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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
BHANDARA DISTRICT

1962-63 AND 1963-64

JUN 1966



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

&

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW

BHANDARA DISTRICT

1962-63 / 1963-64

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CHAPTER NO. IINTRODUCTION

'Bhandara' has its original from Bhanara (i.e. Place where the metal utensils are manufactured). The place is famous for handmade big utensils of brass and copper of specialised and distinguishing character.

1.1 & Location & Boundaries:
1.2

Bhandara district is situated at the farthest eastern boundary of Maharashtra State. The district lies between $20^{\circ} 40'$ and $21^{\circ} 47'$ N and $79^{\circ} 27'$ and $80^{\circ} 40'$ E in the Eastern portion of Nagpur plains. It is bounded on the north by the Balaghat and Sonni Districts of the adjacent Madhya Pradesh State; Nagpur district on the West, Chanda District on the South and Drug District of M.P. State on the East. The area of the district is 3623 Sq. Miles or 9.8 Percent of the area of Nagpur Division and 3.06 percent of the area of the Maharashtra State. The East-West length of the district is 80 Miles and North-South length is 68 Miles. The district occupies the 7th Place in respect of area among the districts of Nagpur Division.

1.3 Administrative Set-Up :

For administrative purposes, the district is at present divided in 3 tahsils (Talukas). This is the smallest number of talukas for a district in the State. All these 3 tahsils, however, have very large areas and populations. The Collector is the administrative head of the district. He is in charge of General Administration, Law and Order, Treasury, Land Revenue & Civil Supplies. He is assisted by a Resident Deputy Collector in his office and 3 Sub-Divisional Officers

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of the rank of Deputy Collector who hold charge of 3 Revenue Divisions and have their Head quarters at respective Tahsil Places.

Zilla Parishad & Panchayat Samities.

As a result of Maharashtra Zilla Parishad & Panchayat Samities Act, 1961, a Zilla Parishad and 13 Panchayat Samities, viz: Bhandara, Mohadi, Tumsar, Tirora, Gondia, Amgaon, Salekasa, Deori, Gorsegaon, Lakhandur, Paoni and Morgaon Arjuni have been established in the District and they have been entrusted with the work of Development Activities within the framework of the Act. The areas under the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities correspond to the district and block boundaries except in the case of Municipal Towns which are not covered by them. The Zilla Parishad covers 99.20 % of the area and 89.26 % of the total population of the district. The population covered includes the entire Rural Population.

The Zilla Parishad has 51 directly elected councillors. Out of these 51 seats, one seat has been reserved for Scheduled Castes. In addition, a woman councillor has been co-opted by the elected councillors. There are five associate councillors who are chairmen of five federal cooperative societies conducting business in the district. The elected chairmen of all Panchayat Samities are also ex-officio councillors. At the Block level, the Panchayat Samiti consists of all elected and co-opted councillors from the area of the block and a chairman of a co-operative society conducting the business of purchase and sale of agricultural produce in the area of the Block as an associate member and the chairman of the co-operative society conducting business in agriculture in the area of the block as

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a co-opted member. Sarpanchas elected by members of the Village Panchayats are also elected members of the Panchayat Samiti. The number of Sarpanchas elected 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 the councillors is Five Years. The Zilla Parishad has elected the President and Vice-President from amongst the elected councillors.

The Officer in the senior scale of I.A.S. works as the Chief Executive Officer to the Zilla Parishad. The Parishad is also assisted by various departments and the heads of those departments at the district level are officers of Class I or Class II Service under the State Government. At the Block level, the Panchayat Samities have elected Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen. The Block Development Officers work as Secretaries to the Panchayat Samities. The executive authority for the purpose of carrying out the provisions 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 a Secretary to the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad functions through a Standing Committee presided by the President and six Subject Committees for Finance, Works, Agriculture, Co-operation, Education and Health. Two subject committees are presided by the Vice-President and four by two Chairmen elected by the Zilla Parishad to preside over two specified subject committees each. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer works as Secretary of the Standing Committee, while the Districts Heads of Departments work as Secretaries to the subject committees concerned. Co-ordination between the subject committees is achieved through

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the Standing Committee which includes the Chairmen of all the subject committees as members. The Panchayat Samities do not have subject committees.

1.4 Territorial Changes

There were no major changes in the boundaries of the district or its talukas between 1911 and 1955 except that the headquarters of Tirora ta-hsil were shifted to Gondia and the name of the tahsil was changed to Gondia Tahsil in the year 1914. With the reorganisation of the States in 1956, the district was transferred from Madhya Pradesh to Bombay State. The district forms a part of Maharashtra Since 1st May, 1960. The area, number of inhabited villages, number of towns, 1961 Population and the position in the district by percentages of area and population for each tahsil are as follows:-

Sr. No.	Items.	Name of the Tahsils			District Total
		Gondia	Bhandara	Sakoli	
1.	Area in Sq. Miles.	1105	967	1551	3623
2.	No. of Inhabited Villages.	436	485	565	1486
3.	No. of Towns	2	3	-	5
4.	Population (1961 Census)	506505	401099	360682	1268286
5.	Percentage of Area.	30.5	26.7	42.8	100.00
6.	Percentage of Population.	39.9	31.6	28.5	100.00

Sakoli Tahsil is the biggest in respect of area and occupies 42.8 % of the total area of the district. Gondia tahsil has got the largest population which is 39.9 % of the total population of the district. The urban areas are only 0.03 % of the total area of the district & the Sakoli tahsil does not consist of any urban area.

1.5 & 1.6. Topography - Hills, River-System; Soil etc.

The district is generally open and level, being broken in a few places by isolated ranges of hills. The lowest and most northerly of these is the Ambagad range, an outlier of Satpura. It enters the district from the West and tending in the North-Eastern direction cuts off the valley of Bawanthady River from the rest of the District. Soon after entering the district the ridge is crowned by a fortress of Ambagad. In front of it, looking across the valley which here pierces the range it is a remarkable basaltic precipice with a sheer drop of some hundred feet. In the centre of the district, running from the East of Bhandara Town to the Railway near Gondia, is a Gaikheri Range, a cluster of low peaks, surrounded by irregular forest country. The points of Khura (2009), Lendzari (1490) and Jamni (1712) are the highest. The range divides the valley of the Wainganga and Bagh just west of the Bhandara, the Bhilai Range consisting of a few sand stone hills capped with granite and over-hanging the eastern road forms a prominent feature in the landscape. Lastly in the South-East lie the Vawagon or Pratapgarh hills, the highest part of the district. Thus the 4 demarcated natural divisions of the district are 1) Hilly tract of Gaikheri and Ambagad on the North-West (2) Valley of Wainganga River covering the Bhandara Tehsil and part of Gondia Tehsil (3) Hilly tract of Gaikheri and Pratapgarh range covering S-koli Tehsil & (4) Valley of Bagh and Pangodi rivers in the North-East corner of the district covering the portion of Gondia Tehsil.

Wainganga is the main River flowing through this district and all others viz: Bagh, Chulbhand, Pangoli, Chondan and Bawanthadi are its tributaries.

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Wainganga enters the district on the North-East side and flows diagonally across it until it passes within a mile of Bhandara town. Then it flows to the south and forms boundary between Bhandara and Nagpur districts for a short distance. It then enters the Chanda District. The total length of the river is 360 miles out of which, the length of 150 miles lies in Bhandara District. Bagh is the principal affluent of the Wainganga. It joins Wainganga near Beni, being crossed by the Jabalpur-Gondia Narrow gauge railway just before its junction. The length of the river is 123 miles. The other river Chulband which rises in Bhandara district and flows through Sakoli Tahsil is of 29 miles length and meets Wainganga near Soni on the southern border of the district.

Tanks

The Bhandara district, known for its thousands of tanks, is called the lake region of Nagpur Plains. There are 580 big and 13,758 small tanks in the district. It is noteworthy that this district has the maximum number of tanks in the whole of Maharashtra State. Besides serving as a source of irrigation, these tanks are also utilised for the development of fisheries which form an important item of economic development of the district.

The soils, of this district are light in general except in Paoni and Lakhandur area, which are locally formed as 'Chouras' areas. Most of these soils are of granite origin. Whereas some are of laterite origin. The soils in Paoni and Lakhandur are heavy. Some of them especially in Lakhandur area can be classified as heavy clay whereas the rest as clay loams. The light soils have PH slightly less than 6.5 i.e. they are slightly acidic but the clay soils are natural with PH ranging from 6.5 to 7. There are few patches in light soil whose PH is about 5.55 i.e. they are acidic in nature.

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1.7 Climate, Temperature and Rainfall

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Gordia centre during the 1962 and 1963 was 45 centigrade. minimum temperatures during the year under review The lowest was 7.5 and 8.9 centigrade respectively. The highest maximum temperature was constant for both the years and was higher than that of the year 1962. The lowest minimum temperature in 1963 was higher than that of the year 1961 and 1962. The highest temperature was recorded in the month of May while lowest temperature was recorded in the month of January.

The monsoons commenced in the right earnest at the beginning of June and lasted upto September for both the years. The rainfall during the year 1963 was heavy as compared to the rainfall of 1962 though on an average rainy days were same (about 60 days in both the years) but it was not heavy as compared to rainfall of 1961. The average rainfall of the district was 1393 and 1420 millimeters respectively for 1962-63. The average normal rainfall of the district is 1270 to 1524 millimeters.

The district is far away from the Sea Shore on all sides and hence there is a great variation in temperature in hot and cold seasons. Due to heavy rainfall, availability of plentiful forests and thousands of small and big tanks, the climate of the district though hot is tolerable.

CHAPTER No. IIP O P U L A T I O N1. General Features and Growth Variation

Bhandara District stands second in respect of Population and Seventh in respect of Area amongst the eight districts of Vidarbha Division according to 1961 Population Census. It also stands second in respect of Population Density, per square mile, in Vidarbha Division. The percentage of population of Bhandara District to the total population of Vidarbha Division according to 1961 Census works out to 13.74 and to the total Population of Maharashtra works out to 3.21.

The growth of population in Bhandara District during last 6 decades has been presented in the following table.

Variations in Population during the last 60 Years

Year	Population			% of increase or decrease in PpIn taking 1901 year as a base year.
	Males	Females	Total	
1901	283823	303989	587812	100
1911	336424	349404	685828	116.7
1921	354509	363238	717747	122.1
1931	408799	415697	824496	140.4
1941	479216	484009	963225	163.3
1951	534589	537068	1071657	182.3
1961	635174	633112	1268286	212.3

(Source: Census of India)

It can be seen from the above table that the population growth since 1901 to 1961 is more than double. A considerable rise in population is also seen since 1951 to 1961. The reasons may be that as the new dispensaries and hospitals are established during the Five Year Plan period under various schemes Viz: Community Development Programme which has resulted

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to decrease in death rate. The picture of population growth seems to be of rather serious nature and if the same rate of growth of population is continued in this district the benefits of economic development are likely to be nullified by un-controlled increase in population.

2.2 Density of Population (Talukawise, Rural/Urban)

The Talukawise figures of population and density per square mile in urban and rural areas of the district according to 1961 Census of Population have been shown in the following table:-

Taluka	Population			Density per Sq. Mile		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Bhandara	333678	67421	401099	351	4246	415
Gondia	437665	68840	506505	401	5291	458
Sakoli	360682	-	360682	233	-	233
Total	1132025	136261	1268286	315	4717	350

The density of population per square mile in Bhandara district according to 1961 census is 350. The density according to 1951 Census was 296 per square mile. Hence it seems that on an average there is an increase in density by 54 persons per square mile. It also shows that the density of population in Gondia Tahsil both in rural and urban areas, is highest while the same in Sakoli Tahsil is the lowest. This is due to the fact that Gondia Tahsil is more industrially developed, while most of the area in Sakoli Tahsil is covered under Forest, and not suitable for human habitation.

2.3 Rural & Urban Population (Talukawise)

The talukawise figures of males and females population in Urban and Rural areas of the district according to 1961 Census have been given in the table below:-

Urban & Rural Population according to Sex

Taluka	Population				
	Total	Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Bhandara	401099	333678	67421	211685	199414
Gondia	506505	437665	68840	253638	252867
Sakoli	360682	360682	-	179851	180831
Total	1268286	1132025	136261	635174	633112

Rural Population :

Major portion of the population lives in Villages. It may be stated that 89.26 percent of the total population of the district is in Rural Area. The percentage of the population living in Rural Area was 91.4 according to 1951 Census. It, therefore, indicates that more persons are migrated from Rural area to Urban Area during the current decade. There is no urban area in Sakoli Tehsil. The average population per village works out to 851 in Bhandara District while the average population per village in Maharashtra State comes to 1003.

Urban Population:

All Municipal Areas and cantonment areas irrespective of the population are treated as Towns & Non-Municipal Areas having 5000 or more population and three fourth or more of its males population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits are also treated as towns, according to definition of urban areas (Towns) of 1961 Population Census. There are only 5 such urban areas or towns in Bhandara district. Out of these 5 towns, 3 towns viz: Tumsar, Panni & Bhandara are located in Bhandara

Tahsil and the remaining two towns Viz Gondia & Tirora are located in Gondia Tahsil.

About 13.76 percent of total population according to 1961 Census lives in Urban area. The ratio of urban to rural population in Bhandara District is 1 : 8.

2.4 Sex-Ratio (Talukewise, General, Rural/Urban)

The following have been the Sex Ratios (number of females per 1000 male population) for the district and the State since 1901 for total rural & urban areas separately.

Year	Bhandara District		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1901	1072	1060	1071
1911	1041	981	1039
1921	1029	960	1025
1931	1024	924	1017
1941	1015	945	1010
1951	1012	929	1005
1961	1006	925	997

Source: District Census Handbook, 1961

From the above table it appears that the Sex Ratio of the population of the district since 1901, has varied between 997 and 1071. Since 1901, the Sex Ratio of the district has been continuously decreasing. It is lowest in 1961. At each Census, Bhandara district has recorded a higher sex ratio than the State i.e. the district always had comparatively more females than the state average. For all the previous Censuses the sex ratio of the district was higher than equality. In 1961 for the first time, it has dropped below equality. The rural sex ratio has always been higher than the urban sex ratio. Both the rural & urban sex ratios are higher for the district than those for the State.

Following are the Sex Ratios for different Age-groups of population for the district total, rural and urban areas:

Age Group	Females per 1000 Males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
0 - 14	983	987	955
15 - 34	1018	1035	897
35 - 59	946	955	871
60 & above	1007	1179	1157
All Ages	997	1006	925

Source: District Census Hand-Book, 1961

Rural-Urban differentials in the sex ratios are significant in the age groups 15-34 and 35-59. They indicate out-migration of males from rural to urban areas within the district for the work. The sex ratio in the older age-group is exceedingly high both for rural & urban areas.

Studying the talukwise sex ratio it appears that Gondia Tehsil has a sex ratio which is exactly equal to the average of the district. The higher sex ratio of Sakoli tahsil is due to its entirely rural population. Urban sex ratio is lower in Gondia tahsil than that of the district.

2.5 Economic Classification of workers

The concept of dependency has been abandoned for economic classification at the 1961 Census with an emphasis on the collection of data according to the workers and non-workers. The population in the working class has also been enumerated industry-wise. A large portion of population is enumerated in agriculture. A larger percentage of rural population generally signifies a larger proportion of people deriving their livelihood from agricultural sources. This district

conforms to this general rule as we have seen that a high percentage i.e. 89.26 % lives in Rural area of this district.

The distribution of 1961 population according to nine broad categories of economic activities of workers and non-workers is indicated in the following table:

Livelihood Pattern of District (1961 Census)

Sr. Source No.	Number of persons			% to total population of District
	Males	Females	Total	
I. WORKERS				
1. As cultivators	199221	214596	413817	32.63
2. As agricultural labourers.	51119	68141	119260	9.40
3. In Mining, Quarrying Livestock, fishing Forestry, Hunting & Plantation of orchardsetc.	15478	2583	18061	1.42
4. At Household Industry.	52758	56331	109089	8.60
5. In Manufacturing other than Household industry.	11934	2233	14167	1.12
6. In construction.	2278	576	2854	0.22
7. In Trade & Commerce.	13940	3209	17239	1.36
8. In Transport, Storage & Communications.	6762	546	7308	0.58
9. In other services	20358	9344	30202	3.09
II. NON-WORKERS	251826	275463	527289	41.58
TOTAL	635174	633112	1268286	100

Source: The Superintendent of Census Operation.

Workers:

The percentage of total workers to the total population of the district is 58.42. The workers are classified into 9 broad categories in which largest is the section of the population, dependent on agriculture, land holders as well as agricultural labourers. Second important section of Population, with 8.60 % of the total population is dependent on Household industries. The remaining sections of population are dependent on

Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, Hunting
Other household industries, Transport, Storage &
Communications, etc. Among the female workers, high
proportion is engaged as cultivators and agricultural
labourers. The workers residing in urban & rural areas
are 57087 & 683910, respectively.

2.6 Non-Workers:

In all 5,27,239 persons or 41.58 percent in the
district are classed as non-workers.

The number of non-workers residing in urban and
rural areas are 79174 & 448115. The percentage of non-workers
to the total population of the district in urban area and
rural area is 53.92 and 35.33 respectively. It seems that
the percentage of non-workers in urban area is more than
the rural area and the reasons may be that in urban area
the persons up to age group 18 are generally found
as students in educational institutions.

2.7 Literacy :

The data pertinent to literacy in India has
been collected, sorted and compiled in the Indian Census
Reports commencing with the year 1891, when the whole
population was classified into learning, literate and
illiterate. The classification of people into these three
categories was felt unsuitable. So in the year 1901, it
was decided to classify the population into two
categories viz: Literate & Illiterate. The Census report
of 1901, defined a literate person, as one who
passed the primary education or equivalent standard. This
definition has its own drawbacks. Because a person who
had lapsed into illiteracy after completing his education,
as is the case with the majority of the rural people, was
also returned as literate. So to avoid such ambiguities,
it was decided in 1911 to define a literate person as
one who has the ability to write a simple letter and

read a similar one. This definition holds good till today and the finest intellectuals in the country are classified as merely 'literates'. The tables below indicate the percentage of literate population in Bhandara District.

Percentages of literate Population in
Bhandara District.

Year	Category	Literate Population			% of Literacy		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	Males	209967	43455	253422	37.23	61.38	39.94
	Females	35201	16663	51864	6.29	25.45	8.19
Total		245168	60118	305286	21.66	44.12	24.07
1951		139958	15803	155761	12.6	35.4	14.5

Talukawise percentage of literate Population
in Bhandara District.

Sr. No.	Tahsil	No. of Literate			% of Literacy		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Bhandara	70706	30233	10094	21.19	44.92	26.13
2.	Gondia	99791	29830	129621	22.80	43.33	25.59
3.	Sakoli	74671	-	74671	20.77	-	20.70
District Total		245168	60118	305286	21.66	44.12	24.77

It is seen from the above tables that the literacy percentage has considerably increased in Rural and Urban areas as compared to 1951 Census figures. It is also observed that in Gondia Tahsil the percentage of literacy is highest in rural area while Bhandara Tahsil is highest in percentage of literacy in Urban areas. In case of females, the percentage of literacy has increased from 2.9 to 8.19 during the years 1951 to 1961. The reasons may be that during the first and second Five Years Plan period number of primary schools have been opened in rural areas having atleast 2000 Population.

A large scale programme of Adult literacy was also undertaken by the education department during the First & Second Five Year Plans which also resulted in the increase in overall literacy percentage.

2.3 Age Group & Matital Status

The district has the largest proportion of child marriages in the State. During the last decade the proportion of never married has, however, increased both for males and females. There has also been a decrease in the proportion of widowed both for males and females, The proportion of divorced or separated showed an increase but it is hardly of any numerical significance. All these changes have contributed in lowering the proportion of married persons both for males and females.

According to 1961 Census population, it is observed that 49.55% males ^{are} married, 46.24% unmarried 2.60% Widowed and 2.61% Divorced or separated and in case of females 50.33% are found as married, 37.32% unmarried 11.79% widowed and 0.56% Divorced or separated.

The rise in the age at marriage of the total population may be seen from the marital status distribution by age-groups. The proportion of never married in age-groups 0-14 and 15-34 has increased both for males and females as is seen from the following table.

Age Group.	Items.	Marital Status.					
		Never Married		Married		Widowed, Divorced or Separated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-14	Total	241123	225673	3807	15064	31	177
	Rural	214436	200723	3672	14390	31	177
	Urban	26692	24950	135	674	2	7
15-34	Total	50094	9650	151312	193399	5430	7494
	Rural	40111	7957	136991	173723	4981	6740
	Urban	9983	1793	14321	19676	449	754
35-54	Total	1421	143	110504	92064	9793	30737
	Rural	1137	114	106437	83175	8301	27496
	Urban	284	29	13067	9139	1492	3331
55 & above.	Total	333	90	39947	17534	11431	39755
	Rural	265	83	36235	16353	10423	36047
	Urban	67	2	2655	1223	1008	3708
All Ages.	Total	293604	236114	314673	318493	26761	76223
	Rural	256539	200292	283419	237720	24231	70373
	Urban	37065	26822	31184	30760	2530	7850

Source: Census Handbook- 1961

2.0 Size of composition of Households

The number of occupied residential houses & households according to 1961 census is 242333 and 259200 respectively. The number of houses and households in the rural area are 213553 & 220613 while the number of houses and households in the urban area are 28780 & 29587, respectively. The average household in the district consists of 4.39 persons. The average household in rural and urban areas consists of 4.93 and 4.61 persons respectively.

2.10 Housing :

Residential housing problem is becoming very acute day by day in urban as well as in rural area in this district. From the 1961 census it has been observed that in general 6% houses are found vacant in 1961 Census houses. In urban area the % of vacant houses is found more than the rural area. During the 1st 1961 &

3rd Five Years Plan period the strength of the offices has been considerably increased for implementation of various Plan Schemes in Rural as well as in Urban Areas. Comparatively, the new houses have not been constructed in this district. In the Third Five Years Plan period some four schemes have been introduced in this district. Under Village Housing Project Scheme there is a plan provision of 8.86 Lakhs of Rs. The scheme has been implemented in 14 Villages. The flood affected villages are also getting the advantage of Extension of Village Gaathan & Provision of Housing Sites. The target fixed under this scheme for the Third Five Years Plan period is 89 Villages.

2.11 Backward Classes:

According to 1961 Census there is no scheduled tribes population as there are no scheduled areas notified in Bhandara District. The scheduled castes population according to the 1961 Census has been classified in the following table:

Taluka	<u>Scheduled Castes Population</u>				Total Persons	% to Total Ppln. of the district.
	Rural		Urban			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Bhandara	3361	3460	1802	1666	10289	0.79
Gondia	5830	5592	1632	1614	14718	1.16
Sakoli	3117	2950	-	-	6067	0.47
Total	12358	12002	3434	3280	31074	2.45

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The total Scheduled Caste Population in the District according to 1961 Census is 31074, which comes to 2.45 percent of the total population of the district. The scheduled Castes population has been remarkably reduced from 19.7 to 2.45 percent, from 1951 to 1961. The reduction in scheduled caste population is caused due to change of Religion. This is further corroborates by the figure of Buddhist Population which is shown as 214784 in 1961 Census, which was 'Nil' in 1951 Census.

Out of the 2.45 % Scheduled Castes population, 1.92 percent population resides in rural area and 0.53 % population in Urban Areas.

CHAPTER NO. IIIAGRICULTURE3.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the most important economic activity in Bhandara District as it engages 71.94 percent of the total working population. There are two agricultural seasons viz: Kharif & Rabi. The important agricultural operations are sowing, transplanting and harvesting of the paddy crop which is a major crop in Bhandara District. The calendar of operations for some important crops is given below:-

Crop.	Sowing Seeds	Transplanting of Seeds.	Harvesting
1.Paddy	25th June to 7th July.	First Fortnight of August.	21st Octo. to 15th December.
2.Wheat	1st Octo to 20th December	-	25th Feb. to 10th March
3.Jwar (Rabi)	25th Sept. to 10th October.	-	1st March to 20th March.
4.Linseed	1st December to 20th December	-	1st February to 20th February.
5.Sugar-cane.	1st January to 31st January.	-	15th October to 15th December

Source: The District Inspector of Land Records ,Bhandara.

Agricultural Seasons

There was a failure of paddy crop to some extent due to late rains during the year 1961-62 and also damage was caused to the crops by untimely heavy rains in December, 1962. During the year 1963-64 the position of food crops was much more improved due to timely rains and also due to efforts of Package Programme.

Soil

About 53 percent of the soil of Bhandara District is black or nearly black, mixed with limestone pebbles

or sand and is generally called as morand. The black soil or Kanhar occupies 4.5 % of the total land and is a very rich alluvial soil. This kind of soil is usually found in the tracts bordering Wainganga River, especially around Paoni, where the Wainganga takes a sudden turn and the deposit of detritus has increased. Farther East, yellow sandy soil, which gives a large return in irrigation, generally predominates, covering 31 % of the whole cultivated land. The percentage of inferior land is of course comparatively small. Sihar is a reddish yellow soil formed mainly of the detritus of the crystalline rock. It cracks very little in the hot weather. Bardi is the name given to very poor, gritty sihar or to the detritus of laterite rock.

Rainfall/Famine & Scarcity Conditions.

Studying the rainfall data of the last three years, maximum rainfall was recorded during the year 1961 and minimum during the year 1962. During the year 1961 due to untimely rains the Kharif Crop was affected and due to unexpected rains in the month of December, 1962 Rabi crops were affected in some area. The population affected by famines during the year 1961 was 12429 & the area covered was 13745.38 acres which had resulted in the total loss of Rs. 65.80 Lakhs. During the year 1962 the droughts were declared in 86 villages due to scanty rainfall and where the kharif kist was suspended. The year 1963 was a normal and satisfactory year for the agriculturist as no such conditions had arisen during that year.

8.2 Land Utilisation

The following table shows the picture of land utilisation of the district during the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Category	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Area in Acres.	% to Total Area.	Area in Acres.	% to total area.	Area in Acres.	% to Total Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Geographical area.	2283049	100	2283049	100	2283049	100
Area under Forest.	632624	27.71	629324	27.56	621360	27.21
Barren & Unculturable land.	38902	1.70	37979	1.66	35320	1.54
Land put to non-agricul. uses.	186043	8.15	187502	8.21	189164	8.28
Cultivable Wastes.	67505	2.96	64708	2.83	67988	2.97
Permanent Pasture & Grazing grounds.	340703	14.93	345914	15.19	342280	14.99
Land Under Misc. tree crops & groves.	19749	0.86	16462	0.72	20798	0.91
Current Fallows.	17064	0.75	19633	0.85	17160	0.75
Other fallows	38365	1.68	34134	1.49	33538	1.46
Net area sown.	942093	41.26	946393	41.49	949441	41.58
Area sown more than once.	333212	-	348684	-	324696	-
Gross Area sown.	1275305	-	1295077	-	1274137	-

Source: The Statistician, Deptt. of Agriculture, Poona.

It would be seen from the above table that the net sown area is increasing gradually every year and at the same time the area under other fallows is decreasing gradually every year. It may also be observed that the area under forest is decreasing steadily though the change is marginal during the year 1962-63. Though the net area sown shows some increase during every year, at the same time it is found that area sown more than once is increased by 15472 Acres during 1961-62 and again decreased by 8516 acres during 1962-63, taking 1960-61

as the base year. The area under non-agricultural use and cultivable waste has also increased during the last two years.

3.3 Cropping Pattern

Paddy crop occupies about 53% of the total cropped area. Its talukawise occupation of area is 38.4%, 57.9% and 56.8 % in Bhandara, Gondia and Sakoli, respectively. In medium and heavy soils second crop locally known as 'Utera' is taken after paddy. This second crop is 'Udid' in Paoni Block in Bhandara Tehsil and Lakhanpur Block in Sakoli Tehsil. In other blocks 'Lakhori' is the second crop. In Paoni and Lakhanpur area Udid crop gives bumper yield and fetches good profit and as such cultivators give much importance to 'Udid' crop though it is a second crop. The rotation followed in this area is :

for the First Year - Paddy followed by Udid

for the Second Year - Kharif fallow-wheat in Rabi

Third Year - Paddy followed by Udid.

In other area the pattern is paddy after paddy followed by Utera (Second Crop) wherever possible. The other important food crops are Wheat, Gram in all the three Talukas and Rabi jwar in Bhandara and Sakoli Talukas. The oil-seed crop of linseed is also taken in all talukas which is sown generally after paddy. Some wheat is also taken after paddy but this is possible only in heavy retentive soils holding sufficient moisture.

3.4 Survey of Principal Crops

The following table shows the area under some principal crops in each taluka during the year 1962-63:

Talukawise area under principal crops in Bhandara
District during year 1962-63

Sr. No.	Crop	Bhandara		Gondia		Sakoli	
		Area	% to Gross cropped area.	Area	% to Gross cropped area.	Area	% to Gross cropped area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rice	148061	38.4	279515	57.9	230979	56.8
2.	wheat	40232	10.4	16748	3.5	24917	6.1
3.	Jowar	77605	20.1	3852	0.8	14465	3.5
4.	Gram	6861	1.7	7000	1.4	11405	2.8
5.	Tur	7853	2.0	4461	0.9	2272	0.6
6.	Lakh	42502	11.0	49876	10.3	38606	9.5
7.	Sugarcane	174	0.1	135	0.1	1032	0.3
8.	Total Food Crops.	363382	94.3	382655	79.2	380679	93.8
9.	Groundnut	363	0.2	4	-	196	0.1
10.	Sesamum	623	0.2	193	-	286	0.1
11.	Linseed	19817	5.1	98947	20.4	24373	6.0
12.	Total non-Food crops.	22000	5.7	100077	20.8	25344	6.2
13.	Gross cropped area.	385382	100	482732	100	406023	100

Source: The Statistician, Deptt. of Agriculture, Poona.

It would be seen from the above table that the maximum gross area under cultivation was in Gondia tahsil and minimum in Bhandara tahsil during 1962-63. Paddy and Lakh were the main crops in all talukas where the area under these crops was maximum. Percentage of area under total food crops to gross cropped area was maximum in Bhandara tahsil and minimum in Gondia tahsil where the area under non food crops especially under linseed was maximum. Area under sugarcane is maximum in Sakoli tahsil where the irrigation facilities are easily available.

Studying the data of the last three years, it appears that the area under paddy is increasing in all tahsils whereas the area under sugarcane is decreasing. The area under all types of pulses has decreased in Bhandara and Gondia tahsils and it has increased in Sakoli tahsil. (Please see table No.47).

3.5 Irrigation

There is no need to overemphasise the importance of irrigation in Bhandara district where the main crop is paddy which requires water throughout its growth. With an average rainfall of less than 55" it is obvious that the crop of this kind can not be grown successfully by the aid of the natural supply of water alone. The problem of irrigation can be solved to a large extent if the existing tanks in the district are repaired and full use of their water is taken. Maximum area is under irrigation in Bhandara district compared to other districts of Maharashtra State. The irrigated area in Bhandara District by different sources of irrigation during the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 has been indicated in the table below:

Area irrigated by different sources in
Bhandara District

Source of Irrigation.	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Area in Acres.	% to total irri. area.	Area in acres.	% to total irri. area.	Area in acres.	% to total irri. area.
1. Canals.	55971	18.19	55913	18.43	59340	18.68
2. Tanks	242670	78.86	238816	78.74	247701	78.00
3. Wells.	4363	1.42	4681	1.54	6561	2.06
4. Other Sources.	4703	1.53	3904	1.29	3957	1.26
5. Net irrigated area.	307707	100	303314	100	317559	100

Source: The Statistician, Deptt. of Agriculture, Poona.

It reveals from the above table that the major source of irrigation in Bhandara district is from the tanks as the 78% of the total irrigated area is irrigated by tanks while major portion of remaining area is irrigated by canals. It also appears from the above table that the irrigated area during the year 1961-62 is comparatively less than the preceding and the succeeding years. The reason behind the decrease in irrigated area is that

the rainfall during the year 1961-62 was more than the average rainfall of the district, as a result sufficient water was stored in the fields and hence no necessity of irrigating the land by any other means was felt. The above data also indicates that the irrigation by canals and wells is steadily increasing in this district where as the fluctuations are observed in the irrigated area by tanks. The reason is that the irrigation from tanks is not assured.

Irrigated area under Different Crops.

The following table shows the analysis of the irrigated area under important crops of the district for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Sr. Crop No.	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Area	% to total irrigated area.	Area	% to total irrigated area.	Area	% to total irrigated area.
1. Rice	298364	96.25	293606	96.17	307448	96.39
2. Wheat	549	0.18	709	0.24	614	0.19
3. Sugarcane	1765	0.57	1640	0.54	1288	0.40
4. Chillies	3419	1.10	3258	1.07	3516	1.10
5. Total Food crops.	309947	99.99	305269	99.99	318917	99.99
6. Total Non-food crops.	26	0.01	28	0.01	23	0.01
7. Gross area irrigated.	309973	100.00	305297	100.00	318940	100.00

Source: The Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona

It would be seen from the above table that percentage of irrigated area under Rice to gross irrigated area is 96.25% , 96.17% and 96.39% during the year 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively, and it also shows the upward trend. At the same time it is observed that the area irrigated under Sugarcane is rapidly decreasing every year. The reason is that the cultivators are bringing sugarcane land under paddy crop as according to their opinion paddy crop gives more output than sugarcane with less efforts and in minimum time period. In short the irrigation facilities

are increasing fact in this district.

Talukawise irrigated area

The table below indicates the area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in different taluka of Bhanjara district during 1962-63.

Sr. No.	Source of Irrigation.	Bhanjara	Gonila	Sakoli
1.	Canals	23199	35970	171
2.	Tanks	52531	90268	104902
3.	Wells.	3697	1002	1362
4.	Other sources.	1023	1052	1382
5.	Area irrigated	81095	128682	109163

Source: The Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

Studying the talukawise area irrigated by different sources it is observed that the area irrigated by Canals is maximum in Gonila tahsil, whereas area irrigated by tanks is maximum in Sakoli tahsil. In Bhanjara tahsil the area irrigated by all sources, except by Wells, is less than the other two talukas.

3.6 Production of Crops.

The table below indicates the yield rates of some principal crops in Bhanjara District.

Yield rates of Principal Crops in Bhanjara District

(Lbs/Acre)

Sr. No.	I t e m s	Y e a r s		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	Rice	1013	984	604
2.	Wheat	322	332	373
3.	Rabi Howar	357	416	412
4.	Kharif Jowar	570	246	326
5.	Total Howar	390	402	402
6.	Tur	304	479	748
7.	Groundnut	611	407	408
8.	Sugarcane	2738	2768	2588

Source: The Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

Low yields of most of the major crops explain the inceptually poor return from land in Bhanjara District.

Except Rice, the yield per acre of other major crops is below the State Average.

From the above table it would be seen that the yield rates per acre of paddy and sugarcane crops have considerably decreased during the years 1961-62, and 1962-63. The reason is that both the crops required sufficient and timely water supply. During the year 1962-63 the rainfall was below average and hence the paddy crop could not give a economical return.

During the year 1960-61, the yield rate was highest for Rice, Kharif Jowar, Tur & Groundnut whereas it was highest for the other principal crops viz: Wheat and Sugarcane during the year 1961-62. The year 1962-63 was the bad year for agriculture as the yield rates of most of the principal crops were much below the average yield rates of this district.

Production of Principal Crops.

Production figures are based on the yield rates of different crops and the area under these crops. The table below indicates the production of some principal crops in Bhandara District.

Production of Major crops in Bhandara District

(Outturn in '00' tons)

Sr. No.	Crops.	Y e a r s		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	Rice	2920	2877	1773
2.	Wheat	113	140	137
3.	Rabi Jowar	140	162	156
4.	Kharif Jowar	28	9	16
5.	Total Jowar	168	171	172
6.	Tur	54	31	51
7.	Gram	31	39	49
8.	Sugarcane	22	21	15
9.	Groundnut	3	2	2

Source: Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

Studying the production figures of above crops during the last three years it appears that there is a considerable reduction in the production of Rice,

Kharif Jowar, Tur and Sugarcane during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

The fact that the District's share in the State's production of Rice (Which is mostly used for human consumption) is higher than its share of the population indicates a surplus of production over requirements. In the case of Jowar though the production is much less it is not consumed locally. If the assured irrigation facilities are created in this district there is a vast scope to increase the total agricultural outturn in Bhandara District as the agriculture mostly depends on rainfall at present.

3.7 Land Holdings

The table showing the position of agricultural holdings according to size, the area occupied and the percentage to the total holdings during the year 1955 has been given below.

Position of Agricultural Holdings in Bhandara District during the year 1955

Size of the Holdings in acres.	No. of holdings.	% to the total holdings.	Area occupied.	% to total area.
0 - 5	173414	76.1	314167	40.6
5.-10	33026	14.5	229111	22.3
10 -20	15092	6.5	205440	20.0
20 -30	3427	1.5	82346	8.2
30 - 40	1297	0.6	44320	4.3
40 - 50	649	0.3	28832	2.8
50 - 60	386	0.16	21074	2.0
60 - 75	280	0.11	18614	1.8
75 -100	241	0.10	20748	2.2
100 -1000	318	0.129	56144	5.4
Above 1000	2	0.001	5892	0.4

Source : The Collector, Bhandara.

It can be pointed out from the above table that the holding of the size 0-5 acres are maximum, that is 76.1% of the total holdings and occupying 40.6% of the agricultural area, whereas 97.1% of the total holdings in the district account for 82.9% of the occupied area. Thus, in general, majority of the cultivators in the

district are small land-holders.

3.8 Area/Agricultural Workers, Per Pair of Bullock Plough

The total number of Agricultural workers including cultivators and agricultural labourers according to 1961 Census is 5,33,077 and the total agricultural area including cultivable waste, fallow land, permanent pastures and grazing grounds is 13,31,733 acres. The talukewise picture is presented in the following table.

Area per agricultural worker

Sr. No.	Taluka	Agricultural workers as per 1961 Census.	Agricultural Area as per year 1960-61.	Area /Agricultural worker.
1.	Bhandara	141784	426499	3.00
2.	Gondia	215098	445972	2.07
3.	Sakoli.	181195	359259	2.53
District Total.		533077	1331730	2.49

Source: 1) Statistician, Deptt. of Agriculture Poona
2) The 1961 Census Book.

It would be seen from the above table that the area per agricultural worker is maximum being 3.00 in Bhandara tahsil whereas it is minimum in Gondia Tahsil being 2.07 acres. In Sakoli tahsil the area per worker is more than the district average i.e. 2.53 acres per worker.

Area per pair of bullock/plough

The table below indicates the area per pair of bullock and plough in each Taluka.

Area Per Pair of Bullock/Plough

Sr. No.	Taluka	Agricultural area as per year 1960-61	No. of pairs of bullocks.	No. of Ploughs	Area per Pair of Bullocks	Area per Plough
1.	Bhandara	426499	40335	37997	10.57	11.22
2.	Gondia	445972	59568	63175	7.49	7.05
3.	Sakoli	459259	50858	43094	9.03	10.65
District Total.		1331730	150761	144266	8.83	9.23

Source: Live Stock Census 1961.

Above table shows that the area per pair of Bullock and area per Plough is highest and above the district average in Bhandara taluka whereas it is lowest in Gondia Tahsil. In Sakoli, the area per pair of bullock and plough is above the district average.

3.9 Agricultural Wages.

The Agricultural Workers are classified into four broad categories viz: 1) Skilled Labour (2) Other Agriculture Labour (3) Field labour and (4) Herisman. The skilled labourers are further subclassified as 1) Carpenter 2) Blacksmith and 3) Mochies.

The skilled labourers get from 2.50 Rs. to 4.50 Rs. on an average per day, Field labourers get from 1.00 Rs. to 2.00 Rs. per day and the Herisman gets from 1.00 Rs. to 2.50 Rs. per day. The daily wages were maximum in the year 1963 where as they were minimum in 1962. Generally, the daily wages increase in the proportion of increase of the prices of food grains as they get the daily wages in terms of food grains in Rural areas. During the transplantation period the daily wage rate increases from Rs.1.00 to Rs.2.50 as the work of transplantation starts in all parts of district at the same time & in comparison to work which is to be completed in a specific time period, the man power available is not inadequate.

CHAPTER NO. IVANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FOREST & FISHERIES.

Most of the Agricultural Operations in the district are carried out by the help of Live-Stock. Bullocks and He-buffaloes are used mainly for agricultural operations viz: ploughing, sowing and harvesting. The other important advantage from the live-stock to the cultivators is the farm yard manure which is very essential and indispensable for increasing the fertility of the soil. Milk, meat, eggs, wool, hides & skins, horns bones etc. are the other valuable livestock products. Thus live stock play very vital role in the economy of the district.

4.1 Bullocks

According to 1961 live stock census the population of bullocks males and females both, is 617293. According to which the total number of males over 3 years are 302724, females are 161822 and remaining are young stock. With respect to the population of 1956 census it is observed that the population of males is increased by 11.1 % and females population is decreased by 0.98 %. The agricultural area ploughed per pair of working bullocks comes to 11.22 acres in Bhandara tahsil, 7.05 acres in Gondia tahsil and 10.65 acres in Sakoli tahsil. The average area for the district comes to 9.23 acres per pair of bullocks. The population of productive cows is 161822 according to 1961 Census. It is also found that during 1956 to 1961 the population of Young Stock is increased by 14 %.

4.2 Buffaloes

The total buffaloes according to 1961 Census of livestock were 101493 showing an increase of 27 % over the 1956 census figures. The population of He-buffaloes and She-buffaloes over these years has been increased by 46% and 12% respectively, during the 1961 census over the 1956 census population. The young stock population has also increased by 22 % over the 1956 Census.

4.3 Sheeps & Goats

The table below indicates the population of Sheeps and Goats during 1956 and 1961 Livestock Census.

I t e m s.	Population During		% of (+) increase or (-) decrease
	1956	1961	
1) Sheeps	3087	7018	(+) 127 %
2) Goats	156660	160500	(+) 2 %

Source: Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

The sheep population has highly increased during the period of 5 years, whereas the Goat population has shown marginal increase of 2 %. More than 80 % sheep population has been concentrated in Bhandara tahsil, whereas Goats are found in all parts of the District.

4.4 Horses and Ponies

According to 1956 Livestock Census the population of Horses and Ponies was 1377. During 1961 Livestock Census it is observed that the population of horses and ponies is 773. The reason for the decrease is that during the year 1959-60 most of the population has been affected by African Horse Disease and hence there is a reduction of population by nearabout 50 %, during the year 1961.

4.5 Other Live Stock

The following table indicates the population of other livestock during the year 1956 and 1961.

Items	1956	1961	% of increase or decrease
1. Donkeys	12	13	(+) 8 %
2. Camels	-	13	-
3. Pigs	9347	5889	(-) 42 %

Source: The Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

The Camels were enumerated only during 1961 census. The reason is that all the Camels were belonging to Circus which had come to Bhandara Town during the 1961 Livestock Census. Considerable reduction in pigs population has been observed during 1961 over the 1956 Livestock Census.

4.6 Poultry

According to 1956 Livestock Census that poultry population was 359059. It has increased to 362031, according to 1961 Census. The percentage of increase is 0.8 % during the period from 1956 to 1961 .

4.8 Slaughter Houses Statistics

Number of Slaughter Houses functioning in the district during 1962-63 and 1963-64 are 6 and 6 respectively. During the year 1963-64, 21716 Animals were slaughtered as against ,19255 Slaughtered during the year 1962-63. The percentage of increase during 1963-64 to total animals slaughtered during 1962-63 is 12
The slaughter houses are at Bhandara, Tumsar, Gondia, Tirora, Paoni and Mohadi.

4.9 Veterinary Facilities

There are in all 13 full-fledged veterinary dispensaries functioning in this district. Out of which 3 dispensaries are located at Tahsil Head Quarters viz: Bhandara, Sakoli and Gondia and other ten are located at the Panchayat Samiti Headquarters, viz: Tirora, Tumsar Paoni, Amgaon, Salekasa, Morgaon-Arjuni, Goregaon, Mohadi Deori and Lakhandur. In addition to these 13 dispensaries there are 38 veterinary aid centres. There is also one artificial insemination centre attached to Bhandara dispensary and three sub-centres attached to Tirora, Tumsar and Paoni dispensaries. During 1963-64 in all 52322 animals were treated in the above dispensaries & veterinary aid centres and 11238 animals were castrated.

4.10 Agricultural Implements

There were 143977 wooden Ploughs and 289 Iron Ploughs in the district according to 1961 Livestock Quinquennial Census. The number of carts have increased from 115822 during 1956 Census to 117817 during 1961 Census. The number of Tractors has increased from 21 in 1956 to 78 in 1961. The percentage increase works out to 271.8. The number of oil-engines during the year 1961 was 136. There were 126 Rahats, 24 Power Operated Sugarcane Crushers, 285 Sugarcane Crushers run by bullocks and 189 oil ghanies in the district as per 1961 quinquennial livestock census.

4.11 Area under forest according to Land Utilisation Statistics

Area under forest according to Land Utilisation Statistics, for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 is shown in the following table:-

Taluka	Area under forest in Acres		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Bhandara	140198	139727	139315
Gondia	126563	125596	128541
Sakoli	365863	364501	359504
Total	632624	629324	624360

Source: The Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

The forest area constitutes 50 percent of the total geographical area of the district. Sakoli & Gondia Talukas occupy maximum and minimum area under forest. From the three years data it is seen that area under forest is steadily decreasing in all the three talukas.

4.12 Area under forest according to Forest Department

The district has an area of 1827.70 sq.miles under forest during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively as against 1809.41 sq.miles in the year 1961-62.

Its distribution is as under:

Years	Area under forest in acres		
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed
1961-62	332269	640563	195194
1962-63	334233	640567	194931
1963-64	334233	640567	194931

Source: 1. The Statistician, Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests.
2. The Divisional Forest Officer, Bhandara & Gondia.

Of the forest areas in charge of the Forest Department, 522.39 sq.miles are occupied by Reserved Forest during 1963-64 as against 519.15 sq. miles in the year 1961-62.

These forests are some of the very valuable, well-preserved and well-managed forests of the State. The remaining area comprising protected forests represents the ex-proprietary forests vested in the State in 1961. These are not in a proper state of preservation and are being gradually brought under planned management.

For purposes of administration, the forests are divided into two units comprising Bhandara Division and Gondia Division with headquarters at Bhandara and Gondia respectively. Both the divisions work under the Conservator of Forests, Nagpur Circle, Nagpur. The forests in charge of the Revenue Department are looked after by the District Collector.

The forests exist in all the three tahsils of the district. They fall in the broad type 'Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests' and consist of the sub-types (1) Teak forests and (2) Mixed forests. The proportion of teak forests is very small and teak occurs in mixture with its associates.

The most valuable species found in the forests is 'Teak'. It has a reputation for the decorative veneer in large sizes and as important constructional timber. The other commercially important associates of teak are Saj, Halda, Tinsa, Shisham, Mhowa, Rohan, Khair, Dikamali, Garari, Bija etc.

The other commercially important associates found in the forests are (1)Tendu leaves useful in Bidi industry (2)Mhowa flowers and fruits (3)Palas for propagation of lac,(4)Kadai or Kulha and Dhaora for gum, (5) Khair for manufacture of Kath, etc. There are a number of species which are useful as fuel and for manufacture of charcoal which has a ready market at Nagpur. Bamboo which is valuable in paper industry and also for constructional purposes occurs in large numbers in hilly tracts. Katang bamboos are found along nallah on a limited scale. Tassar silk cocoons are reared on forest trees especially on Ain and are sent to Bhandara for manufacture of indigenous silk.

4.13 Important Forest Produce, quality/Value

The forest produce is exploited through the agencies of the contractors and also through the forest labour contract societies. These societies are given certain privileges by the department. The value of produce was Rs.27.95, 29.27 and 34.86 lakhs during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. The total revenue realised during the year 1961-62 was Rs.27.97 lakhs. According to the Census of 1961, 904 ^{are} persons/engaged in forestry and logging.

4.14 Grazing Facilities and Wildlife

The Grazing facilities are available in both the forest divisions. According to land utilisation statistics, 3,42,280 acres land is used as Grazing land.

As regards wild life, ^{is} Bison found in the Gaikhuri and Partabgarah ranges and instances have been known of wild buffaloes entering the district from South.

Tigers and Leopards are found in most of the forests. The other animals commonly observed are, barking deer, Jackal, Harinea, Wild-Dogs, Sambhar, Chital and Blue Bulls are noticed in isolated localities. Bird life is also abundant and varied Pea-fowls, Grey Jungle Fowls and Titar are commonly found.

4.15 Inland Rivers/Lakes useful for Fisheries

Rivers, tanks and ponds are the chief sources of fishing activities in the district. The total length of perennial rivers in the district is about 440 Kms. There are also about 1,000 perennial tanks and about 14,000 seasonal tanks and ponds. The water spread area provided by them is quite adequate for development of fishing industry. Thus this district is having the prospects of development of inland fisheries, the production of which will ease the food problem to some extent in the district and provide proteinous food for majority of non-vegetarian population of this district and of adjacent district. As a result of activities in the IIIrd Five Year Plan, area brought under pisciculture is as below:

Source	Unit	Area	
		1962-63	1963-64
Tanks	Acres	3500	4276
Rivers	Kms.	440	440

Source: Superintendent of Fisheries, Bhanara.

4.16 Fingerlings supplies, Fish Caught:

The commercially important varieties of fish found in the district are :- Murrel, Dhakya, Botri, Pathan, Bod, Nadicha Rohu, Tarbu, Karvati, Poshtti, Dhoera, Gare or Kanheri, Chela, Katya, Seenghon, Chanini, Mahascer, Kolus, Magur and Zinga.

These varieties are however, of not a fast growing type. As such under Five Year Plan Schemes,

quick growing 'Bengal Carps' are stocked annually in the perennial water tanks provided about 4276 acres of water spread area for propagation of pisciculture. The varieties stocked are catla-Catla, Rohu, Mrigal and Calabasu. The number of carp stocked in the tanks in Bhandara District by fisheries Department during the year under review was 38.28 Lakhs as against 20.22 lakhs during the year 1962-63. The production of fish from these carp fry has increased to 5406.83 quintals during the year 1963-64 as against 3979.76 quintals during the year 1962-63.

In addition, about 20,000 fingerlings of Major carps were stocked during 1962-63 in Seoni-Bandh tank which is 45' deep and has a water spread area of about 2 Sq.Miles. Commercial fishing operations in this tank will be undertaken after three years when the possibilities of breeding of fish in the tank are studied.

A fish farm has been established at Seonibandh for research on fish culture and experiments on induced breeding. The farm has an area of 10.68 acres and has a set of 2 stocking tanks, 2 rearing tanks, 2 marketing tanks and 6 nursery tanks. Baby fishes of major carps are also reared in this farm up to fingerling size and are then released in different perennial tanks.

According to the 1961 Census, 4038 persons are reported as engaged in fishing as principal work.

(41)

3800 of them are males and 238 females. Fishermen in the district belong to the communities known as Dheener and Kahar. Some of the fishermen also take to roasting of grams and few others in seasonal agriculture. Fishing is generally done with the help of Gill nets, known as 'Tangal', Cast nets called 'Bhawan Jal', Drag nets or 'Othe Jal', Longlines 'Dawan', Bag nets called 'Shitawar' or 'Jhurli' and trap nets 'Ujan'. The nets are mostly made of cotton twine but these days nylon is also effectively used. Under the fishery requisites scheme, financial assistance in the form of subsidy is given for purchase of nylon and cotton twine.

4.19: Fisheries Cooperatives and Their Activities

During the year 1963-64, 42 societies were functioning as against 38 during the year 1962-63. Membership of these 42 societies was 2354 and the share capital was Rs. 44673/-. They are given financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidy. They are also helped to secure tanks and ponds for purpose of pisciculture.

CHAPTER NO. V

Industries & Electricity5.1: Introduction

Although agricultural development has a crucial role in the process of economic development in the district, as in the rest of the Country, substantial gains in levels of living and employment opportunities can only be achieved by diversification of economic activity through rapid industrial development. Bhandara district, however, can not be called industrially developed region as it stands 7th in Nagpur Division and 18th in the Maharashtra State in the order of placement in case of workers per lakh of population employed in registered factories. According to 1963 data on an average 445 workers per lakh of population were employed in registered factories.

5.2 Factory Establishments:

The following table indicate the different types of factories and average daily workers during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Name of Industry.	No. of working factories.			Average daily employment.		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
1. Rice Mills	75	73	78	752	791	961
2. Edible Oils.	2	2	1	10	9	4
3. Tobacco & Bidi.	75	81	85	3960	3189	3561
4. Wood & Cork, & saw mills.	5	5	7	62	62	86
5. Bricks & Tiles.	-	-	1	-	-	8
6. Chemical & Chemical products.	10	6	7	208	188	179
7. Water & Sanitary services.	1	1	1	8	4	7
8. Glass & Glass Products.	2	2	-	70	105	-
9. Rolling & Metal in basic forms.	5	8	6	327	371	516
10. Metal Products (except machinery & transport.)	-	-	1	-	-	30
11. General Mobile Engineering	1	1	1	26	24	23
12. Print. & Book binding.	5	5	5	248	302	293

Table contd..

Total	181	181	193	5671	5045	5668
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Source: Chief Inspector of Factories,
Maharashtra State.

It is observed from the above table that the total number of factories during 1961 and 1962, ^{is constant,} whereas the total number of factory workers have decreased during 1962.

Though during the year 1963 the no. of new factories have been established, the average number of daily workers have decreased from 5671 in 1961 to 5668 in 1963. In Bhandara district there are only two Major Industries viz: Rice Mill and Bidi & Tobacco Industries. Most of the workers are engaged in these two types of industries.

Since the Chinese aggression in 1962, Defence Production has been given considerable importance. In a period of three years, four new ordinance factories have been established in India. Out of the four factories, one defence factory for the production of high explosives is set-up near Bhandara and is expected to go into production shortly.

During the year 1963 out of the 193 total factories 4 were Large-Scale and 102 were small scale power operated factories and 4 large scale and 83 small scale non-power operated factories.

5.5 Cottage and Small Scale Industries

In the Cottage and Small Scale industries Sector, Bidi-making, cane and bamboo works, saw milling, hand pounding of rice, ~~gun~~ gun-making, handloom, brassware, rice milling, soap, cement, tiles, oil ghanis etc. are important. A few of these industries are traditional crafts conducted on household and cottage industries scale. Next to Bidi industry, cotton weaving in handloom engages the second largest proportion of non-agricultural workers in the district.

1) Bidi Making Industry:-

79,882 workers are engaged in the manufacture of bidis. Apart from ^{ten} large scale factories manufacturing bidis, there are about 150 small scale factories located at Gondia, Amgaon, Gangazari and Tirora in Gondia Tahsil, Bhandara, Tumsar, Paoni, Mohadi, Warthi and Sihora in Bhandara Tahsil and Lakhni, Phhara, Dhanla and Chichgad in Sakoli Tahsil. Moreover, many agricultural workers are engaged in this industry during their off-time at home. Bidi-making industry thus engages nearly one and half lakh of workers full or part time in this district.

2) Cotton Weaving Industry:-

Cotton weaving in handloom engages, 9747 workers in the district. Saries and Dhotis of Paoni, Bhandara, Mohadi, Adyal and Andhalgaon are known in the district. Ekodi and Bapewada are known for handloom Kosha Cloth. Weaving of saries on handlooms is done on a large scale at Sangadi and Pslandur. The weaving of silk-bordered cloth is a speciality of the district. Paoni produces Dhotis tringed with green silk or silver thread. Cloths with borders of red silk are also woven in several other villages. According to 1961 Census there were 5253 cotton and 161 non-cotton handlooms in the district.

3) Brass Utensils Industry:-

Bhandara brass wares are well known from ancient times. The industry is quite prosperous and utensils manufactured in this district are exported to various places in the country. There are organised small scale units as well as cottage units engaged in the manufacture of brass utensils in the district. The small scale units are mechanised but the cottage units are hand operated.

The Central Small Scale Organisation, in its survey report on 'Industrial Potentialities', in Nagpur Division has recommended a functional industrial estate to house the cottage units with a common facility workshop, having sheet rolling mills for the district. In this industry all kinds of cups and plates and large Funds and Ghangals of water vessels are made.

5.6 Industrial Cooperatives:-

The typewise total number of Industrial Cooperative Societies at the end of the last three years, is as below:-

Sr.No. P a r t i c u l a r s.	Total No.of Societies as on		
	30/6/62	30/6/63	30/6/64
1.Weavers Cooperative Societies.	37	32	30
2.District Industrial Coop.Asso.	1	1	1
3.Oil-Ghani societies.	3	3	3
4.Bamboo societies.	3	3	3
5.Leather societies.	8	11	13
6.Metal workers societies.	3	3	5
7.Women societies.	1	1	1
8.Carpentary societies.	3	3	3
9.Pottery & Bricks societies.	20	23	23
10.Labour contract societies.	4	8	10
11.Forest Labour coop.societies.	25	29	32
12.Bidi workers societies.	5	5	4
13.Tailoring societies.	1	1	1
14.Kosa Utpadak societies.	2	2	2
15.Khas utpadak societies.	1	1	1
16.Gur & Khandasari societies.	1	1	2
17.Soap store making societies.	1	1	1
18.Lac processing societies.	-	1	1
19.Industrial Estate.	-	-	1
20.Neera & Tad-Gur societies.	-	3	3
Total	121	133	141

Source: The District Deputy Registrar, Bhandara

From the above table it could be seen that a good number of different types of societies such as forest labourers, labour contracts & Neera & Tad-Gur societies etc. have been registered during last two years.

5.7 Mining & Minerals

The district is one of the important mineral producing areas in Maharashtra State. It is endowed with large deposits of manganese ore of both high and low grade. It also has large deposits of iron ore which however is not useful in manufacture of steel because of high titanium-di-oxide content. In addition there are deposits of low grade chromite ore, kyanite and sillimanite. Minerals like steatite and asbestos are only of academic interest at present. The district also, has deposits of corundum, ochres, soapstones, mica, etc. Minor mineral like building stones are also located in large areas in the district.

A brief account of the important mineral deposits found in the district is given below:

(1) Manganese Ore:

The manganese ore that is recovered from all the mines is of two types (i) Bed ore which is associated with the parent rock called 'Gondite' and (ii) the detrital ore.

In addition to the high grade manganese ore that is exploited at present, extensive deposits of low grade ore also occur in the district. Several large occurrences of low grade ore are seen associated with the parent rock 'Gondite'. The low grade occurrences are located at Mangarli, Mandekasa, Lendezari, Alesur, Asolpani and Karli. All these deposits are high silica manganese ore where manganese ore content ranges from 20 percent to 40 percent.

Most of the manganese ore in the past was exported in its raw state but recently a ferro-manganese plant has been set up at Tumsar. The installed capacity of the plant is 20,000 tons per annum.

(2) Iron Ore :

Deposits of iron ore are located at Khursipar about 10 miles east of Gondia, in Gondia Tahsil. There are 3 magnetite ore bodies occurring between Khursipar and Ambetalao in Gondia Tahsil. The reserves to the depth of 100 feet are estimated at 6.2 million tons. The iron ore can not be used at present as the ores have high contents of Titanium-di-oxide.

(3) Chromite :

Chromite ore occurs in the vicinity of Paoni village. The ore is noted in form of a number of small lenses of chromite^{ore} in the area which are not exposed at the surface.

Apart from the deposits of minerals described earlier, occurrences of Kyanite, sillimanite, corundum, soapstone; gold, mica, building materials etc. are reported at different places in the district.

The following table shows the quantity and value of different minor minerals extracted during the year 1963-64.

Sr. No.	Items	Quantity (in Metric Tons)	Value (In Rs.)
1.	Clay	43,264	6,05,738
2.	Sand	48,604	48,004
3.	Gitti & Stone	5,399	13,497
4.	Murrum	10,459	NA
5.	Building Stone	17,982	53,946

5.8 Introduction to Electricity

Provisions of adequate power is one of the basic requirements for the development of both large and small scale industries. The Electric Supply is also necessary for the development of manganese mines and irrigation through electric pumps.

The electric power supply is through the Khaparkheda thermal station near Nagpur. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has its sub-power station at Tumsar which is fed through the main Khaparkheda power station. The district gets its supply of electricity through the gride at Tumsar. One sub-power station is also located at Gondia. In addition there is another sub-station located at the site of Messrs. Cambata Ferro-Manganese near Tumsar, as more power is utilised by this industry for processing of manganese and other minerals. With the establishment of an ordinance factory at Kawadsi near Bhandara an additional sub-station is established at Kawadsi.

Upto March, 1962, in all 50 towns and villages have been electrified. Electrification has been further extended to 122 villages and towns upto end of March, 1964.

5.9 Villages/Towns Electrified:

The following table indicates the talukewise villages and towns electrified upto end of March, 1964.

Taluka	Villages	Towns	Total	Population covered
Bhandara	55	3	58	145060
Gondia	40	2	42	137105
Sakoli	22	-	22	43503
Total	177	5	122	325668

Source: The Executive Engineer, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Bhandara.

The total population of these electrified places is 25.6 percent of the total population of the District.

5.10 Generation/Distribution/Consumption of Electricity

The following table indicates the electrical energy consumed in Bhandara District during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

(In Lakh KWH)

Year	Kilo Watt Hours Sold to Public					Total
	Domestic: :light & :Small power	Commercial: :light & :power	Industrial: :power	Public: :light	Other: :purch- :ases.	
1961-62	8.20	5.36	20.47	2.74	0.62	37.39
1962-63	9.49	5.76	21.40	3.71	1.14	41.50
1963-64	10.47	7.81	36.24	4.72	1.55	60.79

Source: The Executive Engineer, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Bhandara.

It would be seen from the above mentioned table that the demand for electricity has been increasing every year for different purposes, particularly for industrial purposes. The reason for the increase in consumption is that some new power operated industries have been established and some non-power operated industries have been converted into power operated industries. The electrical consumption per person in the area served with electricity in this district during the year 1963-64 works out to 19 Kilowatts.

Electric Pumps

The demand for electric pumps in Rural area has fairly increased during the last four years as is seen from the following table:

Tahsil	Electric Pumps as on 1/3/61	Electric pumps as on 1/1/65	Percentage increase.
Bhandara	37	157	424.3
Gondia	5	19	380.0
Sakoli	2	16	800.0
Total	44	192	436.0

Source: E.E., M.S.E.B., Bhandara.

Within a time period of four years the overall increase in pumping sets has increased by 436 %. The rural electrification programme is progressing very well and it is expected that the number of electric pumps would increase as additional villages are electrified.

5.11 Electricity Rates

The following are the electricity rates prescribed by the Electricity Board under the Major Grid Schemes.

- 1) The rate applicable to service for 'Lighting & Fans' in residential, commercial or business premises for the first 30 units consumed during the months as at the rate of 28 Paise/Unit and for all additional units consumed during the months at the rate of 23 Paise/Unit. The minimum bill charged per month per installation exclusive of meter rent is Rs.2.00 only.
- 2) The rate applicable to Motive power service exclusively for agricultural pumping loads only, requiring not more than 50 KW of demand, is 13 Paise/Unit for the first 50 Units consumed and for the next additional 150 Units at the rate of 12 Paise/Unit and for additional units above the units consumed as given above is at the rate of 10 Paise/Unit. The minimum bill is charged exclusive of meter rent per annum per B.H.P. of connected load or part thereof is Rs.60.00 only.

CHAPTER NO. VIC O - O P E R A T I O N**6.1 Introduction:**

Concentrated efforts made during the last few years, particularly in the Second and Third Plan Periods, have resulted in a rapid expansion of the cooperative movement in the district. All the 1478 inhabited villages have been covered by the Agricultural Credit Societies. Thus the percentage of villages covered under the Cooperative Fold comes to cent-percent. Besides, agricultural credits, the activities are now extended to processing of agricultural produce, farming, marketing, fisheries etc.

The number of Cooperative Societies in Bhandara District during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 have been shown in the table below:-

Sr. I t e m No.	Y e a r s		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. No. of Societies.	1087	1026	1142
2. No. of Members.	104889	121899	129695
3. Share Capital	9964689	12593128	12986312
4. Working Capital	43879833	55035318	51640379

Source: District Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

Thus it would be seen from the above table that the membership has considerably increased during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64. The increase of the membership has eventually increased the share capital of the societies. It is also observed that though the Number of societies are decreased during the year 1962-63 their working capital has increased as compared to the working capital in the preceeding and succeeding years.

6.2 District Central Cooperative Bank:

The Bhandara District Central Cooperative Bank was established in the year 1911 and has been functioning as the federal financing agency, catering to the credit requirements of the primary agricultural credit societies as well as other types of credit societies in the district. Since, 1962, the Zilla Parishad, Bhandara also transacts its financial business through this Bank. The bank has already opened its fifteen branches covering Bhandara, Tumsar, Paoni, Mohadi, Lakhni, Sakoli, Saunded, Sadak-Arjuni, Morgaon Arjuni, Lakhandur, Gondia, Goregaon Amgaon, Tirova and Salekasa. The following figures would indicate the comparative position relating to the operations of the bank during the last three years.

(figures in Lakhs.)

Sr. No.	Particulars.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	<u>No. of Members</u>			
	a) Societies.	851	866	870
	b) Individuals.	497	495	138
		<u>1348</u>	<u>1361</u>	<u>1008</u>
2.	Paid up Share Capital	43.85	57.66	58.09
3.	Reserve & Other funds	4.85	6.27	7.40
4.	Deposits.	37.37	62.19	71.16
5.	Borrowings.	88.34	91.78	37.03
6.	Working Capital	178.06	220.78	185.80
7.	Investments.	14.98	18.23	14.34
8.	Loans Advanced.	212.72	97.60	76.58
9.	Loans recovered.	208.83	98.62	116.81
10.	Loans outstanding	151.15	165.22	123.18
11.	Loans overdue.	32.17	81.37	73.61
12.	Cost of Managements.	2.27	4.16	3.00
13.	Profit.	2.08	2.43	1.04

Source: District Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.

The above figures reveal that the bank has expanded its activities and thus helped in providing rural credit for the growth of cooperatives particularly in rural areas.

There has been considerable increase in the share capital, deposit, reserve and other funds and working capital etc., which would speak for the satisfactory progress.

Out of the loans advanced by the Bank during the year 1963-64, short term loans amounted to Rs. 73.39 Lakhs, while remaining Rs. 3.38 lakhs were advanced as medium term loans. It may however, be noted that, though the loans outstanding amounting to Rs. 123.18 lakhs as at the end of 1963-64 decreased as compared to the loans outstanding amounting to Rs. 165.22 as at the end of 1962-63, the position of overdues deteriorated during the year 1963-64 as compared to the preceding year i.e. 1962-63, since the percentage of overdues to loans outstanding, which was 49.2 % at the end of 1962-63 increased to 59.7 % at the end of 1963-64. The overdues position has a great bearing on the fresh loan advances for the succeeding year. The bank was therefore required to requisition the services of six special recovery officers for executing the recoveries against the defaulting members.

6.3: District Development Bank:

The Bhandara District Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd. Bhandara is functioning to provide long term loans to the needy cultivators of the district. The bank is advancing loans to the agriculturists for the purpose of improvement of lands, such as bunding, levelling, sinking of new wells and repairs to old wells, purchase of oil-engines and pumping sets and tractors. So far the bank has opened its two branches at Sakoli and Gondia to facilitate payments and recoveries of the long term loans to and by the cultivators in those areas.

The following table would indicate the progress made by the bank during the last three years.

Sr. Particulars. No.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. No. of members.	5535	7044	8110
2. Share capitals (Rs)	94006	231000	344000
3. Deposits (Rs.)	157280	432000	80000
4. Reserve & Other funds (Rs.)	7394	15000	19000
5. Working capital (Rs)	1957214	4559000	6930000
6. Loan Advanced (Rs)	771906	1435000	2035000
7. Loans recovered (Rs)	91906	145000	1172000
8. Loans outstanding (Rs)	1731408	3023000	3886000
9. Overdues (Rs.)	92693	129000	161000
10. Profits/Loss (Rs) (+)	39509	(+) 47000	(-) 87000
11. Investment (Rs.)	56881	162000	230000

Source: District Deputy Registrar, of Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.

From the above table it is observed that the District Development Bank is making a steady progress in advancing the longterm loans to its members. The membership has increased during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 by 27.2 % and 45.6 % respectively. The increase in membership has eventually increased the share capital of bank by 145.7 % and 266 % respectively, during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64. There is also a considerable increase in Reserve funds and working capital during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64. The amount of profit to the bank during the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 was 39509 Rs. and 47000 Rs. respectively, but during the year 1963-64 the bank suffered a loss of Rs. 87000. The bank had accepted the services of one special recovery officer with a view to recover the amount of overdue loans. The bank has also appointed a Special Supervisory Staff with a view to ensure the proper utilisation of the loans advanced by the bank and to effect timely recoveries.

6.4 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

The number of primary agricultural credit societies registered a rise from 782 societies as on 30/6/1962 to 794 societies as on 30/6/1963. The number of societies however, remained constant at 794 at the end of the

year 1963-64. Out of the 794 societies, 767 were service cooperative societies, 21 large sized M.P. societies and the remaining 6 were the Primary agricultural credit societies. The membership which was 72179 as on 30/6/1962, has increased to 76015 at the end of the year i.e. as on 30/6/1963 and further increased to 82799 at the end of the year i.e. as on 30/6/1964. The percentage of increase in membership during 1962-63 was 5.6 % and during 1963-64 was 15 % over that of 1961-62. The increase in membership has eventually increased the share capital of the societies. The details about working of these societies and their financial position has been shown in the following table:

(Figures in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	No. of societies.	782	794	794
2.	No. of members.	72179 72179	76015	82799
3.	Total Share Capital	38.04	45.43	48.16
4.	Reserve & other funds.	3.36	3.15	3.42
5.	Deposits.	4.40	4.73	5.41
6.	Loans outstanding			
	a) Short-term	106.07	112.47	94.31
	b) Medium Term.	47.53	52.13	41.54
7.	Overdues.	29.78	80.36	62.23
8.	Working Capital.	200.19	231.59	200.81

The loan advanced per member comes to Rs. 170.00 during 1961-62, Rs. 103.00 during 1962-63 and Rs. 85.00 during 1963-64. As regards advances by these societies it may be stated that an amount of Rs. 59.76 lakhs as short-term and Rs. 31.96 lakhs as medium term loans were advanced during the year 1962-63 were as Rs. 70.68 lakhs as short term and Rs. 5.96 lakhs as medium term loans were advanced during the year 1963-64. The total recovery effected during the year 1962-63 was of Rs. 80.71 Lakhs leaving the balance of Rs. 164.60 Lakhs as loan outstanding at the end of the year out of which an amount of Rs. 80.35 lakhs was overdue. The percentage

The percentage of overdues to the total outstanding comes to ~~XX~~ 48.8 % while the percentage of the same to the total demand comes to 51.3 %.

The main reason for increase in the overdues was a failure of paddy crop to some extent due to late rains and also there was damage caused to the crops by untimely heavy rains in December, 1962 and that there was a severe fall in the market prices of paddy and Rice at the time of disposing of the produce by the member cultivators. During the year 1962-64 the position of overdues is much more improved. The percentage of overdues to total demand comes to 40 %. Thus, it is seen that the position of recoveries has been improved and the percentage of overdues has been decreased considerably as compared to the last year's position.

Audit Position

Sr. No.	Societies/Year.	Number of Societies classified as					No. of Socy. Audited but not classified	No. of Total Socy. not Audited.
		A	B	C	D	E		
1.	1962-63	1	356	413	6	-	5	13 794
2.	1963-64	-	128	637	10	-	-	19 794

Source: The District Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.

Thus the increase in the number of C and D Class societies during the year 1963-64 as reflected by the audit classification, shows that the position of the agricultural primaries is deteriorating.

6.5 Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

The urban credit societies and the grain banks have been classified under this category.

1) Urban Credit Societies:-

The number of urban credit societies increased from 4 in 1961-62 to 6 in 1963-64. There was corresponding increase in the membership, share capital, reserve and other funds, and loan advanced by these societies. The 6 urban credit societies which included salary earners' societies also, claimed membership of 921, share capital of Rs. 47935 and had advanced Rs. 62234 during the year 1963-64. The societies earned a profit of Rs. 3039 during that year. These societies are mainly organised for the benefit of the salary earners who avail of the credit facilities on the surety of other members and the loans are recovered in instalments from the salaries of the borrowers.

2) Grain Banks:

The following comparative figures would give an account of the working of the cooperative Grain Banks.

Sr.No.	Particulars.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	No. of societies.	16	16	16
2.	No. of members.	595	607	808
3.	Share capital (B.Mds.)	2883	3061	3069
4.	Loans advanced (-do-)	3980	1976	4731
5.	Loans recovered (-do-)	2418	1166	4379
6.	Loans outstanding (-do-)	4217	4527	4538
7.	Overdues (B.Mds.)	237	427	648
8.	Reserve & Other funds	983	991	992
9.	Working capital (B.Mds)	3987	4141	4230
10.	Profit Or Loss (-do-)	2685	2345	1733

Source: District Deputy Registrar.

It may be stated here that the future organisation of such type of societies has been stopped as per Departmental Policy and hence activities of these Grain Banks would be gradually transferred to the existing service cooperative societies.

6.6: Agricultural Non-Credit Societies:

These societies are further classified as

- (1) Sales and Purchase societies (2) Cooperative Rice Mills
(3) Supervising Unions and (4) Farming societies.

The position of Agricultural Non Credit Societies is shown in the following table :

<u>Agricultural Non-Credit Societies</u>			
(Figures in Lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Particulars	1961-62	1962-63
1.	No. of Societies.	35	38
2.	No. of Members.	5645	5813
3.	Share capital	12.27	13.98
4.	Working capital	16.94	20.30
5.	Loans advanced.	0.61	0.61
6.	Reserve & Other funds.	1.05	1.83

Source: District Deputy Registrar, Bhandara.

However, the percentage of membership increased during 1962-63 to 1961-62 is 3 % whereas the percentage of membership increased during 1963-64 to 1961-62 is 19 %. The increase in membership has eventually increased the share capital. Also there is a appreciable increase in the working capital, loan advanced and reserve and other funds.

Processing Societies

Bhandara District is mainly a paddy growing district and unless the producers themselves undertake processing of paddy on cooperative basis they would not reap better return for their produce. Apart from strengthening the rural economy agricultural processing has an important role in the planned development of the cooperative movement, as it helps to strengthen the cooperative credit and marketing. In view of this object 12 cooperative Rice Mills have been organised in this district till 1963-64. Out of these 12 cooperative Rice Mills, 7 have started their milling operations and the work of installation of plant and machineries in respect

of 3 Rice Mills, is in progress. According to the Master Plan prepared for this district, 27 more Cooperative Rice Mills will be orgained suring the period of next 5 Years, covering the maximum paddy area under cooperative agricultural processing societies. The following figures will give an idea about the financial position of these societies.

(Figures in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	Rice Mills.	11	11	12
2.	<u>No. of Members</u>			
	a) Societies	338	339	339
	b) Individuals.	1599	1810	1992
3.	<u>Paid up share capital</u>			
	a) Societies & Individuals.	4.98	5.72	6.20
	b) Government.	4.50	53.00	53.00
4.	Reserve & other funds.	0.53	0.81	1.46
5.	Fixed assets.	5.48	10.01	12.29
6.	Cost of Management.	0.56	22.32	1.98
7.	Profit or Loss (-)	0.34	(+) 0.30	(+) 0.10
8.	Income from processing.	0.79	1.18	1.68

Source: District Deputy Registrar, Bhandara.

The cooperative rice mills mainly undertake the husking of paddy of member cultivators. Besides this pledging and outright purchases of paddy are also taken up as subsidiary business.

(2) Cooperative Farming Societies.

The following table will give an idea about these societies.

Sr. No.	Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	No. of Societies.	4	6	6
2.	No. of members	51	111	126
3.	Paid-up share capital	1280	2672	3020
4.	Working capital	23512	37499	40662
5.	Profit Or Loss (-)	7137	(-) 11099	(-) 15882

Source: District Deputy Registrar, Bhandara

There are 6 Cooperative Farming Societies of which, 3 farming societies have not been allotted Government Waste Land. Out of the remaining 3 farming societies only one society has started the cultivation and brought 22 acres of land under cultivation. One society was registered during the Five Year Plan period and the financial assistance has not been sanctioned to it and that is why the cultivation work is held up. The progress of cooperative farming societies is not very significant in this district.

6.8 Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies

The number of non-agricultural non-credit societies including the industrial and weavers societies was 260 during 1961-62, 271 during 1962-63 and 285 during 1963-64. The membership during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was 19009, 30293 and 29331 respectively. The increase in the membership during the year 1963-64 was 54.3 % over 1961-62. The increase in membership has eventually increased its share capital. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 2304570, Rs. 2357415 and Rs. 2972379 during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

Marketing Societies

There are 14 purchase and sale societies or primary marketing societies in this district. These societies mainly undertake distribution of agricultural requisites like seeds, fertilisers, implements and controlled commodities like sugar. They have also undertaken the activities of marketing of agricultural produce of the member cultivators with a view to get the maximum benefits to the cultivators from the agricultural production and also to promote linking of credit

with marketing. Most of these societies are of recent origin and as such they could not make substantial progress. The achievements made by these societies however, are encouraging taking into consideration their weak financial position.

These societies have handled agricultural produce of 0.23 lakhs quintals, worth Rs. 15 lakhs and have recovered the amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards the Bank dues during 1963-64. However, the department is fully aware of the fact that unless maximum agricultural produce is not handled through cooperatives, the existence of these societies can not be justified and hence the necessary efforts to strengthen them have been taken by the department with a view to establish the practice of linking credit with marketing on sound footing.

6.9 Regulated Markets.

In this district there are 11 important market places where agricultural produce is assembled. Out of these 11 centres, preliminary survey is completed of all places, except Morgaon Arjuni and Deori. The work is proposed to be taken up during 1964-65. Moreover, additional centre at Saundal in Deori Block is proposed to be taken up for survey. Out of the remaining 8 centres, Market Committees have already been established at Gondia, Tirora, Amgaon, Bhandara and Lakhni. Out of the 5 Market committees functioning in this district during 1963-64 only Gondia Market Committee is financially sound. Other market committees are new as they have started functioning during 1963-64. The position of the yearly arrivals at Regulated Markets is shown in the following table:

Yearly Arrivals of Regulated Market
for 1962-63

Sr. No.	Name of the Market.	Arrivals of Regulated commodities.	Total Arrivals in Value	
			Quintals	Rupees.
1.	Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Gondia.	1) Paddy 2) Rice 3) Wheat 4) Linseed 5) Udid. 6) Gram 7) Lakh 8) Lakh Dal	261232 100598 13645 6366 2088 3993 200 205	8417221 5493509 630914 401820 129530 170999 6606 4526
Total			388327	15260025
2.	Amgaon)	Not started functioning.		
3.	Tirora)			
4.	Bhandara)			
5.	Lakhni)			

Source: The Assistant Registrar,
Zilla Parishad, Bhandara.

It would be seen from the above table that the arrivals of Paddy, Rice and Wheat is maximum where as the arrivals of lakh and lakh-dal is very less. The reason is that there is no sufficient demand for these commodities and secondly these commodities are mostly consumed locally by poor class and it is also used as cattle feed.

Market-wise arrivals during 1963-64

Q = Quintals
V = Value in (Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Markets	Arrivals of Regulated Markets					
		Cereals		Pulses		Oil-Seeds	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1.	Bhandara	3017	0.16	469	0.27	33	0.03
2.	Gondia	409270	197.59	19661	14.21	9997	8.06
3.	Tirora	45015	19.70	72	0.04	13	0.01
4.	Amgaon	15644	6.67	654	0.33	919	0.74
5.	Lakhni	15000	62.91	-	-	-	-

It is seen from the above table that the newly market places like Bhandara, Tirora & Amgaon have shown considerable progress during their first year.

CHAPTER NO. VII

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH7.1:- Medical Facilities:-

The damp and unhealthy climate of Bhandara necessitated special efforts on the part of Government to extend more medical and public health facilities in this district. Medical facilities have been extended to rural areas also through the Community Development Programme and Five Year Plan Schemes. Progress of Medical Facilities in the district during last three years has been depicted in the following table:

Medical Facilities in Bhandara District
during 1961, 1962 & 1963

Sr. Category No.	1961	1962	1963
1. No. of Hospitals	7	7	7
2. No. of Dispensaries.	10	14	14
3. No. of Primary Health Centres	5	6	12
4. No. of Aurvedic, Homeopathic & Unani Dispensaries.	72	73	74
5. No. of Doctors.	36	45	51
6. No. of Nurses.	115	105	127
7. No. of Beds: 1) Males.	176	170	170
2) Females.	268	295	315
Total	444	465	485
8. No. of Indoor Patients. 1) Males.	2193	2324	2508
2) Females	3885	3864	4028
3) Children	2485	2432	2778
Total	8563	8620	9317
9. No. of Outdoor Patients. 1) Males.	132588	135301	142330
2) Females	89955	88645	98565
3) Children	97556	96110	122163
Total	320099	320056	363058

Sources: 1) Civil Surgeon, Bhandara.
2) Parishad Health Officer, Bhandara.

Five of the seven hospitals are managed by Govt. while remaining two by Zilla Parishad. Among the 5 Government hospitals, one is women's hospital at Gondia and one T.B. Hospital also at Gondia. The total number of persons working as physician, surgeons, dentists, nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians in the district, as enumerated in 1961 Census were 1309.

The population covered during the year 1961 per hospital, dispensary or primary health centre is shown in the following table:-

Sr. No.	Year	Population covered per-		
		Hospital, Dispensary or P.H.C.	Doctor	Bed.
1.	1961	13641	35230	2856
2.	1962	12683	28184	2727
3.	1963	11853	24368	2615

However, the medical facilities are still inadequate in the district. Moreover, the number of doctors working in various hospitals and dispensaries still falls short as would be seen from the patient/doctor ratio in the following table:-

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Doctors.	No. of patients treated per doctor.	
			outdoor	indoor
1.	1961	36	233	8891
2.	1962	45	191	7112
3.	1963	51	183	7119

It also appears that 26% population come for medical treatment in the medical aid centres on an average every year.

7.2: Progress of Primary Health Centres:

The scheme of establishment of Primary Health Centres under the C.D. Programme envisages provision of at least one primary health centre per block. During the year 1961 there were 5 primary health centres functioning in this district. During the year 1962 one more primary health centre has been established and during the year 1963, four more primary health centres have been established. Thus the total No. of primary health centres functioning at the end of the year 1963 was 12, covering 86% rural population.

The primary health centres mainly cater to the needs of the rural population and are managed by graduate medical officers who are assisted by A.M.O.'s, Health visitors, Midwives, compounders, and Sanitary Inspectors. There were also maternity homes functioning in the district in the year 1963.

7.3: Progress of Leprosy Centres:

The district has a large number of Lepers particularly in Sakoli and Gondia Tahsils. The Leprosy Control scheme envisages a survey, treatment and educating the village people about the disease. At present there are 3 Leprosy Control Units viz: at Gondia, Sakoli and Bhandara and 14 survey, education and treatment units functioning in this district. The leprosy control units are working under State Sector, whereas 14 SEF Units are working under Zilla Parishad. The recent survey conducted by the Department reveals that, approximately 13000 to 15000 population is affected by this dangerous disease.

7.4: Recent Epidemics and Steps Taken:-

The small-pox epidemic was virulent during 1951, 1955, 1956 and 1963. During 1963, only 74 persons had an attack of the disease, out of them 23 persons succumbed. The National Small Pox Eradication Scheme has been introduced in this district since 2nd October, 1963. There were in all 70 extra vaccinators and 14 Sanitary Inspectors working in this programme. Under this scheme Mass Vaccinations have been carried out in the whole district.

7.5: Malaria Eradication Programme:-

Under the National Malaria Control Programme, a Malaria Control Unit started functioning in the district from October, 1964. The Unit has been continued with its sub-units with Head Quarters at Bhandara, Gondia, Tumsar and Sakoli. The whole district was sprayed by DDT twice a year in the Control Phase. The spraying operations have been conducted house to house under the malaria eradication programme. In all 31 Surveillance Inspectors and 122 Surveillance workers, are carrying out the field work. During the year 1963 in all 100087 fever cases have been detected and out of them 98761 cases have been treated with four-amiroquinine.

National Malaria Eradication Progress scheme has been quite successful in this district as is seen from the records showing the deaths due to different cases where we find that during the last 3 years no deaths have been reported as caused due to Malaria.

7.6 B.C.G. Campaign:-

B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign scheme has been continued in this district during the IIIrd Five Year Plan period with its headquarter at Nagpur. During the year 1961 in their second round, 48183 persons were tested and 23656 persons were vaccinated under this scheme. Upto the year 1961 in all 261638 persons were tested and 105578 persons vaccinated. The B.C.G. vaccination work has not been carried out in Bhandara district during the year 1962 and 1963. The percentage of persons vaccinated to the total number of persons tested is 63.2 percent. The highest number of testing and vaccinations were conducted in Gondia Tahsil.

7.7: Family Planning:

The increase in population growth is due mainly to the reduction in death rates as a result of improvement of Health conditions in Urban and Rural areas. Vigorous efforts to improve the Socio-Economic and Cultural environments and simultaneously spreading extensively the message of Family Planning are essential. Accordingly, the Mobile Vasectomy Unit in Family Planning Programme has been sanctioned by the Government for this District and it is functioning since 1st September, 1963. In addition to this unit there are five family planning centres under the Zilla Parishad on agency basis at Tirora, Salekasa, Gobarwahi, Morigaon Arjuni and Adyal. During the year 1963, the population covered under this programme is 50,000, persons for family planning education and propoganda for the use of contraceptives. During 1962-63, 366 persons & during 1963-64, 723 persons have been sterilised.

It is clear that serious efforts will have to be made to bring about a decline in the birth rate through an intensification of family planning programme. The efforts have to be directed especially towards the villages where the majority of the villagers do not appreciate the logic of Family Planning.

7.8: Vital Statistics:

The Births, Deaths and Infant Deaths, during the year 1961, 1962 and 1963 have been presented in the following table:-

Year	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths.
1961	42942	23077	5112
1962	42374	22396	3976
1963	42329	22076	6250

Source: Civil Surgeon, Bhandara.

It is observed from the above table that the percentage of births is reduced by 1.3 % during the year 1962 and by 1.43 % during the year 1963, where as the percentage of deaths is reduced by 3% during the year 1962 and by 4.3 % during 1963 taking into consideration 1961 as the base year. It seems that deaths rate is decreasing rapidly than the birth-rate.

Percentage of Infant deaths to total deaths was 22.1 %, 17.7 % and 28.3 % during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively.

Deaths according to Causes during the years
1961, 1962 & 1963

Sr. No.	Cause of Death	1961	1962	1963
1.	Cholera	-	-	1
2.	Small Pox	-	-	23
3.	Plague	-	-	-
4.	Fevers	8079	9331	12225
5.	Decentry & Diarriha	1409	1673	991
6.	Respiratory Diseases.	2196	3701	1051
7.	Injuries.	52	107	-
8.	Other causes.	11341	7584	8535
9.	Total Deaths.	23077	22396	22076

Source: The Director of Public Health, Poona

During all the three years it appears that the major cause of deaths was fever, decentry and diarriha and respiratory diseases. The percentage of deaths due to fevers to total deaths works out to 35%, 41.2% and 55.3% , respectively during the year 1961, 1962 and 1963.

7.9: Town Water Supply:-

There are in all 5 towns in this district viz: Bhandara, Gondia, Tirora, Paoni and Tumsar. Out of which only at Bhandara the piped water supply has been arranged. The total length of pipe-line in operation in Bhandara town is 29,000 feet and the quantity of water consumed

daily for domestic purposes is 258000 Gallons. The quantity of water consumed per person per day works out to 9.3 Gallons. There are also 430 private wells and 53 public wells in Bhandara Town.

In other towns the main source of water supply is wells. The Municipal Committees at Gondia and Tumsar have proposed the Pipe water supply scheme for the 4th Five Year Plan and the efforts are being made to collect the required contributions.

7.10: Village Water Supply:-

The main source of drinking water supply to the Villages in Bhandara district is the wells. The position of village water supply according to different sources is presented in the following table :

Talukawise Position of Village Water Supply

Sr No.	Source	No. of villages in Taluka		
		Bhandara	Gondia	Sakoli
1.	Wells	425	399	531
2.	River	35	38	56
3.	Lake	157	180	295
4.	Stream	-	18	2

Thus, it would be seen from the above table that the main sources of water supply to villages are wells and Lakes. Under the IIIrd Five Year Plan piped water supply scheme has been sanctioned for Angaon Village Panchayat. The survey work of the scheme is in progress. The actual work can not undertaken during the IIIrd Five Year Plan period due to paucity of technical staff and moreover the Gram Panchayat has not credited the population contribution.

7.11: Towns & Villages without adequate water supply:**(a) Towns:-**

The water supply is inadequate in Bhandara, Gondia and Tirora towns. Gondia is a big town in Bhandara district having 56320 population according to 1961 Census. The total public and private wells enumerated in Gondia town are 808. The ratio of population per well works out to 70, which indicates the magnitude of the drinking water problem of the town.

(b) Villages:-

The following table shows the position of villages where the drinking water supply is inadequate according to 1961 Census .

Villages where drinking water supply is inadequate

I t e m s	Total Villages in each Taluka		
	Bhandara	Gondia	Sakoli
<u>Water Supply</u>			
1. Sufficient.	371	351	402
2. In-sufficient.	187	113	220
<u>Total</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>622</u>

The percentage of villages where the drinking water supply is inadequate to total villages in district works out to 31 % according to 1961 Census. It may be mentioned that the Govt. & Zilla Parishad are alive to this vital problem of drinking water supply and efforts are afoot in the IIIrd Five Year Plan to construct drinking water wells with ultimate object of providing each and every village in the district with sources of drinking water. A recent survey conducted in 1964 reveals that there are 644 main villages and 92 sizable hamlets with inadequate water supply.

CHAPTER No. VIIIEDUCATION8.1 Introduction

The progress in the field of literacy and education has been increased tremendously during the last decade. Particularly, the special efforts carried out in the First and Second Five Years Plan accelerated the progress of Education and now educational facilities have reached almost all villages of the district. The Local bodies such as Zilla Parishad and Municipalities have a large share in spreading these facilities and stepping up the literacy percentage. Studying the literacy figures of 1951 Census & 1961 Census Population it has been observed that the literacy percentage in Bhandara District was 14.5 in 1951 where-as it has gone up to 24.67 % in the year 1961. The percentage of literacy in males which was 26.2 % in the year 1951 has gone up to 39.90 % in 1961 and percentage of literacy among females which was 2.9 % in the year 1951, has gone up to 8.19 % in the year 1961.

8.2 Primary Education

The following table indicates the growth of institutions and enrolment of boys and girls during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

No. of Primary Schools & Enrolment.

Year	No. of Primary Schools.	Boys	Girls	Total Enrolment
1961-62	946	78690	33696	112386
1962-63	1029	83858	37815	121673
1963-64	1094	87714	42182	129926

Source: The Parishad Education Officer,
Zilla Parishad, Bhandara.

It would be seen from the above table that the percentage of institutions increased during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 over the total institutions during 1961-62 was 8.6 % and 15.6 % respectively, whereas the percentage of enrolment of students increased during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 over the total enrolment of students during the year 1961-62 was 8.2% & 15.6 % respectively. It means that the institutions and enrolment are increasing simultaneously in the same proportion.

It would be seen from the following table that the proportion of girls taking education is increasing every year, thus reducing the backlog in female education.

Sl. No.	Year	Total Enrolment	No. of girls per 1000 Boys.
1.	1961-62	112386	428
2.	1962-63	121673	451
3.	1963-64	129926	480

Source: Statistical Epitome.

Teachers (Trained/Untrained):-

The following table indicates the yearwise position of teachers trained and untrained .

Year	Total Teachers.	Trained teachers	Untrained teachers	% trained teachers.
1961-62	3705	1780	1925	48 %
1962-63	3854	2263	1591	58.7 %
1963-64	4291	2690	1601	62.9 %

Source: Statistical Epitome.

It is observed from the above data that the strength of primary teachers is increased during the years under review and the percentage of trained teachers to total no. of teachers has been considerably increased during the year 1962-63 & 1963-64 with respect to the year 1961-62.

Boys, Girls according to Standards/Ages

Two types of primary schools are generally found in this district. In one type, the primary education is given upto IVth standard and in other type it is given upto VIIth standard. The data of students according to their standards and ages is not available due to above difficulty.

The following table indicates only the strength of boys and girls upto IVth standards.

Year	Standards.	Boys	Girls	Total
1962-63	I	25005	14979	39984
	II	19482	963	29118
	III	16423	6788	23211
	IV	12094	4683	16777
1963-64	I	21265	14105	35370
	II	20583	11242	31825
	III	20221	9297	29518
	IV	13087	5300	18387

Source: Statistical Epitome.

It would be seen from the above table that the number of students have increased in 1963-64 as compared to 1962-63 in all standards except the I standard.

The boys and girls between age-group of 6-11 years are 64.8 % and 56.5 % respectively in primary schools upto IVth standard.

Progress of compulsory primary education
Villages under compulsory
Education

The district has 44 Centres where compulsory education is in force. The number of centres is constant. In urban areas, the Municipal Committee, Bhandara is the only Municipalities which has enforced the compulsory education within its area. The following table indicates the progress of compulsory education during the year 1962-63.

Sr. Management No.	Villages/Towns under Scheme.	Population of compulsory area.	Estimated enrolment bases on PpIn.	Present enrolment.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Killa Parishad, Bhandara.		177475	25335	12133
2.	Municipal Committee Bhandara.		28929	4125	1829
Average Attendance		Percentage of Attendance			
7		8			
9955		82			
1631		89.			

Source: The Parishad Education Officer, Bhandara.

The attendance in compulsory area is fairly satisfactory. The cases launched under compulsory education act are tried by the Nyaya Panchayats in rural areas. In most of the areas it has been observed that these cases are not quickly disposed off. This type of delay loses the real force and the very spirit of the act.

There is much scope for the expansion of areas under the compulsory education as also for the improvements in enforcing the compulsory education more rigidly.

8.3 Secondary Education:-

The following table gives the number of Secondary Schools and Enrolment in them.

Year	No. of Secondary Schools & Enrolment			
	No. of Secondary schools.	Boys	Girls	Total Enrol. per 1000 boys.
1961-62	73	19345	3112	22457
1962-63	93	21941	4301	26242
1963-64	100	23512	5305	28817

Source: Statistical Epitome .

It appears from the above table that the institutional growth during the year 1962-63 was maximum i.e. 27.4 %. Increased number of institutions resulted in the increase of enrolment. It is also observed that the strength of girls per one thousand boys is rapidly increasing every year. However, it may be noted that the ratio of girls to 1000 boys taking secondary education is much less compared to the ratio of girls taking primary education, thus indicating that quite a number of girls still discontinue their education after primary standard.

Teachers (Trained / Untrained)

The following table indicates the year-wise position of teachers trained and untrained:

Year	Total Teachers	Trained teachers.	Un-Trained teachers.	Percentage of trained Teachers.
1961-62	1000	403	697	40.3
1962-63	1154	504	650	43.7
1963-64	1233	628	605	50.9

Source: Statistical Epitome.

It appears from the above table that the number of teachers increased during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 over the total number of teachers during 1961-62 by 15.4 % and 23.3 % respectively. The percentage of trained teachers has also shown an increasing trend. It is also observed that the percentage of trained lady teachers is more than the percentage of trained male teachers to their respective strength.

Students of Secondary Age-Group

The table below indicates the percentage of students of secondary age-group attending secondary institutions to total children of secondary age-group.

Year	Percentage of enrolment to child population							
	Age Group				Standard & group			
	11-14	14-17	VI to VIII	IX to XI	VI to VIII	IX to XI	IX to XI	IX to XI
	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1961-62	59.3	16.2	31.7	4.1	37.2	6.1	14.1	1.1
1962-63	61.1	19.7	37.4	6.0	40.9	8.3	18.5	2.0
1963-64	61.2	20.6	36.3	6.2	40.8	8.4	19.2	2.3

It appears from the above table that the strength of boys and girls of all age-group and standard has increased. It also appears that a large gap exists between the enrolled boys and girls in Secondary High school i.e. might be because in rural areas the girls generally get married before passing their matriculation.

Backward Class Hostel Facilities

The table below indicates the hostel facilities for backward class students of Bhandara District.

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength
1961-62	7	361	8	300	15	661
1962-63	7	361	10	377	17	738
1963-64	7	361	12	447	19	808

Source: The Social Welfare Officer, Bhandara

It appears from the above table that Hostel facilities for backward class students have been made available to both rural and urban sector according to their present need. In rural area the average strength of the hostel comes to 51 whereas in urban area it comes to 37.

No. of Secondary Students per 1000 Primary Students

The following table indicates the number of Secondary students per 1000 primary students.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Secondary Students.	Students per 1000 primary students.
1.	1961-62	22457	199.8
2.	1962-63	26242	215.5
3.	1963-64	28817	221.8

Source: Statistical Epitome.

The above data shows that nearabout 78 to 80 % students of primary schools do not enter the secondary education stage due to various reasons. Main reasons that are applicable to this district are (1) Majority of students in rural areas, passing primary school examination, have no facilities for secondary education in nearby villages (2) The number of secondary schools is inadequate to absorb all the primary school students desirous of joining secondary schools (3) Quite a number of students, particularly in rural areas, discontinue their education after primary standard and get themselves engaged in agricultural occupations and traditional house-hold occupations.

8.4 Higher Education

The following table indicates the development of Higher education in Bhandara District.

Higher Education in Bhandara District

Year	Name of the Institutions.	No. of Institutions.	Enrolment		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961-62	<u>ARTS & COMMERCE</u>	1	411	35	446
	a) Arts.		169	34	203
	b) Commerce		242	1	243
1962-63	<u>ARTS & COMMERCE</u>	1	494	42	536
	a) Arts.		237	42	279
	b) Commerce		257	-	257
1963-64	<u>ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE</u>	1	547	60	607
	a) Arts.		211	53	264
	b) Commerce		242	-	242
	c) Science.		94	7	101
	<u>T.D./Dip.T./DED.</u>	1	69	10	79

Source: Statistical Epitome, 1963-64

It would be seen from the above table that during 1961-62 to 1962-63 no new institution has been established. However, enrollment has increased in the existing institutions in 1962-63, by about 20 percent.

During 1963-64 one more institution has been started and one extra wing of science course has been attached to the old Arts and Commerce institution. It also appears that due to opening of science wing the enrolment of Arts and Commerce students has been decreased during 1963-64. The new institution which is started during 1963-64 is Diploma in Teaching. In this institute the strength of students in the very first year is also quite encouraging.

8.5: Special Education

There are in all 9 types of Special Education Institutions, including 2 institutions of Arts & Crafts Centres which were functioning in this district during the year 1963-64. The total strength of students in all these nine institutions is 368, out of which 355 are boys

and 13 are girls during the year 1963-64. The Industrial Training institute, Gondia and Agriculture School, Gondia are the two main institutions which account for 56 % of the students of all special educational institutions, it might be because prospects of immediate employment are bright after passing out from these institutions.

8.6 No. of Villages without Primary/Secondary Schools

The following table indicates the Number of Villages with and without educational facilities in Bhandara District during the year 1963-64.

Institutions.	Villages		% villages without schools to total villages.
	With Schools with schooling facilities.	Without Schools.	
1. Primary	1382	106	7.12
2. Secondary	66	1422	95.50

Source: 1) Statistical Epitome, 1963-64
2) Parishad Education Officer, Bhandara

Thus, it would be seen from the above table that only small percentage of villages remain to be provided with primary school facilities, though much ground is still to be covered in case of Secondary Education.

CHAPTER NO. IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The programme of road development has to be reviewed in the light of the needs of the state for communications to feed the industrial areas, to connect important rail heads and marketing centres with the interior, to provide all weather roads to facilitate extension of passenger transport service which in this state have been nationalised and above all to link up the various new regions of Maharashtra to promote emotional integration of the state.

With the enormous increase in traffic intensity in recent years on major roads, it has become necessary to isolate, as far as possible local slow-moving traffic from the fast-moving through traffic on such roads in Urban and industrial areas by providing parallel service roads. This requires the provision of sufficient land width on these roads in urban and industrial areas. Following standards are accordingly prescribed for adoption in the preparation of road projects.

Standards for Road Land Widths
(in Ft.)

Class of Road	Width of road land(overall width)			
	Open areas & Agril. country		Urban(built up) & industrial area	
	Normal	Range	Normal	Range
1. National Highways	150	150 to 200	120	120 to 200
2. State Highways	100	100 to 150	100	100 to 150
3. Major Dist. Roads	80	80 to 120	100	100 to 150
4. Other Dist. Roads	60	60 to 80	40	40 to 60
5. Village Roads	40	40 to 60	30	30 to 50

(81)

Road Transport

Road Mileage according to the Class of Roads

Sr. Class of Roads No.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. National Highways	60.50	60.50	60.50
2. State Highways	118.56	120.55	135.29
3. Major District Roads	100.43	100.43	100.43
4. Other District Roads	91.40	93.30	80.65
5. Village Roads	56.78	56.90	56.90
Total	427.67	431.77	433.77

It would be seen from the above statement that these has a very nominal progress in the construction of roads in this district during last 3 years. The reasons for the slow progress are as under :

- a) Problem of labour is quite acute in the district due to Bidi, Mining, Rice Milling Industry etc.
- b) Shortage of equipment (such as road roller) due to foreign exchange.
- c) Inadequate technical staff.

Although the district is not very well-equipped with roads, the district headquarter is connected with all the Tahsil places and important towns and villages in the district and is also linked by roads with other districts of Vidarbha. The road mileage per 100 square miles of the area of the district during the year 1963-64 is 12.00 miles. Similarly the mileage per one lakh of population is 34 miles. In all 257 villages are connected with roads out of the total villages of 1644.

Railways:

Unlike roads, the railways do not link all taluka places of this district. Two taluka places viz: Bhandara and Sakoli are not connected by Rail. The spread-over of railway in this district is as follows:-

Places connected by Rail in each taluka
of Bhandara District.

Bhandara	Gondia	Sakoli
1. Bhandara Road	1. Mundikota	11. Birsola
2. Koka	2. Tirora	12. Hirdamal
3. Tumsar Road	3. Kachewani	13. Gongle
4. Tumsar Town	4. Gangezari	14. Gankhairi
5. Chicholi	5. Gondia	15. Pindkepar
6. Goberwahf	6. Gudma	16. Pratapgarh
7. Dongri BK.	7. Angaon	17. Garra
8. Paoni Road	8. Dhanoli	
9. Bhuyar	9. Salekasa	
10. Sarwatranagar	10. Darekasa.	

The main railway line running from Nagpur to Calcutta enters this district on the western side near Khat Railway Station and touching the important business centres in the district viz: Tumsar, Tirora, Gondia, Angaon, leaves Bhandara District on eastern side at Darekasa Railway Station and enters Madhya Pradesh State. The length of this Broad Guage Line has increased from 122 KMS. in 1952 to 136 KMS. in 1963. This new broad guage line is laid down from Bhandara Road Railway Station to Sarwatranagar Ordnence Factory. Another branch of this line starts from Tumsar Road Station and goes to Tirodi in Madhya Pradesh. This line passes through Manganese Ore Belt of Bhandara district and has got its importance for transporting the manganese Ore. Similarly, the railway line running from Jabalpur to Chanda passes through this district. This line runs North-South through the backward and forest areas of the district. The length of this narrow guage line in Bhandara district is 126.4 KMS.

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The important stations on this line in Bhandara District are Gondia ~~xxxxxxx~~ Saundad, Morgaon Arjuni and Wadegaon. Thus Gondia and Tumsar are the junctions in this district. A narrow guage railway line running from Nagpur to Charnda also passes through South-West corner of the district for only 6 Miles. Paoni Road is the station of this railway line.

State Transport:-

The number of routes, alongwith their mileage, were 143 and 4237 in 1961-62. The routes and their mileage increased in 1963-64 to 187 and 5704. Average service mileage per day recorded in the year 1963-64 was 32038 as against 29641 in the year 1961-62. Similarly average number of passengers travelled per day during the year 1963-64 was 81584 as against 58897 in 1961-62. It means that the tendency of travelling by means of conveyance is increasing and the facilities in rural area are provided rapidly by making number of trips although there is short supply of vehicles. Average number of vehicles on roads in 1961-62 was 260.9. It remained constant upto 1963-64. It shows short supply of vehicles and this affected heavily on transportation of goods and passengers.

Motor Vehicles etc, :-

The position of different types of motor vehicles in operation in the district during the years under review is as below:-

Sr. Items No.	Vehicles in Operation	
	1962-63	1963-64
1. Motor Cycles.	105	127
2. Motor Cars	397	419
3. Taxi Cabs	10	10
4. <u>Stage Carriages.</u>		
i. Diesel Engines.	57	59
ii. Petrol Engines.	31	27
5. <u>Lorries</u>		
i. Diesel Engines.	261	274
ii. Petrol Engines.	237	228
6. Ambulances.	4	4
7. School Buses.	1	1
8. Trailors.	122	109
9. Others	2	1
10. Tractors.	57	51
11. Total	1284	1310

No substantial increase is seen in operation of different types of vehicles. The reason is inadequate and restricted supply of vehicles.

Posts and Telegraphs:-

Communication is no less important than transport for overall development of region. There were 222 and 225 Post Offices including offices and sub-offices during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively as against 211 Post offices during the year 1961-62. The Telegraph offices have increased by one in each year under report. There are 1357 villages where there are no post offices. Similarly, there are 16 places (including 5 towns) where telegraph facility is available. Though it is observed that in each taluka, posts and telegraph facilities are available, the position is by no means satisfactory; since only 225 post offices and 13 telegraph offices are serving the need of 5 towns and as many as 1644 villages. The position of post offices per lakh of population during 1963-64 comes to 17.74.

The strength of the postmen has increased to 43 in the year 1963-64 from 27 in the year in 1961-62. So also, installation of letter boxes has increased to 351 during 1963-64 as against 323 in the year 1961-62.

(85)

as regards Radio-Sets it may be mentioned that the number of Radio Licenses issued in the years of 1962-63 and 1963-64 has increased to 4777 and 5126 as compared to 2174 licenses issued in 1961-62. The percentage of increase thus comes to 42 during the year 1963-64. This shows that Radio Listeners are rapidly increasing.

CHAPTER NO. XLocal Self Government10.1 Introduction

The Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samities, the Village Panchayats and Municipalities constitute the important units of local self Government in this district. These institutions have been set-up with a view to enable the people to run their local affairs in a democratic and responsible way, thus serving as fields for democratic training at various levels. With the ushering in of the scheme of Democratic Decentralization of Maharashtra State from 1st May, 1962, a great change has taken place in the institutional set-up of the local self Government. The old institutions of Janpad Sabha has been abolished, while the Gram Panchayat pattern has been retained but entrusted with more powers and responsibilities. The V.P.'s now form the lowest link in the Three-tier system of Panchayati Raj, with Zilla Parishad at the Apex and Panchayat Samiti at the intermediate level or block level.

10.2 Village Panchayats

Bhandara District comprises of 3 talukas covering 13 Panchayat Samities and consists of 1931 villages and 5 towns. The entire area of the district is covered by 954 V.P.'s and Group V.P.'s. The phased programme of establishment of V.P.'s was completed in the year 1960. The rural population 1132025 is covered by 954 V.P.'s., consisting 1631 villages and as such average population per Panchayat comes to 1170. The number of village Panchayats on the basis of population is mentioned below:

(87)

Sr. No.	Population Groups	No. of Villages.	No. of Village Panchayats.
1)	Between 100 - 500	1016	339
2)	Between 500 -1000	207	207
3)	Between 1000 -3000	403	403
4)	Between 3000 -5000	5	5
	Total	1631	954

Income of Village Panchayats during the year 1962-63 is as detailed below:

a)	Grants	16,31,573
b)	Taxes on houses & Properties	3,63,708
c)	Octroi	8,808
d)	Other taxes.	2,30,226
e)	Total taxes.	6,02,742
f)	Income from other sources	5,09,113
g)	Total income	27,43,428

The Panchayats are empowered to raise their income by levying various taxes. The table below shows the types of various taxes levied by the Village Panchayats in this district.

Sr. No.	Name of the Tax	No. of Panchayats Levying taxes.
1.	Taxes on building and lands	954
2.	Shops and Hotels.	81
3.	Cycle tax	15
4.	Special sanitary tax	4
5.	Light tax	25
6.	Trade and Callings	16
7.	Market tax	7
8.	Octroi	5
9.	Bookers.	10
10.	Entertainment.	3
11.	Water supply tax.	2

The ratio of income from taxes to Government Grants is 1 : 1.66. The total income of 954 village panchayats is 27,43,428 and hence the average income of

a. Gram Panchayat in the district comes to Rs. 2875/-.

So also, per capita income of the Gram Panchayat comes to Rs. 2.42. The reasons for such a meagre income are as follows:-

- 1) Resources of Gram Panchayats are very limited.
- 2) They are not capable of recovering taxes in full.

However, since the Zilla Parishad has been vested with powers the recovery position has been showing considerable improvement.

The total expenditure of Rs. 16,75,965/- was incurred by the Gram Panchayats as detailed below in the year 1962-63.

a) On Administration	4,74,703
b) On Health & Sanitation	1,26,400
c) On Public Lighting	65,283
d) Others	10,09,579
<u>Total Expenditure</u>	<u>16,75,965</u>

During the year 1961-62 an expenditure of Rs. 13,25,622/- was incurred. The main cause of increase in expenditure is the heavy constructional works undertaken by the Panchayats under the Development Programme. The per capita expenditure of the Village Panchayat comes to Rs. 1.62. Aggregate income and expenditure during the year 1962-63 were Rs. 27,43,428/- and Rs. 16,75,965/-. The closing balance at the end of 1962-63 was Rs. 10,67,463/-. This heavy unspent balance shows that there is still much room for improvement in the working of Village Panchayats.

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Physical achievements made by the Village

Panchayats in the district during 1962-63 are as follows:

1.	Wells	197
2.	Tanks	118
3.	Play Grounds	31
4.	Latrines	5
5.	Beds in maternity homes.	17
6.	Children welfare centres	4
7.	Roads (Miles)	36
8.	Land Posts.	1583
9.	Dharmshala	1
10.	Akhadas.	7
11.	Clubs	42
12.	Libraries.	4

10.3 Zilla Parishad:

In the Bhandara Zilla Parishad there are 51 electoral divisions and 102 electoral colleges from which 51 members are elected by direct election. Chairmen of 13 Panchayat Samities are ex-officio members. Besides, Chairmen of 5 federal cooperative societies and one woman candidate, if not already elected, are also coopted as members of the Zilla Parishad.

Zilla Parishad Administration

President

Vice - President

Chairman of Subject Committee

Chief Executive Officer

General Dept. Finance
Dy.C.E.O.Cl.II Deptt.
Secretary. F.A. &
G.A.O.
Class I

Works Deptt.
Parishad
Executive
Engineer
Class I

Agril. & A.H.
Department
Parishad A.O.
Class I

Cooperation &
Industries
Officer
Class II

Health Department
District Health
Officer
Class II

Education Depatt.
Parishad Education
Officer
Class I

Social Welfare
Dist.Social
Welfare Officer
Class II

Dy. Engineers
Class II
Officers.

Agriculture
Officer
Class II

Dy. Education
Officer
Class II

Administrative
Branch
Administrative
Officer Class II

Animal Husba-
ndry Officer
Class II

Revenue Branch
Revenue Officer
Class II

PANCHAYAT SAMITI ADMINISTRATION

Chairman

Deputy Chairman

B.D.O. / Secretary

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The Panchayat Samities of this district consist --
of following members.

1. 51 councillors who are elected on Zilla Parishad from the Electoral divisions included in the Block.
2. 102 Sarpanchas elected by the members of the Panchayat Samities.
3. 13 Chairmen of the Cooperative Societies conducting business of purchase and sales of agricultural products in the Block as associated members.
4. 13 Chairmen of Cooperative societies conducting business relating to Agriculture(not being a society falling under Sr.No.3 above)in the Block Coopted by the Panchayat Samiti as associated members.
5. 12 Women members coopted by the Panchayat Samities.
6. 6 Scheduled Caste members coopted by the Panchayat Samities.

The detailed of income and expenditure of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities are as under:-

Income of Zilla Parishad

(Figures in 1000)

Sr. No.	Items	1962-63	1963-64
1.	Local Cess.	388	780
2.	Other Taxes & fees	283	560
3.	Interest	005	008
4.	Education.	568	952
5.	Medical	002	002
6.	Public Health.	003	001
7.	Agriculture	008	069
8.	Animal Husbandry	002	003
9.	Industries/Hottage Industries.	002	009
10.	Public Works.	040	079
11.	Miscellaneous.	0.44	159
12.	Government Grants	11798	15815
13.	Receipt from Govt. Agency.	1619	2162
14.	Total Income	14761	26553
15.	Opening balance.	1798	3232
16.	Total Receipts.	16559	29875

Expenditure of Zilla Parishad

(Figures in 1000)

Sr.No. I t e m s	1962-63	1963-64
1. President & Vice President	056	151
2. General Administration	563	538
3. Education.	6454	8297
4. Medical.	065	083
5. Public Health.	349	408
6. Ayurved.	267	284
7. Agriculture.	923	172
8. Animal Husbandry	124	151
9. Social Welfare	492	513
10. Cooperative	008	011
11. Community Development	1960	3414
12. Miscellaneous Deptt.	006	-
13. Building & Communication.	721	1485
14. Public Health Engineering	37	2
15. Irrigation.	368	907
16. Pension & other benefit retirement.	74	144
17. Industries.	22	613
18. Miscellaneous.	388	2398
19. Debt, Deposits & Advances.	570	1016
20. Total disbursement.	13327	22335
21. Closing balance.	2189	4217
22. Total Expenditure.	16516	26553

From the above table it will be seen that the Government contributed 80 % during 1962-63 and 60 % during 1963-64. The percentage of income to total income of the Zilla Parishad by way of local cess other taxes and fees, education, comes in that order as under:-

	1962-63	1963-64
1. Local Cess	3 %	3 %
2. Other taxes & fees.	2 %	2 %

Income of the Zilla Parishad increased in 1963-64 than that of 1962-63. The reason is that the Zilla Parishads are established in 1962-63 and initially all the resources could not be mobilised. In 1963-64, sufficient improvement is seen.

Expenditure

The details of expenditure show highest expenditure recorded on following heads to total expenditure.

(93)

	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
1. Education	48 %	37 %
2. Community Development	15 %	15 %
3. Building & Communication	6 %	6 %
4. Irrigation.	3 %	1.6%
5. Public Health	2 %	2 %

The progress of expenditure improved during 1963-64. But on Agriculture expenditure was quite less as compared to 1962-63. The reason is introduction of Intensive Agriculture Development Programme in the District. All the development activities concerning to Agriculture were absorbed in this programme and hence the prevailing development activities such as Paddy Pilot Programme were stopped.

The Zilla Parishad has to execute or maintain works development schemes in the district as referred to as 'District list in the Act'. The Zilla Parishad has also to execute the schemes/works which are transferred by the Government. All the District Administration excluding corporations and Municipal Committees, is in the hands of the Zilla Parishad. Zilla Parishad is carrying out all its activities through Panchayat Samities. Achievements of all the schemes included in IIIrd Five Year Plan are considered in the Chapter XI. Achievements which are normal and which are of a routine nature are not considered. For example, running of schools, dispensaries etc. However achievements of the Panchayat Samiti on C.D. Programme are as follows:-

Average Achievements of Bhandara District.

Sr. Items No.	1962-63	1963-64
1. Improved seed distributed (Mds.)	0.4	1
2. Fertilisers distributed (Mds.)	-	-
3. Compost Pits Dug (No.)	154	202
4. Additional Area Irrigated (Acres)	161	208
5. Area reclaimed (Acres)	359	40
6. Area bunded (Acres)	154	191
7. Pedigree bulls (No.)	3.7	4.29
8. Animals castrated (No.)	345	269.4
9. Improved birds (No.)	26	323.00
10. P.H.C. Started (No.)	0.17	-
11. Soakage Pits (No.)	83	50
12. Drinking water wells (No.)	1.7	6.07
13. Literacy centres (No.)	2.6	2.50
14. Adults made literate (No.)	89	54
15. Reading rooms (No.)	1.50	1.00
16. Youth clubs (No.)	2.2	1.57
17. Formers Unions (No.)	2.20	1
18. Mahila Mandals (No.)	0.8	2
19. New Katcha Road constructed	21.0	42
20. Peoples contribution (1000 Rs.)	2100	29.3

10.4 Municipalities

There are 5 Municipalities in this district viz: Bhandara, Gondia, Tumsar, Tirora and Paoni. The constitution of the Municipalities is as given in the chart below.

Constitution of the Municipal Committee in
Bhandara District

Sr. Items No.	Municipal Committee				
	Bhandara	Gondia	Tumsar	Paoni	Tirora
1. Population	27710	56320	24910	14801	12044
2. Total No. of seats including nominated seats.	29	31	19	14	13
3. Nominated.	-	-	-	-	-
4. No. of members elected by constituency/Ward					
Reserved: Women	2	1	2	1	1
: Sch. Cast.	1	1	2	1	2
: Sch. Tri.	-	-	-	-	-
Un-reserved	26	29	15	12	10
4. Total	29	31	19	14	13

It will be seen from the above chart that there are no seats in each of the municipality on which the members are taken by nomination. So also, there are no seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

Income:-

Income of the Municipalities in the district is as given below:-

Sr. Items No.	Municipalities				
	Bhandara	Gondia	Tumsar	Paoni	Tirora
<u>1961-62</u>					
1. Total Income	7.18	13.77	7.21	0.77	2.46
2. Govt. Grants	1.78	3.17	1.71	0.12	1.11
3. Percentage of Govt. grants to total income.	24.77	23.02	23.72	15.58	45.12
<u>1963-64</u>					
1. Total Income	7.29	14.06	8.05	1.42	2.70
2. Govt. Grants	2.74	4.45	3.58	0.25	1.49
3. Percentage of Govt. grants to total income.	37.58	31.65	44.57	17.67	56.00
<u>Per Capita Income</u>					
1961-62	25.91	24.43	28.54	5.20	20.43
1963-64	26.31	24.96	32.32	9.59	22.42

It will be seen that income of the municipalities is not substantially increased. The inference can be drawn that the civic amenities such as supply of piped water which are the sources of income are not undertaken by the municipalities. In Bhandara Municipality the taxes on houses and lands are reported as Nil since 1961-62 to 1963-64. In Paoni the levying started since 1963-64 only. On enquiry, it is revealed that in Bhandara there is a tenent tax on account of piped water supply, conservancy etc. and the recovery of it is not fully possible because of movements of tenents. If this tax is levied on owner as has been in case of other municipalities there will be definite improvement in recovery. The main sources of income in addition to Government grant, are shown below alongwith the per capita income of the municipalities.

(Figures in Laks)

Sr. I t e m s No.	Municipalities				
	Bhandara	Gondia	Tumsar	Tirora	Paoni
1. <u>Octroi & Terminal Tax</u>					
1961-62	1.91	5.45	1.94	-	0.62
1963-64	2.10	4.46	2.13	0.38	0.55
2. <u>Toll & Conveyence</u>					
1961-62	0.35	0.24	0.14	0.13	0.03
1963-64	0.37	0.24	0.12	0.09	0.03
3. <u>Revenue from properties</u>					
1961-62	0.22	1.55	0.42	-	0.03
1963-64	0.27	2.70	0.82	0.15	0.01
4. <u>Taxes on Houses and Lands</u>					
1961-62	-	0.66	0.15	0.11	-
1963-64	-	0.64	0.12	0.13	0.09

The position of expenditure of municipalities is as given below:-

Sr I t e m s. no.	Municipalities				
	Bhandara:	Gondia:	Tumsar:	Tirora:	Paoni
1. <u>Total Expdnditure</u>					
1961-62	6.32	13.56	8.47	0.77	2.35
1963-64	7.78	14.00	8.04	1.32	2.62
2. <u>Per Capita Expenditure</u>					
1961-62	22.80	24.08	34.00	5.06	20.09
1963-64	28.11	24.86	32.00	8.09	21.75
3. <u>General Administration</u>					
1961-62	0.92	0.92	1.23	0.23	0.49
1963-64	3.06	1.14	1.37	0.59	0.57
4. <u>Water supply & lighting</u>					
1961-62	0.53	0.82	0.32	0.08	0.11
1963-64	0.49	0.84	0.37	0.19	0.16
5. <u>Drainage</u>					
1961-62	0.13	0.84	0.42	0.02	0.01
1963-64	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.06	-
6. <u>Conservancy</u>					
1961-62	1.14	2.66	0.66	0.20	0.41
1963-64	0.55	2.62	0.96	0.23	0.40
7. <u>Hospitals & Dispensaries</u>					
1961-62	0.13	0.18	0.05	-	0.62
1963-64	0.05	0.23	0.23	-	0.02
8. <u>Public Instructions</u>					
1961-62	2.16	4.25	2.89	0.02	1.00
1963-64	1.53	5.12	3.60	0.09	1.07
9. <u>Roads</u>					
1961-62	0.05	1.67	0.23	0.05	0.06
1963-64	0.12	1.50	0.12	0.10	0.03
10. <u>Other Expenditure</u>					
1961-62	1.26	2.22	2.67	0.17	0.25
1963-64	1.58	2.16	1.01	0.12	0.37

It will be seen from the above statement that the expenditure on public instructions is quite good. In Bhandara district all the municipalities are providing educational facilities right from Primary to Higher Secondary. Except Gondia, road work does not appear to have been taken by the other remaining municipalities though it is^a absolute necessity. Expenditure on drainage and conservancy is also not satisfactory. It means that the municipalities have not drawn and executed plans for providing all the civic amenities to the population during the course of Second & Third Plans.

Review of Third Five Year Plan for the year 1963-64

The district Plan consists of 74 schemes. With the formation of Zilla Parishad some 32 schemes have been totally transferred to Zilla Parishad and 4 schemes have been partly transferred for implementation which are mainly pertaining to Agricultural production, Minor irrigation, community Development, General Education and Public Health. Out of the 74 schemes 31 schemes are included under the Head Agricultural Programme, 10 schemes are included under the Head Co-operation and Community Development, 4 schemes are included under the Head Industry and Mining, 2 schemes are included under the head Road Development and 27 schemes are included under social services. These schemes are further split up into different sub-heads of Development under each major head stated above.

These schemes can further be classified into 5 categories viz. Expenditure-cum-physical Achievement schemes, financial or grant-in-aid scheme, staff schemes, training scheme and Research scheme. 43 schemes in the third five year plan schemes in Bhandara district are expenditure-cum-physical Achievement schemes, 26 schemes are financial or grant-in-aid schemes, 4 are staff schemes, and one is research scheme.

Expenditure:- The total out-lay of Third Five Year Plan of Bhandara district is amounting to 428.98 lakhs. The outlay is 1.09 percent of the total outlay of plan of Maharashtra state and 4.91 percent of outlay of plan of Vidarbha division. The allocations under different heads of development are shown below.

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Agricultural Programme....	98.29
2. Cooperation and Community Development...	130.76
3. Irrigation & Power.....	-
4. Industry & Mining....	0.90
5. Transport and Communications...	58.60
6. Social Services.	135.73
	428.98

(99)

The percentage of allocations under each head of development to the total outlay works out to be 1) Agricultural Programme 23.03 % (2) Co-operation and Community Development 30.47 % 3) Industry & Mining 1.14 % 4) Transport and Communication 13.66 % and 5) Social Services 31.66%.

The expenditure incurred so far under each head of Development is as follows.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Head of Development	Total outlay	Expenditure Incurred during the year.		
		61-62	62-63	63-64
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agricultural Programme	98.29	6.86	45.84	44.40
2. Co-operation & Community Development	130.76	25.25	46.76	41.61
3. Industry & Mining	0.90	0.53	0.78	2.24
4. Transport & Communication	58.60	-	3.75	10.06
5. Social Services	135.73	6.24	15.37	11.86
Total	428.68	38.88	112.50	110.17

Progress of Plan schemes during 61-62, 62-63 and 63-64.

After the first year of Third plan period two new schemes have been introduced in this district viz. Package programme and Rural man power scheme. The total outlay allocated to package programme scheme is 80.86 lakhs and under Rural man power scheme there is no definite plan allocation though this scheme has been implemented in 5 blocks. The individual plan schemes have been explained in the following lines

I. Agricultural Programme:-

1. Agricultural Production:- Out of the 10 schemes, 2 schemes are under state sector, and 7 schemes are under local sector and remaining one scheme is partly under state and local sector.

State Sector schemes. There are two schemes under state sector

viz. Agr-26 development of sugarcane and Agr-36 Establishment of taluka seed farms. The plan allocation under development of sugar-

Handwritten calculations and notes:

44.40
45.84
6.8

97.1

53
9.78
2.24

31.55

41.61
46.76
25.25

113.62

6.24
15.37
11.86

33.47

cane is 2.59 lakhs Rs. and the physical target to be achieved upto end of third plan period is 9000 acres. From the report received from the implementing officer it is found that no expenditure is incurred so far upto 1963-64 on this scheme. Regarding the physical target it is found that the area under sugarcane is decreasing every year. The reason stated is that the cultivators are bringing sugarcane crop area under paddy crops as according to their experience paddy crop is more economical than the sugarcane crop with less efforts and in minimum time period.

The plan outlay under the Establishment of Taluka seed farms is 4.65 lakhs Rs. and the physical target to be achieved is to establish 2 taluka seed farms.

The expenditure incurred so far upto 1963-64 under this scheme is Rs. 1.20 lakhs. Out of the total plan target of two farms to be achieved it is decided to establish, only one seed farm at Palora. The seed farm at Palora could not be established upto 63-64 as the land required for this farm is not yet acquired.

Local Sector Schemes. There are in all 9 schemes under this sector, out of which the scheme viz. Agr-34 is already covered under the package programme. The plan outlay under Agr-21 viz. Establishment of new Agril. schools and strengthening of existing agricultural schools, is Rs. 5.75 lakhs. Out of which the expenditure incurred upto 1963-64 on this scheme is 1.53 lakhs Rs. During the year 63-64 the total strength of students admitted in 1st year is 50 and in second year 46. The scheme Agr-24 viz. scheme for propagation of Improved Agril. implements has not been implemented so far as the instructions to implement the scheme have been received late. The scheme will be implemented during the year 64-65. The plan provision under the scheme Agr. 33 viz. scheme for extension of plant protection services, is 1.05 lakhs. Rs. The expenditure incurred so far upto 1963-64 is 0.29 lakhs Rs. The physical target

achieved, regarding distribution of sprayers and dusters under this schemes so far achieved is satisfactory. Under the scheme Agri. 33- viz. scheme of intensive cultivation the expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 23.83 lakhs against the total plan provision of Rs. 80.86 lakhs. Under this scheme the area brought under intensive cultivation under paddy is 35309 acres, under wheat is 5000 acres and under Jowar is 2700 acres. In short the progress is satisfactory under physical achievements but the progress is slow under financial achievements since the construction works started were late due to difficulties in securing contractors within the schedule rates.

Minor Irrigation: There are in all 3 schemes under this sub-head viz. Min-1, Min-2 and Min-7. All the three schemes are under state sector. During the year 1962-63, one new scheme has been introduced under Min-7 i.e. repairs and renovation to Exmalguzari tanks.

The tanks having irrigation potential less than 250 acres are with the Zilla Parishad and hence the repairs and renovation of the tanks is executed through Zilla Parishad and the repairs and renovation of Exmalguzari tanks having irrigation potential more than 250 acres is executed through state sector.

Min-1: This is a loan scheme and the financing is made through Land mortgage bank for construction of new wells and repairs to old wells. The total plan outlay for this scheme is 5.38 lakhs Rs. and the physical target fixed is 1000 new wells. During the year 1961-62 only one application out of 60 has been financed and during the year 1962-63, 96 applications have been financed. No subsidy is yet adjusted.

Min-2: The loan is given for 24 oil engines during the year 1961-62 and for 26 oil engines during the year 1962-63.

No expenditure is shown under this scheme as the subsidy is yet to be adjusted by the concerning authority.

Min-7. Under this scheme there are two sub items viz. 1) works

in progress and 2) New works. Under works in progress there are in all 5 works in progress. Most of these works are spill over. The plan allocation for this subitem is Rs. 8.78 lakhs and additional irrigation potential to be created is 16099 acres. No additional irrigation potential is created upto 1963-64 as the works are still incomplete. The expenditure incurred upto 1963-64 is 42.75 lakhs Rs.

In all 22 works are undertaken under sub-item 2 viz. new works. The plan allocation is 39.35 lakhs Rs. and the additional irrigation potential likely to be created is 9837 acres. Almost all works are still incomplete. The expenditure incurred upto 1963-64 is 9.02 lakhs Rs.

Under the scheme on repairs and renovation of Exmalguzari tanks there is no fixed plan allocation. The expenditure incurred so far upto 1963-64 is 12.13 lakhs Rs. As there is a paucity of technical persons in this district for survey and estimates the progress of the scheme is not upto the mark. The plan allocation is Rs. 8.78 lakhs and additional Animal Husbandry. There are in all 3 schemes under this sub-head viz. AH-2, AH-7 and Ah-8. The plan allocation under AH-2 viz. construction of building and establishment of veterinary dispensary is Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Under this scheme it has been proposed to construct 3 veterinary dispensaries during the plan period. Out of which the construction work of two dispensaries at Angaon and Paoni is completed. The construction work of veterinary dispensary at Deori is still incomplete and it will be completed upto end of Third Five Year plan period. The work of Deori dispensary could not be completed due to shortage of funds and renovation of Exmalguzari tanks. The plan provision under the scheme Ah-7 viz supplementary cattle breeding centres and organisation of breeding societies is Rs. 0.25 lakhs out of which no expenditure is incurred so far under the scheme upto the year 1963-64. The reason is that the scheme Ah-7 is being implemented in package programme also.

Under the scheme Ah-8 viz. Distt. premium bulls scheme the plan provision is Rs.0.33 lakhs, out of which the expenditure incurred upto 1963-64 is Rs.0.16 lakhs. The physical target fixed for whole plan period is 94 bulls to be supplied to the cultivators. Upto 1963-64, 56 bulls are supplied to the needy persons.

Forest: - There are four schemes under this sub-head. They are For-1, For-2, For-3 and For-12. Out of which only one scheme viz. For-1 is implemented through Zilla Parishad and rest of the schemes are implemented through Divisional forest officers.

Local Sector: - The scheme For-1 viz. Assistance to village panchayats for afforestation and development of pastures is implemented through Zilla Parishad. Under this scheme the plan provision allotted is 0.20 lakhs Rs. The scheme is not being implemented though the proposals prepared by Village panchayats are ready. The scheme is likely to be implemented during the year 64.65.

State Sector: - The plan provision under For-2 viz. plantation of valuable trees, is Rs. ~~0.22~~ 1.98 lakhs. Out of which the expenditure incurred upto 1963-64 under this scheme is Rs.1.03 lakhs. The physical target to be achieved during the plan period is to plant Teak, Semal and Eucalyptus trees in 1500 acres of land. The physical target so far achieved is 2421 acres of land where the plantation work of these valuable trees has been carried out.

For-3: - The plan provision under this scheme is Rs.1.44 lakhs. out of which the expenditure incurred upto 1963-64 is Rs.0.73 lakhs. The area to be surveyed during the plan period is 130 sq. miles. The progress of the scheme is not satisfactory from expenditure as well as physical achievement point of view.

The plan provision under the scheme For-12 viz. Forest communication is Rs.5.00 lakhs. Out of which the expenditure incurred so far is 0.42 lakhs. Rs. Under this scheme the forest roads of 13 miles in length are to be constructed. From the report it reveals that upto 1963-64 the roads of 22 miles are constructed.

Fisheries:- There are in all 7 schemes under this sub-head. Out of which 3 schemes viz. Fsh-10, Fsh-12 and Fsh-24 are not yet implemented. All most all schemes are under state sector.

FSH-2: - Assistance to purchase of fishery requisites.

The plan allocation under this scheme is Rs.0.44 lacs. out of which only 0.02 lacs Rs. are spent so far. According to physical target fixed under the plan period is to distribute 2400 Kilo-gram of Nylon cloth, 4000/ ^{kilo} cotton cloth, 48000 fish hooks and 10000 yards sale cloth. Upto 1963-64 200 kilograms Nylon cloth and 15.kg. cotton cloth have been supplied to the fishermen. The physical achievement ⁱⁿ respect of physical target is very less. The reason is that during the first 2 years the imported Nylon twine was not available in the market. Secondly if the prices of Nylon twine are reduced, the purchases can be increased.

FSH-6: - Establishment for inland fisheries.

Under the scheme the plan provision is Rs.1.56 lakhs. out of which Rs.0.77 lakhs are spent upto 1963-64. Under the scheme one fish farm at Seoni Bandh is to be established. The work is already completed. The work of 6 buildings is in progress.

FSH-7. Stocking of tanks with carp fry.

The plan provision under the scheme is Rs.1.30 lakhs out of which Rs.0.90 lakhs have been spent upto 31st March 1964. The physical target has already been achieved.

FSH-10: - Preparation of Marketing and Transporting of Fish.

The scheme is not yet implemented in this district.

FSH: -12. Grant to local bodies for constructions of local market.

The scheme has not been implemented in this district so far.

FSH-23: - Scheme for development of cooperative fisheries.

The plan provision under the scheme is Rs.1.58 lakhs out of which the expenditure of 0.24 lakhs Rs. has so far been incurred.

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Under the scheme 31 units are to be assisted as per the physical target fixed for the plan period under this scheme out of which 22 units have so far been assisted.

FSH-24:- Grant of loan to fisheries and fishery cooperatives.

The scheme has not been implemented so far.

Ware Housing and Marketing.

There are two schemes under this sub-head namely WM-1 development of marketing and WM-2 development of grading. These two schemes are under the state sector.

WM-1:- Development of agricultural marketing.

The plan provision under the scheme is Rs.0.67 Lakh and Expenditure incurred so far under the scheme is Rs.0.12 lakhs. Under the scheme, subsidies have been granted to 4 agricultural marketing committees out of 6 which is a target fixed for the plan period.

WM-5. Development of grading.

The plan provision under the scheme is Rs. 0.33 lakhs out of which expenditure incurred so far on this scheme is Rs.0.04 lakhs. Two grading units have so far been established.

II-Cooperation and Community Development.

1. Cooperation:- There are in all 5 schemes under this sub-head and all are under state sector.

Cop-1:- Extension of Agril credit:- The plan provision under the scheme is Rs.10.08 lakhs. Out of which the expenditure incurred so far upto 1963-64 is Rs.2.94 lakhs. Under this scheme, 2 new branches of land development banks have been established upto 1963-64 and long term, medium term and short term loans have been given to the members of the Agril. credit societies. Subsidies have also been granted under this scheme to Agril. primaries for revitalisation.

COP-3:- Development of Co-op. marketing.

The plan provision under the scheme is Rs.7.26 lakhs out.

of which the expenditure incurred upto 1963-64^{is} Rs. 26.15 lakhs.

Under this scheme 60 Rural Godowns and 4 medium sized Godowns are to be constructed upto the year 1963-64, 216 Rural Godowns and 8 medium sized Godowns are constructed. The progress of the scheme is much above the mark.

Cop-9: - Grain Depots for Backward classes:-

The scheme has not been implemented due to want of budget allotment.

Cop-11. Cooperative farming in Pilot Areas:-

This scheme has not been implemented in this district upto 1963-64.

Cop-12:- Cooperative farming outside pilot area.

The plan provision under the scheme is Rs.0.92 lakhs., out of which Rs.0.18 lakhs are spent so far. Under this scheme 22 societies are to be established. Out of which 4 societies are established so far upto 1963-64. The reason behind the shortfall is that the societies could not secure lands for want of Government waste land and hence the target could not be achieved so far. as the Ex-military serviceman and the sufferers under the Gold control act get the first preference according to Govt. instructions.

Community Developments:- There are in all 5 schemes under this sub-head. Out of which one scheme viz. Rural man power programme has been recently introduced in this district. Only one scheme has been implemented by Collector and rest are implemented through Zilla Parishad.

C.D.1: Community Development Project:-

The plan outlay under the scheme is Rs.94.12 lakhs out of which the expdr. incurred upto 63-64 is 71.20 lakhs Rs. Out of the five blocks, which is a plan target, all the blocks have been converted in to stage I upto 1963-64.

C.D.2 & C.D.3:- Local Development Work & Financial Assistance to Rural local bodies for local works.

There is no plan provision under the scheme. The expdr.

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so far incurred upto 1963-64 is Rs.7.45 lakhs. No target of construction of wells under this scheme is fixed. Upto year 1963-64 in all 47 works are completed.

New scheme Utilisation of Rural Man Power:- This is a new scheme introduced from the year 1963-64. The expdr. incurred upto 1963-64 is Rs.4.00 Lakhs. Two projects at Deori and Salekasa were sanctioned under the IIIrd series. These projects have utilised the allotment under grant and loan. The difficulty faced by the B.D.Os is that the grant-in-aid works scheme is of technical nature for which detailed plans and estimates are required to be prepared. Due to paucity of overseers it was difficult for the Block overseer to cope up with this additional work.

C.D.9:- Financial Assistance to Village and Adivasi area.

Though it is a state sector scheme the financial assistance to village panchayats is given through the Zilla Parishad. The progress of the scheme is upto the mark upto year 1963-64 in all

INDUSTRIES & MINING.

Industries:-

Small Scale & Cottage Industries.

There are three schemes under this sub-head. Only one scheme i.e. SSI-11 is partly transferred to Zilla Parishad. Rest of the Schemes are implemented in state sector.

SSI-11:- Industrial Cooperative Including Co-operative handicrafts.

The plan allocation under the scheme is Rs.2.15 lakhs. The expdr. incurred upto 1963-64 is Rs.1.44 lakhs. The physical target is not fixed. Financial assistance is given to 7 industrial co-operative societies upto 1963-64. As some societies were in 'C' class the financial assistance could not be given to such societies as they were not eligible for financial assistance.

SSI-12:- Development of Handloom Weavers co-operative societies.

The plan allocation under the scheme is Rs.2.42 lakhs. Out of which only Rs.1.48 lakhs are incurred so far. During the plan

period, 4 societies are to be organised. Upto 1963-64, in all 13 plan societies have been organised under this scheme.

SSI-16. Development of village Industries:- There is no budget allotment under this scheme.

Transport & Communication:- Road Development.

There are two schemes under this sub-head. These are implemented by Zilla Parishad.

T & C 10:- District Roads. Plan provision under the scheme is Rs.57.00 lakhs. Out of which the expenditure incurred upto 1963-64 is 13.39 lakhs. During the three years, roads of 59.06 miles of length have been constructed. The scheme is progressing slowly due to the difficulty of labour, paucity of technical personnel & shortage of machinery.

2. T&C-12:- Construction of village roads:- Plan provision under the scheme is Rs.1.60 lakhs out of which the expdr. incurred upto 1963-64 is Rs.0.42 lakhs. The scheme is to be implemented in remote localities where transport facilities are not available. The labour difficulty is prominent one, agricultural labourers and bidi workers and they are not inclined to work in constructional works and hence the road works remain standstill. The roads undertaken are still incomplete.

General Education:- There are in all 8 schemes under this sub-head. Only one scheme viz. GE-4 is partly under state sector.

GE-1:- Normal Expansion of Primary Education:- Out of which the plan provision allocation under the scheme is Rs.11.88 lakhs. Out of which the expenditure incurred upto 1963-64 is 11.11 lakhs. The physical target for the plan period was to employ 1328 primary teachers in new schools as well as in the existing schools after their expansion. The teachers employed so far upto 1963-64 are 775.

GE: 2:- Extension of Universal and free & compulsory Primary Education:- The scheme has been merged with GE-1.

GE-3:- Conversion of ordinary schools in to Basic Schools.

Orders to implement the scheme have not been received from the Director since the funds were inadequate.

GE-4:-Basic training to Primary teachers:- The plan allocation under the scheme is Rs.7.27 lakhs. Out of which the expenditure incurred upto 1963-64 is Rs.2.36 lakhs. The construction work of buildings could not be taken up due to non-availability of suitable site. The scheme is implemented from the year 1962-63 and hence the expenditure could not be incurred to the extent of the prescribed limit.

GE-6:-Construction of buildings of Primary Schools.

The plan provision under the scheme is Rs.0.26 lakhs. The expenditure incurred is Rs.1.14 lakh upto 1963-64. The physical target fixed under the plan period is to construct 202 rooms out of which only 23 rooms are constructed upto 1963-64.

GE-8:-Pension scheme for teaching staff for local bodies.

The scheme has not been implemented. The reasons for this are that the teachers serving under local bodies were covered by pension scheme of old M.P. & P.F. scheme. After the introduction of the revised pension scheme they have still along way to retire and as such no expenditure is expected to be incurred during the IIIrd plan.

GE-13:- Provision of additional classes in Govt. secondary schools:-

The scheme is not yet implemented. There are only two Govt. schools upto 1963-64. There was no demand from any of the two high schools to open additional classes. In 1964-65 the Govt. Girls school has asked to open an additional division from June 1964.

GE-18:-Scholarship in Secondary Schools.

The scheme is not implemented though there is a provision for awarding loan scholarship to students in secondary schools as per the objective of the scheme. It has been reported by the Director of Education that the scheme is restricted to Bombay and Poona division.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION - The plan provision under the scheme is Rs. 10.14 lakhs. Out of which the expdr. incurred is Rs. 0.35, upto 1963-64. The mining polytechnic which was proposed to be established at Tumsar is temporarily located at Nagpur due to non-availability of building accommodation.

Medical & Nursing:- There are two schemes under this sub-head. No. scheme has yet been implemented due to want of budget provision.

PUBLIC HEALTH: There are 6 schemes under this sub-head. Out of which only one scheme is implemented by Zilla Parishad viz. Ph-1 and the scheme Ph-8 is partly transferred to Z. Parishad.

1. Ph-1:- Primary Health Centres. The plan provision under the scheme is Rs. 2.20 lakhs. The allotment under this scheme is not placed so far. The scheme is provided for maintainance of the primary Health centres established in Stage I block and taken over by Public Health Deptt.

2. Ph-2:- National Malaria Eradiction Programme.

The plan provision under the scheme is Rs. 12.25 lakhs out of which Rs. 3.48 lakhs has so far been spent on the scheme upto 1963-64. The scheme provides for the preventive and curative measures. The scheme covers the whole district.

3. Ph-3:- National Filaria control programme.

The plan provision under the scheme is Rs. 1.30 lakh. The expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 1.31 lakh. The 1/8 unit of National Filaria control programme has already been established.

4. Ph-4:- B. C. G. Vaccination & T. B. Control.

The plan provision under the scheme is Rs. 1.07 lakh out of which Rs. 0.50 lakhs have been incurred upto 1963-64. The progress of the scheme is upto the mark.

5. Ph-7:- Strengthening of establishment of vaccination against small pox.

The plan provision under the scheme is Rs. 1.17 lakhs out of which the expenditure incurred is Rs. 1.54 lakhs upto 1963-64. Under the scheme 14 vaccinators have been appointed for vaccination work and they have so far vaccinated 76 % population of the district against the plan target of 80 % population to be covered.

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6.PH-8:- Family Planning:- The expenditure incurred on the scheme is 0.37 lakhs Rs. against the plan provision of 4.4 lakhs Rs. The vasectomy unit has already been established.

Water supply and drainage:- There are two schemes under this sub-head and they are implemented by the Z.P. Only one scheme i.e. village well water supply scheme WS-5 has been implemented. The expdr.incurred on WS-5 is 0.33 lakh Rs. against the plan provision of 0.50 lakh Rs. upto 1963-64.Under the scheme the works of 17 wells have so far been completed upto 1963-64 against the physical target of 38 wells.Under Ws-6 i.e. village panchayat water supply and drainage scheme,

.. ,one piped water supply scheme for Amgaon village Panchayat has been sanctioned under IIIrd Five year plan scheme.Survey work of the scheme is in progress and plans and estimates of the scheme will be taken up shortly.Due to paucity of technical staff the survey work could not be taken up earlier and moreover the Grampanchayat has not credited the popular contribution.

HOUSING.

Housing:- There are in all 4 schemes under this sub-head.All the schemes are under state sector except village Housing Project scheme which is implemented by Z.Parishad.The schemes i.e. HSG-1 and HSG-2 viz.subsidised industrial housing scheme and Low-income group housing scheme could not be implemented as no response was received from the needy persons.Under village housing project scheme viz.HSG-4 the plan allocation is 8.86 Rs. lakhs and the expdr.so far incurred is 2.36 lakhs Rs. upto 1963-64. The scheme has been implemented in 14 villages.

SOCIAL WELFARE:-

There is only one scheme under this sub-head i.e. welfare extension project.Viz SW-11. The plan allocation under

the scheme is 0.70 lakhs Rs. out of which 0.78 lakh Rs. have been incurred so far. 27 balwadies, 12 literacy centres, 6 maternity homes and 4 arts and crafts centres have been established in this district so far.

Lagour and Labour Welfare:- There are 3 schemes under this sub-head Viz. Lab-1, Lab-5 and Lab-6. All are implemented by State sector.

LAB-1:- Technical and Vocational Training.

The Plan Allocation under the scheme is Rs.5.86 lakhs. Out of which Rs.4.36 lakhs have been incurred upto 1963-64. The training institute has been established in Gondia and 154 students have been admitted out of 256 students which is the additional intake capacity as per the plan target. The construction work of the Main building is nearing completion. The work was held up due to scarcity of cement.

LAB-5:- Expansion of Employment Service.

The scheme is likely to be implemented during the year 1965-66. The proposal of establishing Assistance Bureau at Deori has already been submitted.

LAB-6. Collection of Employment Market Information.

The scheme could not be implemented due to want of allotment.

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CHAPTER No. XIIP R I C E S

In this Chapter the prices of all kinds which were prevailing during the months of November and December, 1962 and 1963 are considered for review. The prices of all the commodities which are our basic needs, are selected to show their increasing, decreasing or constant trend.

Wholesale Prices

Sr. No.	Commodities (Variety)	Units	Opening Nov. 1962	Closing Decr. 1963	Difference
			(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
1.	Rice Clean/Fine	Quintle	60.00	75.00	+ 15.00
2.	Rice Clean/Medium	-do-	56.00	56.00	-
3.	Rice Course	-do-	50.00	53.00	+ 3.00
4.	Wheat Medium	-do-	50.00	56.00	+ 6.00
5.	Wheat Course	-do-	42.00	53.00	+ 11.00
6.	Jwar	-do-	41.00	40.00	- 1.00
7.	Gram Dal	-do-	45.00	50.00	+ 5.00
8.	Gur	-do-	60.00	125.00	+ 65.00
9.	Ground nut Oil	-do-	195.00	200.00	+ 5.00
10.	Chillies.	-do-	325.00	250.00	- 75.00
11.	Kerosene Oil	Tin	8.00	8.50	+ 0.50
12.	Cloth(24 Metre)	Metre	24.00	30.00	+ 6.00

During the course of one year the prices increased considerably. The price rise was more pronounced in case of commodities viz: Gur, Rice Fine & Course Wheat, while prices of chillies have shown steep decline.

Retail Prices

The retail prices of some of the important commodities prevailing in November, 1962 and December,

Sr. No.	Commodities (Variety)	Unit	Opening Nov. 1962	Closing Dec. 1963	Difference
1.	Rice Clean/Fine	Kilo	0.62	0.80	+ 0.18
2.	Rice Clean/Med.	-do-	0.60	0.62	+ 0.02
3.	Rice course	-do-	0.55	0.56	+ 0.01
4.	Wheat Med.	-do-	0.56	0.60	+ 0.04
5.	Wheat Course	-do-	0.44	0.56	+ 0.12
6.	Jowar	-do-	0.45	0.45	-
7.	Gram Dal	-do-	0.56	0.62	+ 0.06
8.	Gur	-do-	0.75	1.37	+ 0.62
9.	Groundnut Oil	-do-	2.12	2.12	-
10.	Chillies	-do-	3.50	2.75	- 0.75
11.	Kerosene Oil	Litre	0.40	0.47	+ 0.07
12.	Cloth	Metre	1.33	1.37	+ 0.04

The prices of food grains showed increasing trend partly because the food crops were not satisfactory. The heavy export of Rice reacted on supply of wheat though wheat crop was satisfactory during the years under review. The prices of Jwar remained almost constant because the main food crop of this district is Rice and Jowar is not preferred in the Rural Area as in case of other districts of Vidarbha.

During the course of one year the price of Gur increased from Rs.60.00 per quintle to Rs.125.00 per quintle. This rise in the price was due to inadequate stock of Sugar in the market on account of Government restrictions and resulting in demand for Gur.

Bhandara is connected by Rail and Road. Hence there is no difficulty of transportation of commodities. Bhandara is a small town and hence Octroi and other charges are not so heavy as compared to the Cities and other towns. Hence these two factors are not significantly affecting the prices.

Rural Prices

The prices in the rural areas of Bhandara district were as follows:

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Sr. No.	Commodities	Unit	November 1962	December, 1963	Difference.
1.	Rice Medium	Kilo	0.64	0.61 -	0.03
2.	wheat Course	-do-	0.63	0.61 -	0.02
3.	Jwar	-do-	0.42	0.41 -	0.01
4.	Gram Dal	-do-	0.49	0.63 +	0.14
5.	Gur	-do-	0.80	1.39 +	0.59
6.	Groundnut Oil	-do-	2.26	2.10 -	0.16
7.	Chillies	-do-	3.14	3.07 -	0.07
8.	Kerosene oil	Litre	0.43	0.47 +	0.04
9.	Cloth	Metre	1.17	1.26 +	0.09

It is seen that the rural retail prices and retail prices at the district places were more or less the same. These prices represent three centres of the rural area which are quite big villages and have transportation and other facilities of the district place. The district place and these centres are having direct connection with Nagpur. This is also another reason why the prices at these centres and the district place are more or less similar.

Chapter No. XIII:Miscellaneous13.1:- Police Crimes.

Maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crimes, guarding of property and life of the public are the main functions of the Police. The District Superintendent of Police is the head of the police force in the District. He is assisted by the following staff in executing the duties entrusted to the police department.

1) Deputy Superintendent	2
2) Inspectors	4
3) Sub-Inspectors	41
4) Assistant Sub-Inspectors	2
5) Head Constables	191
6) Constables	698

The number of cognisable crimes reported in Bhandara district during the years 1962-63 & 1964 under different acts are indicated in the following table:-

Sr.No.	Category of Cognisable crimes	Year		
		1962	1963	1964
1.	Indian Penal Code (Part I to V)	1664	1855	2086
2.	Indian Penal Code Part VI.	25	25	22
3.	Special & Local Act	90	294	219
4.	Arms Act	6	13	11
5.	Gambling Act.	235	224	249
6.	Prohibition & Excise Act.	2260	1739	1264
7.	Untouchability Act	4	2	-
8.	Indian Passport Act.	-	-	-
9.	Bombay Police Act	-	-	-
10.	High-Way Act	-	-	-
11.	Opium Act.	-	-	-
		4284	4152	3851

Source:-The Superintendent of Police, Bhandara.

Majority of the crimes reported were accounted for by crimes under I.P.C.(Part I to V) followed by crimes under Prohibition and excise Act. The cognisable crimes reported during the year 1963-64 & 64 have been decreased by 3% and 10.1 % respectively as compared to the crimes reported during the year 1962. The crimes reported under Indian Penal Code (Part I to V) have been increased by 11.4 % and 25.3% respectively during the year 1963-64, over the crimes reported during the year 1962, whereas the crimes reported under the prohibition Act during the year 1963 and 1964 have considerably decreased by 23.06 % and 44.1% respectively over the crimes reported during the year 1962. The crimes reported under special and local act show the increasing trend.

The categoriwise cases under the Indian Penal Code (Part I to V) are shown in the following table:-

Statement showing the crimes under I.P.C.(Part I to V)

Sr.No.	Category	Year		
		1962	1963	1964
1.	Murder	22	28	34
2.	Attempts to Murder & culpable Homicide	4	4	8
3.	Dacoities	3	1	4
4.	Robberies	7	12	12
5.	House Breaking, with intention to commit offence	339	410	429
6.	Thefts(Including cattle theft)	674	797	877
7.	Other cases.	615	603	722
Total		1664	1855	2086

Source:-Superintendent of Police, Bhandara.

The heinous crime like murder shows a steady upward trend over a period of 3 years from 1962 to 1964 while a crime of attempt to murder and culpable homicide, which ranks next to murder has steadied itself during the year 1963 as compared to the year 1962, but increased from 4 to 8 in 1964.

The cases of robbery, house-breaking and thefts also show an increasing tendency.

13.2:- Court:-

The original composition of the District Court, Bhandara comprises of (i) One District and Sessions Judge (ii) One Civil Judge, Senior Division (iii) One Civil Judge, Junior Division (iv) One Judicial Magistrate.

In addition to the regular strength one Additional District Judge and two Civil Judges, Junior Division, were working to clear off the long pending cases during the years under report. The year 1961 seem to be a 'peak year' in deciding the original regular criminal cases while in case of original regular civil cases year 1963 appears to be so. Under both these categories, year 1962 strikes the bottom, recording the lowest number of decisions compared with the figures for the year 1961 and 1963. The original miscellaneous civil cases manifest a marked improvement in the disposal of cases each successive year while its counterpart on the criminal side show a great deal of variance, the disposal of cases scaling the height of 786 in the year 1961 but dwindling to a mere 188 in the year 1962. The year 1963, however, marks a bit of an improvement over the preceding year. The disposal of regular appellate civil cases has reached its maximum in the year 1961 while in the criminal side maximum disposal has been attained in the year 1962. The year 1961 on the regular appellate criminal side and the year 1963 on the regular appellate civil side record a steep decline in the disposal of cases. On the miscellaneous appellate civil side the year 1961 is an year of maximum disposal whereas the year 1962 lays a legitimate claim to it so far as the miscellaneous appellate criminal side is concerned. In the former case year 1962 and in the latter case year 1963 happen to be year of low disposal.

13.3: Journals, Presses.

The yearwise number of presses and journals are shown in the following table:

Year	Printing Presses	News papers or Journals		
		Marathi	English	Other Languages
1961	23	2	-	4
1962	22	2	-	2
1963	28	5	-	2

Source:- The Collector, Bhandara.

It shows that during the year 1961 number of journals published in other languages was more than the regional language. In 1962 the No. of journals published in Marathi and other language was equal now the number of marathi journals publishing in this district is much more high. The reason is that as Marathi is the mother tongue of majority of the persons the marathi papers are more popular. All journals are weekly or bi-weekly.

The number of presses is also considerably increased during the year 1963. Number of increase in journals and presses is the index showing the increase in Literacy.

13.4:- Cinemas.

The Cinema is the main source of entertainment in the district. The drama companies, tamasha parties etc. which occasionally visit the district also add to the means of entertainment in the district. The news reels and documentary films shown by the Publicity Department, Prohibition and Excise Department and Social Welfare Department filled in nicely the gap of means of entertainment in the masses of the district through this media on various subjects.

There were in all 11 Stationery Cinema Talkies and 10 mobile talkies in this district during the year 1962-63. The sitting capacity of 11 Stationery Talkies is 7106 persons and that of 10 mobile cinema talkies is 14589 persons. Almost all stationery

talkies are located in urban area and mobile talkies in rural area.

13.5: Fairs.

There are in all 43 villages in the district where the fairs are organised every year. 24 places are located in Gondia Tahsil, 9 in Bhandara Tahsil and 19 in Sakoli Tahsil.

Following fairs are recorded as important fairs in the district. They are attended by large number of people in the district every year.

Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Name of the Fair	Date & Month held.	Duragion	Average congregation
1.	Ashti	Meghanath Gond.	Feb. 16 March.	15 days.	10000
2.	Deopalli	Sasekarnachi	October	1 day	4500
3.	Dhapewada	Fair of Vithoba	January	3 days	21000

13.6: -Employment Exchange:-

The District Employment Exchange which has been established under the second five year plan caters to the needs of employment-seekers. The exchange registers the names of job seekers and finds out jobs for them according to their qualifications and interest. The table below indicates the number of registrants during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Employment Exchange Statistics.

Year	Registration	Vaccancies	Placements	Live Register at the end of year
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	6143	1018	498	2248
1962-63	6793	917	658	3610
1963-64	8216	995	680	5814

Source:- The District Employment Officer, Bhandara.

It is observed from the above table that the No. of registrants is increasing every year whereas the no. of vaccancies

notified showed fluctuations. The % of persons employed to the total registrants comes to less than 10 % during all the three years.

In all 4016 Govt. employees are working in the district in 1961. Their distribution according to category is as under.

1) Class I	11
2) Class II	91
3) Class III	3244
4) Class IV	670
Total	4016

13.7:- Financial Statistics.

There are 7 Scheduled banks and 16 Co-operative banks in the district. The no. of scheduled bank functioning in this district is almost constant, whereas the no. of cooperative banks have been considerably increased during 1962-63. The No. of banks functioning in this district is shown in the following table:-

1961-Year	Scheduled Banks	Cooperative Banks	Total
1961-62	7	9	16
1962-63	7	16	23
1963-64	7	16	23

Source:- Reserve Bank of India.

The above banks are located in the towns Viz. Bhandara, Tirora, Tumsar, Gondia and Paoni and villages viz. Sakoli, Goregaon, Am-
Amgaon, Salekasa, Deori, Morgaon Arjuni, Lakhandur, Lakhni, Sadak-Arjuni and Mohadi. Twelve banks are located in towns and 11 banks in villages. The Population served by a bank works out to 0.55 lakhs persons, whereas the population served in towns and villages in a bank works out to 0.11 lakhs and 1.3 lakhs persons respectively. It appears that the persons living in urban areas are better served with benefits, particularly, the Industrialists, Traders and Mine-Owners.

Small Savings.

Bhandara District has also achieved a lot by collecting of net amount of Rs.16,39,357/- during 1961-62. Small savings ~~the~~ scheme in the district is implemented under the overall charge of the Collector. One Tahsildar is posted for this work in the Collectorate and one District National Savings Organiser of Central Govt. is also looking after this work in this district.

The yearwise small savings collection is presented in the following table.

Small Savings in Bhandara District			(Figures in Lakh)
Year	Gross Collection	Withdrawal	Net Collection
1961-62	61.68	45.29	=+ 16.39
1962-63	60.81	52.90	+ 7.91
1963-64	63.29	67.68	- 4.39

Source: -The Collector, Bhandara.

It appears from the above table that the small savings activities have not gained sufficient momentum and the efforts made for collection of small savings are rendered futile by increasing tendency of withdrawals. The result we find at the end of the year 63-64 that the amount of withdrawal is more than that of the amount of gross collection during that year.

Land Revenue:

The total demand of land revenue in Bhandara district during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was 17.39 Lakhs, 15.99 lakhs and 13.86 lakhs respectively. The amount actually recovered during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was Rs.12.04 lakhs; 12.41 lakhs and Rs.13.07 lakhs respectively. Percentage of total collection to the total demand during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 works out to 69.2 %, 77.6 % and 94.2 % respectively. The per capita demand of land revenue in Bhandara district according to Population Census 1961, during the year 2

(123)

1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 works out to Rs.1.37 lakh, Rs.1.26 lakh and Rs.1.09 lakhs, respectively.

Collections from Excise, Salestax and Entertainment Tax.

The receipts from Excise duty during the year 1961-62, were Rs.43297/-, the same have then decreased during 1963-64 to Rs.20863/-. The % of decrease works out to 51.09 %. The receipts from the excise duty during the year 1962-63 were Rs.2695/-.

The receipts of sales tax during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64 were Rs.12.98 lakhs, Rs.11.35 lakhs and Rs.13.21 lakhs respectively. The % in reductions of sales tax receipt during 1962-63 works out to 12.6 whereas the % increase during 1963-64 works out to 10.17, taking 1961-62 as base year.

Collection of entertainment tax during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was Rs.1.91 lakhs, Rs.2.57 lakhs and Rs. 3.16 lakhs respectively. The % of increase during 1962-63 and 1963-64 works out to 34.5 % and 65.5 % respectively. The reason is that the rates of entertainment tickets particularly Cinema Tickets have been increased resulting in the increase in entertainment tax also.

Income from Registration Fees, Court Fees, Stamps etc.

The number of documents registered during year 1961-, 1962 and 1963 were 12221; 13940 and 15354, respectively. The % increase of documents register during the year 1962 and 1963 works out to 14% and 25 % respectively, comparing the documents registered during the year 1961 whereas the % value of property transferred during year 1962 and 1963 to the year 1961 works out to 47.6 % and 49.8 % respectively.

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