

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



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

**1962-63 AND 1963-64**

JUN 1966



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

For official use only.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW

OF

CHANDA DISTRICT

1962-63 and 1963-64.

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY-32.

CHANDA - DISTRICT

1962-63 and 1963-64.

SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW.

Sr.No:	Contents.	Page.
I.	Introduction.	1
II.	Population.	9
III.	Agriculture	25
IV.	Animal Husbandry, Forest and Fisheries	35
V.	Industries, Mining and Electricity.	44
VI.	Cooperation.	51
VII.	Medical and Health.	61
VIII.	Education.	64
IX.	Transport and Communication	68
X.	Local Self Government.	73
XI.	Plan and Community Development.	77
XII.	Prices.	87
XIII.	Miscellaneous.	90

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Sr. No.	Item.	Unit	Population	Year of Particulars reference.
<u>1. Area and population.</u>				
i)	Area	Sq.miles	10,088.3	1961
ii)	Area under forest.	Acres.	36,14,583	1962-63
iii)	Net area sown.	"	15,46,265	"
iv)	Gross cropped area.	"	16,83,677	"
v)	Net irrigated area.	"	2,47,332	"
vi)	Gross irrigated area.	"	2,48,841	"
vii)	Population.	"	12,38,070	1961
viii)	Male.	No.	6,23,681	"
ix)	Female.	"	6,14,389	"
x)	Urban.	"	95,690	"
xi)	Rural.	"	11,42,380	"
xii)	Schedule caste.	"	42,643	"
xiii)	" Tribes.	"	1,83,431	"
xiv)	Literacy.	Percentage	17.27	"
xv)	Towns.	No.	5	"
xvi)	Villages (inhabited)	No.	2,755	"
xvii)	Villages (Deserted)	No.	613	"
xviii)	Den. of population.	Sq.mile.	123	"
xix)	Sex ratio (Females per thousand males).	No.	985	"
<u>2. Rain fall.</u>				
i)	Average rainfall.	in m.m.	1393	1963
<u>3. Temperature.</u>				
i)	Chanda Town (Maximum)	C.	33.3	1963
ii)	" " (Minimum)	C.	20.9	1963
<u>4. Vital statistics.</u>				
	Births.	Per 1000	35	1963
	Deaths.	-do-	16	1963
<u>5. Factory statistics.</u>				
i)	Factory.	No.	45	1963
ii)	Average daily workers employed.	No.	2911	"
<u>6. Electrical energy consumed</u>				
i)	Electrified towns and villages.	(in '000)	39789	1963-64
		No.	50	31st March 65.
<u>7. Banking offices.</u>				
		No.	28	1963-64.
<u>8. Cooperation.</u>				
i)	Societies.	No.	1634	1962-63.
ii)	Membership.	No.	1,02,713	1962-63
iii)	Working capital.	No.	4,74,41,411	"
iv)	Share capital.	No.	91,28,035	"

-----

Sr. No.	Item.	Unit	Population Particulars	Year of reference.
---------	-------	------	------------------------	--------------------

-----

**9. Medical Facilities.**

i)	Hospitals.	No.	5	1963
ii)	Dispensaries.	No.	50	"
iii)	Primary Health centre.	No.	14	"
iv)	Bed.	No.	208	"
v)	Maternity Home.	No.	7	"

**10. Schools and Colleges.**

1)	Primary students.	No.	1599	1963-64
		No.	112255	"
ii)	Secondary students.	No.	86	"
		No.	26314	"
iii)	Special students.	No.	14	"
		No.	601	"
iv)	Colleges students.	No.	3	"
		No.	1342	"

**11. Transport & Communication.**

i)	Railway mileage	K.M.	300	1964
ii)	Road mileage.	Miles & F.	812.4	"
iii)	Post officer.	No.	251	1963-64
iv)	Telegraph offices.	No.	16	"
v)	Telephone offices.	No.	9	"
vi)	Vehicles in operation.	No.	995	"

**12. Number of community blocks.**

i)	Stage I	No.	11	31-3-64
ii)	Stage II	No.	5	"
iii)	Stage III.	No.	1	"
iv)	M.D.P.	No.	1	"

**13. Animal Husbandry.**

i)	Total livestock.	No.	13,08,012	1961
ii)	Total cattles	No.	9,17,407	"
iii)	Total Buffalow.	No.	1,23,218	"
iv)	Total sheeps and goats.	No.	2,53,179	"
v)	Total Horses and Ponies.	No.	485	"
vi)	Total Poultry.	No.	8,18,544	"
vii)	Total plough.	No.	1,80,167	"
viii)	Total carts.	No.	1,24,988	"

-----

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION.

Chanda district was taken over by the British from the Marathas in 1853 upto 1874. The district had only three tahsils, viz. Mul, Warora and Bramhapuri. In 1874 Upper Godavari district of Madras was abolished and four talukas were transferred to Chanda district and made into one tahsil with headquarters at Sironcha. In 1895 the head quarters of ~~one of the~~ tahsils was transferred from village Mul to Chanda. A new tahsil with headquarters at Gadchiroli was formed in the year 1905 by transferring the Zamindari estates from Bramhapuri and Chanda tahsils. Rajura taluka which was a part of Adilabad district of Hyderabad state was transferred from Nanded district to Chanda district in March 59. Because of the different sets of laws in force, Rajura is actually notified as an independant district and division in itself and is placed under the Collector of Chanda district and Commissioner of Nagpur Division for administrative purposes.

#### Location.

Chanda district of Vidarbha lies between 18°41' and 20°50' North latitude and 78°48' and 80°55' East longitude. The district is roughly triangular in shape, the north boundary forming the base of the triangle which gradually tapers towards its apex in the south. The district lies in the Godavari basin. Three important tributaries of Godavari, viz. Wardha, Wainganga and Indravati, drain the Western, Central and Eastern regions of the district respectively. The Wainganga which runs from north to south, cuts the district into two unequal parts and forms a large fertile zone in the part of the district. The western parts of Warora and Chanda talukas lie in the valley of Wardha river, which flows along the western and southern boundaries. The Indrawati and its tributaries drain the eastern region of the district.

#### Boundaries.

South, of its main body and completely separated from it by a stretch of foreign territory, some 100 miles in length lies a tract of 59,399 miles, known as lower talukas of Sironcha. From either the north-west or the south-east corner of the district to the confluence of the Godavari and Indrawati rivers which form the apex of the main body of the district, the distance is in the crow flies about 150 miles. From the latter point to the southern, point of the most lower taluka Sironcha is an additional 66 miles. From east to west the greatest breadth is in the extreme north and the distance is almost 120 miles.

Administrative set up.

For administrative purposes, the district is at present divided in six talukas. The area, number of inhabited villages, number of towns, 1961 population and position in the district by percentages of area and population for each talukas are shown below.

Table.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Name of Head-Quarters	Area in square miles.	Number of inhabited villages.	Number of towns	1961 Population	Percentage of area.	Percentage of population.
1.	Bramhapuri	Bramhapuri	897.0	335	-	2,26,924	8.9	18.3
2.	Warora	Warora	1282.0	442	1	2,38,323	12.7	19.3
3.	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	2870.0	843	-	2,77,398	28.5	22.4
4.	Chanda	Chanda	1174.0	376	2	2,96,807	11.6	24.0
5.	Rajura	Rajura	776.3	229	2	89,624	7.7	7.2
6.	Sironcha	Sironcha	3089.0	530	-	1,08,994	30.6	8.8
	Chanda District	Chanda *	10088.3	2755	5	12,38,070	100.0	100.0

Source :- Census of India, 1961.

\* The name of Chanda town is changed to Chandrapur vide Government Notification General Administration Department no. NMS-1063-B dated the 11th January 1964.

The district forms part of the Nagpur division and the Collector is the administrative head. The Collector is incharge of general administration, law and order, treasury, lands, ~~and~~ food and civil supplies. He is assisted by a Resident Deputy Collector in his office and six Deputy Collectors known as Sub-Divisional Officers who hold charge of the six revenue divisions and have their headquarters at each of the six taluka headquarters. The system of having a Deputy Collector for each taluka, is different from that obtaining in Bombay, Poona and Aurangabad Divisions where a Deputy Collector is unusually in charge of three or more talukas, as the size of the talukas in Vidarbha is about 3 to 4 times bigger than those in Western Maharashtra. The Sub-Divisional Officer is assisted by one Tahsildar and few ~~Haib-~~ Tahsildars their number depending upon the size of the Tahsil and volume of work. The tahsil is divided into revenue circle and further into patwari halkas consisting of 4 or 5 revenue villages.

Zilla Parishad set up.

With a view to promoting development of democratic institutions and to secure greater measure of participation by the people in Development Plan and in local and governmental affairs

by decentralisation of powers and functions, a Zilla Parishad and 18 Panchayat Samitis have been established in the district in the year 1962 under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act of 1962. The area under the jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad corresponds to the district boundaries except from the Municipal towns which are not covered by them. Sasti which does not have a municipal committee but which is treated as a town in the 1961 Census, is however included under the jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad and the panchayat samiti concerned. Each taluka is divided into three or more blocks. There is a panchayat samiti for each block.

The Zilla Parishad covers 99.79 percent of the area and 92.70 percent of the total population of the district. The population covered consists of the entire rural population and 5.57 percent of the urban population of the district in 1961. The number of villages and the number of non municipal towns and population included under the Zilla Parishad and each panchayat samiti are shown below. The position of each panchayat samiti in Zilla Parishad is also shown separately by percentages of population in 1961.

Table

Sr. No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti.	Name of head quarter	No. of inhabited villages	No. of Non Municipi towns.	Population in 1961	Percentage by Popula-tion.
1.	Bramhapuri	Bramhapuri	103	-	79,611	6.9
2.	Sindewahi	Sindewahi	115	-	75,637	6.6
3.	Nagbhir	Nagbhir	117	-	71,676	6.2
4.	Warora	Warora	167	-	73,059	6.4
5.	Bhadrawati	Bhadrawati	125	-	68,361	6.0
6.	Chimur	Chimur	150	-	82,755	7.2
7.	Armori	Armori	122	-	79,902	7.0
8.	Kurkheda	Kurkheda	195	-	44,801	3.9
9.	Dhanora	Dhanora	249	-	37,511	3.3
10.	Chamorshi	Chamorshi	178	-	69,452	6.1
11.	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	99	-	45,732	4.0
12.	Gondpipri	Gondpipri	143	-	70,146	6.1
13.	Mul	Mul	114	-	90,653	7.9
14.	Chanda	Chanda	119	-	64,173	5.6
15.	Rajura	Rajura	229	1	85,248	7.4
16.	Yettapalli	Yettapalli	250	-	34,987	3.0
17.	Aheri	Aheri	185	-	40,718	3.5
18.	Sironcha	Sironcha	95	-	33,289	2.9
	Zilla Parishad Chanda	Chanda	2,755	1	11,47,711	100.0

Source :- Census of India 1961.



### Area.

The area of Chanda District was 9312 Sq. miles but due to inclusion of Rajura tahsil from Nanded District in March 1959, the area of the district is 10,088.3 Sq. miles or about 26,128.6 Sq. Kilometers and its population in 1961 is 12,38,070. In terms of area and population it forms 8.53 percent and 3.12 percent of the state respectively.

### Topography.

The district is a most picturesque part of the state with varied scenery, wooded hills, interesting archilological regions, old temples and forts notably at Chanda itself, Bhandak Markhanda, Weiragarh and Ballarpur. It possess vast forests and the area of its Government forests alone surpasses that of many entire districts. The major part of forest area includes valuable teak, other timbers and large bamboo jungles.

Except in the north and west and on the borders of the Wardha and Nagpur districts where cotton, wheat are grown, there are large areas under rice, jwar and small millets, are the principal crops. Its irrigation system already very extensive is now being paid considerable attention on the part of the Government.

Chanda district with a population composed of three main elements, marathas, telgu and gonds, each speaking more or less an impure variety of their natural languages is of peculiar interest from a lingusite and enthological point of view. The people being unprogressive several dialects are spoken. The marathi of north-west gives way to telgu in the south, and to Hindi (Chattisgarh) in the north-east. In all the wilder tracts aboriginal races predominate and Gondi and other tribal dilets are common as in the Bastar district of the nieghbouring Madhya Pradesh State.

It has many other claims in distinction. In mineral wealth it is remarkably rich. Coal is found in the extreme west at Ballarshah and Ghugus, while iron ore of high grade is found at Surjagad hill.

### HILLS, RIVER STYSTEM AND SOIL.

#### Hills.

The main hill ranges in the district are the Chimur and Mul hills. They serve as watershed between the valleys of the Wardha and Wainganga rivers. The general elevation of these valleys is some 600 to 800 feet above sea level.

The Chimur hills commence east of Chimur in the north of Warora taluka and stretch southwards with breaks from North to South. With an average elevation of 450 feet about the surrounding plain the range is 20 miles in length and 6 miles in breadth. The highest is the linga peak with 1341 feet in height on the Chimur hills.

The Mul hills lie further to the south passing 3 miles west of Mul villages. This is 18 miles from north to south and 13 miles from east to west with a height of 400 feet above the plain. At the foot of these hills lies a famous Taroba lake. The Mul hills lie further to the south of Chimur hills.

East and parallel to Chimur hills runs a range known as the Parasgarh hills, which forms a boundary between the Warora and Bramhapuri talukas which extends for 13 miles with an average height of 600 feet above the plain and terminates in a scarped cliff named " Sat Bahini " 1500 feet above the sea level which has a land escape for 40 miles southwards.

The other important hill ranges lie in the south. They are mainly Tipagarh range, the Sirkonda range near Sironcha the Gadulgatta hills which are a continuation of Eastern Ghats and the Surjagad hill. To the south-west of Surjagad hills, ~~they~~ and Indravati River, lies the famous Bhamragad hill which overlooks the confluence of three mountain rivers and is known as an unrivalled beauty spot in the district.

The Tipagarh range is rising to an elevation of 2000 feet now in rains and hidden in almost impenetrable jungles. Towards southwards to Aheri is a regular range occupying nearly the whole of the almost circular excrescence. Here the hills attain a height of 2000 or 3000 feet and there is scarcely a mile of level land. The tract is so rugged that travelling is impossible except on foot and the famous old fortress of Tipagarh is situated in these hills.

West ward towards Sironcha the notable is Sirkonda hill range, raising to a height of some 1800 feet above sea level. The hills run outward from Sironcha with one or two small breaks as far as the junction of Godawari and Indrawati. The highest peaks in the district occur in the lower parts of Sironcha taluka. Here the Gagulgatta hills run parallel to the Godawari from the Indravati to the Talpir a distance about 70 miles forming a boundary between the talukas and Baster the highest peak here attains a height of 3174 feet.

The important range of Surajagad hills is near Aheri which stands 1273 feet above the forests at its base. The hills attain the height of 600 feet.

The hills in the western half of the district are generally of little height and serve a watershed between the numerous valleys formed by the tributaries of Wardha and Wainganga. The hills in the southern region are of considerable height. The general height of the plain country is about 900 feet above sea level in the north of the district falling to 658 feet at Chanda and 406 feet at Sironcha.

#### Rivers.

The main rivers of the district are the Wardha, the Wainganga, the Pranhita, the Indravati and the Godavari rivers. The whole of the western border is uninterrupted by bounded by the Wardha, Pranhita, and Godavari rivers. During its course in the south-easterly direction Wardha receives Wainganga on the right bank and Erai on the left. After its confluence with the Wainganga the combined stream is known as Pranhita. The Pranhita joins the Godavari near Sironcha. Further south at the southern corner of Sironcha taluka, the Indravati flows in the Godavari along the south-east boundary of the district. The only important tributary of the Godavari running through the district is the Nelpir which rising in Bastar falls into the Godavari.

The Wainganga enters the district near the centre of the northern boundary and slices it into two unequal parts the Western part containing the Warora, Chanda and Bramhapuri and Rajura Talukas and the eastern part being composed of the Gadchiroli and Sironcha talukas. The wainganga is the recipient of numerous tributaries on either banks and ultimately receives the drainage of the entire central portion of the district. The chief rivers on this bank are from north to south the Garhavi, Kophragarbi and the Natni. On its right bank the Wainganga covered by a river called the Andhari. This river, with its numerous tributaries, the chief of which is the Mul river, drains nearly the whole tract between Erai and Wainganga rivers.

The Indravati rises in the high lands of Tohmal in the Eastern Ghats and enters this district in the east of Aheri. Its largest tributary is the Bandia river which rises in the Aundhi, just outside the district.

Besides numerous rivers the district has a lake 'Tadoba' in the range of Chimur hills in the basin at an elevation of 300 to 400 feet above the plains. The lake has its

name from Gondi God who is worshipped here and now it is a national park for tourist to visit the wild life. Within the municipal limits of Chanda city, there are 6 fairly large size tanks known as Ramala, Lendhala Ghutkala, Geori, Lal and ~~.....~~. Besides these the District has been enriched by Asolamendha Ghadesari and many other important tanks.

#### Soil.

The soil of the district falls in two clearly defined tracts. Each of these tracts display cropping pattern of a wholly different kind. The most fertile tracts are found in the Wardha and Wainganga valleys. The varieties of soil in the district are numerous and are known by many local names but they group under the following representative classes namely :- Kalikanhar, Barzi Kanhar, Merand~~...~~ Khurdi, Wardi, Ratari or Bar~~...~~ Pandhari and Kachhar (which is found in Sironcha taluka along the banks of Godavari).

On the extreme west, on the left bank of Wardha and subsequently the Godawari, there is a black trip of black soil, known as Kali, retentive of moisture and suitable for open field crops such as cotton, wheat, gram, jwar and linseed. Further inland both immediately adjoining this open tract there is a range of small hills with poorer soil at their feet and in the intervening trips. This soil is of little use without the irrigation. With irrigation it is an ideal soil for rice and sugarcane. Further eastward again on either bank of Wainganga, the black loam reappears and is accompanied by few rice growing villages.

Eastward of the Wainganga valley, the soil becomes poor and hills are abundant. Rice is the staple crop of this tract.

#### CLIMATE.

##### Temperature.

This district enjoys the reputation of being one of the hottest districts. At district head quarters, it is usually about one degree warmer than Nagpur in hot weather and about the middle of May a maximum of 46.0 Centigrade may be expected. Even at the height of summer however, nights are usually bearable. Only in the May and June which are the hottest months, nights become rather uncomfortable on account of high temperature combined with fairly high percentage of humidity. The climate of the district very cold in winter seasons.

The highest temperature on record is 48.4 centigrade on the 18th May 1897 and the lowest 2.8 centigrade on 10th January 1899.

The table below gives an air temperature at Chanda, Bramhapuri and Sironcha stations.

Table.

Stations	( in centigrades)								
	1961		1962			1963			
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean
Chanda	33.2	21.2	27.2	33.0	20.9	26.6	29.0	15.2	20.5
Bramhapuri	32.6	21.9	27.3	32.7	20.1	26.4	28.4	13.0	20.7
Sironcha	33.6	22.2	27.9	33.2	21.7	27.5	29.4	14.5	21.9

Source :- Director, Metrological Centre, Nagpur.

Due to dense forests surrounding the major parts of the district, the atmosphere is chilly, damp and sultry throughout the rainy season.

The average monthly maximum and minimum temperatures as recorded at the observatory established at Chanda are 29.7 and 12.2 centigrades in January 43.0 and 27.8 centigrades in May and 29.7 and 23.9 centigrades in July respectively.

#### Rainfall.

Chanda district, receives rainfall from the south west monsoons. The monsoon actually breaks out in the second or third week in June and if it follows a normal course increases in intensity in July, somewhat abating in August and continuing to slackness through September disappearing about the end of December. The annual rainfall in Chanda district varies between 1,143 m.m. (45" ) to 1524 m.m. (60" ) in the east.

The table below gives the rainfall in Chanda district during 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Year	Table ( In Milimetres)				
	Stations.				
	Chanda	Sironcha	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Khairi.
1961	1656.0	1552.7	1830.2	1645.9	1971.5
1962	1282.7	1512.7	1377.7	1282.4	1303.1
1963	1256.8	1296.0	1385.0	1638.0	1413.4

Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

The rainfall is heaviest in the hilly and jungly rice tracts of Bramhapuri and also in the thickly wooded tract of Aheri and ~~scarcely~~ in the Collon tract of Warora tahsil. It is therefore possible to divide the district into three regions depending on annual rainfall in the district.

The eastern region comprising the talukas of Sironcha, Gadchiroli and Bramhapuri has an assured and heavy rainfall. The central region comprising of Chanda and Rajura talukas get sufficient rainfall while the western region comprising Warora taluka gets a moderate rainfall.

## CHAPTER II.

### POPULATION

#### General features.

According to 1961 Census, the district has a population of 12.38 lakhs as against 10.53 lakhs in 1951. The population of the district and decade variations since 1901 are give below.

Table.

Year	Population	Decade variation.	Rate of variation.
1901	5,74,323	-	-
1911	7,29,347	+ 1,55,024	+ 26.99
1921	7,15,365	- 13,952	- 1.92
1931	8,23,321	+ 1,07,956	+ 15.09
1941	9,42,053	+ 1,18,732	+ 14.52
1951	10,52,975	+ 1,10,922	+ 11.77
1961	12,38,070	+ 1,85,095	+ 17.58

During the decade 1901-11 the population of the district had increased by nearly 27 percent. This rate of growth of population had not been surpassed in the sixty year. In the following decade the influenza epidemic took a heavy toll of life which is revealed by the decrease of nearly 2 percent in the district population. In the successive decades the population of the district increased at moderate rates among which the rate of growth ( 17.58 percent ) in the decade 1951-61 ranks the highest.

The 1951-61 decade variation for the district and each of the talukas is as follows :-

Table.

District / Taluka	Percentage variation 1951-61.
1. CHANDA DISTRICT	+ 17.58
1. Bramhapuri taluka.	+ 16.08
2. Warora taluka	+ 13.42
3. Gadchiroli taluka	+ 19.96
4. Chanda taluka.	+ 20.14
5. Rajura taluka	+ 18.93
6. Sironcha taluka.	+ 16.29

The rates of variation of various talukas vary from 13.42 percent for Warora taluka to 20.14 percent for Chanda taluka. The high rate of growth in Chanda taluka may be attributed to the inclusion of towns, viz. Chanda and Ballarpur whose population has increased considerably during the last decade. Gadchiroli taluka which is entirely rural, has also increased by nearly 20 percent.

The net percentage increase since 1901, 1921 and 1951 for the district and the state has been given below.

Table.

Years	Chanda district	Maharashtra.
1901-1961	115.57	103.97
1921-1961	73.07	89.71
1951-1961	17.58	23.60

Although the population of the district has more than doubled and increased at a higher rate than the State Average during the last sixty years, its growth during 1921-61 and 1951-61 has been smaller than that for Maharashtra.

Density of Population.

The district has an area of 10,088.3 Sq. miles i.e. 8.53 percent of the total area of the Maharashtra State. The following table shows the densities of population of Maharashtra, Chanda district and its talukas for 1951 and 1961.

Table.

STATE District Talukas.	: Density per square miles;	
	1951	1961
MAHARASHTRA	271	334
CHANDA DISTRICT	104	123
1. Bramhapuri Taluka.	218	253
2. Warora Taluka	164	186
3. Gadchiroli Taluka	81	97
4. Chanda Taluka	210	253
5. Rajura Taluka	97	115
6. Sironcha Taluka.	30	35

In the area that now forms Chanda district, there were 104 persons per square mile in 1951 and 123 persons per square mile in 1961 as compared to 271 and 334 for Maharashtra respectively. In fact Chanda district has the lowest density of population in Maharashtra. Within the district the density varies from 35 persons per square mile in Sironcha Taluka to 253 persons per square mile in Bramhapuri and Chanda talukas. The other talukas having less than 100 persons per square mile in Gadchiroli. The low average density for the district and particularly for Sironcha and Gadchiroli talukas is due to the existence of extensive forest areas.

As regards Rural and Urban density, it is 114 and 3615 per square mile as against 245 and 4389 respectively of the Maharashtra State.

#### RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

##### Rural Population.

The talukawise rural population of the district and the rate of variation in talukawise rural population during the decade in Chanda district are as follows:-

Table

Taluka wise Rural population in Chanda district.



District Taluka	Year	Rural Population		Rate of variation in rural population during the decade.	
		Persons	Male		Female
District total	1951	956540	478914	477626	
	1961	1142380	573334	569046	+ 19.43
<u>Talukas.</u>					
1. Bramhapuri	1951	182007	90547	91460	
	1961	226924	113349	113575	+ 24.68
2. Warora	1951	192593	96807	95786	
	1961	224175	113095	111080	+ 16.40
3. Gadchiroli	1951	222987	111572	111415	
	1961	277398	138721	138677	+ 24.40
4. Chanda	1951	193827	97178	96649	
	1961	224972	113237	111735	+ 16.07
5. Rajura	1951	71400	35958	35442	
	1961	79917	40292	39625	+ 11.93
6. Sironcha	1951	93726	46852	46874	
	1961	108994	54640	54354	+ 16.29

The rates of variation in rural population and percentages of rural population to the total population of the district and the state since 1901 are as follows :-

Table.

Rates of variation in rural population.

Year	Chanda District		Maharashtra State.	
	Rate of variation in rural population	Percentage of rural population to total population	Rate of variation in rural population	Percentage of rural population to total population.
1901	-	95.05	-	83.41
1911	+ 25.97	94.28	+ 12.68	84.87
1921	- 3.29	92.96	- 6.77	81.50
1931	+ 14.36	92.37	+ 14.77	81.40
1941	+ 13.43	91.57	+ 8.54	78.89
1951	+ 10.88	90.84	+ 7.72	71.25
1961	+ 19.43	92.27	+ 24.51	71.78

The net increase in rural population of the district has been 109.27 percent over that of 1901, and 71.79 percent over that of 1921. The corresponding figures for the State are 75.53 percent and 67.08 percent respectively.

The rate of variation of rural population has never followed any trend. But in each decade upto 1951, except 1921-31 the growth rate of the district rural population was larger than the state average for rural areas. In the decades 1951-61, however it is smaller than the state average.

Urban population.

With only 7.73 percent of the district population in urban areas, Chanda is the least urbanised district in Maharashtra. The number of towns, the rate of decade variation in urban population and the percentage of urban population to the total population at each Census since 1901 for the district and the state are as follows :-

Table

Year	Chanda District			Maharashtra.		
	No. of towns	Rate of variation in urban population.	Percentage of urban population to total population	No. of towns	Rate of variation in urban population.	Percentage of urban population to total population.
1901	2	-	4.95	219	-	16.59
1911	5	+46.70	5.72	232	+0.99	15.13
1921	6	+20.76	7.04	238	+18.72	18.50
1931	7	+24.76	7.63	258	+15.54	18.60
1941	7	+26.36	8.43	266	+27.11	21.11
1951	8	+21.46	9.16	383	+62.42	28.75
1961	5 (-)	0.77	7.73	266	+21.32	28.22

The percentage of urban population to the district population increased gradually from 4.95 percent in 1901 to 9.16 percent in 1951. In the last decade it is reduced to 7.73 percent.

The fall in the proportion of urban population during 1951-61 is due to the revised definition of urban area in the 1961 Census as a result of which 4 towns viz (1) Bramhapuri (2) Nawargaon (3) Chimur and (4) Armori have been declassified as rural and only one named Sasti has been newly added to the list. Had those 4 towns been retained as urban in 1961, the urban population of the district would have been 10.26 percent of the total population.

Upto 1941, the rates of growth of urban population in the district were higher than those for Maharashtra. But the position got reversed after 1941. The district does not appear to have experienced the post world war rapid increase in the urban

population, which the other district in Maharashtra and particularly greater Bombay have experienced.

Sex Ratio

The following have been the sex ratios (number of females per 1000 male population) for the district and state since 1901 for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Table.

Year	Chanda District			Maharashtra		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	1023	1026	969	978	1002	866
1911	1005	1005	1004	966	1000	796
1921	1004	1005	985	950	994	776
1931	990	992	968	947	987	790
1941	989	992	960	949	990	810
1951	996	997	979	941	1000	807
1961	985	993	901	936	995	801

The above figures show that, since 1901, the sex ratio of the population of Chanda district fluctuated between 985 and 1023 compared to that of Maharashtra which varied from 936 to 978 during the same period. At each census since 1901 the sex ratio of Chanda district was consistently higher than that of Maharashtra, the sex ratio of the district gradually decreased from 1023 in 1901 to 989 in 1941 improved in the decade 1941-51 to 996 and again fell down to 985 in 1961. The sex ratio of the rural population in the district has always been higher than that of urban population. Urban sex ratios in the district have always been higher than the average for urban population of Maharashtra.

The sex ratio for each talukas in the district for total rural and urban areas separately are given in table below.

Table

DISTRICT / TALUKA	Total	Rural	Urban
CHANDA DISTRICT	985	993	901
1. Bramhapuri Taluka	1002	1002	-
2. Warora Taluka	977	982	906
3. Gadchiroli Taluka	1000	1000	-
4. Chanda Taluka	964	987	895
5. Rajura Taluka	978	983	933
6. Sironoha Taluka	995	995	-

It is significant that the sex ratios are very nearly equal in Bramhapuri, Gadchiroli and Sironcha talukas which do not have any town. The rural urban differences within the talukas are more pronounced than the differences between one taluka and another.

Economic Classification of Worker.

In the 1951 Census Reports, the population was classified into eight lively hood classes and each class was further divided with reference to economic status into:-

- i) Self supporting persons,
- ii) Earning dependents and
- iii) Non earning dependants.

The concept of dependancy has been abandoned for economic classification at the 1961 Census. Instead, the population is classified into workers and non-workers and workers are classified into nine categories of economic activity. Talukawise distribution of workers in nine categories are shown in the table below. Corresponding figures for the state and the district are also shown for comparison.

Table.

STATE	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total
DIVISION										
TALUKA										
MAHARASHTRA	46.11	23.80	2.16	4.39	6.88	1.24	4.52	2.36	8.54	100
CHANDA DISTRICT	57.02	25.06	3.83	4.38	1.16	0.35	1.93	0.73	5.54	100
1. Bramhapuri	58.74	26.52	2.81	4.60	0.74	0.26	1.61	0.67	4.05	100
2. Warora	48.30	34.09	2.99	4.85	0.83	0.31	2.27	0.69	5.67	100
3. Gadchiroli	67.19	21.17	2.48	3.59	0.39	0.16	1.33	0.15	3.54	100
4. Chanda	51.12	19.78	6.59	5.61	3.05	0.77	3.08	1.75	8.35	100
5. Rajura	57.36	28.30	5.09	2.50	0.48	0.16	1.12	0.47	4.52	100
6. Sironcha	59.97	23.22	3.47	3.50	0.57	0.28	1.19	0.10	7.70	100

It will be seen from the above table that noticeable differences from taluka to taluka exist because of the differences in their crop patterns. Bramhapuri and Gadchiroli talukas are more rice producing areas and have larger proportions of labourers. Warora taluka with its cotton and oilseeds has comparatively a larger proportions of agricultural labourers. Chanda taluka has the largest proportion of category III Mining, Quarrying, live stock, Forestry, etc. and of category V- Manufacturing other than House hold Industry.

Non Workers.

The distribution of non workers by eight broad categories in percentage distribution for the district is shown below.

Table.

Categories of Non workers.	:District Total:		Rural		Urban.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.
1) Full time students.	26.74	7.07	24.35	5.93	48.04	14.62
2) House hold duties	0.22	21.35	0.23	17.22	0.09	48.78
3) Dependants Infants and disabled.	71.20	71.02	73.99	76.28	46.37	36.05
4) Retired, renters persons of independant means.	0.48	0.16	0.34	0.14	1.74	0.25
5) Beggars, Vagrants etc.	0.55	0.34	0.55	0.36	0.58	0.24
6) Inmates of Institutions.	0.03	N.	N.	N.	0.21	0.01
7) Persons seeking employment for first time.	0.42	0.01	0.29	0.01	1.55	0.02
8) Unemployed but seeking work.	0.36	0.05	0.25	0.06	1.42	0.03
Total.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N = Neglible:

There is a marked difference in the distribution pattern for non workers among males and females. 26.74 percent out of male non-workers are full time students while the corresponding proportion for females is 7.07 percent. The reason is that 21.35 percent females who are engaged in house hold duties are also included as non-workers. There are rural urban differences in the proportion of dependants. They are again due to the larger proportion of females in urban areas as non workers. The remaining categories have less than one percent of the non working population.

The rural urban differences are similar both for males and females. In urban areas, the percentage of full time students is higher and that for dependants lower. The percentage of females engaged in house hold duties is higher in urban areas than that in rural areas. The percentage of unemployed is 2.97 and 0.05 for males in urban and rural areas and negligible in both cases for females. Proportion of full time students among females,

are lower both in urban and rural areas. The difference is not, however, entirely due to social customs of attending more to the education of boys than that of girls. The proportions for females are lower because the group of non workers contains a large number of adult women engaged in house hold duties.

Literacy.

Facilities in education have increased very rapidly and improvement in the general literacy rate from 3.50 percent in 1931 to 17.27 percent in 1961 is really remarkable. The progress made has to be viewed in the context of a very large (14.82 percent) tribal (Scheduled tribes) population and inaccessible areas and a back-log in educationally backward taluka of Rajura transferred from Hyderabad state.

Percentage of literacy in the district for, total, males and females since 1901 is as follows.

Table.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1901	1.94	3.85	0.07
1911	2.36	4.59	0.15
1921	2.95	5.57	0.42
1931	3.50	6.49	0.49
1941	6.99	12.52	1.40
1951	10.90	19.20	2.50
1961	17.27	28.58	5.79

The literacy percentage has increased five times during the last thirty years. Female literacy has more than doubled during the decade 1951-61. General awakening after the achievement of independence and conscious efforts by the State Government to extend educational facilities appear to have raised the literacy levels. The average literacy rate in district however lags very much behind the state averages specially those for females.

The most literate areas in the district is located in the region including parts of Warora and Chanda talukas. The literacy rates drop outside these regions. The eastern region covering parts of Gadchiroli taluka has the lowest percentage of literacy. South-Western portion of Rajura taluka, also falls in this category. Within the district, Chanda taluka has the highest literacy for total population. But Warora has the highest literacy for male population. For rural and urban areas also Warora has the highest literacy for total and females population. Its average rate falls lower than Chanda taluka because the proportion of its urban

population is smaller than that of Chanda.

Literacy by age.

The percentage of literates by age groups for the district total, rural and urban are noted in the following table.

Table.

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	17.27	28.58	5.79	15.10	28.87	4.24	43.24	59.39	25.31
5-14	23.10	33.25	12.60	20.58	30.80	10.07	52.54	61.25	43.06
15-34	23.78	41.13	6.75	20.63	37.30	4.56	58.45	79.86	33.50
35-59	15.01	26.86	2.05	13.02	23.89	1.20	40.09	63.12	13.21
60 +	9.04	18.25	0.72	7.89	16.15	0.40	24.89	48.22	5.03

The growth of literacy in the last two decades is reflected in the higher rates for the age groups 5-14 and 15-34 for males. Higher percentage of female literacy in the age group 5-14 indicates the women's education has received attention only in recent years.

Marital status.

Following table shows the distribution of population by marital status by five year age groups. The percentage of population for broad age groups classified by marital status are shown below, compared to those of 1951.

Year: Age groups	Total	Marital status							
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced				
1951 All ages	17.27	28.58	5.79	15.10	28.87	4.24	43.24	59.39	25.31
5-14	23.10	33.25	12.60	20.58	30.80	10.07	52.54	61.25	43.06
15-34	23.78	41.13	6.75	20.63	37.30	4.56	58.45	79.86	33.50
35-54	15.01	26.86	2.05	13.02	23.89	1.20	40.09	63.12	13.21
55 +	9.04	18.25	0.72	7.89	16.15	0.40	24.89	48.22	5.03
All ages	100	48.56	39.82	47.15	47.27	3.99	12.41	0.30	0.50
1961 0-14	100	96.98	89.80	2.95	9.98	0.05	0.19	0.02	0.03
15-34	100	30.05	11.93	67.69	83.05	1.85	4.28	0.41	0.74
35-54	100	3.11	5.56	83.62	67.97	7.67	25.51	0.60	0.90
55 +	100	1.37	4.55	75.47	33.59	22.74	61.22	0.42	0.64
All ages	100	48.56	39.82	47.15	47.27	3.99	12.41	0.30	0.50
1961 0-14	100	99.33	94.64	0.65	5.25	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05
15-34	100	31.92	5.03	65.62	90.81	1.50	3.01	0.96	1.15
35-54	100	1.43	0.26	91.15	70.64	6.46	28.18	0.96	0.92
55 +	100	0.66	0.14	78.38	24.68	20.32	74.72	0.64	0.46
All ages	100	50.17	39.23	45.91	47.76	3.37	12.40	0.55	0.61

From the above table it seems that, during the decade the proportion of never-married has increased for males but slightly decreased for females. The proportion of married males has...

decreased and that for females has slightly increased. The proportion of widowed has decreased for both the sexes but it is negligible in the case of females. The proportion of divorced or separated has also increased but the difference is insignificant. An increase in age at marriage is indicated by the marital status distribution by age groups.

Over the decade the proportion of never married in the age group 0-14 has increased by 2.35 percent for males and by 4.84 percent for females. Even in the next age group 15-34, the proportion of never married among males is larger in 1961 than that of 1951. For females, however, that proportion has reduced from 11.93 percent in 1951 to only 5.03 percent in 1961.

Size and composition of house holds.

Percentage proportions of different types of house holds are given in the following table:

Table.

Size	Total	Rural	Urban
Single member.	6.31	6.00	10.08
2-3 members.	26.33	26.08	29.44
4-6 members	47.12	47.60	41.32
7-9 members.	15.80	15.85	15.08
10 members and more	4.44	4.47	4.08
All sizes.	100.00	100.00	100.00

The above table indicates that 6.31 percent of the total sample households are single member house holds. Among all different size groups of households, the group with 4 to 6 members is more common than other and account for 47.12 percent of the households. Single member households are more in urban areas. The average size of house hold ( on Sample basis) is 4.8 for the district. It is 4.8 for rural and 4.5 for urban areas.

Household composition.

The percentage distribution of population of sample house holds by relationship for the district is shown below.



Table.

	:Total		: Rural		:Urban.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Head of house holds	37.77	3.81	37.69	3.78	38.74	4.23
2. Spouses of heads of house holds.	0.09	33.54	0.10	33.52	0.04	33.80
3. Married sons.	7.97	-	8.29	-	3.94	-
4. Other married relations.	4.46	13.87	4.56	14.19	3.28	9.55
5. Never married, widowed or divorced relation.	48.76	48.54	48.55	48.28	51.34	52.10
6. Unrelated persons.	0.95	0.24	0.81	0.23	2.66	0.32
Total.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen that 37.77 percent of males are the heads of house-holds as against 3.81 percent of females. Married sons form 7.97 percent of the total males. 48.76 percent males and 48.54 percent females which incidently form the two largest groups are never married, widowed or divorced relations, the majority of them being the unmarried children of the heads. Percentages of unrelated persons were 0.95 for males and 0.24 for females.

Daughters and daughters-in-law of heads of households may have contributed to the high proportion of females in other married relations. The difference in the composition of rural and urban households is the higher percentage of never married, widowed or divorced relations in urban areas and also the low percentage of married sons. Unrelated persons constituted a higher percentage in urban areas especially for males.

### Housing.

As per 1961 Census 53 percent of the houses are used as dwellings, 31 percent as cattle sheds etc. 9 percent are vacant at the time of census and the remaining are used as shops, work-shops or factories, schools etc. non residential purposes.

The density of residential houses per square mile in the district has increased alongwith the density of population per square mile from 16.9 in 1951 to 25.4 in 1961. The number of persons per residential house has however decreased from 6.16 in 1951 to 4.84 in 1961.

Out of the total 51,326 dwellings 90 percent of the dwellings in the district are owned and 10 percent are rented. The proportion of owned is higher (92 percent) in the rural areas

but lower ( 60 Percent) in the urban areas. Even this low proportion of 60 percent for the urban areas in the district is much higher than the average of 30 percent for urban areas of Maharashtra.

As regards room occupied, 48.8 percent of households are occupying one room dwellings and 33.7 percent are occupying two-room dwellings. The households occupying more rooms are more in the urban than in rural areas. Average number of persons per room is 2.76 for total 2.80 for rural and 2.32 for urban areas. No slum areas have been declared by any municipality so far in this district. Four schemes under housing have been located in Third Five Year Plan. i) Scheme subsidised Industrial Housing scheme ii) Low Income Group Housing scheme, (iii) Village Housing Project Scheme and (iv) Extension of village Gaothans and provision of house sites. Construction work of 30 Tenaments taken and is in progress while the construction of houses in rural areas also taken up to develop the villages under village housing project scheme and 187 villages and 2521.28 acres of land covered till 63-64 under the scheme extension of village Gaothan and provision of housesites.

#### BACKWARD CLASSES

##### Scheduled Castes.

Actually 23 castes are notified as scheduled castes but only 18 are reported in the districts, namely, Basar, Bhangri, Chambhar, Dhohar, Dom, Ellamlwar, Ganda, Kaikadi, Khatik, Madgi, Kohupulvandhlu; Madiga, Mahar, Mala, Mahajangam, Malasala, Mang and Manne.

The remaining five scheduled castes, for which no one was returned in the district in 1961 are (1) Bahna (2) Balahi (3) Ghasi (4) Kotia and (5) Sansi.

Mahar, Madgi, Chambhar and Basor are the four numerically largest scheduled castes. The remaining fourteen Scheduled Castes have together 3,538 population which makes 0.29 percent of the total population of the district. Dohar, Ellamlwar, Kolpulvan-dlu, Mala, Mahajangam and Mala Sale castes have less than 50 persons each.

The comparative position of scheduled castes population in 1951 and 1961 in the district is as follows :-

Table.

	<u>Percentage to total population in</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural area</u>	<u>Urban area.</u>
<u>All Scheduled Castes.</u>			
1951	17.89	17.97	17.12
1961	3.44	3.17	6.71

The reduction of the proportion from 17.89 to 3.44 is the result of a large number of persons from Mahar caste returning their religion in 1961 Census as Buddhist or NavBuddha. As a result of change of religion they are not treated as Scheduled Castes as the constitution recognised scheduled castes from Hindu and Sikh religion only. The combined proportion of the Buddhist and scheduled castes is 15.38 percent of the district population in 1961. It is slightly lower than 1951 because of the large increase in the tribal population in 1961.

Out of 3.44 percent of scheduled castes, the persons in rural areas are 84.94 percent and 15.06 percent are in urban areas. The largest being 29.3 percent are in Sironcha tahsil and next to Sironcha i.e. 26.9 are in Chanda tahsil and 44.4 percent in the remaining tahsils.

The Industrial classification of persons at work and non workers for all the scheduled castes is given in the following table.

Table.

<u>Industrial classification.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
<u>Workers.</u>				
I. Cultivators	3783	3219	7,002	6.42
II Agricultural labourers.	2404	4100	6,504	15.25
III Mining & Quarrying forestry livestock etc.	1554	79	1,633	3.83
IV Household Industry	3001	1201	4,202	9.85
V. Manufacturing other than household industry.	398	092	490	0.11
VI. Construction.	91	16	107	0.02
VII. Trade & Commerce.	256	71	327	-
VIII. Transport, storage and communication.	205	18	223	0.04
IX Other services.	1591	972	2,563	6.01
Total workers.	13,283	9768	23,051	54.05
Non workers.	8715	10,877	19,592	45.95
<u>Total Scheduled Castes.</u>	<u>21,998</u>	<u>20,645</u>	<u>42,643</u>	<u>100.00</u>

From the above table it will be seen that the percentage of workers and non workers is 54.05 and 45.95 respectively for the Scheduled Castes, which are more or less similar to the general population of the district i.e. 57.77 and 42.03 respectively. The proportion of workers in cultivation is much lower i.e. 16.42 percent than that of agricultural labourers i.e. 15.25 slightly larger than the district average of 14.48 percent.

The percentage of workers 22.38 in non agricultural activities is larger for Scheduled Caste than that of 10.55 percent of district average because of the association of some Scheduled Castes with certain traditional services.

Literacy.

The percentage of literacy for the district total population, and for all scheduled castes is given below.

Table.

	Percentage of literacy.					
	Rural			Urban.		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females.
District Average.	15.10	25.87	4.24	43.24	59.30	25.31
All scheduled Castes.	12.61	21.57	3.27	23.25	35.95	8.71

The scheduled caste population in rural areas is not very much behind the general population in literacy compared to the urban areas where they are very much behind than the general population.

Scheduled Tribes.

As per 1961 Census 34 scheduled tribes have been declared as such only in the three talukas of the district viz. Gadchiroli, Sironcha and Rajura. The declared lists are different for Gadchiroli and Sironcha on the one hand and Rajura on the other. No Scheduled tribes are recognised as such in remaining three talukas, viz. Warora, Chanda and Bramhapuri. The population of scheduled tribes in the district is 183,431 or 14.82 percent of the total population. Only 13 scheduled tribes, i.e. Bhil, Binjwar, Gond, Halba, Kawar, Khairwar, kolam, korku, koya, Pardhan Nagesia, Pardhi and Thoti were enumerated in the notified areas of 1961 Census.

The remaining twenty one scheduled tribes for which no one was returned are as follows :-

- 1) Andh, (2) Baiga (3) Bhaima (4) Bharia- Bhumia (5) Bhaltra
- 6) Bhunjia (7) Birhul (8) Dhanwar (9) Gadaba (10) Kamar
- 11) Kharla (12) Kondh (13) Kol (14) Korwa (15)Majhwar (16)Munda
- 17) Nihal (18) Oraon (19) Parja (20) Saonta and (21) Sawar.

Gond with 1,66,266 persons is the most predominant scheduled tribe in the district. Pradhan with 7,145 persons Halba with 4737 persons, Kawar with 2812 persons and kolam with 1516 persons are the other four major scheduled tribes. The remaining eight scheduled tribes, together, have a population of 517 persons only.

The scheduled tribes are concentrated more in Sironcha taluka where they form 54.26 percent of the total population. The corresponding proportions for Gadchiroli and Rajura talukas are 35.94 percent and 27.43 percent respectively. A part of the district has also been notified as a scheduled areas.

The scheduled tribes population in the district has increased from 1,30,694 to 1,83,431 in 1961 and are about 16.2 percent of the district population.

The Industrial classification of persons at work and non workers for scheduled tribes is given below.

Table.

<u>Industrial classification</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Workers.</u>			
I. Cultivators.	42,162	37,600	79,762
II. Agricultural labourers.	11,921	14,159	26,080
III. Mining, Querying, Forestry, livestock etc.	2,046	304	2,350
IV. House hold Industry.	866	579	1,445
V. Manufacturing and other household industry.	129	11	140
VI. Construction.	65	20	85
VII. Trade & Commerce.	126	36	162
VIII. Transport, Storage communication.	65	1	66
IX. Other services.	2212	1006	3,218
Total workers.	59,592	53,716	1,13,308
Non workers.	31,973	38,150	70,123
Total scheduled tribes.	91,565	91,866	1,83,431

The above table indicates that nearly 93 percent of the workers from the Scheduled Tribes, work as cultivators and agricultural labourers, in the district. The labour participation rate is higher ( 62 Percent) among them than that ( 58 percent) for the general population of the district. It is so because the scheduled tribes are entirely a rural people and have a much more depressed economy.

#### Literacy.

The scheduled tribes are very much behind in literacy and education compared to the rural population. Particularly the females among them have extremely low rates of literacy. The Gond which is the predominant scheduled tribes appears to be a most depressed group in this respect. Other scheduled tribes comparatively have slightly higher literacy rates. It is so because the Gond is a group of name and includes of large number of Matias or Maria Gonds of Bhamragad, who still live in the most primitive environment.

### CHAPTER III.

#### AGRICULTURE

##### Introduction.

Agriculture is the predominant activity in the district. 82.8 percent of the total working population work on agriculture in the district as against the average of 69.91 percent of Maharashtra and 69.52 percent in India.

##### Cultivating seasons.

As in the other areas of the state there are two agricultural seasons, viz. kharif and rabi. The areas under two crops are nearly equal. Variations can of course be seen from year to year depending upon the rainfall. Within the district we find that the three talukas ( Sironcha, Gadchiroli and Bramhapuri. ) have more than 70 percent of the gross cropped areas under kharif while Rabi crops dominate in the remaining three talukas.

Agricultural season of the district in respect of kharif crops commences from June and ends in the month of October, similarly the rabi crops season lasts from October to March. Summer crops i.e. vegetables are taken from March to June.

In kharif season, paddy mainly dominate the field of cultivation. Next in importance to rice, is kharif Jowar, tur and cotton. The main crops in Rabi season are wheat, gram and rabi jowar.

#### Soil.

The soil in the district can be classified mainly into three types namely black, red and brown. In some places one class of soil bends with the another in varying proportion and is in turn modified by sand, gravel, lime salts and other ingredients.

The rich black soil, with moderate rainfall is found in the west in the Wardha valley and this zone has become a plain fertile region. This Zone include the western half of Warora and Chanda talukas and the whole of Rajura taluka and makes one-sixth of the total area of the district.

The Western up-land hilly region between Wardha and Wainganga basin comprises parts of Warora and Chanda talukas and major part of Bramhapuri taluka. It has a sandy soil and sufficient rain fall and is suitable for paddy. This zone makes about one-sixth of the district.

The Wainganga basin comprises the eastern part of Bramhapuri and Chanda talukas and Western part of Gadchiroli taluka. It has a fertile black soil and sufficient rainfall.

The eastern uplands comprises the major part of Gadchiroli taluka and the whole of Sironcha taluka. It is hilly and has thick forests, heavy rain fall and large tribal population. It makes nearly half of the total area of the district.

#### Land Utilisation.

The study of the utilisation of land indicates the extent of utilised primary resources and the improved ways using agricultural land towards better production. It forms a major item in any programme of economic planning and combined with the study of the prevailing crop pattern. It helps in determining whether the agricultural economy of the particular district is balanced or not.

The table below indicates the classification of the total geographical area of the district according to the broad heads of land utilisation.

Table.

Sr. No.	Category.	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
1.	Total Geographical area	100.00	100.00	100.00
2.	Area under forest.	56.46	56.65	56.62
3.	Barren and uncultivable land.	1.86	1.76	1.75
4.	Land put to Non Agricultural uses.	4.45	4.52	4.29
5.	Cultivable waste.	3.63	3.63	3.57
6.	Land under tree-crops and groves.	0.73	0.70	0.70
7.	Permanent pastures and grazing grounds.	7.61	7.48	7.32
8.	Current fallows.	0.68	0.83	0.71
9.	Other fallows.	0.87	0.78	0.82
10.	Net area sown.	23.71	23.65	24.22
11.	Gross cropped area.	16,31,200	16,40,421	16,83,677
		(Acres)		

Source :- Statistician, Director of Agriculture, Poona.

Above table indicates that the area under forest constitutes more than half of the total geographical area during the years under reference.

Barren and uncultivable land comprise 1.86 percent in 1960-61 and reduced to 1.76 percent in 1961-62 and 1.75 percent in 1962-63, of the total area. This is welcome decline in this type of land with that of prevailing year.

Land put to non agricultural uses constitutes 4.45 percent in the year 1960-61 of the total land which increased to 4.52 percent in 1961-62 and decreased to 4.29 percent in the year 1962-63.

The area under cultivable waste decreased to 3.57 percent of the total land as against 3.63 percent in the year 1960-61 and 1961-62. The area under tree crops and groves has declined from 0.73 percent in 1960-61 to 0.70 percent in the year 1962-63.

The area under permanent pastures and grazing grounds occupied 7.61 percent in 1960-61 and reduced to 7.48 percent in 1961-62 and 7.32 percent in 1962-63 of the total geographical area.



The area under current fallows increased from 0.68 percent in 1960-61 to 0.71 percent in the year 1962-63, but the area under fallows declined from 0.87 percent in 1960-61 to 0.82 percent in 1962-63 of the total area. The decline in percentage in the year 1962-63 was due to the result of bringing more land under agricultural uses from the fallows.

The result of bringing more and more uncultivable land under reclamation the fallow lands under cultivation etc. are self explanatory. The net area sown has been decreased to 23.65 percent in 1961-62 as against 23.71 percent in 1960-61. But in the year 1962-63, it has been increased to 24.22 percent of the total area.

The total gross cropped area during 1960-61 in the district was 16,31,200 acres of which 1,17,470 acres were cropped more than once. Similarly 1,33,223 acres and 1,37,412 acres of land was cropped more than once in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively.

Cropping pattern.

The table below shows a comparative picture of the gross area sown under each crop during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Table.

Name of crops.	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63			
	Area in acres.	Percentage to gross cropped area.	Area in acres.	Percentage to gross cropped area.	Area in acres.	Percentage to gross cropped area.
1. Rice	5,07,542	31.10	5,13,743	31.32	5,33,050	31.06
2. Wheat.	94,365	5.79	1,00,125	6.10	95,838	5.10
3. Jwar.	4,83,467	29.64	4,92,915	30.06	4,92,829	29.86
4. Total cereals	10,98,314	67.33	11,23,102	68.46	11,35,438	67.43
5. Total pulses	2,44,967	15.01	2,45,670	14.97	2,63,935	15.68
6. Total food crops.	13,74,640	84.27	14,00,302	85.37	14,34,308	85.19
7. Sesamum.	1,11,563	6.84	82,500	5.29	1,06,615	6.33
8. Linseed.	74,974	4.60	83,537	5.92	70,886	4.21
9. Total oil seeds.	1,88,365	11.55	1,67,341	10.19	1,78,602	10.70
10. Cotton	62,301	3.82	66,681	4.06	66,245	3.93
11. Total Non food crops.	2,56,560	15.73	2,40,119	14.63	2,49,369	14.81
12. Gross cropped areas.	16,31,200	100.00	16,40,421	100.00	16,83,677	100.00
13. Area cropped more than once.	1,17,470	-	1,33,223	-	1,37,412	-

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

It is evident from the above table that Chanda district is mainly a food grain producing area while the non food crops relatively occupy a small place. The food crops accounted for during 1960-61 about 84.27 percent of the total gross cropped area in the district which increased to 85.37 percent in 1961-62 and 85.19 percent in 1962-63.

Out of the food crops area of 14,34,308 acres in 1962-63 land of 3,20,475 acres was in Warora taluka. Next to Warora is Gadchiroli taluka having 3,16,037 acres under food crops. Chanda and Bramhapuri talukas have 2,86,806 and 2,47,346 acres of land under food crops while Sironcha and Rajura taluka were having 1,16,817 and 1,46,827 acres of land respectively during the year 1962-63.

Rice and Jowar are major crops in cereals as they together accounted for 60.74 percent in 1960-61, 61.38 percent in 1961-62 and 60.92 percent in 1962-63 of the total gross cropped area. The main rice tract in the district is in Bramhapuri and Gadchiroli taluka having an area of 1,28,485 and 1,98,999 acres respectively.

In Chanda and Sironcha tahsil area under rice crops is 81965 and 74129 acres respectively while 42741 acres in Warora tahsil. Rajura tahsil has an area of 6731 acres under rice.

As regards Jwar, out of 4.92 lakhs of area 1.06 and 1.30 lakhs acres is in Warora and Chanda tahsil. The remaining tahsils have got the area of 30 to 40 thousand acres under Jwar crop.

The area under cereals increased from 10.9 lakhs acres in 1960-61 to 11.35 lakhs acres in 1962-63 where as the area under pulses has also increased from 2.44 lakhs acres in 1960-61 to 2.65 lakhs acres in 1962-63.

Sesamum, linseed and cotton are the major non food crops in the district which account for 15.36 percent of the total gross cropped area, reduced to 15.27 percent in 1961-62 and 14.47 percent in 1962-63.

The practice of double cropping is neither a new concept nor a new practice in the district. The figures in the table indicate its existence in this district. The area under double cropping increased from 1,17,470 acres in 1960-61 to 1,33,223 acres in 1961-62 and 1,37,412 acres in 1962-63. The double crop is specially under paddy and wheat. Besides paddy and wheat gram peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, bringals, toma to radish, lucern grass, kultha, onion, maize and other leafy vegetables are notable under double cropping.

Irrigation.

Attempts are made to increase the irrigation in the district, as during the year 1960-61 gross area irrigated was 2.41 lakhs acres which though reduced to 2.26 lakhs acres in 1961-62 and has again increased to 2.48 lakh acres. As such there is an overall increase of 0.07 lakhs of Acres in the gross area irrigated in the year 1962-63 over the year 1960-61.

Out of the gross area irrigated in the year 1960-61, 16.66 percent of area is irrigated by Government canals since no private canals exists in the district. This percentage has been increased to 18.32 percent in 1961-62 and 17.32 in the year 1962-63.

Out of 43,112 acres of irrigated land by Government canals in 1962-63, 48.03 percent is irrigated in Chanda tahsil, 47.55 percent in Bramhapuri, 3.78 percent in Gadchiroli and 0.64 percent in Warora tahsil. Sironcha and Rajura tahsil has no irrigation facilities by Government canals.

Similarly 81.98 percent of area to the gross area irrigated of the district, is wet due to tanks since there are in all 18 irrigation tanks under the administration of irrigation department. This percentages decreased to 76.80 in 1961-62 and to 78.06 percent in 1962-63. The area of 1,94,255 acres irrigated in the district by tanks in the year 1962-63 major area is irrigated in Bramhapuri viz. 30.81 percent, and in Gadchiroli 30.27 percent. In Chanda tahsil 20.79 percent and in Warora tahsil 15.41 percent is irrigated by tanks to the district total of tank irrigated area. In Sironcha tahsil 2.13 percent of land is under tank irrigation and in Rajura only 0.59 percent.

Since there are no tube wells in the district, other wells are used in the district for irrigation purposes. The percentage of irrigation by wells to the gross area irrigated in the district is 1.17 percent in 1960-61 which increased to 1.40 percent in 1961-62 and decreased to 1.05 percent in the year 1962-63. The major well irrigation in this respect is found in Gadchiroli tahsil i.e. 46.92 percent. In Chanda, Warora and Bramhapuri tahsils the percentage is between 13 to 19 percent whereas in Sironcha tahsil is 4.78 percent and in Rajura 0.95 percent to the total area irrigated by wells in the district.

The percentage of 3.27 in 1960-61 of irrigated area by other sources i.e. by Bodies and Sandharas, to the gross area irrigated in the district, was increased to 3.74 percent in 1961-62 and reduced to 2.57 percent in 1962-63. Out of 6,350 acres of land under other sources, 1064 acres are in Warora, 1521 acres in Chanda, 1695 acres in Bramhapuri, 1371 acres in Gadchiroli and 699 acres in Sironcha tahsil.

Thus it is quite clear that largest portion of area is irrigated by tanks in the district.

Out of the 2,48,841 acres of gross irrigated area of the district, 2,49,819 is under rice crop and the remaining 8022 acres is under chillies, other food crops etc. Of this area of 2,40,819 acres, area of 81,989 acres in Bramhapuri taluka and 62,483 in Chanda, 60796 in Gadchiroli, 30534 acres in Warora, 4749 acres in Sironcha and 268 acres in Rajura taluka in the year 1962-63. Next to Rice is chillies under which an area of 2,841 acres of land was irrigated in the district in 1962-63. Out of which 2,296 acres is irrigated in Gadchiroli tahsil itself. An irrigated area of 794 acres is under wheat crop whereas 650 acres is under sugarcane while the remaining area is mostly shared by other cereals.

Production of crops.

The table below indicates the production and outturn of principal crops during the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Table.

Crops.	Production in '00' tons		Yield rate in LBS per acre.			
	: 1960-61	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1960-61	: 1961-62	: 1962-63
1. Rice	1534	677	2181	951	1614	678
2. Wheat	151	358	182	407	185	433
3. Jwar kharif	226	680	78	270	185	400
Rabi	677	371	647	338	805	463
4. Maize.	-	-	-	-	8	332
5. Total cereals.	2605	-	3106	-	2807	554
6. Tur.	68	842	47	481	83	782
7. Gram.	30	270	35	310	42	399
8. Other pulses.	191	-	172	-	198	205
9. Total pulses	289	-	254	-	323	274
10. Sugarcane.	12	3840	13	3840	13	4160
11. Chillies.	-	-	-	-	54	434
12. Sesamun.	83	167	47	128	73	153
Linseed	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Cotton ( in bales)	104	65	47	28	67	227

Source :- Statistician Deptt. of Agri. Poona.

It will be seen from the table that the production and yield rate for rice were highest in the year 1961-62. There is an overall increase of 8000 tons in 1962-63 over the year 1960-61.

It is gratifying to note that, the production of wheat is gradually increasing year to year. In 1960-61 production was 15100 tons which has increased to 18500 tons in 1961-62 so also yield rate increased from 358 Lbs to 433 Lbs in 1962-63.

The production of kharif jwar however decreased from 22,600 tons in 1960-61 to 18,500 tons in 1962-63 due to which yield rate decreased to 400 Lbs as against 680 Lbs in 1960-61. The production of Rabi Jwar increased from 67700 tons in 1960-61 to 80500 tons in 1962-63. Therefore yield rate increased from 371 Lbs in 1960-61 to 463 in 1962-63. The production of Maize in the year 1962-63 was 800 tons and yield rates works out to 332 Lbs per acre. Taking into account all the cereals in the district yield rate of cereals in 1962-63 is 554 Lbs per acres in the district.

The production of total pulses is also increased from 28900 tons in 1960-61 to 32300 tons in 1962-63.

It is also clear from the above table that the production of sugarcane is gradually increasing in the district, but the production of sesamum and cotton is decreasing in the district.

Land Holdings.

The size of land holdings with the nature of cultivation and the crops grown is an indication of the soundness of the farmers economy. The study of land holdings is very useful in creating economic holdings in a scheme of regulation, transfers, redistribution of land etc.

Holdings in most of talukas and that they were so divided among the members of the family, that in some cases fragments were scattered over the village and taluka and even in different talukas and in rare cases also over the adjoining district.

As per 1961 Census ( based on 20 percent sample) 61.19 percent of the total number of households cultivate land and the remaining 38.81 percent do not cultivate any land. 87.03 percent of the cultivating households cultivate their over land only. 4.36 percent of the households cultivate tenanted lands only and the remaining 8.61 percent cultivate lands partly owned and partly taken on lease. Percentage distribution of cultivating households by size of land cultivated is shown below.

Table.

Area	Cultivation holdings.
Less than 1 acre.	3.42
1 to 4.9 acres.	34.96
5 to 9.9 acres.	26.16
10 to 14.9 acres.	14.96
15 to 29.9 acres.	14.77
30 to 49.9 acres.	4.10
50 and above.	1.63
<b>Total.</b>	<b>100.00</b>

It seems that the average size of cultivation holdings in the district as per 1961 Census is 9.38 acres in the district.

In pursuance of the Bombay prevention of Fragmentation and consolidation of Holdings Act 1947 was applied in Chanda District from 1st April 1959 and scheme of consolidation of holdings was commenced from 4 Feb. 1960 and the work is in progress.

Following table indicates average area for the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 per agricultural worker, per pair of bullock and per plough according to 1961 live stock and population Censuses.

Table.

Name of District: Tahsil.	Area in acres		
	Average area in acres. Per Agricultural worker.	Per pair of bullock.	Per plough
District	2.81	8.22	9.11
Chanda	2.84	8.52	9.38
Warora	3.85	10.86	13.04
Bramhapuri	1.11	7.52	8.75
Gadchiroli	2.15	6.50	6.64
Sironcha	2.48	6.01	6.37
Rajura	4.49	11.44	14.30

The above table indicates that, the average gross cropped area for the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 per agricultural worker in the district works but to 2.81 acres. Whereas area per pair of bullock including wooden and iron plough, works out to 8.22 acres and for per plough 9.11 acres for the district.

But this ratio is found to be varying the tahsils of the district due to various reasons i.e. number of Agricultural workers, fertility of land as well as gross cropped area. In Chanda and Warora, tahsil the rate is higher than the district average. But in Bramhapuri, Gadchiroli and Sironcha tahsil the rate is lower than the district. Specifically in Bramhapuri tahsil, this average is lowest in all the tahsils and in Rajura tahsil the average is high. In Rajura tahsil the average area per agricultural worker works out to 4.49 acres as against the district average of 2.81 acres, similarly the average area per pair of bullock goes to 11.44 acres as against 8.22 acre for the district and the average area per plough is 14.30 acres as against 9.11 acres for the district.

#### Agriculture wages.

- 1) Agricultural wages in the district were collected from three centres i.e. Ghugus, Sindewahi and Chimur in the calendar year 1963. The wages were collected for skilled labour, Field labour, other agriculture labour and for herdsmen.
- 2) Under skilled labour, wages for carpenters Blacksmiths and Mochies were collected. The skilled labour are useful to Agriculture. Taking into account the averages of all the above centres the wage rate of carpenter during the year 1963 works out to Rs. 3.41 per day. But the wage rate of blacksmiths at Sindewahi centre was Rs. 3/- per day. As such average wages for the whole district works out to Rs. 2.50 per day. Mochies are also useful to agriculturists. The average wages for mochie in the district comes to Rs. 1.96 per day even though the average for Sindewahi centre was Rs. 2.42 per day.
- 3) Field labour are used in agriculture for transplantation of paddy. Under field labour, the wages are collected for Men, Women and Children. The average wage rate for men in the whole district works out to Rs. 1.55 per day. These wages were Rs. 1.60 at Ghugus centre and Rs. 1.46 at Sindewahi centre. The average wage rate for women for the whole district comes to Rs. 0.60 np per day and for the children Rs. 0.53 np per day.
- 4) In the category of other agricultural labour also, wage rates for men, women and children are collected separately and the average wage rate paid to them during the year 1963 were Rs. 2.41 for men, Rs. 0.84 np. for women and Rs. 0.56 np for children for the district.

5) In the district men and children are engaged as herdsmen. Average wages for men engaged in this field works out to Rs.0.88 per day and for children Rs. 0.70 per day. Thus it is quite clear from the above that the wages of labours under this category is less than all the other agricultural labour engaged in district.

CHAPTER IV

ANIMAL HUSBANDARY, FOREST AND FISHERIES

Live stock as they supply valuable products such as hides, milk, meat, wool, horns, bones, hides, skins and part of manures play an important part in the country's economic life.

The table below gives the comparative picture of live stock in the district.

Table.  
Live Stock, Poultry etc.

Item.	1956	1961	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)
1. Cattle	8,48,930	9,17,407	(+) 8.0
2. Buffalows.	1,88,038	1,23,218	(+) 14.0
3. Sheep.	52,698	37,866	(-) 28.1
4. Goats.	2,06,674	2,15,313	(+) 4.2
5. Others	14,098	14,208	(+) 0.1
6. Total live stock.	12,30,411	13,08,012	(+) 6.3
7. Poultry.	6,89,113	8,18,544	(+) 8.1
8. Grand total.	19,19,524	21,26,556	(+) 10.8

The above table gives figures for both 1956 and 1961 Censuses of live stock and poultry as well as percentage increase or decrease in the numbers of different categories of live stock and poultry.

The total live stock as recorded in 1961 was 13,08,012 as against 12,30,411 in 1956, showing an increase of 6.3 percent. The increase in 1956 over 1951 was approximately 23.1 percent. During last ten years the total live stock increased by about 41.6 percent.



The increase in the total live stock of 6.3 percent is composed of 8.0 percent in total cattle, 14.0 percent in buffaloes, a decline of 28.1 percent in sheep, 4.2 percent in goats and 0.1 in other categories of live stock.

Bullocks.

Amongst the cattle the total number of cattle of all ages recorded was 9,17,407 as against 8,48,930 in 1956. The increase was of the order of 8.0 percent in 1961.

The percentage share of different types of cattle in Chanda district was as follows :-

	<u>1961.</u>
Males over 3 years.	44 %
Females over three years	29 %
Young stock:	27 %
	-----
Total.	100 %

In 1956, the information regarding males was collected under three categories viz. (1) Breeding Bulls, (2) Working bullocks and (3) those not in use for breeding or work. Those which were used for breeding alone and those for breeding and work both were not classified separately as was done in 1961. Hence it is not possible to obtain comparison of different classes between 1956 and 1961. The same remarks are applicable to males in buffaloes. The increase in working bullocks is approximately 16.24 percent, over 1956. The total gross cropped area in the district was about 15.51 lakhs of acres in 1956-57. In 1961-62 it was 16.40 lakhs of acres showing an increase of 5.76 percent. This means relatively that more number of bullocks per acre of cultivated land were available in 1961.

There was 71.9 percent in the category 'Others' (Males over three years). This shows that the number of useless cattle has declined to some extent.

Amongst females over three years, the number in milk, shows an increase of 5.13 percent where as the aggregate number of breeding cows recorded in 1961 was 2,53,068 as against 2,12,359 in 1956 showing an increase of 19.1 percent.

The number of young stock (cattle) recorded a moderate increase of 10.8 percent over 1956.

Buffaloes.

Amongst buffaloes the total number of buffaloes recorded in 1961 was 1,23,218 as against 1,08,038 in 1956 showing an increase of 14 percent. Among different categories of buffaloes, the number of males over three years was 45,430 showing an increase of 26.6 percent over 1956. Among males those used for work recorded an increase of 27.6 percent. The number used for breeding only was 705 in 1961. Quite a substantial number belonging to second category ( those used for breeding and work both ) must have been used for breeding also.

Amongst females the number in milk recorded was 15,509 showing a marginal decrease of 0.8 percent. The total number of breeding buffaloes, however, indicated an increase of 107.3 percent i.e. more than double over 1956.

The number of young stock ( buffaloes ) also recorded a sizeable increase of 9.7 percent over 1956.

Sheep and Goats.

Amongst sheep, the number recorded in 1961 was 37,866 showing a decline of 28.1 percent. As regards goats, the total number recorded was 2,15,513 showing an increase of 4.2 percent over 1956.

The ' Others' horses, ponies, donkeys camel and pigs, the number recorded in 1961 was 14,208 showing a slight increase of 0.1 percent over 1956.

The average density of live stock per Sq. mile in the district was 130 animals as against the number 220 animals in the state in 1961. The number of bullocks per 1000 acres of cultivated land is normally expected to indicate the extent to which animal power is being utilised for agriculture. This worked out as 240 as against 131 for the State. The total number of animals in milk were counted as 79,139 cows and 15,509 buffaloes in the district. When this number of milch animals is compared with human population, it is seen that there were 64 cows and 13 buffaloes per 1000 human population in the district as against 41 cows and 21 buffaloes per 1000 human population in the State.

Poultry.

As regards poultry, the total number of fowls recorded in 1961 was 8,13,037 as against 6,78,837 in 1956. The increase was about 19.8 percent in the year 1961 against 1956. The other poultry including ducks, however, declined by 45 percent.

Dairy Development.

There is no Government Dairy development scheme in the district. One milk supply society has been organised by 24 members in the district. Its paid up share capital is Rs. 1250 and working capital Rs. 3925. The society is working on individual basis and members themselves arrange for sale of milk.

Slaughter houses statistics.

There are 19 slaughter houses in the district and only goats and sheeps are slaughtered. The total number of slaughtered animals in 1961-62 is 17,749 which has decreased to 17,094 in 1962-63 but increased to 19840 in 1963-64.

Veterinary facilities.

The number of veterinary dispensaries increased to 15 in the year 1963-64 as against 10 in 1961-62. Now there is a veterinary dispensary at each block headquarters except, Yetapalli, Dhanora and Kurkheda blocks.

Similarly the number of veterinary aid centres increased to 36 in 1963-64 as against 19 in the year 1961-62.

Agricultural Implements.

The following table summarises the agricultural machinery and implements in the district during 1956 and 1961.

Table.

Statement showing Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Chanda district during 1956 and 1961.

Sr.No: Item.	1956	1961.
1. Wooden ploughs.	1,51,401	1,79,740
2. Iron ploughs.	516	427
3. Carts.	1,19,210	1,24,988
4. Sugar cane crushers.	593	370
5. Oil Engines.	69	174
6. Electric pumps.	12	21
7. Tractors.	20	20
8. Glannish.	221	46

Source :- Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

The number of wooden ploughs increased by 28339 in 1961 over the number 1,51,401 in 1956 but the no. of Iron ploughs reduced to 427 in 1961, against 516 in 1956. The number of carts increased to 1,24,988 in 1961 as against 1,19,210 in 1956 but the sugarcane crushers decreased to 370 in 1961 as against 593 in 1956.

The oil engines seem to have considerably increased i.e. by 65 in 1961 over 69 in 1956, which seems nearly doubled. The electric pumps increased to 21 in 1961 as against 12 in 1956 but number of 20 tractors remains constant in both the year 1956 and 1961. The number of Ghanis showed a decrease of 175 in 1961 over the year 1956.

Forests.

Forests in Chanda district is very rich and is a source of national wealth. The district has an area of 7,285 square miles under forests of which, 7,070 square miles are in charge of Forest Department and the remaining 215 square miles in charge of the Revenue Department. The forest in charge of the Revenue Department are looked after by the District Collector. The area under forest makes 72.21 percent of the total geographical area of the district as against the average of 17.86 percent for Maharashtra. The district has the largest proportion and extent of the forests in Maharashtra.

The following table shows the area under forest according to land utilisation statistics.

Table.

( In acres )

Taluka / District	Area.		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1. Warora	2,83,582	2,38,896	2,41,369
2. Chanda.	3,40,774	3,36,242	3,41,043
3. Bramhapuri	2,89,904	2,90,160	2,79,302
4. Gadchiroli.	11,16,476	11,16,099	10,83,257
5. Sironcha,	15,89,056	15,90,271	15,85,222
6. Rajura.	41,915	42,915	42,915
District total.	36,16,707	36,14,583	35,73,108

Source :- District Inspector of Land Records, Chanda.

The above table indicated that the forest exist in all the talukas of the district. Extensive forests are however in Sironcha, Gadchiroli and Chanda talukas. They mainly cover uncultivable lands and are spread over undulating terrain or slopes of hills.

For the purpose of administration the forest are divided into sub division viz (1) South Chanda (2) Central Chanda (3) West Chanda and (4) East Chanda Divisions all with headquarters at Chanda and (5) Rajura Sub Division, with the headquarters at Rajura. Each Division is further divided into suitable number of ranges.

Table.

Area under forest according to Forest Deptt.

Year	Reserved	Protected
1961-62	17,64,530	27,59,875
1962-63	18,72,601	26,48,384
1963-64	18,73,025	26,47,284

Thus from the above table it will be seen that the reserved forest area increased by 8071 acres in 1962-63 and by 8495 acres in 1963-64 against 1961-62.

The protected forest area also decreased by 11490 acres and 12,591 acres in 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively against the area of 1961-62.

Important Forest Produce.

The forests are commercially, the most valuable in the State. The most valuable species found is 'Teak' which is renowned in the country and also abroad. It has a reputation for the decorating veneer in large sizes and as important constructional timber. The other species having high-construct-ional value and which are found in abundance are Bija, Ain, Dhavada, Haldu, Koam, Shisham, Anjan etc. which Semal, Maowai and salai are the important valuable soft wood species. The former is used in matchwood industry and the others for packing cases.

The other commercially important associates found in the forests are :-

- 1) Tendu leaves used in Bidi Industry.
- 2) Mohwa useful for its flowers and fruits used as oil seeds.
- 3) Hadai or Kulha and Dhavada for gum.
- 4) Palas for propagation, for lac,
- 5) Herra for tanning industry.
- 6) Khair for manufacture of kath.
- 7) Baheda and Hirda fruits ( commercially called myrobalans and which are exported on a large scale) and
- 8) Bombac which is valuable in paper industry and for constructi-  
-onal purposes also.

Monkeys hats, squirrel, deer, antelope, Sambhar, chital, bison, wild buffaloes etc. are also found in abundance.

Among the birds, duck, snipe, sand grouse, peacock, jungle cock, fowl, grey partridge (Gidhad) grey quail, saras, curbans, whistling teal are commonly found.

#### Revenue to forest.

The revenue from forest produce was Rs. 103.02 lakhs in 1961-62, whereas it was increased to Rs. 162.03 lakhs in 1962-63 and subsequently decreased to Rs. 154.45 lakhs in the year 1963-64.

#### Forest labour contract societies.

There were 14 Forest Labour contract societies during the year 1961-62. The number of these societies has been increased to 17 in 1962-63 and 19 in 1963-64. The coupes are allotted to these societies.

#### Inland Rivers / lakes useful for fisheries.

The Chanda district is endowed with more than 12,000 tanks with a total water spread area of approximately 40,000 acres, which boasts of the second highest place in whole of Maharashtra State, the first being Bhandara District.

Out of these tanks, 8,000 are seasonal and perennial tanks out of which 4,000 are found to be suitable for fish culture.

There are five deep reservoirs in the district out of which four reservoirs, viz. Gharajheri tank, Asolamendha tank, Nalleshwar tank, and Navatalao are suitable for fish culture. The fifth tank Tadoba, belonging to the forest department is not useful for fish culture as there are number of crocodiles in the tank.

In addition to this, there are 19 seasonal and perennial Rivers, which help in production of fish crop in the district. The names of the perennial rivers are the Wardha, Wainganga, Pranhita, Indravati and the Godavari river.

#### Their Exploitation.

The selected varieties of fish seed viz. Catla, Rohu and Mrigal are imported from Calcutta every year for stocking departmental and private tanks. The total value of fry stocked in the year 1961-62 was 9,9,89,000 but this number reduced to 8,82,000 in 1962-63. During the year 1962-63 one kunka spwan was also stocked. During the year 1962-63 the number of fry stocked increased to 15,14,000 in 1963-64 i.e. increased by 53.08 percent over the year 1961-62.

There are many other species ( e.g. kalam Bhaira) found in the forests which are useful as timber after being seasoned and given preservative treatment. There are large number of species of fuel wood ( i.e. Khair) which have immense value in charcoal industry and for export. The available firewood adequately meets the demand of Hard, Chip or Particle Boards industries and other wood derivations.

Forest produce is transported in bullock carts to several forest depots from there the produce is carried by trucks to rail centres like, Ballarpur, Chanda etc. and then exported by railways to all parts of the country. Timber is also carried from the forest depots by trucks to Wangepalli, Sironcha, Somanpalli and other floating ghat depots on Pranhita and Indrawati rivers and thence floated along the Godawari river to Rajmahendri in Andhra Pradesh.

Ballarpur is the most important timber market in the country. The other centres of less importance are Chanda, Warora, Wirur, Manikgarh, Warsa, Alewahi, Gadchiroli, Allapalli Sironcha, Somanpalli, Wangepalli etc.

#### Grazing facilities.

The cattle of the villagers of Ex- Malguzari areas are allowed free grazing as per terms of the Vazi-bul- Arz.

The cattle listed in the patwari lists are allowed free grazing facilities but those which are not included in the Patwari lists are not allowed free grazing. For such excess cattle they are charged as per rates sanctioned.

If the persons of the villages in Ex- Malguzari areas wants to graze their all cattle free they should get their cattle listed in the patwari list. Unless this is done, their cattle will not be allowed free grazing. Forest vendors issue license according to the list supplied by the patwari. Figures of revenue realised on this account are not available.

#### Wild life.

Besides, the district has a wild life and famous Tadoba sanctuary has now become a ' National Park' for the tourist to visit wild life. Tigers are found in the forests of Moherli, Dabha Ghat and Aheri. Panther or Tendua, bears, boards, Leopards are also found in the same tract. The wild animals which are commonly seen in the district are Jachals, wild cats civers, mangoes, hyaena, wild dox, fox etc.

The number of fingerlings stocked by the department in 1961-62 was 38,689 and the number increased to 75,650 in 1962-63 and reduced to 36,257 in 1963-64.

Similarly the number of fish netted (including departmental and private parties) was 82,383 kgs in 1961-62 and this number increased to 1,10,639 kgs in 1962-63 and further increased to 1,43,235 kgs in 1963-64 which means an increase by 74.07 percent over the year 1961-62.

#### Fisheries Cooperatives.

There were 19 cooperative societies of fishermen in 1961-62 and this number increased to 20 in 1962-63 and in 1963-64. Out of these societies the number service centres organised were 2, 4 and 6 in the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

The fishery department is rendering help to these co-operatives by way of subsidy. During the year 1962-63, subsidy amounted to Rs. 857/- in 1963-64 Rs. 2,702/- was granted for purchase of nylon twine was disbursed to the numbers of fisheries societies.

The Co-operative department also is rendering help to these societies. Managerial subsidy of Rs. 3500/- in each year is granted to 8 societies in 1961-62, 9 societies in 1962-63 and 12 societies in 1963-64.

Again Government has contributed a share capital of Rs. 13,500 and Rs. 12,500/- in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively for 5 fisheries societies.

A loan of Rs. 1000/- was also granted to one society by Central Co-operative Bank in the year 1962-63.

By the efforts of fisheries department the tanks of Revenue, Irrigation and Power departments, are made available to these societies on reasonable rent on long term basis. Even the local bodies to which tanks in the district belong are successfully persuaded, to lease out the tanks for pisciculture on reasonable rent to these societies.



CHAPTER V.

INDUSTRIES, MINING AND ELECTRICITY

Introduction.

Industries are the backbone of all the advanced countries to-day. The standard of living in a particular country depends largely on the Industrial development in the country. Sufficient agricultural resources and other raw materials can not help to raise the standard of living of the people in the modern world such as ours today. Moreover agriculture has its own limitations, as land being limited and its capacity to provide gainful employment to the teeming millions is also limited. It is also true that even industries alone can not provide employment to all the people but can definitely remove a major portion of the burden from land. The district has an ample scope for absorption of labour in the establishment and development of various industries.

The district is rich in mineral wealth and forests. Apart from a number of coal mines, there are four large scale industries manufacturing paper, glass, pottery and oil. The general pattern of non agricultural employment, however leans heavily on small scale and house hold industries. With the availability of abundant raw materials, coal and power from the Ballarpur Thermal station, future prospects for industrial development in the district are very bright.

Out of the total workers in the district in industries, 79 percent are in house hold industries and the remaining 21 percent in non house hold industries. The total number of workers in registered factories in 1961 is 2,555 which makes 6.48 percent of all the workers engaged in industries or only 200 factory workers per lakh of total population against the average of 2000 per lakh of total population in Maharashtra.

Factory establishment.

Chanda being a backward district has not much industries either textile or non textile. However this district being very rich in mineral resources and forests, has vast potential for industrialisation. However the potential has not been exploited to any appreciable extent so far, as would be indicated from the figures in the following paragraphs.

During the year 1961, there was only one ginning and pressing factory in the district and this number increased to 3 in 1962 and decreased to 2 in the year 1963. Due to increase by one factory, the number 75 of average daily workers employed in the year 1962 also decreased to 54 in the year 1963. As such the employment in these factories is 1.85 percent of the total employment of district.

Chanda being mainly a rice growing area has enough scope for paddy processing industry. These factories were 12 in 1961 and remained constant in the year 1963. The employment in this type of factories is 3.67 percent of the total employment of factories in the district.

The factories of Manufacture of Edible oil (other than hydrogenated oils) and miscellaneous food were 6 in the district in 1961 and their number reduced to 5 in 1962 and 4 in 1963 and the total employment in these factories in 1963 is 2.98 percent of the total employment of factories in the district. Bashir Oil Mill Warora is one of the modern oil mills and can be categorised as large scale factory.

Tendu leaves are found in abundance in the thick forests of the district and serve as a raw material for Bidi industry. The number of bidi factories remained constant at 3 during the year 1961 and 1962 and increased to 4 in the year 1963. During the year 1961 average daily workers employed by these factories were 23 workers and this number increased to 384 in 1962 and reduced to 288 in the year 1963. In these factories 9.89 percent of the factory employees of the district were working in the year 1963.

Eventhough the number of factories of food and cork remained constant at 6 in the year 1961 to 1963, the number of average daily workers employed in the factories reduced to 164 and 175 in the year 1963 and 1962 respectively as against 184 in the year 1961 and the total employment in these factories is 5.63 percent of the district.

The manufacture of structural and clay products and other non metallic mineral products factories in the district were 6 in 1961 and increased to 9 in the year 1963 and the total employment in these factories in the year 1963 was 12.09 of the district employment in the factories.

The factories of manufacture of glass, pottery and earthenware (except optical lenses) was one in 1961 and increased to 3 in 1963. Out of these factories Swastik Glass Works at Chanda manufactures glass and glasswares. The Dadabhai Potteries is located at Ballarpur. The clay deposits of Warora taluka are used for pottery works. Both these factories are large scale factories. The average daily employment in these type of factories, was 326 in 1961 and increased to 374 and 378 in the year 1962 and 1963 respectively. During the year 1963 the percentage of average employment of these factories formed to 12.98 percent of the number of average daily workers employed in the district.

With the easy availability of bamboos and other allied materials the Paper and Paper products industries has a bright prospects. The Ballarpur Paper and Straw Mills Ltd. located at Ballarpur in Chanda taluka has a capacity of 35 tons per day and has plans for expansion in stages upto 120 tons per day. Annual consumption of bamboos in this factory is of the order of 30,000 tons, major portion of which is met from this district as well as from Bhandara district.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, an electricity generating thermal station is working at Ballarpur. There is every likely-hood that installed capacity of this station would be increased with an increasing need and demand of electricity in rural and urban areas as well.

The employment in the above type of factories, was 242 in 1961 and increased 1457 and 1487 in the year 1962 and 1963. The percentage of average daily workers employed is 51.08 of the total workers employed in the factories of the district.

Thus it will be clear that the only large scale industries in the district with 50 or more workers and using power are one paper mill, one glass factory, one potteries factory and one oil mill.

#### Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

The traditional crafts are conducted on household and cottage industries scale. They are mostly servicing and processing establishments catering to requirements of local population. The main industries coming under this sector are hand-loom weaving, handicrafts and professions like carpentry, bricks and tiles making, pottery, cane and bamboo works, oil ghanis etc.

Handloom industry is the most important of the various small scale industries, followed by the woolen industry which mainly produces country blankets. Manufacturing of bidies is also in creasing as 'Tendu' leaves (used for bidis) are available in abundance. In 1961, Bidi industry engaged 571 workers.

5,466 persons are engaged in the manufacture of material from cane, leaves, bamboo etc. These are mostly the basket weavers and mat weavers who use the raw material of cane bamboo and grass abundantly available from the forests of the district. The number of persons with occupation as basket weavers is 5451 in the district.

Cotton weaving in handloom engages 5367 persons. They are weavers of sarees, dhotis, phetas (Turban) Shelas of finer counts and coarse cotton cloth known for their texture and designs. According to 1961 Census the number of drawers and weavers is 5006 in the district. At the end of May 1961 there were about 8013 cotton and 62 non cotton handlooms in the district. But this number is decreasing day by day as the industry is not profitable to them.

3,511 workers are engaged as carpenters joiners cabinet makers etc. They manufacture, fix or repair doors and door frames, wooden roof-beams furniture and agricultural implements. 3479 persons are reported as tailors engaged in making garments for men and women. 2911 workers are engaged in making earthen pottery.

Under the scheme of improvement of Tassar silk industry one Research and production centre has been set up at Armori in this district and 75 Tassar reeling machines have been supplied. Training and demonstration classes in adoption of improved production techniques are also conducted for development of woolen industry. Industrial Co-operative societies are organised and financial assistance has been given to the industrial artisans and societies. The Industries Department has set up two peripatetic demonstration parties with a view to imparting to the craftsmen, training to use improved processes and equipments sale of small scale industries products is also arranged through a chain of stores and emporia in the district and outside.

The 'Master Plan' prepared by the Industries department in 1960 had indicated scope for establishment of the following new industries in the district.

- 1) Pig iron by low shaft furnace technique.
- 2) Cast iron pipes.
- 3) Ceramic Industries and
- 4) Hardboards and chip boards.
- 5 Industrial cooperatives.

There were 26 weavers cooperatives registered at the end of 1960-61, however this number has dwindled to 16 socys, at the end of 1962-63 as defunct socys were taken into liquidation. Out of these 16 societies 10 are reported to be functioning. The paid up capital of these societies was Rs. 19,618 on 30-6-63 and working capital was Rs. 7,80,031.

The other types of industrial societies include 2 oil Ghans, 6 Cane and bamboo workers, 3 carpentary and smithy, 8 pottery and brick making, 4 leather workers socys and 2 Neera and palm Gum making societies. The district Industrial Cooperative Association at Chanda registered in 1958, works as an apex institutions for the Industrial Cooperatives.

#### Mining.

Chanda is very rich in mineral products in Maharashtra. It has large reserves of high grade iron ore and coal. The hilly and forested areas of Sironcha, Bramhapuri and Gadchiroli talukas contain reserves of iron ore, manganese, mica, ochres, clay etc. The Copper is also discovered near Thabewasna in Chanda taluka. Besides, fire clay, pottery clay and china clay are also available in the district.

#### Coal.

The important coal fields are situated at Bandar, Warora Majri, Ghugus and Ballarpur. The deposits are of the second grade and a non coking variety. The reserves in these collieries have been estimated at 2306 million tons.

Mining leases for extraction of coal from 10,281.27 acres were given in 1960-61 to seven colliery companies and 6.07 lakhs metric tones of coal valued at Rs. 132.96 lakh extracted in that year. During the year 1961, 6.7 lakhs metric tonnes were extracted and this figure increased to 8.3 lakhs tonnes in 1962 and further increased to 8.4 lakh tonnes in the year 1963.

#### Iron Ore.

The important deposits are located at Lohara, Asola Deolgaon, Pimplagaon, Fuser, Ratnapur and Bhisli. Occurance

deposits are also reported at Maseli, Surjagad, Maregaon, Vithal-gaon and in Government forest at Sindewahi. Red oxide of iron also occurs at Babupeth near Chanda town. The estimated reserves of deposits at the above places are 21.61 million tons.

During the year 1960-61 leases for exploitation of iron ore from 710.88 acres were given to 5 mining companies and 2,837 metric tonnes of iron ore was exploited with the sale value of Rs. 17,450. In the year 1961 iron ore of 4675 metric tonnes was exploited, which further increased to 13023 Metric tonnes in 1962 and reduced to 3322.14 metric tonnes in the year 1963.

#### Clay.

The deposits of white clay occur at Kothari, Isapur, Ballarpur and Warora reserve forest and Bhadrawati in Warora Taluka. The quantity of clay varies from deposits to deposits and the colour varies from pure white to various tints of brown and red. The clay is concentrated by lavigation and washing and is used for local pottery works.

Leases for exploitation of clay from 155.25 acres were granted to 7 companies in 1960-61. The output of clay during the year 1961 was 9271 Metric tons, in 1962, 20045.7 Metric tons and 3323.16 metric tons in the year 1963.

Exploitation of lime stone has not been undertaken so far. Two companies were given leases in 1960-61 for exploitation of yellow ochres from 29.25 acres in the Government forests of Chanda range. Copper deposits are known to occur at Govindpur and Thanewasna in Chanda taluka. The survey has indicated that it is a promising copper bearing area. Detailed investigations are in progress. Apart from the above mentioned minerals, the district is bestowed with the deposits of mica and other minerals like building stones, brick earth etc. The geological survey of India have carried out preliminary geological mapping and mineral investigations in most of the areas and further work is in progress. According to 1961 Census, 6325 persons are engaged in mining and quarrying activity. 5909 of them are male and 416 females.

The mineral wealth of the district will have an increasing vital role in the economy of the state. A systematic survey of these areas may reveal many new deposits and may afford new opportunities.

### Electricity.

The district gets its electric supply through Maharashtra State Electricity Board from the Ballarpur Thermal power station at Ballarpur and from Khaperkheda, thermal power station at Nagpur. The Thermal power station was commissioned during the first five year plan and is one of the three thermal power stations in Nagpur division. Important places of Wardha, Amraoti, Yeotmal and Akola districts are connected with the grid system from this power station and places in Bramhapuri and Gadchiroli of the district are connected with the grid system from the thermal power station Khaperkheda near Nagpur.

The number of electrified villages and towns in the district was 21 as on 31-3-1962. This number increased to 35 on 31-3-63 and further increased to 50 on 31-3-1964. The total population of these electrified places is 18.09 percent as on 31-3-64 of the total district population.

As regards consumption, electricity of 12,52,000 K.W.H. was consumed for domestic purposes during the year 1961-62 and this consumption increased by 6.47 percent in the year 1962-63 but reduced by 0.03 percent in the year 1963-64. The consumption of electricity per person in area served with electricity works out to nearly 6 K.W.H. during the year 1963-64.

Consumption of electricity for commerial purposes during the year 1961-62 was 29,8000 K.W.H. This consumption increased by 70.47 percent in 1962-63 and by 265.43 percent in 1963-64 over the year 1961-62.

Consumption of power for industrial purposes in the district is very high. During the year 1961-62, the electricity of 2,77,42,000 K.W.H. was consumed for industrial purposes. The consumption for this purpose increased by 8.20 percent in 1962-63 and by 32.88 percent in 1963-64 over the year 1961-62.

Consumption of electricity for industrial purposes works out 272 K.W.H. per worker during the year 1963-64.

For other purposes also electricity of 147 thousand K.W.H. was consumed in the year 1961-62. The consumption increased to 242 thousand in 1962-63 and 208 thousand in 1963-64.

The total district consumption of electricity during the year 1963-64 is 39,789 thousand KWH as against 32,432 thousand KWH in 1962-63 and 29,751 thousand KWH in the year 1961-62. As such per capita consumption of electricity works out to 32.10 K.W.H. in the year 1963-64.

The district consumption of electricity is on various items. As such the rates of electricity according to different type of consumption are also different. For domestic and commercial lighting and power, upto 30 units the rate is 28 Naye Paise per unit and above 30 units rate decreases to 23 Naye Paise per unit. Again from 1 to 50 units per B.H.P. the rates are 31 Naye Paise unit and above 150 units per B.H.P. the rates are 25 Naye paise.

As regards Industrial power the rate for 1 to 200 units K. W. is 15 Naye paise per unit and above 200 the rate is 13 paise per unit.

On public lighting the rate is 20 Naye Paise for 1 to 50 units per B.H.P. and above 150 units per B.H.P. the rate is 6 paise.

For other purposes for all the additional units the rate is 13 paise per unit and for pumping sets the rate is 12 Naye paise per unit and 10 Paise on all eligible.

## CHAPTER VI

### CO-OPERATION

#### Introduction.

The Co-operative movement is introduced with the object to minimize the chronic indebtedness of the cultivator and to improve the thoroughly depressing rural economy. The growth of cooperative societies was considerably accelerated from 1910 onwards. In the next few years co-operative movement witnessed a rapid expansion and diversification and a perusal of our National Plan indicated that the co-operation has been allotted a very significant role in them. With the Five Year Plans, the co-operative movement is today not merely the instrument of planned section, but it became an agency of ushering in a social change in consonance with the directive principles of the State Policy as embodied in the constitution of India.

An idea of the growth of the co-operative movement is obtained from the fact that there has been an overall progress in the number of societies of all types their membership, share capital and working capital etc. The number of societies, 1546 in 1960-61 was raised to 1595 and 1633 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. Incidentally, there has been an increase



in number of memberships from 88,978 in 1960-61 to 91,153 and 102,591 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively in the district. The collection of share capital Rs. 76,36,849 in the year 1960-61 was further increased to Rs. 77,61,137 and 90,96,335 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. Figures under Reserve and other funds increased from Rs. 14,56,770 to Rs. 15,63,437 and Rs. 55,53,244 in 1960-61 to 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. Similarly amount of working capital also increased from Rs. 2,36,65,333 in 1960-61 to Rs. 4,11,09,910 and 4,73,10,945 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively.

#### District Central Cooperative Bank.

Inception of the co-operative movement in Chanda district is to be traced in Gadchiroli tahsil when a co-operative bank was organised in the year 1912 and as it could not be survived for the long, the banks had to be taken into liquidation. After wards two taluka Central Cooperative banks were organised one at Warora and the other at Bramhapuri. These banks were working individually upto 25 th of January 1962. As per recommendations of the Rural credit survey report and also the policy of the Government regarding one District one Bank, the above two taluka banks were amalgamated in one bank. The name of the new banks is Chanda, District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. Chanda and was registered on 25-1-1962. The Amalganted bank is working as as federal financing agency catering for the credit requirements of all the primary credit societies in the district. Since 1962 the Zilla Parishad also transacts its financial business through the bank.

The Chanda district central Co-operative bank has its Regional offices at two places Warora and Bramhapuri. In the district there are 21 branches of the bank. On an average there is one branch office at the block headquarters except Yetapalli block. In certain blocks there are two branches of the bank.

The total membership of the central bank stood out 1883 in the year 1960-61 and increased to 1984 and 2009 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively.

Similarly share capital of the bank also increased from Rs. 35,87,253 in 1960-61 to Rs. 37,56,623 and Rs. 38,02,000 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. The working capital of the bank was Rs. 3,48,144 in 1960-61 increased to Rs. 19,74,965 in 1961-62 and further increased to Rs. 2,14,79,000 in the year 1962-63.

The figures under Reserve and other funds increased from Rs. 5,53,623 in 1960-61 to Rs. 6,46,826 and Rs. 44,79,289 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively.

Thus it will find that there is an increase in all respects except loan advance which has been reduced to Rs. 1,32,88,000 in 1962-63 from Rs. 1,53,901,263 in 1961-62. Due to heavy rains and floods in the district the recovery of loan has been affected very much. As such the overdues of bank has been increased. However, the profit of the bank was increased from Rs. 1,79,233 in 1961-62 to Rs. 2,45,482 in the year 1962-63.

#### District Development Bank.

The District Development Bank in the district is the Chanda District Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. Chanda which was registered on 1st March 1961. The actual working of the Bank was started when the first annual general meeting which was held on 24-9-1961. Till 1960, the work of long term advances was done by separate sections of two central Co-operative banks, Warora and Bramhapuri.

The total membership of the bank during the year 1962-63 was 2,555 and the share capital stood at Rs. 97,140 in the year 1960-61 increased to Rs. 1,08,185 and Rs. 1,62,605 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. The working capital of the bank in 1960-61 was Rs. 1,01,060 and increased to Rs. 1,47,657 and Rs. 16,87,716 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. But the reserve fund of the bank as on 30-6-63 was Rs. 2555 only.

The bank had approved a very ambitious programme of Rs. 50/- lakh for the year 1961-62 but could not be implemented due to short time at its disposal and Rs. 97048 were advance as long term loans. In the year 1962-63 also an amount of Rs. 12,73,187 was advanced as loan for various developmental activities i.e. pumping sets, oil-engine and wells old and new.

In the second series of rural debentures the bank failed to raise the 1/3 of the amount of target allotted to it during the year 1961-62. The bank suffered a loss of Rs. 10,724/- and Rs. 18205 during the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively.

#### Primary Agricultural Credit societies.

The Co-operative credit has been recognised as a solution for the two fold problem of inadequacy and unsuitability that is perennially presented by agricultural credit. In the opinion of the experts, the rural population can be served efficiently and

economically by multipurpose societies and service cooperatives and with this object, multipurpose societies and service cooperatives have been formed instead of purely credit societies.

These societies undertake variety of functions such as supply of agricultural requisites processing and marketing of agricultural produce, besides the provision of credit.

The number, membership, share capital, reserves and other funds and working capital of the Agricultural credit societies for the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 are set out in the following table.

Table.

Particulars.	Years.		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1. No. of societies.	1270	1271	1271
2. No. of members.	61,371	67,944	73,395
3. Share capital	27,01,152	30,06,058	35,52,264
4. Working capital.	1,86,99,572	1,68,81,825	1,90,06,903
5. Reserved & Other funds	4,54,600	3,38,107	55,875
6. No. of members to whom loan advanced.	51,896	67,944	73,395
7. Amount advanced.	1,10,99,542	61,70,476	1,15,20,663
8. Amount recovered.	90,50,727	63,15,741	1,18,86,776
9. Loan outstanding.	1,51,38,658	1,49,93,292	1,46,27,279
10. Over dues.	42,16,214	77,13,444	49,84,660

Source :- District Deputy Registrar of Cooperative societies, Chanda.

One service co-operative society was registered in the year 1961-62. The average membership per primary society was raised to 53 and 57 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively against the average of 48 in the year 1960-61. These Agricultural Co-operative Societies have been affiliated to Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Chanda through which provision of finance is made.

The average amount of loan per borrowing member in the district worked out to Rs. 215 in the year 1960-61 which has been reduced to Rs. 90.82 in 1961-62 and again increased to Rs. 156.96 in the year 1962-63.

The total owned funds (share capital and reserve funds) of the primary Agriculture credit societies formed 17.24 percent in 1960-61 of the working capital increased to 19.87 and 21.62

in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. But the figures of loan advanced during the year 1961-62 indicates that the figures loan advanced has been reduced Rs. 49,29,066/- than the year 1960-61. But again in the year 1962-63 it has been increased to Rs. 1,15,20,663 against Rs. 1,10,99,542/- against the year 1960-61. Similarly the amount of loan outstanding has also increased in 1961-62.

Thus, this district has made considerable progress in the field of Co-operatives especially in increase of co-operatives, share capital, working capital, reserve and other funds and coverage of cent percent villages. The only retarding factor seems to be the rise of overdues from Rs. 42,16,214 in 1960-61 to Rs. 77,13,444 and Rs. 49,84,660 in the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 which points out the need of improving recoveries.

The statement of audit classification of agricultural credit societies is given below.

Table.

Audit classification	No. of societies classified.		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
A.	-	-	-
B	146	146	116
C	300	300	1001
D	4	4	56
E	-	-	-
Not audited.	795	785	9
Not classified.	25	36	89
Total.	1270	1271	1271

Non Agricultural Credit societies.

Admitting the important role that has to be played by the Agricultural credit movement, it may be mentioned here that there is also scope for non agricultural credit movement in the district. Upto the end of 1962-63 there were 18 societies. The following table gives the yearwise progress made by these societies.

Table.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Years.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	No. of societies.	17	17	18
2.	No. of members.	2,724	2,724	3,457
3.	Share capital.	71,185	87,189	1,06,398
4.	Reserve and other funds.	26,419	45,087	1,06,871
5.	Deposits.	7,361	85,425	1,13,316
6.	Loans advanced.	1,88,404	3,10,504	4,09,511
7.	Loans outstanding	2,16,865	2,07,422	2,28,388
8.	Working capital	3,48,362	3,27,625	3,99,819
9.	Over dues.	34,596	485	3,067
10.	Profits.	40,478(12)	11,233(12)	14,858
11.	Loss.	927(4)	78(2)	722

Source :- District Deputy Registrar Co-operative Chanda.

The non agricultural credit societies mainly comprise of salary earner's societies, urban credit societies, urban banks, and thrift and credit societies. These types of societies inculcate thrift and saving habits in the members and advance credit to the needy members on the security of fellow members. The recovery is effected in easy instalments by deductions made usually from the salaries.

From the above facts and figures, it would be seen that the Non Agricultural Credit Societies are also under progress during the year under report.

#### Grain Banks

Out of 61 Grain Banks working in the district 53 are from Rajura Tahsil. Most of those grain banks were defunct and only 6 grain banks are working.

#### Agricultural Non credit societies.

The Agricultural Non Credit societies include production sale and service societies, and Farming societies etc. The number of these societies, 34 in 1960-61 has been increased to 46 and 57 in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. Due to which membership in 1960-61, 4217 was also increased to 4407 in 1961-62 and 5564 in 1962-63. The share capital of Rs. 7,90,953 in 1960-61 also increased to Rs. 98,6751 and 97,524 in 1961-62 and

1962-63 respectively. But the average share capital per society works out to Rs. 23263, Rs. 21451 and Rs. 17,355 in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively. Progress under important types of Agricultural Non Credit societies is presented in the following paras.

Farming societies.

The Co-operative Farming societies have immense potentialities in increasing the agricultural production. The Farming societies have been registered in the district under the schemes of Cooperative farming in pilot areas and out side pilot projects. The following table would indicate the position of Farming Societies in the district.

Table.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Years.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	No. societies.	10	21	31
2.	No. of members	286	514	709
3.	Share capital.	39105	53070	74715
4.	Reserve & Other funds	19056	10749	38724
5.	Working capital.	602932	646763	738641
6.	Profits.	6939	(-) 32674	N.A.

Source :- District Deputy Registrar Cooperative Societies, Chanda.

From the above table, it would be seen that the number of these societies have been increased from 10 in 1960-61 to 31 in the year 1962-63. Out of the above societies, 3 societies are classified as Joint Farming Societies and rest are collective Farming. Due to additions in the number of societies, the share capital, Reserve and other funds, and working capital has been considerably increased during the years under report. As per policy of the central Government for organisations of pilot project under the scheme, Mul and Sindewahi blocks are selected for pilot project. Almost all the societies registered under pilot project are collective farming type.

Rice Mill societies (Agricultural Processing societies)

Chanda being mainly rice growing area, it has enough scope for rice mill societies. Following table gives picture of rice mill societies in the district.

Table.

Particulars.	Years		
	1961	1962	1963
1. No. of societies.	5	5	4
2. No. of members.	345	407	254
3. Share capital.	5,60,028	4,92,281	3,83,400
4. Working capital.	8,78,917	5,19,431	6,18,558
5. Loan advanced.	-	2,54,993	-
6. Reserve fund.	8,718	17,569	-

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

From the above it will be seen that the number of rice mill societies reduced to 4 in 1963 from 5 in 1961 and 1962. Since the number of societies has been reduced, the member ship share capital also reduced to a considerable extent. The figures for loan advanced and reserve found are not available.

Non Agricultural Non Credit Societies.

This type of societies include consumer societies, production and sale societies such as weavers societies, tanners, housing societies, social service societies etc.

The following table will indicate the position of these societies in the district.

Table.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Years		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	No. of societies	161	197	224
2.	No. of members.	14,070	11,661	15,230
3.	Share capital.	Rs. 3,18,430	2,99,149	4,82,742
4.	Working capital	Rs. 17,00,826	18,75,956	22,64,952
5.	Loan advance.	-	-	3354
6.	Reserve & Other funds.	3,14,398	2,62,420	3,10,408

Source:- District Deputy Registrar Cooperative Societies, Chanda.

As the number of these societies have increased from 161 in 1960-61 to 224 in 1962-63, the memberships also increased from 14070 in 1960-61 to 15230 in 1962-63. Similarly share capital increased to Rs. 4,82,742 in 1962-63 as against Rs. 3,18,430 in

1960-61. The working capital per member is worked out to the tune of Rs. 121/- in 1960-61, Rs. 161/- in 1961-62 and Rs. 149/- in the year 1962-63. But the reserve fund has been decreased by Rs. 3990/- in the year 1962-63 than 1960-61.

Weavers societies.

There are 16 weavers co-operative societies on 30-6-63 as against 26 on 30-6-61. This is because of liquidation of societies. Out of 15 societies 10 are in good working. The following table would indicate the progress that has been made by the weavers societies at the end of the years under report.

Table.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Years.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	No. of societies.	26	17	16
2.	No. of members.	51923	4250	2385
3.	Paid up capital.	Rs. 1,68,899	2,13,883	96,618
4.	Reserved & Other funds.	Rs. 2,01,880	1,85,636	2,02,013
5.	Barrowings	Rs. 3,69,450	4,69,708	3,22,297
6.	Working capital.	Rs. 8,41,530	10,23,299	7,80,031

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

From the above table it would be seen that due to liquidation of societies the figures of paid up capital, working capital have been decreased in comparison to the figures of 1960-61. During the year 1961-62, 7 of them made a profit of Rs. 13,637/- and others sustained a loss of Rs. 7177/-

Marketing societies.

The marketing societies are necessary to fetch better prices for the agriculturists for their produce. From the sale proceeds of the marketing societies the recoveries of the agricultural credit advanced by primary Agricultural credit societies and service cooperatives can also be effected thus serving an effective link between credit and marketing. Following table will give the picture of marketing societies in the district.



Table.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Years.		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	No. of societies.	16	16	17
2.	No. of members.	3432	3361	4182
3.	Share capital.	2,66,027	2,21,968	2,56,420
4.	Reserve and other funds.	64,529	89,041	97,973
5.	Working capital.	9,49,120	11,08,109	10,23,279

Source :- District Deputy Registrar Cooperative societies, Chanda.

From the above table it would be seen that the no. of societies remained constant but the members, share capital, reserved and other fund as well as working capital is increasing day by day.

They undertake supply of agricultural requisites like fertilizers, seeds, manures, iron, steel, cement, agricultural implement etc. They also run fair price shops. Paddy procurement was organised at 8 centres during 1961 and 40,940 Bengali Mannds of paddy worth Rs. 7.1 lakh was procured through them.

During 1960-61 the marketing societies advanced loan of Rs. 1.23 lakhs on pledge of agricultural produce. During 1961-62 no loan was advanced. In 1962-63 loan worth Rs. 12,509 only was advanced. They purchased produce worth Rs. 2.55 lakhs in 1961, Rs. 11.19 lakhs, 26.42 lakhs in 1962-63 from the members and marketed tobacco worth Rs. 1.94 lakhs in 1960-61. A Tobacco and chillies marketing society, marketed virginia tobacco worth Rs. 56 thousands in 1960-61.

#### Regulated Markets.

There is only one regulated market for cotton at Warora. However, the following markets have been notified as regulated markets in the year 1961-62.

1. Grain Market, Chanda.
2. Grain Market, Bramhapuri.
3. Grain Market, Nagbhir.
4. Grain Market, Sindewahi.
5. Grain Market, Gadchiroli.
6. Grain Market, Armori.
7. Grain Market, Wadsa.

As the market committees have not yet been constituted, they have not started functioning.

CHAPTER VII

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

c 1.

Introduction.

Good living conditions and healthy physical well being of the people are not only indispensable on larger social consideration but they also exert a powerful influence on productivity and pace of economic growth. The Medical and public health facilities in the district consist of (i) Curative services in hospitals and dispensaries (ii) Preventive services to control the spread of communicable diseases and to prevent epidemics (iii) basic services for maternity and health in rural areas and (iv) supply of drinking water and housing. The improvement in these types of services are envisaged during the plan period.

The medical organisation in the district is essentially a hospital organisation and it renders curative medical relief to the general population with ancillary specialist sections. The district is served through 5 hospitals and 50 dispensaries. Of these 31 are Ayurvedic, 17 Allopathic and two unani dispensaries. 2 Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened in the year 1962-63. Main hospital Chanda is the biggest hospital in the district. The number of doctors and nurses employed in the district for these hospitals and dispensaries goes to 66 and 105 respectively in the year 1963-64. The number of beds of these hospitals and dispensaries increased from 190 in 1961-62 to 208 in the year 1963-64. Nearly 5835 indoor and 5,05,529 outdoor patients were treated in 1963-64 in these hospitals. This figure is gradually increasing year to year.

The part of Main Hospital Chanda reserved for female population is included in the total of seven maternity homes in the district. The maternity homes having 60 beds served 478 indoor and 3541 outdoor patients during the year 1963-64.

Taking into account the facilities available in the district on an average on the basis of total population each bed is serving population of about 5944. The number of doctors and nurses employed in the year 1963-64 was reported as 88 doctors and 105 nurses. Since, nearly 7859 indoor and 7,18,429 outdoor patients were treated in year 1963-64, the doctor patients ratio is worked out 89 indoor and 8164 outdoor patients per doctor.

Primary Health centres.

Rural population in the district is served by 14 primary health centres attached to community development blocks. These centres function as a clinic to rural areas with the help of subcentres attached to these main centres. These centres are giving both curative and preventive services to the rural population. During the year 1963-64, 998 out door and 2,09,917 patients were served by these centres having 56 beds in them.

Leprosy control.

There are two leprosy centres one at Mul and the other at Gadchiroli in the year 1955 and 1960 respectively. There are 8 survey education and treatment units form a part of leprosy centres. Besides these is a private hospital working with missionary zeal named 'Anandwan' of Warora purely dedicated to the services of lepers.

Malaria Control.

The peculiar natural geographical conditions, temperature rainfall humidity etc. of the district, are favourable for abundant breeding and longevity of the mosquitoes. Malaria season generally coincides with the set of monsoons i.e. July and ends by December. Malaria control measure first started from January 1948 in the district. Malaria eradication programme has been included in the plan programme and three units have been established. All talukas of the district have been covered under Malaria Eradication and two rounds of D.D.T. spraying to every house in a year has been carried out. Radical treatment is also given under the programme of Malaria Eradication.

Filaria Control.

Under the scheme National Filaria control programme one Filaria Unit has been established at Mul and the continuance of larval control measures were in progress till 1963-64. First step of Anitmosquito measures established in two towns and 123 villages till 1963-64. Entomological work is in progress.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. Vaccination is also included in the public health programme in the district for tuberculosis control and full coverage of population for vaccination has been taken up. Upto 1963-64, 6,70,922 persons tested, 2,94,275 persons vaccinated and 2804 new born vaccinated.

Family Planning.

There are eight family planning centres in the district. This figure remained constant in the year 1962 and 1963. Sterilisation operations done upto 1963-64 were 467 against the target fixed of 1857 for the district. Three orientation training camps were also organised during the year 1963-64.

Births and Deaths.

Eventhough above measures have been taken in the district the number of births is increasing year to year. In 1961 the number of birth registered were 36282, where as 39064 and 43736 were registered in the year 1962 and 1963. In the year 1963 the birth rate of the district was 35 per thousand.

Similarly the number of deaths registered as 17,237 in 1961 increased to 18,667 and 19832 in the year 1962 and 1963 respectively. It is a pleasure to note that there has not been any death due to Cholera and Plague while the deaths due to small pox were negligible. The estimates of death rate works out to 16 per thousand for the year 1963.

Village Water Supply.

During the course of Third Five Year Plan village well water supply scheme and village Panchayat water supply and Drainage schemes were taken up for implementation in the District. 73 vilh-ges were covered against the Third Plan target of 81 villages by the end of 1963-64 under village well water supply scheme while one scheme of Permanent water supply for Markanda Deo fair has been taken under the village panchayat water supply and Drainage scheme and 95 % of the work has been completed by the end of 1963-64. In this scheme R.C.C. elevated water reserviour of 30,000 Gallons capacity has been constructed with tank well at Markanda Deo Fair in this district.

The problem of drinking water supply is acute in the district. There are about 818 villages including 275 sizable hamlets without any drinking water source. Similarly, about 1037 village including 295 sizable hamlets are having inadequate drinking water supply in the district.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

Education is an essential prerequisite for economic social and cultural advancement of the community. Facilities for primary and secondary education have increased very rapidly and the improvement in the general literacy rate from 10.90 percent in 1951 to 17.27 percent in 1961 is really remarkable. The progress made has to be viewed in the context of a very large ( 14.82 percent) tribal ( Scheduled tribes) population and inaccessible areas and a backlog of educationally backward taluka of Rajura transferred from Hyderabad State.

The literacy percentage of males in 1961 is 28.58 as against 19.20 in 1951, but the female literacy has more than doubled during the decade 1961 i.e. 5.79 as against 2.50 in 1951. The percentage of females literacy i.e. 5.79 for the district is very poor as compared to the state average of 16.76.

The 1961 Census indicated that about 43.24 percent of urban population is literate and 15.10 percent of rural population is literate.

General awakening after the achievement of independence and conscious efforts being made by the State Government and the local bodies to extend educational facilities have raised the literacy levels. But the average literacy rate 17.27 percent in the district, does not compare favourably with literacy percentage of 29.82 for the Maharashtra State as a whole.

Primary Education.

The importance of primary education in a country like ours needs no great emphasis, when it is realised that more than five sixth of the population is still living in the citadel of illiteracy and gloom. Primary education is mainly the concern of local authorities such as Municipalities and Zilla Parishad. From the following table it would be seen that the primary education has been making steady progress in this district.

Year	:No. of Schools.	:No. of pupils			:No. of teachers.		
		:Boys	:Girls	:Total	:Males	:Female	:Total
1961-62	1227	62,987 (71.88%)	24,647 (28.12%)	87,634 (100.00%)	-	-	2790
1962-63	1521	69,870 (70.98%)	28,546 (29.02%)	98,416 (100.00%)	2912	274	3186
1963-64	1599	77,608 (69.13)	34,647 (30.87)	1,12,255 (100.00%)	3239	356	3595

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

The above table indicates that the total number of primary schools 1227 with a total strength 87,634 students in 1961-62 increased to 1521 and 1599 schools with the strength of students 98,416 and 1,12,255 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Eventhough the total strength of the students increased, the percentage of boys students has been reduced to 69.13 percent in 1963-64 from 71.88 percent, and the percentage of girls student increased from 28.12 percent in 1961-62 to 30.87 percent in 1963-64. This indicates that females education is increasing during the year under report.

The number of teachers also increased from 2790 in 1961-62 to 3186 and 3595 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Out of these teachers the percentage of trained teachers in 1962-63 was 54.9 percent which has been increased to 60.9 percent in the year 1963-64. This indicates that the percentage of untrained teacher is reducing day by day.

The subject of welfare of other backward classes in the district is now in the purview of Zilla Parishad. The total strength of the other backward class students in primary education in the year 1961-62 was 38,762 students, which increased to 43,217 in 1962-63 and further increased to 46,900 in the year 1963-64 which indicates that the percentage of these primary students was 41.78 during the above year.

The expenditure on primary Education is incurred by the State Government through Grants- in aid to Zilla Parishad and building loans and grants to primary teachers training colleges. Similarly wards of parents whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1200 get free education. The cost borne by schools on this account is reimbursed by the State Government. Students from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes similarly get free education at the cost of Government and scholarships are given to them at the rate of Rs. 3 per year in I and II standards and Rs. 6 per year in III and IV standards. Government also gives aid to backward class and mixed hostels for meeting their cost on students.

#### Secondary Education.

The secondary education is an important link between the primary and collegiate education. It is of interest to observe here that either middle or high school is the end of scholastic career for majority of the boys and girls in our district.

The number of secondary schools in the district increased from 65 in 1961-62 to 84 in 1962-63 and 86 in 1963-64. The total number of enrolments also reached to 21,175 in 1963-64 as against

16,826 in the year 1961-62. As such there are 7 secondary schools per lakh of population in the year 1963-64 as against 5 in 1961-62. However the proportion of students was 314 per school in 1961-62 which has been reduced to 306 in 1963-64, indicating that the enrollment has not increased in the proportion in which the no. of schools have increased.

But the percentage of boy students 82.47 in 1961-62 has been reduced to 81.73 percent in 1962-63 and 80.43 percent in 1963-64 where as the percentage of girls students increased from 17.53 per cent in 1961-62 to 18.27 percent in 1962-63 and 19.57 percent in 1963-64 out of these total students.

During the year 1961-62, 17,465 scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other backward classes students were studying and the number increased to 18,867 in 1962-63 and 21,521 in 1963-64. This number increased due to various facilities such as hostel facilities, freeship etc. afforded by the Govt. as well as interest of education created in them.

The number of secondary school teachers has also increased from 911 in 1961-62 to 1018 and 1088 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. The teacher pupils ratio therefore works out to 24 for 1963-64 as against 23 and 22 for the year 1962-63 and 1961-62 respectively.

Taking into account the number of primary students and secondary students it will be seen that the proportion of secondary students is 267 students per 1000 primary students in the district.

#### Higher Education.

The district had only 2 colleges as on 31st March 1962 the names of the institutions being Janata Arts and Science College and Janata College of Education. One new college named Newaji-bhai Hitkarni College, Bramhapuri was opened during the year 1962-63, taking the total no. of colleges functioning as on 31-3-64 to 3. All these colleges are affiliated to the Nagpur University.

The number of students increased to 1342 in 1963-64 as against 951 and 724 in the year 1962-63 and 1961-62 respectively. Similarly the percentage of boys students increased to 90 percent in 1962-63 and 1963-64 as against 87.87 in 1961-62 and the percentage girls students reduced from 12.13 in 1961-62 to 10.00 percent in 1962-63 and 1963-64.

In this respect also the Govt. is providing facilities to Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Class students by way of awarding scholarships as such the number of these students is increasing day by day.

The number of teachers in these colleges were 37 in 1961-62 which increased to 41 in 1962-63 and 52 in 1963-64. The teacher pupils ratio therefore works out to 26 students per teacher as against 23 and 19 in the year 1962-63 and 1961-62 respectively. The proportion of 1000 secondary students to college students for the year 1963-64 works out to 51 students.

Social education.

There were only 3 special schools during the year 1961-62 which increased to 14 in 1962-63 and remained constant in 1963-64. Following table gives the categories of special schools functioning in the year 1963-64

Table.

Serial No.	Category.	No. of Institutions.
1.	Technical centres.	2
2.	Industrial & technical Institutions	1
3.	Arts and Crafts.	2
4.	Agricultural school (Non Govt.)	1
5.	Gram Sewak training centre.	1
6.	Workshop training centre.	1
7.	Soil conservation.	1
8.	Forestry.	1
9.	Commerce.	1
10.	Nursing and midwifery.	1
11.	Ayurvedic.	1
12.	Home science.	1
Total.		14

Source :- Epitome 1963-64

The number of students studying in special schools during 1961-62 was 862 which increased to 1001 in the year 1962-63. But this number has been reduced to 601 in the year 1963-64 due to closure of 2 institutes of commerce in the year 1963-64.



Similarly the number of teachers was 65 in the year 1961-62 which reduced to 52 in the year 1963-64. Figures of teachers in 1962-63 are not available.

By 31st March 1964, 5 towns and 1481 villages in the district had primary schools and 500 villages had schooling facilities i.e. primary school situated within a mile from the village. 774 villages did not have even schooling facilities.

#### CHAPTER IX

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Transport and Communications are intimately connected with the growth of agriculture, trade and industry. A well developed system of transport of various types viz. road, rail, water and air are vital to the economic development and social progress of the region.

Road and rail are the only means of transport available and feasible in the district. The district is a thick forest area and has a number of perennial rivers but has no adequate road system. Chanda town, the district headquarters is connected by roads with the adjoining districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Yeotmal and Bhandara. But within the district there are no good roads connecting the district headquarters with the taluka headquarters and the approaches from one taluka to another are completely cut off during the rainy season. The eastern part of the district is a thick forest area and the roads are therefore very few in Sironcha, Gadchiroli and Bramhapuri talukas. The forest department however maintains a net work of foot tracks in the forest for departmental use.

The following table shows the existing road mileage as well as its break up by the type of road surface.

Table.

(Figures in miles).

Type of road.	Years			Type of roads.	Years.		
	1961-62	62-63	63-64		1961-62	62-63	63-64
<b>I. SURFACEWISE</b>							
Cement concrete	-	-	-	National Highways.	-	-	-
Black topped	90.2	112.1	119.4	State High ways.	357.5	427.1	427.1
Water Bound Mecadam.	331.2	331.7	324.3	Major Distt. Roads.	120.5	120.5	121.2
				Other distt. Roads.	154.3	149.5	149.5
Lower type.	285.5	368.0	368.4	Village Roads.	68.7	95.5	95.5
				Other roads not classified.	5.5	18.6	18.5
<b>Total.</b>	<b>707.2</b>	<b>811.7</b>	<b>812.4</b>		<b>707.2</b>	<b>811.7</b>	<b>812.4</b>

From the above table it will be seen that after the formation of Zilla Parishad. The position of Roads has been changed. There is an increase in surface roads, by 11.7 percent during the year 1962-63. There is a negligible increase during the year 1963-64. Out of the above roads some roads were transferred to Zilla Parishad during the year 1962-63 and due to this most of the village roads were constructed by the Zilla Parishad.

No National highway passes through the district. There is a change in the State highways also during the year 1962-63 and 1963 due to inclusion of Bhandara and Rajura district roads. The major district roads increased slightly. The total increase in all types of roads is 84.5 miles and 85.2 miles in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 over the road mileage in the year 1961-62.

New Roads.

The construction and improvement of the following roads was in progress as on 31-3-1964.

1. Ballarpur Dudholi- Rajura road.
2. Aksapur- Pombhurna road.
3. Gondpipri- Khedi road.
4. Allapalli- Sironcha road.
5. Gadchiroli- Dhanora- Murumgaon road.
6. Sironcha- Patagudam roads.

7. Chimur- Shankarpur- Karipa road.
8. Bramhapuri- Wadsa road.
9. Nagri- Madheli road.
10. Warora- Madheli road.
11. Chanda- Allapalli road.

#### New Bridges.

Work on the following important Bridges was in progress on 31st March 1964.

- 1) Submersible Bridge on Wardha River on Wani- Warora road.
- 2) Submersible bridge on Wardha River on Ballarpur-Dudholi-Rajura road.
- 3) Submersible bridge over Wainganga River on Chanda-Allapalli road.
- 4) Submersible bridge on Erai River on Nagpur Chanda road.
- 5) Submersible bridge over Dina River on Chanda Allapalli road.

For the present it can be said that due to construction of new roads and bridges distances between many more village and the district Head Quarter would be reduced.

#### Railways.

The total railway mileage in the district is 300 K.M. The Broad Gauge line of the Central Railway passes through the talukas Warora, Chanda and Rajura for 141 K.Ms. Another narrow gauge line of south east railway connects Chanda with Gondis and passes through Chanda, Bramhapuri and Gadchiroli talukas for 159 miles. There are 28 railway stations in the district.

The existing railway mileage in district 18.75 miles per 1000 square miles of area against 13.12 miles per 1000 square miles in the State and 10.62 miles per 1000 square miles for the Indian Union.

#### Water transport.

Although there are number of perenial rivers in the district, most of the rivers are unsuitable for navigation. There is however a motor launch service soperating between Sironcha and Mancherial ( in Andhra Pradesh).

#### Airways.

There are no airways in the Chanda district. However the work of the construction of aerodrame in progress and will be completed in the near future.

### State Transport.

During the plan periods, a number of roads and bridges connecting the villages were constructed in the district and the buses of private concerns as well as those of Government undertakings are running on those roads. After the reorganisation of states in 1956, the operations in the Nagpur division were looked after by the Transferred Road undertakings Deptt. of the erstwhile Government of Bombay. This undertaking was however amalgamated with the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation with effect from 1st May 1961.

The district is included in the jurisdiction of the Nagpur Division. The State transport organisation in the district is maintained by the Nagpur Depot with headquarters at Nagpur. No separate figures of passenger transport are available for the district. At present there is one permanent and one temporary bus station in the district.

Nationalisation of passenger road transport in the district has reached 34 percent by the end of second five year plan. It is expected to be 53 percent by the end of Third Five Year Plan. The other Third Five Year Plan Schemes include construction of additional bus stations, pick up stands and provision of other facilities for travelling public. Eventhough all these schemes are under implementation most of the village are away more than 5 miles from the nearest bus stops.

### Motor vehicles.

During the year 1961-62 there were 586 automobiles in operations in the district and this figures has been increased to 966 and 995 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively which proves that there is a considerable improvement in this respect.

### Posts and Telegraphs.

Along with the road communications, communications through postal services are important as a time saving device. The postal services are meeting the needs of rich and poor. The district is included in the Chanda postal division. The head post office is situated at Chanda and sub offices at taluka headquarters and towns.

The information pertaining to the postal and telegraphs in Chanda district is presented below in a tabular form.

Table.

Post & telegraph facilities in Chanda district.

Sr.No;	Particulars.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1.	No. of Post offices.	231	241	251
2.	No. of telegraph offices.	15	15	16
3.	No. of letter boxes.	352	373	394
4.	No. of postmen	59	60	56
5.	No. of telephone offices	2	3	9
6.	No. of telephones.	208	265	385
7.	No. of Radio licenses issued.	3431	4122	4859

Source : 1) Superintendent of Post offices, Chanda.

2) Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Nagpur.

The number of post offices during the year 1961-62 were 231, where as those in operation were 241 and 251 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. This indicates that 20 post offices were increased in the year 1963-64 with reference to the year 1961-62. As such there is a post office for 4.9 thousand population as against 5.3 thousand population in the year 1961-62. As regards telegraph offices, the number of telegraph offices were constant during the year 1962-63. Only one telegraph office was established in the year 1963-64. 42 letter boxes were increased in the year 1963-64 than the year 1961-62. But the number of postmen were reduced to 56 from 59 in the year 1963-64. This due reduction of village postmen,

The telephone offices were only 2 in the year 1961-62. During the year 1962-63 only one telephone office was established but in 1963-64, 6 new telephone offices were established.

As regards telephones, it is stated that the number of telephones jumped from 208 in 1961-62 to 385 in 1963-64. The increase in the year is 85 percent than the year 1961-62. Similar is the case of radio licenses. The radio licenses jumped upto 4122 in 1962-63 and 4859 in 1963-64 as against 3431 in the year 1961-62.

As proposed in the third five year plan 20 new post offices were opened, and 3 telegraph offices will be opened by the end of the plan. Besides, these facilities go a long way from the point of view of convenience to the general public.

CHAPTER X.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Introduction.

A comprehensive system of local self government is indispensable for the success of democracy, not only because it offers the widest possible opportunities for the political education of the people but also because it is essential in the successful administration of many of the welfare services undertaken by a progressive state.

The fundamental aim of these organisation is to enable the people to run local affairs, without undue interference by the Government in a democratic and responsible way. They therefore not only represent genuine self rule but may be used as fields for democratic training.

The units of local self government in Chanda district are mainly three i.e. village panchayats, Zilla Parishad and Municipal Committees.

Village Panchayats.

The village panchayats form local units of administration for the villages. Under the Bombay village Panchayat Act, in every local areas, which has a population not less than 2000, a panchayat has to be established. A panchayat can also to be established in village, with population less than 1000, if there is a spontaneous demand for it from the villages and if the Government considers to establish it.

Following table gives the picture of number of village Panchayat, their income and expenditure for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Table.

Year	No. of Village Panchayats.	Total income.	Total expenditure.
1961-62	1125	14,25,855	12,76,894
1962-63	1165	29,10,938 (Provl)	18,17,958 (Provl)
1963-64	1165	41,29,522 (Provl)	29,76,714 (Provl)

Source :- Zilla Parishad, Chanda.

From the above table it will be seen that the number of village panchayats in Chanda district increased from 1125 in 1961-62 to 1765 in 1963-64.

During the year 1961-62, the villages covered by village panchayats were 2956 in the year 1961-62 out of the total villages 3368 in the district. All most all the village in the district have now been covered by the village panchayats, although many of the villages have no panchayats within the village because the villages having no panchayats have duly been covered under the group gram panchayats. The population per village panchayats is 964 in the district.

The income per village panchayat during 1961-62 was Rs. 1267.4 which increased to Rs. 2584.5 and Rs. 3544.6 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Similarly the expenditure per village panchayat was increased from Rs. 1135.01 to Rs. 1560.4 in 1962-63 and Rs. 2554.1 in 1963-64. As such the income and expenditure per persons works out to Rs. 3.59 and Rs. 2.68 respectively in the year 1963-64. No other taxes have been imposed by the village panchayats during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64.

The village panchayats are sponsoring agencies to take up any development work they deem fit. In the implementation of plans for rural development, the roll of the village panchayats is assuming increasing importance. It is the policy of the Government to make every village 'A self contained unit' capable of carrying out the needs of the people and managing its own affairs such as social, economical, and cultural. A provision to allocate funds on the population basis has already been made in C.D. programme under the sub heads of Health and Rural sanitation, Education, Social Education and Communication. The other items include improvement of village roads, the construction of new drinking water wells or repairs to old wells, construction of panchayat Ghars schools and such other buildings.

#### Zilla Parishad.

A Zilla Parishad with 18 panchayat Samities have been established in the district, in the year 1962 under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti act of 1962. In the year 1963-64 one more block named Dewada was established and two blocks i.e. Etapalli and Dewada, have been declared as T.D. blocks.

The Zilla Parishad has 51 directly elected councillors. Out of these 51 seats, 2 seats have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and 7 for Scheduled Tribes. In addition a woman councillor has been coopted by the elected councillors. There are five social councillors who are Chairman of five federal Co-operative societies conducting business in the district. The elected Chairman of Panchayat Samitis are also ex-officio councillors.

At the Block level, the panchayat samiti consists of allelected and coopted councillors from the area of the Block and a Chairman of the Cooperative society conducting the business of purchase and sale of agricultural produce in the area of the Block as a social member and a chairman of a Co-operative society conducting the business of agriculture in the area of the block as a coopted member. Sarpanchas elected by members of village panchayats are also elected members of the panchayat samiti. Their number is at the rate of two for each electoral division in the area of the block.

Elections were held in the year 1962. The term of office of councillors is five years. The Zilla Parishad has elected the President and Vice President among the elected councillors.

An officer in the Senior scale of I.A.S. works as Chief Executive Officer, in the Zilla Parishad. The Parishad is also assisted by various departments and the heads of those departments at the district level are officers of the class I and Class II services under the State Government. At the Block level the Panchayat Samitis, have elected chairman and Deputy Chairmen. The Block Development officers work as secretaries to the Panchayat Samities. The executive authority for the purpose of carrying out the provision of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat samities Act vests in the Chief Executive Officer, and the Block Development Officers. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer works as Secretary to Zilla Parishad.

The total revenue receipts of Zilla Parishad for the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 were Rs. 127.6 lakhs and Rs. 195.7 lakhs respectively. The major portion of the receipts was from Govt. Grant. They formed 85.3 percent and 45.8 percent and Zilla Parishad receipts are 6.2 percent and 5.0 percent for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Major items of Zilla Parishad receipts are local fund cess, cess on water rates and profession tax.



The total revenue expenditure is Rs. 113.2 lakhs and Rs. 179.0 lakhs for the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. The expenditure is incurred on the major items, General Administration, Education, Community Development Projects, Buildings and Communications, miscellaneous and other items. No new taxation measures were introduced by the Zilla Parishad during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Development Activities and Social Services rendered.

By and large all functions of Government administration including development activities at the district level have been developed on Zilla Parishad and panchayat samits through Community Development programmes under the sub heads health and rural sanitation, education, social education, communications, construction of roads, new drinking water wells and repairs to old wells etc.

Municipalities.

Four out of five towns in the district have Municipal Committees functioning under the C.P. and Berar Act, 1922. A new municipality has been established at Desaijanj in 1961 after Census. The Municipalities at Chanda and Warora are now nearly 100 years old. Sasti the remaining town in the district does not have a municipality. The five municipalities together cover 94.99 percent of the urban population or 8.01 percent of the total 1961 population of the district.

The following table shows the position of Municipal Committees in Chanda district during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Table.

Year	No.	Total income ( in rounded ruppes.)	Total expenditure ( in rounded ruppes.)
1961-62	5	15,18,572	14,89,799
1962-63	5	16,99,667	18,84,689
1963-64	5	19,28,636	21,24,982

Source :- Presidents, Municipal Committees.

The total income of these municipalities gradually increased from Rs. 15,18,572 in 1961-62 to 16,99,667 and Rs. 19,28,636 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. The major portion of income is derived from Octroi tax. Local taxes such as

conservancy tax, cattle registration fee and rent of shops. Mazul Income water rate licence fees, market cess, house tax, sanitation tax etc. also fetch a sizeable income. Government grants are also disbursed to the municipalities whose expenditure exceeds their income.

The expenditure of these municipalities also increased from Rs. 14,89,799 in 1961-62 to Rs. 18,84,689 and Rs. 21,24,982 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. A major portion of the income was spent upon, meeting the exorbitant expenses, under education, health, sanitation, lighting establishments, water supply, roads, buildings gardens, slaughter houses, veterinary charges drainage grants to various institutions etc. The per capita expenditure of municipal committee, Warora and Chanda for the year is high as 28.38 and 25.03 respectively as compared to other three municipalities which indicates the higher rate of incidence of taxation.

....

#### CHAPTER XI.

#### PLAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The basic objective of India's development is to provide the masses of the Indian people the opportunity to lead a good life. That indeed is the objective of all countries for their people even though the good life may be defined in many ways. This objective is to be achieved through the national plans by the combined efforts of the central and state plans. The completion of the Second Five Year Plan in March 61 marked also the end of first decade of India's planned development. During this decade there has been rapid expansion of the Indian economy, the outline of the country's future social and economic structure have been established and foundations have been laid for the achievement of the basic objectives and the long term economic goals set out.

Of the state's plan outlay of Rs. 418 crores (revised) Rs. 5.74 crores (revised) have been provided for the district level schemes which accounts for the per capita outlay of Rs. 46/- as against Rs. 105/- for the state and outlay per acre works out to Rs. 9/- only in the district. The district plan is implemented through 73 schemes out of which 38 schemes including 9 schemes on agency basis are implemented by the Zilla Parishad. In addition to this Divisional and state level schemes are also benefiting the district.

The break up of the districts outlay under different heads of Development is represented below.

Heads of Development	Outlay in lakhs ( Revised )	Percentage to total.
I. Agricultural programmes.	215.20	37.45
II. Cooperation and Community Development.	141.95	24.71
III. Irrigation and power projects.	-	-
IV. Industry and mining.	7.86	1.37
V. Transport and Communication.	50.90	8.86
VI. Social Services.	158.63	27.61
VII. Miscellaneous.	-	-
<b>Total.</b>	<b>574.54</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The above allocation of outlay reveals that more than one third of the outlay has i.e. 37% been earmarked for various schemes under Agricultural programmes including Agricultural production, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Forest, Fisheries and Warehousing and Marketing etc. The various schemes under social services, which include Education, Medical and Public Health, Water supply and Drainage, Housing, Labour Welfare, Social Welfare etc. shares 28% of the total district plan provision. About 25% is allotted for cooperation and Community Development of the total outlay, the remaining 9% percent has been proposed for Transport and Communications and only one percent under Industries.

During the first 3 years i.e. upto 1963-64 the total expenditure incurred on the district level schemes is Rs. 262.69 lakhs including Rs. 149.07 lakhs spent on local sector schemes, which amounts to 45.72 percent as against about 9.3 percent in 1961-62 and about 22.7 percent in 1962-63. The expenditure is behind the normal phasing for special reasons, like diversion of funds for relief and rehabilitation caused by floods. The National Emergency, declared in 1962-63, also slowed down the programme considerably. The progress of expenditure and achievements under different heads of development, are discussed below.

Agricultural Programme

During first three years of the Third Plan Rs. 66.32 lakhs have been expended under this head of development out of provision made of Rs. 215.20 lakhs for plan period as enunciated below.

Table

( in lakhs)

Head/Sub Head of development.	Plan provision (Revised)	Expenditure during 1961-62.		Total	Percent tage to plan provision.
		State sector	Local sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME</b>					
1. Agricultural Production	16.32	1.65	3.21	4.86	29.78
2. Land Development.	-	-	-	-	-
3. Soil Conservation.	-	-	-	-	-
4. Minor Irrigation.	146.15	11.45	18.00	29.45	20.08
5. Animal Husbandry.	1.69	-	2.41	2.41	142.60
6. Dairy Development.	-	-	-	-	-
7. Forest.	46.23	28.41	-	28.41	61.45
8. Fisheries.	4.24	1.14	-	1.14	26.89
9. Warehousing and marketing.	0.57	0.02	-	0.02	3.50
10. Misc. Agri. programme.	-	0.03	-	0.03	-
<b>Total.</b>	<b>215.20</b>	<b>42.70</b>	<b>23.62</b>	<b>66.32</b>	<b>30.82</b>

The above statement indicates that 30.82 percent of expenditure has been incurred out of plan allocation i.e. Rs. 42.70 under state sector and the Rs. 23.62 lakhs under local sector. The major expenditure is incurred on Minor Irrigation viz. Rs. 29.45 lakh including Rs. 18.00 lakh spent in local sector which works out to 20.08 percent of the provision for Minor Irrigation. Under forest 61.45 percent of expenditure has been incurred out of plan provision which is only on state sector schemes. The remaining expenditure incurred on different schemes under this programme is 29.78 percent on Agricultural production, 142.6 percent on Animal Husbandry which is above the plan allocation under this sub-head of development, 26.89 percent under fisheries schemes and 3.5 percent on warehousing and marketing respectively against the plan allocation.

Achievement.

One agricultural school at Mul Maroda established under the scheme established of agricultural school and session started from 6-8-1963 and 160 acres of land has been acquired for school. One tobacco nursery at Rengdhan petha established under the scheme of development of tobacco cultivation. Under the scheme of Horticultural development, 6 gardens were established upto 1962-63 and 41.50 Acres of land has been covered under New plantation up to the end of 1963-64. 5594.50 tons of compost and 3051 tons of green manuring distributed under the scheme for development of local manurial resources during 1961-62 to 1963-64. Under the scheme expansion of plant protection services 4½ tons of seed and 74 appliances distributed during 1961-62, while 49 Dusters, 20 Sprayers and 11 Seed treating Drums distributed during 62-63 and 165 sprayers and 143 Dusters distributed during 1963-64. Under the scheme intensive cultivation of food crops in selected areas, 1,16,524 acres of areas brought under intensive cultivation during 63-64 and under the scheme propagation of improved agronomic practices, 51081 acres of land brought under cultivation with improved methods during 63-64, as against 20059 acres and 38640 acres respectively brought during 62-63. Three taluka seed Multiplication Farms established upto the end of 63-64 under the scheme establishment of taluka seed Farms.

Target of 1005 New wells and 51 Old wells has been achieved upto the end of 1963-64 under the scheme construction of irrigation wells. Out of which only 2 wells were constructed by Deptt. and loan for remaining wells distributed through L.D.B. Similarly loan for 220 pumping sets distributed through L.D.B. under the scheme installation of pumping sets. Besides these schemes for renovation of Ex-Malguzari tanks has been taken under Minor Irrigation works.

Under the sub head Animal Husbandry 2 Veterinary dispensary buildings were constructed at the end of 1963-64. One cattle breeding centre established by end of 63-64 under the scheme supplementary cattle breeding centre while during 1962-63, 15 Bulls on half cost subsidy and 13 bulls on maintenance grant supplied and during 63-64, 8 Bulls on half cost subsidy and 13 Bulls on maintenance grant supplied against the physical target of 94 Bulls to be located during Third Plan period under district premium bull scheme.

So far as the schemes for development of Forest areas concerned, four schemes were in operation upto the year 1963-64 out of five schemes outlayed for Third Plan. Under the scheme plantation of valuable trees physical target of 3000 acres teak, semal and eucalyptus plantation already achieved upto the end of 63-64 and the work is in progress. The schemes of survey and Demarcation of Forests and Forest communication are also in progress. Under the scheme development and supply of substitutes for teak new forest Division of Integrated unit opened for seasoning, Sawing and sale of timber at Govt. Forest Depot, Ballarpur.

Under Fisheries, Subsidy for 267.939 Kg. Nylong twine and 15.876 Kg Cotton twine given to the fishermen by the end of 63-64 in the scheme assistance for purchase of fishery requisites. Under the scheme stocking of tanks with carp fry, 9,29,200 Fry, 8,82,000 Fry and 15.14 lakh Fry stocked under the tanks during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively while netting of Fish 83,383 kgs during 1961-62, 1,10,639 Kgs during 1962-63 and 1,43,150 Kgs during 63-64 achieved in this district. Under the scheme Development of Coop. Fisheries seven societies were organised, upto 63-64 and 12 societies assisted with Managerial subsidy and share capital during 1962-63 and 18 societies assisted during the year 1963-64.

One Marketting Committee has been assisted under the scheme Development of Agricultural Marketting by the end of 1963-64 and 60433.16 Acres of land have been surveyed under Misc. Agricultural Programme under the scheme survey and categorisation of Govt. waste land.

#### Cooperation and Community Development

The Third Plan provision for Cooperation and Community Development is Rs. 141.95 lakhs, against which expenditure incurred till 1963-64 was Rs. 109.38 lakhs which works out to 77.05 percent of the plan provision. Out of total expenditure, expenditure recorded on State Sector schemes was Rs. 18.28 lakhs, while the remaining amount of Rs. 91.10 lakhs spent on Community Development works in local Sector, Rs. 8.23 lakhs have also been expended on Schemes of Community Development in Sector. All the schemes under cooperation are being implemented in the State Sector.

Achievement.

So far as the schemes under Cooperation are concerned, under the scheme strengthening of cooperative credit structure Govt. have contributed towards share capital and subsidy to C.F. As. long term credit of 10.77 lakh, short term credit of 69.12 lakh and medium term credit of 19.29 lakh advanced. Membership increased by 21817 and 141 coop. societies assisted till 1963-64. Under the scheme Development of Cooperative Marketing additional share capital to 4 existing marketing societies given, share capital to one new marketing society and Management subsidy to 8 existing societies given while 41 medium Godowns societies assisted till the end of 1963-64. Under Cooperative Farming in Pilot Area 31 societies have been established while 16 coop. farming societies established outside the pilot area till 1963-64.

Under the sub head community development physical target of 8 pre-extension blocks converted into Stage I and 2 T.D. blocks opened till 1963-64. Community work of Drinking water supply is also in progress under local development works scheme and Financial assistance to village panchayat in Backward area also being under the scheme.

Industry and Mining.

Only 25 percent of the provision has been utilised against the plan provision of Rs. 7.86 lakhs for small scale industries. The expenditure incurred was of Rs. 1.91 lakhs and most of the expenditure has been incurred on State Sector schemes. Only Rs. 0.13 has been incurred on local sector scheme.

Achievement.

One Industries Cooperative Association has been benefited with distribution of share capital and amount of Rs. 18900 spent on the scheme of Industrial Cooperatives till 1963-64.

For the development of Handloom societies amount of Rs. 1.53 lakhs distributed to the societies till 1963-64.

Transport and Communication.

The scheme under this sub head are implemented by Zilla Parishad. As against the plan provision of Rs. 50.90 lakhs made, the expenditure of Rs. 11.10 lakhs have been incurred on Road Development till 1963-64 which works to 21.8 percent.

Achievement.

The construction of District Roads and Rural Roads are in progress at different stages of construction. Construction programme of Rural roads has been taken through village panchayats for which block grants have been distributed.

Social Services.

The programme for social services such as general education, medical and nursing, public health, housing, water supply and drainage, social welfare and labour supply and drainage social welfare and labour welfare planned for Rs. 158.63 lakhs during the Third Plan period as noted below.

Table.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Head/Sub head of development	Plan provision (Revised)	Expenditure during 61-62		Total	Percentage to plan provision.
		State Sector	Local sector.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>V. Social Services.</b>					
1. General Education	61.48	1.10	17.63	18.73	23.94
2. Technical education	-	-	-	-	-
3. Medical and Nursing.	17.25	10.10	-	10.10	58.55
4. Public Health.	33.63	31.14	1.99	33.13	98.54
5. Water supply and drainage.	22.69	1.75	1.05	2.80	12.34
6. Housing.	14.43	3.48	2.45	5.93	41.09
7. Social welfare.	0.70	0.74	-	0.74	105.71
8. Labour & labour welfare.	8.46	2.55	-	2.55	30.14
<b>Total.</b>	<b>158.63</b>	<b>50.86</b>	<b>23.12</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>46.64</b>

The above table indicates that the expenditure incurred in three years was Rs. 73.98 lakhs, i.e. 46.6 percent. The expenditure incurred on state sector schemes was Rs. 50.86 lakhs, while expenditure on local sector schemes was 23.12 lakhs.

The expenditure incurred on General Education during three years was Rs. 18.73 lakhs, which works out to 23.9 percent of plan allocation. Most of the expenditure has been spent in local sector i.e. Rs. 17.63 lakhs and only Rs. 1.10 lakhs spent in state sector for one scheme.



All the expenditure of Rs. 10.10 lakhs spent on Medical and Nursing schemes ( 58.5 percent of plan allocation) was in state sector. Similarly Rs. 31.14 lakhs was spent in public health on State sector and Rs. 199 lakhs spent in local sector. The percentage works out to 98.5 on public health against plan allocation.

On Housing Rs. 5.93 lakhs, including Rs. 2.45 lakhs in local sector, spent during three years which works to 41.09 percent of allocation made for the plan period.

On water supply and drainage schemes Rs. 2.80 lakhs, including Rs. 1.05 local sector, spent during the three years against plan allocation which works to 12.3 percent.

Entire expenditure on Social Welfare and labour welfare schemes incurred on State Sector during three years i.e. Rs.0.74 lakhs and Rs. 2.55 lakhs respectively. The percentage works to 105.7 percent under social welfare while 30.1 percent under labour welfare against plan allocation made for these sub heads of Government.

#### Achievement.

About 193 teachers and 2 A.D.I. appointed under the scheme of Normal expansion of primary education during 61-62 and appointment of 237 teachers made during 62-63 and 63-64. About 437 teachers were under training during 63-64 under the scheme Basic training of primary teachers. 10 teachers in Govt. secondary schools appointed in 1961-62 and continued till 63-64 in Rajura tahsil under the scheme provision of additional classes in Govt. Secondary schools. One new Basic training college at Babupeth in Bhandra town constructed under the scheme Basic training of primary teachers. One technical Highschool at Chanda opened in the year 1962-63 under the scheme Development and opening of technical high school.

Construction work of 75 bedded Civil Hospital taken in hand in the year 1961-62 and building work was in progress till end of 1963-64. Similarly one 50 Bedded T.B. Hospital building and nursing quarters taken up for construction.

Primary Health centres at Gangalwadi started from 1-4-63 under the scheme of primary Health centre - Medical Service in Blocks. Scheme of National Malaria Eradication programme is in operation with three units in the district till 1963-64. All

talukas of the District are covered under two rounds of D.D.T. spraying Radical treatment to the Malaria Patients is also being given under this scheme. Under the scheme National Filariasis control programme one Filariasis control unit has been established at Mul and the continuance of larval control measures were in progress till 1963-64. First step of Antimosquito measures established in 2 towns and 123 villages till 1963-64 under the scheme. Entomological work is in progress in special area. Under B.C.G. Vaccination for T.B. control scheme, 6,71,033 persons tested, 2,94,320 persons vaccinated and 3450 New Born vaccinated till 1963-64 in the District. Under the scheme strengthening of the establishment for vaccination against Small Pox, vaccinations have been appointed and nearly 80% of population is being vaccinated.

73 Villages are covered under village well water supply scheme and 31 wells are completed till 1963-64. Under village panchayat water supply and drainage scheme, One permanent water supply scheme for Markanda Deo Fair taken up and 95% work completed till 1963-64.

Construction work of 30 Tenements taken in 1961-62 under the scheme Low Income Group Housing Scheme and was in progress till 63-64. Construction of houses in rural areas also taken up to develop the villages under the scheme village housing project scheme. Under the scheme extension of village Goathans and provision of housesites <sup>for</sup> 187 villages and 2521.85 acres of land covered till the end of 1963-64.

One I.T.I. opened at Amravati for Chanda district during the year 1962-63. 100 students admitted in the institution till 1963-64 and construction of building at Chanda for this institution taken up in hand under the scheme technical and vocational training.

#### Community Development.

The Community Development Programme which aims at transformation of social and economic life of the rural population was launched on 2nd October 1952. The entire district was covered by the intensive phase of Community Development programme at the end of 1962-63. Through these programme the various agencies within the District Administration engaged in rural development work have been integrated so that unified approach towards achievements of common objective is adopted. With the introduction of Panchayat at the district, block and the village level people

have been made partners both for planning as well as implementing the community development programme.

The district had been allotted 18½ C.P.A. pattern blocks at the beginning of Third Plan including 1 Multipurpose Development block. The Govt. of India sanctioned in addition two T.D. blocks. Out of these two blocks one C.D. block Etapalli was converted into T.D. Block w.e.f. from 1-4-63 and other T.D. block named as Dewada block has been carved out of the existing community development block Rajura on 2-10-63. As a result of carving out of T.D. blocks, one more C.P.A. pattern will have to be added to the sanctioned C.D. blocks thus raising the number of C.D. blocks in the district is 19½ in the third year of the third five year plan.

#### Expenditure.

The Govt. expenditure on community development blocks during the year 1963-64 totalled to Rs. 30.46 lakhs which worked out to Rs. 1.74 lakhs per C.P.A. block. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 20.32 lakhs was incurred on 10 stage I blocks for which the average expenditure worked out to Rs. 2.32 lakhs per block. The expenditure on stage II blocks was Rs. 9.51 lakh viz. Rs. 1.58 lakhs per C.P.A. block. The remaining expenditure of Rs. 63 thousand was incurred on Stage III block named Mul. stage-I 3 blocks named Armori, Warora and Nagbhir were classified in 'A' class of expenditure i.e. over 75 % expenditure while the other 3 stage I blocks, named Gondpipri, Chimur and Sironcha, were classified in 'B' class of expenditure i.e. over 50% expenditure during the year 1963-64.

#### Physical Achievement.

The fact that the commodity development has helped farmers to grow more food should be welcomed. Community development works are giving every encouragement to farmers and provide them with adequate incentive to intensify their productive resources. In the district during the year 1963-64, the activities of community development blocks, included distribution of fertilizer of about 29 thousand mds. and of improved seeds of about 10 thousand mds. More than 15 thousand acres of additional area was brought under irrigation. More than 15 thousand acres of area was also bunded.

During the year 1963-64, in the district 11 pedigree bulls were supplied for development of live stock and castration was

done of more than 8 thousand animals. 336 wells were constructed in the district for supply of water for drinking purposes.

As regards education, 2299 adults made literate and 58 libraries reading rooms, 131 youth clubs, 108 mahila samitis and 22 balwadis, started as well as 68 school buildings constructed in the district.

Under the road development, 109 miles of kacha road and 59 miles of pucca road has been constructed. Again 299 miles of existing kachha road and 45 miles of existing pucca road improved.

The peoples contribution was raised to more than Rs. 10 lakh during the year.

It will be seen that the community development programme has made an appreciable impact on the economy in the rural areas and the shortage of various agricultural imputes itself was indicative of the efforts put in by extension service to popularise improved techniques. In the third plan C.D. blocks were provided with funds according to schematic pattern. The community development programme was re-oriented in 1962-63 in the context of National Emergency with a view to concentrating efforts on increased agricultural production and funds provided were utilised for agricultural production to the extent possible by restricting expenditure on block administration and amenities to the maintenance level.

....

## CHAPTER XII

### PRICES.

In a mixed economy the level and structure of prices are related to a number of basic economic factors, some of which are the result of the Government policy, while the other rest with the producers, consumers and investors who are widely scattered and act in terms of economic gains to themselves. Thus, the entire price structure has to be viewed as the reflection of the overall economy of the country at a particular time. The behaviour and fluctuation of the prices, assume greater significance in the context of developmental planning and of the emergency situation prevailing since November 1962.

With the declaration of emergency a need was felt to watch the price trends in retail market very closely. The weekly collection of wholesale and retail prices at Chanda was therefore started since November 1962. The price trends in case of important commodities are discussed below.

The prices of most of cereals fluctuated during the year 1963. At the earlier part of year, the wholesale price of rice (fine) was Rs. 62/-, rice (medium) Rs. 55/- and rice (Course) Rs. 50/- per quintle but at the end of the year prices increased to Rs. 84/-, Rs. 62/- and Rs. 58/- per quintle respectively. Due to which the retail prices increased to 0.87 Naye paise, 0.65 Naye paise and 0.61 Naye paise per kilogram respectively. The wholesale prices of wheat (Hawra) and wheat (Katha) remained constant during the year. But the prices of Jwar (white) reduced to Rs. 36/- per quintle from Rs. 42/- per quintle at the end of year and it was sold at the rate of 0.40 naye paise per kilogram. Similarly prices of Bajra declined to Rs. 47/- per quintle from Rs. 51/- per quintle at the beginning of the year. But Maize which was sold at the rate of Rs. 41/- per quintle and 0.42 naye paise per kilogram at the beginning of the year, disappeared from market.

The prices of gram (whole) increased from Rs. 48/- per quintle and 0.50 naye paise per kilogram to Rs. 55/- per quintle and 0.60 naye paise per kilogram at the end of the year. Due to which the prices of Gram (Dal) increased to Rs. 65/- per quintle and 0.67 per kilogram at the end of the year as against Rs. 52/- per quintle and Rs. 0.62 naye paise per kilogram prevailing at the beginning of the year. The Arhar (dal) price considerably increased from Rs. 82/- per quintle and 0.85 naye paise per kilogram to Rs. 115/- per quintle and Rs. 1.26 per kilogram. Similarly the prices of Mung increased from Rs. 60/- per quintle and 0.70 naye paise per kilogram to Rs. 75/- per quintle and Rs. 1.26 per kilogram at the end of the year. But the prices of Urid and Masur dal slightly decreased at the end of the year.

Sugar price showed gradual increase and the rate was controlled at Rs. 1.29 per kilogram and sold in the fair price shops. But due to scarcity of sugar, the price of Gur nearly doubled during the year.

The prices of edible oils were increased in the middle of the year but slightly decreased at the end of year. Ground nut oil, which was sold in the beginning of the year at the rate of

Rs. 206.25 per quintle and Rs. 2.12 per kilogram, slightly reduced to Rs. 195/- per quintle and Rs. 2.00 per kilogram at the end of the year. Vanaspati (Dalda) also reduced from 3.87 per kilogram to Rs. 3.06 per kilogram during the year. There was also a slight increase in the prices of meat, fish and eggs during the year.

The prices of vegetables and fruits were slightly increased but the prices of tea leaf increased by 16 percent during the year. In case of Kerosene oil <sup>price</sup> reached 49 N.P. per litre at the end of year as against 36 N.P. per litre.

The prices remained unaffected through out the year in case of clothings. Only sometimes, marginal changes were noticed which were necessarily arising due to variate changes.

Of the miscellaneous items of consumption, except supari, cigarrates, washing soap, the prices of most of them ruled without any changes.

Rural retail prices in the district were collected from Ghugus, Sindewahi and Mul centres. The price trends followed in case of important commodities are discussed below.

The prices of most of the cereals maintained the level during 1963. No rice of fine quality was sold in the markets and the prices of rice medium and wheat course raised to 68 N.P. and 62 N.P. per kilogram, from 62 N.P. and 58 N.P. per kilogram respectively and the prices of Jwar reduced by 2 N.P. per kilogram and sold at the rate of 37 N.P. per kilogram at the end of year. The Arhar (dal) price gradually increased from 88 N.P. per kilogram to 93 n.p. per kilogram during the year. The gram (dal) price also registered slight increased. But the price of Mung dal rose to 65 n.p. per kilogram as against 51 n.p. per kilogram at the earlier part of the year. The Urid dal disappeared from the market during the year.

As regards edible oil, the retail price of Gingelly oil reduced from Rs. 2.73 to Rs. 2.29 per kilogram where as the retail price of ground nut oil increased from Rs. 2.09 to Rs. 2.13 per kilogram during the year.

The prices of Sugar gradually increased till its rate was controlled. Following the scarcity of sugar in the open market the price of Gur was nearly double in the market and was sold at the rate of Rs. 1.25 per kilogram. The average price of these 3 centres regarding Kerosene oil was 41 n.p. per liter, which rose to 47 n.p. per litre at the the end of year. The prices

remained unaffected through out the year in case of items of clothing. Of the miscellaneous items of consumption except cigarettes and washing soap the prices of most of the them ruled without any changes, while the prices of cigarettes and washing soap raised from 31 Naye Paise to 35 Naye paise for 10 cigarettes and from Rs. 1.50 to 1.53 on 501 Bar during the year.

### CHAPTER XIII

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### Police and Crimes.

The Police force in the district works under the (District) Superintendent of Police who is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents and three Circle Police Inspectors. There are 25 police stations in the district. These police station are under the control of Sub Inspectors. The Head Quarter and jurisdictions of these Police stations are fixed by the District Superintendent of Police. There are 47 Deputy and Sub Inspectors who look after these police stations with the help of Assistant Sub Inspectors, Head constables and constables. The number of Assistant Sub Inspector was 6 in the year 1961 and 1962 but it has been reduced to 2 in the year 1963, as there are no such posts in the Maharashtra State. There were 211 head constables in the year 1961 which has been increased to 212 in 1962 and further increased to 226 in the year 1963. As regards constables, number increased to 776 in the year 1963 as against 772 in the year 1961.

The average number of villages and population per police station in the district is 110 and 49,523 against 69 and 62,547 in the state respectively.

As regards crimes, the number of crimes 3034 in 1961 further increased to 3732 in 1962. But the same has been decreased to 3463 in the year 1963. Similarly the number of non-cognizable crimes reported were 7749 in the year 1961 and the information in this respect for the year 1962 and 1963 is not available in the office of the district superintendent of police.

##### Courts.

The District and Sessions Judge is the head of the judicial department in the district. The Judiciary is entirely

separated from the executive. The Collector continues to be the District Magistrate and the Deputy Collector and Tahsildars are vested with magisterial powers. But those powers are limited to Schedule III, Parts III-A, IV, and V of the criminal procedure Code and none of them ever tries any other criminal case. The District Magistrate does not have any administrative control over the Magistrates who try criminal cases in the district. This separation of judiciary from the executive has been brought about in the district in 1959.

The district and Sessions Judge is assisted by one Civil Judge of the Senior Division, He has jurisdiction over the entire district. He attends to original civil and criminal work. There are five civil judges of the Junior Division and First Class Judicial Magistrates with head quarters at different taluka places. The Civil Judge of the Junior Division at Chanda has jurisdiction over two talukas, viz. Chanda and Sironcha. They attend to original civil and criminal work within their respective jurisdictions, of the Civil and Criminal cases the court has the power to decide the original and Appellate cases. Following table gives the picture of cases decided by the courts in Chanda District during the calendar year 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Years	Civil			Criminal		
	Original	Appellate	Total	Original	Appellate	Total
1961	3087	168	3,255	5109	234	5,343
1962	3296	132	3,428	5895	176	6,071
1963	3137	80	3,217	4151	134	4,285

Source:- Distt. and Sessions Judge, Chanda.

From the above table it will be seen that the trend of No. of cases including civil and criminal cases decided in the courts are decreasing year to year.

Journals and presses.

There were only 4 Newspapers and journals published in Chanda district in the year 1962. This number increased to 6 and 7 in the years 1963 and 1964 respectively. Out of which 5 are weekly, 1 fortnightly and 1 monthly newspapers. No news papers in English and in other languages are published in this district.

Printing Presses.

The number of printing presses also increased from 14 in



1962 to 17 and 21 in the year 1963 and 1964 respectively. Taking into account the population and area of the district the progress in this field is very slow might be due to illiteracy of masses.

#### Cinemas.

Cultural activities play an important role in Social Education and in bringing out talents of people. There were only 10 Cinema theatres in the district in year 1961-62 which further increased to 12 in the year 1962-63 and remained constant in the year 1963-64. Even though the number of cinema theatres increased by two in 1962-63 but the sitting capacity of the theatre has been decreased to 6109 and 6468 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively from 7310 in the year 1961-62.

#### Fairs.

Out of the total population of the district, 97.27 percent is rural population. Most of the Cinema theatres are in urban areas, it is very difficult to visit these theatres due to lack of communication in the district. Since rural population of which main occupation being cultivation, are engaged for about 8 months in a year, most of the fairs are generally held in the summer. There are 3 Fair centres in the district and most of the rural population takes interest in it. Biggest fair in the district is named Mahakali fare at Chanda.

#### Employment.

The data available from the population census 1961 shows that 57.77 percent of the population is classified as workers in Chanda district as against 47.91 percent in Maharashtra. Agriculture provides work to 82.08 percent of the workers in Chanda district as against the average of 69.91 percent for the Maharashtra State. The primary sector provides work for 85.17 percent while secondary and tertiary provides work for 6.23 and 8.20 percent respectively. In urban areas it is interesting to note that the tertiary sector and not the manufacturing industries provides work to 49.05 percent of workers. It may also be added that the major proportion of non agricultural activity in the district consists of forestry and mining, both of which are included in the primary sector.

The occupational classification of workers engaged in activities other than cultivation shows that 3.83 percent are engaged in Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, fishing etc. 4.38 percent in household industry 1.16 percent in manufacturing 0.35 percent

in construction, 1.83 percent in trade and commerce, 0.73 percent in commerce and 5.54 percent in other services. The majority of clerical and related workers, state workers, workers in transport and communications and services, sports, recreation workers are engaged in urban areas while fisherman, hunters, laggars and related workers, miners, quarrymen etc. are to be found in rural areas.

Factory employment.

The proportion of labour employed in the organised industries forms a small part of the total labour force in the district. About 4063 labourers were engaged in the factories of the district during the year 1961. In 1962 the number increased to 9220 labours and in 1963 further increased to 9942 labours. The number of working factories also increased to 40 and 45 in year 1962 and 1963 as against 38 in the year 1961.

The table below shows the distribution of factories according to the size of factories and average daily employment.

Table.

Size of factories.	1961		1962		1963	
	No. of working factories.	Average number of workers employed daily.	No. of working factories.	Average number of workers employed daily.	No. of working factories.	Average number of workers employed daily.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1) Factories employing less than 50 workers.	6	23	9	10	3	60
2) Factories employing 50 or more workers.	32	1073	31	2961	42	2854
Total.	38	1096	40	2971	45	2911

This distribution reveals that the number of working factories employing less than 50 workers decreased to 50 percent in the year 1963, while the average number of daily workers employed increased to 260 percent during 1963. The factories employing 50 or more workers increased to 131 percent than the year 1961 with 266 percent increase in the average number of daily workers. Of the total number of 45 factories in the

district, most of the factories are located, in urban areas of the district.

#### Employment exchange statistics.

The employment exchange statistics for the period ending December 1962 and December 1963 shows that there is an increase of 103.5 percent and 67.6 percent respectively in the number of registration over the corresponding period ending December 1961. The number of vacancies notified at the end of December 1962 and December 1963 were 1601 and 1642 respectively, which shows an increase of 63.7 and 67.9 over the corresponding period ending December 1961. The placements was 701 and 747 during the period ending December 1962 and December 1963 as against 609 in the corresponding period ending December 1961. At the end of December 1962 and December 1963, the number of persons on live register of employment exchange was 7210 and 3489 respectively as against 2977 at the end of December 1961.

The classification of the applicants on the live register at the end of December 1962 and December 1963 according to education standards indicated that 1920 applicants were below matriculation standard at the end of December 1963. The corresponding figure at the end of December 1961 was 1966. The persons having only matriculation were 1569 at the end of December 1963 as against 981 at the end of December 1961.

#### Financial Statistics.

##### Banks of Different types.

The number of scheduled Banks were 7 in the district during 1961-62 and remained constant upto the year 1963-64. But the Co-operative Banks reported as 20 in the year 1961-62 increased to 21 in the year 1963-64. The number of towns and villages having banking facilities increased from 19 in 1961-62 to 20 in 1963-64.

##### Small savings.

The scheme of small savings was implemented through Govt. agency during the year 1957 in the district. The total collections during the year 1961-62 which was of Rs. 53,97,716 was increased to Rs. 63,34,217 and Rs. 66,45,362 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Similarly withdrawal of Rs. 27,73,084 in 1961-62 also increased to Rs. 41,98,076 and Rs. 40,70,490 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Net collections have

increased during the year 1963-64 as compared to 1962-63.

Land Revenue.

The land revenue collection in the year 1961-62 was of Rs. 11,18,764 which has been increased by 29.2 percent and 16.4 percent in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64. This indicates the reduction of 12.8 percent in the year 1963-64 than the 1962-63. But in case of arrears still to be recovered, the percentage of arrears increased by 57.5 percent and 87.8 percent in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

Excise Revenue.

During the year 1961-62 an amount of Rs. 16057 was realized as excise revenue. But this has been increased by 2.4 percent and 33.6 percent in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

Sales Tax.

An amount of Rs. 15,26,706 was collected as Sales tax during the year 1961-62 which has further increased by 7.9 percent and 24.1 percent in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

Entertainment tax.

As regards entertainment tax, the revenue increased by 41.1 percent and 88 percent in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively than the year 1961-62.

Court Fee.

The income from court fee of Rs. 1,72,159 in the year 1961-62, increased to Rs. 1,85,235 and Rs. 1,96,948 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

Stamp fee.

The income from stamp fees increased from Rs. 2,47,279 in 1961-62 to Rs. 2,90,113 and Rs. 4,88,642 in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively, indicates that the income from stamp fee was nearly double in the year 1963-64.

For official use only.

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF

CHANDA DISTRICT

1962-63

AND

1963-64.

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

BOMBAY - 32

DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

OF

CHANDA DISTRICT

1962-63 and 1963-64.

Table No.:	Contents of Tables.	Page No.
P (1)	Statement showing Area and population.	1
P (2)	Distribution of population.	2
P (3)	Statement showing the S.C./S.T. population.	3
P (4)	Statement showing the literacy population.	4
1.	Rainfall and Rainy days.	5
2.	Temperature.	8
3	Land utilisation.	11
4	Area under different crops.	13
5	Production of different major crops.	19
6	Area irrigated by different sources.	20
7	Area irrigated under different crops.	22
8	Major and medium irrigation projects.	25
9	Yield rate of principal crops.	27
10	Area under Forest.	28
11	Monthly average of Retail prices at Distt. Head office.	29
12	Average Agricultura wage rates.	36
13	Vital statistics.	37
14	Deaths due to important causes.	38
15	Factory statistics.	38
16	Industrial and mineral production.	40
17	Units of electricals energy.	41
18	Towns and villages electrified.	42
19	Employment statistics.	44
20	Cooperative statistics.	45
21	Cooperation statistics in District.	46
22	Weekly markets.	47
23	Office of Joint stock Banks and other banks.	55
24	Registered Joint Stock companies.	56
25	Insurance statistics.	57

- Continued -

Table No.:	Contents of Tables.	Page No.
26	Small Saving.	58
27	Receipts of Excise, Revenue, Sales Tax and Intertainment tax.	59
28	Land Revenue collections.	60
29	Documents Registered of value of property.	61
30	Medical facilities.	62
31	Institutions and teachers.	64
32	List of High schools and college.	65
33	Railway mileage.	70
34	Length of Road.	71
35	Post offices and telegraph offices.	72
36	Motor vehicles in operation.	73
37	National Road transport.	74
38	Police force and crime.	75
39	Cases decided in the court.	76
40	Presses journals and news papers.	77
41	Local bodies.	78
42	Community development programme in M.S.	79
43	Government expenditure under different heads of development blocks.	80
44	Progress of physical achievement in each blocks.	99
45	Live stock and agricultural implements.	135

STATEMENT NO. P (1)

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION BY TALUKAS IN CHANDA DISTRICT ( 1961 CENSUS )

		:Name of Talukas.						:Di strict:	:Rem
		Chanda	Warora	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	total	arks
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Area in square miles.		1174.0	1282.0	897.0	2870.0	3089.0	776.3	10,088.3	
Head Quarters.		Chanda	Warora	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	6	
Population of Head quarters other urban units.		51,484	14,148	8,532	6,180	3,420	4,376	88,140	
Name		Ballarpur	-	-	Desaiganj	-	Sasti	3	
Population.		20,351	-	-	8,821	-	5,331	34,503	
Rural	( Males	1,13,237	1,13,095	1,13,349	1,38,721	56,640	40,292	5,73,334	
	( Females.	1,11,735	1,11,080	1,13,575	1,38,677	54,354	39,625	5,69,046	
	( Persons.	2,24,972	2,24,175	2,26,924	2,77,398	1,08,994	79,917	11,42,380	
Urban	( Males	37,900	7,424	-	-	-	5,023	50,347	
	( Females.	33,935	6,724	-	-	-	4,684	45,343	
	( Persons.	71,835	14,148	-	-	-	9,707	95,690	
Total	( Males.	1,51,137	1,20,519	1,13,349	1,38,721	54,640	45,315	6,23,681	
	( Females.	1,45,670	1,17,804	1,13,575	1,38,677	54,354	44,309	6,14,389	
	( Persons.	2,96,807	2,38,323	2,26,924	2,77,398	1,08,994	89,624	12,38,070	
<u>Total of population 1951.</u>									
	( Males	1,24,142	1,05,669	97,288	1,15,669	46,852	38,025	5,27,645	
	( Females.	1,22,900	1,04,459	98,198	1,15,567	46,374	37,332	5,25,330	
	( Total	2,47,042	2,10,128	1,95,486	2,31,236	93,226	75,357	10,52,975	

Source :- Census of India Volume Maharashtra State Part II-A.



STATEMENT NO P ( " 2 )

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN EACH TALUKA OF CHANDA DISTRICT ACCORDING TO DIFFERENCE WORKERS/  
CLASSES ( 1961- CENSUS)**

Livesto Livelihood classes.	: Name of talukas						: District total.	: Remarks.
	Chanda	Warora	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Cultivator	81,160	66,292	80,242	1,13,546	36,479	30,110	4,07,829	
2. Agriculture labour	31,469	46,798	36,227	35,772	14,125	14,853	1,79,244	
3. Mining, Querring livestock, Factory fishing, Hunting etc.	10,488	4,102	3,835	4,186	2,112	2,669	27,392	
4. House hold Industries	8,917	6,655	6,285	6,064	2,128	1,310	31,357	
5. Manufacturing other than household industries.	4,848	1,142	1,012	667	346	254	8,269	
6. Construction.	1,217	423	354	273	170	86	2,523	
7. Trade and commerce.	4,897	3,413	2,199	2,251	726	589	13,775	
8. Transport communication and storage.	2,790	953	915	249	60	248	5,215	
9. Other sources.	13,284	7,781	5,541	5,994	4,682	2,374	39,656	
Total workers	1,59,070	1,37,257	1,36,610	1,69,002	60,823	52,493	7,15,260	
Non Working population	1,37,737	1,01,066	90,314	1,08,396	48,166	37,131	5,22,810	
Total population.	2,96,807	2,38,323	2,26,924	2,77,398	1,08,994	89,624	12,33,070	

Source :- Census of India. Volume Maharashtra State, Part-II A.

STATEMENT NO. P (3)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN THE CHANDA DISTRICT  
( 1961 CENSUS )

Talukas		: Scheduled castes inclusive of persons returned as Harijan & others.			: Scheduled Tribes			: Remarks.
		Persons	: Males	: Females.	: Persons	: Males	: Females.	
1. Chanda	Rural	6,742	3,499	3,243	-	-	-	
	Urban	4,624	2,466	2,158	-	-	-	
	Total	11,366	5,965	5,401	-	-	-	
2. Warora	Rural	5,205	2,667	2,538	-	-	-	
	Urban	467	274	193	-	-	-	
	Total	5,672	2,941	2,731	-	-	-	
3. Bramhapuri	Rural	4,296	2,207	2,089	-	-	-	
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	4,296	2,207	2,089	-	-	-	
4. Gadchiroli	Rural	5,372	2,740	2,632	99,708	49,644	50,644	
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	5,372	2,740	2,632	99,708	49,644	50,644	
5. Sironcha	Rural	12,622	6,385	6,237	59,140	29,685	29,455	
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	12,622	6,385	6,237	59,140	29,685	29,455	
6. Rajura	Rural	1,984	998	986	24,059	11,951	12,108	
	Urban	1,331	762	569	524	285	239	
	Total	3,315	1,760	1,555	24,583	12,236	12,347	
7. District	Rural	36,221	18,496	17,725	1,82,907	91,280	91,627	
	Urban	6,422	3,502	2,920	524	285	239	
	Total	42,643	21,998	20,645	1,83,431	91,565	91,866	
Population 1951		1,58,914	79,412	79,502	1,14,939	63,012	51,927	

Source :-Census of India Volume Maharashtra State Part II-A.

STATEMENT NO. P. (4)

STATEMENT SHOWING LITERACY BY TALUKAS IN CHANDA DISTRICT ( 1961 CENSUS)

Talukas		No. of literates			Percentage of literacy			Remarks
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Chanda	Rural	28,150	4739	32,889	24.86	4.24	14.62	
	Urban	22,988	8860	31,848	66.65	26.11	44.33	
	Total	51,138	13,599	64,737	33.84	9.34	21.81	
2. Warora	Rural	36,323	7,278	43,601	32.12	6.55	19.45	
	Urban	4,830	1,950	6,780	65.06	29.00	47.92	
	Total	41,153	9,228	50,381	34.15	7.83	21.14	
3. Bramhapuri	Rural	35,617	5,346	40,963	31.42	4.71	18.05	
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	35,617	5,346	40,963	31.42	4.71	18.05	
4. Gadchiroli	Rural	33,064	4,209	37,273	23.83	3.04	13.44	
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	33,064	4,209	37,273	23.83	3.04	13.44	
5. Sironcha	Rural	7,092	1,389	8,481	12.98	2.56	7.78	
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	7,092	1,389	8,481	12.98	2.56	7.78	
6. Rajura	Rural	8,087	1,164	9,251	20.07	2.94	11.58	
	Urban	2,082	667	2,749	28.32	41.45	14.24	
	Total	10,169	1,831	12,000	22.14	4.13	13.39	
7. Distt.	Rural	1,48,333	24,125	1,72,458	25.87	4.24	15.10	
	Urban	29,900	11,477	41,377	59.39	25.31	43.24	
	Total	1,78,233	35,602	2,13,835	28.58	5.79	17.27	
Population for 51		1,01,303	13,133	1,14,441	19.20	2.50	10.90	

Source :- Census of India Volume M.S. Part II-A.

TABLE NO. 1.

SHOWING NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS AND ACTUAL RAINFALL IN ( m.m. ) DURING THE YEAR 1961 FOR CHANDA DISTRICT.

Month	Station Chanda		Sironcha		Bramhapuri		Gadchiroli		Khairee	
	No. of rainy days	Actual rainfall	No. of rainy days	Actual rainfall	No. of rainy days	Actual rainfall	No. of rainy days	Actual rainfall	No. of rainy days	Actual rainfall
January	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil	1	17.6	2	35.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
April	2	30.6	1	10.8	Nil	2.4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
May	Nil	Nil	4	34.5	3	34.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
June	9	166.8	8	99.5	6	118.5	11	186.5	8	205.4
July	20	443.5	23	482.9	26	511.7	24	352.5	16	355.7
August	23	629.9	19	460.3	21	629.4	21	677.0	19	1001.5
September	12	283.4	17	237.0	15	477.7	17	395.9	11	384.0
October	5	101.8	8	161.1	8	63.4	4	34.0	1	24.9
November	Nil	Nil	2	49.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	4.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total for the year.	71	1656.0	83	1552.7	82	1880.2	77	1645.9	55	1971.5

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

TABLE NO. 1.

SHOWING NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS AND ACTUAL RAINFALL ( IN M.M. ) DURING THE YEAR 1962 FOR CHANLA DISTRICT.

Month	:Station Chanda		:Sironcha		: Bramhapuri		: Gadchiroli		: Khairee	
	No. of rainy days.	: Actual rainfall. d	:No. of rainy days	: Actual rainfall	: No. of rainy days	: Actual rainfall	: No. of rainy day	: Actual rainfall	: No. of rainy days.	: Actual rainfall
January	0	0	1	12.8	0	0	0	0	Nil	Nil
February	0	3.6	0	2.7	1	6.1	0	2.0	Nil	Nil
March	2	15.0	0	0	2	15.0	0	0	Nil	Nil
April	3	51.4	4	88.8	2	28.4	0	0	Nil	Nil
May	2	12.4	1	5.4	2	25.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
June	7	92.2	7	151.5	10	75.8	3	43.4	7	92.3
July	17	358.4	15	405.4	18	576.3	18	324.8	20	387.3
August	12	275.4	17	302.3	13	396.2	16	420.2	19	506.5
September	15	397.2	16	422.7	12	200.0	16	400.0	12	248.9
October	1	5.1	2	20.6	0	0	1	21.2	Nil	Nil
November	2	25.2	2	15.0	1	15.4	2	29.1	2	20.1
December	3	46.8	2	85.5	2	38.8	2	41.7	4	48.0
District Total.	64	1282.7	67	1512.7	63	1377.0	58	1282.4	64	1303.1

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

2. Meteorological Centre Nagpur for Chanda, Bramhapuri, Sironcha.

PAGE NO. 1.

SHOWING NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS AND ACTUAL RAINFALL ( IN M.M. ) DURING THE YEAR 1963 FOR CHANDA DISTRICT.

Month	: Station Chanda *		: Sironcha *		: Bramhapuri *		: Gadchiroli		: Khairree	
	No. of rainy days	: Actual rainfall	No. of rainy days	: Actual rainfall	No. of rainy days	: Actual rainfall	No. of rainy days	: Actual rainfall	No. of rainy days	: Actually rainfall
January	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
February	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
March	3	43.7	1	11.4	0	0.4	0	0.0	1	6.0
April	1	9.0	5	41.1	3	16.0	0	0.0	2	50.0
May	1	13.3	3	41.6	2	29.2	0	0.0	2	25.0
June	11	191.8	11	210.6	11	180.6	7	156.0	10	201.0
July	16	339.6	15	243.1	14	512.5	11	477.0	19	346.8
August	23	507.7	19	491.2	20	361.3	30	541.0	18	493.0
September	7	99.7	9	135.4	8	219.2	12	390.0	11	206.4
October	4	55.0	4	116.2	3	64.0	2	74.0	5	85.2
November	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	N.R.	N.R.
December	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total.	66	1259.8	67	1290.6	61	1385.0	62	1638.0	68	1413.4

Source :- 1) Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona -1  
 2)\* The Director, Meteorological centre, Nagpur.

**TABLE 2.**

Showing temperature in centigrades for the Stations at Chanda, Bramhapuri and Sironcha in Chanda District during 1961.

	1961.								
	CHANDA			BRAMHAPURI			SIRONCHA		
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum.	Mean
January	30.9	15.4	23.1	29.9	14.9	22.4	31.1	16.2	23.7
February	32.1	14.5	23.3	30.0	14.4	22.2	32.8	17.5	25.2
March	39.2	21.2	30.2	38.2	30.4	34.3	39.2	23.5	31.3
April	41.4	26.4	33.8	41.1	25.9	33.5	41.1	26.9	34.0
May	41.9	28.7	35.3	41.7	28.8	35.2	41.3	28.6	34.9
June	35.5	26.3	30.9	35.9	26.2	31.0	36.6	26.5	31.5
July	30.3	24.2	27.2	29.4	24.2	26.8	30.4	24.4	27.4
August	30.1	24.6	27.3	29.9	24.2	27.05	30.5	24.5	27.5
September	29.5	23.7	26.6	28.8	23.3	26.05	30.9	24.0	27.4
October	30.5	21.5	26.0	30.6	21.8	26.2	31.1	22.7	26.9
November	29.0	15.6	22.3	29.4	16.4	22.9	29.8	17.3	23.5
December	27.6	12.6	20.1	26.8	12.7	19.8	28.5	14.4	21.5
Annual	33.2	21.2	27.2	32.6	21.9	27.3	33.6	22.2	27.9

Source :- Director, Regional Meteorological centre, Nagpur.

...

TABLE NO. 2

Statement showing temperature for the stations at Chanda, Bramhapuri and Sironcha in  
Chanda District during 1962  
( in centigrades)

Months	1962								
	CHANDA			BRAMHAPURI			SIRONCHA		
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean
January 62	28.6	11.4	20.0	27.5	11.6	19.6	29.1	12.7	20.9
February 62	32.0	16.4	24.2	31.2	15.4	23.3	32.0	17.4	24.7
March 62	36.0	20.8	28.4	35.2	18.3	26.8	36.7	21.8	29.3
April 62	39.4	24.9	32.2	39.1	24.2	31.7	38.5	25.0	31.8
May 1962	41.0	27.8	34.4	41.0	22.1	31.6	40.2	28.5	34.4
June 62	37.7	26.8	32.3	37.7	27.2	32.5	36.6	26.8	31.7
July 62	31.5	24.8	28.1	31.3	24.1	27.7	31.8	25.0	28.4
August 62	31.1	24.6	27.8	30.2	24.1	27.1	31.2	24.3	27.7
September 62	31.1	24.1	27.6	30.9	24.0	27.5	31.3	24.2	27.7
October 62	30.9	20.1	25.5	31.1	20.3	25.7	32.3	22.5	27.4
November 62	29.9	15.2	22.5	30.4	15.8	23.1	30.9	16.8	23.9
December 62	27.0	14.4	20.7	27.0	14.5	20.8	28.2	16.0	22.1
Annual.	33.0	20.9	26.9	32.7	20.1	26.4	33.2	21.7	27.5

Source :- Director, Regional Meteorological centre, Nagpur.



TABLE NO. 2.

STATEMENT SHOWING TEMPERATURE FOR STATIONS AT CHANDA, BRAMHAPURI AND SIROUCHA IN CHANDA DISTRICT  
DURING THE YEAR 1963.  
( in centigrade)

Month	1963								
	CHANDA		BRAMHAPURI			SIROUCHA			
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean
January	28.5	11.8	20.2	28.1	12.4	20.3	29.1	13.2	21.2
February	33.5	15.7	24.6	33.2	14.6	23.9	33.7	15.9	24.8
March	36.1	20.8	28.5	35.6	18.3	26.9	36.4	21.9	29.2
April	38.4	24.5	31.5	38.7	23.0	30.9	38.2	24.6	31.4
May	42.0	28.3	35.2	42.5	23.3	32.9	41.6	28.4	35.0
June	35.8	25.8	30.8	36.5	24.8	30.7	35.4	26.1	30.8
July	31.6	25.0	28.3	31.1	20.5	27.8	31.6	24.8	28.2
August	29.9	24.2	27.0	29.9	24.4	27.1	29.9	24.2	27.1
September	31.9	24.1	28.0	31.6	24.4	28.0	32.4	24.5	28.5
October	31.8	22.2	27.0	32.0	22.7	27.3	32.4	23.0	27.7
November	30.7	16.9	23.8	31.1	18.0	24.5	31.5	18.6	25.0
December	29.0	12.5	20.5	28.4	13.0	20.7	29.4	14.5	21.9

Source :- The Director, Meteorological Centre, Nagpur.

TABLE NO. 3.

LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Year	Warora	Chanda	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	Total District
1. Total Geographical Area.	1960-61	820472	832095	644913	1786390	1899280	400455	6383605
	1961-62	820472	832095	644913	1786390	1899280	400455	6383605
	1962-63	820472	832095	644913	1786390	1899280	400530	6383680
2. Area under Forest.	1960-61	242058	338010	291901	1114508	1589424	30710	3604611
	1961-62	283582	340774	289904	1116476	1589056	41915	3616707
	1962-63	238896	336242	290160	1116099	1590271	42915	3614583
3. Barran and uncultivable land.	1960-61	16388	9987	5392	20914	10129	55830	118740
	1961-62	14522	10461	4592	20726	11658	50588	112547
	1962-63	14484	10830	4107	21108	11526	49588	111643
4. Land put to non Agricultural uses	1960-61	35893	52673	52317	71945	35070	35734	283632
	1961-62	36710	52903	52824	74905	36168	35734	289244
	1962-63	36068	52350	53521	74559	35727	21666	273891
5. Cultivable waste	1960-61	30057	43210	28595	82721	24975	21709	231267
	1961-62	30431	42058	28618	79491	24648	26279	231525
	1962-63	28963	41064	28149	76364	25532	27279	227351
6. Land under tree crops and groves.	1960-61	5913	15232	4770	12195	4307	4412	46829
	1961-62	7167	15616	4692	10282	2936	4412	45105
	1962-63	9106	13956	4731	8657	3015	5155	44620
7. Permanent pastures and grazing grounds.	1960-61	58081	61784	63081	181694	106197	14590	435427
	1961-62	57478	57775	63736	173841	104501	13866	477197
	1962-63	56329	57380	61436	177901	100880	13504	467430
8. Current fallows.	1960-61	3430	5750	1696	9362	3526	20073	43837
	1961-62	6999	6736	2854	12242	4414	29239	53484
	1962-63	3053	5946	2269	9609	5742	19300	45924

P.T.O.

TABLE NO. 3 (CONTINUED)

LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Year	Warora	Chanda	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	Total District.
9. Other fallows.	1960-61	6701	11533	3454	14490	5717	13637	55532
	1961-62	6098	9830	2630	14529	5146	12365	50598
	1962-63	6532	8952	2895	14571	5658	13355	51973
10. Net area sown.	1960-61	423951	293816	193707	278561	119935	203760	1513730
	1961-62	422485	295942	195063	277898	120753	195057	1507198
	1962-63	427036	305375	197645	287522	120929	207753	1546265
11. Gross cropped area.	1960-61	433167	312431	246064	314244	121534	203760	1631200
	1961-62	433597	318015	251233	319230	123289	195057	1640421
	1962-63	438976	327980	255881	330219	122863	207753	1683677

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

TABLE NO. 4.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF DISTRICT CHANDA.

Sr. No.	Item.	Year	Warora	Chanda	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	District Total
1.	Rice	1960-61	39762	76747	122468	190584	72637	5344	507542
		1961-62	40917	77710	125295	190106	73293	6422	513743
		1962-63	42741	81965	128485	198999	74129	6731	533050
2.	Wheat.	1960-61	61768	8502	10199	6527	154	7215	94365
		1961-62	64323	8956	10953	7041	217	8635	100125
		1962-63	59214	9276	11466	7467	322	8093	95838
3.	Barley.	1960-61	-	11	13	179	-	-	203
		1961-62	-	4	14	171	-	-	189
		1962-63	-	8	12	98	1	1	120
4.	Kharif Jowar	1960-61	38157	14288	1940	26	9	20000	74420
		1961-62	13456	10043	254	9	17	40219	63998
		1962-63	41649	17767	1374	9	9	42786	103594
5.	Rabi- Jowar	1950-61	114433	126482	39489	40176	23949	59518	409047
		1961-62	139056	142540	41415	42873	31023	32000	428917
		1962-63	106379	130590	39755	42781	30367	39363	389235
6.	Total Jowar	1960-61	152590	140770	41429	40202	28958	79518	483467
		1961-62	152522	152583	41669	42882	31040	72219	492915
		1962-63	148028	148357	41129	42790	30376	82149	492829
7.	Bajri.	1960-61	1	-	104	7	-	632	744
		1961-62	1	-	14	-	10	3167	3192
		1962-63	2	-	76	-	-	1018	1096
8.	Ragi	1960-61	-	-	-	700	47	-	747
		1961-62	-	-	-	782	64	33	879
		1962-63	-	-	-	863	56	-	919

TABLE NO. 4 (CONTINUED).

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF DISTRICT CHANDA.

Sr. No.	Item.	Year	Warora	Chanda	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	District total.
9.	Maize	1960-61	4	711	3	873	3457	490	5538
		1961-62	3	683	2	845	3341	543	5417
		1962-63	6	729	4	866	3474	345	5424
10.	Kodra.	1960-61	-	-	-	2646	9	-	2655
		1961-62	-	-	-	2897	37	-	2884
		1962-63	-	-	-	2746	10	-	2756
11.	Other cereals.	1960-61	19	2	6	2828	145	53	3053
		1961-62	1	-	247	3069	240	-	3557
		1962-63	1	4	10	3211	180	-	3406
12.	Total creals.	1960-61	254144	226743	174222	244546	105407	93252	1098314
		1961-62	257767	239936	178194	247743	108242	91019	1122901
		1962-63	249992	240339	181182	257040	108548	98337	1135438
13.	Tur	1960-61	9502	2007	375	240	9	5999	18132
		1961-62	11320	3130	331	421	10	6722	21934
		1962-63	11114	3869	420	851	2	7404	23660
14.	Gram.	1960-61	6483	2887	4432	7742	237	3087	24868
		1961-62	6469	2913	3921	8595	335	3066	25299
		1962-63	6196	2660	3775	7796	374	2775	23576
15.	Other pulses	1960-61	29144	37023	54636	45215	7950	27999	201967
		1961-62	30642	29090	56923	46786	7867	27129	198437
		1962-63	39587	34018	57997	46018	6956	32123	216699
16.	Total pulses	1960-61	45129	41917	59443	53197	8196	37085	244967
		1961-62	48431	35133	61175	55802	8212	36917	245670
		1962-63	56897	40547	62192	54665	7332	42302	263935
17.	Total cereals pulses.	1960-61	299273	268660	233665	297743	113603	130337	1343281
		1961-62	306198	275069	239369	303545	116454	127936	1368571
		1962-63	306889	280886	243374	311705	115880	140639	1399373

TABLE NO. 4 (CONTINUED)

## AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF DISTRICT CHANDA.

Sr. No.	Item.	Year	Warora	Chanda	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	District total.
18.	Sugar cane.	1960-61	14	27	434	175	13	1	664
		1961-62	12	34	455	158	17	-	676
		1962-63	15	36	459	151	15	-	676
19.	Other sugar.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Total sugar	1960-61	14	27	434	175	13	1	664
		1961-62	12	34	455	158	17	-	676
		1962-63	15	36	459	151	15	-	676
21.	Fruits and vegetable.	1960-61	616	1095	1346	1011	119	85	4272
		1961-62	672	1021	1216	1005	132	365	4411
		1962-63	604	1049	1543	934	120	42	4342
22.	Potatoes.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		1961-62	1	-	4	1	5	-	11
		1962-63	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
23.	Misc. food.	1960-61	93	-	117	31	-	-	241
		1961-62	132	2	86	25	175	-	420
		1962-63	150	10	118	30	2	-	305
24.	Condiments and spices.	1960-61	10527	4179	1733	2977	920	5845	26181
		1961-62	10732	4509	900	2563	990	6514	25213
		1962-63	12817	4825	1856	3165	800	6146	29609

TABLE No. 4 (CONTINUED)

## AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF DISTRICT CHANDA.

Sr. No.	Item.	Year	Warora	Chanda	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	District total.
25.	Total food.	1960-61	310523	273961	237295	301937	114656	136268	1374640
		1961-62	317747	280635	242030	307302	117773	134815	1400302
		1962-63	320475	286806	247346	316037	116817	146827	1434308
26.	Ground nut.	1960-61	10	101	3	1	3	35	153
		1961-62	39	20	3	1	1	6	70
		1962-63	28	11	1	-	-	8	48
27.	Seasamum	1960-61	57705	24813	142	4136	50008	19579	111563
		1961-62	44212	19053	216	2561	3547	12911	82500
		1962-63	57254	25313	189	3295	4745	15819	106615
28.	Linseed.	1960-61	31536	12206	7989	6498	335	16230	74794
		1961-62	34882	16653	8635	7656	683	15208	83717
		1962-63	26380	13802	8022	9161	596	12925	70886
29.	Castor seeds.	1960-61	307	127	343	128	92	401	1398
		1961-62	240	126	94	142	65	93	760
		1962-63	225	99	80	145	64	99	712
30.	Rape and Mustard	1960-61	24	-	-	55	10	358	447
		1961-62	10	-	-	48	19	205	282
		1962-63	2	-	-	25	24	284	335
31.	Coconut.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Other oil seed.	1960-61	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
		1961-62	-	-	-	11	1	-	12
		1962-63	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
33.	Total oil seeds.	1960-61	89582	37247	8477	10828	5443	36783	188365
		1961-62	79383	35852	8948	10419	4316	28423	167341
		1962-63	83839	39225	8292	12632	5429	29135	178602

TABLE NO. 4 (CONTINUED)

## AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF DISTRICT CHANDA.

Sr. No.	Item.	Year	Warora	Chanda	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	District Total.
34.	Cotton.	1960-61	32437	811	-	2	-	29051	62301
		1961-62	35791	1195	-	8	-	29637	66681
		1962-63	34031	1640	-	1	-	30573	66245
35.	Other fibres.	1960-61	164	178	115	138	39	1487	2121
		1961-62	213	158	94	142	53	2115	2775
		1962-63	86	115	46	110	24	1212	1593
36.	<u>Total fibres.</u>	1960-61	32601	989	115	140	39	30538	64422
		1961-62	36004	1353	94	150	53	31802	69456
		1962-63	34117	1755	46	111	24	31785	67838
37.	<u>Tobacco.</u>	1960-61	8	14	-	14	1348	24	1408
		1961-62	3	10	-	39	1136	17	1205
		1962-63	2	15	-	16	590	11	634
38.	Other drugs and Narcotice.	1960-61	12	-	2	-	-	-	14
		1961-62	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
		1962-63	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
39.	<u>Total drugs and Narcotice.</u>	1960-61	20	14	2	14	1348	24	1422
		1961-62	3	11	1	39	1136	17	1207
		1962-63	2	17	-	16	590	11	636
40.	<u>Fodder Crops.</u>	1960-61	438	218	168	1320	43	105	2292
		1961-62	459	153	153	1313	11	-	2099
		1962-63	493	176	192	1420	3	-	2284
2. +1	Misc. Non Food Crops.	1960-61	3	2	7	5	-	42	59
		1961-62	1	1	7	7	-	-	16
		1962-63	-	1	5	3	-	-	9



TABLE NO. 4 (CONTINUED.)

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN EACH TALUKA OF DISTRICT CHANDA.

Sr. No.	Item.	Year	Warora	Chanda	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	District total.
42.	Total Non Food crops.	1960-61	122644	38470	7769	12307	6878	67492	256560
		1961-62	115850	37380	9203	11928	5516	60242	240119
		1962-63	118501	41174	8535	14182	6046	60931	249369
43.	Total area under crops (Gross cropped area)	1960-61	433167	312431	246064	314244	121534	203760	1631200
		1961-62	433597	318015	251233	319230	123289	195057	1640421
		1962-63	438976	327980	255881	330219	122863	207758	1683677
44.	Area cropped more than once.	1960-61	9216	18615	52357	35683	1599	-	117470
		1961-62	11112	22073	56170	41332	2536	-	133223
		1962-63	11940	22605	58236	42697	1934	-	137412
45.	Total area of land under crops.	1960-61	423951	293816	193707	278561	119935	203760	1513730
		1961-62	422485	295942	195063	277898	120753	195057	1507198
		1962-63	427036	305375	197645	287522	120929	207758	1546265

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

TABLE NO. 5.  
 PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT MAJOR CROPS IN CHANDA DISTRICT. (in 00 Tons)

Sr.No.	Major crop.	Year	Production	Sr.No.	Major Crop	Year	Production.
1.	Rabi Jowar.	1960-61	677	11.	Gram	1960-61	30
		1961-62	647			1961-62	35
		1962-63	805			1962-63	42
2.	Kharif Jowar.	1960-61	226	12.	Other pulses.	1960-61	191
		1961-62	78			1961-62	172
		1962-63	185			1962-63	198
3.	Bajri.	1960-61	2	13.	Total pulses.	1960-61	289
		1961-62	1			1961-62	254
		1962-63	1			1962-63	323
4.	Rice.	1960-61	1534	14.	Cotton and lin.	1960-61	104
		1961-62	2181			1961-62	47
		1962-63	1614			1962-63	67
5.	Wheat.	1960-61	151	15.	Rape and mustard and linseed.	1960-61	70
		1961-62	182			1961-62	75
		1962-63	185			1962-63	63
6.	Maize.	1960-61	-	16.	Sesamum.	1960-61	83
		1961-62	-			1961-62	47
		1962-63	8			1962-63	73
7.	Ragi.	1960-61	-	17.	Sugarcane.	1960-61	12
		1961-62	-			1961-62	13
		1962-63	1			1962-63	13
8.	Other cereals.	1960-61	15	18.	Tobacco.	1960-61	4
		1961-62	17			1961-62	3
		1962-63	8			1962-63	2
9.	Total cereals.	1960-61	2605	19.	Chillies.	1960-61	-
		1961-62	3106			1961-62	-
		1962-63	2807			1962-63	54
10.	Tur	1960-61	68	20.	Castor.	1960-61	-
		1961-62	47			1961-62	-
		1962-63	83			1962-63	1

Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE NO. 6.

## AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCE IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Source of Irrigation:	Year	Taluka Warora	Onanda	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	District total.
1. Government canal.	1960-61	-	19,875	20,188	-	-	-	40,063
	1961-62	222	20,859	20,394	-	-	-	41,475
	1962-63	274	20,709	20,499	1,630	-	-	43,112
2. Private canal.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Total canal.	1960-61	-	19,875	20,188	-	-	-	40,063
	1961-62	222	20,859	20,394	-	-	-	41,475
	1962-63	274	20,709	20,499	1,630	-	-	43,112
4. Tanks.	1960-61	29,531	38,030	59,621	60,006	3,450	139	1,90,777
	1961-62	29,558	37,764	59,665	43,555	3,126	219	1,73,887
	1962-63	29,836	40,384	60,856	53,801	4,144	234	1,94,255
5. Tube wells.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Other wells.	1960-61	502	409	341	318	171	88	2,829
	1961-62	559	567	430	1,403	174	46	3,179
	1962-63	584	658	470	1,696	173	34	3,615
7. Other sources (specify)	1960-61	862	1,947	1,488	1,755	610	74	6,733
	1961-62	1,092	1,845	950	1,501	134	-	6,522
	1962-63	1,064	1,521	1,695	1,371	699	-	6,350

P. T. O.

TABLE NO. 6. (CONTINUED)

AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCE IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Source of Irrigations	Year	Taluka Warora	Chanda	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	District Total.
8. Net Area Irrigated	1960-61	30,895	60,261	81,635	63,079	4,231	301	2,40,402
	1961-62	31,431	61,035	82,439	46,459	3,434	265	2,25,063
	1962-63	31,758	63,272	83,520	63,498	5,016	268	2,47,332
9. Gross Area Irrigated.	1960-61	31,067	60,571	82,210	63,207	4,440	301	2,41,796
	1961-62	31,620	61,463	83,018	46,526	3,523	265	2,26,415
	1962-63	32,019	63,786	83,769	63,705	5,294	268	2,48,841

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

TABLE NO. 7

## IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

	: Year	: Warora	: Chanda	: Bramhapuri	: Gadchiroli	: Sironcha	: Rajura	: District Total.
1. Rice.	1960-61	29,670	59,486	80,606	60,388	3,835	301	2,34,286
	1961-62	30,119	60,291	81,289	43,855	2,828	265	2,18,647
	1962-63	30,534	62,483	81,989	60,496	4,749	268	2,40,819
2. Wheat.	1960-61	73	159	124	69	5	-	430
	1961-62	184	150	267	73	23	-	697
	1962-63	143	278	295	54	24	-	794
3. Jowar.	1960-61	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
	1961-62	-	-	10	23	-	-	33
	1962-63	3	4	1	16	-	-	24
4. Bajri.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Other cereals.	1960-61	-	11	2	99	8	-	120
	1961-62	-	4	4	116	-	-	124
	1962-63	-	8	3	68	-	-	79
6. Total Cereals.	1960-61	29,743	59,636	80,744	60,556	3,848	301	2,34,848
	1961-62	30,203	60,445	81,570	44,067	2,851	265	2,19,501
	1962-63	30,680	62,773	82,288	60,934	4,773	268	2,41,716
7. Gram.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tur.	1960-61	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE No. 7 (CONTINUED.)

IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

	:Year	: Warora	:Chanda	:Bramhapuri	:Gadchiroli	:Sironcha	:Rajura	:District total.
9. Other pulses.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Total pulses	1960-61	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1961-62	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Total food grains.	1960-61	29,744	59,656	80,744	60,556	3,848	301	2,34,849
	1961-62	30,203	60,445	81,571	44,067	2,851	265	2,19,502
	1962-63	30,680	62,773	82,288	60,934	4,773	268	2,41,716
12. Sugar cane.	1960-61	14	27	434	122	113	-	610
	1961-62	12	34	455	125	17	-	643
	1962-63	15	36	459	122	15	-	650
13. Potatoes.	1960-61	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	1961-62	1	-	4	1	5	-	11
	1962-63	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
14. Chillies.	1960-61	35	308	162	2,176	336	-	3,017
	1961-62	56	312	131	1,990	313	Nil	2,802
	1962-63	33	-	160	2,296	352	-	2,841
15. Other Food.	1960-61	1,253	758	860	352	71	-	3,114
	1961-62	1,236	668	850	337	291	-	3,382
	1962-63	1,286	974	856	346	85	-	3,547

TABLE NO. 7 (CONTINUED)

## IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

	: Year	: Warora	: Chanda	: Bramhapuri	: Gadchiroli	: Sironcha	: Rajura	: District total.
16. Total food crops	1960-61	31,046	60,569	82,201	63,206	4,268	301	2,41,591
	1961-62	31,608	61,459	83,011	46,520	3,477	267	2,26,340
	1962-63	32,014	63,783	83,764	63,703	5,225	268	2,48,757
17. Cotton.	1960-61	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
	1961-62	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1962-63	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
18. Ground nut.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Other non food crops.	1960-61	15	2	9	2	171	-	199
	1961-62	1	4	7	6	46	-	64
	1962-63	1	3	5	2	69	-	80
20. Total Non food crops.	1960-61	21	2	9	2	171	-	205
	1961-62	12	4	7	6	46	-	75
	1962-63	5	3	5	2	69	-	84
21. Gross irrigated Area.	1960-61	31,067	60,571	82,210	63,208	4,339	301	2,41,796
	1961-62	31,620	61,463	83,018	46,526	3,523	265	2,26,415
	1962-63	32,019	63,786	83,769	63,705	5,294	268	2,48,841

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

TABLE NO.8.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECT IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Sr. No.	Location	Year of start	Stage of completion reached by 31st of March 62/31st March 63/31st March 64	Estimate of cost involved by staged	Gross irrigated area upto the dates and year.	Irrigation potential created up to 31-3-1963.	Further Irrigation potential some idea as to be utilisa-tion of the pote ntial to be created in future year may also be given.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
<u>Dina River Project.</u>									
1.	In Regree village in Gadchiroli Tahsil, which is 70 miles from Chanda.  Railway Station - Chanda To po sheet-64-A/I Latitude-19°-45' North Longitude-80°-7' East.	1958	Investigation and collection of data for the project is nearly completed, including testing of soil samples. Survey of command area completed for about acquired. 75% of Earth work and boulder soil-ing on approach	Investigation and collection of data for the project nearly completed including testing of soil samples and submitted. Survey of command area completed for about 60% Approximately 742 acres of land have been	Investigation and collection of data as required by the higher authorities is completed and submitted to the concerned. Private and revenue land coming under the tank basin have been	Administrative -ly approved by Govt. for Rs.226.91 lakhs.	Nil	Nil	30,500 Acres.



TABLE NO. 8 (CONTINUED).

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECT IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10.
			road of 26 miles have been completed. 16 Nos of C.D. works on approach road in progress against 33 Nos required. Meeting 15 Nos. of temporary buildings have been so far constructed against 167 required.	acquired 90 % of earth work and Boulder soling on approach road have been completed C.D. works on approach road in progress. Meeting 15 Nos of temporary buildings have been so far constructed against 167 required.	acquired so far. Metal collection and consolidation of approach road in under progress. All C.D. works on approach road have been completed so far except the C.D. Works No.1,6 and 9 B on Regree G not approach road 15 Nos of temporary buildings have been completed so far. Repairs to machinaries are in progress.				

Source :- Executive Engineer, Irrigation Project Division, Chanda.

**TABLE NO. 9.**  
**YIELD RATE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN CHANDA DISTRICT (In LBS. Per Acre)**

Sr. Nos	Crop	Year	Yield Rates	Sr. Nos	Crop	Year	Yield rate.
1.	Rice	1960-61	677	11.	Tur.	1960-61	842
		1961-62	951			1961-62	481
		1962-63	678			1962-63	782
2.	Jowar Kharif	1960-61	680	12.	Other pulses.	1960-61	-
		1961-62	273			1961-62	-
		1962-63	400			1962-63	205
3.	Jowar Rabi.	1960-61	371	13.	Total pulses.	1960-61	-
		1961-62	338			1961-62	-
		1962-63	463			1962-63	274
4.	Bajri.	1960-61	640	14.	Sugarcane.	1960-61	3840
		1961-62	70			1961-62	3840
		1962-63	204			1962-63	4160
5.	Maize.	1960-61	-	15.	Tobacco.	1960-61	640
		1961-62	-			1961-62	560
		1962-63	332			1962-63	745
6.	Ragi.	1960-61	-	16.	Cotton ( lint)	1960-61	65
		1961-62	-			1961-62	28
		1962-63	249			1962-63	22
7.	Wheat.	1960-61	358	17.	Sesamum.	1960-61	165
		1961-62	407			1961-62	128
		1962-63	433			1962-63	153
8.	Other cereals.	1960-61	-	18.	Rape and mustard and linseed.	1960-61	200
		1961-62	-			1961-62	200
		1962-63	289			1962-63	190
9.	Total cereals.	1960-61	-	19.	Chillies.	1960-61	-
		1961-62	-			1961-62	-
		1962-63	554			1962-63	434
10.	Gram	1960-61	270	20.	Castor.	1960-61	-
		1961-62	310			1961-62	-
		1962-63	399			1962-63	320

Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE NO 10.

AREA UNDER FOREST IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Year	: Reserved	: Protected	: Unclassed *	: Produce removed or utilized ( value in Rs. ) +
1961-62	1764530	2759875	71686	10302581
1962-63	1872601	2648384	137405	16203997
1963-64	1873025	2647284		15445534

Source :- Forest Statistician Poona.

\* Collector, Chanda.

+ Divisional Forest Officer, Chanda.

TABLE NO. 11.

STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES AT DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER CHAND  
DIVISION NAGPUR.

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality and variety brand count etc. (Local trade name)	Unit	Retail prices in each month.												Remarks		
				Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	March 1963	April 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963		Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<u>CEREALS.</u>																		
1.	Rice Clean (Fine)	White Luchai No. 1.	Kg.	0.66	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.83	
2.	Rice clean (Medium)	White Luchai No. 2.	"	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.77	
3.	Rice clean (Course)	Ludka.	"	0.53	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.67	0.71	
4.	Wheat (Medium)	Hawra No. 1	"	0.62	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.64	
5.	Wheat (Course)	Katha	"	0.55	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.52	
6.	Wheat Flour (White)	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not in vogue.
7.	Jowar (White)	Local	"	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.38	
8.	Jowar (Yellow)	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not in vogue.
9.	Bajra	Local.	"	0.55	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.52	0.50	

TABLE NO. 11 ( CONTINUED )

STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES AT DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER CHANDA.  
DIVISION NAGALJI.

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality and variety brand count etc. (Local trade name)	Unit	Retail prices in each month.												Remark		
				Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	March 1963	April 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963		Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<u>PULSES.</u>																		
10.	Gram (Whole)	Gavarani	Kg.	0.54	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.58	
11.	Gram ( Dal )	Gavarani	"	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.66	
12.	Arhar (Dal )	Yeotmal	"	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.78	0.78	0.84	0.85	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.94	1.00	1.26	
13.	Mung ( " )	Local.	"	0.68	0.66	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.73	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.80	
14.	Urid (Dal )	Local.	"	0.99	0.96	1.00	0.96	0.95	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	
15.	Masur ( " )	Local.	"	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.78	
<u>SUGAR &amp; GUR.</u>																		
16.	Sugar	" D grade Crystal	"	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.34	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	
17.	Gur	Cane Ankapa- li	"	0.75	0.69	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.66	0.76	0.94	1.06	1.12	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.18	
<u>EDIBLE OIL</u>																		
18.	Ground nut	Udaipur mill	"	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.03	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.08	2.12	2.03	
<u>Other Oils.</u>																		
19.	Vansapati (Dalda)	Dalda	"	3.59	3.87	3.87	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.28	

TABLE NO. 11 ( CONTINUED)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality and variety brand count etc. (local trade name)	Unit	Retail prices in each month.												Remarks.		
				Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963		Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19.
<u>MEAT, FISH, EGGS.</u>																		
20.	Goat Meat	Local	Kg.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.45	3.50	
21.	Fresh Fish	Dadak.	"	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.45	3.44	
22.	Eggs. ( Hen)	Local.	Dose	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.57	2.38	
<u>CONDIMENTS &amp; SPICE.</u>																		
23.	Salt.	Patra white.	Kg.	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
24.	Turmeric	Waigaon	"	3.48	3.14	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	2.75	2.75	2.85	2.75	
25.	Dry Carander (Supervion whole)	Local	"	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
26.	Dry chillies.	Jambhul -ghati.	"	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
<u>VEGETABLES.</u>																		
27.	Potato.	Nagpur	"	0.75	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.56	0.75	0.75	0.65	0.62	
28.	Onion.	Nasic white	"	0.50	0.48	0.44	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.42	0.36	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
<u>FRUITS &amp; NUTS.</u>																		
29.	Plantain medium size.	Local	Dose	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.75	
30.	Oranges.	Local medium	Dose	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. = No season

TABLE NO. 11 (CONTINUED)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality and variety brand counth etc. (local trade name)	Unit	Detail prices in each month.												Remarks		
				Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	March 1963	April 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963		Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<u>Non-Volatiles.</u>																		
31.	Tea leaf	Brooke Bond tea.	Kg.	6.50	6.36	6.02	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.44	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.90	6.94	
32.	Coffee powder.	Polson.	"	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.05	7.12	
<u>FUEL POWER LIGHTING AND LUBRICANTS.</u>																		
33.	Kerosene oil	Key Brand	Litre	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	0.44	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	
34.	Charcoal.	Local	40 K. Gram	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
35.	Match Box	(60 Sticks) Key Brand	Dosen	0.79	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	
36.	Fire wood	Mixed local	40 K.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	
<u>Other items.</u>																		
37.	Match	(122 sticks)	40 K.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	

TABLE NO. 11 (CONTINUED)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality brand count etc. (local trade made.	Units	Retail prices in each month.												Remarks			
				Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	March 1963	April 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963		Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19.	
<u>CLOTHING.</u>																			
37.	Dhoti ( 122CXSx9M) size Empress mill Nagpur Medium	Pair	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	
38.	Sari(44x5Yd) Calico Mill Superfine Ahamdabad	Pair	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	21.00	21.50	
39.	Shirting(44x5Yd) Madras mill	Metre	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	
40.	Coating (Cotton Tassar)Medium qualities 28 wides)	Metre	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	8.17	8.17	8.17	8.17	Superior quality from Sept. 63.	
41.	Blouse piece (Specify Bread) Ahamadabad.	Metre	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	



Table No. 11 (CONTINUED)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality brand count etc. (local trade made.	Unit	Retail prices in each month.												REMARKS		
				Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	March 1963	April 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963		Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<u>UTENSILS.</u>																		
42.	Brass	-	Kg.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
<u>MISCELLANEOUS ITEM</u>																		
<u>OF CONSUMPTION.</u>																		
43.	Washing Soap (Swastik on 501 Bar )	One bar		1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
44.	Pan. Kapuri	No.100		0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
45.	Supari Addha	Kg.		7.31	7.81	7.86	7.62	7.40	7.85	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.45	7.50
46.	Tobaco (Leaf) Berari	"		5.31	5.80	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.75
47.	Cigarette (Panama or Burkely)	No.		0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
48.	Bidi. 7 No Lion Brand			0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
49.	Hair oil Swastik tata.	One Bottle		3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50

TABLE NO. 11 (CONTINUED)

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality and variety brand count etc. (Local trade name)	Unit	Retail prices in each month.														
				Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	March 1963	April 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
50.	Pencillin	(Injection Bulbs or largest or a lakhs quality in large pockets). Glaxo 2 lakhs quantity.	One Bottle	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
51.	Quinine	G.M. Laboratriat Ltd. Bombay.	-Per tablet	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

Source :- District Statistical Officer, Chanda.

## TABLE NO. 12.

## AVERAGE AGRICULTURE WAGES AT SELECTED CENTRES IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Type of labour.	GHOGUS						SINDEWAHL						CHILUR						
	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	
<b>1. Skilled Labour</b>																			
a. Carpenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	-	-	3.50	3.50	-	3.50	
b. Blacksmiths	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	1.50	1.50	3.00	-	3.00	
c. Mochies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	
<b>2. Field labour.</b>																			
a. Men.	1.88	1.62	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	1.25	1.62	1.50	-	-	-	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	
b. Women.	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.62	0.75	1.25	-	-	-	-	0.62	1.00	0.75	0.56	0.50	0.50	
c. Children	-	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	0.75	0.62	0.56	0.50	0.50	
<b>3. Other Agri. Labour.</b>																			
a. Men.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.62	-	-	2.50	2.50	2.50	-	-	-	2.50	2.50	2.62	
b. Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	
c. Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	-	0.62	0.62	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	
<b>4. Herdsmen.</b>																			
a. Men.	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.62	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50
b. Women.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Children	-	-	-	-	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	-	

Source :- District Statistical Officer, Chanda.

TABLE NO. 13.

## VITAL STATISTICS NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Taluka	Year	Number of Births	Number of Deaths	Number of Infant deaths.
Chanda	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	8137	2945	924
Warora	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	9062	4612	1370
Bramhapuri.	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	9837	4664	1351
Gadchiroli	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	9887	4717	1194
Sironcha.	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	3717	1393	251
Rajura	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	3096	1501	256
District Total	1961	36232	17045	-
	1962	39064	18667	-
	1963	43736	19832	5346

Source :- 1) Director of Public Health, Poona for 1962 and 1963

2) District Public Health Office, Zilla Parishad, Chanda for 1961

Note :- Talukawise information for the year 1961 and 62 is not available.

Table No. 14.

DEATHS DUE TO IMPORTANT CAUSES IN CHANDA DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS 1961, 1962 AND 1963.

Year	Causes of Deaths.							Total
	Cholera	Small Pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Other causes deaths.	
1961	14	35	-	7746	1855	1835	5752	17237
1962	-	-	-	7774	2194	2254	6245	16669
1963	-	11	-	8698	952	1458	8713	19832

Source :- Director of Public Health, Poona.

**TABLE NO. 15.**

**FACTORY STATISTICS IN CHANDA DISTRICT.**

Sr. No.	Item.	Year	No. of working factories	No. of average daily workers employed.	Sr. No.	Item.	Year	No. of working factories	No. of average daily workers employed.
1.	Gins and presses.	1961	1	-	7.	Manufacture of structural and clay products.	1961	6	205
		1962	3	75			1962	7	320
		1963	2	54			1963	8	340
2.	Manufacture of Grains mill product.	1961	12	66	8.	Manufacture of non metallic mineral products not else where classified.	1961	-	-
		1962	11	105			1962	-	-
		1963	12	107			1963	1	12
3.	Manufacture of edible oil (Other than hydrogenated oil)	1961	6	50	9.	Manufacture of glass and grass products and pottery china and earthen ware (except optical lenses)	1961	1	326
		1962	4	59			1962	1	374
		1963	3	47			1963	3	378
4.	Manufacture of miscellaneous food (Others)	1961	-	-	10.	Manufacture of machinery (Except electrical machinery)	1961	-	-
		1962	1	12			1962	1	10
		1963	1	11			1963	2	23
5.	Tobacco manufacture.	1961	3	23	11.	Paper and Paper products and Electricity gas and steams.	1961	3	242
		1962	3	384			1962	3	1457
		1963	4	288			1963	3	1487
6.	Manufacture of food and cork (except manufacture of furniture)	1961	6	184	12.	Total.	1961	38	1096
		1962	6	175			1962	40	2971
		1963	6	164			1963	45	2911

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

Table No. 16.

**Industrial and Mineral Production of Important Items in Vidarbha Region  
( In metric tons).**

Sr.No.:	Items	: Year	: Production	Sr.No.:	Items	:Year	:Production.
1.	Coal	1961	672854.00	5.	Dolomite	1961	Nil
		1962	834857.10			1962	Nil
		1963	84672.94			1963	Nil
2.	Manganese	1961	Nil	6.	Clay	1961	9271.00
		1962	Nil			1962	20045.71
		1963	Nil			1963	3323.16
3.	Iron.	1961	4675.00	7.	Cromite	1961	Nil
		1962	13023.00			1962	Nil
		1963	3322.14			1963	Nil
4.	Lime stone	1961	Nil	8.	Others	1961	Nil
		1962	Nil			1962	Nil
		1963	Nil			1963	Nil

Source :- Director of Geology and Mining Maharashtra State, Nagpur.

Note :- The figures are revised for the year 1961.

TABLE NO. 17

UNITS OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATED, PURCHASED AND CONSUMED IN CHANDA DISTRICT  
( in '000' ).  
k.w.h.

Year	Kilo watt Hours generated.	Kilo watt hours purchased.	KILO WATT HOURS SOLD TO PUBLIC					Total
			Domestic Consumption.	Commercial light and small powers.	Industrial power.	Public Light -ing.	Other purchase -s.	
1961-62	N.A.	-	1252	298	27742	312	147	29,751
1962-63	Nil	Nil	1333	508	30042	307	242	32,432
1963-64	Nil	Nil	1213	1089	36866	413	208	39,789

Source :- Executive Engineer,  
O & M Division,  
Maharashtra State Electricity Board Nagpur and Wardha.



TABLE NO. 18.

LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED AS ON  
31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 1964.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Name of town or village.	Date of Electrification.
1.	Chanda	1. Ballarpur (T)	26-1-53
		2. Ghugus (Colliery)	20-10-56
		3. Chanda (T)	1-5-58
		4. Mul	5-9-59
		5. Rajoli	21-3-60
		6. Saoli	13-11-60
2.	Warora	1. Warora (T)	15-1-52
		2. Bhadrawati ( Bhandak)	26-1-55
		3. Majri ( Colliery)	22-5-55
		4. Chinora	23-2-64
3.	Bramhapuri	1. Bramhapuri	26-1-58
		2. Nagbhid.	26-1-58
		3. Talodhi.	15-8-58
		4. Sindewahi.	19-1-59
		5. Udapur	31-3-61
		6. Maldongri.	31-3-61
		7. Lonwahi.	31-3-61
		8. Aher Nawargaon.	9-10-61
		9. Pimpalgaon.	22-1-62
		10. Kurza	13-3-63
		11. Kinhi	31-3-63
		12. Palasgaon	31-3-63
		13. Girgaon	31-3-63
		14. Nandgaon	31-3-63
		15. Chikhalgaon.	31-3-63
		16. Nawargaon.	31-3-63
		17. Chougaon.	31-5-63
		18. Junola.	31-5-63
		19. Gangalwadi	31-8-63
		20. Mendha	1-10-63

TABLE NO. 18 ( Continued )

LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED AS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 1954.

Sr. Nos	Taluka	Name of town or village	Date of Electrification
3.	Bramhapuri	21. Paradgaon	16-10-63
		22. Betala.	31-10-63
		23. Barodkinhi.	30-11-63
		24. Mangoli.	30-11-63
		25. Talodi- Khurd.	31-12-63
		26. Ratnapur.	24-1-64.
		27. Mendki.	19-2-64
		28. Gogaon	29-2-64.
4.	Gadchiroli	1. Desaiganj ( T.)	26-1-60
		2. Wadsa.	31-3-61
		3. Wisora.	31-3-63
		4. Shankarpur.	31-3-63
		5. Chop	31-3-63
		6. Koregaon.	31-3-63
		7. Kurud.	31-3-63
		8. Kondhala.	31-3-63
		9. Amgaon.	31-3-63
		10. Kurkheda.	30-11-63
		11. Armori.	12-6-63
5.	Rajura.	1. Rajura (T.)	26-1-60
6.	Sironcha.	- Nil -	-

*Gadchiroli*

*Mendki*

Source :- Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Nagbhir and Chanda.

TABLE NO. 19.

**EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS.**

Year	Registration	Vacancies notified	Placements	Live Register at the end of year.
1961	5725	978	609	2977
1962	11650	1601	524	7210
1963	9694	1642	747	3489

Source :- District Employment Officer,  
Chanda.

TABLE NO. 20.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN CHANDIA DISTRICT.

Type of societies.	Year	No. of societies.	No. of member.	Share capital	Working capital.	Loan Advance.	Reserve and other funds.
1. Central Cooperative Bank.	1960-61	2	1883	3587253	348144	-	553623
	1961-62	1	1984	3756323	19747965	15301263	646826
	1962-63	1	2009	3802000	21479000	13288000	4479289
2. Primary Land Mortgage Bank.	1960-61	1	1834	97140	101060	-	2363
	1961-62	1	2555	108185	147657	97048	2555
	1962-63	1	2555	162605	1687716	1273187	2555
3. Agriculture credit societies.	1960-61	1270	61371	2701159	18699572	11099542	454600
	1961-62	1271	67944	3006058	16881825	6170476	338107
	1962-63	1271	73395	3552264	19006903	11520663	558756
4. Non Agriculture Credit societies.	1960-61	78	5734	129379	546381	184454	140272
	1961-62	79	5847	164699	516216	310504	104125
	1962-63	80	3960	153183	537636	477545	47436
5. Agriculture Non Credit Societies.	1960-61	34	4217	790953	2271009	-	83585
	1961-62	46	4407	986751	2819208	-	108508
	1962-63	57	5564	975241	2435204	295268	154921
6. Non Agriculture Non credit societies.	1960-61	161	14070	318430	1700826	-	314398
	1961-62	197	11661	299149	1875956	-	262420
	1962-63	224	15230	482742	2264952	3354	310408

Source :- District Deputy Registrar of Cooperative societies, Chandia.

Note :- The table figures are revised for the year 1960-61, 61-62 and 62-63.

TABLE NO. 21.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Year	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Share capital in (Rs)	Reserve and other fund.	Working capital.
1960-61	1546	89109	7624314	1548841	23666992
1961-62	1595	91498	8321165	1462541	41988827
1962-63	1634	102713	9128035	5553365	47411411

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

Note :- The figures are revised for the year 1960-61, 61-62 and 62-63

Table No. 22.

LIST OF WEEKLY MARKETS FOR CHANDA TALUKA IN CHANDA DISTRICT DURING OCTOBER  
1961-62.

Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Day on which Bazar is held.	Average congregation.	Whether also a cattle market.
1.	Rajgad.	Tuesday	2000	-
2.	Nandgaon	Friday	1000	-
3.	Bh. Talodhi.	Saturday	500	-
4.	Ghugus	Sunday	1000	-
5.	Ghatkul.	Wednesday	500	-
6.	Tadali.	Thursday	500	-
7.	Kothari	Monday	500	-
8.	Rajoli	Saturday	1000	-
9.	Dhaba.	Wednesday	300	-
10.	Gondpipri	Sunday	500	-
11.	Chichpalli.	Monday	300	-
12.	Vehad Khurd.	Monday.	1000	-
13.	Bhejgaon.	Saturday.	200	-
14.	Kelzar.	Friday.	150	-
15.	Chiroli.	Sunday	100	-
16.	Naleshwar.	Thursday.	100	-
17.	Pombhurna.	Tuesday	500	-
18.	Tohogaon.	Tuesday.	150	-
19.	Mul	Monday	5000	-
20.	Saoli.	Friday	2,000	Yes

Source :- Zilla Parishad, Chanda.

TABLE NO. 22 (CONTINUED)

LIST OF WEEKLY MARKETS FOR WARORA TALUKA IN CHANDA DISTRICT DURING 1961-62.

Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Day on which Bazar is held.	Average Congregation.	Whether also a cattle market.
1.	Warora	Sunday	15,000	Yes.
2.	Madheli.	Monday	10,000	-
3.	Nagari.	Tuesday	5,000	-
4.	Chikni.	Friday	5,000	-
5.	Dahegaon.	Saturday.	300	-
6.	Shegaon.	Monday.	3000	-
7.	Chandankheda	Thursday	2000	Yes.
8.	Chargaon Khd.	Tuesday	2000	Yes.
9.	Barva.	Wednesday	300	-
10.	Kosarsar.	Saturday.	500	-
11.	Khambada	Friday.	1300	-
12.	Tembhurda.	Thursday.	2000	-
13.	Bhatala.	Wednesday	300	-
14.	Mudholi.	Wednesday	300	-
15.	Asta.	Sunday	300	-
16.	Salori.	Saturday	300	-
17.	Chimur	Friday	10,000	Yes.
18.	Khadasangl	Thursday	2,000	Yes.
19.	Bothali	Wednesday	800	-
20.	Chargaon Bk.	Friday	800	-

TABLE NO. 22 (CONTINUED)

LIST OF WEEKLY MARKETS FOR WARORA TALUKA IN CHANDA DISTRICT DURING 1961-62.

Sr. No.	Name of the village.	Day on which Bazar is held.	Average Congregation.	Whether also a cattle market.
21.	Sakhara	Saturday	1000	Yes.
22.	Amdi.	Saturday	1500	-
23.	Masal Bk.	Wednesday	500	-
24.	Vihirgaon	Sunday	300	-
25.	Kawada.	Sunday	300	-
26.	Palasgaon.	Saturday	200	-
27.	Bhadrawati	Wednesday	10,000	-
28.	Ghodpeth.	Tuesday	1500	Yes.
29.	Majri Colliery	Sunday	1000	-
30.	Wadgaon	Saturday	3000	-
31.	Chora	Saturday	2000	-
32.	Pirli.	Friday	4000	-
33.	Shankarpur.	Monday.	2000	-
34.	Jambhulghat	Tuesday	15,000	Yes.
35.	Bhisi.	Saturday	5000	-
36.	Neri.	Wednesday	5000	-
37.	Motegaon.	Saturday.	500	-
38.	Sathagaon.	Sunday.	300	-
39.	Lohara.	Sunday	300	-

Source :- Zilla Parishad, Chanda.



TABLE NO. 22 (CONTINUED)

## WEEKLY MARKETS FOR BRAMHAPURI TALUKA IN CHANDA DISTRICT DURING 1961-62.

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Day on which Bazar is held.	Average congregation.	Whether also a cattle market.
1.	Gangalwadi	Saturday	2000	Yes.
2.	Paharni	Monday	2000	Yes.
3.	Navegaon Pandav.	Tuesday	1000	-
4.	Vinirgaon	Saturday	1000	-
5.	Nayargaon.	Thursday	6000	Yes.
6.	Nagbhid.	Thursday	5000	-
7.	Bramhapuri	Friday	4000	-
8.	Sindewahi.	Monday	4000	-
9.	Talodhi.	Wednesday	3000	-
10.	Kanpa	Sunday	1000	-
11.	Balapur	Friday	1000	-
12.	Chaugaan.	Wednesday	600	-
13.	Dighori.	Wednesday	1000	-
14.	Aher- Nawargaon.	Monday	1000	-
15.	Kirmiti- Mendha	Sunday	1000	-
16.	Awalgaon.	Monday	1000	-
17.	Mindhala	Tuesday	1000	-
18.	Mohali Naleshwar	Saturday	1000	-
19.	Wasera.	Sunday	500	-
20.	Palasgaon- Jat	Wednesday	1000	-
21.	Mudza.	Monday	1000	-
22.	Pathari	Friday	1000	-
23.	Wadhona	Sunday	1000	-
24.	Mendki.	Tuesday	2000	-

Source :- Zilla Parishad, Chanda.

TABLE NO. 22 ( CONTINUED)

LIST OF WEEKLY MARKETS FOR GADCHIROLI TALUKA IN CHANDA DISTRICT DURING 1961-62.

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Day on which bazar is held.	Average congregation.	Whether also a cattle market.
1.	Gadchiroli	Sunday	10,000	Yes.
2.	Porla	Tuesday	1500	-
3.	Girgaon.	Friday	3000	-
4.	Talodhi Makasa	Wednesday	5000	Yes.
5.	Chamorshi.	Saturday.	3000	-
6.	Bhendala	Monday.	3000	-
7.	Ghot.	Tuesday	3000	-
8.	Lakhamapur Bori.	Thursday	3000	-
9.	Ashti.	Friday	3000	-
10.	Bori.	Wednesday	3000	-
11.	Desaiganj.	Sunday	15,000	Yes.
12.	Chop	Thursday	3000	-
13.	Armorli.	Friday	10,000	Yes.
14.	Deulgaon	Monday	4000	-
15.	Wairagarh.	Thursday	3000	Yes.
16.	Delanwadi	Saturday	3000	-
17.	Bhokroni	Tuesday	3000	-
18.	Deloda.	Wednesday	3000	Yes.
19.	Kotgul.	Friday	3000	-
20.	Murumgaon.	Tuesday	3000	-
21.	Angara	Monday	2000	-
22.	Rongi	Wednesday	3000	-
23.	Dhanora.	Thursday	5000	-
24.	Pendhari	Thursday	3000	-
25.	Gatta	Wednesday	2000	-
26.	Karvapha	Tuesday	3000	-

P.T.O.

TABLE NO. 22 (CONTINUED)

## LIST OF WEEKLY MARKETS FOR GADCHIROLI TALUKA IN CHANDA DISTRICT DURING 1961-62.

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Day on which bazar is held.	Average congregation.	Whether also a cattle market.
27.	Mendha Tola	Wednesday	2000	-
28.	Jambhali.	Saturday	2000	-
29.	Kadholi	Monday	2000	-
30.	Sonsari	Wednesday	3000	-
31.	Shirpur	Friday	2000	-
32.	Kurkheda	Saturday	10,000	Yes.
33.	Puroda	Sunday.	5000	-
34.	Rangarh	Thursday	2000	-
35.	Malewada	Sunday	2000	-
36.	Belgaon	Monday	2000	-
37.	Maseli	Friday	2000	-
38.	Kotra	Monday	1500	-
39.	Markekasa	Sunday	1000	-
40.	Botekasa	Wednesday	1000	-
41.	Korachi	Thursday	1000	-
42.	Batkathi	Tuesday	1000	-
43.	Bori	Saturday	1000	-

Source :- Zilla Parishad, Chanda.

TABLE NO. 22 (CONTINUED)

LIST OF WEEKLY MARKETS IN SIRONCHA TALUKA IN CHANDA DISTRICT DURING 1961-62.

Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Day on which Bazar held.	Average congregation.	Whether also a cattle market.
1.	Sironcha.	Monday	3500	Yes.
2.	Ankisa.	Tuesday	2000	No.
3.	Asaralli.	Friday	1750	No.
4.	Venkatapur.	Sunday	2500	No.
5.	Aheri.	Saturday	3500	No.
6.	Allapalli	Sunday	3000	No.

Source :- Tahsildar, Sironcha.

TABLE NO. 22 ( CONTINUED)

LIST OF WEEKLY MARKETS FOR RAJURA TALUKA IN CHANDA DISTRICT DURING 1961-62.

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Day on which Bazar is held	Average congregation.	Whether also a cattle market.
1.	Rajura	Saturday	600	Yes.
2.	Virur	Wednesday	400	-
3.	Bhedoda	Friday	200	-
4.	Dewada	Thursday.	1000	-
5.	Chandur.	Wednesday	500	Yes.
6.	Seraj Bk.	Sunday.	150	-
7.	Wansadi.	Wednesday	250	-
8.	Korpana	Friday	350	Yes.
9.	Chanai Bk.	Monday.	350	-
10.	Rupapeth.	Tuesday.	350	-

Source :- Zilla Parishad, Chanda.

Table No. 23.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Year	No. of towns having banking facilities.	Scheduled Banks.	Cooperative Banks.	Others	Total.
1961-62	19	7	20	-	27
1962-63	19	7	20	-	27
1963-64	20	7	21	-	28

Source :- Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 24

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES OF WORK AS ON 31-3-1962, 31-3-1963 AND 31-3-1964.

Description	Year	Companies limited by shares.		Companies limited by Gurantee & Associations not for profit.		Total
		Public	Private	Public	Private	
Joint Stock Companies	1961-62	3	2	-	-	5
	1962-63	3	2	-	-	5
	1963-64	2	2	-	-	4

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

TABLE NO. 25.  
INSURANCE STATISTICS.

Year	No. of Insurance policies Issued	Amount Insured Rs.
1961-62	1830	54,21,500
1962-63	2864	83,23,500
1963-64	2828	81,48,000

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



TABLE NO. 26

SMALL SAVINGS IN CHANDA DISTRICT. ( IN-Rs. )

Year	Gross Collections (Rs. )	Withdrawals ( Rs. )	Net collections ( Rs )
1961-62	53,97,716	27,73,084	26,24,631
1962-63	63,34,217	41,98,076	21,36,141
1963-64	66,45,362	40,70,490	25,74,872

Source :- Collector, Chanda.

TABLE NO. 27

RECEIPTS OF EXCISE REVENUE / SALES TAX / ENTERTAINMENT TAX IN  
CHANDA DISTRICT.

Year	Receipts of Excise Revenue Rs.	Receipts Sales Tax Rs.	Receipts of Entertainment tax Rs.
1961-62	16,057.39	15,26,706.18	1,55,257.02
1962-63	16,456.83	16,58,839.80	2,19,144.67
1963-64	21,464.00	18,95,932.34	2,93,109.02

Source :- The Collector, Chanda.  
The Sales Tax Officer, Chanda.

TABLE NO. 28.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Name of taluka :	Year	Demand Rs.	Collection Rs.	Arrears. Rs.
Chanda.	1961-62	228526	193342	35184
	1962-63	376577	274245	102332
	1963-64	339694	224229	115465
Warora	1961-62	397943	308077	89866
	1962-63	422134	321322	100812
	1963-64	433703	298430	135273
Bramhapuri	1961-62	319489	243268	76221
	1962-63	392999	284256	108743
	1963-64	376435	219103	157332
Gadchiroli.	1961-62	221939	204136	17802
	1962-63	345016	229738	115278
	1963-64	350244	232121	118123
Sironcha.	1961-62	126115	94103	32012
	1962-63	139890	95123	44767
	1963-64	153768	125433	28335
Rajura.	1961-62	144126	65838	78288
	1962-63	269084	240966	28118
	1963-64	248926	213240	35686
Total for the District.	1961-62	1438138	1118764	319373
	1962-63	1945700	1445650	500050
	1963-64	1902772	1312557	590215

Source :- All Tahsildar, Chanda for the year 1961-62  
The collector, Chanda for the year 1962-63 and 1963-64.

TABLE NO. 29

NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED AND VALUE OF PROPERTY TRANSFERRED  
IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Year	No. of Documents registered.	Value of property transferred. (Rs)
1961	7885	2,06,96,965
1962	7008	58,73,138
1963	8975	84,05,041

Source :- District Registrar, Chanda.

.....

**TABLE NO. 30**

**MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN CHANDA DISTRICT.**

Particulars.	Year	Chanda	Warora	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	District Total.
1. No. of Hospital.	1961-62	2	2	-	-	-	1	5
	1962-63	2	2	-	-	-	1	5
	1963-64	2	2	-	-	-	1	5
2. No. of Maternity Home.	1961-62	2	3	1	1	-	-	7
	1962-63	2	3	1	1	-	-	7
	1963-64	2	3	1	1	-	-	7
3. No. of Dispensaries.	1961-62	12	11	8	7	7	3	48
	1962-63	13	11	8	7	8	3	50
	1963-64	13	11	8	7	8	3	50
4. No. of Rural Health Centre	1961-62	2	1	2	3	1	1	10
	1962-63	3	1	2	3	1	1	11
	1963-64	3	3	3	3	1	1	14
5. No. of Doctors.	1961-62	26	17	12	11	7	5	78
	1962-63	30	18	12	11	9	5	85
	1963-64	31	20	13	11	8	5	88
6. No. of Nurses ( including Midwives)	1961-62	26	16	11	15	7	7	82
	1962-63	34	17	11	14	7	7	90
	1963-64	37	25	12	17	7	7	105
7. No. of Beds:- Male	1961-62	38	23	6	3	4	3	77
	1962-63	38	23	6	3	4	3	77
	1962-63	38	23	6	2	5	3	77
Females	1961-62	61	25	14	6	4	-	110
	1962-63	68	25	14	7	4	-	118
	1963-64	77	25	14	7	5	-	128

**TABLE NO. 30. (CONTINUED)**

Particulars.	Year	Chanda	Warora	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	Rajura	District Total.	
7. No. of Beds :- Children	1961-62	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	
	1962-63	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	
	1963-64	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	
8. Indoor patients:-	Male	1961-62	1563	177	59	52	16	9	1876
		1962-63	1631	180	63	72	15	8	1969
		1963-64	1644	157	85	84	19	31	2020
	Female.	1961-62	2169	688	142	81	11	2	3093
		1962-63	2546	585	169	91	13	2	3406
		1963-64	2650	672	224	101	12	8	3667
	Children	1961-62	1416	271	32	41	10	-	1770
		1962-63	1609	275	52	56	11	1	2004
		1963-64	1762	261	75	66	17	1	2182
9. Out door patients:-	Male	1961-62	57074	79774	41009	44854	30667	15303	268681
		1962-63	56830	78315	49771	40554	34075	18152	277807
		1963-64	76107	75864	53509	41016	22448	21473	290417
	Female	1961-62	42081	64574	23139	49607	19595	6586	205580
		1962-63	42907	66952	29651	29720	17669	7374	194273
		1963-64	57698	59349	32572	29312	11445	10752	201128
	Children	1961-62	43463	67001	29628	40390	21667	11276	213425
		1962-63	41181	66043	36619	39422	18844	15542	217651
		1963-64	53280	61615	41223	37617	14304	18845	226884

Source :-

Note :- The figures for the year 1961-62 are revised.

TABLE NO. 31.

NO. OF INSTITUTIONS, PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN CHANDA DISTRICT AS ON 31-3-1962 to 31-3-1964.

Institutions	Year	No. of Institutions	No. of pupils			Teachers.
			Boys	Girls	Total.	
1. Primary Schools.	1961-62	1227	62987	24647	87634	2790
	1962-63	1521	69870	28546	98416	3186
	1963-64	1599	77608	34647	112255	3595
2. Secondary School.	1961-62	65	16826	3572	20398	911
	1962-63	84	19445	4345	23790	1018
	1963-64	86	21175	5139	26314	1088
3. Special Schools.	1961-62	3	767	95	862	65 } Due to
	1962-63	14	832	169	1001	N.A. } excess
	1963-64	14	655	218	601	52 } staff

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

N . B :- Talukawise information is not available.

TABLE NO. 32 ( A )

LIST OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN CHANDA DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH 1964.

Name of Taluka	Serial No.	Name of High school	Location.
Chanda	1.	Govt. Multipurpose Higher Secondary School.	Chanda
	2.	New English Higher Secondary School.	Chanda
	3.	City Higher Secondary School,	Chanda.
	4.	Lokmanya Tilak High School,	Chanda
	5.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Chanda
	6.	Patel High School,	Chanda
	7.	Nehru Vidyalaya,	Chanda.
	8.	Sidartha Vidyalaya,	Chanda.
	9.	Nao Bharat Vidyalaya,	Mul.
	10.	Gandhi Vidyalaya,	Ballarpur
	11.	Paper Mill High School,	Ballarpur
	12.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Ballarpur
	13.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Kothari.
	14.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Pipri.
	15.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Sakharwahi
	16.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Tadali.
	17.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Gondpipri.
	18.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Pombhurna.
	19.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Hirapur.
	20.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Durgapur.
	21.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Dhaba.
	22.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Ghugus.
	23.	Vidarbha Vidyalaya,	Saoli.
	24.	Maharashtra Vidyalaya,	Saoli.
	25.	Nao Bharat Vidyalaya,	Saoli.



TABLE NO. 32 (A) (Continued)

LIST OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN CHANDA DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH 1964.

Name of Taluka	Serial No.	Name of High School	Location
	26.	Nao Bharat Vidyalaya,	Vehad Khd.
	27.	I.E.M. School,	Visapur.
	28.	I.E.M. School,	Bamni.
	29.	Girls High School.	Chanda.
	30.	Hindi City High School,	Chanda.
Warora	31.	Govt. Multipurpose Higher Secondary School.	Warora
	32.	Govt. High School,	Bhadrawati
	33.	Hiralal Loya Vidyalaya,	Warora.
	34.	Lokmanya Vidyalaya,	Warora.
	35.	Nehru Vidyalaya,	Chimur.
	36.	Nagri High School,	Nagri.
	37.	Rashriva Vidyalaya,	Chimur.
	38.	Lokmanya Vidyalaya,	Bhadrawati.
	39.	Nehru Vidyalaya,	Shegaon.
	40.	Bharat Vidyalaya,	Chargaon.
	41.	Nehru Vidyalaya,	Shankarpur.
	42.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Nandori.
	43.	Nehru Vidyalaya,	Chargaon.
	44.	Z.P. I.E.M. School,	Chimur.
	45.	Lokmanya Kanya Shala.	Warora.
	46.	Lok Vidyalaya,	Neri.
Bramhapuri	47.	Govt. I.E.M. School,	Bramhapuri.
	48.	Newajabai Hitkarni High School,	Bramhapuri.
	49.	Lokmanya Tilak Vidyalaya,	Bramhapuri.
	50.	Sarvodaya Vidyalaya,	Sindewahi.
	51.		

TABLE NO. 32 (A) ( CONTINUED)

LIST OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN CHANDR DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH 1964.

Name of Taluka :	Serial No.	Name of High School,	Location.
Bramhapuri	51.	Adarsha Vidyalaya.	Sindewahi.
	52.	Adarsha Vidyalaya,	Nagbhid.
	53.	Bharat Vidyalaya,	Nawargaon.
	54.	Loksewa Vidya Mandir.	Nawargaon.
	55.	Vikas Vidyalaya,	Arhar Nawargaon
	56.	Newjabai I.E.M. School,	Nawargaon Pandao
	57.	Nao Bharat Vidyalaya,	Antargaon.
	58.	Sidantha Vidyalaya,	Nanhori.
	59.	I.E.M. School,	Sawargaon.
	60.	I.E.M. School,	Talodhi Balapur.
	61.	I.E.M. School,	Awalgaon.
	62.	I.E.M. School,	Gangalwadi.
	63.	Nutan Shiwaji Vidyalaya,	Mohadi Mokasa
	64.	Krishi Vidyalaya,	Kotgaon.
	65.	Krishi Vidyalaya,	Maushi.
	66.	Samaj Sewa Vidyalaya,	Gunjiwahi.
	67.	Samaj Sewa Vidyalaya,	Wadhana.
	68.	Janata Kanya Vidyalaya,	Nagbhir.
	69.	Janata Vidyalaya,	Nagbhir.
	70.	Vikas Vidyalaya,	Wihirgaon.
	71.	I.E.M. School,	Palasgaon.
Gadchiroli	72.	Govt. Multipurpose Higher Secondary School,	Gadchiroli.
	73.	Vasant Vidyalaya,	Gadchiroli
	74.	Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya,	Armori.
	75.	Hitkarni Vidyalaya,	Armori.
	76.	Adarsha Vidyalaya,	Desaiganj.

TABLE NO. 32 (a) (CONTINUED)

LIST OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN CHANDA DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH 1964.

Name of Taluka	Serial No.	Name of High School.	Location.
Gadchiroli	77.	New English Middle School,	Nawegaon.
	78.	Shiwaji High School,	Gadchiroli.
	79.	I.E.M. School,	Koregaon.
Sironcha.	80.	Govt. I.E.M. School,	Sironcha.
	81.	Dharmrao Vidyalaya,	Sironcha.
	82.	Dharmrao Vidyalaya,	Aheri.
	83.	Shriniwas High School,	Ankisa.
	84.	F.C. Davies Girls School,	Sironcha.
	85.	I.E.M. School,	Chintaldhara.
Rajura	86	Govt. High School,	Rajura.

TABLE NO. 32 B.

Upto date list of colleges in Chanda District as on 31st March 1964.

Name of talukas	Sr.No.	Name of college	Number of students			Number of teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
Chanda	1.	Janata Mahavidyalaya, Chanda.						
		31-3-1962	547	65	612	25	2	27
		31-3-1963	722	70	792	26	3	29
		31-3-1964	1052	109	1161	35	-	35
	2.	Janata College of Education, Chanda.						
		31-3-1962	97	15	112	9	1	10
31-3-1963		86	17	103	8	-	8	
	31-3-1964	88	10	98	10	-	10	
Bramhapuri	1.	Newajibai Hitakarni College, Bramhapuri.						
		31-3-1963	48	8	56	4	-	4
		31-3-1964	71	12	83	7	-	7

Source :- Registrar, Nagpur University, Nagpur.

TABLE NO. 33.

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN CHANDA DISTRICT IN K.M.

Year	Broad Guage	Meter Guage	Narrow Guage.
1963	141	Nil	159
1964	141	Nil	159

RAILWAY STATIONS IN EACH TALUKA OF CHANDA DISTRICT FOR 1963 AND 1964.

Taluka : Chanda	Warora	Bramhapuri	Gadchiroli	Rajura	Sironcha.
<u>Broad guage.</u>	<u>Broad guage</u>	<u>Narrow guage</u>	<u>Narrow guage</u>	<u>Broad guage</u>	
1. Majri	1. Nagri	1. Sindewahi	1. Warsa	1. Manik gad	Nil.
2. Majri Khadan	2. Chikni Road	2. Alewahi		2. Wirur.	
3. Bhandak	3. Warora	3. Talodhi		3. Makudi.	
4. Tadali		4. Nagbhir Jn.			
5. Ghugas.		5. Mugli.			
6. Chanda.		6. Tempa.			
7. Babupeth		7. Bramhapuri.			
8. Ballarshah.					
<u>Narrow guage.</u>					
9. Chanda Fort.					
10. Chichpalli.					
11. Kelzar					
12. Tolwahi.					
13. Mul- Maroda.					
14. Rajoli.					

Source :- Railway Time table.

TABLE NO. 34.

LENGTH OF ROADS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF SURFACE IN CHANDA DISTRICT AS ON  
31ST MARCH 1962, 1963, 1964.

Year	: Cement concrete	: Black Topped M.F.	: Water Bound Mecadam M.F.	: Lower type M.F.	: Total M.F.	: Central Highways (National Highways)	: State Highways M.F.	: Local authorities M.F.
1962	Nil	90.2	331.2½	285.5½	707.2	Nil	357.6½	105.0
1963	Nil	112.½	331.7	368.0	811.7½	Nil	427.1½	105.0
1964	Nil	119.4	324.3½	368.4½	812.4	Nil	427.1½	105.0

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

TABLE NO. 3

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES, RADIO LICENCES IN CHANDA DISTRICT  
DURING 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Year	No. of Post offices.	No. of Telegraph offices.	No. of letter Boxes.	No. of Postmen.	No. of Telephone offices.	No. of telephones.	No. of Radio Licences Issued.
1961-62	231	15	352	59	2	203	3431
1962-63	241	15	373	60	3	265	4122
1963-64	251	16	394	56	9	385	4859

Source :- Superintendent of Post offices,  
Chanda Division, Chanda.

2) Divisional Engineer,  
Telegraphs, Nagpur.

TABLE NO. 36.

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN OPERATION IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Sr.No.	Items.	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
1.	Motor cycles.	59	91	113
2.	Motor cars.	185	232	241
3.	Taxi cabs.	Nil	2	2
4.	Auto Rickshaws.	Nil	-	-
5.	<u>Stage Carriages.</u>			
	1) Diesel Engines.	21	22	17
	ii) Petrol Engines.	18	19	15
6.	<u>Lorries.</u>			
	i) Diesel Engines.	120	289	307
	ii) Petrol Engines.	140	243	239
7.	Ambulance.	4	1	1
8.	School Buses.	Nil	1	1
9.	Private Service Vehicles	Nil	-	-
10.	Trailors.	22	33	27
11.	Tractors.	17	27	31
12.	Others.	Nil	1	1
	<u>Total.</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>965</u>	<u>995</u>

Source :- Regional Transport Officer, Nagpur.



TABLE NO. 37.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NATIONALISED ROAD TRANSPORT IN NAGPUR DIVISION.

Sr. No. : Items.	31st March 62	31st March 63	31st March 64.
1. Number 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 number of vehicles on road per day.	260.9	245.9	260.1
6. Average daily earning (in rupees)	37041	37723	47041
7. Earning per vehicle per day ( in rupees)	138	153	181
8. Average number of passengers travelled per day.	58897	63890	81584

Source :- The Divisional Controller, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Nagpur.

N.B. :- The information as on 31st March is given for the first 3 items which for the whole year, the same is worked out in respect of rest of the items.

TABLE NO. 38

**POLICE FORCE AND CRIME STATISTICS IN CHANDA DISTRICT.**

Year	No. of superin- tendent	No. of Assistant Superin- tendent	No. of Deputy Superin- tendent	No. of Inspe- ctors	No. of Deputy & sub Inspe- ctors	No. of Assistant sub Inspecto- rs.	No. of Head Const ables	No. of consta- bles	No. of cogniza- ble crimes reported	No. of non cognizable crime reported.
1961	1	-	2	3	47	6	211	772	3034	7749
1962	1	-	2	3	47	6	212	743	3732	N.A.
1963	1	-	2	3	47	* 2	226	776	3463	N.A.

Source : District Superintendent of Police, Chand.

\* There is no post in Maharashtra State  
therefore the posts are decreasing in the year 1963.

TABLE NO. 39.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED IN THE COURTS IN CHANDA DISTRICT.

Years :	Civil				Criminal.			
	Original		Appellate		Original		Appellate.	
	Regular	Miscellan- -ous	Regular	Miscellan- -ous	Regular	Miscellan- -ous	Regular	Miscellan- -ous.
1961	1790	1297	132	36	4732	377	215	19
1962	1568	1728	107	25	5440	455	164	12
1963	1087	1050	48	32	3777	374	111	23

Source :- District and Sessions Judge,  
Chanda.

TABLE NO. 40

**PRESSES, JOURNALS AND NEWSPAPERS.**

: T : Year :	: Number of : printing : presses. :	: Number of Newspapers and journals published in Chanda District. :								
		: Marathi. :					: English :		: Other languages :	
:	:	: Daily:	: Weekly:	: Fortnightly:	: Monthly:	: Others:	: Daily:	: Others:	: Daily:	: Others.:
1962	14	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	17	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	21	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

Source :- 1) The Collector, Chanda.

2) The District Publicity Officer, Chanda.

**TABLE NO. 41.**

**STATISTICS REGARDING LOCAL BODIES.**

Year	Village Panchayats		Municipal Committee.			
	No.	Total Income Rs.	Total expenditure Rs.	No.	Total Income Rs.	Total expenditure Rs.
1961-62	1125	1425355	1276894	5	15,18,572	14,89,799
1962-63				5	16,99,667	18,84,639
1963-64				5	19,28,636	21,24,982

Source :- Chief Executive Officer,  
Zilla Parishad, Chanda.

The President, Municipal Committee, Chanda, Warora, Ballarpur,  
Desaiganj, and Rajura.

Note :- Information for village Panchayats is not available.  
The A.N.R. for 1962-63 and 1963-64 is still to be  
prepared by the Zilla Parishad, Chanda.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF MUMBAI STATE.

Coverage :- No. of Villages, area in square miles and population (1961) of Block at the end of each year in Chandrapur District.

As on	By Pre/Stage I/Stage II/Stage III and M.D. Projects				P.E.S. Block.							
	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	M.D.P.	No. of villages included.	No. of towns included.	Population of village and towns (1961 Census)	Area in Square miles.	No. of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern.	No. of villages and towns.	Population (1961 Census)	Area in Square mile.
31-3-62	6	5	-	1	2108	1	852388	3628.65	6	1260	295323	2333.86
31-3-63	9	5	-	1	2582	1	1030412	4595.51	3	786	117299	1367.00
31-3-64	11	5	1	1	3368	1	1147711	5962.51	-	-	-	-

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43.

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

Name of the Block :- Chanda.	Taluka :- Chanda.		
Size of the Block ( C.P.A. Pattern) 1.50	District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-1956	( Figures in '000' Rs. )		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 1-4-1958.			
Head of Development.	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
1. Project Head quarter.	19	40	18
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	34	17	73
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	38	114	113
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	21	34	23
5. Education.	17	34	26
6. Social Education.	24	32	19
7. Communication.	14	3	8
8. Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.	28	11	14
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing)	7	-	1
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)	12	-	-
Total.	214	285	295
Committed expenditure.	59	55	60

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43.

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

Name of the Block :- Mul.	Taluka :- Chanda.		
	District :- Chanda.		
Size of the Block 1.00 (C.P.A. Pattern)	(Figures in '000' Rupees)		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-1953			
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-4-1955.			
Head of Development.	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64 Stage III.
1. Project Head Quarters.	6	54	-
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.	3	1	11
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	1	-	15
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	1	13	6
5. Education.	1	14	12
6. Social Education.	5	1	6
7. Communication.	2	-	6
8. Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.	4	4	-
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing).	-	10	7
10. Others ( including suspense etc.).	-	-	-
Total.	23	104	63
Committed expenditure.	8	3	73

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.



TABLE NO. 43.

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

Name of the Block :- Gondpipri.		Taluka :- Chanda.		
( Size of the Block 1.00 )		District :- Chanda.		
( C.P.A. Pattern )		( Figures in '000' Rupees )		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-59				
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-4-1961.				
Head of Development.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.	
1. Project Head Quarters.	45	79	98	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.	8	7	4	
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	-	33	-	
4. Health and Rural sanitation.	5	16	24	
5. Education.	11	15	15	
6. Social Education.	8	7	13	
7. Communication.	3	3	3	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	-	1	2	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing )	-	-	-	
10. Others ( including suspense etc.).	60	-	-	
Total.	140	161	159	
Committee Expenditure.	-	-	-	

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43.

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

Name of the Block	Warora	Taluka:- Warora.		
Size of the Block ( C.P.A. Pattern)	1.00	District:- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES.	1-4-59	Figures in '000 Rupees)		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I	2-10-62.			
Head of Development.	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.	
1. Project Head Quarter.		26	67	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.		7	9	
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.		-	76	
4. Health and Rural Sanitations.		13	22	
5. Education.		17	19	
6. Social Education.		2	12	
7. Communications.		-	2	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.		-	1	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing)		-	-	
10. Other ( including suspense etc.)		11	-	
Total.		76	208	
Committed expenditure.		-	-	

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43.

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

Head of Development.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
Name of the Block. Chimur			
Size of the Block (C.P.A. Patterns) 1.00			
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-61			
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :-			
	( Figures in '000' Rupees)		
Head of Development.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1. Project Head Quarter.	28	69	81
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	-	18	15
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	-	41	75
4. Health and Rural sanitation.	-	11	17
5. Education.	-	17	13
6. Social Education.	-	11	18
7. Communication.	-	4	7
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	-	-	6
9. Housing ( including s Rural Housing)	-	-	-
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)	-	1	-
Total.	28	172	232
Committed expenditure.	-	-	-

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

Table NO. 43.

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

Name of the Block :- Bhandrawati.		Taluka :- Warora.		
Size of the Block :- 1.00 ( C.P.A. Pattern)		District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-1953		( Figures in '000' Rs.)		
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-4-1956				
Head of Development.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.	
1. Project Head Quarter.	4	10	21	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	2	-	8	
3. Irrigation and reclamation.	12	-	15	
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	-	-	11	
5. Education.	12	-	12	
6. Social Education.	4	3	12	
7. Communication.	1	-	4	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.	-	-	-	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing	-	-	-	
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)	-	-	-	
Total.	35	13	83	
Committed expenditure.	47	42	49	

:- Estimated.

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

Table NO. 43.

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

Name of the Block :- Bramhapuri		Taluka :- Bramhapuri		
Size of the Block :- 1.00 (C.P.A. Pattern)		District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- Nil		( Figures in '000' Rs.)		
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-4-1958				
Head of Development.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Stage II
1. Project Head Quarter.	34	87	14	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.	15	8	12	
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	36	12	21	
4. Health and Rural sanitation.	17	27	33	
5. Education.	8	4	20	
6. Social Education.	4	14	6	
7. Communication.	6	14	4	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	13	7	3	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing)	15	18	9	
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)	4	-	-	
Total.	152	191	122	
Committed expenditure.	47	47	62	

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

Table No. 43.

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

Name of the Block :- Nagbhid.	Taluka :- Bramhapuri.		
Size of the Block 1.00 ( C.P.A. Pattern)	District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-1960	( Figures in '000 ' Rupees)		
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 2-10-62			
Head of Development.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1. Project Head Quarter.	20		70
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.	15		10
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	88		105
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	17		29
5. Education.	14		16
6. Social Education.	-		9
7. Communication.	-		3
8. Rural Arts, crafts and Industries.	-		-
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing)	-		-
10. Others ( including suspense etc.).	-		-
Total.	154		242
Committed Expenditure.	-		-

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43.

## STATEMENT SHOWING GOVT. EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT, BY EACH BLOCK DURING THE EACH YEAR.

Name of the Block :- Sindewahi.		Taluka :- Bramhapuri.		
Size of the Block :- 1.00 (C.P.A. Pattern)		District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-1954		(figures in '000' Rupees)		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 1-4-1957				
Head of Development.	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.	
1. Project Head Quarters.	17	15	27	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.	-	5	11	
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	-	17	15	
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	3	6	6	
5. Education.	3	11	18	
6. Social Education.	5	14	16	
7. Communication.	2	10	8	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.	3	1	-	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing )	-	-	-	
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)	-	-	2	
Total.	33 (E)	79	103	
Committed expenditure.	40 (E)	53	46	

Note :- (E) Estimated.

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

**TABLE NO. 45.**

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

Name of the Block :- Gadchiroli.		Taluka :- Gadchiroli.		
Size of the block :- 1.00 (C.P.A. Pattern)		District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-1956		(Figures in '000' Rupees)		
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-4-1958				
Head of Development.	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.	
1. Project Head Quarter.	20	12	12	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.	8	11	11	
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	8	37	12	
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	21	62	9	
5. Education.	8	16	4	
6. Social Education.	4	22	-	
7. Communication.	5	15	-	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	7	1	-	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing )	18	5	-	
10. Others ( including suspense etc.).	8	3	-	
<b>Total.</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>48</b>	
<b>Committed expenditure.</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>36</b>	

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.



TABLE NO. 43.

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

Name of the block	Armori.	Taluka :- Gadchiroli.		
Size of the Block (C.P.A. Patterns)	1.00	District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES	:- 1-4-1959			
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I	:- 1-4-1960 ( Figures in '000 ' Rupees).			
Head of Development.	: 1960-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.	
1. Project Head quarter.	71	92	91	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	13	12	11	
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	51	51	81	
4. Health and Rural sanitation.	21	45	50	
5. Education.	3	3	11	
6. Social Education.	17	5	6	
7. Communications.	7	5	3	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.	14	6	3	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing)	-	24	2	
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)	19	-	3	
Total.	216	243	255	
Committed expenditure.	-	-	N.A.	

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

**TABLE NO. 43.**

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

Name of the Block :- Chamorshi.		Taluka :- Gadchiroli.		
Size of the block (C.P.A. Pattern) 1.00		District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 10-1956.		(Figures in '000' Rupees).		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 1-4-1958				
Head of Development.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.	
1. Project Head Quarters.	16	31	15	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.	24	5	-	
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	36	7	27	
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	29	66	33	
5. Education.	30	21	6	
6. Social Education.	29	14	9	
7. Communication.	12	22	2	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	20	4	-	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing)	3	11	-	
10. Others (including suspense etc.).	-	1	-	
<b>Total.</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>92</b>	
<b>Committed expenditure.</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43

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

Name of the Block :- Dhanora. (Size of the Block 1.00 C.P.A. Pattern )	Taluka :- Gadchiroli.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-60 Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 1-4-63	District :- Chanda. (Figures in '000' Rupees)		
Head of Development.	:1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
1. Project Head Quarters.			24
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.			-
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.			-
4. Health and Rural sanitation.			-
5. Education.			-
6. Social Education.			-
7. Communication.			-
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.			-
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing ).			-
10. Others ( including suspense etc.).			-
Total.			24
Committee Expenditure.			-

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43.

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

Name of the Block :- Kurkheda.	Taluka :- Gadchiroli.		
Size of the Block 1.00 ( C.P.A. Pattern )	District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-1962.	( Figures in '000' Rupees)		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 1-4-1963.			
Head of Development.	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
1. Project Head Quarters.			197
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.			9
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.			-
4. Health and Rural sanitation.			14
5. Education.			4
6. Social Education.			9
7. communication.			2
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.			6
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing ).			-
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)			-
Total.			241
Committee Expenditure.			-

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

## TABLE NO. 43.

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVT. EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT BY EACH BLOCK DURING EACH Year.

Name of the Block	Sironcha	Taluka :- Sironcha.		
Size of the block (C.P.A. Pattern)	1.00	District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES.	Oct. 1959.	Figures in '000 (Rupees)		
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I	1-4-62			
Head of Development.		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
1. Project Head quarter.		51		70
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.		17		28
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.		-		30
4. Health and Rural Sanitations.		21		29
5. Education.		4		5
6. Social Education.		7		8
7. Communications.		-		2
8. Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.		-		-
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing)		-		-
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)		7		4
Total.		150		176
Committed expenditure.		-		-

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43.

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

Name of the Block :-	Aheri.			Taluka :-	Sironcha.		
Size of the Block (C.P.A. Pattern)	1.00			District :-	Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NBS :-	Nil.			(Figures in '000' Rupees)			
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :-	2-10-1956						
Head of Development.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.				
1. Project Head Quarters.	153	81	74				
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.	42	4	59				
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	62	100	192				
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.	93	37	55				
5. Education.	89	-	10				
6. Social Education.	15	5	25				
7. Communication.	140	28	65				
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	30	6	7				
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing ).	15	-	-				
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)	33	21	16				
Total.	672	282	503				
Committed expenditure.	-	-	N.A.				

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

**TABLE NO. 43**

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

Name of the Block	Ettapalli.		Taluka :-	Sironcha.
Size of the Block ( C.P.A. Pattern)	1.00		District :-	Chanda.
Date of inauguration as NES.	2-10-1962		Figures in '000 ' Rupees)	
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I	1-4-1963			
Head of Development.	1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.	
1. Project Head Quarter.			N.R.	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.			"	
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.			"	
4. Health and Rural Sanitations.			"	
5. Education.			"	
6. Social Education.			"	
7. Communications.			"	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.			"	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing)			"	
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)			"	
Total.			"	
Committed expenditure.			"	

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 43.

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

Name of the Block Rajura		Taluka :- Rajura.		
Size of the Block 1.00 ( C.P.A. Patterns)		Distt :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES:- 2-10-1959		(Figures in '000' Rupees)		
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-10-1960				
Head of Development.	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.	
1. Project Head Quarter	62	82	68	
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	-	12	5	
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.	162	7	45	
4. Health and Rural sanitation.	5	31	14	
5. Education.	8	15	47	
6. Social Education..	-	17	12	
7. Communication.	2	-	-	
8. Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.	-	2	9	
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing )	-	-	-	
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)	-	-	-	
Total.	239	247	200	
Committed expenditure.	-	-	25	

\* Est. :- Estimated.

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.



Table NO. 43.

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

Name of the Block	Dewada	Taluka :- Rajura.		
Size of the Block (C.P.A. Patterns)	1.00	District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :-	-	( Figures in ' 000 ' Rupees)		
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :-	-			
Head of Development.		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
1. Project Head Quarter.				N.R.
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension.				"
3. Irrigation and Reclamation.				"
4. Health and Rural Sanitation.				"
5. Education				"
6. Social Education.				"
7. Communication.				"
8. Rural Arts, Crafts, and Industries.				"
9. Housing ( including Rural Housing )				"
10. Others ( including suspense etc.)				"
Total.				"
Committed expenditure.				"

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK DURING EACH TALUKA.

Name of the Block :- Chanda		Taluka :- Chanda.		
Size of the Block :- One and Half.		District:- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-1956.				
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I - 1-4-1958.				
Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Improved Seeds ( Excluding sugarcane)	( B.Mds)	309	240	1100
2. Fertilisers distributed including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manure mixture but (excluding green manure seed).	( B.Mds)	452	294	723
3. Pedigree Bulls supplied.	( No. )	Nil	6	1
4. Animals castrated.	( No. )	781	523	306
5. Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	( Acres)	353	186	699
	Net	-	-	-
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres)	489	253	264
7. Area bunded.	( Acres)	497	300	181
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	( No. )	17	5	8
9. Adults made literate.	( No. )	52	454	75
10. Libraries and Reading rooms started.	( No. )	6	4	1
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )	10	11	2

Table No.44 ( Continued)

Item.		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
12. Farmer's Unions started	( No. )	Nil	2	-
13. Mahila samittees started.	( No. )	8	11	4
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )	2	-	-
15. New Kacha road constructed.	(Furlongs)	31	8	24
16. New pacca Road constructed.	(Furlongs)	13	3	1
17. Existing kach road improved.	( " )	15	-	29
18. Existing pacca road improved.	( " )	16	-	10
19. School Buildings constructed.	( No. )	5	5	10
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown seperately)	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other Dispensaries & Maternity Home constructed.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )	50.2	61.3	67.7
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of the each year.	( No )	136	129	129
24. Number of members of the above societies	( No. )	8988	8801	8301
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose co-operative, service and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )	69	69	69
26. Number of members of the above societies	( No. )	2810	-	-
27. Number of villages panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	( No. )	56	56	55
28. Number of village covered.	( No. )	142	142	132

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 45.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK DURING EACH TALUKA.

Name of the Block :- Mul	Taluka :- Chanda		
Size of the Block :- One.	District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES - 2-10-1953.			
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I - 1-4-1955			
Item.	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
1	2	3	4
1. Improved Seeds ( excluding sugarcane) (B.Mds)	117	57	81
2. Fertilisers distributed including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding green manure seed) (B.Mds)	2138	3885	3853
3. Pedigree Bulls supplied. ( No.)	Nil	3	2
4. Animals castrated. ( No. )	601	572	137
5. Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation. (Acres) net.	Nil	1572	2117
6. Area reclaimed. (Acres)	Nil	10	521
7. Area bunded. (Acres)	Nil	-	500
8. Drinking water wells constructed. ( No. )	Nil	6	50
9. Adults made literate. ( No. )	85	145	115
10. Libraries and Reading rooms started. ( No. )	2	4	4
11. Youth clubs started. ( No. )	4	2	5

TABLE NO. 44 ( Continued)

Item.		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )	5	87	5
13. Mahila samittee started.	( No. )	Nil	5	15
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )	Nil	-	2
15. New kacha road constructed.	( Furlongs )	6	-	123
16. New pacca road constructed.	( Furlongs )	-	-	16
17. Existing kacha road improved.	( Furlongs )	Nil	-	374
18. Existing pacca road improved	( Furlongs )	-	-	-
19. School Buildings constructed.	( No. )	3	2	12
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown seperately)	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )	5.8	27.8	81.4
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )	96	107	109
24. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	5979	6242	6263
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )	66	67	67
26. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	5009	-	-
27. Number of villages panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	( No. )	55	62	62
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )	106	158	158

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK  
DURING EACH TALUKA.

Name of the Block :- Gondpipri.		Taluka :- Chanda.		
Size of the Block :- One.		District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-1959				
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 1-4-1961				
Item.		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
1		2	3	4
1. Improved Seeds ( Excluding sugarcane)	(B.Mds)	1956	780	35
2. Fertilisers distributed including all chemical fertilisers, oilcake, manure mixture but excluding green manure seed.	(B.Mds)	1229	470	2544
3. Pedigree Bulls supplied.	( No. )	Nil	-	-
4. Animal castrated.	( No. )	Nil	432	222
5. Additional area brought under permanant irrigation.	(Acres)	323	675	189
	net	-	-	-
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres )	80	212	124
7. Area bunded.	(Acres)	1299	1268	475
8. Drinking water wells constructed	( No. )	7	6	7
9. Adults made literate	( No. )	102	85	-
10. Libraries and reading room started	( No. )	5	5	1
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )	13	13	3
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )	98	-	89
13. Mahila samitties started.	( No. )	13	6	9
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )	2	-	1

TABLE No. 44 (CONTINUED)

Item.		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
15. New kacha road constructed	( Furlongs )	17	-	12
16. New pacca road constructed	( Furlongs )	5	-	-
17. Existing kacha road improved.	( Furlongs )	9	-	56
18. Existing pacca road improved.	( Furlongs )	2	2	-
19. School buildings constructed.	( No. )	1	1	-
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown seperately.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and maternity Home constructed.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution	( Rs )	43.3	28.9	86.7
23. Total number of all types of cooper -ative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )	86	87	87
24. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	3665	3837	3837
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )	75	74	74
26. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	2850	-	-
27. Number of village panchayats function -ing at the end of the each year.	( No. )	72	72	-
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )	170	170	-

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

Name of the Block :- Warora		Taluka :- Warora.		
Size of the Block :- One.		District :- Chamra.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-59				
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 2-10-62				
Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1		2	3	4
1. Improved Seeds ( Excluding Sugarcane)	( B.Mds )		873	1085
2. Fertilisers distributed ( including all chemi- -al fertilisers, oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding green manure seed).	( B.Mds )		370	2473
3. Pedigree bulls supplies.	( No. )		2	4
4. Animal castrated.	( No. )		833	829
5. Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	( Acres. ) Net.		300	648
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres )		1600	256
7. Area bunded.	( Acres )		350	400
8. X Drinking water wells constructed	( No. )		10	6
9. Adults made literate.	( No. )		1026	70
10. Libraries and Reading room started.	( No. )		19	17
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )		10	5
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )		68	-
13. Mahila samittees started.	( No. )		6	6
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )		-	1



Table No. 44 (Contd.)

Item.		: 1961-62 :	1962-63 :	1963-64.
15. New kacha road constructed	( Furlongs )	15		20
16. New pacca road constructed.	( Furlongs )	-		16
17. Existing kacha road improved.	( Furlongs )	-		22
18. Existing pacca road improved.	( Furlongs )	-		-
19. School buildings constructed.	( No. )	-		3
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately.	( No. )	-		N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	( No. )	-		N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )	-		28.3
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )	N.R.		107
24. Number of Members of the above societies.	( No. )	N.R.		7784
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )	N.R.		89
26. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	-		-
27. Number of village panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	( No. )	78		78
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )	201		201

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

Form No. 44.

Statement showing progress of physical achievements under selected items in each block during each year.

Name of the Block :- Chimur.		Taluka :- Warora.		
Size of the Block :- One.		District :- Chamra.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-1-1959				
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 2-10-61				
Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1.		2	3	4
1. Improved Seeds ( Excluding sugarcane )	( B.Mds )	111	10	-
2. Fertilisers distributed ( including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manure but excluding-green manure seed)	( B.Mds )	4715	4308	-
3. Pedigree bull supplies	( No. )	Nil	3	-
4. Animal castrated.	( No. )	Nil	284	-
5. Additional area brought under permanant irrigation	( Acres )	Nil.	460	-
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres )	12	27	-
7. Area bunded.	( Acres )	56	125	-
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	( No. )	15	7	-
9. Adults made literate.	( No. )	670	523	-
10. Libraries and Reading rooms started	( No. )	Nil	1	-
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )	Nil	2	-
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )	115	-	-
13. Mahila samittees started.	( No. )	2	8	-
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )	Nil	-	-

TABLE NO. 44 (CONTINUED)

Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
15. New Kacha road constructed	( Furlongs )	12	25	-
16. New pacca road constructed.	( Furlongs )	N.A.	-	-
17. Existing kacha road improved.	( Furlongs )	6	-	-
18. Existing pacca road improved.	( Furlongs )	N.A.	-	-
19. School buildings constructed	( No. )	N.A.	2	4
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown seperately.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )	Nil	42.7	-
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )	N.A.	86	86
24. Number of Members of the above societies.	( No. )	N.R.	5332	5332
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )	N.A.	79	79
26. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	N.R.	-	-
27. Number of village panchayats funct functioning at the end of each year.	( No. )	N.R.	82	82
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )	N.R.	232	232

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

For 1961-62 Information covers two quarters only Dec. 61 and March 62.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER DISTRICT PLANS IN EACH BLOCK DURING THE EACH TALUKA.

Item.	Year 1961-62 : 1962-63 : 1963-64.		
	1	2	3
Name of the Block :- Bhadrawati	Taluka :- Warora.		
Size of the Block :- One	Date of the Block :- One		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-1953	Date of District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-4-1956	Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :-		
1. Improved Seeds ( Excluding sugarcane)	( B.Mds. ) 268	( B.Mds. ) 205	555
2. Fertilisers distributed and including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manure but excluding green manure seed)	( B.Mds. ) 2128	( B.Mds. ) 1429	1294
3. Pedigree Bulls supplied.	( No. ) Nil	3	-
4. Animals castrated.	( No. ) 393	996	410
5. Additional Area brought under permanant irrigation.	( Acres ) 96	253	1155
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres ) 172	45	112
7. Area bunded.	( Acres ) 310	27	75
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	( No. ) 11	5	54
9. Adults made literate.	( No. ) 812	346	-
10. Libraries and reading rooms started.	( No. ) 4	-	5
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. ) 7	-	5

Table No. 44 (Continued)

Item		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )	7	-	-
13. Mahila samittees started.	( No. )	2	-	15
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started	( No. )	Nil	-	-
15. New kacha road constructed.	( Furlongs )	4	-	272
16. New pacca road constructed.	( Furlongs )	-	-	-
17. Existing kacha road improved.	( Furlongs )	6	-	8
18. Existing pacca road improved.	( Furlongs )	-	26	-
19. School buildings constructed.	( No. )	3	-	-
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately)	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )	9.9	14.4	123.0
23. Total number of all types of coopera- -tive societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )	89	89	93
24. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	5774	6087	7847
25. Number of Agricultural Credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )	82	82	82
26. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	4884	-	-
27. Number of village panchayats function- -ing at the end of each year.	( No. )	74	75	-
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )	161	166	-

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

Name of the Block :- Bramhapuri	C Taluka :- Bramhapuri.		
Size of the Block :- One.	District:- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration and NES :- Nil			
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 1-4-1958.			
Item.	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
1	2	3	4.
1. Improved Seeds (. Encluding sugarcane) (B.Ms.)	491	551	1510
2. Fertilisere distributed including all (B.Mds ) chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding green manure seed)	1916	4010	5160
3. Pedigree Bulls supplied. ( No. )	Nil	-	3
4. Animals castrated. ( No. )	491	1190	-
5. Additional Area brought under permanant(Acres) irrigation. net	142	350	2199
6. Area reclaimed. (Acres )	1168	898	450
7. Area bunded. (Acres)	252	200	600
8. Drinking water wells constructed. ( No. )	2	17	20
9. Adults made literate. ( No. )	Nil	250	570
10. Libraries and Reading rooms started ( No. )	1	-	-
11. Youth clubs started. ( No. )	3	-	-

Table No.44 (Continued)

Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
12. Farmer's unions started.	(No. )	Nil	-	-
13. Mahila samittee started.	(No. )	10	3	-
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	(No. )	5	-	-
15. New kacha road constructed.	(Furlongs)	Nil	23	38
16. New pacca road constructed.	(Furlongs)	N.R.	-	-
17. Existing kacha road improved.	(Furlongs)	Nil	-	240
18. Existing pacca road improved.	(Furlongs)	N.R.	148	208
19. School buildings constructed.	(No. )	N.R.	3	6
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown seperately)	(No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	(No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	(Rs. )	51.8	39.3	26.4
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )	114	116	114
24. Number of members of the above societies	{ No. }	6073	6239	6937
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	{ No. }	95	91	91
26. Number of members of the above societies.	{ No. }	5258	-	-
27. Number of villages panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	{ No. }	N.R.	69	69
28. Number of villages covered.	{ No. }	N.R.	131	131

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK  
DURING EACH YEAR.

Name of the Block :- Nagbhir.		Taluka :- Brahmapuri.		
Size of the Block :- One		District :- Ghanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-60				
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 2-10-62.				
Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1		2	3	4
1. Improved Seeds ( Excluding sugarcane )	( B.Mds. )		27	382
2. Fertilisers distributed ( including all chemical fertilisers oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding manure seed).	( B.Mds )		937	820
3. Pedigree bulls supplied	( No. )			5
4. Animal castrated.	( No. )		1538	403
5. Additional area brought under permanant irrigation.	( Acres )		277	937
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres )		-	-
7. Area bunded.	( Acres )		185	405
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	( No. )		250	2094
9. Adults made literate.	( No. )		10	14
10. Libraries and reading room started	( No. )		597	334
11. Yough clubs started.	( No. )		9	12
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )		4	9
13. Mahil samittees started.	( No. )		-	14
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )		7	13
				4



Table NO. 44 (CONTINUED)

Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
15. New kacha road constructed	{ Furlongs }	26		94
16. New pacca road constructed	{ Furlongs }	-		16
17. Existing kacha road improved.	{ Furlongs }	-		307
18. Existing pacca road improved.	{ Furlongs }	86		-
19. School buildings constructed.	{ No. }	1		5
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown separately.	{ No. }	-		N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	{ No. }	-		N.A.
22. People's contribution.	{ Rs. }	122.6		200.1
23. Total number of all types of Cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	{ No. }	100		101
24. Number of Members of the above societies	{ No. }	6655		6665
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service large size societies at the end of each year.	{ No. }	81		81
26. Number of members of the above societies	{ No. }	-		-
27. Number of village panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	{ No. }	61		61
28. Number of villages covered.	{ No. }	144		144

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK  
DURING EACH TALUKA.

Name of the Block :- Sindewahi.		Taluka :- Bramhapuri.		
Size of the Block :- One.		District:- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-1954.				
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 1-4-1957				
Item.		: 1961-62	:1962-63	: 1963-64.
1. Improved Seeds ( excluding Sugarcane)	( B.Mds)	91	1163	712
2. Fertilisers distributed including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding green manure seed	(B.Mds)	1689	1081	4300
3. Pedigrees Bull supplied.	( No. )	Nil	2	1
4. Animal castrated.	( No. )	318	187	345
5. Additional Area brought under permanant irrigation	( Acres) net )	45	59	762
6. Area reclaimed.	(Acres)	118	57	243
7. Area bunded.	( No. )	135	65	422
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	( No. )	5	9	-
9. Adults made literate.	( No. )	247	331	680
10. Libraries and Reading room started.	( No. )	6	7	5
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )	5	4	3
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )	1	2	5
13. Mahila samittees started.	( No. )	1	3	2
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )	1	-	-

Table No: 44 ( CONTINUED)

Item.		: 1961-62 :	1962-63	:1963-64.
15. New kacha road constructed.	(Furlongs)	13	108	27
16. New pacca road constructed.	(Furlongs)	-	-	-
17. Existing kacha road improved.	(Furlongs)	12	-	483
18. Existing pucca road improved.	(Furlongs)	-	32	-
19. School buildings constructed.	( No. )	1	5	2
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown seperately )	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )	9.7	43.6	23.7
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )	91	91	93
24. Number of Members of the above societies.	( No. )	8216	8216	7600
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )	75	71	74
26. Number of members of the above societies	( No. )	7094	-	-
27. Number of village Panchahats functioning at the end of the each year.	( No. )	63	63	63
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )	146	129	129

TABLE NO. 44.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH T  
BLOCK DURING EACH TALUKA.

Name of the Block :- Gadchiroli.		Taluka :- Gadchiroli.			
Size of the Block :- One.		District :- Chand a.			
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1956					
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 1-4-1958.					
Item.		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.	
		2.	3.	4.	
1. Improved Seeds ( excluding Sugar cane)	( S.Mds)	944	217	1426	1643
2. Fertilisers distributed including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding green manure Seed	( B.Mds)	1162	360	482	842
3. Pedigree Bulls supplied.	( No. )	Nil	-	-	
4. Animal castrated.	( No. )	667	289	163	
5. Additional area brought under permanent irrigation.	( Acres)	289	952	593	1545
	net	-	-	-	
6. Area reclaimed.	(Acres)	36	1160	563	1723
7. Area bunded.	(Acres)	688	487	855	1342
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	( No.)	4	18	14	
9. Adults made literate.	( No.)	Nil	-	-	
10. Libraries and reading room started.	( No. )	Nil	28	-	
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )	Nil	5	5	
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )	1	17	-	
13. Mahila samittees started.	( No. )	Nil	3	-	
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )	Nil	-	-	

TABLE NO. 44 ( CONTINUED)

Item.		: 1961-62 :	1962-63	:1963-64.
15. New kacha road constructed	(Furlongs )	58	35	68
16. New pacca road constructed.	(Furlongs )	4	37	-
17. Existing kacha road improved.	(Furlongs )	53	-	419
18. Existing pacca road improved.	(Furlongs)	-	-	-
19. School buildings constructed.	( No. )	4	2	-
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown seperately.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and maternity Home constructed.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )	29.3	44.9	56.2
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	(No. )	62	66	63
24. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	2805	3041	2982
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multupo Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )	54	53	53
26. Number of members of the above societies	( No. )	2594	-	-
27. Number of village panchayats functioning at the end of the each year.	( No. )	50	50	-
28. Number of villages covered:	( No. )	116	116	-

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK DURING EACH TALUKA.

Name of the Block :- Armori.		Taluka :- Gadchiroli.			
Size of the Block :- One.		District :- Chanda.			
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-1959					
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-4-1960					
Item.		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64	
1		2	3	4	
1. Improved Seeds (excluding sugarcane)	( B.Mds )	130	496	2350	2846
2. Fertilisers distributed including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manure, mixture but excluding green manure seed.	( B.Mds )	3358	896	2281	3177
3. Pedigree bulls supplied.	( No. )	7	5	-	-
4. Animal castrated.	( No. )	516	627	962	-
5. Additional area brought under permanent irrigation.	( Acres )	195	156	2713	2847
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres )	342	612	962	1577
7. Area bunded.	( Acres )	794	2120	7391	9511
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	( No. )	6	34	44	-
9. Adults made literate.	( No. )	187	160	-	-
10. Libraries and reading room started	( No. )	5	4	1	-
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )	5	5	5	-
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )	Nil	-	-	-
13. Mahila committees started.	( No. )	2	4	-	-
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )	7	-	3	-

TABLE NO. 44 ( CONTINUED )

Item.		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64
15. New kacha road constructed.	{ Furlongs }	36	85	69
16. New paca road constructed.	{ Furlongs }	36	-	59
17. Existing kacha road improved.	{ Furlongs }	18	-	266
18. Existing pacca road improved	{ Furlongs }	-	-	154
19. School buildings constructed	{ No. }	2	3	4
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown sperately.	{ No. }	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	{ No. }	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	{ Rs. }	39.5	129.1	138.0
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	{ No. }	101	106	107
24. Number of members of the above societies.	{ No. }	5399	5898	858
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	{ No. }	82	82	82
26. Number of members of the above societies.	{ No. }	4317	-	-
27. Number of village panchayats functioning at the end of the each year.	{ No. }	42	42	42
28. Number of villages covered.	{ No. }	145	145	145

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

Form No. 44.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF FARMERS' ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

Name of the Block :- Chamorshi.		Taluka :- Gadchiroli.		
Size of the Block :- One.		District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-1956.				
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 1-4-1958				
Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1		2	3	4
1. Improved Seeds ( excluding sugarcane)	( B.Mds )	827	730	- 912 1642
2. Fertilisers distributed including all chemical fertilisers, oilcake, manures mixures but excluding green manure seed	( B.Mds )	453	110	-
3. Pedigree bulls supplied.	( No. )	Nil	-	-
4. Animals castrated.	( No. )	309	147	-
5. Additional area brought under permanant irrigation.	( Acres )	595	308	-
	( net. )	-	-	-
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres )	1118	812	-
7. Area bunded.	( Acres )	1019	695	-
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	( No. )	23	18	-
9. Adults made literate.	( No. )	220	793	-
10. Libraries and reading rooms started.	( No. )	10	-	-
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )	5	3	-
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )	4	-	-
13. Mahila samittees started.	( No. )	5	2	-
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )	Nil	-	-



TABLE NO. 44 (CONTINUED)

Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
15. New kacha road constructed	{ Furlongs }	70	76	-
16. New pacca road constructed.	{ Furlongs }	16	32	232
17. Existing kacha road improved.	{ Furlongs }	44	-	-
18. Existing pacca road improved.	{ Furlongs }	-	-	-
19. School buildings constructed.	{ No. }	4	15	15
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown seperately	{ No. }	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	{ No. }	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	{ Rs. }	54.7	46.9	-
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	{ No. }	82	85	85
24. Number of members of the above societies.	{ No. }	3597	4148	4148
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipur- -pose services and large-size societies at the end of each year.	{ No. }	77	77	77
26. Number of members of the above societies.	{ No. }	3012	-	-
27. Number of villages' panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	{ No. }	76	76	76
28. Number of villages covered.	{ No. }	180	180	180

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

Name of the Block :- Dhanora.		Taluka :- Gadchiroli.		
Size of the Block :-		District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 1-4-1960.				
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-4-1963				
Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1. Improved Seeds ( Excluding sugarcane)	( B.Mds )			7
2. Fertilisers distributed including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manures mixure but excluding green manure seed)	( B.Mds )			36
3. Pedigree bulls supplied.	( No. )			-
4. Animal castrated.	( No. )			-
5. Additional area brought under permanant irrigation.	( Acres )			-
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres )			-
7. Area bunded.	( Acres )			-
8. Drinking water wells constructed	( No. )			11
9. Adults made literate.	( No. )			41
10. Libraries and Reading rooms started	( No. )			3
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )			22
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )			-
13. Mahila samittees started.	( No. )			1
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )			1

TABLE NO. 44 (CONTINUED)

Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
15. New kacha road constructed.	( Furlongs )			3
16. New pacca road constructed.	( Furlongs )			-
17. Existing kacha road improved.	( Furlongs )			2
18. Existing pacca road improved.	( Furlongs )			-
19. School buildings constructed.	( No. )			-
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown seperately.	( No. )			N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	( No. )			N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )			1.5
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )			78
24. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )			1912
25. Number of Agricultural Multipurpose services and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )			77
26. Number of members of the above	( No. )			-
27. Number of village panchayats functioning at the end of each year	( No. )			-
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )			-

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44.

## STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

Name of the Block :- Kurkheda	Taluka :- Gadchiroli.		
Size of the block :- 6000 H.P.	District :- Chandrapur.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-1962			
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-4-1963.			
Item.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1	2	3	4
1. Improved Seeds ( S Excluding sugarcane) ( B.Mds)			60
2. Fertilisers distributed including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manures mixtures but excluding green manure seed) ( B.Mds)			531
3. Pedigree bulls supplied. ( No. )			-
4. Animal castrated. ( No. )			2384
5. Additional area brought under permanant irrigation. (Acres )			497
6. Area reclaimed. (Acres )			1825
7. Area bunded. (Acres )			1315
8. Drinking water wells constructed. ( No. )			46
9. Adults made literate. ( No. )			-
10. Libraries and Reading rooms started. ( No. )			3
11. Youth clubs started. ( No. )			4
12. Farmer's unions started. ( No. )			68
13. Mahila samittees started. ( No. )			2
14. Balwadis and nurseries started. ( No. )			5

TABLE NO. 44 ( CONTINUED)

Item.		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
15. New kacha road constructed	( Furlongs )			4
16. New pacca road constructed.	( Furlongs )			30
17. Existing kacha road improved.	( Furlongs )			17
18. Existing pacca road improved.	( Furlongs )			-
19. School buildings constructed.	( No. )			7
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub- centres to be shown seperately )	( No. )			N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	( No. )			N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )			33.7
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of the end of each year.	( No. )			78
24. Number of Members of the above societies.	( No. )			3026
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )			74
26. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )			-
27. Number of villages panchayats functio -ning at the end of each year.	( No. )			62
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )			212

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44.

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

Name of the Block :- Sironcha.		Taluka :- Sironcha.		
Size of the Block :- One.		District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES :- Oct. 59				
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-4-1962				
Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1.		2	3	4
1. Improved Seeds ( Excluding Sugarcane)	( B.Mds )		50	237
2. Fertilisers distributed ( including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manure mixture but excluding green manure seed).	( B.Mds )		518	1740
3. Pedigree bulls supplied.	( No. )		-	-
4. Animal castrated.	( No. )		319	807
5. Additional area brought under permanent irrigation.	( Acres )		813	1514
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres )		570	179
7. Area bunded.	( Acres )		522	262
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	( No. )		40	28
9. Adults made literate	( No. )		235	-
10. Libraries and Reading rooms started	( No. )		1	-
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )		1	-
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )		75	-
13. Mahila sanitees started.	( No. )		2	-
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )		-	3

Table No. 44 ( Continued )

Item.		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
15. New kacha road constructed.	( Furlongs )	-	-	1
16. New pacca road constructed.	( Furlongs )	-	-	-
17. Existing kacha road improved.	( Furlongs )	-	-	48
18. Existing pacca road improved.	( Furlongs )	-	-	-
19. School buildings constructed.	( No. )	2	-	-
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub-centres to be shown seperately.	( No. )	-	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	( No. )	-	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )	-	3.2	24.9
23. Total number of all types of cooper- -ative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )	40	40	39
24. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	-	1752	1782
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )	-	33	33
26. Number of members of the above so- societies.	( No. )	-	-	-
27. Number of village panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	( No. )	-	33	33
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )	-	109	109

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK DURING EACH TALUKA.

Name of the Block :- Aheri.		Taluka :- Ga Sironcha.			
A Size of the Block :- One.		District :- Chanda.			
Date of inauguration as NES :- Nil.					
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 2-10-1956					
Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
1	2	2	3	4	
1. Improved Seeds ( excluding sugarcane)	( B.Mds )	509	228	172	400
2. Fertilisers distributed including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes, manure mixure but excluding green manure seed	( B.Mds )	903	131	324	455
3. Pedigree Bulls supplied.	( No. )	10	7	-	
4. Animal castrated.	( No. )	530	400	465	
5. Additional area brought under permanant irrigation	( Acres )	408	50	122	
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres )	341	88	593	681
7. Area bunded.	( Acres )	2113	135	450	585
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	( No. )	33	16	24	
9. Adults made literate.	( No. )	79	20	127	
10. Libraries and reading room started	( No. )	Nil	2	1	
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )	2	17	53	
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )	Nil	-	-	
13. Mahila samittees started.	( No. )	1	6	34	
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )	1	-	-	



TABLE NO. 44 ( CONTINUED)

Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
15. New kacha road constructed.	( Furlongss )	11	1	119
16. New pacca road constructed.	( Furlongss )	-	-	104
17. Existing kacha road improved.	( Furlongs )	192	-	87
18. Existing pacca road improved.	( Furlongs )	-	-	-
19. School buildings constructed.	( No. )	5	1	-
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub- centres to be shown seperately )	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )	23.8	-	43.3
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )	53	53	59
24. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	2040	2040	2237
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service & large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )	47	47	47
26. Number of members of the above societies	( No. )	1631	-	-
27. Number of village Panchayats functioning at the end of the each year.	( No. )	49	49	49
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )	197	207	207

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

Table NO. 44

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

Name of the Block :- Ettapalli.	Taluka :- Sironcha.		
Size of the Block :-			
Date of inauguration as NES :- 2-10-62	District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as CD/ Stage I :- 1-4-1963			
Item.	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
1.	2	3	4.
1. Improved seeds ( excluding sugarcane )	( B.Mds )		-
2. Fertilisers distributed including all chemical fertilisers, oilcake manures mixture but excluding green manure seed.	( B.Mds )		-
3. Pedigree bulls supplied.	( No. )		-
4. Animals castrated.	( No. )		-
5. Additional area brought under permanant. irrigation	( Acres )		-
6. Area reclaimed.	( Acres )		-
7. Area bunded.	( Acres )		-
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	( No. )		-
9. Adults made literate.	( No. )		-
10. Libraries and reading rooms started.	( No. )		-
11. Youth clubs started.	( No. )		-
12. Farmer's unions started.	( No. )		-
13. Mahila samittees started.	( No. )		-
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	( No. )		-

TABLE NO. 44 (CONTINUED)

Item.		* 1961-62	* 1962-63	* 1963-64.
15. New kacha road constructed	( Furlongs )			-
16. New pacca road constructed.	( Furlongs )			3
17. Existing kacha road improved.	( Furlongs )			-
18. Existing pacca road improved.	( Furlongs )			-
19. School Buildings constreated	( Nos. )			-
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub- centres to be shown seperately	( No. )			N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Maternity Home constructed.	( No. )			N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )			-
23. Total number of all types of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )			-
24. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )			-
25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size of societies at the end of each year.	( No. )			N.R.
26. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )			-
27. Number of village panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	( No. )			46
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )			317

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 44

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK DURING EACH YEAR.

Name of the Block :- Rajura		Tahsil :- Taluka :- Rajura.		
Size of the Block :-		District :- Chanda.		
Date of inauguration as NES:- 2-10-1959				
Date of inauguration as CD/Stage I :- 1-10-1960				
Item.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64.
1		2	3	4
1. Improved seedst ( Excluding sugarcane)	( B.Mds )	167	233	771
2. Fertilisers distributed (including all chemical fertilisers, oilcakes manure mixture but excluding manure seed.	( B.Mds )	56	71	919
3. Pedigree bulls supplied.	( No. )	Nil	2	-
4. Animal - Castrated.	( No. )	743	587	1050
5. Additional Area brought under permanent irrigation.	(Acres ) net	Nil	232	672
6. Area reclaimed	(Acres)	Nil	-	144
7. Area bunded.	(Acres)	Nil	166	130
8. Drinking water wells constructed.	(No. )	Nil	4	10
9. Adults made literate.	(No. )	130	390	287
10. Libraries and reading rooms started.	(No. )	9	3	5
11. Youth clubs started.	(No. )	30	50	15
12. Farmer's unions started.	(No. )	182	10	-
13. Mahila samittees started.	(No. )	25	15	7
14. Balwadis and Nurseries started.	(No. )	1	-	1

TABLE NO. 44 (CONTINUED)

Item		: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64.
15. New Kacha road constructed.	( Furlongs )	Nil	-	-
16. New pacca road constructed.	( Furlongs )	-	17	-
17. Existing kacha road improved.	( Furlongs )	Nil	-	-
18. Existing pacca road improved	( Furlongs )	-	-	-
19. School buildings constructed	( No. )	-	3	-
20. Primary Health centres constructed main centres and sub centres to be shown seperately.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
21. Other dispensaries and Home constructed.	( No. )	N.A.	-	N.A.
22. People's contribution.	( Rs. )	1.6	28.3	124.0
23. Total number of all type of cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.	( No. )	160	108	109
24. Number of number of the above societies.	( No. )	2307	4642	5762
25. Number of Agricultural credit multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of each year.	( No. )	101	102	102
26. Number of members of the above societies.	( No. )	2145	-	-
27. Number of village panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	( No. )	111	118	-
28. Number of villages covered.	( No. )	272	277	-

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 45.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENT AS ENUMERATED IN 1961 CENSUS IN  
CHANDA DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Taluka	CATTLE.					Total Cattle	
		Males over 3 years	:	Females over 3 years.	Young stock			
		Used for Breeding only.	Total Males.	Breeding cows		Total females over 3 years.		
				In Milk.	Total Breeding cows.			
1.	Bramhapuri	226	66,733	9,796	32,238	32,736	32,672	1,32,146
2.	Warora.	571	30,173	18,980	51,275	51,661	51,361	1,83,195
3.	Gadchiroli.	619	98,775	20,021	64,879	68,534	72,147	2,39,506
4.	Chanda	773	77,432	15,407	41,671	42,288	40,547	1,60,267
5.	Rajura	23	35,340	5,499	24,813	24,326	16,599	76,765
6.	Sironcha.	607	40,766	9,436	33,192	41,630	43,082	1,25,528
Total.		2819	3,99,224	79,139	2,53,063	2,61,775	2,56,403	9,17,407

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 45 (CONTINUED)

Serial No.	Taluka	BUFFALOES					Young stock	Total Buffaloes
		Male over 3 years		Females over 3 years		Total females over 3 years.		
		Used for Breeding only	Total Males	Breeding cows In milk	Total Breeding cows.			
1.	Bramhapuri	72	3528	2692	5,421	5,520	5,735	14,733
2.	Warora	186	696	3003	8,078	8,252	7,816	16,764
3.	Gadchiroli	84	23,111	2,456	6,036	6,205	6,769	36,035
4.	Chanda	200	7,341	4,768	10,463	10,628	10,467	23,436
5.	Rajura	79	188	1,657	5,926	5,947	3,814	9,949
6.	Sironcha	84	10,566	933	3,220	3,347	3,238	17,201
Total.		705	45,430	15,509	39,144	39,399	37,839	1,23,218

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 45 (CONTINUED)

Serial No.	Taluka	: Sheep : Goats		:Horses and Ponies.	: Total live stock	: Total poultry	: Ploughs.	
							Wooden	:Iron.
1.	Bramhapuri.	7,681	26,316	53	1,81,419	1,05,307	29,785	69
2.	Warora.	4,939	40,360	260	2,46,227	1,41,858	33,183	201
3.	Gadchiroli	8,714	64,635	66	3,54,222	2,66,719	48,291	100
4.	Chanda.	11,054	30,540	36	2,31,427	1,68,597	35,131	26
5.	Rajura.	1,951	18,933	51	1,07,787	50,648	14,126	12
6.	Sironcha	3,527	34,529	19	1,86,930	85,415	19,224	19
Total.		37,866	2,15,313	485	1,08,012	8,18,544	1,79,740	427

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.



TABLE NO. 45 ( CONTINUED)

Serial No.	Taluka	Carts	Sugar cane crushers	Oil Engines with pumps for irrigation purposes.	Electric pumps for irrigation pumps.	Tractors	Ghanis.
1.	Bramhapuri	20,091	228	45	1	7	15
2.	Warora.	25,842	9	25	15	2	4
3.	Gadchiroli.	32,572	65	30	-	10	4
4.	Chanda.	24,940	58	45	4	-	10
5.	Rajura.	9,820	-	2	1	-	-
6.	Sironcha.	11,723	10	27	-	1	13
<b>Total.</b>		<b>1,24,988</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>46</b>

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.