, for the simple reason that stocks

had to flow from outside the district to urban areas of this district and then to rural areas.

The average monthly retail price of Gurmuthia variety of Rice was Rs.0.55 per kilogram during November 1962 and continuously rose upto Rs.0.68 per kilogram during Dec.63, with slight fall in the price during July and August 1963 in Akola market. The Wheat (Medium) was sold at an average monthly price of Rs.0.59 per kilogram during Nov.62 in Akola market; but the price declined to Rs.0.50 per kilogram during harvesting months of March, April 1963 and again continuously rose to be at Rs.0.56 during Dec.63. Jowar was costing Rs.0.42 per kilogram during Nov.62 but the price fell down from Dec.62 and was as low as Rs.0.28 per kilogram from April 63 to August 63 and then again went upto Rs.0.35 per kilogram during Dec.63.

As regards pulses in Akola market, Gram (dal) and Arhar (dal) which were sold at Rs.0.53 and Rs.0.69 per kilogram respectively during Dec.62 were sold at Rs.0.66 and Rs.0.88 per kilogram respectively during Dec.63 -- a rise of 13 paise and 19 paise per kilogram respectively over a year. The same tendency was observed among the prices of other pulses. The prices of all these pulses however, were observed to have slightly declined during harvesting period.

In rural markets, Rice (Medium) was available for Rs.0.61 per kilogram during Jan.63 and the price of the same rose to Rs.0.79 per kilogram during Dec.63. Average prices of Wheat (coarse) and Jowar also increased from Rs.0.56 per kilogram and Rs.0.28 per kilogram respectively during Jan.63 to Rs.0.62 and to Rs.0.34 per kilogram respectively during Dec.63. This general trend in upward direction was also evident in the prices of pulses. The price of Arhar (dal) thus rose from Rs.0.65 per kilogram during Jan.63 to Rs.0.85 per kilogram during Dec.63; that of Gram (dal) from Rs.0.53 per kilogram during Jan.63 to Rs.0.66 per kilogram during Dec.63.

The prices of Groundnut oil (Mill made) and Gur fluctuated depending upon the availability of their raw materials namely groundnuts and sugarcane. Groundnut oil was as high as Rs.2.00 per kilogram in Akola market during November 62, but then its price started falling and was lowest at Rs.1.75 per kilogram during March 63 and went upto Rs.2.17 per kilogram during Sept.63 and then again started falling. The price of Gur in



Akola market also was Rs.0.88 per kilogram during Nov.62 and then came down to Rs.0.75 per kilogram during Feb.63 and rose to Rs.1.50 per kilogram during Oct.63 and then started falling from Nov.63 and was Rs.1.08 per kilogram during Dec.63. Similar tendencies in the prices of Groundnut oil and Gur were observed in rural markets; the price of Groundnut oil which was Rs.1.87 per kilogram during Jan.63 rose to Rs.1.97 per kilogram during Dec.63; Gur, which was sold at Rs.0.75 per kilogram during Jan. 1963 was available at Rs.1.06 per kilogram in Dec.63. The price in rural areas appeared slightly less because inferior variety is generally more demanded and hence sold in those areas.

The prices of Goat Mutton was more or less constant at Rs.3.00 per kilogram in Akola market, while it varied in-between Rs.2.50 and Rs.2.83 per kilogram in rural markets during 1963. Eggs were available at the minimum price of Rs.1.50 per dozen and at the maximum of Rs.2.25 per dozen in Akola market; the prices of eggs in rural markets varied from Rs.1.38 per dozen to Rs.1.67 per dozen during the year 1963.

The dry Chillies (Dharmabad variety) varied in its prices from Rs.3.00 to Rs.3.25 per kilogram throughout 1963 in Akola market. The dry Chillies, local variety, was however available in rural market at an average price of Rs.2.71 per kilogram at the minimum and Rs.3.21 per kilogram at the maximum throughout 1963. The Turmeric (Sangli) was fetching the price of Rs.1.85 to Rs.1.95 per kilogram from Feb.63 to Aug.63 and more than Rs.2.00 per kilogram during other months in Akola market.

In Akola market, Potatoes were sold at an average price of Rs.0.37 per kilogram from Jan. to May 63 and the price of the same article was Rs.0.62 per kilogram during Sept. to Dec.63. The prices of Potatoes in rural areas were in-between Rs.0.41 to Rs.0.50 per kilogram from Jan. to May 63 and about Rs.0.65 per kilogram during last two months of 1963. The price of Onion varied between Rs.0.25 and Rs.0.31 per kilogram from Jan. to Nov.63, but was Rs.0.37 per kilogram during Dec.63 at Akola. The rural prices of Onion were however as low as Rs.0.20 per kilogram during May and June 63 and were as high as Rs.0.48 per kilogram during Nov. and Dec.1963.

The Kerosene, the price of which is more or less fixed by the oil companies, was sold at Rs.0.35 per litre during Feb.63 in Akola market and consequent upon imposition of excise duty on Kerosene in the budget for the year 1963-64, the same was sold at a price varying from Rs.0.42 to Rs.0.44 per litre at Akola and from Rs.0.44 to Rs.0.47 per litre in rural areas. The Fire-Wood was sold at Rs.3.12 per 40 kilograms during Jan.63; but the price of the same rose during last three months of 63 and was Rs.3.50 per 40 kilograms during Dec.63 at Akola.

The Phadia Supari was reported to have been sold at Rs.6.37 per kilogram at Akola during Dec.62 and Rs.7.50 per kilogram during all the months of 1963. Its price in rural areas however varied from Rs.6.91 to Rs.7.50 per kilogram during 1963. The price of Tobacco (leaf) was recorded as Rs.2.80 per kilogram during Jan. and Feb.63, and then upward tendency was observed with price having been Rs.4.00 per kilogram during Dec.63 at Akola. In rural areas also the upward tendency in the price of Tobacco was noticed, the price having gone up from Rs.3.37 per kilogram during Jan.63 slowly from month to month upto Rs.4.33 per kilogram during Dec.1963.

Having reviewed the price trends, a point needs to be stressed that the varieties for which prices are collected at Akola and at three different rural centres are not necessarily the same but in general the prices of these varieties which are regularly sold in the markets and are most consumed by the people are reported. Moreover the quality of the products which are commonly demanded in urban and rural areas are likely to differ. For both of these reasons, the prices in urban and rural areas of the same article are not likely to be exactly comparable and may not be treated as such.

Chapter XIII.

Miscellaneous.

13.1 Police and Crime:-

Police, who are supposed to be the guardians of the law and order, are posted in good number in this district as in other districts and the police department in this district is controlled by the District Superintendent of Police, assisted by one Assistant Superintendent of Police and two Deputy Superintendents of Police. The number of Inspectors totaled 7 during 1961, ~~and~~ 1962 and 1963 and Sub-Inspectors totaled 56 during 1961, 1962 and 57 during 1963.

The constables, which formed bulk of the police personnel remained constant at 1,437 during all the years under review. It is understood that the number of cognizable offences reported increased from 7,074 during 1961 to 7,378 during 1962 and declined to 6,939 during 1963.

13.2 Courts:-

The District and Session Judge, who is head of the judicial department in the district, is assisted presently by one Additional Session Judge, and has jurisdiction over the entire district. He attends to civil and criminal work - both original and appellate. There are civil judges of Senior and Junior Division at various tahsil places, and they deal with various types of suits within their jurisdiction. It is reported that civil cases decided in the courts in this district declined from 9,174(8,734) on the original side and 440 on appellate side) during 1961 to 7,162(6,701 on original side and 461 on appellate side) during 1962 and further to 6,635(6,206 on original side and 429 on appellate side) during 1963. The same trend was observed in respect of criminal cases. The total number of cases decided in this district during 1961 were 27,306 (26,832 original and 474 appellate cases), during 1962 were 19,325(19,009 original and 316 appellate cases) and during 1963 were 19,259 (18,898 original and 361 appellate cases).

The judiciary is entirely separated from the Executive. The Collector continues to be District Magistrate, the Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars are vested with magisterial powers limited to security proceedings only. They however try cases regarding disputes of land.

### 13.3 Journals and Presses:-

Few daily newspapers and periodicals are published from Akola town. As on December 1963 two Marathi dailies namely Matrubhumi and Shivshakti, and seven other journals in Marathi including weeklies like Navsamaj, Yashwant, Kisan etc., were published. A 'Nagar Sevak' - a fortnightly issue in Marathi of Municipal Committee, Akola and a 'Parishad Patrika' - a monthly issue in Marathi of Zilla Parishad Akola were journals mainly devoted to the activities of the respective bodies. In addition there were 4 publications - One daily and 3 other periodicals published in languages other than Marathi.

The number of printing presses seemed to have not undergone any change during years under review; the number of presses remained 37 during 1961, 1962 and 1963 in this district.

### 13.4 Cinema:-

A popular medium of entertainment is a cinema, other media, except radio, being unknown not only in rural areas but also in small towns of this district. All the six tahsil places had at least one cinema theatre at each tahsil headquarter; Akola town however had 7 cinema theatres, one open-air drama theatre and one closed drama theatre as in March 1964. Some of the C.D. Block headquarters, which are different from tahsil headquarters had also cinema theatres such as Patur, Risod, Malegaon, Karanja etc. The rural areas however are served by few mobile theatres, which move from villages to villages bringing the movie-world to the village folks.

### 13.5 Fairs:-

Large number of fairs are held in this district throughout the year at numerous villages in this

district. The fair held at Loni in Washim tahsil is reported to be the only one where the congregation is largest in this district. It is held for about 3 days <sup>during</sup> ~~xxxx~~ Kartik Vadhhya ~~14~~ to celebrate the Punyatithi of Saint Sakharan Maharaj. At Akot, a fair named after Saint Narsing Maharaj is held on Kartik ~~14~~ Vadhhya 6. Mangrulpir is equally important for fairs; and a fair is held here to commemorate the death anniversary of Saint Maulana Hajrate Hayat Kalandar Rahanatulla Alam during January; and Birbal Nath fair is also held in Mangrulpir from Magh Sudhha 14 for 4 days to celebrate death anniversary of the Saint Birbal Nath Maharaj. In addition, fairs at Tarala in Mangrulpir tahsil and at Fatur in Balapur tahsil also draw good congregations.

13.6 Employment:-

In the absence of exact data about un-employment, the Employment Exchanges provide a rough indicator of the intensity of un-employment. The Employment Exchange is the only agency giving valuable free service to the employment seekers by providing employment to them. The following table shows the services rendered by the Exchange at Akola during last three years.

Employment Exchange Statistics -Akola district.

Year	Registrations.	Vacancies notified.	Placements.	Live Register at the end of the year.
1961-62	8,766	923	695	3,421
1962-63	9,082	669	624	4,105
1963-64	7,671	642	586	3,947

Source :- Employment Exchange, Akola.

When we consider a case of the persons presently employed, it can fairly be said that Government is the biggest employer. A census of the Government employees was under-taken by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra State, Bombay. From this census, it appears that

the total number of State Government employees as on 1st July 1960 were 5,555 in Akola district and they constituted 2.7% of the total employees of the Maharashtra Government in the State. Out of these 5,555 employees, 173(3.1%) belonged to Gazetted rank, 4,352(78.4%) were Class III Servants and 1,030(18.5%) were Class IV employees. It was observed that for every gazetted officer, there were, on an average, 31 non-gazetted employees in this district.

Consideration of the distribution of the employees according to basic pay ranges revealed that 3,186 (57.4%) out of 5,555 employees drew less than Rs.50/- per month and 1,524 (27.4%) employees received in-between Rs.51/- to Rs.100/- per month. Thus as large as 84.8% of the total Government employees in Akola district were paid basic salaries of less than Rs.100/- per month.

#### 13.7 Financial Statistics :-

The Akola district was having 12 branches of the scheduled banks as on December 1963, out of which 6 were located in Akola town and 6 in other towns of this district namely Washin, Karanja, Murtizapur and Akot. Thus only few urban areas covering population of 2,19,336 persons were served by scheduled banks and this population constituted 18.4% of the total population of Akola district. On an average there were 5 banks per one lakh of population served in this district.

In addition, it was reported that there were 17 offices of the Central Cooperative Bank, including its head office and branches, which were located at all the C.D. Block head-quarters and few important villages as on December 1963. If these and the scheduled banks were taken together, it was observed that as at the end of 1963 there was one bank for, on an average, about 41 thousand persons, considering the entire population of Akola district.

The State Exchequer derives the income from various sources such as land revenue, various taxes etc. The contribution of Akola district to the State receipts by way of Sales tax (under both State and Central Sales Tax Acts) had been of

Rs. 33,29,425 during 1962-63 and Rs.41,02,862 during 1963-64; by way of Entertainment Tax , Rs.4,54,400 during 1962-63 and Rs.5,60,934 during 1963-64; by way of Excise Revenue Rs.11,342 during 1962-63 and Rs.11,069 during 1963-64. Land revenue collected in this district amounted to Rs.35,82,425 during 1962-63 and Rs.32,51,713 during 1963-64. This district has been among the foremost districts of the State in the collection of small savings. The collections done during 1962-63 amounted to Rs.1,57,35,472 and during 1963-64 to Rs.1,60,99,189. The net collections however, were only of Rs.29,65,608 during 1962-63 and Rs.42,05,856 during 1963-64 and indicate the un-desirable feature of the small saving drive namely withdrawing of very large amounts of small savings.

Khan. za.

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DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF AKOLA DISTRICT  
1962-63 and 1963-64 (Combined) .

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Statement No.P(I) : Area and population by Talukas in Akola district. (1961 Census).

	T a l u k a s						District Total
	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Area in Square miles.	739.00	550.00	530.00	1046.00	616.00	610.00	4091.00
Headquarters.	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	-
Population of Headquarter )	1,15,760	31,459	16,618	26,494	10,125	19,183	-
<u>Other Urban Units.</u>							
Name :-	-	Telhara	Patur	-	-	Karanja	-
Population.	-	7,583	9,171	-	-	26,440	-
Rural : Males	89,792	78,952	62,941	1,12,336	63,893	66,190	4,74,104
Females	84,982	74,318	60,200	1,08,802	61,440	62,675	4,52,417
Persons	1,74,774	1,53,270	1,23,141	2,21,138	1,25,333	1,28,865	9,26,521
Urban : Males	62,439	20,596	13,536	13,945	5,236	23,976	1,39,728
Females	53,321	18,446	12,253	12,549	4,889	21,647	1,23,105
Persons	1,15,760	39,042	25,789	26,494	10,125	45,623	2,62,833

Contd....2.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total : Males		1,52,231	99,548	76,477	1,26,281	69,129	90,166	6,13,832
Females		1,38,303	92,764	72,453	1,21,351	66,329	84,322	5,75,522
Persons		2,90,534	1,92,312	1,48,930	2,47,632	1,35,458	1,74,488	11,89,354
<u>Total Population 1951.</u>								
Males		1,16,873	75,213	60,336	1,01,780	56,770	74,147	4,85,119
Females		1,09,983	71,791	58,743	1,02,006	53,266	70,086	4,65,875
Total		2,26,856	1,47,004	1,19,079	2,03,786	1,10,036	1,44,233	9,50,994

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

Statement No. P(II) : Distribution of Population in each taluka according to different working classes (1961 Census). - District Akola.

Livelihood Classes.	Rural/ Urban.	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Washim	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.Cultivators	Rural	28,931	25,442	27,957	27,864	20,353	60,533	1,91,080
	Urban	1,208	2,057	2,166	651	1,589	1,077	8,748
	Total	30,139	27,499	30,123	28,515	21,942	61,610	1,99,828
II.Agricultural Labourers.	Rural	50,529	43,582	29,803	37,430	42,110	55,283	2,58,737
	Urban	1,550	5,764	3,304	1,312	4,000	1,521	17,451
	Total	52,079	49,346	33,107	38,742	46,110	56,804	2,76,188
III.Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock, Forestry and allied activi- ties.	Rural	982	729	723	481	744	1,120	4,779
	Urban	321	251	118	27	172	172	1,061
	Total	1,303	980	841	508	916	1,292	5,840
IV.Household Industry.	Rural	1,658	1,829	1,068	1,410	1,191	2,572	9,728
	Urban	899	737	567	149	714	613	3,679
	Total	2,557	2,566	1,635	1,559	1,905	3,185	13,407

Contd...2.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V. Manufacturing other than household industry.	Rural	1,019	503	377	226	438	841	3,404
	Urban	7,012	1,607	489	182	1,432	855	11,577
	Total	8,031	2,110	866	408	1,870	1,696	14,981
VI. Construction	Rural	697	246	321	196	243	890	2,593
	Urban	1,266	232	133	72	363	270	2,336
	Total	1,963	478	454	268	606	1,160	4,929
VII. Trade and Commerce.	Rural	1,688	1,131	623	674	960	1,999	7,075
	Urban	7,271	1,890	1,241	448	2,550	1,385	14,785
	Total	8,959	3,021	1,864	1,122	3,510	3,384	21,860
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications.	Rural	750	967	168	80	294	468	2,727
	Urban	4,512	649	132	122	1,216	827	7,458
	Total	5,262	1,616	300	202	1,510	1,295	10,185

Contd.....3.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IX. Other Services.	Rural	2,796	2,098	2,670	1,784	1,888	3,318	14,554	
	Urban	12,109	2,544	1,409	770	4,019	2,638	23,489	
	Total	14,905	4,642	4,079	2,554	5,907	5,956	38,043	
Total Workers.	Rural	89,050	76,527	63,710	70,145	68,221	1,27,024	4,94,677	
	Urban	36,148	15,731	9,559	3,733	16,055	9,358	90,584	
	Total	1,25,198	92,258	73,269	73,878	84,276	1,36,382	5,85,261	
Non-working Population.	Rural	85,724	76,743	59,431	55,188	60,644	94,114	4,31,844	
	Urban	79,612	23,311	16,230	6,392	29,568	17,136	1,72,249	
	Total	1,65,336	1,00,054	75,661	61,580	90,212	1,11,250	6,04,093	
Total Population.	Rural	1,74,774	1,53,270	1,23,141	1,25,333	1,28,865	2,21,138	9,26,521	
	Urban	1,15,760	39,042	25,789	10,125	45,623	26,494	2,62,833	
	Total	2,90,534	1,92,312	1,48,930	1,35,458	1,74,488	2,47,632	11,89,354	

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



Statement No.P(III) : The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the Akola district (1961 Census).

Talukas	Scheduled castes inclusive : of persons returned as Hari- jans and Dhers.			Scheduled tribes.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1.Akola:Rural	8,201	4,078	4,123	-	-	-
Urban	4,373	2,425	1,948	-	-	-
Total	12,574	6,503	6,071	-	-	-
2.Akot Rural	5,858	2,942	2,916	-	-	-
Urban	2,264	1,153	1,111	-	-	-
Total	8,122	4,095	4,027	-	-	-
3.Bala- Rural	3,728	1,888	1,840	-	-	-
Pur. Urban	617	319	298	-	-	-
Total	4,345	2,207	2,138	-	-	-
4.Washim Rural	14,801	7,445	7,356	-	-	-
Urban	1,844	943	901	-	-	-
Total	16,645	8,388	8,257	-	-	-
5.Mang- Rural	6,197	3,158	3,039	-	-	-
rul- Urban	619	310	309	-	-	-
pir. Total	6,816	3,468	3,348	-	-	-
6.Murti Rural	5,456	2,732	2,724	-	-	-
zapur Urban	1,908	971	937	-	-	-
Total	7,364	3,703	3,661	-	-	-
Dist- Rural	44,241	22,243	21,998	-	-	-
riect Urban	11,625	6,121	5,504	-	-	-
Total	55,866	28,364	27,502	-	-	-
Popula- tion 1951.	2,00,073	99,010	1,01,063	-	-	-

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

Statement No. P (IV) :

Literacy by talukas in Akola district (1961 Census).

Talukas	No. of Literates			Percentage of Literacy			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Akola	Rural	38,296	11,757	50,053	42.65	13.83	28.64
	Urban	37,179	18,356	55,535	59.54	34.43	47.97
	Total	75,475	30,113	1,05,588	49.58	21.77	36.34
2. Akot	Rural	35,709	12,771	48,480	45.23	17.18	31.63
	Urban	11,841	5,526	17,367	57.49	29.96	44.48
	Total	47,550	18,297	65,847	47.77	19.72	34.24
3. Bala- pur.	Rural	27,602	7,629	35,231	43.85	12.67	28.61
	Urban	6,804	2,965	9,769	50.27	24.20	37.88
	Total	34,406	10,594	45,000	44.99	14.62	30.22
4. Mang- rulpir	Rural	22,692	6,082	28,774	35.52	9.90	22.96
	Urban	2,753	1,479	4,232	52.58	30.25	41.80
	Total	25,445	7,561	33,006	36.81	11.40	24.37

Contd....2.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5. Murtizapur.	Rural	29,125	10,181	39,306	44.00	16.24	30.50
	Urban	13,447	6,745	20,192	56.09	31.16	44.26
	Total	42,572	16,926	59,498	47.22	20.07	34.10
6. Washin	Rural	41,885	9,152	51,037	37.29	8.41	23.08
	Urban	7,713	3,394	11,107	55.31	27.05	41.92
	Total	49,598	12,546	62,144	39.28	10.34	25.10
District Total.	Rural	1,95,309	57,572	2,52,881	41.20	12.73	27.29
	Urban	79,737	38,465	1,18,202	57.07	31.25	44.97
	Total	2,75,046	96,037	3,71,083	44.81	16.69	31.20
Population for 1951.		1,73,165	42,031	2,15,196	35.70	9.02	22.63

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

Table No. 1 :

Rainfall in Akola district.

( in M.M.)

Month	Balapur						Akot						Washim			
	1961		1962		1963		1961		1962		1963		1961		1962	
	No.of: rainy days	Rain fall	No.of: rainy days	Rain fall	No.of: rainy days	Rain fall	No.of: rainy days	Rain fall	No.of: rainy days	Rain fall	No.of: rainy days	Rain fall	No.of: rainy days	Rain fall	No.of: rainy days	Rain fall
January	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	2	17.5	2	6.6	-	-	1	9.9
February	-	-	-	-	"	"	1	11.7	1	-	1	10.1	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	3	18.8	"	"	2	19.5	3	21.6	NR	NR	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	"	"	1	5.1	1	38.6	NR	NR	-	-	2	25.4
May	-	-	-	-	"	"	1	10.2	4	30.0	NR	NR	-	-	3	65.0
June	7	120.7	1	10.0	"	"	7	152.4	3	40.1	10	208.0	5	85.1	2	71.1
July	15	180.2	12	199.2	"	"	17	275.1	16	353.0	NR	NR	16	551.2	14	273.1
August	10	130.4	8	132.6	"	"	11	104.1	10	147.9	12	157.7	9	191.0	9	453.3
September	8	151.2	12	228.0	"	"	14	413.9	15	238.5	3	61.5	8	153.1	7	395.3
October	5	158.7	2	10.0	"	"	7	102.6	3	17.9	3	54.8	6	254.0	-	-
November	-	-	2	14.0	"	"	-	-	1	2.8	NR	NR	-	-	4	75.7
December	-	-	4	64.7	"	"	2	24.1	5	66.5	NR	NR	NA	3.9	4	101.6
Total:-	45	741.2	44	677.3	"	"	63	1118.7	63	974.4	NR	NR	44	1238.3	46	1470.4

Contd...2.....

Table No. 1 ....Condd.....

- 2 -

Month	Washim		Akola				Murtizapur							
	1963		1961		1962		1963		1961		1962		1963	
	No.of: rainy days	Rain fall	No.of rainy days	Rain fall	No.of: rainy days	Rain fall	No.of: rainy days	Rain fall	No.of rainy days	Rain fall	No.of rainy days	Rain fall	No.of rainy days	Rain fall
January	-	-	-	-	1	9.4	2	2.4	-	-	1	3.1	-	-
February	2	8.7	NA	1.2	-	0.6	2	10.9	-	-	nil	0.8	-	-
March	3	76.2	2	12.7	8	41.1	1	9.0	1	3.8	8	50.6	1	40.6
April	-	-	1	7.6	3	25.6	nil	nil	-	-	3	23.4	nil	nil
May	1	20.3	3	28.1	3	28.4	nil	1.8	1	6.9	5	43.5	nil	nil
June	10	257.9	5	50.2	2	42.4	7	175.2	9	127.6	2	9.9	9	306.5
July	13	255.3	17	229.8	13	267.2	9	156.9	14	352.0	13	357.7	9	167.6
August	22	526.9	12	158.4	9	98.4	14	199.9	9	211.8	9	127.7	11	304.7
September	4	25.4	9	202.2	13	301.3	4	37.7	8	220.6	11	288.1	3	12.5
October	6	89.4	5	165.5	1	28.2	4	105.4	7	366.9	-	-	4	61.8
November	NR	NR	-	-	2	17.8	nil	nil	-	-	2	10.4	nil	nil
December	NR	NR	1	5.3	5	109.6	nil	nil	-	-	-	-	nil	nil
Total :-	NR	NR	55	861.0	60	970.0	41	699.2	49	1289.6	54	915.2	37	893.7

Source :- Meteorological Department, Nagpur.

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Table No. 2 :

Temperature in Akola district.

( in centigrade )

Month	1 9 6 1				1 9 6 2				1 9 6 3			
	Mean maxi mum.	High est.	Mean mini mum.	Low est.	Mean maxi mum	High est	Mean mini mum	Low est	Mean maxi mum	High est	Mean mini mum	Low est.
Janu- ary.	31.5	33.7	14.9	8.7	29.6	32.3	10.5	6.4	29.1	32.6	12.9	9.1
Febru- ary.	31.5	37.2	13.2	7.7	33.1	36.8	14.8	10.1	34.0	36.4	15.8	9.4
March	38.6	41.0	20.4	13.5	35.8	39.6	18.8	13.8	36.6	39.2	19.8	16.2
April	41.2	45.0	24.9	19.9	40.1	44.5	23.0	18.7	39.3	41.9	24.1	20.6
May	41.4	45.0	28.1	23.7	41.7	45.4	27.2	23.3	42.0	45.2	27.3	20.7
June	36.8	41.7	25.8	22.8	37.9	40.2	20.8	22.8	37.4	41.9	25.3	22.2
July	30.7	36.0	23.9	22.3	32.2	37.8	24.4	23.2	32.8	36.4	24.5	22.4
Augu- st.	31.0	34.6	23.7	22.0	31.2	34.7	24.1	22.3	29.4	32.4	23.9	22.5
Septe- mber.	29.7	34.8	23.0	21.6	30.5	33.6	23.1	20.5	32.6	36.7	25.1	20.8
Octo- ber.	31.2	35.1	19.6	14.7	33.1	34.8	17.7	15.2	33.5	36.4	21.1	17.5
Novem- ber.	33.0	32.9	16.0	11.7	31.1	33.1	14.7	12.1	32.2	34.3	17.6	15.6
Decem- ber.	28.8	32.0	12.7	8.5	27.1	31.6	14.2	10.5	30.2	34.6	13.5	8.8
Annual Average.	33.8	-	20.5	-	33.6	-	19.4	-	34.1	-	20.7	-

Source :- Meteorological Department, Nagpur.

Table No. 3

## Talukawise Land Utilisation Statistics in Akola district.

(in Acres)

	Year	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Dist.Total
1. Total Geographical area.	1962-63	4,76,242	3,53,154	3,39,207	6,78,047	3,89,956	3,72,795	26,09,401
	1961-62	4,76,243	3,53,151	3,39,206	6,78,047	3,89,956	3,72,795	26,09,398
	1960-61	4,76,243	3,53,149	3,39,212	6,78,046	3,89,957	3,72,795	26,09,402
2. Area under Forest.	1962-63	54,658	6,674	52,240	39,968	44,741	21,089	2,19,370
	1961-62	54,658	6,674	52,240	39,968	46,326	21,089	2,20,955
	1960-61	54,658	4,432	52,240	39,618	45,150	21,089	2,17,187
3. Barren and uncultivable land.	1962-63	15,101	9,286	13,301	24,951	26,650	9,124	98,413
	1961-62	15,101	9,286	13,320	24,951	26,650	9,124	98,432
	1960-61	15,301	9,286	13,310	25,633	28,367	9,011	1,00,908
4. Land put to non-agril. uses.	1962-63	18,042	12,549	10,292	20,577	8,451	18,699	88,610
	1961-62	17,799	12,527	10,273	20,548	8,418	18,628	88,193
	1960-61	17,518	12,508	10,192	20,366	8,359	18,490	87,433
5. Cultivable waste.	1962-63	7,678	2,394	-	3,370	2,308	1,879	17,629
	1961-62	7,921	2,416	2,305	3,399	2,341	1,950	20,332
	1960-61	4,162	2,807	2,305	3,799	2,341	1,950	17,364
6. Land under tree crops and groves.	1962-63	152	90	248	883	1,856	125	3,354
	1961-62	152	90	248	883	1,856	125	3,354
	1960-61	152	90	248	883	1,856	125	3,354

Contd....2....

Table No. 3.....Contd.....

- 2 -

	Year	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Dist.Total
5 7. Permanent pastures and grazing grounds.	1962-63	5,376	6,443	7,387	94,523	35,164	3,805	1,52,698
	1961-62	5,376	6,443	7,487	94,523	35,164	3,805	1,52,798
	1960-61	5,376	6,443	7,487	94,523	35,164	3,805	1,52,798
1 8. Current fallows.	1962-63	1,793	767	-	635	4,010	300	7,505
	1961-62	5,810	-	7,627	8,325	8,209	892	30,863
	1960-61	5,639	2,314	5,627	10,325	9,209	890	34,004
8 9. Other fallows.	1962-63	23,281	2,163	924	39,575	19,853	16,267	1,02,063
	1961-62	23,282	2,160	14,298	31,250	18,268	16,267	1,05,525
	1960-61	20,836	6,866	10,358	33,894	20,058	16,690	1,08,702
10. Net area sown.	1962-63	3,50,161	3,12,788	2,54,815	4,53,565	2,46,923	3,01,507	19,19,759
	1961-62	3,46,144	3,13,555	2,31,408	4,54,200	2,42,724	3,00,915	18,88,946
	1960-61	3,52,601	3,08,403	2,37,445	4,49,005	2,39,453	3,00,745	18,87,652
11. Gross cropped area.	1962-63	3,50,824	3,13,651	2,54,928	4,59,841	2,48,091	3,02,367	19,29,702
	1961-62	3,48,456	3,14,566	2,31,508	4,62,860	2,44,033	3,01,494	19,02,917
	1960-61	3,53,031	3,09,378	2,37,515	4,53,307	2,40,762	3,01,205	18,95,198

Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.



Table No. 4 : Talukawise Area under different crops in Akola district.

Crop	Year	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Dist.Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rice	1962-63	706	98	150	13,342	3,170	1,470	18,936
	1961-62	772	79	105	14,222	3,090	1,199	19,467
	1960-61	775	118	140	14,527	2,898	1,066	19,524
2. Wheat	1962-63	24,060	32,416	9,345	49,644	3,288	17,653	1,36,406
	1961-62	27,195	29,757	10,571	49,666	3,287	18,805	1,39,281
	1960-61	24,299	25,121	4,629	49,461	2,144	21,706	1,27,360
3. Jowar (Kharif)	1962-63	1,20,202	72,174	89,727	1,38,385	87,287	91,623	5,99,398
	1961-62	1,15,452	68,367	73,872	1,44,164	81,824	88,143	5,71,822
	1960-61	1,12,858	76,542	80,616	1,42,158	84,007	89,420	5,85,601
4. Jowar (Rabi)	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Total Jowar	1962-63	1,20,202	72,174	89,727	1,38,385	87,287	91,623	5,99,398
	1961-62	1,15,452	68,367	73,872	1,44,164	81,824	88,143	5,71,822
	1960-61	1,12,858	76,542	80,616	1,42,158	84,007	89,420	5,85,601
6. Bajri	1962-63	2,226	311	1,594	1,108	3,879	2,957	12,075
	1961-62	2,279	304	1,256	1,421	3,658	3,902	12,820
	1960-61	2,816	330	1,007	1,479	4,210	3,695	13,537
7. Barley	1962-63	-	-	9	2	-	-	11
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
8. Maize	1962-63	-	10	70	34	20	3	137
	1961-62	4	4	17	29	17	6	77
	1960-61	1	2	8	38	25	3	77

Contd...2.....

Table No. 4.....Contd.....

- 2 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Kagi	1962-63	-	-	20	-1	4	-	25
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	23	-	23
10. Kodra	1962-63	-	-	-	19	25	-	44
	1961-62	-	-	-	16	4	-	20
	1960-61	-	-	-	43	1	-	44
11. Other Cereals	1962-63	88	13	183	536	263	73	1156
	1961-62	164	4	176	636	394	37	1411
	1960-61	145	241	174	778	473	58	1869
12. Total Cereals	1962-63	147282	105022	101098	203071	97936	113779	768188
	1961-62	145866	98515	85997	210154	92278	112092	744902
	1960-61	140894	102354	86574	208484	93787	115948	748041
13. Gram	1962-63	7091	11597	3713	7414	1451	3688	34954
	1961-62	7434	11139	3588	6986	1558	3652	34357
	1960-61	7489	10276	3485	6948	822	3744	32764
14. Tur	1962-63	12151	7705	9613	24860	12081	13598	80008
	1961-62	12198	7223	8423	23715	12033	14513	78105
	1960-61	12086	7015	8253	24539	10812	13823	76528
15. Other pulses	1962-63	11876	12826	14657	45111	16267	7992	108729
	1961-62	12135	12134	12049	48030	15591	8829	108768
	1960-61	11622	14403	11844	48560	16096	9303	111828
16. Total Pulses.	1962-63	31118	32128	27983	77385	29799	25278	223691
	1961-62	31767	30496	24060	78731	29182	26994	221230
	1960-61	31197	31694	23582	80047	27730	26870	221120

Contd.,.,.,3.....

Table No. 4 ...Contd...

- 3 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17 TOTAL Cereals & Pulses.	1962-63	178400	137150	129081	280456	127735	139057	991879
	1961-62	177633	129011	110057	288885	121460	139086	966132
	1960-61	172091	134048	110156	288531	121517	142818	969161
18. Sugarcane	1962-63	39	69	282	249	35	48	722
	1961-62	44	63	97	242	35	25	506
	1960-61	42	60	45	204	76	29	456
19. Other Sugar	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Total Sugar	1962-63	39	69	282	249	35	48	722
	1961-62	44	63	97	242	35	25	506
	1960-61	42	60	45	204	76	29	456
21. Total Fruits & vegetables (except potatoes).	1962-63	611	1124	796	1288	485	713	5017
	1961-62	541	1123	535	1165	496	509	4369
	1960-61	427	846	713	1362	265	633	4246
22. Potatoes	1962-63	-	-	5	1	-	1	7
	1961-62	3	-	-	-2	-	-	5
	1960-61	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
23. Misc. food Crops.	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-2	-	-	-2
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Condiments & Spices.	1962-63	766	1168	1023	1599	1260	1662	7478
	1961-62	1010	1229	942	1631	990	1438	7240
	1960-61	916	1094	754	1613	927	1902	7206

Contd...4.....

Table No. 4 :..... Contd.....

- 4 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.Total food Crops.	1962-63	179816	139511	131187	283593	129515	141481	1005103
	1961-62	179231	131426	111631	291927	122981	141058	978254
	1960-61	173483	136048	111668	291710	122785	145382	981076
26.Groundnut	1962-63	23488	1806	11743	15572	25700	18376	96685
	1961-62	22346	2865	9899	12409	26017	13917	87453
	1960-61	25927	1823	12402	14760	29977	15048	99937
27.Sesamum	1962-63	1306	1750	1138	982	751	1072	6999
	1961-62	1359	1697	948	1031	562	1218	6815
	1960-61	1115	1718	1115	1007	672	974	6601
28.Linseed	1962-63	7551	2024	2057	426	68	8675	20801
	1961-62	8064	1719	2167	339	52	9262	21603
	1960-61	7136	1629	2355	341	41	8562	20064
29.Castorseed	1962-63	1	9	3	160	4	4	181
	1961-62	1	13	4	124	6	2	150
	1960-61	15	6	4	133	11	3	172
30.Rape & Mus- tard.	1962-63	73	88	63	402	23	9	658
	1961-62	100	97	58	366	6	3	630
	1960-61	59	58	45	590	2	3	757
31.Coconut	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.Other Oil- seeds.	1962-63	44	24	18	3087	93	2	3268
	1961-62	40	20	65	2459	125	8	2717
	1960-61	34	23	36	1629	44	24	1790

Contd...5.....

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Table No. 4 :....Contd.....

- 5 -

1								
33.Total Oil seeds.	1962-63	32463	5701	15022	20629	26639	28138	128592
	1961-62	31910	6411	13141	16728	26768	24410	119368
	1960-61	34286	5257	15957	18460	30747	24614	129321
34.Cotton	1962-63	137682	167297	107702	153183	91152	131430	788446
	1961-62	136627	175632	106020	152051	93346	135255	798931
	1960-61	144420	167568	109273	140915	86011	130410	778597
35.Other fibres.	1962-63	839	737	978	2372	778	1240	6944
	1961-62	676	741	703	2091	922	653	5786
	1960-61	819	434	604	2132	1195	732	5916
36.Total fibres.	1962-63	138521	168034	108680	155555	91930	132670	795390
	1961-62	137303	176373	106723	154142	94268	135908	804717
	1960-61	145239	168002	109877	143047	87205	131142	784513
37.Tobacco	1962-63	1	-	-	1	4	8	14
	1961-62	3	-	-	2	15	3	23
	1960-61	2	2	6	6	24	5	45
38.Other drugs & narcotics	1962-63	-	291	-	38	- 1	-	330
	1961-62	-	270	-	48	-	-	318
	1960-61	-	22	-	48	-	-	70
39.Total drugs & narcotics	1962-63	1	291	-	39	15	8	344
	1961-62	3	270	-	50	15	3	341
	1960-61	2	24	6	54	24	5	115
40.Fodder Crops	1962-63	17	64	39	11	2	70	203
	1961-62	8	-	13	5	1	101	128
	1960-61	21	47	5	23	-	62	158

Contd...6.....

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Table No. 4.....Contd.....

- 6 -

1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
41.	Misc. non-	1962-63	6	50	-	14	-	70
	food crops.	1961-62	- 1	- 86	-	8	- 14	109
		1960-61	-	-	2	13	-	15
42.	Total non-food	1962-63	171008	174140	123741	176248	118576	160886
	Crops.	1961-62	169225	183140	119877	170933	121052	160436
		1960-61	179548	173330	125847	161597	117977	155823
43.	Total area	1962-63	350824	313651	254928	459841	248091	302367
	under crops	1961-62	348456	314566	231508	462860	244033	301494
	(Gross cro-	1960-61	353031	309378	237515	453307	240762	301205
	pped area).							
44.	Area cropped	1962-63	663	863	113	6276	1168	860
	more than	1961-62	2312	1011	100	8660	1309	579
	once.	1960-61	430	975	70	4302	1309	460
45.	Net area under	1962-63	350161	312788	254815	453565	246923	301507
	Crops.	1961-62	346144	313555	231408	454200	242724	300915
		1960-61	352601	308403	237445	449005	239453	300745

Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

Table No. 5 :            Production of different major crops  
in Akola district.

(Outturn in '00'tons)

Sr.No. Crops	Y e a r s		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1. Rice	45	30	42
2. Wheat	200	236	291
3. Jowar (Kharif)	1,673	1,247	1,185
4. Bajri	40	6	9
5. Other cereals	1	1	1
6. Total Cereals	1,959	1,520	1,528
7. Tur	418	324	169
8. Gram	40	40	60
9. Other Pulses	86	64	90
10. Total Pulses	544	428	319
11. Sugarcane	5	5	7
12. Groundnut	263	179	128
13. Sesamum	7	7	5
14. Rape, Mustard and Linseed	23	20	20
15. Tobacco	-	-	-
16. Cotton (lint) (Bales)	1,855	793	1,334

Source :- 1) Statistician, Department of  
Agriculture, Poona.

2) College, Akola.

N.B. :- :-

Table No. 6 :

Talukawise distribution of area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in Akola district.

( in acres)

Sr.No. : Source of Irrigation.	Year :	T a l u k a					Distt. Total.
		Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir	
1. Government Canals.	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Private Canals.	1962-63	-	-	-	20	-	20
	1961-62	-	-	-	25	-	25
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Total Canals.	1962-63	-	-	-	20	-	20
	1961-62	-	-	-	25	-	25
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tanks.	1962-63	-	-	-	177	-	233
	1961-62	-	-	-	231	-	231
	1960-61	-	-	-	212	-	212

Contd....2.....



Table No. 6.....Contd.....

- 2 -

Sr.No.	Source of Irrigation.	Year	T a l u k a					Distt. Total.	
			Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir		Murtizapur
5. Tube Wells.		1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Other Wells.		1962-63	982	1580	1100	2003	961	1577	8203
		1961-62	794	1395	722	2146	1437	1682	8176
		1960-61	899	1341	807	2357	860	1625	7889
7. Other sources (Nalha, River etc.)		1962-63	-	-	186	-	-	-	186
		1961-62	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
		1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Net area irrigated.		1962-63	982	1580	1286	2200	961	1633	8642
		1961-62	794	1395	722	2410	1437	1682	8440
		1960-61	899	1341	807	2569	860	1625	8101
9. Gross area irrigated.		1962-63	982	1580	1286	2200	961	1633	8642
		1961-62	794	1395	722	2410	1437	1682	8440
		1960-61	899	1341	807	2569	860	1625	8101

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

Table No. 7 : Talukawise area irrigated under different crops in Akola district.

( in acres )

Sr. No.	Crop	Year	T a l u k a s						Distt. Total.	
			Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Rice	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
		1960-61	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	
2.	Wheat	1962-63	3	73	3	123	70	34	306	
		1961-62	13	69	13	655	-	7	757	
		1960-61	18	48	2	588	-	-	656	
3.	Jowar	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1960-61	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
4.	Bajri	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Other cereals	1962-63	-	2	-	8	8	3	21	
		1961-62	1	1	-	4	-	1	7	
		1960-61	-	2	5	10	-	-	17	
6.	Total cereals	1962-63	3	75	3	131	78	37	327	
		1961-62	14	70	13	661	-	8	766	
		1960-61	20	50	7	602	-	-	679	

Contd...2.....

Table No. 7....Contd.....

- 2 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Gram	1962-63	-	39	-	-	-	-	20	59
	1961-62	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	6
	1960-61	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	7
8. Tur	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other pulses	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Total Pulses	1962-63	-	39	-	-	-	-	20	59
	1961-62	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	6
	1960-61	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	7
11. Total Food- grains.	1962-63	3	114	3	131	78	57	386	
	1961-62	14	71	13	665	-	9	772	
	1960-61	20	54	7	605	-	-	686	
12. Sugarcane	1962-63	39	69	282	249	35	48	722	
	1961-62	44	63	97	242	35	25	506	
	1960-61	42	60	45	204	76	29	456	
13. Potatoes	1962-63	-	-	5	1	-	1	7	
	1961-62	5	-	-	2	-	-	5	
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Contd....3.....

Table No. 7 ..... Contd.....

- 3 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Chillies.	1962-63	415	263	167	557	397	818	2615	
	1961-62	241	280	93	582	698	769	2663	
	1960-61	831	699	125	575	784	1085	4099	
15. Other Food- Crops.	1962-63	504	729	783	1163	448	597	4224	
	1961-62	488	665	519	814	704	769	3959	
	1960-61	5	325	607	679	-	511	2127	
16. <u>Total Food- Crops.</u>	1962-63	959	1175	1240	2101	958	1521	7954	
	1961-62	790	1079	722	2305	1437	1572	7905	
	1960-61	898	1138	784	2063	860	1625	7368	
17. Cotton.	1962-63	-	-	7	34	-	42	83	
	1961-62	-	-	-	49	-	9	58	
	1960-61	-	-	21	457	-	-	478	
18. Groundnut	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Contd....4.....

Table No. 7 .....Contd.....

- 4 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19. Other Non-food Crops.	1962-63	23	405	39	65	3	70	605	
	1961-62	4	316	-	56	-	101	477	
	1960-61	1	203	2	49	-	-	255	
20. <u>Total Non-Food Crops.</u>	1962-63	23	405	46	99	3	112	688	
	1961-62	4	316	-	105	-	110	535	
	1960-61	1	203	23	506	-	-	733	
21. <u>Gross Irrigated area.</u>	1962-63	982	1580	1286	2200	961	1633	8642	
	1961-62	794	1395	722	2410	1437	1682	8440	
	1960-61	899	1341	807	2569	860	1625	8101	

Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Poona.

Table No. 8 : Major and Medium Irrigation Project in Akola district.

Sr. No.	Item.	Katepurna River Project.	Ekburji Tank Project.	Morna River Project.
i.	Location: Name of Tahsil.	Akola	Washim	Balapur
ii.	Year of start/likely to start.	October 59	February 59	1963-64
iii.	Stage of completion reached on			
	31-3-1961	-	-	-
	31-3-1962	Construction of pick-up weir started	3/4th of dam constructed.	Survey completed.
	31-3-1963	50% construction of pick-up weir completed.	Construction of trench of dam started. Dam completed. Construction of canals are in progress.	Sanction received for construction and tenders are being received.
	31-3-1964	Construction of pick-up weir completed. Construction of canals in progress.	Construction of full length canals is in progress. Irrigation likely to be started soon.	Plans & estimates for pick-up weir are under preparation. Construction work not started.
iv.	Estimated costs involved by stages (lakhs Rs.)	233.32	42.99	109.71
v.	Gross area irrigated upto the last year.	-	-	-
vi.	Irrigation potential created.	-	-	-
vii.	Future irrigation potentials(acres)	24000	7500	5600

Source :- Executive Engineer, Katepurna River Project, Akola.

Table No. 9 : Yield rates of principal crops  
per acre in Akola district.

( in Lbs. )

Sr.No.	Crops	Y e a r s		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	Rice	517	345	498
2.	Jowar-Kharif	640	489	443
3.	Jowar-Rabi	-	-	-
4.	Bajri	664	105	167
5.	Maize	-	-	-
6.	Ragi	-	-	-
7.	Wheat	352	379	478
8.	Barley	-	-	-
9.	Gram	273	261	384
10.	Tur	1224	929	473
11.	Potatoes	-	-	-
12.	Sugarcane	2240	2240	2240
13.	Tobacco	-	-	-
14.	Cotton(lint)	93	39	66
15.	Groundnut	590	458	343

Source :- Statistician, Department of  
Agriculture, Poona.

N.B. :- The data for 1962-63 is provisional.

Table No.10 :

Area under forest in Akola district.

Year	Area under forest ( in acres)			Produce removed or utilised.(value in Rs.)
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassified	
1961-62	2,04,808	20,022	-	8,32,081
1962-63	2,03,601	20,017	-	7,55,561
1963-64	2,03,223	20,022	-	9,42,034

Source :- 1) Divisional Forest Officer, Akola.  
 2) Statistician, Forest Department, Poona.  
 (\* Includes area under Forest and Revenue Department)



\* 1 A \*

Statement No. 11 : Statement showing monthly average retail prices of important commodities at district headquarter.

District :- Akola.

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality and variety, brand, count etc. (local trade name).	Unit.	Retail prices in each month (Rs. and paise)						
				Nov. 62	Dec. 62	Jan. 63	Feb. 63	Mar. 63	April 63	May 63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>Cereals.</u>										
1.	Rice clean(fine)	Luchai	Kg.	0.73	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.78	0.82
2.	Rice clean(Medium)	Gurnuthia	"	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.62	0.66	0.68
3.	Rice clean(coarse)	Feliya	"	0.52	0.52	0.56	0.55	0.53	0.56	0.68
4.	Wheat (Medium)	Sharbati	"	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.53	0.49	0.50	0.50
5.	Wheat (coarse)	Gaorani	"	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.54	0.53
6.	Wheat Flour( hite)	Telephone	"	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.52
7.	Jowar (White)	Local	"	0.42	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.24	0.28	0.28
8.	Jowar (Yellow)	H.F.	"	0.49	0.48	0.42	0.37	0.33	0.34	0.40
9.	Bajra	Local	"	0.49	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.44
<u>Pulses.</u>										
10.	Gram (whole)	Local	"	0.50	0.50	0.50	N.A.	0.40	0.48	0.50
11.	Gram (Dal)	"	"	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.55	0.56
12.	Arhar(Dal)	"	"	0.80	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.72	0.80	0.82

Statement No. 11 : Statement showing monthly average retail prices of important commodities at district headquarter.

District :- Akola.

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality and variety, brand, count etc. (local trade name).	Unit.	Retail prices in each month (Rs. and Paise)						
				June 63	July 63	Aug. 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dec. 63
1	2	3	4	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<u>Cereals.</u>										
1.	Rice clean(fine)	Luchai	Kg.	0.87	0.83	0.75	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.86
2.	Rice clean(Medium)	Gurmuthia	"	0.65	0.62	0.61	0.69	N.A.	0.69	0.68
3.	Rice clean(coarse)	Teliya	"	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.65	0.72	0.65	0.56
4.	Wheat (Medium)	Sharbati	"	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.56
5.	Wheat (coarse)	Gaorani	"	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.62
6.	Wheat Flour(White)	Telephone	"	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.56	0.61
7.	Jowar (White)	Local	"	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.35
8.	Jowar (Yellow)	M.P.	"	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41
9.	Bajra	Local	"	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.47
<u>Pulses.</u>										
10.	Gram(whole)	Local	"	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.56
11.	Gram(Dal)	"	"	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.61	0.66
12.	Arhar(Dal)	"	"	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.81	0.75	0.81	0.88
		"	"							
		"	"							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Mung (Dal)	Local	Kg.	0.62	0.60	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.62	0.65
14.	Urid (Dal)	"	"	0.80	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.82	0.87
15.	Masur (Dal)	"	"	0.80	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.67	0.68	0.71
	<u>Su. gar and Gur</u>									
16.	Su. gar	D 30	"	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.18	1.20	1.29	1.21
17.	Gur	Gaorani	"	0.88	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.91	0.94
	<u>Edible Oils</u>									
18.	Groundnut Oil	Mill made	"	2.00	1.84	1.79	1.77	1.75	1.80	1.92
	<u>Other Oils.</u>									
19.	Vanaspati (Dalda loose)	"	"	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87
	<u>Meat, Fish and Eggs.</u>									
20.	Goat Meat	local	"	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
21.	Fresh Fish	"	"	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
22.	Eggs (Hen)	"	Doz.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.19	2.00	1.95
	<u>Condiments &amp; Spices</u>									
23.	Salt	Kathiawadi	kg.	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
24.	Turmeric	Sangli	"	2.22	2.09	2.00	1.90	1.87	1.87	1.85
25.	Dry Corander (Superior Whole)	local	"	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	0.94	0.94
26.	Dry Chillies.	Dharmabad	"	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.06	3.25	3.25

Contd....3.....

1	2	3	4	5 12	6 13	7 14	8 15	9 16	10 17	11 18
13.	Mung (Dal)	Local	Kg.	0.65	0.65	0.62	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.63
14.	Urid (Dal)	"	"	0.87	0.87	0.83	0.81	0.75	0.75	0.78
15.	Masur (Dal)	"	"	0.75	0.79	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.81	0.83
<u>Sugar and Gur</u>										
16.	Sugar	D 30	"	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.26
17.	Gur	Gaorani	"	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.34	1.50	1.27	1.08
<u>Edible Oils</u>										
18.	Groundnut Oil	Mill made	"	2.06	2.06	2.04	2.17	2.11	1.88	1.90
<u>Other Oils.</u>										
19.	Vanaspati (Dalda loose)	"	"	2.87	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.06	3.06
<u>Meat, Fish and Eggs.</u>										
20.	Goat Meat	local	"	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
21.	Fresh Fish	"	"	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
22.	Eggs (Hen)	"	Doz.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	2.19
<u>Condiments &amp; Spices</u>										
23.	Salt	Kathiawadi	kg.	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
24.	Turmeric	Sangli	"	1.85	1.85	1.95	2.25	2.25	2.13	2.00
25.	Dry Corander (Superior whole)	local	"	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	1.00
26.	Dry Chillies.	Dharnabad	"	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.50

Statment No. 11 ..... Contd.....

- 3A -

~~Table No.~~

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>Vegetables</u>										
27.	Potato	Poona/U.P.	Kg.	0.50	0.50	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38
28.	Onion	Local	"	0.37	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.27
<u>Fruits &amp; Nuts.</u>										
29.	Plantains	Bhusawal	Doz.	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
30.	Oranges	Local	"	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.30
<u>Beaverages</u>										
31.	Tea leaf	Brooke Bond	Kg.	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
32.	Coffee Powder	Polson	"	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12
<u>Fuel, power, light</u>										
33.	Kerosene Oil	BurmaShell	Lt.	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.46	0.45	0.42
34.	Charcoal	Wood local	2 bags.	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40
35.	Match Box(60 sticks).	Crocodile	Doz.	0.69	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
36.	Fire Wood	Babul	40 kg.	4.68	4.16	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12
<u>Clothing</u>										
37.	Dhoti(9 mts.)	Ramshastri	Pair	15.29	15.29	15.29	15.29	15.29	15.29	16.32
38.	Sari(74 inches)	Nagpuri	"	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
		80 x 80								
39.	Shirting Madras	D 188	Mt.	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20

Contd....4.....

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1	2	3	4	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<u>Vegetables</u>										
27.	Potato	Ioona	Kg.	0.43	0.46	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
28.	Onion	Local	"	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.37
<u>Fruits &amp; Nuts.</u>										
29.	Plantains	Bhusawal	Doz.	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
30.	Oranges	Local	"	1.31	1.31	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.00
<u>Beverages</u>										
31.	Tea leaf	Brooke Bond	Kg.	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	7.56	8.38
32.	Coffee Powder	Folson	"	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.58	9.05
<u>Fuel, power, light</u>										
33.	Kerosene Oil	BurmaShell	Lt.	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.44
34.	Charcoal	Wood local	2 bags.	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40
35.	Match Box(60 sticks).	Crocodile	Doz.	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
36.	Fire Wood	Babul	40 kg.	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.24	3.37	3.50
<u>Clothing</u>										
37.	Dhoti(9 mts.)	Ramshastri	Pair	17.00	17.00	17.00	15.50	14.20	14.00	14.00
38.	Sari(74 inches)	Nagpuri	"	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
		80 x 80								
39.	Shirting Madras	D-188	Nt.	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
40.	Coating(cotton),Tassar Binny Medium quality 28"wide) A7431		Mt.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	₹ 2.81	2.81
41.	Blouse piece.	Bombay Dying 5139.	"	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
	<u>Utensils.</u>									
42.	Brass.	Lowest quality.	Kg.	7.94	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
	<u>Misc.items of Consumption.</u>									
43.	Washing Soap	501	1 Bar	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.46	1.48	1.48	1.48
44.	Pan	Kapuri	No.100	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
45.	Supari	Phadia	Kg.	7.12	6.37	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
46.	Tobacco(leaf)	Shakun tala.	"	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	3.20	3.20	3.68
47.	Cigarate	Panama	10 No.	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.35
48.	Bidi	No.7	25 No.	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
49.	Hair Oil	Brahmi	Bottle	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.87	4.87
50.	Penicillin(Injection bulbs of largest size.)	Glaxo	Per bulb (1 lakh)	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.62	0.50	0.50	0.50
51.	Quinine	Nivaquine	1 tablet	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

Source :- District Statistical Office, Akola.  
N.C.:- Prices not collected.

1	2	3	4	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
40.	Coating(cotton),Tassar Binny Medium quality 28"wide)	A7431	Mt.		2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81
41.	Blouse piece.	Bombay Dying 5139.	"		1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
<u>Utensils.</u>											
42.	Brass.	Lowest quality.	Kg.		7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
<u>Misc.items of Consumption.</u>											
43.	Washing Soap	501	1 Bar		1.49	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
44.	Tan	Kapuri	No.100		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.28
45.	Supari	Phadia	Kg.		7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
46.	Tobacco(leaf)	Shakun tala.	"		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
47.	Cigarate	Panama	10 No.		0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
48.	Bidi	No.7	25 No.		0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
49.	Hair Oil	Brahmi	Bottle		4.87	4.87	4.87	4.87	4.87	4.87	4.75
50.	Penicillin(Injection bulbs of largest size.)	Glaxo	Per bulb (1 lakh)		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
51.	Quinine	Quinine	1 tablet		0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

Source :- District Statistical Office, Akola.  
N.C.:- Prices not collected.



Table No. 12.: Monthly Average Agricultural Wage Rates in Akola district (Rural Centres).

Name of Rural Centre.	June 63	July 63*	August 63	September 63	October 63	November 63	December 63
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chohatta (Block-Akot)							
<u>Agricultural Labour.</u>							
Male	-	1.25	1.12	1.12	1.00	1.25	1.25
Female	-	0.81	0.56	0.56	0.43	0.62	1.00
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Agricultural Labour.</u>							
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Carpenter</u>	-	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
<u>Blacksmith</u>	-	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
<u>Mochi.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Wardsman</u>							
Male	-	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd...2.....

Table No.12 : ..... conted.....

- 2-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Borgaon (Block-Akola)								
<u>Agricul- tural Labour.</u>								
Male	-		1.37	1.12	1.12	1.37	1.62	1.25
Female	-		0.61	0.62	0.62	0.56	0.87	0.62
Children	-		0.56	0.56	0.56	0.46	-	-
<u>Other Agri- cultural Labour.</u>								
Male	-		-	-	-	2.00	1.56	-
Female	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Children	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Carpenter</u>	-		1.00	2.25	1.87	2.25	2.50	2.50
<u>Blacksmith</u>	-		2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50
<u>Mochi.</u>	-		1.50	1.50	1.75	1.50	-	-
<u>Herdsmen</u>								
Male	-		1.25	1.50	1.87	1.75	1.25	1.25
Female	-		1.25	1.50	1.87	-	-	-
Children	-		1.25	1.50	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00

Contd.....3.....

Table No.12 : ..... Contd.....

- 3 -

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Ansing</u> (Block-Washim)								
<u>Agricultural Labour.</u>								
Male	-	1.00	1.37	1.37	1.25	1.00	1.00	
Female	-	0.50	0.73	0.73	0.62	0.75	0.75	
Children	-	-	0.61	0.61	0.37	0.54	0.50	
<u>Other Agricultural Labour.</u>								
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Carpenter</u>	-	2.75	2.87	3.25	2.37	3.37	3.12	
<u>Blacksmith</u>	-	2.50	2.50	2.62	2.50	2.50	2.50	
<u>Mochi.</u>	-	2.80	2.40	2.50	3.25	2.75	2.75	
<u>Herdsman</u>								
Male	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.87	2.25	2.25	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source :- District Statistical Office, Akola.  
 \* Collection of wage rates started from 1st Fortnight of July 1963.

Table No. 13 : Taluka-wise Vital Statistics - Births and Deaths - District Akola.

Year	Talukas	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths
1961	District Total	47,035	25,635	N.A.
1962	District Total	51,866	25,052	6,906
1963	1. Akola	10,211	3,627	910
	2. Akot	7,693	2,949	638
	3. Balapur	6,100	2,441	534
	4. Washim	7,047	3,034	889
	5. Mangrulpir	4,902	2,131	488
	6. Murtizapur	8,275	3,455	865
	District Total	44,228	17,637	4,324

Source :- Director of Public Health Services, M.S. Poona.

Table No. 14 :

Deaths due to important causes in Akola district.

Year	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	Respiratory diseases.	Other causes	Total deaths
1961	341	35	-	8,911	3,623	2,323	10,402	25,635
1962	-	209	-	7,736	4,377	4,682	8,048	25,052
1963	-	202	-	5,708	1,552	1,942	8,233	17,637

Source :- Director of Public Health Services, M.S. Poona.

Table No. 15 : No.of Factories and average daily employment in Akola district.

Indus- try Code.	Item.	1961		1962		1963	
		No.of: ing facto ries.	Aver age daily employ ment.	No.of: ing facto ries.	Aver age daily employ ment.	No.of: ing facto ries.	Aver age daily employ ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cotton ginning and baling.	44	3693	43	3646	43	3326
2.	Ginning and baling (other than cotton)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing of cotton Textiles.	2	1676	2	2841	2	3034
4.	Spinning, Weaving and Finishing (other than Cotton Textiles).	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Knitting mills, Cordage rope, Twine Industries and manufacturing of textile not elsewhere classified.	-	-	2	79	3	119
6.	Rice and Dal mills.	2	27	2	30	3	49
7.	Flour mills.	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Sugar factories.	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Gur factories.	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Manufacture of Edible oils (other than Hydrogenated oils).	19	541	21	565	17	382
11.	Hydrogenated oil Industry.	2	28	1	416	1	467
12.	Food (other than Beverages).	2	35	2	45	3	82
13.	Beverages.	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Tobacco Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Saw mills.	3	29	4	38	3	27
16.	Basic Chemicals including fertilizers.	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Vegetable, Animal Oils and Fats (other than Edible Oils).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd...2.....

Table No.15...Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Manufacture of miscellaneous Chemical Products.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Leather and leather products including footwear.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles.	1	30	1	26	1	31	
21. Stone Dressing and Crushing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Products of Petroleum and Coal, manufacturing of Glass, Pottery, Cement and non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.	2	17	2	16	2	19	
23. Basic Metal Industries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Metal Products (other than machinery and Transport Equipments. )	2	33	2	30	3	41	
25. Machinery (other than Electrical Machinery).	-	-	-	-	1	32	
26. Electrical machinery, apparatus appliances and supplies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Repair of Motor Vehicles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Transport Equipments.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. All other Industries not elsewhere classified.	6	870	7	340	5	279	
TOTAL : -		85	6979	89	8072	87	7888

Source :- Chief Inspector of Factories,  
Govt. of Maharashtra.

Table No. 16 :                    Industrial and mineral production of  
important items in Akola district.

Items	Units.	Y e a r s		
		1961	1962	1963
1. Cotton Yarn (Mill made)	Lakh Lbs.	} Not available.	} Not available.	} Not available.
2. Cotton Cloth (Mill made)	Lakh Metre			
3. Sugar	000 Tons			
4. Soap	Tons			
5. Coal	000 Tons			
6. Manganese Ore	000 Tons			
7. <u>Other important items</u>				
a) Hydrogenated oil	Tons			
b) N.E.Veg.Oil	Tons			
8. Clay	Tons	255	-	-
9. Other minerals	Tons	22.86	-	-

Source :- Director of Geology and Mining, M. S. Nagpur.



Table No. 17 : Units of Electrical energy generated, purchased and consumed in Akola district.

Year	: K.W.H. generated.	: K.W.H. purchased.	K.W.H. sold to Public					: Total
			Domestic	: Commercial light and small power.	: Industrial power.	: Public lighting.	: Other purposes.	
1961-62*	2,63,81,000	-	23,34,408	23,85,398	44,81,297	7,32,367	8,24,088	1,07,57,558
1962-63	14,39,63,000	-	23,77,227	22,89,944	50,22,502	8,28,916	11,02,847	1,16,21,436
1963-64	16,09,87,000	-	22,74,991	27,75,712	56,22,513	9,77,416	16,38,684	1,32,89,316

Source :- 1) Executive Engineer, M.S. Electricity Board, Akola.  
2) Executive Engineer, M.S. Electricity Board, Khamgaon.

(\* Revised figures)

Table No. 18 : List of towns and villages electrified in Akola district as on 31-3-63.

Sr.No.	Name of village.	Sr.No.	Name of village.
<u>Taluka Akola.</u>		<u>Taluka Murtizapur.</u>	
1.	Akola	1.	Belkhed
2.	Akoli kh.	2.	Bhilkhed
3.	Babulgaon	3.	Chikhli (near Murtizapur).
4.	Borgaon	4.	Dhanaj kh.
5.	Dongargaon	5.	Hatgaon
6.	Gurdhi	6.	Hirpur
7.	Kapsi	7.	Jamthi kh.
8.	Kumbhari	8.	Karanja
9.	Shivar	9.	Kamargaon
10.	Shindkhed	10.	Kurum
11.	Shivani	11.	Ladegaon
12.	Umari	12.	Lakhpuri
13.	Umerkhed	13.	Madhapuri
14.	Washimba	14.	Murtizapur
<u>Taluka Akot.</u>		15.	Muramba
1.	Akolijahagir	16.	Saltoda
2.	Akot	17.	Sirso
3.	Asegaon	18.	Turkhed
4.	Belkhed	19.	Umri
5.	Belura	20.	Vilegaon
6.	Chandikapur	<u>Taluka Mangrulpir.</u>	
7.	Deothana	1.	Amkini
8.	Hiwarkhed	2.	Dhawanda
9.	Malegaon	3.	Gayal
10.	Manchanpur	4.	Gondegaon
11.	Panaj	5.	Isai
12.	Sawara	6.	Lathi
13.	Telhara	7.	Mangrulpir
14.	Umari	8.	Pardi
15.	Wadali	9.	Pohra
16.	Wai	10.	Sawali
<u>Taluka Balapur.</u>		11.	Shendona
1.	Alegaon	12.	Singat
2.	Batwadi	13.	Selubazar
3.	Balapur	14.	Umri
4.	Degaon	15.	Wadgaon
5.	Digras (near Wadegaon)	16.	Waigul
6.	Kanheri	<u>Taluka Washim.</u>	
7.	Lohara	1.	Dahi
8.	Manki	2.	Kata
9.	Paras	3.	Malegaon
10.	Patur	4.	Medshi
11.	Ridhora	5.	Sirpur
12.	Sasti	6.	Washim
13.	Shelad		
14.	Sirla		
15.	Vyalla		
16.	Wadegaon		
17.	Wiwara		
18.	Dongargaon		

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

Table No.18 : List of Towns and Villages electrified in Akola district as on 31-3-64.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Village.</u>	<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of Village.</u>
<u>Taluka Akola</u>		23.	Telhara
1.	Akola	24.	Umari
2.	Akoli kh.	25.	Wadali
3.	Babulgaon	26.	Wani
4.	Barsitakli	27.	Warula
5.	Borgaon	28.	Wai
6.	Chikhalgaon	<u>Taluka Balapur</u>	
7.	Dongargaon	1.	Alegaon
8.	Gandhigram	2.	Ambasi
9.	Gurdhi	3.	Batwadi
10.	Kapsi	4.	Balapur
11.	Kaulkhed	5.	Channi
12.	Khadki Bk.	6.	Degaon
13.	Kumbhari	7.	Digras (near Wadegaon)
14.	Malkapur	8.	Gaigaon
15.	Masa	9.	Kanheri
16.	Mirzapur	10.	Kolasa
17.	Shivar	11.	Kodoshi
18.	Shindkhed	12.	Lohara
19.	Shivani	13.	Manki
20.	Shivpur	14.	Nimkarda
21.	Ugwa	15.	Paras
22.	Umari	16.	Patur
23.	Umri	17.	Ridhora
24.	Umerkhed	18.	Sasti
25.	Washimba	19.	Sangawai
<u>Taluka Akot</u>		20.	Shelad
1.	Adgaon Bk.	21.	Sirla
2.	Adgaon kh.	22.	Vyalla
3.	Akolkhed	23.	Wadegaon
4.	Akolijahagir	24.	Wiwara
5.	Akot	25.	Dongargaon
6.	Ambora	<u>Taluka Murtizapur</u>	
7.	Asegaon	1.	Bagayat
8.	Belkhed	2.	Balapur
9.	Belura	3.	Belkhed
10.	Bordi	4.	Bhadshivni
11.	Chandikapur	5.	Bhilkhed
12.	Deothana	6.	Chikhli (near Murti-zapur).
13.	Hiwarkhed	7.	Dahatonda
14.	Ladegaon	8.	Devran
15.	Malegaon	9.	Dhanaj Bk.
16.	Manchanpur	10.	Dhanaj kh.
17.	Mirzapur	11.	Dhotra
18.	Mundgaon	12.	Durgwada
19.	Narsingpur	13.	Hatgaon
20.	Pana j	14.	Hirpur
21.	Sawara	15.	Jamthi kh.
22.	Shivajinagar		

Contd...2.....

Sr.No.	Name of Village	Sr.No.	Name of Village.
16.	Kadvi	3.	Dhawanda
17.	Kamatha	4.	Gayal
18.	Kamtha	5.	Golwadi
19.	Kanzara	6.	Gondegaon
20.	Kasvi	7.	Isai
21.	Karanja	8.	Lathi
22.	Kamargaon	9.	Mangrulpir
23.	Keli	10.	Murtizapur
24.	Kherda	11.	Pardi
25.	Kinkhed	12.	Pohra
26.	Kurum	13.	Sawali
27.	Ladegaon	14.	Shahapur
28.	Lakhpuri	15.	Shendona
29.	Madhapuri	16.	Singat
30.	Malkhed Bk.	17.	Selubazar
31.	Mana	18.	Umri
32.	Murtizapur	19.	Wadgaon
33.	Muramba	20.	Waigul
34.	Nimba		
35.	Poha		
36.	Sanjapur		
37.	Saltoda		
38.	Shelu		
39.	Sonari		
40.	Sirso		
41.	Turkhed		
42.	Umri		
43.	Valai		
44.	Vilegaon		
	<u>Taluka Mangrulpir</u>		<u>Taluka Washim</u>
1.	Amkini	1.	Adgaon
2.	Baldeo	2.	Amani
		3.	Dahi
		4.	Irla
		5.	Kata
		6.	Malegaon
		7.	Medshi
		8.	Ridhora
		9.	Risod
		10.	Sirpur
		11.	Tamsi
		12.	Wakad
		13.	Washim

Source :- Executive Engineer, M.S.  
Electricity Board, Akola.

Table No. 19 :                    Employment Exchange Statistics in Akola district.

Year :	Registrations	: Vacancies notified :	Placements :	Live Register at the end of the year.
1961-62	8,766	923	695	3,421
1962-63	9,082	669	624	4,105
1963-64	7,671	642	586	3,947

Source :- Employment Exchange, Akola.

Table No. 20 :

Talukawise Cooperative Societies in Akola district:1960-61 to 1962-63.

Type of Society.	Year	Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	Dist.Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>I. Agricultural</u>								
<u>Credit Societies.</u>								
a) No. of Societies.	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	835
	1961-62	152	95	93	267	106	122	835
	1962-63	152	95	93	267	106	122	835
b) No. of members	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	68126
	1961-62	14331	11268	10890	17283	8424	9438	71634
	1962-63	15853	12115	11737	18746	9024	10208	77683
c) Share capital (Rs.)	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	3370021
	1961-62	856443	644670	507558	713337	569054	578541	3869653
	1962-63	909207	755770	652032	1064756	596898	607015	4585678
d) Working capital (Rs.)	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	22294320
	1961-62	4688062	3112778	2861399	7946188	2996588	3467130	25072145
	1962-63	4784254	3176906	2919517	8077514	3171571	3539310	25669072
e) Loans advanced (Rs.)	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	15782527
	1961-62	2443067	1965192	1546696	2658814	2343148	1652059	12608976
	1962-63	2393223	1906585	1508184	2592982	2284936	1611547	12297457
f) Reserve and other funds. (Rs.)	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	888537
	1961-62	199217	120363	69995	264843	129518	104601	888537
	1962-63	202119	125556	71905	267208	134109	105107	906004

Contd...2.....

Table No. 20....Contd....

- 2 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>II. Agricultural</u>								
<u>Non-Credit</u>								
<u>Societies.</u>								
a) No. of societies.	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	44
	1961-62	13	9	5	5	11	3	46
	1962-63	16	11	6	6	24	3	66
b) No. of members	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	7175
	1961-62	720	540	649	5497	945	249	8600
	1962-63	2750	2005	993	7878	1352	1492	16470
c) Share capital (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	415726
	1961-62	191708	168328	173720	125312	28360	24120	716548
	1962-63	252680	197770	212519	176420	60180	26120	925689
d) Working capital (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	1815566
	1961-62	749105	357862	355371	247881	249698	54920	2014837
	1962-63	885956	463426	418181	385887	536689	56321	2746460
e) Loans advanced (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	89460
	1961-62	117019	18502	9353	27537	646	4903	177960
	1962-63	176540	36902	19928	56557	646	10503	301076
f) Reserve and other funds (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	310830
	1961-62	253757	23217	13545	34092	835	24770	350216
	1962-63	317975	33314	20978	38122	835	26667	437891

Contd.....3.....

Table No.20.....Contd.....

- 3 -

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>III. Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.</u>									
a) No. of Societies.	1960-61	-	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	60
	1961-62	32	13	12	7	4	6	74	
	1962-63	33	13	12	7	4	6	75	
b) No. of members	1960-61	-	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	5904
	1961-62	2236	2462	593	395	120	697	6503	
	1962-63	3309	2565	1106	894	125	756	8755	
c) Share capital (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	187905
	1961-62	132146	23215	27325	6405	2185	10540	201916	
	1962-63	132157	23450	27681	6874	2227	11020	203409	
d) Working capital (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	1627783
	1961-62	757749	223943	445965	170978	113835	215218	1927688	
	1962-63	785532	241197	470665	188455	115907	217318	2019074	
e) Loans advanced (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	529743
	1961-62	113391	56246	117229	105034	44917	94236	531053	
	1962-63	579112	147428	184028	112357	50115	107030	1180070	
f) Reserve and other funds (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	127396
	1961-62	64243	37640	25311	12980	1408	9110	150692	
	1962-63	41203	25559	18601	10786	1408	8764	106321	

Contd.....



Table No. 20....Contd.....

- 4 -

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>IV. Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.</u>									
a) No. of Societies	1960-61	-	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	71
	1961-62	27	11	16	12	22	10	98	
	1962-63	31	11	17	13	22	11	105	
b) No. of members	1960-61	-	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	5299
	1961-62	3331	1099	1872	692	1116	397	8507	
	1962-63	3613	1178	1993	808	1278	405	9275	
c) Share Capital (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	103387
	1961-62	88398	21725	38820	41567	25102	8398	224010	
	1962-63	89359	21940	39630	42927	26443	10955	231254	
d) Working Capital (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	572695
	1961-62	232243	34910	153694	203982	135682	74505	786021	
	1962-63	250483	43672	168089	214931	123720	45737	846632	
e) Loans advanced (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	3012	-	-	3012
f) Reserve and other funds (Rs)	1960-61	-	-	-	Not available	-	-	-	98326
	1961-62	73801	10115	23990	82540	20192	10221	220859	
	1962-63	110067	20732	32575	135716	23180	12125	334395	

Source :- District Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Akola.

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Table No. 21 : Cooperative Societies in Akola district - 1960-61 to 1962-63.

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Share Capital (Rs)	Reserve and other funds. (Rs)	Working Capital (Rs)
1960-61	1,010	86,504	40,77,039	14,25,089	2,63,10,364
1961-62	1,053	95,244	50,12,127	16,10,304	2,98,00,691
1962-63	1,081	1,12,183	59,46,030	17,84,611	3,12,81,238

Source :- District Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Akola.

Table No. 22 : Weekly Markets and Cattle Markets in  
Akola district.

Sr. No.	Name of the Village.	Day on which Bazar is held.	Average Congregation.	Whether also a cattle market.
1	2	3	4	5
<u>AKOLA TALUKA</u>				
<u>AKOLA BLOCK</u>				
1.	Agar	Wednesday	400	No.
2.	Akola City (M.C.)	Sunday	10,000	Yes
3.	Apatapa	Wednesday	100	No.
4.	Borgaon	Tuesday	4,000	Yes
5.	Dahigaon	Thursday	200	No.
6.	Dapura	Saturday	200	"
7.	Gandhigram	Wednesday	300	"
8.	Goregaon Bk.	Friday	100	"
9.	Jambho Bk.	Wednesday	300	"
10.	Kanshivani	Wednesday	300	"
11.	Kapshi	Wednesday	400	Yes
12.	Katyar	Tuesday	300	No.
13.	Kaulkhed	Wednesday	200	"
14.	Kurankhed	Sunday	400	"
15.	Mhaisang	Friday	300	"
16.	Mhatodi	Thursday	200	"
17.	Moregaon Bhakare	Wednesday	200	"
18.	Palaso Bk.	Monday	100	"
19.	Sangavi kh.	Tuesday	300	"
20.	Ugwa	Saturday	500	"
<u>BARSHITAKLI BLOCK</u>				
1.	Barshitakli	Friday	600	No.
2.	Borgaon kh.	Sunday	75	"
3.	Chincholi	Tuesday	50	"
4.	Dhakali	Monday	40	"
5.	Dhanora	Sunday	50	"
6.	Donad kh.	Saturday	620	"
7.	Ghota	Tuesday	75	"
8.	Gorva	Friday	50	"
9.	Hatola	Friday	75	"
10.	Kanadi	Wednesday	130	"

Contd.....2.....

Table No. 22 ....Contd....

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kanheri	Wednesday	60	No.
12.	Lohgad	Sunday	230	"
13.	Mahan	Monday	600	"
14.	Morhal	Thursday	40	"
15.	Faturnandapur	Saturday	200	"
16.	Finjar	Thursday	610	Yes
17.	Punoti kh	Tuesday	580	No.
18.	Rajanda	Monday	510	"
19.	Sindkhed	Thursday	640	Yes
20.	Waghajali	Tuesday	50	No.
21.	Wizora	Thursday	50	"
22.	Yeranda	Thursday	200	"
23.	Zodga	Sunday	75	"
<u>AKOT TALUKA</u>				
<u>AKOT BLOCK</u>				
1.	Akolijahagir	Tuesday	500	No.
2.	Akolkhed	Sunday	200	"
3.	Akot(M.C).	Sunday	8,000	Yes
		Wednesday	1,000	No.
4.	Asegaon	Friday	500	"
5.	Bordi	Monday	200	"
6.	Chandikapur	Thursday	200	"
7.	Chohatta	Friday	5,000	Yes
8.	Dahihanda	Saturday	500	No.
9.	Deori	Thursday	200	"
10.	Jaulka	Saturday	100	"
11.	Kawasa	Tuesday	200	"
12.	Keliweli	Monday	200	"
13.	Khirkund	Wednesday	200	"
14.	Kutasa	Sunday	500	"
15.	Mundgaon	Tuesday	500	"
16.	Panaj	Saturday	200	"
17.	Popatkhed	Monday	200	"
18.	Funda	Wednesday	300	"
19.	Rel	Wednesday	300	"
20.	Ruikhed	Friday	200	"
21.	Sawara	Friday	300	"
22.	Umra	Thursday	300	"
23.	Wadali-Deshmukh	Thursday	200	"
24.	Warur	Thursday	300	"

Contd...3.....

Table No. 22 ....Contd...

1	2	3	4	5
<u>TELHARA BLOCK</u>				
1.	Adgaon Bk.	Saturday	700	No.
2.	Belkhed	Wednesday	500	"
3.	Bhamberi	Wednesday	500	"
4.	Danapur	Thursday	800	"
5.	Hiwarkhed	Monday	5,000	"
6.	Kairkhed	Friday	300	"
7.	Khandala	Wednesday	400	"
8.	Malegaon Bazar	Friday	10,000	Yes
9.	Nandkhed	Tuesday	300	No.
10.	Panchagavhanpeth	Thursday	500	"
11.	Pathardi	Friday	1,000	"
12.	Pimpri kh.	Wednesday	300	"
13.	Raundala	Tuesday	1,000	"
14.	Saundala	Tuesday	300	"
15.	Sirsoli	Friday	500	"
16.	Talegaon kh.	Thursday	500	"
17.	Telhara (M.C.)	Sunday	10,000	Yes
18.	Ubarkhed	Thursday	300	No.
19.	Ukli Bazar	Tuesday	300	"
<u>BALAPUR TALUKA</u>				
<u>BALAPUR BLOCK</u>				
1.	Andura	Wednesday	300	No.
2.	Balapur (M.C.)	Saturday	8,000	"
3.	Hata	Sunday	300	"
4.	Hatrun	Tuesday	900	"
5.	Kanheri	Wednesday	350	"
6.	Khirpuri Bk.	Friday	200	"
7.	Lohara	Sunday	150	"
8.	Nimbá	Thursday	200	"
9.	Nimkarda	Wednesday	325	"
10.	Paras	Friday	450	"
11.	Ural Bk.	Friday	300	"
12.	Vyala	Thursday	325	"
13.	Wadegaon	Sunday	8,000	Yes.
<u>PATUR BLOCK</u>				
1.	Alegaon	Sunday	4,000	No.
2.	Chondhi	Wednesday	500	"
3.	Khetri	Monday	100	"
4.	Malsur	Tuesday	3,000	"

Table No. 22 :...Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Patur(M.C.)	Saturday	8,500	No.
6.	Pimpalkhuta	Friday	2,000	"
7.	Sasti	Wednesday	500	"
8.	Tulanga Bk.	Tuesday	600	"
9.	Wahala	Friday	500	"
10.	Wiwara	Thursday	7,000	Yes
<u>WASHIM TALUKA</u>				
<u>WASHIM BLOCK</u>				
1.	Ansing	Wednesday	3,000	No.
2.	Kekatumra	Wednesday	500	"
3.	Pardi Takmore	Friday	700	"
4.	Sawanga	Saturday	500	"
5.	Washim (M.C.)	Thursday	1,000	"
		Sunday	7,000	yes.
<u>RISOD BLOCK</u>				
1.	Bharjahagir	Saturday	150	No.
2.	Chinchambabhar	Wednesday	300	"
3.	Dhodap Bk.	Saturday	100	"
4.	Gobhani	Tuesday	150	"
5.	Gowardhan	Friday	200	"
6.	Haral	Friday	400	"
7.	Kenwad	Thursday	800	"
8.	Koyali Bk.	Saturday	600	"
9.	Loni Bk.	Monday	800	"
10.	Mohoja Bandi	Tuesday	100	"
11.	Mop	Sunday	200	"
12.	Rithad	Monday	400	"
13.	Risod	Thursday	1,500	"
14.	Vyad	Friday	150	"
15.	Wakad	Friday	400	"
16.	Wanoja	Saturday	50	"
<u>MALEGAON BLOCK</u>				
1.	Amana	Wednesday	500	No.
2.	Javulka	Thursday	200	"
3.	Kinhiraja	Saturday	200	"
4.	Malegaon	Tuesday	1,800	Yes
5.	Malegaon Nasikkinhi	Thursday	400	No.
6.	Medshi	Friday	300	"
7.	Pangrabandi	Sunday	200	"

Contd...5\*.....

Table No. 22 ....Contd....

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Rajura	Sunday	200	No.
9.	Shirpur	Wednesday	800	"
10.	Tiwali	Thursday	200	"
<u>MANGRULPIR TALUKA</u>				
<u>MANGRULPIR BLOCK</u>				
1.	Asegaon	Monday	400	No.
2.	Falegaon	Thursday	300	"
3.	Kothari	Friday	200	"
4.	Mangrulpir (M.C.)	Saturday	5,000	"
5.	Mohari	Friday	200	"
		Tuesday	200	"
6.	Parwa	Friday	200	"
7.	Pedgaon	Tuesday	400	"
8.	Phoghat	Thursday	100	"
9.	Poti	Thursday	200	"
10.	Shivni kh.	Friday	100	"
11.	Shelu kh.	Wednesday	3,000	Yes
12.	Wanoja	Thursday	600	No.
<u>MANORA BLOCK</u>				
1.	Borwaha Bk.	Tuesday	200	No.
2.	Dhamni (Khadi)	Friday	400	"
3.	Fulumari (Ratanwadi)	Sunday	600	"
4.	Giroli	Tuesday	700	"
5.	Inzori	Thursday	700	"
6.	Karkheda	Friday	300	"
7.	Kauthal	Wednesday	300	"
8.	Kondoli	Thursday	400	"
9.	Kupta	Sunday	300	"
10.	Manora	Wednesday	300	"
11.	Palodi	Saturday	300	"
12.	Poharadevi	Tuesday	250	"
13.	Rui	Tuesday	150	"
14.	Shendurjana	Sunday	200	"
15.	Soijana	Friday	200	"
16.	Umri Bk.	Monday	400	"
17.	Vitholi	Monday	400	"
18.	Waroli	Friday	250	"

Contd...6.....

1	2	3	4	5
<u>MURTIZAPUR TALUKA</u>				
<u>MURTIZAPUR BLOCK</u>				
1. Akoli		Tuesday	100	No.
2. Aurangpur		Saturday	75	"
3. Bapori		Saturday	350	"
4. Bhatori		Tuesday	200	"
5. Borta		Thursday	450	"
6. Brami kh.		Thursday	125	"
7. Dahatonda		Tuesday	125	"
8. Dhotra Shinde		Tuesday	150	"
9. Durgwada		Tuesday	175	"
10. Hirpur		Tuesday	350	"
11. Jamthi Bk.		Monday	450	"
12. Kanzara		Sunday	200	"
13. Khodad		Sunday	100	"
14. Kinkhed		Thursday	175	"
15. Kurum		Sunday	450	"
16. Lakhpuri		Monday	250	"
17. Mana		Wednesday	1,500	"
		Saturday	1,000	"
18. Mandura		Sunday	75	"
19. Mangrulkambe		Sunday	150	"
20. Murtizapur (M.C.)		Tuesday	1,500	"
		Friday	3,500	Yes.
21. Nimbha		Sunday	175	No.
22. Pahi		Wednesday	125	"
23. Rajura Ghat		Saturday	500	"
24. Shelu Bazar		Tuesday	650	"
25. Shivni kh.		Thursday	200	"
26. Sonori		Tuesday	150	"
27. Sonori		Tuesday	150	"
<u>KARANJA BLOCK</u>				
1. Belkhed		Friday	2,000	No.
2. Bhamb		Saturday	300	"
3. Dhanaj Bk.		Tuesday	2,000	Yes
4. Dhanaj kh.		Thursday	1,000	No.
5. Hinganwadi		Wednesday	150	"
6. Hiwara		Sunday	100	"



Table No. 22..... Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Kajaleshwar	Monday	450	No.
8.	Karanja (M.C.)	Sunday	15,000	Yes.
9.	Kamargaon	Wednesday	5,000	"
10.	Loni	Thursday	500	No.
11.	Mahagaon	Saturday	550	"
12.	Manbha	Thursday	400	"
13.	Mohogawan	Friday	500	"
14.	Pimprimodak	Saturday	150	"
15.	Poha	Friday	2,000	Yes.
16.	Rahati	Friday	200	No.
17.	Sheoti	Wednesday	200	"
18.	Shiwan Bk.	Thursday	200	"
19.	Sukali	Tuesday	250	"
20.	Umbarda	Monday	1,200	"
21.	Yawardi	Thursday	500	"
22.	Yeota	Wednesday	400	"
23.	Zodga	Friday	300	"

Source :- Block Development Officers.

Table No. 23 :

No. of offices of Joint Stock Banks, other Cooperative Banks and  
Other Banking Offices in Akola district.

Year	Scheduled Banks	Non-Scheduled Banks.	Total	District Coop. Banks.	Others	Total	Grand Total	Remarks.
1961	11	-	11	13*	-	13	24	* includes branches.
1962	10	-	10	14*	-	14	24	
1963	12	-	12	17*	-	17	29	

Source :- Reserve Bank of India.

Table No.24 : Registered Joint Stock Companies at work as on 31st March, in Akola district.

Year	<u>Companies limited by Shares</u>		<u>Companies limited by guarantee : and Associations not for profit.</u>		Total
	Public	Private	Public	Private	
1962	13	33	-	-	46
1963	13	32	-	-	45
1964	14	31	-	-	45

Source :- Research and Statistics Division - Department of  
Company Law Administration, Government of India.

Table No. 25 :

Life Insurance Statistics of Akola district.

Year	No. of Policies issued.	Amount insured in Rs.	Remarks.
1961-62	3,300	1,22,68,700	-
1962-63	2,843	99,04,500	-
1963-64	4,244	1,44,62,600	-

Source :- Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation  
of India, Nagpur.

Table No. 26 :

Small Savings in Akola district.

( in Rs. )

Year	Gross Collection	Withdrawal	Net Collection
1961-62	1,55,86,538	1,12,89,860	42,96,678
1962-63	1,57,35,472	1,27,69,864	29,65,608
1963-64	1,60,99,189	1,18,93,333	42,05,856

Source :- 1) The Assistant Director of Small Savings , Nagpur.  
2) Collector, Akola.

Table No. 27 : Receipts of Excise Revenue/Sales Tax/Entertainment Tax in Akola district.

Year	Excise Revenue	Sales Tax*	Entertainment Tax
1961-62	12,847	31,08,617	3,82,586
1962-63	11,342	33,29,425	4,54,400
1963-64	11,069	41,02,862	5,60,934

Source :- 1. Collector, Akola.  
2. Sales Tax Officer, Akola.

(\* Collection pertains to only State Sales Tax Act, and Central Sales Tax Act)

Table No. 28 : Land Revenue Collection in  
Akola district.

(in Rs.)

Taluka :	Year :	Demand :	Collection :	Arrears.
1. Akola	1963-64	10,74,183	7,42,879	3,31,304
	1962-63	10,45,392	7,90,780	2,54,612
	1961-62	5,71,064	1,29,703	4,41,361
2. Akot	1963-64	9,19,418	8,69,699	49,719
	1962-63	11,31,815	10,60,098	71,717
	1961-62	6,26,540	2,11,244	4,15,296
3. Balapur	1963-64	7,15,128	4,32,353	2,82,775
	1962-63	7,59,123	5,79,912	1,79,211
	1961-62	3,34,459	1,00,225	2,34,234
4. Washim	1963-64	5,22,276	4,82,379	39,897
	1962-63	5,78,741	4,95,969	82,772
	1961-62	3,31,235	3,31,235	-
5. Mangrul- pir.	1963-64	2,99,133	2,85,259	13,874
	1962-63	2,58,576	1,60,375	98,201
	1961-62	1,32,310	94,656	37,654
6. Murtiza- pur.	1963-64	5,66,359	4,39,144	1,27,215
	1962-63	5,92,992	4,95,291	97,701
	1961-62	3,03,177	2,34,907	68,270
Total :-	1963-64	40,96,497	32,51,713	8,44,784
	1962-63	43,66,639	35,82,425	7,84,214
	1961-62	22,98,785	11,01,970	11,96,815

Source :- Collector, Akola.

Table No. 29 : No.of documents registered and value of property transferred in Akola district.

Year	No.of documents registered.	Value of property transferred(in Rs.)
1961	18,308	1,12,80,365
1962	14,888	99,06,032
1963	19,321	1,57,50,701

Source :- District Registrar, Registration Office, Akola.  
~~XXXX~~ :- (Financial year-wise data not maintained by the office)



Table No. 30:

Medical facilities available in Akola district.

Sr.No. Item	Year :	T a h s i l s						Total	
		Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrul pir.	Murtiza- pur.		
-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. No.of Hospitals	1963	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
	1962	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
	1961	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
2. Maternity Homes.	1963	-	-	Maternity facilities are			-	-	-
	1962	-	-	available in few hospitals.			-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. No.of dispensaries	1963	15	17	10	9	6	9	66	
	1962	14	17	10	9	6	9	65	
	1961	5	5	4	4	3	2	23	
4. No.of primary health centres.	1963	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	
	1962	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	
	1961	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	
5. No.of Doctors	1963	37	20	13	11	6	14	101	
	1962	38	19	12	11	6	14	100	
	1961	23	7	7	6	5	7	55	

Contd....2....

Table No. 30 :.....Contd.....

- 2 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. No. of nurses (including midwives.)	1963	68	13	13	11	11	19	135	
	1962	77	11	12	11	11	18	140	
	1961	42	20	14	19	17	20	132	
7. No. of beds :	Males	1963	168	22	22	21	9	14	256
		1962	148	22	23	21	9	14	237
		1961	139	13	10	21	6	16	205
	Females	1963	190	27	24	13	1	67	322
		1962	185	23	24	13	1	67	313
		1961	186	12	14	15	6	59	292
	Children	1963	10	-	-	2	1	-	13
		1962	10	-	-	2	1	-	13
		1961	10	-	-	2	1	-	13
8. Indoor patients :	Males	1963	5671	69	69	341	50	184	6384
		1962	4956	109	162	284	57	103	5671
		1961	3740	151	213	347	120	80	4651
	Females	1963	8771	288	321	129	222	2182	11913
		1962	8359	222	412	137	179	1819	11128
		1961	6423	114	414	155	229	1558	8893

Contd...3.....

Table No. 30 .....Contd.....

- 3 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Children	1963	4150	273	203	91	20	1380	6117
		1962	3555	40	253	67	27	1275	5217
		1961	3221	48	288	57	69	1103	4786
9. Outdoor patients :									
	Males	1963	104390	94717	33862	41580	25751	84719	385019
		1962	101854	93468	33060	33129	25802	78981	366294
		1961	65461	47036	19763	30915	38586	50009	251770
	Females	1963	71505	56980	26193	24680	11927	58089	249374
		1962	63659	61417	22616	22779	12518	54246	237235
		1961	40363	30096	15978	21199	19679	37973	165288
	Children	1963	85462	92151	48333	54270	32626	75304	388146
		1962	78141	101327	39148	40638	28776	75081	363111
		1961	45811	50566	27075	39084	45266	42993	250795*

Source :- 1) Civil Surgeon, Akola  
2) District Health Officer, Zilla Parishad, Akola.

\* Revised.

Table No. 31 :

No. of Institutions and Teachers in Akola district.

	Year :	T a l u k a s						District Total
		Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mang rulpur	Murti- zapur	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Primary Institutions.</u>								
No. of Institutions.	1963-64	266	205	161	288	185	219	1324
	1962-63	247	192	156	252	177	214	1238
	1961-62	247	192	156	251	177	214	1237
Pupils : Boys )	1963-64	21236	14312	11476	17665	10167	12364	87220
Girls )		14127	9441	6353	7141	4664	7485	49211
Boys )	1962-63	19364	13178	11452	16405	9694	11985	82078
Girls )		12088	8016	6074	6337	4532	7543	44590
Boys )	1961-62	19096	12911	11192	16131	9439	11708	80477
Girls )		11882	7815	5865	6133	4338	7329	43362
Teachers	1963-64	1144	793	624	842	550	700	4653
	1962-63	980	717	599	697	513	673	4179
	1961-62	970	713	590	692	505	667	4137
<u>Secondary Schools.</u>								
No. of Institutions.	1963-64	25	14	9	16	5	15	84
	1962-63	22	14	9	16	3	15	79
	1961-62	22	13	9	16	3	14	77

Table No. 31 ...Contd.....

- 2 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pupils : Boys )	1963-64	9114	4039	2569	4017	1085	4197	25021
		3813	1178	509	1021	305	1509	8335
Girls)	1962-63	8360	3766	2416	3674	856	3853	22925
		3402	1087	403	941	247	1419	7499
Boys )	1961-62	7188	1188	Not available	3077	740	2588	20809
		5178	1188	Not available	3077	-	-	6318
Teachers	1963-64	476	201	117	225	63	226	1308
	1962-63	452	190	114	215	46	211	1228
	1961-62	517	160	94	170	38	193	1172
<u>Special Schools.</u>								
No. of Institutions.	1963-64			Not available		-		15
	1962-63	20	2	-	-	-	1	23
	1961-62	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Pupils : Boys )	1963-64			Not available				1067
				Not available				
Girls)								

Contd.....3.....

Table No. 31 ....Contd....

- 3 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pupils : Boys )	1962-63	1515	144	-	-	-	56	1715
		273	15	-	-	-	-	288
Girls)	1961-62	1395	-	-	-	-	-	1395
		249	-	-	-	-	-	249
Teachers	1963-64			Not available				113
	1962-63	110	5	-	-	-	2	117
	1961-62	89	-	-	-	-	-	89

Source :- 1) Director of Education, Poona  
2) Parishad Education Officer,  
Zilla Parishad, Akola.

N.B. :- Data of Secondary Schools for the year 1962-63 does not tally with that given in Statistical Epitome 1962-63 because information of one school which is reported to have not been covered in Epitome is included here.

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Table No.32 : Up-to-date list of High Schools and Colleges in Akola district.

(As on 31-3-64)

Name of Taluka:	Sr.No.:	Name of School/College.
		<u>HIGH SCHOOLS</u>
Akola	1.	Govt.M.P.High School,Akola.
	2.	Govt.Girls,M.P.High School,Akola
	3.	Govt.Vocational High School,Akola
	4.	New English H.S.Akola.
	5.	New Era High School, Akola
	6.	N.M.Chaudhari High School, Akola
	7.	M.B.High School, Akola
	8.	Shri Shivaji H.S. Akola.
	9.	Vidya Mandir H.S.Akola.
	10.	B.R.High School, Akola.
	11.	Osman Azad Urdu H.S. Akola.
	12.	B.K.High School, Akola
	13.	Nutan Hindi Madhyamik Shala,Akola
	14.	Sahkari Vidyalaya,Borgaon Manju
	15.	Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya, Gandhigram.
	16.	Tilak Rashtriya Shala,Akola
	17.	Manutai Kanya Shala, Akola
	18.	Vidya Mandir Girls,H.S.Akola
	19.	Dayan Prakash High School,Pinjar
	20.	Janta Vidyalaya, Barshitakiil.
	21.	Shri Shivaji High School (Branch), Akola.
		<u>MIDDLE SCHOOLS.</u>
	1.	Govt.I.E.M.School,Akola
	2.	Govt.I.E.M.(Urdu)School,Akola
	3.	Guru Nanak Vidyalaya,Khadan Camp, Akola.
	4.	Holy Cross Convent English Middle School, Akola.

Contd....2.....

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Name of Taluka : Sr.No. : Name of School/Colloge.  
-----

Akot

HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. Shri Shivaji High School, Akot
2. Shri Narsing Vidyalaya, Akot
3. Shri Maharudra High School, Sawara
4. Urdu High School, Akot.
5. Jantu High School, Kawasa
6. Shri Gajanan Vidyalay, Akolijahagir
7. Rupnath High School, Dahianda
8. Chawan Kanya Shala, Akot
9. Nehru Vidyalaya, Akolkhed
10. Seth Bansidhar H.S. Telhara
11. Shri Shivaji H.S. Telhara
12. Janpad High School, Hiwarkhed

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

1. Govt. I.E.M. School, Akot
2. Janpad I.E.M. School, Adgaon

Balapur

HIGH SCHOOLS

1. Shrimati Dhanabai Vidyalaya, Balapur.
2. Anjuman Anwarul Islam Urdu High School, Balapur
3. Jageshwar Vidyalaya, Wadegaon
4. Nutan Sahkar Vidyalaya, Ural Ek.
5. Tulsabai Kawal Vidyalaya, Patur
6. Pimpalkhuta Education Society High School, Pimpalkhuta.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

1. Govt. I.E.M. School, Balapur
2. Janpad I.E.M. School, Kanheri Gawli
3. Shah Babu I.E.M. Urdu School, Patur

Mangrulpir

HIGH SCHOOLS

1. Govt. M.P. High School, Mangrulpir
2. Qualandriya Urdu High School, Mangrulpir.
3. Shri Shivaji High School, Wanoja
4. Lok Shikshan Prasarak Mandal High School, Vitholi.
5. Ambika High School, Gawha

Contd....3.....



-----  
Name of Taluka : Sr.No. : Name of School/College.  
-----

Murtizapur

HIGH SCHOOLS

1. Murtizapur High School, Murtizapur
2. Shri Gadge Maharaj Vidyalaya, Murtizapur
3. Janpad High School, Mana
4. M.J.Municipal High School, Karanja
5. M.B.Ashram High School, Karanja
6. Municipal Girls High School, Karanja
7. Janpad High School, Kamargaon
8. J.C. High School, Karanja
9. Janpad High School, Umbardabazar
10. Mpl.Girls High School, Murtizapur
11. Adarsh Mpl.Hindi High School, Murtizapur.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

1. Govt.I.E.M.School, Murtizapur
2. Shri Bhisani Maharaj I.E.M.School, Bapori.
3. J.D.Chawan I.E.M.School, Karanja
4. Kankubai Girls I.E.M.School, Karanja

Washim

HIGH SCHOOLS

1. Govt.M.P.High School, Washim
2. Shri Shivaji High School, Washim
3. Bakliwal Vidyalaya, Washim
4. Municipal High School, Washim
5. Rani Laxmibai Girls H.S.Washim
6. Bharat High School, Risod
7. Shri Shivaji High School, Risod
8. Shri Shivaji High School, Rithad
9. Shri Shivaji High School, Gowardhan
10. Shri Shivaji High School, Kanwad
11. Shri Shivaji High School, Koyali
12. Shri Shivaji High School, Mope
13. Bharat Madhyamik Kanya Shala, Risod

Name of Taluka	Sr.No.	Name of School/College.
	14.	Janta High School, Malegaon
	15.	Shirpur Vidyalaya, Shirpur.
		<u>MIDDLE SCHOOLS</u>
	1.	Aided I.E.M.School, Ansing.
		<u>INSTITUTES</u>
Akola	1.	P.S.P.Mandal's S.T.C.Institute, Akola.
Akot	2.	Shri Maharudra S.T.C.Institute, Sawara.
Akot	3.	Shri Shivaji S.T.C.Institute, Akot
Murtizapur	4.	Shri Gadge Maharaj S.T.C.Institute, Murtizapur.
		<u>TRAINING COLLEGES.</u>
Akola	1.	Govt.B.T.College, Akola
Akola	2.	Govt.B.T.College for Women, Akola.
Washim	3.	Govt.B.T.College, Washim
Washim	4.	Govt.B.T.Centre, Washim
Balapur	5.	Govt.B.T.College(Urdu), Balapur
		<u>COLLEGES.</u>
Akola	1.	Sitabai Arts College, Akola.
Akola	2.	College of Agriculture, Akola
Akola	3.	Govt.College of Education, Akola
Akola	4.	Shri Shivaji College of Arts & Commerce, Akola.
Washim	5.	Rajasthan Aryan College, Washim
Akot	6.	Shri Shivaji College, Akot
Murtizapur	7.	K.N.College of Arts and Commerce, Karanja.
Murtizapur	8.	Shri Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Murtizapur.

Source :- 1) Director of Education, Poona.  
2) Parishad Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, Akola.

Table No. 32(A) :

Colleges, Pupils and Teachers in Akola district.

Sr.No.	Name of College:	Year :	No. of Students			No. of Teachers.
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sitabai Arts College, Akola.	1963-64	1483	133	1616	44
		1962-63	1555	141	1696	37
		1961-62	1287	147	1434	36
2.	College of Agriculture, Akola	1963-64	485	-	485	23
		1962-63	381	-	381	24
		1961-62	330	-	330	25
3.	Govt. Training College, Akola.	1963-64	54	10	64	11
		1962-63	50	14	64	11
		1961-62	51	12	63	11
4.	Rajasthan Aryan College, Washim.	1963-64	157	23	180	6
		1962-63	295	45	340	5
		1961-62	189	29	218	6
5.	Shri Shivaji College, Akot.	1963-64	203	24	227	8
		1962-63	145	16	161	6
		1961-62	66	13	79	6
6.	K.H. College of Arts & Commerce, Karanja	1963-64	181	36	217	8
		1962-63	156	41	197	7
		1961-62	89	20	109	6

Contd.....2.....

Table No. 32(A).....Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Shri Shivaji College of Arts & Commerce, Akola.	1963-64	214	5	219	7
		1962-63	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	-
8.	Shri Gadge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya ; Murtizapur.	1963-64	54	14	68	5
		1962-63	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	-
	Total :-	1963-64	2831	245	3076	112
		1962-63	2582	257	2839	90
		1961-62	2012	221	2233	90

Source :- Registrar, Nagpur University,  
Nagpur.

Table No. 33 : Railway Mileage and Stations in Akola district.

(in K.M.)

Year	Broad guage	Metre guage	Narrow guage
1963	82	214	57
1964	82	214	57

Railway Stations in each taluka of Akola district.

Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrul pir.	Murtiza pur
Akola	Akot	Paras	Washim	-	Murtiza- pur. Jn.
Gaigaon	Hiwarkhed		Amanwadi		Murtiza- pur Town
Borgaon	Adgaon Bk.		Jaulka		Mana
Katepur- na.	Patsul		Kataroad		Kuram
Shivni- shivpur	Kinkhed- purna.		Kekatumar		Lakhpuri
Barshi- takli.			Penganga		Kinkhed
Lohogad					Vilegaon
Funoti					Bhad - shivni.
Gandhi- samarak- road.					Poha
Ugwe.					Karanja
					Karanja Town.
					Dadgaon
					Somthan

Source :- Railway Time Table.

Table No. 34 : Length of Roads according to type of surface in Akola District.

(in miles)(as on 31st March).

Year	Cement concrete	Black topped.	W.B.M.	Lower type.	Total	National highway	State highway	Local authorities (M.D.R., O.D.R. & V.R.).
1960-61	-	239.68	292.60	-	532.28	70.12	64.50	397.66
1961-62	-	240.16	292.12	-	532.28	88.62	260.63	183.03
1962-63	-	257.44	384.63	-	642.07	88.62	260.63	292.82
1963-64	-	267.31	380.60	-	647.91	88.62	260.63	298.66

Source :- 1) Executive Engineer, B&C Division, Akola.  
2) Parishad Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad, Akola.

Table No. 35 :            Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Akola district.

Year	No. of post offices.	No. of Telegraph offices	No. of letter boxes.	No. of Post-men.	No. of Telephone offices.	No. of Telephones.	No. of Radio licenses issued.
1961-62	289	22	755	79	6	1,112	3,216
1962-63	299	22	761	80	8	1,121	6,681
1963-64	306	22	762	89	10	1,231	8,318

Source :- 1. S.D.O. Phones, Akola.  
2. Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, Akola.

Table No. 36 : Number of Motor Vehicles in Operation  
in Akola district.

Sr.No.	Item	1-1-61	1-1-62	1-1-63
1.	Motor Cycles.	120	144	145
2.	Motor Cars.	429	439	447
3.	Taxi Cabs.	22	22	22
4.	Auto Rickshaws	-	-	-
5.	<u>Stage Carriers</u>	165	171	184
i.	Diesel engines.	66	72	99
ii.	Petrol engines	99	99	85
6.	<u>Lorries.</u>	429	448	463
i.	<u>Private carriers</u>	33	30	34
a)	Diesel engines	5	8	26
b)	Petrol engines	28	22	8
ii.	<u>Public carriers.</u>	396	418	429
a)	Diesel engines	180	212	268
b)	Petrol engines	216	206	161
7.	Ambulances.	1	1	1
8.	School Buses.	1	1	2
9.	Private Service Vehicles	2	2	2
10.	Trailors.	61	63	48
11.	Tractors	84	95	81
12.	Jeeps.	86	110	123
13.	Others	2	2	2
	Total :-	1402	1498	1520

Source :- Assistant Regional Transport  
Authority, Amravati.



Table No. 37 : Statistics relating to the Nationalised Road Transport in Nagpur Division.

Sr.No.	Item	31st March 62 :	31st March 63:	31st March 64.	Remarks
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 road per day.	260.9	245.9	260.1	
6.	Average daily earnings (in Rs.)	37041	37723	47081	
7.	Average earnings per vehicle per day ( in Rs.)	138	153	181	
8.	Average No.of passengers travelled per day.	58897	63890	81584	

Source :- State Transport Authority.

N.B. :- For item No.1,2 and 3 information is as on 31st March and for remaining items information is for the whole year.

Table No. 38 :

Police force and crime statistics - Akola district.

( as on 31st December)

Year	No. of Superintendents.	No. of Asstt. Superintendents.	No. of Dy. Superintendents.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Sub-Inspectors.	No. of Asstt. Sub-Inspectors.	No. of Head Constables.	No. of Constables.	No. of cognizable offences reported.	No. of non-cognizable crimes reported.
1961*	1	1	2	7	56	-	286	1151	7074	14167
1962	1	-	3	7	56	-	286	1151	7378	14848
1963	1	1	2	7	57	-	286	1151	6939	12479

Source :- District Superintendent of Police, Akola.

(\* Revised)

Table No. 39 : No. of Cases decided in the Courts in Akola district.

Year	C i v i l				C r i m i n a l			
	Original		Appellate		Original		Appellate	
	Regu- lar	Misce- llaneous	Regu- lar	Misce- llaneous	Regu- lar	Misce- llaneous	Regu- lar	Misce- llaneous
1961	3,921	4,813	355	85	2,696	24,136	382	92
1962	3,094	3,607	246	215	2,029	16,980	253	63
1963	2,671	3,535	267	162	1,519	17,379	264	97

Source :- District and Session Judge, Akola.

Table No. 40 :

Presses, Journals and Newspapers - Akola district.

Year	:No.of print -ing presses.	No.of newspapers and journals published.					
		Marathi		English		Other languages	
		Daily	: Others	Daily	: Others	Daily	: Others
1961	37	2	5	-	-	1	3
1962	37	2	6	-	-	1	3
1963	37	2	7	-	-	1	3

Source :-- Examiner of Books and Publications,  
Govt.of Maharashtra, Bombay.

Table No. 41 :

Statistics regarding Local Bodies in Akola district.

Year	Village Panchayats			Municipal Committees			Zilla Parishad		
	No.	Income	Expenditure	No.	Income	Expenditure	No.	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	860	23,30,761	16,48,814	9	70,41,042	74,45,955	6*	42,86,748	49,97,553
1962-63	860	29,52,789	21,46,291	9	68,04,158	68,19,748	1	1,42,80,583	1,33,57,917
1963-64	860	40,86,430	35,20,057	9	65,17,784	62,21,836	1	2,34,28,422	2,21,14,781

(\* Janpad Sabhas only)

Source :- 1) Municipal Committees, Akola.  
2) Zilla Parishad, Akola.

Table No. 42 : Community Development Programme of Maharashtra State.

Coverage :-

No. of villages, area in square miles and population (1951) of blocks as at the end of 1963-64.

District :- Akola.

Sr. No.	Name of Blocks.	By Stage I, II and III Blocks and M.D. Projects					P.E.S. Blocks			
		Stage of Block.	No. of Blocks of CPA Pattern	No. of villages/ towns included.	Population of villages and towns (in '000')	Area in Square miles.	No. of Blocks of CPA pattern	No. of villages & towns.	Population.	Area in Square miles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Vashim	II	1.00	122	71	322	-	-	-	-
2.	Jarshitakli	I	1.00	178	60	339	-	-	-	-
3.	Hisod	III	1.00	103	70	342	-	-	-	-
4.	Lalapur	II	1.00	88	69	288	-	-	-	-
5.	Akola	II	1.00	175	167	336	-	-	-	-
6.	Akot	II	1.00	168	82	276	-	-	-	-
7.	Mangrulpir	II	1.00	131	54	315	-	-	-	-
8.	Murtizapur	II	1.00	149	69	257	-	-	-	-
9.	Patur	II	1.00	88	50	242	-	-	-	-
10.	Telhara	II	1.00	126	65	274	-	-	-	-
11.	Manora	II	1.00	117	58	301	-	-	-	-
12.	Karanja	II	1.00	160	75	353	-	-	-	-
13.	Malegaon	I	1.00	113	66	377	-	-	-	-

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, M.S. Bombay.

Table No. 43 : Government expenditure under different heads of development in Akola, Barshitakli and Akot Blocks: District Akola.

No. of Block (CPA Pattern) - One (Rs. in '000')

Head of Expenditure	Akola			Barshitakli.			Akot		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
A. Stage of Block.	II	II	II	I	I	I	II	II	II
B. 1. Project headquarters.	52	49	21	42	74	105	43	116	172
2. Animal Husbandary and Agril. extension.	52	18	81	242	37	105	13	164	27
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	-	10	-	22	-	98	11	-	-
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	-	7	6	5	27	47	6	7	4
5. Education.	-	5	2	5	20	21	2	7	22
6. Social Education.	2	25	24	2	5	3	11	15	19
7. Communication.	-	-	-	1	3	5	3	-	-
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
9. Housing (including Rural Housing).	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Others (including suspense etc.)	-	-	-	-	99	3	1	-	1
Total :-	54	87	64	79	259	323	50	50	84
Committed Expenditure.	52	62	48	-	-	-	77	60	54

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, M.S. Bombay.

Table No. 45 : Government expenditure and different heads of development in Telhara, Balapur and Patur Blocks. (Rs. in '000')

Head of Expenditure	Telhara			Balapur			Patur		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
A. Stage of Block.	I	II	II	II	II	II	I	II	II
B. 1. Project headquarters.	61	43	12	25	21	19	55	26	27
2. Animal husbandry and agric. extension.	22	63	48	1	9	19	-	-	7
3. Irrigation and reclamation.	10	-	10	18	16	15	-	-	15
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	26	63	17	3	4	16	27	4	15
5. Education.	20	5	15	10	20	17	16	23	5
6. Social Education.	14	3	5	12	28	28	17	7	25
7. Communication.	44	12	-	1	2	3	9	-	5
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	3	-	-	9	2	4	3	-	2
9. Housing (including Rural Housing).	64	12	-	-	-	-	6	12	-
10. Others (including suspense, etc.)	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	1
Total :-	264	202	107	79	102	121	141	73	102
Committed Expenditure.	56	53	61	52	52	49	52	48	43

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bhubaneswar.



Table No. 43 : Government expenditure under different heads of development in Washim, Risod and Malegaon Blocks, District Akola. (Rs. in '000')

Head of Expenditure	Washim			Risod			Malegaon		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
A. Stage of Block.	I	I	II	II	II	III	-	I	I
B. 1. Project headquarters.	76	51	16	16	19	-	-	9	78
2. Animal Husbandry and Agril. extension.	5	16	-	4	22	21	-	-	29
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	5	55	16	-	1	-	-	30	60
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	42	31	-	4	5	2	-	-	17
5. Education.	8	8	-	7	2	9	-	-	27
6. Social Education.	16	6	-	11	7	4	-	-	21
7. Communication.	2	4	-	7	3	1	-	-	20
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	11	7	-	3	1	3	-	-	-
9. Housing (including Rural Housing).	13	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
10. Others (including suspense etc.).	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total :-	179	182	32	56	60	40	-	39	252
Committed expenditure.	28	61	48	54	52	82	-	-	-

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, M.S. Bombay.

Table No. 43 : Government expenditure under different heads of development in Mangrulpir,

Manora and Murtizapur Blocks. District Akole.  
 No. of Block (CIA Pattern) - One (Rs. in '000')

Head of Expenditure	Mangrulpir			Manora			Murtizapur		
	1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64.	1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64.	1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64.
A. Stage of Block.	II	II	II	I	II	II	II	II	II
B. 1. Project headquarters.	12	29	29	44	13	13	17	20	14
2. Animal Husbandary and Agril. extension.	7	23	23	20	5	33	4	12	5
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	2	51	51	16	6	47	1	4	-
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	4	2	2	23	2	5	11	1	13
5. Education.	3	3	3	20	2	23	2	15	22
6. Social Education.	8	12	12	12	13	7	7	6	14
7. Communication.	1	2	2	10	3	-	13	-	-
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	5	1	1	8	2	1	3	6	-
9. Housing (including Rural Housing).	-	-	-	34	-	-	1	1	-
10. Others (including suspense etc.).	2	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	-
Total :-	44	123	123	188	49	129	63	65	68
Committed expenditure.	52	58	58	61	60	60	53	65	48

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics, M.S. Bombay.

Table No. 43 : Government expenditure under different heads of development in Karanja Block.  
District Akola.

No. of Block (CPA Pattern) - One.		(Rs. in '000')		
Head of expenditure.		1961-62 : 1962-63 : 1963-64.		
A. Stage of Block.		I	II	II
B. 1. Project headquarters.		50	21	21
2. Animal Husbandary and Agricultural extension.		9	33	33
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.		-	21	21
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.		38	50	50
5. Education.		13	11	11
6. Social Education.		17	6	6
7. Communication.		2	4	4
8. Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.		12	1	11
9. Housing (including Rural Housing).		40	22	22
10. Others (including suspense etc.).		-	1	1
Total :-		181	170	170
Committed expenditure.		58	59	60

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, M.S. Bombay.

Table No. 44 : Progress of Physical Achievements under selected items in Washim, Risod & Malegaon Blocks.  
District Akola.

No. of Block (CPA pattern) - One

	Unit :	Washim			Risod			Malegaon		
		61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64
A. Stage of Block		I	I	II	II	II	III		I	I
B. 1. Improved seeds (excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	2479	3023	1836	3625	1087	1173		28	1189
2. Fertiliser distributed (including all chemical fertilisers, oil cakes, manure, mixture, but exclud- ing green manure seeds.)	"	6077	3893	2147	2421	1582	2828		148	2807
3. Pedigree bulls supplied	No.	6	2	7	-	5	3		-	6
4. Animals castrated.	"	1802	1298	2648	480	688	608		-	406
5. Addl. area brought under permanent irrigation.	Net Ac.	102	211	163	4	35	364		112	280
6. Area reclaimed.	Acres	163	158	15	121	66	70		15	88
7. Area bunded.	"	2475	855	5210	204	844	352		-	475
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	1	6	4	5	-	2		1	6
9. Adults made literate.	"	596	275	336	125	50	195		-	60
10. Libraries and reading rooms started.	"	-	1	-	1	1	-		1	5

Contd....2.....

Table No.44.....Contd.....

- 2 -

	Unit :	Washim			Risod			Malegaon		
		61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64
11.Youth Clubs started	No.	4	3	-	5	-	1	3	11	
12.Farmers' Unions started	"	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	110	
13.Mahila Samiti Started	"	6	6	7	1	-	-	8	22	
14.Balwadis, Nursaries started.	"	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	
15.New Kacha road constd.	Egs.	5	12	8	9	13	-	12	14	
16.New Pacca road constd.	"	4	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	44	
17.Existing Kacha road improved.	"	112	-	2	-	-	200	-	35	
18.Existing pacca road improved.	"	-	N.A.	-	8	-	-	-	330	
19.School Building constd.	No.	7	N.A.	4	-	-	5	-	6	
20.Primary Health Centres constd. 1) Main Centre	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2) Sub-Centre	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
21.Other Dispensaries, Maternity Homes constd.	"	NA.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
22.People's Contribution	Rs. '000	18.3	12.2	2.5	24.6	10.2	84.3	-	78.6	
23.Total No.of all type of Coop.Societies as at the end of the year.	No.	108	108	109	90	87	89	95	97	

Contd.....3.....

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Table No.44.....Contd.....

- 3 -

	Unit :	Washim			Risod			Malegaon	
		61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63
24.No.of members of above societies.	No.	8020	8170	8874	5737	6060	6820	6854	7728
25.No.of agricultural credit multipurpose service and large sized societies at the end of the year.	"	90	90	90	78	78	78	90	94
26.No.of members of above societies.	"	5924	N.A.	N.A.	5373	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
27.No.of village panchayats functioning at the end of the year.	"	67	67	67	70	70	70	68	68
28.No.of villages covered.	"	119	119	119	103	103	103	116	115

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics,  
Maharashtra State, Bombay.

Table No.44 : Progress of Physical Achievements under selected items in Akola & Barshitakli  
Blocks. District Akola.

No. of Block (CPA Pattern) - One

	Unit :	Akola			Barshitakli		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
A. Stage of Block		II	II	II	I	I	I
B. 1. Improved seeds (excluding Sugarcane.)	B.Mds	640	1412	1110	4311	1935	3285
2. Fertiliser distributed (including all chemical fertilisers, oil cakes, manure, mixture, but excluding green manure seeds.)	"	9838	9063	22319	4559	1148	1660
3. Pedigree bulls supplied	No.	1	4	-	-	-	4
4. Animals castrated.	"	368	337	109	509	390	1007
5. Addl. area brought under permanent irrigation.	Net ac.	232	29	156	150	414	546
6. Area reclaimed.	Acres	200	130	100	103	145	75
7. Area Bunded.	"	23	132	-	66	251	50
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	4	3	5	-	8	6
9. Adults made literate.	"	102	24	-	29	-	-
10. Libraries and reading rooms started.	"	-	2	-	1	5	-
11. Youth Clubs started	"	-	-	-	7	-	-
12. Farmers' Unions started.	"	51	1	-	-	-	-

100

Contd....2.....

Table No.44.....Contd.....

- 2 -

	Unit :	Akola			Barshitakli		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
13. Mahila Samiti Started	No.	5	2	-	10	17	1
14. Balwadis, Nurseries started.	"	1	-	1	-	-	2
15. New Kacha road constd.	Fgs.	7	34	21	14	16	24
16. New Pacca road constd.	"	-	-	-	-	-	72
17. Existing kacha road improved.	"	-	-	-	-	-	6
18. Existing pacca road improved.	"	-	34	-	-	-	60
19. School building constd.	No.	10	6	5	3	5	12
20. Primary Health Centres Constructed.							
1) Main Centre	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2) Sub-Centre	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21. Other Dispensaries, Maternity Homes constructed.	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22. People's Contribution	Rs. '000	51.4	64.6	159.6	9.1	29.6	66.2
23. Total No. of all type of cooperative societies as at the end of the year.	No.	80	86	88	91	97	100

Contd.....3.....



Table No.44....Contd.....

- 3 -

	Unit :	Akola			Barshitakli		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
24.No.of members of above societies.	No.	7619	7814	9875	6653	7149	9182
25.No.of Agricultural credit, Multipurpose, Service and large sized societies at the end of the year.	"	67	66	66	89	90	89
26.No.of members of above societies.	"	6997	N.A.	N.A.	6612	N.A.	N.A.
27.No.of village panchayats functioning at the end of the year.	"	97	96	96	85	85	85
28.No.of villages covered.	"	175	174	174	178	178	178

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics,  
Maharashtra State, Bombay.

Table No.44 : Progress of Physical Achievements under selected items in Akot and Telhara Blocks. District Akola.

No.of Block(CPA Pattern) - One

	Unit :	Akot			Telhara		
		1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64
A. Stage of Block		II	II	II	I	II	II
B. 1.Improved seeds(excluding Sugarcane.)	B.Mds	48621	1535	11526	3130	3550	3876
2.Fertilisar distributed (including all chemical fertilisars,oil cakes, manure,mixture,but excluding green manureseeds.)	"	13968	5127	15745	11682	8184	29376
3.Pedigree bulls supplied	No.	1	-	3	-	4	8
4.Animals castrated.	"	435	250	640	986	470	488
5.Addl.area brought under permanent irrigation.	Net ac.	357	115	304	295	75	404
6.Area reclaimed.	Acres	12	-	190	78	42	367
7.Area Bunded.	"	47	236	895	657	202	856
8.Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	11	6	2	19	19	31
9.Adults made literate.	"	-	160	331	387	72	72
10.Libraries and reading rooms started.	"	5	2	40	1	-	3
11.Youth Clubs started	"	3	3	16	-	2	12
12.Farmers'Unions started.	"	-	-	-	1	-	13

Contd....2.....

Table No.44.....Contd.....

- 2 -

	Unit :	Akot			Telhara		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
13. Mahila Saniti Started	No.	2	3	15	6	6	5
14. Balwadis, Nursaries started.	"	4	-	38	1	-	1
15. New Kacha road constd.	Fgs.	9	27	13	-	9	24
16. New Pacca road constd.	"	8	-	-	-	22	-
17. Existing kacha road improved.	"	78	-	247	-	-	39
18. Existing pacca road improved.	"	58	48	-	8	-	-
19. School building constd.	No.	1	-	3	7	16	-
20. Primary Health Centres Constructed.	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1) Main Centre	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2) Sub-Centre	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21. Other Dispensaries, Maternity Homes constructed.	"	N.A.	N.A.	NA.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22. People's Contribution	Rs. '000	17.3	19.4	56.5	1.1	54.7	186.0
23. Total No. of all type of cooperative societies as at the end of the year.	No.	71	71	74	56	55	59

Contd....3.....

Table No.44.....Contd.....

- 3 -

	Unit :	Akot			Telhara		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
24.No. of members of above societies.	No.	8388	8503	9563	6730	6819	8962
25.No. of agricultural credit, Multipurpose, Service and large sized societies at the end of the year.	"	53	52	52	44	44	44
26.No. of members of above societies.	"	5790	N.A.	N.A.	5509	N.A.	N.A.
27.No. of village panchayats functioning at the end of the year.	"	69	69	69	57	57	57
28.No. of villages covered.	"	168	168	167	126	126	126

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics,  
Maharashtra State, Bombay.

Table No. 44 : Progress of Physical Achievements under selected items in Murtizapur and Karanja Blocks.  
District Akola.

No. of Block (CPA Pattern) - One

Unit :		Murtizapur			Karanja		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
A. Stage of Block		II	II	II	I	II	II
B. 1. Improved seeds (excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	3784	7315	13823	1467	3743	3550
2. Fertilisar distributed (including all chemical fertilisars, oil cakes, manure, mixture, but exclud- ing green manure seeds.)	"	16672	2431	4663	958	3477	3224
3. Pedigree bulls supplied	No.	-	-	6	-	2	3
4. Animals castrated.	"	444	375	451	747	140	395
5. Addl. area brought under permanent irrigation.	Net Ac.	113	27	223	171	93	496
6. Area reclaimed.	Acres	192	12	50	321	342	1135
7. Area bunded.	"	35	57	26	15	104	10
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	-	-	9	3	8	15
9. Adults made literate.	"	416	178	440	436	119	36
10. Libraries and reading rooms started.	"	-	-	-	2	-	-

Contd. 2.....

Table No.44.....Contd.....

- 2 -

	Unit :	Murtizapur			Karanja		
		1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64
11.Youth Clubs started	No.	5	11	5	-	10	-
12.Farmers' Unions started	"	30	-	-	-	-	-
13.Mahila Samiti Started	"	-	-	-	2	2	-
14.Balwadis, Nursaries started.	"	10	-	-	1	-	1
15.New Kacha road constd.	Fgs.	3	-	-	18	28	16
16.New Pacca road constd.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.Existing Kacha road improved.	"	7	-	-	10	-	19
18.Existing pacca road improved.	"	-	-	-	30	6	-
19.School Building constd.	No.	-	-	-	3	6	3
20.Primary Health Centres constd. 1) Main Centre	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2) Sub-Centre	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.Other Dispensaries, Maternity Homes constd.	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22.People's Contribution	Rs. '000	18.1	-	29.7	42.3	31.0	56.4
23.Total No.of all type of Coop.Societies as at the end of the year.	No.	72	73	74	68	68	69

Contd.....3.....

Table No.44.....Contd.....

- 3 -

	Unit :	Murtizapur			Karanja		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
24.No.of members of above societies.	No.	5389	5936	6852	5411	5122	6006
25.No.of agricultural credit, multipurpose, service and large sized societies at the end of the year.	"	64	63	63	60	60	61
26.No.of members of above societies.	"	4630	N.A.	N.A.	5283	N.A.	N.A.
27.No.of village panchayats functioning at the end of the year.	"	66	66	66	68	68	72
28.No.of villages covered.	"	139	147	147	122	155	163

Source :- Bureau of Economics & Statistics,  
Maharashtra State, Bombay.

Table No. 44 : Progress of Physical Achievements under selected items in Mangrulpir & Manora  
Blocks. District Akola.

No. of Block (CPA Pattern) - One.

	Unit :	Mangrulpir			Manora		
		1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64 :	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64
A Stage of Block *		II	II	II	I	II	II
B.1. Improved seeds (excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	1552	2662	1153	650	1513	396
2. Fertilisar distributed (including all chemical fertilisars, oil cakes, manure, mixture, but exclud ing green manuresedds.)	"	2494	3124	3284	939	12165	9178
3. Pedigree bulls supplied	No.	-	3	-	-	5	7
4. Animals castrated.	"	229	248	356	402	348	281
5. Addl. area brought under permanent irrigation.	Net Ac.	87	12	122	313	25	654
6. Area reclaimed.	Acres	400	807	52	3000	203	1465
7. Area bunded.	"	3000	4774	5091	8006	2220	846
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	-	6	3	27	8	9
9. Adults made literate.	"	1080	183	158	295	-	710
10. Libraries and reading rooms started.	"	-	3	-	11	2	3

Contd...2....



Table No. 44....Contd....

- 2 -

	Unit	Mangrulpir			Manora		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
11. Youth Clubs started.	No.	5	12	5	2	13	4
12. Farmers' Unions started.	"	10	-	-	8	-	-
13. Mahila Samiti started	"	3	5	2	5	22	2
14. Balwadis, Nurseries started.	"	2	-	-	-	-	6
15. New Kacha road constd.	Fgs.	-	13	70	16	16	-
16. New Pacca road constd.	"	-	-	-	18	48	-
17. Existing kacha road <del>constd.</del> improved.	"	-	-	-	54	-	-
18. Existing pacca road improved.	"	-	-	-	184	20	-
19. School building constd.	No.	-	1	2	6	8	1
20. Primary Health Centres Consted. 1) Main Centre	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2) Sub-Centre	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21. Other Dispensaries, Maternity Homes constd.	"	NA.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22. People's Contribution	Rs. '000	64.4	7.4	9.4	22.8	-	25.1
23. Total No. of all type of coop. societies as at the end of the year.	No.	81	82	82	51	65	72

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Table No.44....Contd.....

- 3 -

	Unit :	Mangrulpir			Manora		
		1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64
24.No.of members of above societies.	No.	5694	6471	6619	4621	5485	6048
25.No.of agricultural credit, multipurpose, service & large sized societies at the end of the year.	"	69	69	69	38	38	39
26.No.of members of above societies.	"	5208	N.A.	N.A.	4380	N.A.	N.A.
27.No.of village pancha - yats functioning at the end of the year.	"	58	58	58	59	59	61
28.No.of villages covered.	"	105	127	127	117	117	117

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics,  
Maharashtra State, Bombay.

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Table No. 44 : Progress of Physical Achievements under selected items in Balapur & Patur  
Blocks. District Moha.

No. of Block (CPA Pattern) - One.

		Unit : <u>Balapur</u>			<u>Patur</u>			
		1961-62:	1962-63:	1963-64 :	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64	
A	Stage of Block	II	II	II	I	II	II	
B.1.	Improved seeds (excluding sugarcane)	B.Mds.	1531.	4985	1532	1856	2345	1093
2.	Fertiliser distributed (including all chemical fertilisers, oil cakes, manure, mixture, but exclud ing green manureseeds.)	"	17775	8651	21372	2475	198	5948
3.	Poddyred bulls supplied	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Animals castrated.	"	714	86	1151	279	73	337
5.	Addl. area brought under permanent irrigation.	Net Ac.	10	99	131	10	69	239
6.	Area reclaimed.	Acres	-	-	-	-	42	2
7.	Area bunded.	"	-	130	-	-	-	-
8.	Drinking water wells constructed.	No.	-	25	15	-	4	19
9.	Adults made literate.	"	447	490	664	433	619	393
10.	Libraries and reading rooms started.	"	-	-	-	1	6	-

Contd...2....

Table No. 44....Contd....

- 2 -

	Unit	Balapur			Patur		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
11. Youth Clubs started.	No.	-	3	-	-	-	-
12. Farmers' Unions started.	"	-	2	-	-	-	-
13. Mahila Saniti started	"	5	8	-	3	-	-
14. Balwadis, Nurseries started.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. New Kacha road constd.	Egs.	1	1	-	-	22	269
16. New pucca road constd.	"	-	2	-	2	-	64
17. Existing kacha road <del>xxxxxxx</del> improved.	"	2	-	-	6	-	317
18. Existing pucca road improved.	"	13	-	-	-	-	-
19. School building constd.	No.	9	2	15	5	4	6
20. Primary Health Centres Consted. 1) Main Centre	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2) Sub-Centre	"	NA.	N.A.	N.A.	H.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21. Other Dispensaries, Maternity Homes constd.	"	N.A.	H.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22. People's Contribution	Rs. '000	17.4	89.7	39.6	48.2	7.2	106.0
23. Total No. of all type of co-op. societies as at the end of the year.	No.	59	61	64	66	71	70

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Table No.44....Contd.....

- 3 -

	Unit :	Balapur			Patur		
		1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64	1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64
24.No.of members of above societies.	No.	7818	7880	9205	4853	5808	6334
25.No.of agricultural credit, multipurpose, service & large sized societies at the end of the year.	"	39	39	42	56	58	56
26.No.of members of above societies.	"	5586	N.A.	N.A.	4264	N.A.	N.A.
27.No.of village pancha - yats functioning at the end of the year.	"	52	52	52	45	45	45
28.No.of villages covered.	"	84	88	98	85	85	85

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics,  
Maharashtra State, Bombay.

Table No.45 : No. of livestock and agriculture implements as enumerated in 1961 census in Akola district.

Sr. No.	Item	T a l u k a s						District Total.
		Akola	Akot	Balapur	Washim	Mangrulpir	Murtizapur	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>I. Cattle</u>								
1.	Males over 3 years	221	115	368	332	249	169	1454
i.	Used for breeding only.	→						
ii.	Total Males.	39,875	29,369	28,548	56,727	34,425	30,844	2,19,788
2.	Females over 3 years.							
	Breeding Cows							
i.	In milk	14,665	10,473	8,193	17,357	12,317	11,590	74,595
ii.	Total breeding cows.	31,921	20,807	23,563	47,636	33,331	22,650	1,79,908
	Total females over 3 years.	32,004	20,985	23,584	47,715	33,596	23,573	1,81,457
3.	Young Stock.	30,805	20,706	17,686	43,780	27,210	23,902	1,64,089
4.	Total Cattle.	1,02,684	71,060	69,818	1,48,222	95,231	78,319	5,65,334
<u>II. Buffaloes.</u>								
5.	Males over 3 years.							
i.	Used for breeding only	103	63	81	149	133	109	638
ii.	Total Males.	332	270	356	658	393	327	2,336
6.	Females over 3 years							
	Breeding cows.							
i.	In milk.	7,029	4,365	3,322	6,935	3,653	4,171	29,475
ii.	Total breeding cows.	10,607	6,580	6,027	13,700	7,224	6,693	50,831
	Total females over 3 years.	10,755	7,027	6,077	13,809	7,556	7,178	52,402

Contd....2.....

Table No. 45 ..... Contd.....

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Young Stock		5,622	4,158	6,811	9,401	5,160	4,793	35,945
8. Total Buffaloes.		16,709	11,455	13,244	23,868	13,109	12,298	90,683
9. Sheep		11,873	14,345	17,641	2,948	458	526	47,791
10. Goats		28,507	19,355	22,355	31,901	24,722	22,837	1,49,677
11. Horses & Ponies.		721	475	1,048	585	476	783	4,088
12. Total Livestock		1,61,445	1,17,745	1,24,958	2,10,249	1,34,964	1,15,837	8,65,198
13. Total Poultry.		31,109	27,999	21,046	43,812	25,716	25,239	1,74,921
<u>Ploughs.</u>								
Wooden ploughs.		1,712	1,082	588	3,922	3,613	2,388	13,305
Iron ploughs.		3,967	4,090	2,313	5,552	3,712	3,263	22,897
Carts.		7,710	9,451	5,792	13,162	7,132	7,263	50,510
Sugarcane Crushers.		14	32	5	27	5	2	85
Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes.		76	75	56	96	72	62	437
Electric pumps for irrigation purposes.		77	151	210	7	-	59	504
Tractors.		38	42	12	9	5	22	128
Ghanis.		1	16	8	14	-	1	40

Source :- Livestock Census 1961.

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