

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
NAGPUR DISTRICT

1962-63 AND 1963-64



J N 1966

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

For Official use only

SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
NAGPUR DISTRICT
1962-63 & 1963-64

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

SELECTED BASIC STATISTICS RELATING TO NAGPUR DISTRICT

| Serial: Number: | I T E M | Unit | Particulars |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| <u>I. AREA AND POPULATION</u> | | | |
| 1.1 | Area | Sq.Kilometre | 9,990 |
| 1.2 | Talukas | Number | 5 |
| 1.3 | Towns | Number | 12 |
| 1.4 | Villages(Inhabited) | Number | 1,653 |
| 1.5 | Total Population | Number('000) | 1,513 |
| 1.6 | Rural Population | Number('000) | 725 |
| 1.7 | Percentage of (1.6) to Population. | Percent | 48 |
| 1.8 | Urban Population | ('000) | 788 |
| 1.9 | Percentage of(1.8) to Population. | Percent | 52 |
| 1.10. | Density | persons per Sq.Kilometre. | 151 |
| 1.11. | Literacy | Percent | 35.1 |
| 1.12. | Sex ratio(Females per thousand males) | Number | 929 |
| <u>II. AGRICULTURE</u> | | | |
| 2.1. | Total geographical area by village papers. | '00 Acres | 24,474 |
| 2.2. | Net area sown | '00 Acres | 13,175 |
| 2.3. | Gross cropped area | '00 Acres | 13,374 |
| 2.4. | Net area irrigated | '00 Acres | 718 |
| 2.5 | Gross area irrigated | '00 Acres | 734 |
| <u>III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</u> | | | |
| 3.1. | Total Livestock | ('000) | 813 |
| 3.2. | Total Cattle | ('000) | 597 |
| 3.3. | Total Buffeloes | ('000) | 57 |
| 3.4. | Sheep and Goats | ('000) | 148 |
| 3.5. | Other Livestock | ('000) | 11 |
| 3.6. | Total Poultry | ('000) | 220 |
| <u>IV. COOPERATION</u> | | | |
| 4.1 | Number of Societies | Number | 1713 |
| 4.2 | Membership | ('000) | 245 |
| 4.3 | Working capital | Lakh Rs. | 967 |
| 4.4 | Share capital | Lakh Rs. | 267 |

| Serial Number | I T E M | Unit | Particulars |
|---------------|---------|------|-------------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |

V. EDUCATION

| | | | |
|------|------------------------|--------|------|
| 5.1. | Primary- Institutions | Number | 1264 |
| | Students | in'000 | 158 |
| 5.2. | Secondary-Institutions | Number | 199 |
| 5 | Students | in'000 | 86 |
| 5.3 | Higher -Institutions | Number | 32 |
| | Students | in'000 | 16 |

VI. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC

| | | | |
|------|----------------------------------|--------|----|
| 6.1. | Number of Civil Hospitals | Number | 16 |
| 6.2. | Number of Dispensaries | Number | 21 |
| 6.3. | Number of Primary Health Centres | Number | 8 |

6.VII. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

| | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------|------|
| 7.1. | Total railway length | Kilometres | 342 |
| 7.2. | Total road length | Kilometres | 852 |
| 7.3 | Number of motor vehicles in Operation | Number | 8250 |

VIII. ELECTRICITY

| | | | |
|------|-----------------------|----------------|-----|
| 8.1. | Electricity generated | Million K.W.H. | 281 |
| 8.2. | Electricity consumed | Million K.W.H. | 188 |

IX. INDUSTRY AND MINING

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 9.1. | Number of working factories | Number | 335 |
| 9.2. | Average daily attendance of workers. | Number | 31,650 |

X. LOCAL BODIES

| | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------|-----|
| 10.1. | Number of Municipal Corporation | Number | 1 |
| 10.2. | Number of Municipal Committee | Number | 10 |
| 10.3. | Number of Village Panchayats | Number | 651 |

P A R T - I

SOCIQ ECONOMIC REVIEW

CONTENTS

| NO. | SUBJECTS | PAGE NO. |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 2. | POPULATION | 6 |
| 3. | AGRICULTURE | 12 |
| 4. | ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FORESTS & FISHERIES | 25 |
| 5. | INDUSTRY, MINING & ELECTRICITY | 31 |
| 6. | COOPERATION | 36 |
| 7. | MEDICAL AND HEALTH | 49 |
| 8. | EDUCATION | 54 |
| 9. | TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS | 60 |
| 10. | LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS | 64 |
| 11. | PLAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT | 70 |
| 12. | PRICES | 78 |
| 13. | MISCELLENEOUS | 82 |

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

The district is a part of Vidarbha, which according to the "MAHABHARAT" was the Kingdom of Damayanti, who was married to Nal. This place also has a mention in "MAHABHASYA", "YOGINITANTRA", "BHAGWAT PURAN" and "BRIHATSAMHITA".

According to the Historical records, the area was ruled by Gonds from the seat at Deogarh in Chindwarah district. In 1702, Bhakt Buland of Gond dynasty founded the city of Nagpur. Burhan Shan was probably the last of the Gond Rulers, after which the area passed into the hands of Bhonsale Marathas. The Bhonsale Empire ruled till 1853, when after it was annexed by Lord Dalhausie. The district, as at present, was formed in 1854. In 1861, the country with Saugar and Narbada territories was formed into the Central Provinces by Lord Canning, with Nagpur as the capital.

The district lies between 20⁰35' and 21⁰44' North latitudes and 78⁰45' and 79⁰40' East longitudes. The district is triangular in shape with Seoni and Chindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh standing in the North, while there stands in the East the district Bhandara, in the South Chanda and in the South west Wardha, all of Maharashtra. It has covered about 3% of the area of the State, the total area amounting to 3834 Sq. miles (9930 Sq. Kilometres).

The district is comprised of 5 sub-divisions or talukas viz., Nagpur, Katol, Saoner, Ramtek and Umrer. The Collector as the head is incharge of General Administration, law and order, treasury, land revenue and civil supplies. He is assisted by Resident Deputy Collector in his office and by Deputy Collectors who look after different branches. The Collector is the District Magistrate. One of the Deputy Collector is also vested with the magisterial powers and is named as the Additional District Magistrate. A Sub-Divisional Officer has been put incharge of the administration in each of 5 talukas.

2.

The area, number of villages, population etc., covered by each of the taluka are as below :-

| Taluka | Area in Sq.Kilo- metre | No.of villages Inhabited | No.of Uninhabited | No.of towns | Population |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1.Katol | 1590.2 | 291 | 50 | 3 | 1,67,850 |
| 2.Saoner | 1406.4 | 217 | 24 | 4 | 1,49,172 |
| 3.Ramtek | 2323.2 | 383 | 23 | 1 | 1,75,153 |
| 4.Nagpur | 2100.5 | 334 | 57 | 3 | 8,28,455 |
| 5.Umrer | 2509.7 | 428 | 90 | 1 | 1,92,177 |

The Sub-Divisional Officer is assisted by the Tahsildar in administrative work. The taluka has been further divided in revenue circles, each being put under the charge of Revenue Inspector.

Beside the Collectorate, there are many other District Offices of various departments, dealing in departmental matters.

A district level body, known as "Zilla Parishad" constituted with the councillors, chosen by elections from electoral divisions, is functioning since 1st May 1962. The number of such councillors is 44 and there are no nominations. Further, there are 13 Panchayat Samities at Block level and the Chairman of these Samities are the ex-officio members of Zilla Parishad. Five associate councillors are also there, representing the five Federal Cooperative Societies. The Parishad is presided by the President, who is elected amongst the councillors.

The area under the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad is the entire district area, excluding Municipal and Corporation areas. A Panchayat Samiti area correspond to the block area.

The work of the Zilla Parishad is carried out through a set of seven subject committees. For administration, there is competent machinery headed by the Chief Executive Officer. He has been vested with full administrative powers for carrying out the provisions of the Act and is assisted by officers of various departments. The Finance branch of the Zilla Parishad is controlled by the Chief Accounts and Finance Officer and this branch works on the lines of the Finance Department in the State Government.

Nagpur district previously included areas which now are partly in Wardha and partly in Bhandara districts. The area now constituting Wardha district was separated in 1862. There were only four tahsils up to the year 1908, when a new tahsil was created with headquarters at Saoner. There were no major changes in the boundaries of the district or talukas from 1911 onwards. With the reorganisation of States, the district was transferred from Madhya Pradesh to Bombay State and then formed the part of Maharashtra since 1st May 1960. The area of the district is 3834 Sq. miles (9930 Sq. Kilometres) and it accounts for 3% area of the State.

HILLS : The district is situated in the Nagpur Plain and has spread over the southern base of Satpura range. Thus the northern part of the district is covered by strips of Satpura hill, while the remaining part of the district is an undulating plain, but traversed by low hill ranges. The elevation of the plains of the district is between 900 to 1000 feet.

Among hills other than Satpura, the important are the Ambagarh hills, which have a spread in Ramtek taluka, Pilkapar hills lying across the Katol taluka and a hill range running down the South West border of the district. In addition, there are several detached hills. The hills do not attain high attitude, the highest being 1997 feet of a point in Katol taluka.

RIVERS: Kanhan, Pench, Kolar are the main rivers in the district. The river Wardha flows along the north west border, while Wainganga along the eastern border of the district. Both Kanhan and Pench rise in Satpura in the North and slope down southwards.

SOILS: The district lies towards the eastern boundary of the Deccan trap and therefore the soils in the district are either true black cotton soils or mixtures with other soils derived from the gneissic formation. These black cotton soils are essentially clay soils and are sticky, when wet.

The best deep black soils occur in rather small areas around Kalmeshwar and Saoner. Morand, the other type, however covers more than 2/3 of the cultivated area.

These soils are comparatively of slight depth and are brown in colour. They are easily culturable and contain limestone to some extent. Another important type of soils is classed as Khardi, which is gray in colour. This occurs in Ramtek and Umrer talukas and is suitable for Rice.

The situation of the district is in the classical geological region. The metamorphic and crystalline rocks, stretched along the eastern part contain Manganese ore deposits. These rocks are hidden beneath a considerable thickness of alluvial soil, deposited by the tributaries of Kanhan and Wainganga. Little more than half of district's area is covered by the spread of basaltic and doleritic lavas. The Lamata or Infratrappean rocks are also found in the western part of Umrer taluka. In composition, these rocks vary from a sandy limestone to a calcareous sand stone.

TEMPERATURE :

Being far away from the Sea, the place attains extremes of temperatures. The average maximum temperature during summer is not less than 110 F. The highest level reached by mercury is even 116 F. in the month of May. After May, the temperature rapidly comes down. Then from June, with the arrival of Mansoons, starts the rainy season and lasts up to the end of September. It is followed by cold weather season, which is quite pleasant. The first fortnight of January is supposed to be very cold. The lowest temperature attained is 45 F.

RAINFALL :

Rainfall is not uniform in the district. The eastern portion lies in the rainshadow of Satpura ranges, recording more rainfall. The total rainfall varies from 700 m.m. at Saoner to over 1000 m.m. at Ramtek and Umrer. The distribution of rains determines the crop pattern. Cotton and Jawar are the major crops in the western part, where as Rice is

with Eastern part. The isohyets practically run from north to south. Rains are received from the south-west monsoons, starting from early June and lasting up to September. The untimely rains in January and February are occasionally accompanied by thunder storms, damaging the spring crops.

The average rainfall in the district in 1963 was recorded as 1038 m.ms. During the year 1962, the average rainfall recorded was 1115 m.ms., whereas during 1961, it was recorded as 1487 m.ms. The table below give the rainfall recorded at important centres of the district.

| CENTRE | 1961 (m.ms.) | 1962 (m.ms.) | 1963 (m.ms.) |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. NAGPUR | 1500(68) | 1222(71) | 1131(66) |
| 2. KATOL | 1340(63) | 1132(54) | 985(65) |
| 3. SAONER | 1485(68) | 672(47) | 739(45) |
| 4. RAMTEK | 1498(64) | 1315(65) | 1076(63) |
| 5. UMRER | 1619(73) | 1237(42) | 1260(44) |
| 6. AVERAGE | 1487 | 1115 | 1038 |

(Number of rainy days are shown in brackets)

During the year 1963, the shortfall in rains as compared to that received in earlier years, was observed all over the district. At Katol and Ramtek, significant shortfall was observed. At Saoner, on the other hand, the rainfall was more during 1963, as against the rains during 1962. The average rainfall per rainy day works to 16 to 17 m.ms. for all the centres, except for Umrer centre for which the average works to 28 m.ms.

P O P U L A T I O N

The current Census of 1961 recorded district's total population as 15.13 lakhs, as against 12.34 lakhs at the previous Census. The population of the district and decade variation rates since 1901 are as follows:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Decade variation</u> | <u>Rate of (%) variation</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1901 | 7,50,935 | - | - |
| 1911 | 8,08,822 | + 57,987 | + 7.72 |
| 1921 | 7,92,521 | - 16,401 | - 2.28 |
| 1931 | 9,40,049 | + 1,47,528 | + 15.69 |
| 1941 | 10,59,989 | + 1,19,940 | + 12.76 |
| 1951 | 12,34,556 | + 1,74,567 | + 16.47 |
| 1961 | 15,12,807 | + 2,78,251 | + 22.54 |

During every of the decades, except the decade 1911 to 1921, there has been a trend of growth of population, with increasing rates. The last decade has witnessed the highest rate of growth of 22.5 percent, which was on par with that for the State as 23.6 percent. As compared to the year 1901, the population of the district has almost doubled till 1961.

The rates of growth of population over the decade in various talukas significantly differ. Nagpur taluka recorded the highest rate of growth of 28.2 percent while Saoner taluka had the lowest growth rate of 10.5 percent.

| <u>Taluka</u> | <u>Rate of Growth (1951-61)</u> |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| KATOL | 13.2 |
| SAONER | 10.5 |
| RAMTEK | 19.2 |
| NAGPUR | 28.2 |
| UMRER | 21.4 |

The higher rate of growth of population in Nagpur taluka is mainly due to the industrialisation of the City of Nagpur.

The district's share in the total of population of the State works out to 3.8 percent, as against its share in total area of 3.2 percent, with the result that the density of population for the district is higher than that for the State, where as the density for the State was 334 per sq. mile, for the district it worked out to

395 per sq.mile. The densities for Ramtek and Umrer talukas were just 195 and 198 respectively, while that for Katol and Saoner, were 273 and 275. For Nagpur taluka it worked out to 1022.

Looking to the rural urban distribution of the population, more expansion of urban areas has been revealed. During the decade, there has been enough of urbanisation. The increase in the urban population has been 36% as against the 23% rise in the total population. The percentage of urban population has gone up to 52 percent in 1961 from 47 in 1951. Moreover, more urbanisation is observed among males than among females, for no reason other than the economic reasons. The Nagpur City, the Second Capital of the State, alone account for the 82% of the total urban population, remaining 18% being spread over 11 towns of district. The total variation in urban population over the decade was 36 percent, while for the State it was 21 percent. The variation in urban population is owing to rapid expansion of Nagpur City, where the variation has been more than 40 percent. The population of Kamptee town also increased by 30 percent.

Owing to higher order urbanisation, during the decade the rural population increased at a lower rate. The net increase in the rural population was just of the order 10 percent over the decade, but even then its percentage to total population has actually declined from 53 percent in 1951 to 48 percent in 1961. The rural population was counted as 7,25,107 having been spread over 1653 villages. An average population per inhabited village in the district was rather lower at 439, against 792 in the State.

| Size of villages | No. of Villages | Percentage to total number of villages | Population | percentage to total rural population. |
|------------------|-----------------|--|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Less than 500 | 1212 | 73.32 | 2,66,463 | 36.75 |
| 500 to 1999 | 403 | 24.38 | 3,31,048 | 45.65 |
| 2000 to 4999 | 34 | 2.06 | 1,03,953 | 14.33 |
| 5000 to above | 4 | 0.24 | 23,643 | 3.27 |

Heavy concentration of rural population is found in villages with population 500 to 2000, the number

of such villages being 403. This group accounts for 46 percent of population. The smaller size villages, which are as many as 1212 in number, account for about 37 percent of the rural population. There are only 4 villages with population more than 5000, which cover 3 percent of the population.

The sex ratio worked out as the number of females per 1000 males comes to 929, as against 936 for the State. It differs widely in rural and urban areas. In urban area it is worked out as 892 while in rural areas it stands at 972; the corresponding ratios for the State being 801 and 995. Among different talukas, highest sex ratio is observed in Umrer as 983 while the lowest in Nagpur taluka as 901.

For studying the economic activities of the people, the 1961 Census has classified the total population broadly under the two groups viz. workers and non-workers. The workers group comprises of the cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in manufacturing and household industries and workers engaged in trade and commerce, transports, construction and other services. At the time of 1951 Census, the population was classified in to 8 livelihood classes and each of the class was further divided with respect to economic status such (i) self supporting (ii) earning dependents and (iii) non-earning dependants. The major difference therefore is the abandoning of the concept of dependency at the time of 1961 Census. The concept of work was on the basis of income in 1951, while the base was time spent in 1961. The total workers engaged in all the enterprises were counted in 1961 as 7,02,970, representing nearly half the population. The table below gives the distribution of workers in different categories.

| CATEGORY | No. of Engaged | | Total | % to No. of Workers |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| | Males | Females | | |
| 1. Cultivators | 1,18,362 | 1,06,585 | 2,24,947 | 32.0 |
| 2. Agricultural Labourers. | 65,074 | 87,749 | 1,52,823 | 21.7 |
| 3. Mining, quarrying fishing, livestock etc. | 20,930 | 4,856 | 25,786 | 3.7 |

| CATEGORY | No. of Engaged | | Total | % to No. of workers |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| | Males | Females | | |
| 4. Household Industries | 45,946 | 28,378 | 74,324 | 10.5 |
| 5. Manufacturing | 52,837 | 8,540 | 61,377 | 8.7 |
| 6. Construction | 10,485 | 3,171 | 13,656 | 1.9 |
| 7. Trade and Commerce | 38,092 | 5,491 | 43,583 | 6.2 |
| 8. Transport and Storage & communications. | 29,896 | 3,655 | 33,551 | 4.8 |
| 9. Other services | 58,542 | 14,381 | 72,923 | 10.5 |
| TOTAL | 4,40,164 | 2,62,806 | 7,02,970 | 100.0 |
| Percentage proportion of workers. | 56.14 | 36.06 | 46.5 | |

The proportion of participants to workers in the district is quite consistent with that ~~the~~ for the State. In the district, 56% of males participate the labour force or workers, where as for the State this proportion is 57%. Among females also these proportion are 36 and 38 respectively for the district and the State.

Looking to the categoriwise distribution of workers, it is seen that the agriculture sector alone accounts for 54% workers with the 32 percent of the total workers working as cultivators, while the remaining 22% working as agricultural labourers. An other important activity in the district is household industries occupying 10% of the working population, while manufacturing engages another 9 percent. Trade, Commerce, Transport services, Mining and other services are also the activities in the district, engaging the remaining working population.

No notable shiftover is observed during the decade in the pattern of participation in different economic activities, as is revealed from the table on next page.

| | 1951* | 1961 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Cultivation | 1,72,910(30%) | 2,24,947(32%) |
| 2. Agricultural labour | 1,22,844(21%) | 1,52,823(22%) |
| 3. Manufacturing including household industries. | 1,36,431(23%) | 1,35,701(19%) |
| 4. Trade & Commerce | 43,570(8%) | 43,583(6%) |
| 5. Transport and Communication. | 18,568(3%) | 33,551(5%) |
| 6. Other services including construction, mining etc. | 83,872(15%) | 1,12,365(16%) |
| Total | 5,78,195(100%) | 7,02,970(100%) |

(*1951 figures relate to the sum of self supporting and earning dependents)

In 1961, the proportion of persons engaged in Agricultural operations reached to 54% as against 51% during 1951 Census, shiftover being shared by both cultivators and agricultural labourers. The proportion of those engaged in manufacturing and household industries and engaged in Trade and Commerce however show shortfalls, but are made up by the proportions of persons in Transport and communications and other services.

More than half of the population was found economically inactive and they were counted as non-workers. The total non-workers were counted as 8,09,837 at 1961 Census out of which 5,08,222 were in urban area and 3,01,615 in rural area. Obviously, the females, who are active, if not economically, in household duties, students and dependants form large proportion among non-workers in urban areas. In rural areas however, the females are engaged in agricultural activities in addition to own household duties and thus non-workers for rural areas are mainly dependents. Among non-workers there seemed 1136 females per 1000 males in rural areas, where as for urban area they were 1506.

Phenomenal growth of literacy highlights the progress of education in the district. More than one third of the population is literate. A person is considered "literate", if he at least can read and

write simple letters. The literacy percentage separately for rural and urban areas, are shown below:

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Persons</u> |
|-------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| Rural | 33.2(18.8) | 8.3(2.3) | 20.9(12.6) |
| Urban | 61.2(50.7) | 33.7(27.8) | 48.2(37.0) |
| Total | 48.1(34.6) | 21.3(13.0) | 35.1(24.0) |

(Figures in bracket are corresponding to 1951)

Nearly half the population in urban area is literate, while in rural area every 5th person is so. During the decade the promotion of literacy has remarkably been observed in rural areas, which is a result of rapid improvement in educational facilities and to some extent due of adult literacy. In 1951 only 12.6 percent of the rural population was literate, whereas till 1961 it has been raised to 20.9.

The total households of 3,20,037 enumerated in 1961, were nearly equally located in rural and urban areas. The population count being higher for urban area against that for rural area, the average household size works to 4.9 for urban area and 4.6 for rural area. This size however works to 4.7 for the district as a whole.

The total of occupied residential houses was recorded as 3,06,240, while the number of occupying households was 3,20,037. Thus there have been 104 households per 100 houses, showing thereby that nearly 4 % of the households are sharing houses with other households. For rural area this ratio works to 107, while 102 for urban area. The density of households worked to 1254 per sq.mile for urban area, while it was just 43 in rural area. The density of residential houses works to 80 per sq.mile and the average number of occupants per house works to 4.9.

Of the total population, the scheduled castes accounted to just 3.6 percent of the total population. During earlier Census they were counted to 18 percent, the decrease now being due to large adoption of Buddhism by scheduled castes. No section of the population was recognised as belonging to scheduled tribes at the time of 1961 Census.

A G R I C U L T U R E

Agriculture plays the important role in economy of this district. More than, half of the working population in the district have a hand in the agricultural production.

Kharif and Rabi are the main cultivating seasons in the district. Jowar(Kharif), Cotton, Rice, Groundnut and Tur are the important Kharif crops while Wheat, Gram, Jowar(Rabi), Linseed, Sesamum etc. are important rabi crops. Jowar is cultivated both in Kharif and Rabi seasons. Rabi jowar is mostly grown in the eastern area viz. Ramtek and Umrer talukas. Rice is especially grown in Ramtek and Umrer talukas, which receive comparatively more rains. Orange is the most important perennial crop in the district, which is grown mostly in Katol and Saoner talukas. "Nagpur Oranges" are known in every corner of India. With the ideal type of weather and soil, Oranges are cropped more and more and Nagpur has become the biggest market for Oranges.

The sowing and harvesting of periods of the important crops are as below:

| <u>Crops</u> | <u>Sowing period</u> | <u>Harvesting period</u> |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| A) <u>KHARIF</u> | | |
| 1. Jowar | July | December - January |
| 2. Cotton | June | November - January |
| 3. Rice | June | October - December |
| 4. Groundnut | June | September - October. |
| B) <u>RABI</u> | | |
| 1. Wheat | October | March |
| 2. Gram | October | March |
| 3. Jowar | October | March |
| C) <u>PERENNIAL</u> | | |
| 1. Orange | - | Ambia- Oct. to Jan. Mrug - Feb. to April |

SEASON:

During 1963-64, the monsoons set in on time in early June, when the sowing of Kharif crops was taken up. It was however followed by prolonged

break, with the result that transplantation of paddy was delayed. The transplanting had therefore to be completed, after the rains were received in July. The month of August witnessed continuous rainfall for about a week, and it held up the interculturing operations in Kharif crop fields. The weeds grew considerably and it resulted in stunted growth of main crops in the fields. The rainfall in August was about 400 .m.m. and due to these heavy rains, the crops in the low lying areas were affected by heavy precipitation. Subsequently, there was a favourable break and this together with intermittent showers received in October proved to be beneficial to the standing kharif crops and for sowing of rabi crops.

There has not been any major pest or disease affecting the crops in the year. However, minor attacks of Jassids on Cotton and of Churda-Murda on Chillies were noticed. Jowar crops were affected by shoot borer and stem borer. All these pests were controlled by spraying's and dusting. In some parts, dusting with BHC 10% was required to be undertaken as a measure against Berdi on paddy crop.

On the background of the season prevailing in the year, the yields of both Kharif and Rabi crops have been satisfactory, but were below the normal.

LAND UTILISATION:

The pattern of utilisation of land in the district reflects the cultivation potential of the district and also the extent to which it can be exploited fully.

| CATEGORY | 1952-63 | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Area (00'acres) | Percentage to total area |
| 1. Total Geographical area | 24,474 | 100.00 |
| 2. Forests | 4,576 | 18.70 |
| 3. Barran and Cultivable land | 400 | 1.63 |
| 4. Land put to non-agricul- turable uses | 1,419 | 5.80 |

| CATEGORY | 1962-63 | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Area (00'acres) | Percentage to total areas |
| 5. Cultivable waste | 1,171 | 4.78 |
| 6. Permanent Pastures | 2,855 | 11.66 |
| 7. Land under Misc. crops and groves etc. | 135 | 0.55 |
| 8. Current fallows | 294 | 1.21 |
| 9. Other fallows | 449 | 1.84 |
| 10. Net area sown | 13,175 | 53.83 |
| 11. Area sown more than once | 199 | - |
| 12. Gross cropped area | 13,374 | - |

Little more than half the area of the district is put to cultivation. This proportion of area sown out of the total area is rather low, when compared to state's proportion of sown area. ^{This} is mainly due to the higher proportions of areas under forests permanent pastures and put to non-agricultural uses.

There has not been any shift in the pattern of utilisation over last some years, except to some extent for the reclamation of land for cultivation out of the uncultivated land. There is little more scope for agriculture, if the lands under cultivable waste, which amount to about 5 percent, are brought under cultivation; else otherwise, the whole possible potential has been used.

CROP PATTERN :

The areas in 1962-63 under different food and non-food crops in the district alongwith their proportions with the total sown area are shown in the following table: (See on next page).

The total cropped area in the district is shared by talukas as under :

| | <u>Taluka</u> | <u>Gross cropped area</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|----|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | NAGPUR | 2,91,400 Acres | 21.5 |
| 2. | KATOL | 2,46,788 " | 18.4 |
| 3. | SAONER | 1,94,981 " | 14.5 |
| 4. | RAMTEK | 2,63,009 " | 12.2 |
| 5. | UMRER | 3,41,211 " | 33.4 |
| 6. | TOTAL | 13,37,389 " | 100.0 |

| CROPS | AREA (00' areas) | Percentage to gross cropped areas |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1. Gross cropped area | 13,374 | 100.00 |
| 2. Total area under food crops | 10,434 | 78.02 |
| 3. Rice | 595 | 4.45 |
| 4. Wheat | 1,908 | 14.27 |
| 5. Jowar | 5,436 | 40.65 |
| 6. Other Cereals | 13 | 0.10 |
| 7. Pulses | 1,643 | 12.28 |
| 8. Other food crops | 839 | 6.27 |
| 9. Total area under non-food crops. | 2,940 | 21.98 |
| 10. Groundnut | 177 | 1.32 |
| 11. Other Oil seeds | 902 | 6.74 |
| 12. Cotton | 1,831 | 13.69 |
| 13. Other non-food crops | 30 | 0.23 |

Food crops are predominant and occupy nearly three fourth of the cropped area in the district. Jowar is an important crop, occupying nearly half the area under food crops. Jowar is sown in all the talukas. The area is about a lakh of acres in every taluka. In Ramtek and Umrer talukas this crop is sown in both Kharif and Rabi seasons, while in other talukas it is mainly kharif crop. Wheat is the second important crop, which occupies nearly one fourth of the cropped area under food crops. Nagpur, Ramtek and Umrer are main wheat growing areas of the district, the area under wheat being more than 50 thousand acres in each taluka. Pulses ~~xxx~~ together share about 12 percent of the total cropped area, while Rice is sown over small proportion viz. 4 percent of area. It is sown ~~in~~ mostly in the part of the district coming under rain shadow of Satpura, comprising of Ramtek and Umrer talukas, Pulses are sown through out the district, the sown area being almost equal in all the talukas.

Amongst non-food crops, Cotton has the largest share of cropped area accounting for nearly three fourth of the area under non-food crops.

The total non-food crops account for 22 percent of the cropped area, of which about 14 percent is occupied by Cotton, while about 7 percent by Oil seeds. Orange crop occupies more than 20,000 acres of area. The deep black soil of Nagpur, Katol and Saoner taluka has afforded a compact Cotton tract for the district. For oil-seeds, except for Saoner, the areas of all other talukas are suitable. Among oilseeds, groundnut is nearly sown in Katol taluka, while linseed is sown in Nagpur, Ramtek and Umrer talukas. Orange Orchards are mainly observed in Nagpur, Katol and Saoner talukas.

Even though, the cultivators have not resorted to double cropping to appreciable extent, the rise is, of course, noted every year in the double cropped area. Nearly 20,000 acres of area is sown twice, in a year.

Compared to the average crop pattern of the State, the district has larger proportion of Cotton area. About one fifth of the area mainly the ideal black cotton soils, is put under cotton. More proportion of ~~the~~ cropped area is also put under Wheat, the important food crop. Pulses appear on equal proportions of areas, while jowar and oil seeds rather appear on lower proportions.

IRRIGATION:

Agriculture in the district depends upon the seasons rainfall. Irrigation proportion continues to be very small, it being only 5.5 percent of the gross cropped area. For the State also this proportion is quite low as about 6.5 percent. The shortage of irrigation facilities and the uncertain rainfall over a larger part of cultivated area impose restrictions on the scope of the intensive cultivation.

During 1962-63, the total area of 73 thousand acres was under irrigation, recording percentage of 5.5 to gross cropped area.

| TALUKA | Gross irrigated areas(00'acres) | percentage to gross cropped area |
|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| KATOL | 159 | 5.6 |
| SAONER | 88 | 4.5 |
| RAMTEK | 256 | 9.8 |
| NAGPUR | 92 | 3.1 |
| UMRER | 139 | 4.4 |
| TOTAL | 734 | 5.5 |

The above distribution of area under irrigation over talukas shows that Ramtek taluka with 9.8 percent covers the ~~largest~~ largest irrigated area. Rice is the important crop in this taluka. Irrigation in Katol, Saoner and Nagpur talukas is mainly for Oranges, while in the Umrer taluka it is for Rice & Chillies.

Among the different sources of irrigation, wells are very commonly used for the purpose. About 50 percent of the irrigation is from wells and this proportion is particularly very high in Katol taluka. There are about 20 thousand wells in the district used for irrigation. Tanks and canals each share about 22 percent of irrigation potential. Canal irrigation is observed only in Ramtek taluka, while tanks are common in Umrer and Ramtek talukas.

Out of the total irrigated area, nearly 40 percent is under Rice. Wheat shares about 12 percent while the remaining area is mostly shared by Oranges & vegetables. The two medium irrigation projects viz. Khursapar tank project in Saoner taluka and Pandharabodi tank project in Umrer taluka have been taken up and the construction work is in progress. The potential of Khursapar tank is estimated as 1640 acres and that of Pandharabodi tank as 2062 acres. With the completion of these projects and some other minor irrigation works in hand, the irrigation potential of the district might go over a lakh of acres.

PRODUCTION :

Outturn of principal crops still depends upon rainfall and weather conditions, mainly because of the inadequate irrigation facilities. As such there are irregular year to year variations in the yield rates and outturns of crops. The district's total outturn of foodgrains considerably decreased in 1961-62 as compared to earlier year. In 1962-63, however, the position was recovered to some extent, though not attaining the position of 1960-61. Among last some years, the year 1960-61 witnessed the highest foodgrains production. The outturn of different important crops with respective yield rates are shown in the table below:

| CROP | Outturn | | | Yield rates | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | 60-61 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 60-61 | 61-62 | 62-63 |
| 1. RICE | 172 | 264 | 178 | 701 | 1052 | 670 |
| 2. WHEAT | 453 | 372 | 444 | 470 | 406 | 521 |
| 3. JOWAR | 1251 | 705 | 810 | 517 | 303 | 334 |
| 4. TOTAL CEREALS | 1879 | 1342 | 1433 | 516 | 383 | 404 |
| 5. TUR | 405 | 197 | 204 | 907 | 461 | 433 |
| 6. GRAM | 27 | 43 | 36 | 265 | 456 | 418 |
| 7. TOTAL PULSES | 477 | 282 | 330 | 653 | 397 | 450 |
| 8. TOTAL FOODGRAINS | 2356 | 1624 | 1763 | 539 | 386 | 412 |
| 9. COTTON (in bales) | 385 | 249 | 245 | 87 | 48 | 52 |
| 10. GROUNDNUT | 41 | 51 | 46 | 741 | 777 | 582 |
| 11. SESAMUM | 23 | 13 | 23 | 253 | 207 | 246 |
| 12. OTHER OIL SEEDS. | 68 | 62 | 71 | 233 | 209 | 231 |

(Outturn in '00' tons and the yield rates in 'lbs' per acre).

The outturn of foodgrains in 1961-62 showed decrease, when compared to the outturn in 1960-61. The year 1960-61 had witnessed the highest level of production during past few years. Even if the total outturn in 1961-62 was comparable with the average outturn during last five years except 1960-61, it should fall in the level attained in 1960-61 of the order of 30 percent. The yields have been poor, the rate

declining to 386 lbs in 1961-62 as against 539 lbs. of 1960-61. Among cereals, the season was favourable for Rice and there has been increase in total production from 17 thousand tons to 26 thousand tons. The yield rate reached to thousand lbs per acre. Jowar production decreased considerably viz. 70 thousand tons against 125 thousand tons. The production of Wheat also declined from 453 thousand tons to 372 thousand tons. Among Pulses, Tur crop suffered and the production declined to half the production of 1960-61. The Gram production however went up in 1961-62. As regards cash crops, the production of Cotton declined, while the production of Oilseeds increased. For Cotton, the yield rate considerably decreased viz. from 87 lbs. to 48 lbs.

The year 1962-63 was favourable to agriculture and the year therefore witnessed some recovery from the fall in outturn. Unlike for other crops, the conditions were unfavourable to the paddy crop and as a result, the production of Rice during 1962-63 declined to 18 thousand tons, against the total of 26 thousand tons of 1961-62. The fall in the yield rate was from 1052 lbs. to 670 lbs. per acre. In case of ~~the~~ other cereals, there was marginal increase in production. Wheat production nearly attained the level of 1960-61 of 44 thousand tons, while Jowar production increased from 70 thousand tons of 1961-62 to 81 thousand tons in 1962-63. Even with increased production of Wheat and Jowar, the position of total cereals did not show satisfactory recovery, as the production of Rice went down. The production of Pulses reached to 33 thousand tons, as against 28 thousand tons of 1961-62. Among cash crops, there was very marginal decline in the total production of Cotton and this decline was merely owing to small decrease in the area. The yield per acre had actually improved and the rate was ~~was~~ worked out as 52 lbs. against 48 lbs. of 61-62. The production of oilseeds, other than groundnut increased during 1962-63 because of higher rates of yields. Groundnut, however, suffered decline in production and yield rate.

As the year 1962-63 forms part of the period of Third Five Year Plan, it would be interesting to compare the outturns of 1962-63 with the average annual outturns during earlier Plan periods. The comparison is presented below:

| CROP | Outturn in '00' tons | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | First five year Plan (Average) | Second Five year Plan (Average) | Third Five year Plan (1962-63) |
| 1. RICE | 153 | 184 | 178 |
| 2. WHEAT | 287 | 338 | 444 |
| 3. JOWAR | 1240 | 1019 | 810 |
| 4. TUR | 719 | 309 | 204 |
| 5. TOTAL FOODGRAINS | 2580 | 1917 | 1763 |
| 6. COTTON | 284 | 350 | 245 |

Nearly half the working population of the district is engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators of owned or leased land or as labourers in agricultural operations. In 1961 Census, these workers were enumerated as 3.77 lakhs. The area per agricultural worker therefore worked out to 3.6 acres. The working bullocks numbering 2.01 lakhs as per 1961 ~~Census~~ Livestock Census, the area/bullocks ratio works out as 13.30 acres of cultivated area per pair of bullocks. As per the enumerated number of ploughs, nearly 18 acres of area is ploughed per plough.

The pressure on land in the district appears to be uniform over the district and is quite on par with that in the State. The table below shows talukawise density of total population and of agricultural workers and area per agricultural worker.

(See table on next page).

| TALUKA | Density | Density of Agriculture workers | cropped area per agriculture workers. |
|-------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. KATOL | 273 | 130 | 3.04 |
| 2. SAONER | 275 | 134 | 3.25 |
| 3. NAGPUR | 1022 | 96 | 3.87 |
| 4. RAMTEK | 195 | 72 | 3.67 |
| 5. UMRER | 198 | 92 | 3.79 |
| 6. TOTAL | 395 | 98 | 3.54 |
| MAHARASHTRA STATE | 334 | | 3.50 |

Nearly 70 percent of the workers, are working on land in the State, as against which in the district only 54 percent of workers are engaged in agriculture. Of course this proportion is quite high for talukas Katol(85%), Saoner(72%), Ramtek(72%) and Umrer(80%). It is however very low for Nagpur taluka viz. 24%.

In the district, of the 395 total persons per square mile area, 98 persons are workers in agriculture. The density of agricultural workers varies between 72 of Ramtek to 134 of Saoner. Even then, the average cropped area per agricultural worker is noticed to be uniform for different talukas. For the district, it works to 3.54 acrese per agricultural worker, while for the State also it works to 3.50 acres.

LAND HOLDING:

According to the 1956 Census of land holdings, there were in all, 1,66,407 land holdings in the district, covering total area of 16,18,475 acres. The total number of holdings in Nagpur Division are 12,49,741 comprising an area of 1,31,69,318 acres. The district, therefore, has about 13.3 percent of the land holdings in Vidarbha covering of 12.2 percent area under them. Roughly this, shows that the average size of holding in the district is less than that for the region. The district has third largest number of holdings in Vidarbha and in the coverage of area, it stands fourth.

The distribution of these holdings according to their size is shown below.

| Sr. No. | Size of land Holdings | Number of Holdings | Area Owned (Acres) |
|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Upto 1 Acre | 18041 | 9716.48 |
| 2. | 1.00 - 2.50 | 31120 | 54317.83 |
| 3. | 2.50 - 5.00 | 36528 | 133868.42 |
| 4. | 5.00 - 10.00 | 37686 | 269227.41 |
| 5. | 10.00 - 15.00 | 17243 | 210577.51 |
| 6. | 15.00 - 20.00 | 8876 | 153298.71 |
| 7. | 20.00 - 30.00 | 8149 | 197010.45 |
| 8. | 30.00 - 40.00 | 3425 | 117685.42 |
| 9. | 40.00 - 60.00 | 2803 | 135083.52 |
| 10. | 60.00 - 100.00 | 1568 | 117381.31 |
| 11. | 100.00 - 150.00 | 512 | 61819.36 |
| 12. | 150.00 - 200.00 | 195 | 33824.61 |
| 13. | 200.00 - 300.00 | 153 | 36913.49 |
| 14. | 300.00 - 500.00 | 63 | 23545.14 |
| 15. | 500.00 - 1000.00 | 30 | 21354.00 |
| 16. | More than 1000.00 | 13 | 42694.42 |
| Total | | 1,66,407 | 16,18,475.08 |

It may be seen from the table that the maximum number of holdings is 36,528 in the size 2.50 to 5.00 acres. The number of land holdings goes on decreasing rapidly and almost continuously as the size increases.

As regards, the area occupied by these holdings, about 12% is occupied by holdings less than 15.00 acres in size, and about 42 percent by holdings less than 15 acres in size. This shows that more than 58 percent occupied area is held by cultivators having more than 15 acres of land. But there are only 16 percent holders having more than 15 acres of land. This indicates the most uneven distribution of occupied area in the district.

It will be of interest to know how the area under oranges has been distributed in the district. Orange is the most paying crop of the district and is also famous for its taste. The total area under oranges is about 21,124.70 acres and is distributed in 12,179 holdings as shown in the table below:-

LAND HOLDINGS : ORANGES

| Size of holdings | : | Number of Holdings | : | Area under Oranges |
|------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| 0.0 to 0.5 | | 2532 | | 765.64 |
| 0.5 to 1.0 | | 3065 | | 2219.94 |
| 1.0 to 1.5 | | 2151 | | 2726.57 |
| 1.5 to 2.0 | | 1379 | | 2467.14 |
| 2.0 to 2.5 | | 843 | | 1905.54 |
| 2.5 to 3.0 | | 541 | | 1518.62 |
| 3.0 to 3.5 | | 377 | | 1234.48 |
| 3.5 to 4.00 | | 272 | | 1023.49 |
| 4.0 to 5.00 | | 360 | | 1600.78 |
| 5.0 to 10.0 | | 517 | | 3536.24 |
| 10.0 to 15.0 | | 89 | | 1089.86 |
| 15.0 to 20.0 | | 35 | | 599.14 |
| 20.0 to 25.0 | | 13 | | 287.54 |
| 25.0 to 30.0 | | 2 | | 54.71 |
| 30.0 to 35.0 | | 3 | | 95.01 |
| Total | | 12179 | | 21124.70 |

It will be seen that maximum number of holdings are in the class 0.5 to 1.0, followed by the lower group of 0, to 0.5 acres. There are about 74 percent holdings with size less than 2.0 acres. Another 25 percent holdings lie in the class 2.0 to 10.0 acres. Only one percent holdings are larger in size than 10 acres.

As regards, the coverage of the area, about 38 percent of the total area is under the holdings ~~exceeding in~~ of size less than 2 acres. Another 51 percent is under the holdings of size between 2 and 10 acres and remaining 11 percent is under the holdings exceeding in size to 10 acres.

SETTLEMENT RATES :

The average settlement rate in the district for the Dry crop is between Rs.3.66 and 0.31.acres.

LAND REVENUE :

The total land revenue demand and total collections against the demand in the district are presented below:

| YEAR | Total demand: (Lakhs Rs.) | Total collection: (Lakhs Rs.) | Percent- age |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1961-62 | 29.82(100) | 12.35(100) | 41.0 |
| 1962-63 | 43.63(146) | 26.82(217) | 61.4 |
| 1963-64 | 39.13(131) | 26.28(213) | 60.7 |

The demand of land revenue, which was Rs. 29.82 lakhs for 1961-62, increased to nearly one and half times for 1962-63, when it was reported as Rs. 43.63 lakhs. During next year i.e. 1963-64, however, the demand was comparably lower viz. Rs. 39.13 lakhs, which was still higher (by 31%) to the demand of 1961-62. This decline in the demand for 1963-64 was mainly due to large scale collections in the earlier year i.e. 1962-63.

The total collections during 1962-63 and 1963-64 were more than double the collections in 1961-62. During both 1962-63 and 1963-64 years, 60 percent of the total demands have been collected, where as the for 1961-62, the revenue collection was 41 percent of the total demand. Amongst talukas, the collection of revenue was poor in Saoner, where the proportion of collection was less than 50%. The collections in other talukas were very satisfactory, when they were reported more than 70%.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES :

Labour force of agriculture include Males, Females and Children of age over 15 years. During 1963 the average wages received by a male workers has been Rs. 1.50 per day, while for female the rate has been Rs. 0.50 to Rs. 0.75. Children workers received on an average Rs. 0.50 per day.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FOREST AND FISHERIES

Development of animal husbandry is envisaged as an integral part of a sound system of diversified agriculture. Emphasis is therefore laid on mixed farming, a system in which crop production and animal husbandry are dovetailed for efficient and economic utilisation of land, labour and capital. The integration of farming with animal husbandry is essential for fuller utilisation of farm bye-products, maintenance of soil fertility, fuller employment for agriculturists throughout the year and increase in rural incomes.

The livestock in the district numbered to 8.12 lakhs, during the Livestock Census of 1961. The livestock population has actually decreased during the course of two ~~x~~ Censuses. At the time of 1956 Livestock Census, the total livestock were enumerated as 8.19 lakhs. As regards the density of livestock, there appear about 212 animals per sq. mile area, when for the State as a whole there are 220 animals.

Amongst the livestock, the total number of cattle recorded was 5.97 lakhs. The total cattle comprised of males of age over three years as ~~3~~ 2.13 lakhs(35%), females of age over three years as 1.96 lakhs(33%) and the youngstock of 1.88 lakhs (32%). The male cattle(over 3 years)mainly constitute the working cattle population. The number of total bullocks purely used for work was recorded as 2.01 lakhs. There have been 1333 ~~lakhs~~ bulls maintained for breeding purpose, while 4158 have been there, used for breeding and work as well. The number of bulls or bullocks not used for any purpose was recorded as 5892. The bullocks cultivated area ratio, which is normally an indication of the extent of animal power in use for agricultural operations, worked to 152 bullocks per thousand acres of cultivated area. For the State as whole, this ratio worked to 131. If the bulls preserved for breeding purpose are also taken into account, then this ratio increases to 156

for the district, while to 137 for the State.

Amongst buffaloes, the females (She buffaloes) form the largest proportion viz. 58 percent. The youngstock account for about 40 percent of the total, while the remaining 2 percent are male buffaloes, which are used for breeding purpose.

Cows and buffaloes (She) are maintained for milk purpose. Cows are also used for production of draft animals. The total milch animals in the district thus were 82,396, which included 65,262 cows and 17,134 buffaloes (she). On comparison with the human population, it is seen that there have been 43 milch cows and 11 milch buffaloes (she) per thousand human population. While examining the State's ratios of milch animals, it is observed that there are more number of cows and lower number of buffaloes (she) in the district per thousand population. The State's ratios are 41 and 21 respectively for Cows and Buffaloes (She).

The breeding cows totalled to 1.95 lakhs, but as much as 1.11 lakhs of them were dry cows. About 18 thousand of the cows were not calved. Amongst buffaloes (she), the population of dried animals was also observed quite high viz. 35 percent.

The other livestock in the district comprised of about 22 thousand sheeps, 84 thousand goats, 2 ~~thou~~ thousand horses and 6 thousand pigs.

Amongst poultry, the number of fowls were recorded as 2.15 lakhs in 1961, when they had numbered to 1.68 lakhs in 1956. The number of fowls thus increased during 1956-61, while on the other hand the other poultry has decreased. Even though there was decline in other poultry the total poultry showed increase from 1.76 lakhs in 1956 to a total of 2.20 lakhs in 1961. Of the total of 2.15 lakhs fowls, the chickens numbered 1.31 lakhs, whereas hens and cocks were 64 thousands and 20 thousands respectively. A very small proportion viz. 2 percent of the total

fowls were improved birds.

DAIRYING:

The programme for dairy development in the State is to develop dairy projects with greater emphasis on milk production in rural areas linked up with plans for marketing of surplus milk in the urban centres. The supply and collection of milk is to be undertaken by a net-work of producers co-operatives in the villages. The town milk scheme for Nagpur City was established during Second Five Year Plan, with a view to ensuring supply of pure and wholesome milk to the people. Nagpur Milk Scheme was fully developed and the targetted daily handling of 150 mounds of milk was achieved. There are 49 dairy cooperatives organised in rural part of the district, which are primarily promoting the incentive for milk production. Nagpur District Milk Federation established in 1960, is working as a liason between the Nagpur Milk Scheme and the primary dairy societies. The Federation undertakes the responsibility of supplying milk in bulk and collection of milk from the centres. During the year 1963-64, the daily handling of milk had reached to 12800litres.

The livestock in the district is duly served through a Veterinary Hospital at Nagpur and other 9 veterinary dispensaries. There are also 36 veterinary aid centres. During 1963-64, 53,551 animals were treated in the hospital and the dispensaries. Taking in to consideration the total veterinary facilities, it is seen that a veterinary centre in the district on an average serve 17.6 thousand livestock population.

There were 15 slaughter houses in the district, 11 of ^{them} were maintained by the Zilla Parishad. One of the slaughter house is maintained by the Nagpur Municipal Corporation, while the remaining 3 are controlled by the Government. During 1963-64, 16,872 goats, 119 pigs and 53 cattles were slaughtered at these houses.

The livestock Census of 1961 has carried out enumeration of Agricultural implements and machinery. Among the total implements, 71,989 ploughs including 1962 iron ploughs, were counted. The number of working cattle being 2,01,876, the cattle plough ratio was worked out as 2.8 or about 3 bullocks per plough, which is quite comparable with that worked out for the State. On comparing the number of ploughs with the gross cropped area in the district, it is seen that on an average there is about 18 acres of ~~gross~~ gross cropped area ploughed per plough. The number of Carts rose from 48 thousands of 1956 to 74 thousands in 1961. The improved marketing conditions and increasing mileage of good roads must have promoted the villagers to resort to this mode of supplementary incomes.

Progressive increase in the use of pumps for irrigation denotes a step in the right directions, for better utilisation of available resources for increased production. The electric pumps which were 705, when counted in 1956, have risen to 1714 in 1961. The number of villages electrified till 1961, being 236, it seemed that there were on an average 7 pumps installed per electrified villages. The number of Oil Engines also increased to 1079 in 1961, from 724 in 1956. The number of tractors in work were counted as 38, as against 205 in 1956.

FORESTS:

Forests in the district have important productive functions. They produce timber, fuel, fodder and variety of other products.

As per the land utilisation statistics of the Revenue Department, the total area under forests in the district during 1962-63 was 4.57 lakh acres, which account for as much as 18 percent of the total area of the district. More than half the forest area in the district viz. 2.37 lakh acres is in Ramtek taluka, whereas the another one fourth of area viz. 1.11 lakh acres was from Umrer taluka. Thus forest areas in Ramtek and Umrer talukas account for about three fourth of the total area under forests.

The forest area in other talukas was as 46 thousand acres in Nagpur taluka, 49 thousand acres in Katol taluka and 14 thousand acres in Saoner taluka. The total forest area in the district was increased by about a thousand acres during 1962-63, the increase being about 400 acres in Nagpur taluka and 500 acres in Hantek taluka.

As per the Forest Department, the forest area in the district was 6.91 lakh acres during 1963-64. Out of the total forest area, the reserved forests covered an area of 3.26 lakh acres, while the protected forests covered 2.37 lakh acres. The remaining forest area of 1.28 lakh acres was covered by unclassified forests. The total forests in the district are subdivided into six ranges.

Timber and Fuel are the main forest produce in the district. Under the programme for development of forests, new plantation of valuable trees such as teak, eucalyptus etc. have been undertaken, as a step for improvement of long term forest resources. The total area brought under teak plantation was 725 acres at the end of 1963-64. The value of the total forest produce was recorded Rs.25.58 lakhs for the year 1963-64. In the year 1962-63, the total value was recorded as Rs.24.78 lakhs. The value of timber produce for 1962-63 was Rs.16.02 lakhs while it has increased to Rs.16.59 lakhs for 1963-64. The value of Fuel was recorded as Rs. 8.93 lakhs for 1963-64, whereas for 1962-63 this was Rs. 8.76 lakhs.

Forest labourers cooperatives have been organised in the district. The number of such societies was 30 with memberships of 1238 at the end 1963-64. All the societies have been co-ordinally functioning. The work of 27 coupes was undertaken in the year through these societies.

FISHERIES :

Fishing in the district is naturally restricted to inland waters. Tanks and rivers are

the main sources. The programme for the development of fisheries in the district has already been included in Third Five Year Plan programme. The programme is aimed at increased production so that protein diet becomes available in addition to cereals.

Four of the tanks are maintained by the Department. For increasing the production, special quick growing varieties of baby fishes (carp fry) have been stocked in these tanks. The total stocking during 1963-64 was 6.51 lakhs carp-fry. The netting of fish during 1963-64 was recorded as 13,180 kg. on behalf of the Department and as 55,452 kg. non-department side.

There are some irrigation tanks in the district. With the completion of renovation work of these tanks, they would also be used for stocking of good varieties viz. Catla, Rohu, Mrigal etc.

One Fishery Federation and 9 Fishery Cooperatives have been organised in the district. The department has furnished accessories for fishing to the fishermen. The supply of nylon was more than 200 kgs. Loans have also been advanced to the fishermen and their cooperatives for productive purposes. Out of the 9 societies, Fishermen Multipurpose Society of Ramtek has made an appreciable progress, both in volume of business and profit earning capacity. The sale of fish by these societies amount to Rs. 3.25 lakhs for 1963-64, while the sales for 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 71 thousands. The profit earned during the year, however, was reported as Rs. 21 thousands for 1962-63 and Rs. 9 thousands for the year 1963-64. The societies, on taking tanks on lease from the Government, put seedlings in the tank, which flower into fishes. Fishes are then purchased from the respective members and are sold to consumers in the market. The societies are facing proper quick transport facilities and this handicaps the development of their business.

INDUSTRIES MINING ELECTRICITY

Although the economy of the district is essentially based on Agriculture, the industrial activity in Nagpur City and around has significant role in contribution to the productive capital of the district. The important industrial groups, which have significant contributions to the industrial set up of district, are textile, general engineering, saw mills, tobacco manufacuthre, food products, etc.

To make the general approach to industries more dynamic, the whole industrial policy of the State has been reoriented on the basis that for any common man it should be possible to start an industry and help his own economic well-being as well as the economy of the State. Due stress has been laid on the small scale and cottage industries. For this, one Industrial Estate has been organised at Nagpur, which envisages the provision of primary facilities to small scale industries such as factory accomodation, water supply, electric power and transport, etc. An Industrial Corporation - Maharashtra Industries Development Corporation has been set up in the State, with a view to accelerate the pace of industrialisation in rural areas. The Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, set up by the Government, is giving impetus to the development of small scale industries, which form the major component of the rural industrialisation.

In the district, 335 industry establishments are reported to have been functioning during 1963, among which there are 14 textile establishments including 2 textile mills viz. Empress Mills and Model Mills. Among the remaining 321 non-textile establishments, 12 are engaged in processes allied to agriculture, 17 in manufacture of grain products, 20 in manufacture of wood and furniture, 8 in manufacture of clay products and 24 in manufacture of machinery.

For promotion of Small Industries, the Industrial Estate at Nagpur has been established on Nagpur Kamptee Road, which is getting a shape of the industrial belt. The Estate has a spread over an area of 23 acres and 12 sheds of 'B' type and 25 sheds of 'C' types have been constructed. The types of industries organised at the estate are of light general and electrical engineering, textile and chemicals. The products at the Estate include utensils, rolling shutters, steel furniture, lanterns, electric conductors, transistor and valve of radios, insecticides fungicides etc. All the primary facilities for the industries like electric power, water supply, transport etc. have been provided at the Estate. The establishments at the Estate are financed through the Maharashtra State Finance Corporation.

The district productive capital for the year 1961 has been worked out as Rs. 9.69 crores, accounting for just 1.56 percent of the State's productive capital. The share in gross output is however higher at 2.40 percent, and gross output stands at Rs. 25.57 crores. The value added was worked to Rs. 6.79 crores. At the two mills, the annual production of Cotton yarn was of the order of about 22 lakh Kgs., while the cotton cloth woven was about 827 lakhs Metres. In the household industries sector, handloom, pottery, cane and bamboo working, leather tanning etc. are the important industries in the district. Most of these industries are traditional crafts conducted on household and cottage industries scale. Nagpur handloom has a name in the markets in the country. Nagpur, Kamptee, Umrer and Khapa etc. are the important weaving centres. At Nagpur alone, there are more than 20 thousand looms out of the total of about 40 thousand looms in the district. A spinning mill under cooperative structure is in the offing, which would enable the weavers to meet their requirements of higher count yarn.

At the time of 1961 Census, of the 7 lakh workers in the district, nearly 10 percent were found engaged in household industries, while about 9 percent were in manufacturing industries. The average daily employment together at these registered factories is about 30 thousands, where as during 1961 Census, the working population engaged in manufacturing industries was counted to about 60 thousands. This indicates that nearly half the number of manufacturing workers are engaged in small unregistered units. The average employment per registered factory works to 940 in the textile group, whereas in the non-textile group, it works to 53. In addition, the household industries, which are working in general in rural areas, engage some 80 thousand workdrs including about 30 thousand female workdrs.

MINERALS

Nagpur district is among the classical areas of geological intrest in the State and so as the country. The area of the district is endowed with rich deposits of Coal, Manganese, Limestone, etc. The workable deposits of Coal have been found at Kamptee valley. The output of Coal was estimated to 1.06 lakh tons, which account, ^{for} nearly 10 percent of the total output of the State. Manganese ore deposits exist in the eastern part of the district and the annual output was estimated to 72 thousand tons, which means that nearly half the output of Manganese ore of the State is exploited from the district area. Limestone is also mined ⁱⁿ northern part of the district.

POWER :

Power has a direct bearing on the industrial growth. Khaparkheda Thermal Station of the district, has an installed capacity 60 Mega watts and after completion of the second extension comprising of two 30 M.Ws. turbo-alternator sets, the capacity is expected to go up to 120 Mega Watts. during the Third Plan period. This power station was started in 1951 with the capacity of 30 M.Ws. In the year 1960, the capacity was raised to 60 M.Ws.

The programme of electrification of villages is in hand with the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. All the towns in the district have been electrified. As regards the rural electrification, where as 296 villages were electrified till the end of 1962-63, the total of electrified villages was taken up to 344 by March, 1964, covering about 20 percent of villages in the district. The district is ahead in rural electrification among the districts of Maharashtra. ~~The electrification~~ The programme of electrification in the district has been intensive in Nagpur, Katol and Saoner talukas where nearly 50 % of the villages were covered, while the electrification in Ramtek and Umrer has been comparatively less. The actual generation of electricity has been the tune of 281 million Kwhs. in 1963-64. The generation was 239 million Kwh.in 1962-63. This generation accounts for 6 percent of the total electricity generation in the State. The per capita generation works to 187 kwhs., where as for the State the generation comes to 117 Kwhs.

The total consumption was reported as 188 million kwhs.in 1963-64, with 161 million Kwhs. consumed towards power for industries. The total consumption during 1962-63 was 157 million kwhs. The pattern of consumption shows that about 85 percent of the power is consumed for industrial purposes, while about 11 percent is utilised for domestic and commercial purposes. The per capita consumption works to about 125 kwhs. The total workers in power operated factories being about 25 thousand, the industrial consumption of power per worker worked to about 6300 kwhs.

The annual consumption of power for agriculture purposes was recorded as 35.52 lakh kwhs for 1963-64. The number of electrified villages being 344, the per village consumption for agriculture comes to about 10 thousand kwhs. In electrified villages, electric pumps have been installed for irrigation purposes. The number of such pumps was

counted as 1714 during Livestock Census of 1961. The use of electric pumps is mainly for waterings to Oranges, vegetables and rabi crops. The number of pumps might have increased to about 2500 by the end of 1963-64. The consumption per pump then works to about 2 thousand kwhs.

The supply of electricity to the Nagpur City is through the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company, Ltd. Out of the total amount of power consumed in Nagpur City, which is mainly towards domestic and industrial purposes, the consumption for domestic purposes reported as about 16 million kwhs., while 22 million kwhs. were consumed for industrial purposes. The industrial activity of Nagpur City is reflected in the high proportion of energy consumed for industrial purposes, viz. half of the total consumption. Nagpur City is thus gradually being developed in to one of the important leading industrial centres of the State.

The rates charged per unit of electricity by the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company are 31 paisa for domestic consumption and 26 to 29 paisa for commercial consumption. For industrial consumption, the rates charged for 3 BHP phase are 21 paisa per unit for first 40 units and thereafter 20 paisa, while the load connected of higher to 3 BHP, the rates prevail as 18 paisa for first 60 units and thereafter 16 paisa per unit. The rates of Maharashtra Electricity Board for domestic consumption are 31 paisa per unit for first 30 units and thereafter 25 paisa per unit. For agricultural purpose, however, the rates are ~~lower~~ lower such as 13 paisa per unit for first 50 units, 12 paisa per unit for further 150 units and thereafter 10 paisa per unit.

C O O P E R A T I O N

Cooperation is one of the principal means of bringing about changes of a fundamental nature within the economy. Within the rural economy in particular, cooperation is the primary means for raising the level of productivity, extending improvements in technology and expanding employment so as to secure the basic necessities for every member of the community. At the village level, cooperation implies the development of land and other resources and various services in the common interest of the village. The village agricultural plan is considered to be the foundation of the programme for cooperative development and is being given the priority.

Cooperative movement in the district has been showing significant progress every year. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the cooperative societies had reached a number of 1469 cooperatives functioning. With strengthening of cooperation programme in the Third Five Year Plan, remarkable progress was achieved in the first year i.e. 1961-62, when the total cooperatives ~~xxx~~ had reached the number 1577. The number of registered societies was 1672 at the end of 1962-63. The programme during 1963-64 showed major increase in respect of Housing, Forest labour, Labour contract and other Industrial cooperatives societies. The total of functioning societies was ~~xxxxxx~~ recorded as 1713. The noteworthy activity of the year was the organisation of Fishery Federation and Federation of Forest labourers cooperative societies. In accordance with the policy of organisation of purchase and sale society at each block headquarter, such societies were registered at two of the block headquarters. The weavers cooperative movement continues to be a special feature of Nagpur City and other important centres.

The membership claimed by all cooperative types of cooperative societies in the district

was 2,44,600 during 1963-64, as against 2,37,109 at the end/1962-63. The amount of share capital was raised to a total of Rs. 266 lakhs, as against the total collections of Rs. 177 lakhs in 1962-63. The percentage rise in share capital collection has been over 50% during the year 1963-64. The working capital of all the societies was Rs. 850 lakhs in 1962-63, while this was registered as Rs. 967 lakhs for 1963-64. Nearly 15% rise in the working capital was thus registered. The total reserve and other funds also increased to Rs. 78 lakhs.

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

The Central Cooperative Bank continued to play its important role of financing the agricultural primaries and other primary societies. The following table reveals the activities of the Bank for the year 1963-64.

| I T E M | Y E A R | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1. Number of Branches | 11 | 12 |
| 2. Share Capital (Lakh) | 25.36 | 27.66 |
| 3. Deposits (Lakh) | 83.23 | 96.57 |
| 4. Working capital (Lakh) | 197.38 | 217.91 |
| 5. Profits (Lakh) | 2.71 | 2.52 |

The Bank has been functioning through 12 branches. The number of societies affiliated to the Bank rose to 881, as against affiliation of 851 societies in previous year. The number of individual share holders of the Bank reached 617. The rise in the share capital of the Bank of Rs. 2.30 lakhs was noticed, out of which 50% was compulsorily invested in the shares of the Central Cooperative Bank. The deposits of the Bank amounted to Rs. 96.57 lakhs at the end of 1963-64. The Zilla Parishad, Cooperative

Spinning Mill and Nagpur Vishal Grahak Sahakari Sanstha Ltd. raised their deposits during the year. Under the loaning programme, during the year the

Bank financed to 646 Agricultural primaries. The short term loans advanced to Agricultural primaries during the year amounted to Rs. 129 lakhs. As regards medium term loans, the Bank financed loans amounting to Rs. 2.46 lakhs in the year 1963-64. The recoveries of medium term loans were nearly 50%. For want of prompt recoveries, the Bank could not fully utilise the credit limit of the medium term loans. In addition to short and medium term loans, the Bank also sanctioned credit limits to marketing and processing cooperative societies. With this much increased business undertaken during the year, the net profit of the Bank was Rs. 2.52 lakhs for 1963-64.

NAGPUR COOPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK :

The Land Development Bank functions as the district level agency of the Apex land Mortgage Bank for financing the long term needs of the agriculturists. The number of 'A' class borrowing members has increased to 3168 in 1963-64, as against 2221 during 1962-63. The following table reveals the functioning of the Bank.

| I T E M | Y E A R S | |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1. Number of Memberships | | |
| a) Non-borrowing | 60 | 135 |
| b) Principal borrowers | 2221 | 3168 |
| c) Joint members | 5473 | 7258 |
| 2. Share capital (Lakh) | 2.41 | 4.13 |
| 3. Borrowings (Lakh) | 24.42 | 41.94 |
| 4. Working capital (Lakh) | 36.75 | 48.40 |
| 5. Profit (Lakh) | 0.09 | 0.29 |

The share capital was raised to Rs. 4.13 lakh by the end of 1963-64. A significant increase was also observed in working capital of the Bank. The working capital in 1963-64 attained the level of Rs. 48.40 lakhs. The recovery of loans was of the order of Rs. 4.61 lakhs, in 1963-64, whereas

it was Rs. 1.80 lakhs in the previous year. The net profit earned by the Bank attained the level of Rs. 29,095 in 1963-64, where as it was just Rs. 9,476 for the previous year.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES :

Co-operative credit programme included in the Third Five Year Plan is towards the support for the effort to achieve the large agricultural targets set in the Plan. For this credit programme, 654 Agricultural credit societies including service cooperatives, multipurpose cooperatives and Orange Growers Cooperatives, have been registered in the district. Almost the entire rural area has been covered under the service for agricultural credits. The number of the members of these societies reaching 50 thousand, nearly 46% of the cultivating population of the district was benefitted with the credit facilities through these societies. The share capital collection went up to Rs. 35 lakhs at the end of the year 1963-64, as against the net collection of Rs. 29 lakhs till 1962-63. The increase in the share capital has been mainly due to the scheme of compulsory deductions on fresh finances. An amount of Rs. 1.27 lakhs was with the societies, as deposits on behalf of the members. The total advances of loan to members during the year were of the order of Rs. 131 lakhs. The amount of loan per member then worked to about Rs. 260. For the year 1963-64, the credit cropped area ratio can be worked as Rs. 10 per acre of gross cropped area.

The table below gives idea of the agricultural credit moment in the district during the last two years. (see on next page)

| I T E M S | Y E A R S | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1. Number of Societies | 654 | 654 |
| 2. Number of Memberships | 47,830 | 49,478 |
| 3. Share Capital (Lakh) | 29.11 | 35.80 |
| 4. Deposits (Lakh) | 0.91 | 1.27 |
| 5. Loan Outstanding (Lakh) | 144.45 | 145.65 |
| 6. Overdues (Lakh) | 54.92 | 33.32 |

The total loan outstanding at the end of 1963-64 was Rs. 145.65 lakhs of which the overdues were Rs. 33.32 lakhs (23%). As against this, the recovery for the year stood at Rs. 130.02 lakh. On the part of societies, the total of loans of the Bank with the societies was Rs. 139.33 lakhs and against this the total repayments by the societies was Rs. 128.70 lakhs. The dues were of Rs. 11.26 lakhs and were on part of 323 of the societies.

SERVICE COOPERATIVES :

The programme of conversion of existing primary credit societies in to service cooperatives and also organisation new service cooperatives has been undertaken in the district. The Service cooperative societies till 1963-64 have covered 1080 villages, raising the total memberships to 39,882 with 29,637 of them as borrowing members. The total borrowings by the societies from the Bank were Rs. 99.21 lakhs and against this the total financing to the members was Rs. 107.58 lakhs. There were non-credit activities also on behalf of the societies. The distribution of consumers goods on behalf of 47 societies was worth Rs. 8.77 lakhs. The net profit earned by these societies was recorded as Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

LARGE SIZE MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVES :

In the district 23 large size Multi-purpose societies were established during the Second

Five year Plan period. With the implementation of the policy of organising of service cooperatives with village as a unit, the programme of organisation of large Size Multipurpose Societies has been abandoned. The societies already in operation had covered 190 villages with total memberships as 5378. The share capital of these societies stood at Rs. 6.18 lakhs at the year of 1963-64, including Government contributions of Rs. 1.65 lakhs. The working capital was recorded as Rs. 23.63 lakhs. Loans advanced by these societies during the year amounted to Rs. 14.33 lakhs and the total recoveries were Rs. 15.82 lakhs. The distribution of consumers goods and fertilizers during the year was worth Rs. 17.81 lakhs on behalf of 21 of the societies.

ORANGE GROWERS COOPERATIVES :

There are 37 cooperatives of orange growers in the district. The district is famous for citrus crop and these societies were organised as resource societies to orange growers. The societies have covered 320 villages and the total memberships have reached 1480 with the collection of Rs.56 thousand as share capital. The amount of outstanding loans with the growers stood as Rs. 2.13 lakhs at the end of the year. Nearly a lakh of this amount is overdue.

NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

Cooperative credit in non-agricultural activities is also quite important programme in the district. This programme is carried out through 16 urban credit societies, 2 Mill hand societies, 55 salary earners societies and one urban Bank in the district. Nine such societies have been registered during the year 1963-64, with the rise in the memberships in total of 309. With the soaring prices and high costs of living, these types of societies remained the resort for the middle classes for fulfilling their credit needs. Almost all the societies

of this type have been actively working in the year under review.

The Nagpur Nagrik Sahakari Bank is the first of this kind in Nagpur district. It has 394 members and the amount of paid up share capital is about Rs. 62 thousands. The Bank advanced loans of about 3 lakhs and the recovery on the other hand was to the tune of 2.69 lakhs during the year.

The Central Circle Cooperative Society, Nagpur Accountant General's Office Cooperative Society and the Empress Mills Employees Cooperative Society also occupy a place of mention in the Urban Credit Movement. The share capital of these three societies respectively were Rs. 4.03 lakh (6343 members), Rs. 0.80 lakh (227 members) and Rs. 1.48 lakh (8488 members). The total outstanding loans was to the tune of Rs. 30.42 lakh at the end of 1963-64.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES :

Cooperative marketing is given a higher place of importance these days. These societies have a role in the sale of agricultural produce on terms favourable to the producers, and they are also intended to serve as distributors of agricultural requisites. The marketing societies are also essential for linking up the grant of agricultural credit with marketing.

VIDARBHA COOPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETY :

The Vidarbha Cooperative Marketing Society at Nagpur is the Apex institution for Vidarbha region. The total memberships of the society comprises of 199 societies and 1340 individuals. It carries out business in Adat, Fertilizers, Kerosene, Oil Engines etc.

The table below reveals the progress made by the Society during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 (see on next page).

| I T E M | Y E A R S | |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1. Share capital (Lakh) | 5.29 | 5.31 |
| 2. Working capital (Lakh) | 24.99 | 27.55 |
| 3. Purchases (Lakh) | 85.84 | 126.61 |
| 4. Sales (Lakh) | 90.28 | 148.80 |
| 5. Profits (Lakh) | 3.77 | 5.86 |

During the year under review, the total purchases by the society amounted to Rs.127 lakhs, while the sales were amounting to Rs.149 lakhs. The profit earned was Rs. 5.86 lakh during 1963-64. The special activity of the society in 1963-64 was the distribution of chemical fertilizers of 23 thousand tons, including 15 thousand tones Amomium Sulphate. Cotton pools were also organised by the Society at 28 centres in Vidarbha. The society continues to be the distributing agency for the Indian Oil Company. The society has established very sound position, but even then there remains the vast field of marketing to be covered by the Society.

PURCHASE AND SALES SOCIETIES :

marketing

There are 13 primary ~~sale~~ societies. There is one Chilly Growers' society and one Betal leaves Growers' society. The societies have confined their activities to the distribution of controlled commodities, such as Sugar, Chemical fertilizers, etc. The memberships of the marketing societies was of 371 societies and 2312 individuals. The total purchases on behalf of these societies was of the order of Rs. 5.78 lakhs, while the sales as owners amounted to Rs. 59.37 lakhs and as agent as Rs.6.34 lakh. The profit earned by the societies was ~~xx~~ Rs. 1 lakh. These societies are financially aided by the Government for construction of godowns.

PROCESSING SOCIETIES :

Processing of agricultural produce on cooperative basis, by the producers themselves is ~~x~~

expected to fetch more returns. However, Nagpur district has not made any noteworthy progress in this direction as only 1 cooperative Rice Mill and 2 Cotton ginning and pressing societies have been registered so far. These units belong to the cooperatives of growers and they are offered matching share capital assistance on behalf of the Government. The Katol Shetkari Sahakari Ginning and Oil Society Ltd. has received during 1963-64 a share capital of one lakh from the Government. The processing in Sahakari ginning and pressing society of Nagpur was taken up in 1963-64. It purchased 9570 quintals of Cotton during 1963-64. The total pressing in the year was of 1804 bales. The society earned a profit of Rs. 25 thousand.

NAGPUR ORANGE GROWERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION :

This Association was registered on 18th February, 1936, with the area of operation as Nagpur district only. Later in 1956, the area of operation was extended to all the districts of Vidarbha. There are 288 individual members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 9525, 56 banks and cooperative societies with paid share capital of Rs. 38,700 and 95 nominal members with share capital of Rs. 495. The Government contribution stands Rs. 11.50 lakh. The share capital thus total to Rs. 11.98 lakhs.

In the sphere of marketing of oranges the Association renders in actual despatch of oranges in upcountry markets. The business done on this account during the last 3 years was as under

| Year | Value in Rs. |
|---------|--------------|
| 1961-62 | 1.71 Lakhs |
| 1962-63 | 1.30 lakh. |
| 1963-64 | 1.89 lakh. |

The Association also undertakes processing of Oranges, Other fruits and Vegetables. The activities of processing unit are confined to the manufacture of products for Civil, Army and Export. The production during past 3 years was as follows:

| Year | Production |
|---------|------------------|
| 1961-62 | 15.80 lakhs lbs. |
| 1962-63 | 28.64 lakhs lbs. |
| 1963-64 | 33.89 lakhs lbs. |

The arrangements for sale of "NOGA" products are through Sole Distributors throughout India. The sale of products during past 3 years was as below:

| | Y E A R S (in lakh Rs.) | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1. Army | 5.62 | 21.41 | 17.48 |
| 2. Civil | 10.05 | 10.99 | 15.69 |
| 3. Export | 0.49 | 0.31 | 1.53 |

The Association had carried on experiment in waxing of Oranges, before despatch to upcountry markets, so as to fetch better price. It has also initiated the scheme ^{for} retail sale of Oranges in Nagpur City.

NON-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES :

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES

Cooperative consumers stores in the district totalled to 226, including 8 multipurpose cooperative stores. Of them, 6 have been registered in the year under review. The activities of these societies were mainly limited to running of Fair Price Shops. As many as 113 stores earned profit in the business, while 36 stores suffered loss during the year. The Nagpur Vishal Grahak Sahakari Sanshtha is running 11 branches in Nagpur City and handling

business in commodities like food-grains, kirana and sugar. This society has been appointed as Government distributor for sugar in the City. The progress made by the society is encouraging and would certainly add to the cooperative development in the district.

COOPERATIVE FARMING :

There are 7 cooperative farming societies of which 3 are Joint Farming and 4 are collective farming societies. The members of Joint Farming societies include cultivators and landless labourers. The land pooled by these societies total to 1047 acres, of which 666 acres is under cultivation. The memberships of collective farming societies was 68. All of these members are landless labourers. The societies worked on 500 acres of Government land.

HOUSING SOCIETIES :

Due to concentration population in urban areas, in particular Nagpur City, shortage of housing is formidable. Cooperative societies have therefore come forward to solve the problem in the district has reached to the extent possible. The organisation of housing societies in the district has reached a number of 202 by the end of 1963-64, where as till the end of earlier year they were 166. There were also 34 societies organised in rural areas. The memberships of urban societies was 13,270 and that of rural societies as 1324. The share capital of urban societies stood at Rs.17.79 lakhs, whereas the collection of rural societies was Rs. 0.20 lakhs. Financial assistance to these societies is available through the Maharashtra Cooperative Housing Finance Society. The construction of 598 tenements was completed during the year. The Vidarbha Premier Cooperative Housing Society has constructed 8 flats on its own account. There are more than 5 thousand members of this society and the share capital collection stands at Rs. 18.59 lakh. The Society earned profit of Rs. 1.91 lakhs during the year.

WEAVERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES :

The district is well known for its handloom products. There are nearly 40 thousand handlooms registered and nearly half of them are organised under cooperatives. Among the 20 thousand looms under cooperative fold, 5 thousand looms are in possession of the Cooperative Societies, while the remaining 15 thousand looms are worked individually by members of the societies. There are 185 Primary Weavers Societies and out of them only 142 societies were functioning during the year. The table below reveals the functioning of handloom societies during last two years.

| ITEM | Y E A R S | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1. Number of Societies | 185 | 185 |
| 2. Number of members | 19,406 | 19,200 |
| 3. Number of looms | 21,453 | 20,584 |
| 4. Total production Rs.(Lakh) | 123.98 | 129.86 |
| 5. Total Sales Rs.(Lakh) | 131.40 | 140.70 |
| 6. Profits Rs.(Lakh) | 1.91 | 1.93 |
| 7. Wages paid Rs.(Lakh) | 47.31 | 45.87 |

The weavers societies have earned total profit of Rs. 1.93 lakh. The average annual wages paid worked to Rs. 218 per loom, while the value of production per loom was worked as Rs.683 per loom.

NAGPUR SAHAKARI SOOT GIRNI (COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILL)

This society of weavers was registered in 1962, to become the pioneer of the first ever cooperative Spinning Mill in the State. The society received encouraging response from the weavers cooperatives owing to promising supply of yarn of higher counts. The collection of share capital stood at Rs. 20.03 lakhs. The mill has been sanctioned the capacity of 20,000 spindals. The Mill has been allotted 90 acres of land on Nagpur-Umrer Road.

The capital outlay of the scheme would be as follows:

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------|
| 1. Land and Building | Rs. 25.00 | lakhs. |
| 2. Plant and Machinery | Rs. 54.28 | lakhs. |
| 3. Miscellenous fixed assets | Rs. 11.66 | lakhs. |
| 4. Working capital margin | Rs. 9.06 | lakhs. |
| Total | Rs. 100.00 | lakhs. |

The capital structure would be as

under:

| | | |
|---|------------|--------|
| 1. Share capital | Rs. 20.00 | lakhs. |
| 2. Matching Govt. contribution | Rs. 20.00 | lakhs. |
| 3. Loan through financing agency on Govt. guarantee | Rs. 60.00 | lakhs. |
| Total | Rs. 100.00 | Lakhs. |

OTHER SOCIETIES :

There are 4 cattle breeding societies, 9 fishery societies, 4 poultry societies and 2 piggery societies in the district. Further, there are 49 primary dairy co-operatives, of which 34 societies are affiliated to District Milk Federation. Some Industrial co-operatives in industries like leather tanning, oil ghanis, bricks and tiles, carpentry, etc. are also organised in the district. The Forest Labourers Cooperatives are 30 in number, while the labour ~~xx~~ contract societies are 78. During the year the labour contract societies gave employment to 1403 workers and the total wages were paid to the tune of Rs. 4.63 lakhs.

REGULATED MARKETS :

Only one ^{of} the markets in the district has been regulated, Cotton Market at Katol has been regulated since 1940, while the Grain Market of Katol was also regulated since 1960. During 1963-64, 26,760 quintals of Cotton and 22,200 quintals of grains were marketted at this market. The total transactions amounted to Rs. 345 lakhs. Among grains, Jowar, Tur, Wheat, Urid, and Moong were marketted.

In addition to this there ^{are} 8 more centres, where wholesale trade of agriculture produce are marketted. There are 6 markets for Oranges & 2 markets for Chillies. Nagpur is big market place for Grains, Cotton and Oranges.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The Medical and Health Programme consists in (i) Curative services in hospitals and dispensaries (ii) preventive services to control the spread of communicable diseases and to prevent epidemics (iii) basic services for maternal and child health in rural areas, and (iv) supply of drinking water and housing. The improvement in all the types of services are envisaged during the Plan period. In addition, during the current Plan, high priority has been given to Family Planning so that the benefits of economic development are not nullified by the uncontrolled increase in the population.

For the curative purpose, there exists 16 hospitals and 21 dispensaries, run by the Government or local bodies. In addition to this, there are many private hospitals and dispensaries, for the service to the people.

Among Government hospitals, Mayo Hospital, Nagpur is the oldest hospital, established as old as in 1863. There is provision of 350 beds, including 40 maternity beds. The Medical College Hospital attached to the Nagpur Medical College was established in 1947. This hospital, with bed strength of about 1000 beds, is among the big hospitals in the country. This hospital is furnished with all modern appliances for medicine and surgery. Cases of Plastic Surgery are also performed at this hospital. Daga Memorial Hospital, Nagpur, is another Government hospital, with provision of about 150 female beds.

The other hospitals include 3 maternity homes, an Isolation hospital, and other municipal hospitals. Two of the maternity homes are run by Government aided bodies viz. Matru Seva Sangh, while the third is run by Nagpur

Corporation. The Isolation hospital of Nagpur Corporation provide for 40 beds for all types of infections cases, such as Cholera, Small-pox, etc. There is one Government aided Ayurvedic Hospital at Nagpur with provision for 50 beds. A Psychiatric centre viz. Mental Hospital also exist at Nagpur.

During 1963, the total bed strength of hospitals in the district went up to 2006. Although the bed population ratio work to one bed per 750 people, it may be mentioned that the bed facilities are mainly in urban areas and particularly at Nagpur. For Nagpur taluka, there is provision of 240 beds per lakh population, while for the other talukas the beds are even less than 25 per lakh population. A total of 75 thousand indoor patients including 23 thousand children was treated during 1963.

Of the total dispensaries in the district, 10 dispensaries are run by the Nagpur Corporation. During 1963, more than 9 lakhs patients were treated in the district. The number of doctors employed during 1963 in hospitals and dispensaries was reported as 134, assisted by 538 nurses.

As a service to rural population, 8 of the 13 Community Block areas, have been provided with Primary Health Centres. These centres function as a clinic for the rural areas. There are 21 sub-centres attached to these main centres, which helped to bring the health services almost to the door steps of the rural people. Besides medical aid, these centres give guidance to the people in rural hygiene and provide facilities for prophylactic measures. There are further 51 Ayurvedic dispensaries in rural areas, organised by the Zilla Parishad.

Leprosy clinic is attached to Mayo Hospital at Nagpur. Six beds have been provided for this clinic. In addition to this, there are leprosy centres at Umrer, Paraseoni, Mouda, Katol &

Saoner. Nearly, 1700 patients were under treatment in 1963 at these centres.

In regard to preventive service, the district has made notable advance. There has not been any death due to cholera or plague, while the deaths due to Small Pox were negligible. During Third Plan, stress has been laid on the complete eradication of Malaria and the control of Tuberculosis, Filaria and Small pox. The nationwide Malaria control programme launched by the Government of India since 1952-53, envisaged a surveillance organisation for detecting residual foci of malaria parasites in human beings, and it is expected that with the elimination of residual foci, malaria will be completely wiped out by the end of Third Five Year Plan. The mass B.C.G. vaccination has been undertaken in the district. A Tuberculosis centre is attached to the Medical College Hospital. About 3 thousand T.B. patients were treated at this centre during 1963. For prevention of Small Pox, full coverage of population for vaccination has to be taken up. There have been 48 vaccinators working and undertaking about a lakh of vaccinations per year. The vaccinators population ratio works to 31 thousand persons per vaccinator, whereas for the State there are 50 thousand persons per vaccinator.

Family Planning campaign has been launched as positive measure for checking the growth of ~~pan~~ population in the district. The programme of sterilisations is encouraged by incentive in the form of payment of compensation of Rs.10/- each to low income group persons. The number of family planning clinics was 21 in 1963, including a mobile clinic. The number of operations performed during 1962 were 1243, while during 1963, there have been 1562 operations. During the special sterilisation camp held in February, 1964, as many as 1523 operations including 1463 vasectomy operations, were performed.

It is a pleasure to note that both birth and death rates have decreased during a course of last two years. The number of births registered as 71,567 in 1961, were reported as 57,661 in 1962 and 56,151 in 1963. The decline in the number of births works to about 20 percent.

Similary the number of deaths, which were registered as 37,831 in 1961, were reported as 24,097 in 1962 while as 22,648 in 1963. The decline in this case has been about 40 percent. The estimates of birth rate for the district roughly works out to 37 while the death rate works out to 15 for the year 1963.

WATER SUPPLY ;

Among urban areas, only at Nagpur, Kamptee and Katol piped water supply to the people has been through the Municipal Corporation. There are over 30 thousand private house pipe connections for drinking water, at Nagpur City. As many as 4 thousand about public taps also exist in City.

By the end of this Plan period, the capacities of the three sources of water supply for the Corporation are being augmented as

| <u>Source</u> | <u>Capacity</u> |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Ambazari lake | 2 Million Gallons daily |
| 2. Gorewara lake | 2.5 " " " |
| 3. Kanhan river | 14.5 " " " |
| Total | <u>19.0</u> " " " |

The total supply available would thus be 19 million gallons daily. The supply would still be insufficient as the industries at Nagpur alone require about 2.5 million gallons daily. Kamptee Municipal and Cantonment area have to be supplied about 1.5 million gallons daily, which is over and above the normal supply of 19 million gallon daily. The water supply per head then would work to about 25 gallons per day, against the

normal requirement of 30 to 35 gallons.

Piped water supply to Katol town was started since June, 1963, under Municipal water supply scheme of Third Five Year Plan and the total cost of the scheme has been about Rs. 6 lakhs.

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY :

The two villages viz. Dhapewada (3657) and Besur (1501) have been tipped for arranging water supply under the village water supply scheme. The works regarding plans and estimates for both places are in progress. The scheme is expected to cover 12 more selected villages in another lot.

The sources of water supply in villages are wells, tanks and rivers. A survey for examining the drinking water supply facilities was conducted in the district. The results of the survey are presented below:

| Population | Total No. of Villages | Number of Villages | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | without water supply | with inadequate water supply |
| Less than 199 | 806 | 88(10.9) | 122(15.1) |
| 200 to 499 | 634 | 44(6.9) | 170(26.8) |
| 500 to 999 | 322 | 8(2.5) | 93(28.8) |
| 1000 to 4999 | 116 | 4(3.4) | 35(30.1) |
| 5000 and above | 5 | -(-) | 1(20.0) |
| Total | 1883* | 144(7.6) | 421(22.3) |

(* excluding forest villages)

(Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total villages)

It was then revealed that out of the total villages of the district, as many as about 150 villages (i.e. 8%) were without any source of water supply, while there are more than 400 villages (i.e. 20%) in which case source of water supply, was inadequate. Of course, the villages found without source of water supply were mainly small villages. Almost all the villages with population more than 500, have drinking water facilities in villages only, but in case of about 100 villages of them, the water supply facilities were not adequate.

E D U C A T I O N

General Education as providing the necessary base for the development of human capital is the key to progress. The doors of education have therefore to be opened to all to release the latent energies of the people for being harnessed to the tasks of development. The Five Year Plans, particularly Third Five Year Plan, contemplated the provision of adequate facilities for education at all stages, specially in rural areas and linking up the programmes of education with work and opportunities for employment.

Considerable progress in the spread of education in the district, has been made since the beginning of First Five Year Plan. More than one third of the population is now literate. The literacy, which was measured as 24.0 percent during 1951 Census, advanced to 35.1 percent during 1961 Census. The district ranked 2nd in literacy in 1961 among the districts in the State. Among males nearly half viz. 48.1 percent were observed to be literate, whereas 21.3 percent of females have been literate. While examining the progress of literacy during the decade in rural and urban areas, the promotion is remarkably noted in rural areas. In 1951, only 12.6 percent of the rural population was literate, as against which during 1961, the percentage was registered as 20.9. Of the total urban population, as much as 48.2 percent have been literate, or in other words every second person is able to read and write.

The extent of literacy among different talukas as revealed during 1961 Census is shown below:

| Taluka | Males | Females |
|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1. Nagpur | 57.4 | 30.8 |
| 2. Katol | 40.3 | 14.7 |
| 3. Saoner | 42.9 | 12.7 |
| 4. Ramtek | 32.9 | 7.2 |
| 5. Umarer | 30.8 | 6.8 |

Nagpur City's population being the dominant part in the population of Nagpur taluka, the literacy was observed very high in Nagpur taluka, both among male and females. In Umrer and Ramtek taluka nearly one third males were literate, where as the literate females were hardly 7 percent.

At the time 1961 Census, it was revealed that about 50% of the villages were without schools. These villages were small, with population less than 500, and covered about 30% of the rural population. Of course, more than half of such villages were with schooling facilities at near by village schools, leaving about 400 villages without any schooling facilities. At the end of 1963-64, however, there remain 304 villages in the district without any schooling facilities, having covered 100 villages about during 1963-64.

PRIMARY EDUCATION :

The number of primary institutions in the district was increased from 1095 in 1961-62 to 1264 in 1963-64, with relevant increase in total enrolments from 1.42 lakhs to 1.58 lakhs. Under Gram Shikshan Mohim, 961 classes at 57 villages were conducted during 1963-64. The total enrolments of these classes were 13,804. This has resulted addition of 10,539 literates to total literates in the district. The proportion of School going children in age group 6-11 years was worked out as 57.2 percent in 1961-62. This proportion has then increased to 57.6 percent in 1962-63 and to 64.8 in 1963-64, with 72.5 percent among boys and 56.5 percent among girls. The primary teachers which numbered 4286 in 1961-62 increased to 4446 in 1962-63 and to 4802 in 1963-64. The teacher pupil ratio, is worked out as 33 as against 37 for the State for the year 1963-64. As many as 90% of the teachers were trained teachers till 1963-64.

Even without the scheme for compulsory education, high proportions of children

in the district are attending schools. The proportions of school going children in various talukas based on the estimated population of age group 6-11 are shown below:

| Taluka | Estimated population in age group 6-11 | | Enrolments | |
|-----------|---|----------|------------|------------|
| | Males | Females | Male | Females |
| 1. NAGPUR | 70,600 | 63,000 | 49,909(70) | 42,267(67) |
| 2. KATOL | 13,900 | 13,100 | 12,239(88) | 7,707(58) |
| 3. SAONER | 12,200 | 11,700 | 10,350(85) | 4,699(40) |
| 4. RAMTEK | 14,400 | 13,700 | 8,879(61) | 5,742(41) |
| 5. UMRER | 15,600 | 15,300 | 10,595(67) | 5,598(36) |
| 6. TOTAL | 1,26,700 | 1,16,800 | 91,972(72) | 66,013(56) |

(Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total estimated population)

More than 60 percent of male children go to schools. In Katol and Saoner taluka, the proportion was found as high as 85 to 88 percent. Among female children however, the school reading has not been so popular, except for Nagpur taluka where the proportions is 67. In Umrer taluka only nearly one third of the female children go to school.

In Katol and Saoner talukas, the proportion of school going male children is very high, but the literacy was recorded just about 40 percent, which was owing to low number of adult literates. In Nagpur taluka the proportion of literacy among adults is also more and that is why literacy percentage was recorded comparably higher. The reflection of these proportions of school going children are exactly reflected in literacy proportion's, except for males in Katol and Saoner talukas.

SECONDARY EDUCATION :

Secondary schools in the district were 199 in 1963-64 accounting to about 13 schools per lakh population in 1963-64. There were about

11 schools per lakh population in 1961-62. The total enrolments in Secondary Schools reached to 86 thousands in 1963-64, as against 80 thousands in 1962-63. The proportion of children actually going to schools within the age group 11-14 years was 53.1% and within 14 to 17 years was 35.9% for the year 1963-64. The number of Secondary School teachers has also increased from 2925 in 1961-62, to 3247 in 1962-63 and further to 3352 in 1963-64. The teacher-pupil ratio therefore works out to 26 for 1963-64, as against 25 for 1961-62 and 1962-63. This ratio for the State works to about 26 for the year 1963-64.

HIGHER EDUCATION :

The district is proud of the City of Nagpur, which has been adjudged as one of the important centres for higher education in the country. . A teaching and affiliating University known as "Nagpur University" was established at Nagpur in the year 1923. The University covers all the districts of Vidarbha, with almost all the faculties of education. There are nine University Departments concerned with post-graduate teaching/in humanities, Science and Law and in some other subjects like Bio-Chemistry, Geology, Library Science Pharmacy etc. There are 3 constituent colleges of the University. In addition there are 19 affiliated colleges in this district, out of total 32 affiliated Colleges. Of the 19 colleges 7 are run by the Government. The Visvesarraya Regional College of Engineering is a joint project of Government of India and Government of Maharashtra. All the colleges and the University Departments except Nabira Mahavidyalaya at Katol, are situated at Nagpur. The total enrolments in the University Departments during 1963-64 was 852 and the teaching staff was 87. A total of 704 students were admitted in 1963-64 in 3 colleges run by the University, where as the enrollment in the affiliated colleges was about 15 thousands with 842 teachers. The total enrolment then goes to

16,026 and the number of teachers to 967. The teacher pupil ratio is then worked as 17. This ratio works to less than ¹⁰for the institutions of post-graduate studies such as University Departments, while it works to about 20 for the affiliated and constituent colleges of the University.

The education in almost all the faculties viz. Arts, Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Education, Engineering and Technology, Law and Medicine is available in the district. There are 15 institutions for faculty in Arts, while 9 institutions are ^{for} faculty in Science. Also six institutions for Commerce faculty and a institute each for faculty in Medicine, Law, Technology, Veterinary and Agriculture exist in the district. Engineering College and a Polytechnic exist for Engineering courses. Nagpur Mahavidyalaya and Hislop College are the oldest institutes, founded in 1885. College of Science, Nagpur was founded in 1909, while College of Agriculture was in 1906. Nagpur Veterinary College was established in 1958 at the instance of State Government. Visvesvaraiya Regional College of Engineering has started since 1958, and is carrying out teaching in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The Medical College at Nagpur was established in 1947 for courses in M.B.B.S., M.O. M.D., M.S., Ph.D., M.Ch., B.Sc.(OT) and diplomas in Opthomology, Anasthesiology and Gynocology.

The University has established an Employment Information and Guidance Bureau during the year. The Bureau offers information relating to careers and openings in various fields of service both in private and public sectors. It also helps students to choose courses and careers suited to their aptitude and training.

There is one hobby workshop of the University. A total of 111 students were admitted in the workshop in 1963-64. They should great enthusiasm and prepared various articles.

The table below shown the facultiwise enrolments during 1963-64

| Faculty | Enrolments | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Arts | 5538 | 34.6 |
| 2. Science | 4205 | 26.3 |
| 3. Agriculture | 937 | 5.8 |
| 4. Law | 374 | 2.3 |
| 5. Education | 162 | 1.0 |
| 6. Medicene | 974 | 6.1 |
| 7. Commerce | 3108 | 19.4 |
| 8. Engineering and Technology | 728 | 4.5 |
| Total | 16026 | 100.0 |

Nearly one third of the number of students were studying Art faculty, while about om one fourth number of enrolments were for Science courses. The proportion of Commerce students was 19.4. Students for Education faculty account for hardly 1% of the total enrolments where as Engineering and Technology students account for 45 percent. In the field of Agriculture and Medicine 6 percent students each are studying.

SPECIAL EDUCATION :

There exist 70 institutions of School standard imparting training in special subject like Arts and Crafts, Commerce, Nursing & Midwifery, Ayrvedic, Homeopathy Cooperation etc. The total of such institutions was 62 at the end of previous ~~xx~~ year. The total trainees at these institution included 2,685 boys and 1,834 girls. The enrolment at two Industrial Training Institutes was 471. There were 4 industrial and technical centres at which 91 students were trained. The enrolment in institutions for Arts and Crafts was 269 boys and 770 girls. The 3 Commerce Institutes for trained 207 students for commercial certificate

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

On the extent of the road system, depends the development of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture. Agriculture produce and dairy products are to be transported from the field to the marketing centres to enable producers to fetch better prices and better prices induce them to produce more. Raw materials are to be supplied to the industries constantly and finished products are to be sent to the distribution centres for sale and consumption. This, in turn, depends mostly on roads, which enable quick and cheap transport. Transport facilities thus constitute one of the major determinants of economic progress and development, and fostering of the socialistic pattern of life.

ROADS

Transport by road has much more significance in Maharashtra in view of the fact that the State is ill-equipped with railways. Unlike the western part of the State, the district is better equipped with railways but is not so with roads. There are about 8 kms. of roads in the district per 100 square kilometres of area, whereas in western districts of the State, there are more than 25 kms. of roads. As regards railways, the railway length in the district works to more than 5 kms. as against 1 to 2 kilometres length per 100 square kilometre area in western part of the State. Relative to both population and area, the district's share in road lengths in the State is still low viz. 2 percent. By the end of March, 1962, the total road length was 800 kilometres. The road length was increased to 854 kilometre till March, 1963 and further to 952 kilometre till March, 1964. The total of roads at the end of 1963-64 comprised of 220 kilometres of National Highways, 225 kilometres State Highways, 180 kilometres Major district roads and 152 kilometres Other District Roads. More than 75% of the roads are surfaced. The Road net work is

not extensive, as it happens to be with western part of the State. The road kilometerage works to 8.6 per 100 square kilometres of area in the district, while it appears to be 20 to 25 kilometres in western Maharashtra. There are about 55 kilometres of road per lakh population, while in the State there exist 103 kilometres of roads, per lakh population.

RAILWAYS :

District is better served with railways, as two of the important rail links ~~kk~~ pass through the district. Nagpur lies at the crossing of North-South and East-West rail links of the Country. Central Railway and South Eastern operate in the district with total kilometerage equal to 343, including 136 kilometres of narrow gauge. The railway length per 100 square kilometre of area works to 3.5 kilometre, whereas for the State as whole it exists as 1.7 kilometre.

Road mileage or railway mileage, when viewed singly will not correctly reflect the transport facilities available in the district. Road index, which is worked out as percentage of road kilometerage, viz. 8.6 km. per 100 square kilometre, comes to 62.8. Railway Index, worked out on the similar lines, comes to 205.9. Transport Index, worked out by combining road and railway indices with weights inversely proportional to rates of passenger fares, then comes to 148.6. This enables us to confirm that the transport facilities existing in the district are one and half times the average facilities available in the State.

AIR SERVICE :

Air transport also adds to the transport facilities of the district. A class I Air port at Nagpur helps the transport of passenger and freight to the important cities of India viz. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Viscount Service of the Indian Airlines Corporation run through Nagpur every day. Nearly 4 thousands passengers are flown from Nagpur every year.

STATE TRANSPORT :

Nationalised road transport has made spectacular progress in the State. Nearly one third of the Passenger traffic in Vidarbha has been nationalised through Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation. In Vidarbha, 143 routes were nationalised till March, 1962. During 1962-63, 7 more routes were covered, while at the end of March, 1964, the operation of routes has been taken to 187, with total route distance of 9128 kilometres. The average route distance remained more or less stable at 48.8 kilometre per route. For carrying out the passenger traffic, as many as 260 vehicles ply. The average number of passengers travelled per day was about 59 thousands during 1961-62 and it increased to 64 thousands in 1962-63 and further to about 82 thousands in 1963-64.

MOTOR VEHICLES :

The number of vehicles in operation in the district as on 1st January, 1964 was recorded as 8,250, as against the total vehicles of 7,347 on 1st January, 1963. The increase in number of vehicles of 12% is thus noticed during 1963. Nearly a thousand vehicles are registered every year. Among the types of vehicles, the motor cycles, which account for more than 1/3 of the total vehicles, increased by 570, while the motor cars, which also account for 1/3 of the vehicles increased by 383. The number of lorries with diesel engines have increased from 609 to 688, where as the petrol engine lorries have actually declined to 201. The tractors and trailers were 214 and 250 respectively.

The number of vehicles in the State being about 140 thousand, the vehicles in the district account for about 6 percent of the vehicles in the State. The vehicle population ratio, when compared shows that in the district there are 550 vehicles per lakh of population, as against

335 vehicles per lakh population in the State.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS :

Postal service is another important means of communications, available at comparatively lower costs. The district is well served by Posts and Telegraphs with 239 Post Offices and 35 Telegraphs Offices. There is General Post Office and Central Telegraph Office at Nagpur. At the time 1961 Census it was revealed that 160 villages in the district, mostly with population over 500 were provided with a post office. All the villages with population over 1000 alongwith large number of villages with population in between 500 to 1000 have been supplied with post offices. On an average, a Post office in rural area is serving about 4 thousand population, while in urban area a post office serves about 10 thousand population.

At the end of 1963-64, there were 8 Telephone exchanges and 52 51 Public Call Offices. The total number of telephones provided for use reached to 6248 by March, 1964 while they were 5702 at the beginning of the year. For Nagpur City alone, there are 36 Public Call Offices which means that ^{there} is a Public Call Office for 18 to 19 thousand population. The average telephone density for the district works out 0.413 (i.e. 0.413 telephones for 100 population). The capacity of Nagpur Exchange is of 5000 lines and the same is being increased to 8000 lines, when existing waiting list of about 1500 would be met. The issue of Radio Licenses showed considerable increase and during the year 1963, there were 26,918 renewals and 3202 new licenses, while during earlier year there were 20,282 renewals and 3906 new licenses.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The programme of organising Panchayats on a countrywide scale can be said to have started only after Independence. It was motivated by the objectives of decentralising administration and giving the maximum initiative to the village people in the management of their own resources. With the beginning of planned development, organisation of Panchayats received a further stimulus. Moreover since May, 1962 the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities have been formed to promote democratic decentralisation and to secure greater measure of participation by the people in Development Plans.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS :

The functions of the Village Panchayats which can broadly be divided into two categories - obligatory and discretionary, include municipal administration, cultural, social, agricultural and development activities. These range from sanitation, conservancies and promotion of cottage industries to the registration of births and deaths. Besides, the State Government have the power to authorise the Panchayats to perform other functions or duties.

The entire number of villages in the district viz. 1883 were covered under village panchayats by the end of 1961-62. The number of Village Panchayats in the district total to 651, with an average population of about 1100 being served by a village panchayat. The small villages have been clustered to form group village panchayats, which are 504. The remaining 147 panchayats are working independently for a village each.

The main source of revenue of Village Panchayats is share of land revenue. The other sources of income of the panchayats are : tax on property, vehicle tax, profession tax, etc. Panchayats are also empowered to levy some other taxes and fees like

Octroi, tax on shops, lightning rate and water rate etc. The total income of Village Panchayats in the district during the year 1963-64 stood at Rs. 25.96 lakhs, recording about ~~an~~ 60% increase over the income of 1962-63. The per capita income which was worked as Rs. 2.10 for 1962-63 thus rose to Rs. 3.50 for 1963-64. The Government grants amounted Rs. 9.46 lakhs for 1962-63, while these were increased to Rs. 14.16 lakhs for 1963-64. The collection of Octroi tax, which was Rs. 3162 in 1962-63, rose to Rs. 271672 during 1963-64. The rise in Octroi collection was ~~a~~ mainly due to the introduction of levy of Octroi by Kahhan Gram Panchayats, which ~~alone~~ alone collected Rs. 266393 during 1963-64.

The total expenditure of Panchayats in 1963-64 was Rs. 17.87 lakh, against that of Rs. 8.58 lakhs, in 1962-63. The per capita expenditure then works to Rs. 2.40 for 1963-64, while Rs. 1.04 for 1962-63. During 1963-64, higher amount of expenditure was on administration viz. Rs. 3.28 lakhs as against Rs. 1.52 lakhs in 1962-63. The expenditure on health and sanitation was Rs. 1.76 lakhs in 63-64 against Rs. 1.06 in 1962-63. Nearly a lakh of rupees were also spent on public lighting, while the remaining amount of Rs. 11.69 lakhs was expended for other purposes like improvement of village roads, construction of wells, Panchayats Ghars, Schools, etc.

MUNICIPALITY

For the Welfare of urban population in the district, 10 Municipal Committees for towns and a Corporation for the City of Nagpur, are working. Nagpur Municipal Committee was established as early as in 1864, with population of 82 thousands and an area of 6.04 square miles. This was established as a branch of district administration, while there was special committee for the administration of the ~~the~~ civil station, having practically independent powers. In 1951, both these committees were merged to form Nagpur Municipal Corporation. The area

covered by the Corporation to-day stands at 84 square miles, with population of 6,43,659.

Health and Sanitation is the important activity of the municipalities and the Corporation. Most of the municipalities in the district run a hospital or a dispensary, with services for maternity, child welfare, measures against communicable diseases, etc. Nagpur Municipal Corporation spends sizeable amounts on conservancy and sanitation. An isolation Hospital, Maternity Home and 30 Dispensaries including a mobile dispensary are run by the Corporation. Free Primary Education is another important facility by the Corporation. Some of the municipalities and the Nagpur Municipal Corporation have arranged for piped water supply. The Corporation of Nagpur is maintaining about 4000 public taps, while there are more than 30 thousands house connections for water supply. The Fire Brigade Service of the Corporation serves not only the City, but the other areas also.

The total income of the municipalities stood at Rs. 28.12 lakhs during 1963-64, as against Rs. 24.44 lakhs in 1962-63. The income of the Nagpur Corporation was of the order of Rs.233 lakhs during 1963-64 with about 75% income derived from rates and taxes. The per capita income for the Corporation works to about Rs.30, while the per capita incidence of taxes working to more than Rs. 20/-. The per capita income for the municipalities in total, for the year 1963-64, comes about Rs.14/-, as against Rs.12/- for 1962-63.

As regards the expenditure, the municipalities spent Rs. 27.61 lakhs in 1963-64, while the expenditure in 1962-63 was Rs. 26.42 lakhs. The Nagpur Corporation expended Rs. 231 lakhs during 1963-64, where as the expenditure during 1962-63 was Rs. 259 lakhs. Nearly 20 percent of the expenditure of the Corporation is incurred on public administration, while about 10 percent is spent on

drainage and sanitary services and another 9 percent on water supply.

ZILLA PARISHAD :

The district level body known as "Zilla Parishad, Nagpur" consists of representatives of the 13 Panchayat Samities of the district. The area under the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities correspond to the district and the Community Development Block boundaries respectively. As regards the constitution of the Zilla Parishad, there are 44 directly elected Councillors from the 44 electoral divisions. There are no ~~xxxx~~ nominations. Chairman of Panchayat Samities are ex-officio members and there are five Associate Councillors ~~xxx~~ representing five Federal Cooperative societies. Both the woman members are co-opted by the Councillors. The Zilla Parishad is presided over ^{by} the President, who is elected amongst the Councillors. A Vice-President and two Councillors as the Chairman of subject committees are also elected amongst the Councillors.

In Maharashtra, the Zilla Parishad is the strongest of the Panchayat Raj bodies and is vested with executive functions in various fields including Planning and development. In other words, the Zilla Parishad has replaced the erst while statutory bodies known as District Local Boards, the District School Board and the District Panchayat Mandal,

The Zilla Parishad is functioning through a standing committee, presided by the President of Zilla Parishad and six subject committees, each for Finance, Works, Agriculture, Cooperation, Education and Health. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer works as the Secretary to the standing committee, while District Heads of Departments work as Secretaries to the respective subject committees.

The Finance of the Zilla Parishad consists of funds from the Government, share of land cess and other cesses and taxes. The various types of Government grants are like land revenue grants, equalisation grants, purposive grants, establishment

grants, Plan grants and deficit adjustment grants. Nagpur Zilla Parishad has vide a resolution raised the cess on revenue from 20 np. per rupee to 50 np. per rupee. It was also resolved that 75% of the increased revenue would be utilised for agricultural production and the remaining 25% for the betterment of communications.

The total revenue receipts of the Nagpur Zilla Parishad for the year 1963-64 were Rs. 208 lakhs. The major portion of the receipts are in the form of Government grants, which amounted to Rs. 184 lakhs, viz. 88 percent of the total receipts. The remaining part of the receipts are through self raised funds of the Zilla Parishad, which amount to Rs. 24 lakhs. As against this, the total revenue expenditure of the Zilla Parishad amounted to Rs. 194 lakhs, accounting for the per capita expenditure to Rs. 12.83. It is noted Rs. 111 lakhs i.e. more than half of the total expenditure has been expended on Education and Rs. 13 lakhs i.e. 7 percent were spent on Community Development while the expenditure on Buildings and Communication was Rs. 12 lakhs i.e. 7 percent.

The total revenue receipts and total revenue expenditure of the Zilla Parishad are shown below

| <u>INCOME</u> | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| (Rs. in lakhs) | | |
| Source | Y e a r | |
| | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1. Income from own sources | 15.77 | 24.35 |
| 2. Government Grants | 157.76 | 183.56 |
| Total | 173.53 | 207.91 |
| <u>EXPENDITURE</u> | | |
| 1. General Administration | 12.74 | 13.64 |
| 2. Agriculture | 0.61 | 1.08 |
| 3. Animal Husbandry | 1.46 | 1.84 |
| 4. Education | 97.85 | 111.08 |
| 5. Public Health | 2.23 | 2.54 |
| 6. Ayurveda | 1.52 | 1.83 |
| 7. Social Welfare | 5.90 | 5.70 |

| Y e a r | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 8. Community Development | 15.73 | 12.94 |
| 9. Building & Communication | 6.18 | 12.16 |
| 10. Irrigation | 0.19 | 1.86 |
| 11. Agency Works | 15.36 | 17.46 |
| 12. Other | 3.52 | 12.58 |
| Total | <u>163.29</u> | <u>194.71</u> |

Nagpur Zilla Parishad has launched various development programmes, which together aim at the Agro-Industrial Development of the District. The Agro-Industrial Plan of the Nagpur Zilla Parishad stood praise-worthy by the Government. Ten villages in each of the block have been selected under the programme for concentrated efforts for agricultural and horticultural development, through Gram Sevaks and local leaders. Nearly 1500 cultivators with about 20 thousand acres of cropped area were benefitted by the Plan. As against the targetted 1500 pump sets during Third Plan period, 1131 pump sets have already been installed till the end of 1963-64. The distribution of Chemical fertilizers was nearly to the tune of 5000 tons during 1963-64. Under the programme of distribution of improved seeds, the distribution of seeds during 1963-64 included 3000 mds. for Paddy, 4000 mds. for Jowar and 2000 mds. for Wheat. Nearly 1200 acres were covered under the new plantation of Orange trees, while on about 2 thousand acres of area, rejuvenation was undertaken.

For the development of industries through Cooperatives, some 33 Industrial Cooperatives were sanctioned loans of about Rs. 7 thousand during the year. The programme for Cooperative processing units has been undertaken by the Zilla Parishad. Under the State aid to Industries rules, some 160 Goldsmiths were granted loans for undertakings cottage industries.

The Zilla Parishad is thus carrying out the planned development of the district.

PLAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The outlay of Third Five Year Plan of Maharashtra is of the order of Rs. 390 crores (now revised to Rs. 418 crores). This is made up of Rs. 224 crores to be found out by the State and Rs. 166 crores of Central Financial assistance. The per capita outlay then works to Rs. 99, where as for the Second Five Year Plan period it was Rs. 61. Of the State's total outlay, an amount of Rs. 7.51 crores have been earmarked for the district level schemes under implementation in the district. The per capita for the district with respect to district level schemes can be worked as Rs. 50. The remaining part of the per capita outlay is derived through the divisional level and state level schemes benefitting the district. The geographical area of the district being 24.47 lakh acres, the outlay for district level schemes can be measured as Rs. 30 per acre of area.

The break-up of the outlay of Rs. 7.51 crores for the district level schemes under different sectors is as below:

| Heads of Development | Outlay in lakhs | percentage to total |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| I. Agricultural Programmes | 183.59 | 24.43 |
| II. Cooperation & Community Development. | 110.54 | 14.72 |
| III. Irrigation and Power Development project. | - | - |
| IV. Industry and Mining | 40.72 | 5.42 |
| V. Transport & Communications | 57.40 | 7.65 |
| VI. Social Services | 359.03 | 47.78 |
| VII. Miscellaneous | - | - |
| Total | 751.28 | 100.00 |

The above allocation reveals, that about half the outlay has been earmarked for the

various schemes under Social Services, which include Education both General and Technical, Health, Housing, Water supply and Drainage etc. The Agricultural Programme has been proposed of Rs. 183.59 lakhs, which shares another 25% outlay. The Agriculture Programme include programmes for Agricultural production, Forests, Fisheries, Dairy Development and Minor Irrigation etc. About 15% is allotted for Cooperation and Community Development and the remaining 12% has been proposed for Transport and Communications and small industries.

The district's Plan is being implemented through 83 schemes. With the formation of Zilla Parishad in 1962, some 26 schemes mainly concerning Agricultural Production, Minor Irrigation, Community Development and General Education have been transferred to Zilla Parishad for implementation. In addition few more schemes are also implemented by Zilla Parishad on agency basis.

During the first 3 years i.e. till 1963-64 the total expenditure incurred on the district level schemes has been Rs. 275.07 lakhs, including Rs. 77.61 lakhs spent on local sector schemes. The total outlay being 751.28 lakhs, this expenditure works to 36.5 percent when it was just 9 percent by the end of 1961-62 and about 22 percent by 1962-63. The expenditure is behind the normal phasing, which should be about 55 percent. The shortfall was due to special reasons, like severe floods and damages caused by failure of Panshet which necessiated diversion of funds for relief and rehabilitation. The declaration of Emergency, also slowed down the programme considerably. The table below, gives progress of expenditure under different heads of development during the period 1961-64.

(See on next page)

| Head/Sub-Head of Development | Plan Provision | Expenditure during 1961-64 | Total | % to Plan Provision |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| | 5. | 6. | | |
| I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES | | | | |
| 1. Agricultural Production. | 22.53 | 13.25 | 0.96 | 14.21 63.1 |
| 2. Land Development. | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Soil Conservation. | 30.80 | 11.80 | - | 11.80 38.3 |
| 4. Minor Irrigation. | 87.48 | 41.76 | 2.18 | 43.94 50.2 |
| 5. Animal Husbandry. | 2.18 | - | 0.64 | 0.64 29.3 |
| 6. Dairy Development | 32.51 | 13.31 | - | 13.31 40.9 |
| 7. Forest | 3.05 | 2.44 | - | 2.44 80.0 |
| 8. Fisheries | 3.61 | 0.75 | - | 0.75 20.8 |
| 9. Warehousing & Marketing | 1.43 | - | - | - |
| 10. Miscellaneous Agri. programmes. | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 183.59 | 83.31 | 3.78 | 87.09 47.4 |
| II. COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT : | | | | |
| 1. Cooperation | 21.25 | 5.85 | - | 5.85 27.5 |
| 2. Community Development | 89.29 | 5.04 | 47.74 | 52.78 59.1 |
| Total | 110.54 | 10.89 | 47.74 | 58.63 53.0 |
| III. INDUSTRY AND MINING: | | | | |
| 1. Large and Medium Industries. | - | - | - | - |
| 2. Small Scale Industries. | 40.72 | 28.69 | 0.30 | 28.99 71.2 |
| Total | 40.72 | 28.69 | 0.30 | 28.99 71.2 |
| IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION. | | | | |
| 1. Road Development. | 57.40 | - | 16.03 | 16.03 27.9 |
| Total | 57.40 | - | 16.03 | 16.03 27.9 |

| Head/Sub-Head of Development | Plan Provision | | Expenditure during 1961-64 | | Total | Percentage to Plan provision |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| | State | Local | State | Local | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| III. SOCIAL SERVICES | | | | | | |
| 1. General Education | 86.64 | 4.94 | 7.78 | 12.72 | 14.7 | |
| 2. Technical Education | 13.19 | 7.39 | - | 7.39 | 56.0 | |
| 3. Medical and Nursing. | 0.45 | 0.25 | - | 0.25 | 55.5 | |
| 4. Public Health | 32.99 | 14.97 | 1.07 | 16.04 | 48.6 | |
| 5. Water Supply & Drainage | 89.05 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.27 | - | |
| 6. Housing | 130.01 | 34.31 | 0.87 | 35.18 | 27.1 | |
| 7. Social Welfare | 0.25 | 0.48 | - | 0.48 | 181.0 | |
| 8. Labour and Labour Welfare. | 6.45 | 12.00 | - | 12.00 | 186.0 | |
| Total | 359.03 | 74.57 | 9.76 | 84.33 | 23.5 | |
| Grand Total | 751.28 | 197.46 | 77.61 | 275.07 | 36.5 | |

I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES :

During three years of the Third Five Year Plan, Rs. 87.09 lakhs have been expended against the provision of Rs. 183.59 lakhs. The expenditure works to 47.4% of the Plan allocation. The expenditure has been mainly under State Sector, while the Zilla Parishad's share of expenditure stood at Rs. 3.78 lakhs. The break-up of the expenditure reveals that major expenditure has been incurred on Minor Irrigation viz. Rs.43.94 lakhs (50% of the Plan provision for Minor Irrigation) including Rs.2.18 lakhs spent in the local sector. The remaining expenditure was incurred under Agriculture Production (Rs. 14.21 lakhs), Dairy Development (Rs.13.31 lakhs), Soil Conservation (Rs. 11.80 lakhs) Forest (Rs.2.44 lakhs) and Fisheries (0.75 lakhs) and Animal Husbandry (0.64 lakhs). No Expenditure was

incurred on the schemes of warehousing and marketing.

II. COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :

The Plan provision for Cooperation and Community Development is Rs. 110.54 lakhs, which was 53% of the Plan provision. The total expenditure on State sector schemes was recorded as Rs. 10.89 lakhs, while the remaining amount of Rs. 47.74 lakhs was expended on Community Development works. In State Sector also, Rs. 5.04 lakhs have been expended on schemes of Community Development. The Programme of Cooperation is mainly implemented in the State sector.

III. INDUSTRY AND MINING :

As against the Plan provision for Small Scale Industries of Rs. 40.72 lakhs nearly 71 percent of the provision has been utilised, the expenditure being Rs. 28.99 lakhs and almost all the expenditure has been incurred on State sector schemes.

IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Plan provision is Rs. 57.40 lakhs. The expenditure incurred till 1963-64 was Rs. 16.03 lakhs i.e. 27.9%. The entire expenditure has been incurred by Zilla Parishad. The shortfall in expenditure was due to non receipt of tools, plants, trucks and cement.

V. SOCIAL SERVICES :

The programme for Social Services, such as Education, Health, Housing, Water supply Social Welfare etc. has been planned for Rs. 359.03 lakhs for the district. The expenditure incurred in three years was Rs. 84.33 lakhs i.e. 23.5%. Due to non-implementation of on some 5 schemes, nearly a crore of rupees have remained unutilised. Out of an expenditure of Rs. 84.33 lakhs the expenditure in State sector is Rs. 74.57 lakhs and remaining Rs. 9.76 lakhs have been spent in local sector.

The largest expenditure in Social Services is on Housing Rs. 35.18 lakhs (27.1% of the Plan provision of Housing). The break-up of remaining expenditure on different heads was Public Health Rs. 16.04 lakhs (48.6%), General Education Rs. 12.72 lakhs (14.7%), Labour and Labour welfare Rs. 12.00 lakhs (186.0%), Technical Education Rs. 7.39 lakhs (56%) and Medical and Nursing Rs. 0.25 lakhs (55.5%).

The expenditure has been poor in respect of the programme for water supply and drainage because of the non-implementation of the scheme of water supply scheme of Nagpur Corporation.

In Local sector, the expenditure was mainly on General Education Rs. 7.78 lakhs. The expenditure on Primary Health Centres was reported as Rs. 1.07 lakhs.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In the Indian context, the Community Development has evolved as a process of balanced economic and social development that relies basically on individual freedom. The principle of voluntary participation of the people constitutes the basis for all community development activities. People's participation usually take the form of voluntary contributions in cash, kind and labour, while the Government provides technical assistance, supplies and equipment, grants-in-aid and loans. In this way, the community development as an integrated process promotes socio-economic development with a little capital as possible. In fact, abundance human labour is substituted for scarce financial capital and other resources to generate balanced economic and social development of rural communities.

The programme was introduced in the district in October, 1953, with the inauguration

of 3 community development blocks viz. Mouda, Narkhed and Kalmeshwar and later step by step more blocks viz. Kuhi in 1954, Nagpur in 1956, Saoner and Katol in 1957, Bhiwapur in 1958, Ramtek in 1959, Kamptee, Hingna and Paraseoni and Umrer in 1960, were opened. Thus by 1960 the entire rural area of the district was covered under Community Development. By March, 1963, out of the total, 13 blocks had passed the period of pre-extension stage. The two blocks viz. Hingna and Umrer were under pre-extension stage till October, 1963.

During the 1963-64, 5 blocks were working with the first stage of development, while the remaining 8 blocks had already stepped in to the second phase of development. The first stage envisages the block budget of Rs. 12 lakhs, and the second stage of Rs. 5 lakhs. With the introduction of Panchayat Raj, democratic institutions viz. Panchayat samiti at block level, have been formed, which envisage the rural development to proceed not only rapidly but largely on the basis of local effort and resources.

EXPENDITURE :

The Government expenditure on Community development blocks during 1963-64 totalled to Rs. 18.15 lakhs, which with number of CPA blocks as 13, worked to 1.39 lakhs per CPA block. Out of the total, the expenditure of Rs. 9.41 lakhs was incurred on 5 stage I blocks, for which the average expenditure worked Rs. 1.88 lakhs per block. The expenditure on stage-II blocks was Rs. 8.24 lakhs, viz. Rs. 1.17 lakhs per CPA block, while the remaining expenditure of Rs. 50 thousands was incurred on the post stage-II block Viz. Kalmeshwar. Out of the 5 stage -I blocks, 3 were classified in 'A' class of expenditure i.e. over 75% expenditure, while the other 2 were classified in 'B' class of expenditure i.e. 50% expenditure.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS :

Community development workers are giving every encouragement ~~and~~ to farmers and provide them with adequate incentive to intensify their productive resources. In the district, the activities of Community Development blocks in 1963-64, included distribution of fertilizer of about 90 thousand mds. and of improved seeds of about 30 thousand mds. More than 4 thousand acres of additional area was brought under the irrigation.

Towards development of livestock in the district, 74 pedigree bulls were supplied, while the castration was done in respect of more than 6 thousand animals. For supply of water for drinking purposes, 133 wells were constructed during the year. The programme of construction of 43 school buildings was also completed. The peoples contribution was raised more than Rs. 6 lakhs, the contributions being about Rs.4 lakhs in the earlier year.

The Physical Achievement indices worked out as an indicator of the progress of cumulative achievements, are shown below for the quarter ending March, 1964.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Kalmeshwar | 107(A) | 2. Narkhed | 139(A) | 3. Mouda | 100(A) |
| 4. Katol | 85(B) | 5. Nagpur | 182(A) | 4. Bhiwapur Special) | 166(A-spe.) |
| 7. Kuhi | 199(A.Sp) | 8. Saoner | 131(A) | 9. Ramtek | 74(B) |
| 10. Paraswoni | 34(C) | 11. Umrer | 84(A) | 12. Hingna | 116(A) |
| 13. Kamptee | | | | | |

The achievements in Nagpur, Bhiwapur and Kuhi blocks have been of highest order, enabling them to be classified as "A Special". The achievement in Kalmeshwar, Narkhed, Mouda, Hingna and Saoner were more than 100 percent and as such there were classified as 'A'. Katol Block was classified as 'B' while the achievements in Paraseoni block were too below the mark and as such was classified in 'C' category.

P R I C E S

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

With the declaration of Emergency, a need was felt to watch the price trends in retail market very closely. The weekly collection of retail prices at Nagpur was therefore started since early in November, 1962. The price trends followed in case of important commodities are discussed below:

The prices of most of items of cereals some what maintained the level during 1963. The Rice sold in earlier part of the year at Rs. 1.30 per Kilogram for fine variety and Rs. 0.75 per kg. for medium variety reached the level Rs. 1.40 per kg. and Rs. 0.90 per kg. respectively by the end of 1963. The prices of Jowar and Wheat, on the other hand, declined marginally during the year viz. from Rs. 0.70 per kg. to Rs. 0.65 per kg. in case of Wheat, and Rs. 0.47 per kg. to Rs. 0.40 per kg. in case of Jowar. The Arhar dal price gradually increased from Rs. 0.85 per kilogram to Rs. 0.95 kilogram during the year. The Gram dal price also registered slight increase.

Sugar price showed gradual increase till its rate was controlled at Rs. 1.31 per kilogram

Following the scarcity of Sugar in the Open Market Gur price started attaining higher rates, even reaching the double the rate at a stage.

The level of price of edible oils was maintained with marginal fluctuations. The retail price of Groundnut Oil of Rs.1.90 per kg. in December, 1962 rose to Rs. 2.05 per kg. by December, 1963. Consequent on the up and down trend of the price of Groundnut oil, price of Vanaspati also ranged to that margin.

Among the items^{of}/fuel consumption, notable fluctuations in price were noticed in case of Kerosene Oil. At a stage, the Kerosene Oil price in the retail market had reached to 50np. per litre. The price was however brought down to a controlled level of 43 np. by August, 1963. Due to the enhancement in excise duties on petroleum and its products, the price was controlled at the rate higher to that prevailing prior to the emergency.

The prices remained unaffected throughout the year in case of items of clothing. Only sometimes, marginal changes were noticed which were necessarily arising due to variatal changes.

Among the miscellaneous items of consumption, except Cigarettes and Washing Soap, the prices of most of them ruled without any changes. The price of Cigarettes increased since March, 1963 as a result of additional excise duty. The price of Washing Soap also showed increase.

WORKING CLASS INDEX FOR NAGPUR :

The working class Index for Nagpur as worked out by the Labour Commissioner, is an important indicator, reflecting the fluctuations of prices at Nagpur.

The table below shows the level of Index Number at different periods.

(Base Average = August, 1939)

| GROUP | P E R I O D | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Average 1962 | Jan. 1963 | July 1963 | Dec. 1963 | Average 1963 |
| 1. Food | 512 | 521 | 559 | 577 | 549 |
| 2. Fuel and Lighting | 426 | 418 | 433 | 433 | 431 |
| 3. Clothing | 402 | 402 | 410 | 410 | 409 |
| 5. Miscellaneous | 804 | 798 | 792 | 799 | 798 |
| 6. General | 502 | 508 | 540 | 553 | 525 |

During the year 1963, the General Index has increased from 508 to 553, the rise being necessarily owing to higher order increase in food group index from 521 to 577. The other groups also registered rises. The Index for fuel and lighting advanced to 433 by the end of 1963, from 418 at the beginning of the year. The index for clothing rose to 410 from 402, while that for the Miscellaneous group, it increased to 799 from 792 of July 1963, when it had actually declined

PRICES IN RURAL MARKETS :

For studying the price trends in rural markets, price collection work was taken up at 3 important markets viz. Kuhi, Dhapewada, Mouda. The price trends followed in rural markets were more or less the same, as followed in urban market viz. Nagpur. Rice, which was sold at Rs. 0.55 per kg. in the beginning of 1963, attained the level of Rs. 0.66 per kilogram by the end of the year. The price of Wheat and Jowar, both declined significantly. Wheat price reached Rs. 0.43 per kg. as against the rate of Rs. 0.50 per kg. in the beginning. Jowar price also declined from Rs. 0.38 per kg. to Rs. 0.31 per kg. Both Arhar and Gram dal showed increase in the price.

The ups and downs in the prices of

edible oils were comparable with those at urban markets. Sugar price ruled at controlled rate of Rs. 1.31 per kg., while Gur price increased from Rs. 0.85 per kg. to Rs. 1.10 per kg. by July, 1963 and further to Rs. 1.31 in September, 1963.

Kerosene price was Rs. 0.35 per litre, but it then increased to Rs. 0.47 per litre since March, 1963.

WHOLESALE PRICES :

Immediately on declaration of Emergency, the Economic Advisor's All India Wholesale Price Index Number which stood at 129.9 in October, 1962 receded to 125.8 in December, 1962. It further continued to decline till the end of February, 1963. The decline was partly the result of usual seasonal trend and partly due to conscious efforts of the people and Government to hold the price line. From March, 1963 onwards, prices started rising and the index which stood at 126.6 in February, 1963 rose to 129.8 in April, 1963 and advanced steadily till it reached to 136.7 in September, 1963. It remained round about 135 till December, 1963. The rise in the general index was mainly contributed by the rise in food, fuel, power and lubricates and liquor and tobacco groups. The price rise in the food articles was the result of increased demand and fall in production, while the rise in prices of fuel and tobacco was mainly the result of change in duties.

A statement showing the group indices in the All India Wholesale Index Number are given below :

| GROUP | (Base 1952-53) | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 1962 | January 1963 | July 1963 | December 1963 |
| 1. Food Articles | 124.9 | 123.4 | 137.9 | 137.1 |
| 2. Liquor & Tobacco | 99.5 | 99.3 | 118.8 | 121.6 |
| 3. Fuel, Power, Light & lubricates. | 123.0 | 125.2 | 138.7 | 139.3 |
| 4. Industrial raw material | 137.3 | 133.7 | 138.5 | 138.7 |
| 5. Manufactures | 128.1 | 128.5 | 130.6 | 130.9 |
| 6. All Commodities | <u>127.2</u> | <u>126.0</u> | <u>135.5</u> | <u>134.8</u> |

MISCELLENEOUS

POLICE AND CRIMES :

The Police force of the district included 3136 constables and 786 Head Constables, headed by 4 District Superintendents, including 2 for the Railways. There are 22 Inspectors, actively assisted by 135 Sub-Inspectors. Thus there is one constable for the protection of about 400 persons in the district, the number of constables having been increased from 2865 in 1961 to 3078 in 1962 and further to 3136 in 1963. The total number of Cognizable crimes, on the other hand, were reported as 11,134 in 1963, as against 11,651 in 1962 and 13,124 in 1961. In case of non-cognizable crimes also the number has decreased from 64,919 in 1961 to 19,377 in 1963. The diminishing nature of the crime can well be attributed to the effective and attentive net work of the Police force.

COURTS :

The District and Session Court at Nagpur deals in both Civil and Criminal cases. Among Civil cases decided by the court in 1963, there were 2107 regular and 3556 miscellaneous original cases. The cases of appeals decided by the court included 461 of regular nature and 195 of miscellaneous nature. The heavy pressure of work is seen on criminal side. A total of 67,685 regular and 1368 miscellaneous nature original criminal cases were decided by the court, while hearing to the appeals was completed in respect of 425 regular and 218 miscellaneous cases. The total work of the court for 1963 works to decision in respect of 6319 Civil and 69,696 criminal cases. The ratio of civil and criminal cases decided in the district works to about 1 ; 10.

JOURNAL AND PRESSES :

A total of 96 printing presses are

working in the district. The daily newspapers published in the district include 5 in Marathi, 2 in English and 4 in other languages. The other journals published in the district include 25 in Marathi, 13 in English and 17 in other languages.

CINEMAS :

For entertainment of the people of the district, there are 31 cinema theatres, of which 20 are situated at Nagpur. Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh has erected a Stage for dramatics and other cultural activities. An Open Air Theatre of Nagpur University also adds to cultural centres. The total collection of entertainment tax was reported as Rs. 21.54 lakhs in 1963-64, where as the collection was Rs. 17.37 lakhs in 1962-63. Taking in to considration the urban population(as the theatres are situated in urban places) there is one theatre for 25 thousands people and also the entertainment tax paid per person works to about Rs. 3/- per year.

FAIRS :

Nearly 30 fairs, with congregation of 5000or more people, are held in the district every year. Ramnavami fair at Ramtek in April is the largest. The congregation at this fair is more than 50,000 people. The fair of Kuwara Bhivsen in April or May at Paraseoni is another important fair in the district with congregation of more than 15,000 people. Taj Bagh Urus celebrated in July. Ghoda Fair at Bela sometime in December lasts for week about. Rath Mela at Kalmeshwar in April and Ashadi fair at Dhapewada in July lastsfor 2 to 3 days. There are some more fairs, where congregation of about 1000 people is there.

EMPLOYMENT :

The total registrations at the Nagpur Employment Exchange was reported as 30,749 in 1963-64, while registrations were recorded as 28,944 in 1962-63, which shows an increase of about 20 percent.

The notifications of vacancies were 3920 in 1961-62, 608 in 1962-63, while 5285 in 1963-64, the placements against the notifications being 2342 in 1961-62, 2757 in 1962-63 and 3341 in 1963-64. The classification of registrations shows that about 60 percent of the registrants are below matriculation standard, while about 10 percent are graduates.

As per the Census of State Government Employees of July, 1960, the total strength of State Government Employees in the district, was counted as 14,685, which accounts for about 7 percent of the total employees in the State. The number of employees of State Government per 1000 population is therefore worked out to 9.7 for the district, where as for the State as a whole, it worked out to 5.2. In other words, every hundredth person in the district was reported as a State Government Employee.

For the State as whole, out of the total employment in the Public sector, nearly 24 percent are State Government employees, 37 percent are Central Government employees, while the remaining 39 percent are the employees of the local and statutory bodies. In the district, the bulk of Central Government employment is shared by Railways and Post and Telegraphs, while that of local bodies by Corporations in the district. The average emoluments of State Government employee work out to Rs. 1517 per annum, while for the Corporation it worked to Rs. 1455 per annum.

FANANCIAL STATISTICS :

The total Banking offices in the district numbered 43 in 1964, as against 39 in the earlier year. All the towns of the population over 10 thousand in the district have banking office. Of the total banking offices 29 are of scheduled Banks, while the remaining 14 are the offices of Cooperative Banks. The population served per banking

office in the district was 35 thousands, where as for the State it was 28 thousands.

The number of joint stock companies totalled to 121 by the end of 1963-64. Out of the total, 45 companies were in the Public sector, while the remaining 76 were in the Private sector. Ten Companies including 9 from the Public sector, are the companies limited by Guarantee and Association not for profit, while the remaining 111 are the companies limited by shares.

The gross Small Saving collection in the district reached to the total of Rs. 3.32 crores in 1963-64, as against the gross collection of Rs. 2.55 crores at the end of 1962-63. The withdrawals during the year were reported as Rs. 2.45 crores, while Rs. 2.57 crores during 1962-63. Taking into consideration the withdrawals, the net collections under Small Savings amount to Rs. 0.87 crores for 1963-64 and Rs. 0.78 crores of 1962-63. The increase to a great extent therefore is seen in the net collections, which is a result of the effective Government propoganda.

The receipts as excise revenue in the district were Rs. 2.36 lakhs for 1963-64, against the total of Rs. 5.08 lakhs, in 1962-63. The receipts as sales tax revenue however, increased from Rs. 82 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 91 lakhs in 1963-64. The entertainment tax receipts also showed increase for Rs. 17 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 21 lakhs in 1963-64.

P A R T - II

STATISTICAL TABLES

CONTENTS

| Table No. | SUBJECT | Page No. |
|-----------|---|----------|
| P(I) | Area and Population | 1 |
| P(II) | Population according to workers' classes | 2 |
| P(III) | Population of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe. | 3 |
| P(IV) | Literacy | 4 |
| 1. | Rainfall | 5 |
| 2. | Temperature | 7 |
| 3. | Land Utilisation | 8 |
| 4. | Area under different crops | 10 |
| 5. | Production of different crops | 16 |
| 6. | Irrigation by different sources | 17 |
| 7. | Irrigation for different crops | 18 |
| 8. | Medium irrigation projects | 21 |
| 9. | Yield rates of principal crops | 22 |
| 10. | Forest areas | 23 |
| 11. | Retail prices of important commodities at Nagpur. | 24 |
| 12. | Agriculture wages | 27 |
| 12-A. | Consumer price index for working class in Nagpur. | 28 |
| 13. | Vital Statistics | 29 |
| 14. | Deaths by causes | 30 |
| 15. | Factories and average daily employment | 31 |
| 16. | Industrial and Mineral production | 33 |
| 17. | Electricity generation & consumption | 34 |
| 18. | Electrified towns and villages | 35 |
| 19. | Registrations and placements by Employment Exchange | 38 |
| 20. | Cooperative societies by types | 39 |
| 21. | Cooperative societies - Total | 41 |
| 22. | Weekly Markets | 42 |
| 23. | Banks & Banking Offices | 46 |
| 24. | Joint stock companies | 47 |
| 25. | Insurance | 48 |

| Table No. | SUBJECT | Page No. |
|-----------|--|----------|
| 26. | Small Savings | 49 |
| 27. | Excise revenue, Sales tax & Entertainment tax | 50 |
| 28. | Land Revenue | 51 |
| 29. | Registration and transfer of properties | 52 |
| 30. | Medical facilities | 53 |
| 31. | Education | 56 |
| 32. | List of Secondary schools & Colleges | 58 |
| 33. | Railways | 63 |
| 34. | Roads | 64 |
| 35. | Post and Telegraph offices | 65 |
| 36. | Motor vehicles | 66 |
| 37. | Nationalised Road transport | 67 |
| 38. | Police and Crime | 68 |
| 39. | Civil and Criminal cases | 69 |
| 40. | Presses, Journals & Newspapers | 70 |
| 41. | Local bodies | 71 |
| 42. | Community Development Programme | 72 |
| 43. | Community Development Blocks - Expenditure | 73 |
| 44. | Community Development Blocks - Physical achievements | 77 |
| 45. | Livestock & Agricultural implements | 85 |

STATEMENT NO. P(I)

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION BY TALUKAS IN NAGPUR DISTRICT

| I T E M | Name of Talukas | | | | | District |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | Total |
| Area in Square Miles | 811.0 | 614.0 | 543.0 | 897.0 | 969.0 | 3834.0 |
| Head Quarters | Nagpur | Katol | Saoner | Ramtek | Umrer | Nagpur |
| Population of the H.Q. | 6,43,659 | 14,581 | 10,186 | 11,758 | 22,682 | 7,02,866 |
| <u>Other Urban Units</u> | | | | | | |
| Name | 1.Kamptee | 1.Mowad | 1.Khapa | - | - | - |
| | 2.Kamptee | 2.Narkhed | 2.Kalmeshwar | - | - | - |
| | Cantt. | 3.Mohpa | - | - | - | - |
| Population | 1.40,859 | 1. 5,841 | 1. 9,536 | - | - | 84,834 |
| | 2. 5,784 | 2.10,442 | 2. 6,725 | | | |
| | | | 3. 5,647 | | | |
| <u>RURAL</u> | | | | | | |
| Males | 69,732 | 70,158 | 59,697 | 83,080 | 85,093 | 3,67,760 |
| Females | 68,421 | 65,800 | 57,381 | 80,315 | 84,402 | 3,57,347 |
| Persons | 1,38,153 | 1,36,986 | 1,17,078 | 1,63,395 | 1,69,495 | 7,25,107 |
| <u>URBAN</u> | | | | | | |
| Males | 3,65,968 | 16,098 | 16,521 | 6,037 | 11,777 | 4,16,401 |
| Females | 3,24,334 | 14,776 | 15,573 | 5,721 | 10,905 | 3,71,299 |
| Persons | 6,90,302 | 30,864 | 32,094 | 11,758 | 22,682 | 7,87,700 |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | | | | | | |
| Males | 4,35,700 | 86,256 | 76,218 | 89,117 | 96,870 | 7,84,161 |
| Females | 3,92,755 | 81,594 | 72,954 | 86,036 | 95,307 | 7,28,646 |
| Total | 8,28,455 | 1,67,850 | 1,49,172 | 1,75,153 | 1,92,177 | 15,12,807 |
| <u>Total Population 1951</u> | | | | | | |
| Males | 3,31,634 | 77,437 | 68,238 | 74,285 | 79,605 | 6,31,199 |
| Females | 3,14,456 | 70,878 | 66,684 | 72,673 | 78,666 | 6,03,357 |
| Total | 6,46,090 | 1,48,315 | 1,34,922 | 1,46,958 | 1,58,271 | 12,34,556 |

Source: Census of India, 1961.

STATEMENT NO.P (II)

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN EACH TALUKA OF NAGPUR DISTRICT ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT
WORKER'S CLASSES 1961 CENSUS

| LIVELIHOOD CLASSES | Name of the Taluka | | | | | DISTRICT TOTAL |
|--|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 1. Cultivator | 42,081 | 46,159 | 35,678 | 45,739 | 55,290 | 2,24,947 |
| 2. Agriculture labourer | 33,204 | 34,917 | 24,265 | 25,792 | 34,645 | 1,52,823 |
| 3. Mining, Quarrying, livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, etc, | 7,568 | 1,292 | 3,093 | 10,460 | 3,373 | 25,786 |
| 4. Household Industries | 43,692 | 3,807 | 8,905 | 7,170 | 10,750 | 74,324 |
| 5. Manufacturing other than household Industries | 55,790 | 834 | 2,539 | 1,446 | 768 | 61,377 |
| 6. Construction | 12,170 | 271 | 358 | 343 | 514 | 13,656 |
| 7. Trade & Commerce | 34,585 | 2,388 | 2,247 | 1,957 | 2,406 | 43,583 |
| 8. Transport, Communication Storage. | 31,131 | 520 | 655 | 815 | 430 | 33,551 |
| 9. Other Services | 53,899 | 4,624 | 5,150 | 4,975 | 4,275 | 72,923 |
| 10. Total Workers | 3,14,120 | 94,812 | 82,890 | 98,697 | 1,12,451 | 7,02,970 |
| 11. Non-working population | 5,14,335 | 73,038 | 66,282 | 76,456 | 79,726 | 8,09,837 |
| 12. Total Population | 8,28,455 | 1,67,850 | 1,49,172 | 1,75,153 | 1,92,177 | 15,12,807 |

Source : Census of India 1961.

STATEMENT NO.P(III)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCHEDULE CASTE & SCHEDULE TRIBES POPULATION IN NAGPUR DISTRICT

DIST. DIST. (1961 CENSUS)

| TALUKA | | Schedule caste persons returned as Harijans | | | Scheduled Tribe | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|----------|----------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | | Persons | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female |
| 1. NAGPUR | Rural | 4,556 | 2,320 | 2,236 | - | - | - |
| | Urban | 27,166 | 14,123 | 13,043 | - | - | - |
| | Total | 31,722 | 16,443 | 15,279 | - | - | - |
| 2. KATOL | Rural | 4,259 | 2,121 | 2,138 | - | - | - |
| | Urban | 1,726 | 913 | 813 | - | - | - |
| | Total | 5,985 | 3,034 | 2,951 | - | - | - |
| 3. SAONER | Rural | 4,222 | 2,141 | 2,081 | - | - | - |
| | Urban | 1,114 | 579 | 535 | - | - | - |
| | Total | 5,336 | 2,720 | 2,616 | - | - | - |
| 4. RAMTEK | Rural | 6,944 | 3,480 | 3,464 | - | - | - |
| | Urban | 714 | 349 | 365 | - | - | - |
| | Total | 7,658 | 3,829 | 3,829 | - | - | - |
| 5. UMRER | Rural | 3,187 | 1,607 | 1,580 | - | - | - |
| | Urban | 500 | 273 | 227 | - | - | - |
| | Total | 3,687 | 1,880 | 1,807 | - | - | - |
| DISTRICT | Rural | 23,168 | 11,669 | 11,499 | - | - | - |
| | Urban | 31,220 | 16,237 | 14,983 | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | Total | 54,388 | 27,906 | 26,482 | - | - | - |
| POPULATION TOTAL 1951 | | 2,23,546 | 1,11,591 | 1,11,955 | - | - | - |

Source: Census of India, 1961.

STATEMENT NO.P.(IV)

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

| TALUKA | : No. of Literates | | | : Percentage of literacy | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | |
| 1. NAGPUR | Rural | 23,532 | 5,698 | 29,230 | 37.7 | 18.3 | 21.1 |
| | Urban | 2,26,722 | 1,15,292 | 3,42,014 | 61.9 | 35.5 | 49.5 |
| | Total | 2,50,254 | 1,20,990 | 3,71,244 | 57.4 | 30.8 | 44.8 |
| 2. KATOL | Rural | 25,995 | 8,482 | 34,477 | 35.7 | 12.7 | 25.2 |
| | Urban | 8,786 | 3,564 | 12,350 | 54.6 | 24.1 | 40.0 |
| | Total | 34,781 | 12,046 | 46,827 | 40.3 | 14.7 | 27.9 |
| 3. SAONER | Rural | 23,367 | 6,054 | 29,421 | 39.1 | 10.6 | 25.1 |
| | Urban | 9,355 | 3,204 | 12,559 | 56.6 | 20.6 | 39.1 |
| | Total | 32,722 | 9,258 | 41,980 | 42.9 | 12.5 | 28.1 |
| 4. RAMTEK | Rural | 25,766 | 4,975 | 30,741 | 31.0 | 6.1 | 18.8 |
| | Urban | 3,498 | 1,182 | 4,680 | 57.9 | 20.6 | 39.8 |
| | Total | 29,264 | 6,157 | 35,421 | 32.8 | 7.1 | 20.2 |
| 5. UMRER | Rural | 23,425 | 4,395 | 27,820 | 27.5 | 5.2 | 16.3 |
| | Urban | 6,397 | 2,054 | 8,451 | 54.3 | 19.1 | 37.2 |
| | Total | 29,822 | 6,449 | 36,271 | 30.8 | 6.7 | 18.8 |
| DISTRICT TOTAL | Rural | 1,22,085 | 29,604 | 1,51,689 | 33.2 | 8.3 | 20.9 |
| | Urban | 2,54,758 | 1,25,296 | 3,80,054 | 61.2 | 33.7 | 48.2 |
| | Total | 3,76,843 | 1,54,900 | 5,31,743 | 48.1 | 24.3 | 35.9 |
| POPULATION | | 2,18,241 | 78,212 | 2,96,453 | 34.6 | 13.0 | 24.0 |

PCR-1951:

Source : Census of India 1961.

TABLE NO. 1
NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS & RAINFALL AT IMPORTANT CENTRES

| MONTHS | YEAR | NAGPUR | | KATOL | | SAONER | | RAMTEK | | UMRER | |
|-------------|------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | | Rainy Days | Rain Fall | Rainy Days | Rain Fall | Rainy Days | Rain Fall | Rainy days | Rain Fall | Rainy Days | RAIN Fall |
| 1. JANUARY | 1961 | 1 | 4.4 | NIL | 0.3 | 1 | 4.6 | NIL | 0.2 | 1 | 21.4 |
| | 1962 | 1 | 5.4 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | 1.3 | NIL | NIL |
| | 1963 | NIL | 2.0 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| 2. FEBRUARY | 1961 | 1 | 3.1 | 1 | 25.7 | 1 | 4.8 | 1 | 24.0 | NIL | NIL |
| | 1962 | 2 | 10.9 | 2 | 22.0 | 1 | 3.7 | 2 | 18.6 | NIL | NIL |
| | 1963 | 2 | 17.0 | 2 | 11.8 | NIL | NIL | 2 | 17.0 | 1 | 30.0 |
| 3. MARCH | 1961 | NIL | NIL | NIL | 1.6 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| | 1962 | 1 | 12.6 | NIL | NIL | 1 | 10.4 | 5 | 31.9 | NIL | NIL |
| | 1963 | 1 | 9.0 | 1 | 11.9 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| 4. APRIL | 1961 | NIL | 1.9 | NIL | 0.3 | 1 | 8.9 | 2 | 19.8 | NIL | NIL |
| | 1962 | 2 | 19.1 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | 2 | 28.9 | 1 | 4.2 |
| | 1963 | 3 | 47.5 | 5 | 42.5 | NIL | NIL | 3 | 14.8 | NIL | NIL |
| 5. MAY | 1961 | 5 | 48.0 | 4 | 34.8 | 2 | 10.1 | 2 | 8.4 | NIL | NIL |
| | 1962 | 5 | 58.5 | 4 | 78.8 | 1 | 7.6 | 2 | 15.0 | 1 | 6.9 |
| | 1963 | N.A. | N.A. | 2 | 9.5 | 1 | 8.6 | NIL | NIL | 2 | 28.7 |
| 6. JUNE | 1961 | 7 | 133.6 | 9 | 148.2 | 8 | 54.7 | 9 | 208.4 | 2 | 20.2 |
| | 1962 | 7 | 44.2 | 6 | 32.7 | 6 | 56.7 | 4 | 45.1 | 2 | 20.2 |
| | 1963 | 5 | 115.4 | 10 | 177.6 | 8 | 158.0 | 10 | 237.5 | 8 | 393.6 |

Continued table No. 1

Continued table No11

| MONTHS | YEAR | NAGPUR | | KATOL | | SAONER | | RAMTEK | | UMRER | |
|--------------|------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | | Rainy Days | Rain Fall | Rainy Days | Rain Fall | Rainy Days | Rain Fall | Rainy days | Rain Fall | Rainy Days | Rain Fall |
| 7. JULY | 1961 | 19 | 277.6 | 17 | 249.5 | 19 | 456.4 | 18 | 386.7 | 21 | 415.7 |
| | 1962 | 17 | 307.0 | 13 | 342.0 | 8 | 68.4 | 17 | 411.6 | 12 | 396.8 |
| | 1963 | 21 | 297.2 | 21 | 335.7 | 10 | 178.5 | 14 | 288.4 | 12 | 270.9 |
| 8. AUGUST | 1961 | 16 | 479.1 | 13 | 418.0 | 16 | 468.3 | 14 | 294.1 | 24 | 505.0 |
| | 1962 | 16 | 250.6 | 11 | 352.7 | 16 | 97.5 | 14 | 329.4 | 13 | 354.3 |
| | 1963 | 20 | 376.0 | 18 | 266.2 | 18 | 238.8 | 15 | 373.5 | 15 | 448.0 |
| 9. SEPTEMBER | 1961 | 12 | 427.0 | 15 | 365.2 | 11 | 380.1 | 16 | 540.4 | 14 | 425.0 |
| | 1962 | 13 | 380.4 | 14 | 189.3 | 12 | 294.3 | 14 | 343.4 | 10 | 344.4 |
| | 1963 | 7 | 108.3 | 4 | 74.0 | 4 | 97.6 | 6 | 124.9 | 4 | 44.4 |
| 10. OCTOBER | 1961 | 7 | 124.8 | 4 | 96.2 | 6 | 73.0 | N.A. | N.A. | 4 | 67.7 |
| | 1962 | 1 | 9.9 | NIL | 1.0 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| | 1963 | 7 | 158.4 | 2 | 56.0 | 4 | 57.4 | NIL | 20.3 | 2 | 44.5 |
| 11. NOVEMBER | 1961 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | N.A. | N.A. | NIL | NIL |
| | 1962 | 3 | 12.7 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | 1 | 12.4 | NIL | NIL |
| | 1963 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| 12. DECEMBER | 1961 | NIL | 0.6 | NIL | NIL | 3 | 24.6 | 2 | 15.6 | NIL | NIL |
| | 1962 | 3 | 111.2 | 3 | 98.9 | 2 | 133.6 | 4 | 77.5 | 3 | 110.6 |
| | 1963 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| ANNUAL TOTAL | 1961 | 68 | 1500.1 | 63 | 1339.8 | 68 | 1485.5 | 64 | 1497.6 | 73 | 1618.7 |
| | 1962 | 71 | 1222.5 | 54 | 1132.1 | 47 | 672.2 | 65 | 1315.1 | 42 | 1237.4 |
| | 1963 | 66 | 1130.8 | 65 | 985.2 | 45 | 738.9 | 63 | 1076.4 | 44 | 1260.1 |

Source: Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE NO.2.
TEMPERATURE AT NAGPUR STATION

(in Centigrades)

| ITEM : YEAR : | | M O N T H S | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-------------|----------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUGUST | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
| 1. MEAN MAXIMUM | 1961 | 30.2 | 30.7 | 38.3 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 36.4 | 33.3 | 30.2 | 29.2 | 30.9 | 29.8 | 27.1 |
| | 1962 | 28.0 | 31.5 | 35.1 | 39.4 | 41.3 | 38.6 | 31.4 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 31.4 | 30.6 | 26.5 |
| | 1963 | 27.7 | 32.7 | 35.0 | 38.1 | 41.9 | 36.4 | 31.5 | 30.7 | 32.1 | 32.5 | 31.3 | 28.3 |
| 2. HIGHEST | 1961 | 32.4 | 36.4 | 40.4 | 45.1 | 45.4 | 42.8 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 32.6 | 34.1 | 31.8 | 29.5 |
| | 1962 | 31.0 | 35.1 | 38.9 | 43.6 | 44.4 | 42.3 | 37.3 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 32.0 | 30.4 |
| | 1963 | 30.1 | 34.6 | 37.8 | 40.3 | 45.9 | 43.6 | 35.3 | 33.2 | 34.6 | 35.4 | 33.6 | 31.8 |
| 3. MEAN MINIMUM | 1961 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 19.4 | 23.9 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 22.6 | 19.5 | 14.5 | 11.0 |
| | 1962 | 10.6 | 14.2 | 18.7 | 23.1 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 22.9 | 18.6 | 14.1 | 13.1 |
| | 1963 | 10.8 | 13.9 | 18.0 | 21.5 | 26.4 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 23.7 | 23.1 | 20.3 | 15.9 | 11.7 |
| 4. LOWEST | 1961 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 15.3 | 18.5 | 23.9 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 20.6 | 14.5 | 9.9 | 7.4 |
| | 1962 | 6.7 | 10.8 | 13.1 | 18.0 | 21.1 | 22.9 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 14.4 | 11.2 | 9.2 |
| | 1963 | 6.4 | 10.2 | 13.2 | 16.8 | 21.6 | 20.9 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 20.2 | 16.2 | 13.4 | 7.6 |

Source : Meteorological Department, Nagpur.

(7)

TABLE NO. 3

LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS

(in Acres)

| ITEM | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 1. Total Geographical Area | 1960-61 | 5,06,680 | 3,97,856 | 2,85,209 | 6,37,257 | 6,20,373 | 24,47,375 |
| | 1961-62 | 5,06,680 | 3,97,856 | 2,85,209 | 6,37,257 | 6,20,373 | 24,47,375 |
| | 1962-63 | 5,06,680 | 3,97,856 | 2,85,209 | 6,37,257 | 6,20,373 | 24,47,375 |
| 2. Area Under Forest | 1960-61 | 46,620 | 46,328 | 12,499 | 2,39,216 | 1,10,848 | 4,55,511 |
| | 1961-62 | 45,354 | 48,751 | 13,805 | 2,36,848 | 1,11,908 | 4,56,666 |
| | 1962-63 | 45,764 | 48,773 | 13,893 | 2,37,329 | 1,11,827 | 4,57,586 |
| 3. Barren & Uncultivable land | 1960-61 | 5,880 | 8,899 | 8,783 | 9,813 | 3,252 | 41,637 |
| | 1961-62 | 6,008 | 8,787 | 7,105 | 10,864 | 7,715 | 40,479 |
| | 1962-63 | 6,220 | 8,149 | 7,205 | 10,704 | 7,729 | 40,007 |
| 4. Land put to non-Agricultural uses | 1960-61 | 38,043 | 21,082 | 19,362 | 29,668 | 32,881 | 1,41,232 |
| | 1961-62 | 37,856 | 21,159 | 19,472 | 29,868 | 33,067 | 1,41,222 |
| | 1962-63 | 38,144 | 21,017 | 19,721 | 30,122 | 32,885 | 1,41,889 |
| 5. Cultivable Waste | 1960-61 | 23,374 | 19,220 | 7,115 | 34,741 | 32,198 | 1,16,648 |
| | 1961-62 | 24,210 | 19,396 | 7,350 | 35,287 | 31,403 | 1,17,646 |
| | 1961-63 | 24,487 | 19,433 | 7,216 | 36,048 | 29,929 | 1,17,114 |

Continued.

Continued table No.3

| ITEM | : YEAR : | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|--|----------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 6. Land under trees, Crops and Groves. | 1960-61 | 1,641 | 1,910 | 596 | 4,318 | 5,718 | 14,183 |
| | 1961-62 | 1,787 | 1,939 | 591 | 4,268 | 5,568 | 14,153 |
| | 1962-63 | 1,866 | 1,313 | 540 | 3,907 | 5,881 | 13,507 |
| 7. Permanent pasture and grazing grounds | 1960-61 | 74,051 | 43,354 | 33,142 | 45,335 | 90,785 | 2,86,667 |
| | 1961-62 | 74,818 | 43,135 | 33,089 | 45,677 | 88,918 | 2,85,635 |
| | 1962-63 | 74,270 | 44,565 | 33,115 | 44,771 | 88,814 | 2,85,535 |
| 8. Current fallows | 1960-61 | 9,855 | 5,358 | 3,425 | 4,310 | 2,736 | 25,684 |
| | 1961-62 | 14,648 | 4,238 | 3,810 | 9,766 | 4,891 | 37,351 |
| | 1962-63 | 13,946 | 3,848 | 3,104 | 5,136 | 3,319 | 29,353 |
| 9. Other fallows | 1960-61 | 20,036 | 9,556 | 7,016 | 10,877 | 7,197 | 54,682 |
| | 1961-62 | 15,351 | 8,179 | 6,564 | 10,790 | 5,953 | 46,837 |
| | 1962-63 | 13,023 | 7,779 | 6,595 | 11,156 | 6,355 | 44,908 |
| 10. Net area sown | 1960-61 | 2,87,180 | 2,42,149 | 1,93,271 | 2,58,783 | 3,29,748 | 13,11,131 |
| | 1961-62 | 2,86,650 | 2,42,274 | 1,93,422 | 2,53,789 | 3,30,950 | 13,07,086 |
| | 1962-63 | 2,88,960 | 2,42,978 | 1,93,820 | 2,58,084 | 3,33,634 | 13,17,476 |
| 11. Gross cropped area | 1960-61 | 2,89,352 | 2,45,708 | 1,94,311 | 2,63,305 | 3,37,153 | 13,29,829 |
| | 1961-62 | 2,88,637 | 2,45,768 | 1,94,504 | 2,59,518 | 3,38,823 | 13,27,250 |
| | 1962-63 | 2,91,400 | 2,46,788 | 1,94,981 | 2,63,009 | 3,41,211 | 13,37,389 |

Source: The Statistician, Department of Agriculture, POONA.

TABLE NO.4

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS (in acres)

| CROPS | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 1. RICE | 1960-61 | 2,045 | 1,819 | 433 | 29,241 | 21,476 | 55,014 |
| | 1961-62 | 1,746 | 1,588 | 358 | 30,205 | 22,335 | 56,232 |
| | 1962-63 | 2,310 | 1,887 | 471 | 31,451 | 23,375 | 59,494 |
| 2. WHEAT | 1960-61 | 56,883 | 13,206 | 9,995 | 60,412 | 75,572 | 2,16,048 |
| | 1961-62 | 54,660 | 11,763 | 9,078 | 60,050 | 69,788 | 2,05,339 |
| | 1962-63 | 50,641 | 11,755 | 8,669 | 52,203 | 67,482 | 1,90,750 |
| 3. BARLEY | 1960-61 | - | 9 | - | - | - | 9 |
| | 1961-62 | - | 12 | - | - | - | 12 |
| | 1962-63 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 5 |
| 4. JOWAR (KHARIF) | 1960-61 | 1,09,797 | 1,20,130 | 99,588 | 49,255 | 32,707 | 4,11,477 |
| | 1961-62 | 1,00,765 | 1,17,995 | 94,836 | 37,655 | 25,231 | 3,76,482 |
| | 1962-63 | 1,12,199 | 1,17,121 | 1,00,403 | 55,565 | 33,249 | 4,18,537 |
| 5. JOWAR (RABI) | 1960-61 | 1,373 | - | - | 51,791 | 77,795 | 1,30,959 |
| | 1961-62 | 3,851 | 5 | 558 | 54,913 | 85,386 | 1,44,713 |
| | 1962-63 | 1,612 | - | 4 | 44,113 | 79,360 | 1,25,089 |
| 6. TOTAL JOWAR | 1960-61 | 1,11,170 | 1,20,130 | 99,588 | 1,01,046 | 1,10,502 | 5,42,436 |
| | 1961-62 | 1,04,616 | 1,18,000 | 95,394 | 92,568 | 1,10,617 | 5,21,195 |
| | 1962-63 | 1,13,811 | 1,17,121 | 1,00,407 | 99,678 | 1,12,609 | 5,43,626 |
| 7. BAJRI | 1960-61 | 34 | 702 | 60 | 47 | - | 843 |
| | 1961-62 | 14 | 405 | 55 | 97 | - | 571 |
| | 1962-63 | 7 | 426 | 62 | 67 | - | 562 |
| 8. R. GI | 1960-61 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | 1961-62 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |

Continued

Continued

| CROPS | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 9. MAIZE | 1960-61 | 24 | 6 | 13 | 412 | 1 | 456 |
| | 1961-62 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 404 | 1 | 439 |
| | 1962-63 | 47 | 2 | 2 | 433 | 2 | 486 |
| 10. KODO | 1960-61 | - | - | - | 229 | - | 229 |
| | 1961-62 | - | - | - | 135 | - | 135 |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | 144 | - | 144 |
| 11. OTHER CEREALS | 1960-61 | 3 | 27 | 10 | 64 | 6 | 110 |
| | 1961-62 | 67 | 26 | 8 | 112 | - | 213 |
| | 1962-63 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 69 | 1 | 97 |
| 12. TOTAL CEREALS | 1960-61 | 1,70,159 | 1,35,899 | 1,10,099 | 1,91,452 | 2,07,537 | 8,15,147 |
| | 1961-62 | 1,61,130 | 1,31,799 | 1,04,895 | 1,83,574 | 2,02,741 | 7,84,139 |
| | 1962-63 | 1,66,819 | 1,31,210 | 1,09,621 | 1,84,049 | 2,03,469 | 7,95,168 |
| 13. TUR | 1960-61 | 22,143 | 18,285 | 23,367 | 23,188 | 13,017 | 1,00,000 |
| | 1961-62 | 23,006 | 12,912 | 22,904 | 23,171 | 13,811 | 95,804 |
| | 1962-63 | 23,339 | 18,131 | 24,784 | 25,883 | 13,349 | 1,05,486 |
| 14. GRAM | 1960-61 | 3,727 | 6,665 | 2,401 | 4,836 | 5,175 | 22,804 |
| | 1961-62 | 3,398 | 5,718 | 2,081 | 4,956 | 4,981 | 21,134 |
| | 1962-63 | 3,245 | 5,580 | 1,469 | 4,288 | 4,761 | 19,343 |
| 15. OTHER PULSES | 1960-61 | 5,742 | 2,169 | 1,242 | 8,048 | 23,688 | 40,889 |
| | 1961-62 | 5,963 | 2,032 | 1,051 | 8,679 | 24,688 | 42,443 |
| | 1962-63 | 5,025 | 1,863 | 882 | 7,592 | 24,116 | 39,478 |
| 16. TOTAL PULSES | 1960-61 | 31,612 | 27,119 | 27,010 | 36,072 | 41,880 | 1,63,693 |
| | 1961-62 | 32,397 | 20,662 | 26,036 | 36,806 | 43,480 | 1,59,381 |
| | 1962-63 | 31,609 | 25,574 | 27,135 | 37,763 | 42,226 | 1,64,307 |
| 17. TOTAL CEREALS & PULSES | 1960-61 | 2,01,771 | 1,63,018 | 1,37,109 | 2,27,524 | 2,49,417 | 9,78,839 |
| | 1961-62 | 1,93,527 | 1,52,461 | 1,30,932 | 2,20,379 | 2,46,221 | 9,53,520 |
| | 1962-63 | 1,98,428 | 1,56,784 | 1,36,756 | 2,21,812 | 2,45,695 | 9,59,475 |
| 18. SUGARCANE | 1960-61 | 34 | 46 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 124 |
| | 1961-62 | 33 | 45 | 29 | 12 | 11 | 130 |
| | 1962-63 | 16 | 65 | 30 | 15 | 11 | 137 |

Continued

(11)

Continued

| CROPS | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | NAGPUR | KANTOL | BRONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 19. OTHER SUGAR | 1960-61 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1961-62 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20. TOTAL SUGAR | 1960-61 | 34 | 46 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 124 |
| | 1961-62 | 33 | 45 | 29 | 12 | 11 | 130 |
| | 1962-63 | 16 | 65 | 30 | 15 | 11 | 137 |
| 21. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES | 1960-61 | 7,201 | 9,793 | 7,148 | 3,743 | 2,109 | 29,995 |
| | 1961-62 | 7,625 | 9,347 | 7,279 | 3,971 | 2,082 | 30,301 |
| | 1962-63 | 7,956 | 10,323 | 7,333 | 3,802 | 2,131 | 31,545 |
| 22. POTATOES | 1960-61 | 5 | 7 | 31 | 51 | 3 | 99 |
| | 1961-62 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 45 | 2 | 76 |
| | 1962-63 | 5 | 9 | 19 | 61 | 2 | 95 |
| 23. MISCELLANEOUS FOOD CROPS | 1960-61 | 63 | 9 | 112 | 157 | 312 | 653 |
| | 1961-62 | - | - | 5 | 80 | 280 | 365 |
| | 1962-63 | 29 | 2 | 7 | 69 | 300 | 407 |
| 24. CONDIMENTS AND SPICES | 1960-61 | 6,167 | 1,609 | 2,807 | 4,650 | 30,295 | 45,528 |
| | 1961-62 | 7,143 | 1,329 | 2,165 | 4,805 | 33,188 | 48,630 |
| | 1962-63 | 8,252 | 1,345 | 2,053 | 5,591 | 34,495 | 51,736 |
| 25. TOTAL FOOD CROPS | 1960-61 | 15,244 | 1,74,484 | 1,47,229 | 2,36,134 | 2,82,148 | 10,55,239 |
| | 1961-62 | 2,08,336 | 1,63,188 | 1,40,425 | 2,29,292 | 2,81,731 | 10,23,025 |
| | 1962-63 | 2,14,626 | 1,68,527 | 1,46,198 | 2,31,350 | 2,82,634 | 10,43,325 |
| 26. GROUNDNUT | 1960-61 | 140 | 9,962 | 2,279 | 39 | 8 | 12,428 |
| | 1961-62 | 129 | 11,192 | 3,309 | 54 | 19 | 14,703 |
| | 1962-63 | 201 | 13,427 | 3,995 | 66 | 25 | 17,714 |

Continued

Continued (Table No.4)

| CROPS | YEAR | T A H S L L | | | | | TOTAL |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| | | NAJIBER | KATOC | SAOMER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 27. SESAMUM | 1960-61 | 3,023 | 430 | 743 | 4,290 | 11,917 | 20,403 |
| | 1961-62 | 2,003 | 570 | 807 | 3,681 | 7,068 | 14,129 |
| | 1962-63 | 2,849 | 387 | 786 | 5,718 | 11,154 | 20,894 |
| 28. LINSEED | 1960-61 | 14,873 | 927 | 2,387 | 16,933 | 30,388 | 65,508 |
| | 1961-62 | 13,285 | 722 | 1,739 | 17,756 | 32,879 | 66,381 |
| | 1962-63 | 14,161 | 810 | 1,835 | 19,263 | 32,697 | 68,766 |
| 29. CASTOR SEED | 1960-61 | 39 | 10 | 25 | 37 | 252 | 363 |
| | 1961-62 | 45 | 13 | 12 | 89 | 220 | 379 |
| | 1962-63 | 28 | 54 | 25 | 42 | 204 | 353 |
| 30. RAPE AND MUSTARD | 1960-61 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| | 1961-62 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 31. COCONUT | 1960-61 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1961-62 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 32. OTHER OIL SEEDS | 1960-61 | 3 | 39 | 3 | 31 | 4 | 80 |
| | 1961-62 | 7 | 27 | - | 20 | 3 | 57 |
| | 1962-63 | 5 | 23 | 10 | 76 | 111 | 225 |
| 33. TOTAL OIL SEEDS | 1960-61 | 18,078 | 11,371 | 5,437 | 21,330 | 42,570 | 98,786 |
| | 1961-62 | 15,469 | 12,524 | 5,867 | 21,600 | 40,191 | 95,651 |
| | 1962-63 | 17,244 | 14,701 | 6,651 | 25,165 | 44,192 | 1,07,953 |
| 34. COTTON | 1960-61 | 55,229 | 59,107 | 41,217 | 5,421 | 11,932 | 1,72,906 |
| | 1961-62 | 63,870 | 69,077 | 47,828 | 8,210 | 16,183 | 2,05,168 |
| | 1962-63 | 58,702 | 62,693 | 41,878 | 6,005 | 13,835 | 1,83,113 |

Continued

Continued table No.4

| CROPS | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 35. OTHER FIBRES | 1960-61 | 480 | 612 | 215 | 390 | 480 | 2,177 |
| | 1961-62 | 652 | 896 | 224 | 385 | 630 | 2,787 |
| | 1962-63 | 482 | 725 | 149 | 434 | 498 | 2,288 |
| 36. TOTAL | 1960-61 | 55,709 | 59,719 | 41,432 | 5,811 | 12,412 | 1,75,083 |
| | 1961-62 | 64,522 | 69,973 | 48,052 | 8,595 | 16,813 | 2,07,955 |
| | 1962-63 | 59,184 | 63,418 | 42,027 | 6,439 | 14,333 | 1,85,401 |
| 37. TOBACCO | 1960-61 | 34 | 5 | 203 | 10 | - | 252 |
| | 1961-62 | 40 | 27 | 146 | 3 | 3 | 219 |
| | 1962-63 | 22 | 1 | 96 | 1 | 3 | 123 |
| 38. OTHER DRUGS & NARCOTICS | 1960-61 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1961-62 | - | - | - | 8 | - | 8 |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | 13 | - | 13 |
| 39. TOTAL DRUGS & NARCOTICS | 1960-61 | 34 | 5 | 203 | 10 | - | 252 |
| | 1961-62 | 40 | 27 | 146 | 11 | 3 | 227 |
| | 1962-63 | 22 | 1 | 96 | 14 | 3 | 136 |
| 40. FODDER CROPS | 1960-61 | 138 | 122 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 280 |
| | 1961-62 | 113 | 104 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 249 |
| | 1962-63 | 65 | 135 | 3 | 37 | 39 | 279 |

Continued

Continued table No.4

| CROPS | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|--|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | L RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 41. MISCELLANEOUS NON-FOOD CROPS | 1960-61 | 149 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 189 |
| | 1961-62 | 157 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 203 |
| | 1962-63 | 199 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 225 |
| 42. TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS | 1960-61 | 74,108 | 71,224 | 47,082 | 27,171 | 55,005 | 2,74,590 |
| | 1961-62 | 80,301 | 82,640 | 54,679 | 30,226 | 57,039 | 3,04,285 |
| | 1962-63 | 76,714 | 78,261 | 48,783 | 31,659 | 58,577 | 2,93,994 |
| 43. TOTAL AREA UNDER CROPS (GROSS CROPPED AREA | 1960-61 | 2,89,352 | 2,45,708 | 1,94,311 | 2,63,305 | 3,37,153 | 13,99,829 |
| | 1961-62 | 2,88,637 | 2,45,768 | 1,94,504 | 2,59,518 | 3,38,823 | 13,27,250 |
| | 1962-63 | 2,91,400 | 2,46,788 | 1,94,181 | 2,63,009 | 3,41,211 | 13,37,389 |
| 44. AREA CROPPED MORE THAN ONCE | 1960-61 | 2,172 | 3,559 | 1,040 | 4,522 | 7,405 | 18,698 |
| | 1961-62 | 1,987 | 3,494 | 1,081 | 5,729 | 7,873 | 20,164 |
| | 1962-63 | 2,440 | 3,810 | 1,161 | 4,925 | 7,577 | 19,913 |
| 45. TOTAL AREA OF LAND UNDER CROPS | 1960-61 | 2,87,180 | 2,42,149 | 1,93,271 | 2,58,783 | 3,29,748 | 13,11,131 |
| | 1961-62 | 2,86,650 | 2,42,274 | 1,93,423 | 2,53,789 | 3,30,950 | 13,07,086 |
| | 1962-63 | 2,88,960 | 2,42,978 | 1,93,820 | 2,58,084 | 3,33,634 | 13,17,476 |

Source: THE Statistician, Department of Agriculture, POONA.

TABLE NO.5
PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT MAJOR CROPS

| Sr. No. | CROPS | Y E A R | | |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
| I. | <u>FOOD CROPS</u> | | | |
| 1. | JOWAR(KHARIF) | 1,057 | 437 | 620 |
| 2. | JOWAR(RABI) | 194 | 268 | 190 |
| 3. | TOTAL JOWAR | 1,251 | 705 | 810 |
| 4. | BAJRA | 2 | - | - |
| 5. | RICE | 172 | 264 | 178 |
| 6. | WHEAT | 453 | 372 | 444 |
| 7. | TOTAL CEREALS | 1,879 | 1,342 | 1,433 |
| 8. | TUR | 405 | 197 | 204 |
| 9. | GRAM | 27 | 43 | 36 |
| 10. | TOTAL PULSES | 477 | 282 | 330 |
| 11. | TOTAL FOOD GRAINS | 2,356 | 1,624 | 1,763 |
| II. | <u>NON-FOOD CROPS</u> | | | |
| 12. | COTTON IN BALES('00') | 385 | 249 | 245 |
| 13. | GROUNDNUT | 41 | 51 | 46 |
| 14. | LINSEED | 68 | 62 | 71 |
| 15. | SESAMUM | 23 | 13 | 23 |
| 16. | SUGARCANE | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Source: The Statistician, Department of Agricultural,
Poona.

TABLE NO.6
AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES

(in acres)

| Source of Irrigation | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 1. Government Canal | 1960-61 | - | - | - | 13,980 | - | 13,980 |
| | 1961-62 | - | - | - | 14,258 | - | 14,258 |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | 15,780 | - | 15,760 |
| 2. Private Canal | 1960-61 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1961-62 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Total Canal | 1960-61 | - | - | - | 13,980 | - | 13,980 |
| | 1961-62 | - | - | - | 14,258 | - | 14,258 |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | 15,780 | - | 15,780 |
| 4. Tanks | 1960-61 | 14,545 | - | - | 4,964 | 9,270 | 14,379 |
| | 1961-62 | 82 | - | - | 4,713 | 10,342 | 15,137 |
| | 1962-63 | 17 | - | 17 | 5,466 | 10,567 | 16,067 |
| 5. Tube Wells | 1960-61 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1961-62 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Other Wells | 1960-61 | 8,165 | 15,035 | 8,237 | 2,302 | 1,293 | 35,032 |
| | 1961-62 | 8,094 | 14,926 | 8,286 | 3,248 | 1,467 | 36,021 |
| | 1962-63 | 8,731 | 15,890 | 7,630 | 2,286 | 1,372 | 35,909 |
| 7. Other Sources | 1960-61 | 724 | 30 | 105 | 1,510 | 1,960 | 4,329 |
| | 1961-62 | 418 | 14 | 97 | 1,721 | 1,823 | 4,073 |
| | 1962-63 | 474 | 17 | 96 | 1,632 | 1,815 | 4,034 |
| 8. Net area Irrigated | 1960-61 | 9,034 | 15,065 | 8,342 | 22,756 | 12,523 | 67,720 |
| | 1961-62 | 8,594 | 14,940 | 8,383 | 23,940 | 13,632 | 69,489 |
| | 1962-63 | 9,222 | 15,907 | 7,743 | 25,164 | 13,754 | 71,790 |
| 9. Gross area Irrigated | 1960-61 | 9,034 | 15,065 | 9,152 | 23,164 | 12,635 | 69,050 |
| | 1961-62 | 8,597 | 14,940 | 8,966 | 24,126 | 13,683 | 70,312 |
| | 1962-63 | 9,222 | 15,907 | 8,740 | 25,630 | 13,880 | 73,379 |

Source: The Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE NO.7
AREA IRRIGATED UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

| Sr. No. | CROPS | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|---------|---------------|---------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 1. | RICE | 1960-61 | 707 | 2 | 25 | 16,555 | 10,997 | 27,686 |
| | | 1961-62 | 45 | 1 | 14 | 16,728 | 11,936 | 28,724 |
| | | 1962-63 | 81 | - | 25 | 17,699 | 12,243 | 30,048 |
| 2. | WHEAT | 1960-61 | 1,373 | 1,822 | 1,149 | 3,451 | 289 | 8,084 |
| | | 1961-62 | 1,020 | 1,657 | 1,006 | 4,087 | 275 | 8,045 |
| | | 1962-63 | 1,088 | 1,633 | 933 | 4,866 | 268 | 8,788 |
| 3. | JOWAR | 1960-61 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 34 | 69 |
| | | 1961-62 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 56 | 13 | 82 |
| | | 1962-63 | - | 8 | 6 | 28 | - | 42 |
| 4. | BAJRI | 1960-61 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1961-62 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 4 |
| | | 1962-63 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | OTHER CEREALS | 1960-61 | 8 | 8 | 5 | - | - | 21 |
| | | 1961-62 | 2 | 7 | 33 | - | - | 12 |
| | | 1962-63 | 8 | 6 | 4 | - | - | 18 |
| 6. | TOTAL CEREALS | 1960-61 | 1,496 | 1,840 | 1,182 | 20,022 | 11,920 | 35,860 |
| | | 1961-62 | 1,075 | 1,668 | 1,029 | 20,871 | 12,224 | 36,867 |
| | | 1962-63 | 1,177 | 1,647 | 968 | 22,593 | 12,511 | 38,896 |
| 7. | GRAM | 1960-61 | 175 | 1,378 | 648 | 35 | 10 | 2,246 |
| | | 1961-62 | 130 | 1,170 | 456 | 37 | 7 | 1,800 |
| | | 1962-63 | 133 | 1,114 | 363 | 44 | 7 | 1,661 |

Continued

Continued table No.7

| Sr. No.: | CROPS | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|-------------|------------------|---------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 8. | TUR | 1960-61 | 7 | 27 | 12 | - | 1 | 47 |
| | | 1961-62 | 17 | 30 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 60 |
| | | 1962-63 | 12 | 40 | 4 | - | - | 56 |
| 9. | OTHER PULSES | 1960-61 | - | 7 | 1 | - | - | 8 |
| | | 1961-62 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 4 |
| | | 1962-63 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| 10. | TOTAL PULSES | 1960-61 | 182 | 1,412 | 661 | 35 | 11 | 2,301 |
| | | 1961-62 | 147 | 1,204 | 464 | 39 | 10 | 1,864 |
| | | 1962-63 | 145 | 1,156 | 367 | 44 | 7 | 1,719 |
| 11. | TOTAL FOOD GRAIN | 1960-61 | 1,678 | 3,252 | 1,843 | 20,057 | 11,331 | 38,161 |
| | | 1961-62 | 1,222 | 2,872 | 1,403 | 20,910 | 12,234 | 38,731 |
| | | 1962-63 | 1,322 | 2,803 | 1,335 | 22,637 | 12,518 | 40,615 |
| 12. | SUGARCANE | 1960-61 | 34 | 45 | 22 | 9 | 12 | 122 |
| | | 1961-62 | 33 | 35 | 29 | 12 | 11 | 130 |
| | | 1962-63 | 16 | 65 | 30 | 15 | 11 | 137 |
| 13. | POTATOES | 1960-61 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 51 | 2 | 95 |
| | | 1961-62 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 42 | 2 | 73 |
| | | 1962-63 | 5 | 8 | 19 | 61 | 2 | 95 |
| 14. | CHILLIES | 1960-61 | 998 | 1,333 | 720 | 260 | 263 | 3,574 |
| | | 1961-62 | 1,922 | 1,197 | 583 | 265 | 295 | 3,160 |
| | | 1962-63 | 1,459 | 1,152 | 683 | 340 | 282 | 3,916 |

Continued

Continued table No.7

| Sr. No. | CROPS | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|---------|----------------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| 15. | OTHER FOOD CROPS | 1960-61 | 5,941 | 5,455 | 6,220 | 2,773 | 1,020 | 25,409 |
| | | 1961-62 | 6,043 | 9,148 | 6,369 | 2,879 | 1,115 | 25,554 |
| | | 1962-63 | 6,039 | 10,285 | 6,449 | 2,530 | 1,053 | 26,356 |
| 16. | TOTAL FOOD CROPS | 1960-61 | 8,654 | 14,094 | 8,835 | 23,150 | 12,632 | 67,365 |
| | | 1961-62 | 8,228 | 13,178 | 8,477 | 24,108 | 13,657 | 67,648 |
| | | 1962-63 | 8,841 | 14,313 | 8,516 | 25,583 | 13,866 | 71,119 |
| 17. | COTTON | 1960-61 | 154 | 949 | 305 | - | 1 | 1,409 |
| | | 1961-62 | 132 | 1,746 | 477 | 3 | 22 | 2,380 |
| | | 1962-63 | 189 | 1,577 | 212 | 8 | 11 | 1,997 |
| 18. | GROUND NUT | 1960-61 | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 6 |
| | | 1961-62 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| | | 1962-63 | 4 | 9 | - | 1 | - | 14 |
| 19. | OTHER NON-FOOD CROPS | 1960-61 | 225 | 19 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 270 |
| | | 1961-62 | 232 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 4 | 278 |
| | | 1962-63 | 188 | 8 | 12 | 38 | 3 | 249 |
| 20. | TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS | 1960-61 | 380 | 971 | 317 | 14 | 3 | 1,685 |
| | | 1961-62 | 369 | 1,762 | 489 | 18 | 26 | 2,664 |
| | | 1962-63 | 381 | 1,594 | 224 | 47 | 14 | 2,260 |
| 21. | GROSS IRRIGATED | 1960-61 | 9,034 | 15,065 | 9,152 | 23,164 | 12,635 | 69,050 |
| | | 1961-62 | 8,597 | 14,940 | 8,966 | 24,126 | 13,683 | 70,312 |
| | | 1962-63 | 9,222 | 15,907 | 8,740 | 25,630 | 13,880 | 73,379 |

Source : THE Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE NO.8
MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----|--------------------------------------|---|-----|
| 1. Name of | <u>Khursapar Tank</u> | : | 1. Name | <u>Pandharabodi</u> | |
| 2. Location(Taluka) | Saoner | | 2. Location(Taluka) | Umrer | |
| 3. Year of start | January, 1960 | | 3. Year of start | September, 1959 | |
| 4. Stage of Completion | | | 4. Stage of completion | | |
| | reached by 31-3-61 Under construction | | | reached by 31-3-61 Under construction | |
| | 31-3-62 Under construction | | | 31-3-62 The earthen of dam is mostly completed. | |
| | 31-3-63 Initial stage of construction. | | 5 | 31-3-63 Head works completed as also a part of canal system is completed. The remaining work is in progress | |
| 5. Estimated cost involved. | Rs.21.41 Lakhs | | 5. Estimated of cost involved. | Rs. 34.60 lakhs. | |
| 6. Gross area irrigated upto | | | 6. Gross area irrigated upto | | |
| | 31-3-1961 | NIL | | 31-3-1961 | NIL |
| | 31-3-1962 | NIL | | 31-3-1962 | NIL |
| | 31-3-1963 | NIL | | 31-3-1963 | NIL |
| 7. Irrigation potential created upto | | | 7. Irrigation potential created upto | | |
| | 31-3-61 | NIL | | 31-3-61 | NIL |
| | 31-3-62 | | | 31-3-62 | NIL |
| | 31-3-63 | NIL | | 31-3-1963 | NIL |
| 8. Future Irrigation Potential. | 1640 acres | | 8. Future irrigation Potential. | 2062 acres | |

Source: Executive Engineer, (Irrigation), Nagpur.

TABLE NO.9
YIELD RATES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

| CROPS | Average yield rate in lbs. per acre | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
| <u>I. FOOD CROPS</u> | | | |
| 1. JOWAR(KHARIF) | 575 | 260 | 332 |
| 2. JOWAR(RABI) | 332 | 415 | 340 |
| 3. TOTAL JOWAR | 517 | 303 | 334 |
| 4. RICE | 701 | 1,052 | 670 |
| 5. WHEAT | 479 | 406 | 521 |
| 6. TOTAL CEREALS | 516 | 383 | 404 |
| 7. TUR | 907 | 461 | 433 |
| 8. GRAM | 265 | 456 | 418 |
| 9. TOTAL PULSES | 653 | 397 | 450 |
| 10. TOTAL FOOD GRAINS | 539 | 386 | 412 |
| <u>II. NON-FOOD CROPS</u> | | | |
| 11. COTTON (Lint) | 87 | 48 | 52 |
| 12. GROUNDNUT | 741 | 777 | 582 |
| 13. LINSEED | 233 | 209 | 231 |
| 14. SESAMUM | 253 | 207 | 246 |
| 15. SUGARCANE | 2,240 | 2,240 | 4,480 |

Source: The Statistician, Department of Agricultural, Poona.

TABLE NO.10

AREA UNDER FOREST (Area in Acres)

| YEAR | Area under Forest | | | Produce removed or Utilised (Value in Rs.) |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| | Reserved | Protected | Unclassified | |
| 1961-62 | 3,27,750 | 2,37,292 | 1,27,763 | 28,78,317 |
| 1962-63 | 3,27,751 | 2,37,280 | 1,27,761 | 24,78,982 |
| 1963-64 | 3,26,305 | 2,37,280 | 1,27,761 | 25,58,359 |

Source: Divisional Forest Officer, Nagpur. Division, Nagpur

TABLE NO. 11

MONTHLY AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES AT NAGPUR

| COMMODITY | Variety | Unit | Y E A R | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | 1962 | | 1963 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | August | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| <u>CEREALS</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rice(Fine) | Chinor | Kg. | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| 2. Rice(Medium) | Luchai | Kg. | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.85 | 0.90 |
| 3. Rice(Coarse) | Ordinary | Kg. | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| 4. Wheat(Medium) | Howra | Kg. | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| 5. Wheat(Coarse) | Botka | Kg. | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.65 |
| 6. Wheat Flour | White | Kg. | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| 7. Jowar | Waradhi | Kg. | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.45 |
| 8. Bajra | - | Kg. | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.40 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| <u>PULSES</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Gram (Whole) | Red | Kg. | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.60 |
| 10. Gram (Dal) | Red | Kg. | 0.60 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.65 |
| 11. Arhar(Dal) | Local | Kg. | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| 12. Mung (Dal) | Local | Kg. | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 0.85 | 0.90 |
| 13. Urid (Dal)) | Local | Kg. | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 0.90 | 0.85 |
| 14. Masur(Dal) | Local | Kg. | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| <u>SUGAR & GUR</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Sugar | D-30 Grade | Kg. | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.31 |
| 16. Gur | Kolhapur | Kg. | 1.10 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.13 | 1.30 | 1.50 | 1.20 |

Continued.

(24)

Continued table No.11

| COMMODITY | Variety | Unit | Y E A R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | 1962 | | 1963 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | August | Sept. | Octe | Nov. | Dec. | |
| <u>EDIBLE OILS</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | Groundnt Oil | - | Kg. | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.90 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.20 | 2.25 | 1.90 | 1.90 |
| <u>OTHER OILS</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. | Vanaspti Ghee Dalda | | Kg. | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.19 | 3.19 | 3.19 | 3.19 |
| <u>MEAT, FISH & EGGS.</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. | Meat | Goat | Kg. | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| 20. | Fresh Fish | Waghul | Kg. | 4.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| 21. | Eggs. | Hen | Dozen | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.00 | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| <u>CONDIMENTS & SPICES</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. | Salt | White | Kg. | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| 23. | Turmaric(Whole) | Waigaon | Kg. | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.25 |
| 24. | Dry Chillies | Bhiwapur | Kg. | 3.50 | 3.12 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| <u>VEGETABLES</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. | Potato | Chhindwara | Kg. | 0.55 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.50 | 0.56 | 0.56 |
| 26. | Onion | Nasik | Kg. | 0.40 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 |
| <u>FRUITS & NUTS</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. | Plantains | Bhusaval | Dozen | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.44 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 |
| 28. | Oranges | Nagpuri | Dozen | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | N.A. | N.A. | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| <u>BEAVERAGES</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Tea Leaf | B.O.P. | Kg. | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| 30. | Coffee Powder | Brooke | Kg. | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 |
| <u>FUEL, POWER, LIGHT &</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31. | Kerosene Oil | Burmah Shell | Litre | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.46 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 |

Continued table No.11

Continued table No. 11.

| COMMODITY | Variety | Unit | Y E A R | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1962 | | 1963 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | August | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 32. Charcoal | - | Kg. | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 |
| 33. March Box | Chavi | Dozen | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| 34. Firewood | | Kg. | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 35. CLOTHING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. Dhoti | 8 Metre Swatik Mills | pair | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| 36. Saree | 4.5 Mr Empress | Pair | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| 37. Shirting | Calico Mills | | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| 38. Blouse Piece | Arvind Mills | Metre | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 39. UTENSILS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39. Brass | - | Kg. | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| <u>MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40. Washing Soap | 501 Bar | Per Bar | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 41. Pan | Akada | 100Nos. | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.37 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| 42. Supari | Mangruli | Kg. | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| 43. Tobacco(Leaf) | | Kg. | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| 44. Cigarette | Panama | 10 Nos. | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| 45. Bidi | Shankar | 25 Nos. | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| 46. Hair Oil | Brami(300gr.) | Bottle | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| 47. Pencillin | Dumex | per bulb | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| 48. Quinine | - | Per tablet | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |

Source : District Statistical Office.

(2)

TABLE NO.12.
AVERAGE AGRICULTURE WAGE AT SELECTED CENTRES (in Rupee)

| MONTH & YEAR | Dhapewada | | | KUHI | | | PARASEONI | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|----------|------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| | F I E L D L A B O U R | | | | | | | | |
| | Male | Female | Children | Male | Female | Children | Male | Female | Children |
| JUNE, 1963 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| JULY, 1963 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| AUGUST, 1963 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| SEPT., 1963 | 1.50 | 0.62 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| OCT., 1963 | 1.50 | 0.62 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.60 | 0.50 |
| NOV., 1963 | 1.50 | 0.62 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.60 | 0.50 |
| DEC., 1963 | 1.50 | 0.62 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.60 | 0.50 |

Source: District Statistical Office, Nagpur.

TABLE NO. 12-A

MONTHLY INDEXING CONSUMER'S PRICE INDEX NUMBER. FOR WORKING CLASS
IN NAGPUR

| Months & Year | Base : Average prices for August 1939 as 100. | | | | | Consumer price Index |
|------------------|---|--------------------|----------|---------------|--|-------------------------|
| | FOOD | Fuel & LIGHTING | Clothing | Miscellaneous | | |
| Weights | 11.08 | 1.66 | 1.27 | 0.48 | | 14.49 |
| 1961 | 504 | 416 | 403 | 813 | | 495 |
| 1962 | 512 | 426 | 402 | 804 | | 502 |
| January, 63 | 521 | 418 | 402 | 798 | | 508 |
| February, 63 | 500 | 418 | 402 | 798 | | 492 |
| March, 63 | 488 | 433 | 410 | 798 | | 485 |
| April, 63 | 503 | 433 | 410 | 798 | | 497 |
| May, 63 | 508 | 433 | 410 | 798 | | 500 |
| June, 63 | 536 | 433 | 410 | 799 | | 522 |
| July, 63 | 559 | 433 | 410 | 792 | | 540 |
| August, 63 | 561 | 433 | 410 | 799 | | 541 |
| Sept., 63 | 575 | 433 | 410 | 799 | | 552 |
| Oct., 63 | 573 | 433 | 410 | 799 | | 550 |
| Nove., 63 | 577 | 433 | 410 | 799 | | 554 |
| Dec., 63 | 577 | 433 | 410 | 799 | | 553 |
| Average 63 | 549 | 431 | 439 | 798 | | 525 |

Source: Labour Commissioner, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 13

TALUKAWISE VITAL STATISTICS

| Name of Taluka : | Year : | Number of Births: | Number of Deaths |
|------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| NAGPUR | 1963 | 31,908 | 11,690 |
| KATOL | 1963 | 5,673 | 2,841 |
| SAONER | 1963 | 6,441 | 3,138 |
| RAMTEK | 1963 | 5,493 | 2,356 |
| UMRER | 1963 | 6,636 | 2,623 |
| DISTRICT TOTAL | 1963 | 56,151 | 22,648 |
| -"- | 1962 | 57,661 | 24,097 |
| -"- | 1961 | 71,597 | 37,831 |

Source: Director of Public Health, Poona.

TABLE NO. 14

DEATHS DUE TO THE IMPORTANT CAUSES

| YEAR | Cholera | Small Pox | Plague | Fever | Diarrhoea | Respiratory diseases | Other Causes | Total Deaths |
|------|---------|--------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1961 | - | 465 | - | 13,673 | 6,347 | 6,979 | 10,367 | 37,831 |
| 1962 | - | 1 | - | 5,147 | 4,044 | 3,785 | 11,120 | 24,097 |
| 1963 | - | 28 | - | 4,648 | 457 | 2,258 | 15,257 | 22,648 |

Source: Director of Public Health, Poona.

TABLE NO.15
FACTORIES AND AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT

| INDUSTRY | Y E A R | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | 1961 | | 1962 | | 1963 | |
| | No. of Factories | Average daily No. of Workers | No. of Factories | Average daily No. of workers | No. of Factories | Average daily No. of workers |
| 1. Cotton Ginning and Baling | 12 | 14,745 | 13 | 11,897 | 12 | 10,817 |
| 2. Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Cotton Textiles | 9 | 14,583 | 9 | 12,808 | 6 | 13,080 |
| 3. Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing (Other than Cotton Textiles) | 4 | 116 | 5 | 123 | 5 | 108 |
| 4. Knitting Mills, Cordage, Rope and Twine Industries. | 2 | 16 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 18 |
| 5. Rice and Dal Mills | 13 | 197 | 13 | 238 | 15 | 267 |
| 6. Flour Mills | 2 | 63 | 2 | 70 | 2 | 73 |
| 7. Edible Oils (Other than Hydrogenated Oils) | 3 | 55 | 3 | 47 | 3 | 61 |
| 8. Other Food (Other than Beverages) | 9 | 909 | 9 | 930 | 10 | 1,128 |
| 9. Tobacco | 22 | 5,182 | 19 | 5,159 | 20 | 5,876 |
| 10. Saw Mills | 105 | 1,350 | 106 | 1,511 | 109 | 1,533 |
| 11. Basic Chemicals including Fertilizers | 2 | 149 | 2 | 150 | 2 | 142 |

Continued table No.15

Continued table No.15

| INDUSTRY | Y E A R | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1961 | | 1962 | | 1963 | |
| | No. of Fact- ories | Average Daily Employ- ment | No. of Fact- ories | Average Daily Employ- ment | No. of Fact- ories | Average Daily Employment |
| 12. Miscellaneous Chemical Products | 6 | 517 | 7 | 551 | 6 | 564 |
| 13. Leather and leather products includ- ing Footwear | 1 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 12 |
| 14. Bricks and Tiles | 11 | 225 | 9 | 185 | 7 | 142 |
| 15. Stone Dressing and Crushing | 2 | 32 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 13 |
| 16. Products of Petroleum and Coal Manufacture of Glass, Pottery, Cement, and Mineral Products. | 7 | 688 | 7 | 533 | 7 | 756 |
| 17. Basic Metal Industries | 4 | 318 | 7 | 488 | 8 | 496 |
| 18. Metal products (Other than Machinery and Transport equipments) | 5 | 47 | 5 | 69 | 7 | 97 |
| 19. Machinery (Other than Electric Machinery) | 30 | 329 | 26 | 875 | 27 | 824 |
| 20. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appli- ances and supplies) | 1 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 34 |
| 21. Repair of Motor Vehicles | 9 | 703 | 8 | 671 | 9 | 722 |
| 22. Transport equipment (Other than repair of Motor Vehicles) | 8 | 1,367 | 8 | 1,366 | 8 | 1,430 |
| 23. All other Industries not classified above | 62 | 3,177 | 62 | 3,197 | 66 | 3,466 |
| Total | 329 | 31,298 | 326 | 29,743 | 335 | 31,650 |

Source: The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

TABLE NO.16

INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT ITEMS

| I T E M S | U N I T | Y E A R | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| <u>I. INDUSTRIAL</u> | | | | |
| 1. Cotton Yarn(Mill Made)* | Kg. (Lakhs) | 28.12 | 19.62 | 21.45 |
| 2. Cotton Fabrics* | Metres (Lakhs) | 824.07 | 842.84 | 827.10 |
| 3. Paints & Varnishes* | Litres (Lakhs) | 1.40 | 3.14 | 6.64 |
| 4. Gases(Co ₂)* | Kg. (Lakhs) | NIL | 1.26 | 1.98 |
| 5. Acids(Hydrochloric & Sulphuric) | Metric Tons | NIL | 2,995 | 2,148 |
| <u>II. MINERAL</u> | | | | |
| 1. Coal | Metric Tons | 1,01,636 | 1,03,069 | 1,05,967 |
| 2. Manganese | Metric Tons | 84,249 | 70,612 | 71,792 |
| 3. Dolomite | Metric Tons | 5,983 | 4,084 | 2,327 |
| 4. Clay | Metric Tons | 16,548 | 35,532 | NIL |
| 5. Others | Metric Tons | 37,874 | 25,774 | N.A. |
| * Production relates to financial years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 | | | | |

Source: 1. Central Excise Department, Nagpur.

2. Director of Geology & Mining, Govt. of Maharashtra
Nagpur.

TABLE NO. 17.
ELECTRICITY GENERATED, PURCHASED AND CONSUMED

| YEAR | Generated | Purchased | Consumed for | | | | | TOTAL |
|---------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | Domestic Purposes | Commercial light and Small Power | Industrial Power | Public Lightening | Other Purposes | |
| 1961-62 | 24,82,99,210 | - | 1,45,68,575 | 33,48,932 | 1,94,09,262 | 20,40,598 | 8,26,76,426 | 12,20,43,793 |
| 1962-63 | 23,89,09,370 | - | 1,55,74,463 | 35,10,893 | 13,51,84,165 | 22,47,977 | 8,84,378 | 15,74,01,876 |
| 1963-64 | 28,09,01,080 | - | 1,69,67,096 | 41,26,178 | 16,10,73,753 | 24,44,237 | 35,52,348 | 18,81,63,612 |

Source: 1. Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Nagpur
2. Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company, Nagpur.

TABLE NO.18
LIST OF ELECTRIFIED TOWNS/VILLAGES

| Sr. No. | Name of Town or Village | Sr. No. | Name of Town or Villages | Sr. No. | Name of Town or Villages | Sr. No. | Name of Town or Villages |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| <u>NAGPUR TALUKA</u> | | | | <u>KATOL TALUKA</u> | | | |
| 1. | NAGPUR | 29. | Chicholi | 55. | Vyhad | 1. | Dhirkhlera |
| 2. | Gorewada | 30. | Deoli | 56. | Peth | 2. | Panjra |
| 3. | Ajni | 31. | Amgaon | 57. | Saoli | 3. | Dudhala |
| 4. | Khari | 32. | Ashta | 58. | Wadoda | 4. | Khushalpur |
| 5. | Kamptee | 33. | Wihirgaon | *59. | Bazargaon | 5. | Phetri |
| 6. | Shiwangaon | 34. | Bailwada | *60. | Shiwa | 6. | Sagma |
| 7. | Jaitala | 35. | Asoli | *61. | Ringnabodi | 7. | Katol |
| 8. | Takli | 36. | Saongi | *62. | Sawanga | 8. | Anjangaon |
| 9. | Yerkheda | 37. | Kanoli Bara | *63. | Godhali | 9. | Ladgaon |
| 10. | Bhamti | 38. | Buti Bori | *64. | Chichbhuvan | 10. | Dorli B. |
| 11. | Mahadula | 39. | Khairu | *65. | Digdh | 11. | Linga |
| 12. | Bhilgaon | 40. | Sukli | *66. | Bhanegaon | 12. | Ambada |
| 13. | Koradi | 41. | Takalghat | *67. | Mohgaon | 13. | Hatla |
| 14. | Godhni | 42. | Gumgaon (Near Buti Bori) | *68. | Neri | 14. | Paradsinga |
| 15. | Bokhara | 43. | Daheli | *69. | Dhanoli | 15. | Tarabodi |
| 16. | Lonhara | 44. | Nildoh (Hingna Road) | *70. | Satnaori | 16. | Wadhona (near Harankhuri) |
| 17. | Hingna | | | *71. | Kinhi | 17. | Wandli Khurd |
| 18. | Wanadongri | 45. | Digdoh | | | 18. | Waghoda (near Katol) |
| 19. | Raipur | 46. | Kapsi | | | 19. | Dhawalapur |
| 20. | Wadi | 47. | Mahalgaon | | | 20. | Metpanjra |
| 21. | Lonkhairi | 48. | Kudhali | | | 21. | Kondhali |
| 22. | Yerla | 49. | Gumthala | | | 22. | Panjra Bz. |
| 23. | Saongi | 50. | Asoli | | | 23. | Pardi Deshmukh |
| 24. | Lawa | 51. | Sumthara | | | 24. | Dhiwarwadi |
| 25. | Gumthi | 52. | Kesori | | | 25. | Thaturwada |
| 26. | Gumthala | 53. | Ambadi | | | 26. | Khapri (Yerande) |
| 27. | Phetri | 54. | Asalwada | | | | |
| 28. | Borgaon | | | | | | |

Continued

Continued table No.18

| Sr. No. | Name of Town or Village | Sr. No. | Name of Town or Village | Sr. No. | Name of Town or Village | Sr. No. | Name of Town or Villages |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>KATOL TAHSIL</u> | | | | | | | |
| 27. | Khapa | 58. | Naigaon | 90. | Bori | *123. | Pardi |
| 28. | Nandura Bz. | 59. | Jalalkheda | 91. | Sawargaon | *124. | Sabkund |
| 29. | Ridhora | 60. | Bharsingi | 92. | Shahajapur | *125. | Kokurda |
| 30. | Khangaon | 61. | Khadgaon | 93. | Bhopapur | *126. | Chachdoh |
| 31. | Digras | 62. | Narsingi | 94. | Nawabpur | *127. | Bihalgondi |
| 32. | Sawanga(Kachari) | 63. | Gharatwara | 95. | Panwadi | *128. | Kamthee |
| 33. | Wadwihira | 64. | Khutamba | 96. | Harankhuri | *129. | Mendki |
| 34. | Narayanpur | 65. | Gondhi | 97. | Wadiwihira | *130. | Thadipauni |
| 35. | Borgondi | 66. | Thugaon Deo | 98. | Mendala | *131. | Dorli |
| 36. | Kotwalbardi | 67. | Pimpalgaon | 99. | Wadhona | *132. | Junepani |
| 37. | Junewadi | 68. | Dewali | 100. | Delwadi | <u>SAONER TAHSIL</u> | |
| 38. | Bhiahmur | 69. | Naigaon | 101. | Jholwari | 1. | Yelkpar(Rithi) |
| 39. | Narkher | 70. | Gondegaon | 102. | Maevari | 2. | Chincholi(Near Khaparkheda) |
| 40. | Parsodi | 71. | Malapur | 103. | Jamgaon Kh, | 3. | Khaparkheda |
| 41. | Siraswadi | 72. | Banor | 104. | Jamgaon Bz. | 4. | Saoner |
| 42. | Pardi(Near Linga) | 73. | Koni | 105. | Khapa | 5. | Khapa |
| 43. | Mowar | 74. | Nanda(near Sinoda) | 106. | Ghogra | 6. | Mohpa |
| 44. | Belona | 75. | Ambada | 107. | Lohara | 7. | Saundri |
| 45. | Raulgaon | 76. | Masora | 108. | Sawanga(Lohara) | 8. | Kohli |
| 46. | Nandori(Near Narkhed) | 77. | Parsodi(Near Gangpal) | 109. | Karla | 9. | Kodegertan |
| 47. | Khandala Bz. | 78. | Peth-Ismailpur | 110. | Yerla | 10. | Susundri |
| 48. | Chichala | 79. | Yeni | 111. | Gondidigras | 11. | Mohali |
| 49. | Kolambhi | 80. | Bhaipur | 112. | Mohkhedi | 12. | Kelod |
| 50. | Musli | 81. | Salai | 113. | Kalamba | 13. | Gumgaon(Near Khapa) |
| 51. | Khairgaon | 82. | Thugaon(Nipani) | 114. | Yerwa | 14. | Masepathar |
| 52. | Kharsoli | 83. | Wadegaon | 115. | Tinkheda | 15. | Khumari |
| 53. | Parsodi(Near Katol) | 84. | Khairi | 116. | Chargaon | 16. | Dudhsardi |
| 54. | Mohadi | 85. | Zilpa | 117. | Kharsi | 17. | Khairi Khedi |
| 55. | Bamhani | 86. | Tapni | *118. | Madna | 18. | Kalmeshwar |
| 56. | Khursapar | 87. | Datowadi | *119. | Dongargaon | 19. | Bahmni |
| 57. | Rohna | 88. | Wandli | *120. | Sonoli | | |
| | | 89. | Golarkhapa | *121. | Indora | | |
| | | | | *122. | Gangaldoh | | |

Continued Table No. 10.

| Sr. No. | Name of Town or Village | Sr. No. | Name of Town or Village | Sr. No. | Name of Town or Village | Sr. No. | Name of Town or Village |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 20. | Saongi (Near Telkamptee) | 45. | Dahogaon | 78. | Kalambhi (Kalambha) | 4. | Kanhan |
| 21. | Pipla (Near Mohpa) | 46. | Pipla (Near Khapa) | 79. | Pan-Ubali | 5. | Ramtek (including Ambala) |
| 22. | Ghorad | 47. | Patansaongi | 80. | Nimji | 6. | Bhandarbodi |
| 23. | Kokarda | 48. | Takli | 81. | Bhendala | 7. | Kandri |
| 24. | Kamathi (Near Saoner) | 49. | Bina | 82. | Borgaon | 8. | Tekadi |
| 25. | Ubali | 50. | Umri | 83. | Pola | 9. | Aroli (Aroli Matte) |
| 26. | Kanyadhol | 51. | Ubgi | 84. | Silori | 10. | Mahaduli |
| 27. | Borgaon Bz. (Near Mohpa) | 52. | Linga | 85. | Brahmapuri | 11. | Mansar |
| 28. | Saoli Kh. (Near Mohpa) | 53. | Sonegaon | 86. | Khubala | 12. | Khandala Kh. |
| 29. | Sindi (Rithi) | 54. | Manegaon | 87. | Ajni | 13. | Gondegaon |
| 30. | Dhapewada | 55. | Malegaon | 88. | Sherdi | 14. | Sirpur |
| 31. | Wadhona Kh. | 56. | Zunki | 89. | Bhdgaon | 15. | Mahsala |
| 32. | MadaSaongi | 57. | Saoli | 90. | Etcph i | 16. | Chargaon |
| 33. | Mahgaon (Near Mohpa) | 58. | Pohi | 91. | Pondhari | 17. | Kodamendhi |
| 34. | Silowara | 59. | Saongi | 92. | Bawangaon | 18. | Nagardhan |
| 35. | Wadhona Bz. | 60. | Wathoda | 93. | Telgaon | 19. | Patgowri |
| 36. | Mandwi | 61. | Bhadangi | 94. | Dhalgaon Khatry | 20. | Ambadi (Amdi) |
| 37. | Budhla | 62. | Nandagalimukh | 95. | Risala | 21. | Bhandewadi |
| 38. | Pilkapar | 63. | Uparwahi | 96. | Jalalkheda | 22. | Saongi |
| 39. | Bardi (Dowachi) | 64. | Lohara | 97. | Waki | 23. | Paraseoni |
| 40. | Gujarkhedi | 65. | Gumthala | 98. | Tisti B.K. | 24. | Itgaon |
| 41. | Pipla (Near Kalmoshwar) | 66. | Solu | 99. | Narsala | 25. | Gundri |
| 42. | Waroda | 67. | Saongi | *100. | Khangaon | 26. | Digalwadi |
| 43. | Saoli Mauli (Near Khadgaon) | 68. | Waghoda | *101. | Kecchi | 27. | Tamaswadi |
| 44. | Dahogaon | 69. | Kusumbi | *102. | Dhurkheda | | |
| | | 70. | Burajwada | *103. | Kothodi | | <u>UMRER TAHSIL</u> |
| | | 71. | Adasa | *104. | Nandori | | 1. Umrer |
| | | 72. | Sonapur | *105. | Gumgaon | | 2. Bhiwapur |
| | | 73. | Wahori | *106. | Nadikheda | | 3. Pachgaon |
| | | 74. | Gondkhairi | *107. | Tishti Khurd | | 4. Bela (Khas) |
| | | 75. | Ashti (Kala) | | | | 5. Champa |
| | | 76. | Ketapur | | <u>RAMTEK TAHSIL</u> | | *6. Jogikheda |
| | | 77. | Sohijapur (Shahadapur) | | 1. Kachurwahi | | |
| | | | | | 2. Khandala Bz. | | |
| | | | | | 3. Deotala (Dewartala) | | |

Electrified during the year 1963-64.

Source: Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Nagpur.

TABLE NO.19
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

| YEAR | REGISTRATIONS | VACANCIES NOTIFIED | PLACEMENT | LIVE REGISTER AT THE END OF THE YEAR |
|---------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1961-62 | 23,715 | 3,920 | 2,342 | 14,718 |
| 1962-63 | 28,944 | 4,608 | 2,757 | 16,524 |
| 1963-64 | 30,749 | 5,285 | 3,341 | 19,485 |

Source: Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Nagpur.

TABLE NO. 20
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

| Type of Societies | M A G E P U R T A L U K A | | | | | | | Total | |
|--|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| | NAGPUR | KATOL | SACHIN | ONR | TEKRA | OMRER | 1963-64 | 1962-63 | 1961-62 |
| <u>I. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Number of Societies | 165 | 125 | 124 | 130 | 112 | 656 | 656 | 653 | |
| b) Number of Members | 16,853 | 11,371 | 11,137 | 12,776 | 9,430 | 61,567 | 56,539 | 49,467 | |
| c) Share Capital ('000') | 4,046 | 690 | 682 | 703 | 638 | 6,759 | 5,688 | 5,049 | |
| d) Working Capital ('000') | 30,976 | 2,972 | 3,492 | 3,402 | 3,034 | 43,502 | 40,289 | 38,457 | |
| e) Loans Advanced ('000') | 29,139 | 2,448 | 2,707 | 2,833 | 2,078 | 39,205 | 10,188 | 29,311 | |
| f) Reserve & Other Funds (-do-) | 1,009 | 130 | 123 | 151 | 122 | 1,535 | 536 | 505 | |
| <u>II. NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Number of Societies | 73 | - | - | - | 1 | 74 | 65 | 57 | |
| b) Number of Members | 96,734 | - | - | - | 93 | 96,827 | 96,518 | 1,05,072 | |
| c) Share Capital ('000') | 3,168 | - | - | - | 1 | 3,169 | 3,014 | 2,986 | |
| d) Working capital ('000') | 6,970 | - | - | - | 1 | 6,971 | 5,855 | 5,117 | |
| e) Loans Advanced ('000') | 6,267 | - | - | - | - | 6,267 | 4,987 | 3,674 | |
| f) Reserve & Other Funds (-do-) | 900 | - | - | - | - | 900 | 688 | 748 | |

Continued

Continued table No.20

| Type of Societies | T A L U K A | | | | | District Total | | |
|--|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | LUMNER | 1963-64 | 1963-63 | 1961-62 |
| <u>III. AGRICULTURAL NON CREDIT SOCIETIES</u> | | | | | | | | |
| a) Number of Societies | 45 | 19 | 25 | 20 | 16 | 125 | 110 | 102 |
| b) Number of Members | 4,646 | 1,993 | 1,039 | 2,086 | 737 | 10,501 | 10,297 | 9,245 |
| c) Share Capital ('000') | 2,124 | 263 | 39 | 102 | 76 | 2,604 | 2,516 | 2,352 |
| d) Working Capital ('000') | 5,989 | 519 | 352 | 430 | 315 | 7,605 | 6,156 | 6,279 |
| e) Loans Advanced ('000') | 559 | 68 | 73 | 45 | 41 | 786 | 5,232 | 1,028 |
| f) Reserve & Other Funds (-do ^{3/4}) | 2,529 | 56 | 29 | 61 | 35 | 2,710 | 2,232 | 1,917 |
| <u>IV. NON-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES</u> | | | | | | | | |
| a) Number of Societies | 613 | 49 | 88 | 45 | 63 | 858 | 841 | 765 |
| b) Number of Members | 61,505 | 2,559 | 4,857 | 2,466 | 4,318 | 75,705 | 73,755 | 58,471 |
| c) Share Capital ('000') | 13,469 | 113 | 226 | 91 | 225 | 14,134 | 6,512 | 4,500 |
| d) Working capital ('000') | 35,888 | 449 | 327 | 320 | 1,134 | 38,648 | 32,745 | 24,538 |
| e) Loans Advanced ('000') | 2,505 | - | - | - | - | 2,505 | 3,831 | 14,860 |
| f) Reserve & other Funds (-do ^{3/4}) | 2,246 | 82 | 151 | 33 | 189 | 2,701 | 2,673 | 2,406 |

Source: The District Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Nagpur.

TABLE NO.21
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(in '000' Rupees)

| Year | Societies | Members | Share capital | Reserve and Other Fund | Working Capital |
|---------|-----------|----------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1961-62 | 1577 | 2,22,255 | 14887 | 5576 | 74391 |
| 1962-63 | 1672 | 2,37,109 | 17730 | 6129 | 85045 |
| 1963-64 | 1713 | 2,44,600 | 26666 | 7846 | 96726 |

Source: The District Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Nagpur

TABLE NO. 22

LIST OF WEEKLY MARKETS

| Sr. No. | Name of the Town and Village | Day on which Bazar is held | Average Congregation | Whether also a Cattle Market. |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| | <u>N A G P U R</u> | | <u>T A H S I L</u> | |
| 1. | Nagpur | Daily | Information not available for Nagpur Tahsil | Yes (Sakkardara) |
| 2. | Bajargaon | Monday | | - |
| 3. | Deoli | Sunday | | - |
| 4. | Digdoh | Monday | | - |
| 5. | Peth Kaldongri | Monday | | - |
| 6. | Gaurala | - | | - |
| 7. | Enuari | - | | - |
| 8. | Mohogaon | Friday | | - |
| 9. | Degma (Khurd) | Friday | | - |
| 10. | Raipur | Monday | | - |
| 11. | Adegaon | Monday | | - |
| 12. | Deoli | Monday | | - |
| 13. | Savangi | Thursday | | - |
| 14. | Angaon | Thursday | | - |
| 15. | Gonhi | - | | - |
| 16. | Gunthala | Thursday | | - |
| 17. | Sonegaon | Monday | | - |
| 18. | Wadoda | Tuesday | | - |
| 19. | Bhugaon | Sunday | | - |
| 20. | Salaigodhani | Friday | | - |
| 21. | Gumgaon | - | | - |
| 22. | Kanoholi | Sunday | | - |
| 23. | Takalghat | Sunday | | - |
| 24. | Bori | Tuesday | | - |
| 25. | Kamptee (T) | Friday | | Yes |

Continued table No.

Continued table No.

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----|
| | <u>K A T O L</u> | <u>T A H S I L</u> | | |
| 26. | Fidhora | - | - | - |
| 27. | Bhisnoor | - | - | - |
| 28. | Thadipauni | Sunday | 7000 | No |
| 29. | Jalalkheda | Monday | 300 | No |
| 30. | Belona | Monday | 300 | No |
| 31. | Sawargaon | Monday | 2000 | No |
| 32. | Mendhala | Tuesday | 300 | No |
| 33. | Katol (T) | Tuesday | 5000 | Yes |
| 34. | Kondhali | Wednesday | 1000 | Yes |
| 35. | Paradsinga | Wednesday | 1000 | No |
| 36. | Mowad (T) | Wednesday | 3000 | No |
| 37. | Mendhepathar | Thursday | 300 | No |
| 38. | Dorli | Thursday | 200 | No |
| 39. | Murti | Thursday | 200 | No |
| 40. | Digras | Thursday | 500 | No |
| 41. | Sawanga | Friday | 1000 | No |
| 42. | Dhawalapur | Saturday | 300 | No |
| 43. | Jalalkheda | Saturday | 500 | No |
| 44. | Rohana | Saturday | 700 | No |
| 45. | Sawanga | Saturday | 300 | No |
| 46. | Yenwa | Saturday | 150 | No |
| 47. | Kharsoli | Saturday | 200 | No |
| 48. | Kowalram P. | Saturday | 1000 | No |
| 49. | Narkhed (T) | Sunday | 5000 | Yes |
| | <u>S A O N E R</u> | <u>T A H S I L</u> | | |
| 50. | Saoner (T) | Friday | Information not | - |
| 51. | Nagalwadi | Friday | available for | No |
| 52. | Bichawa | Saturday | Saoner. Tahsil | No |
| 53. | Badegaon | Saturday | | No |
| 54. | Nanda Gomukh | Sunday | | No |
| 55. | Khapd (T) | Sunday | | Yes |

Continued

Continued

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|
| | | <u>S A O N E R</u> | <u>T A H S I L</u> | |
| 56. | Wakodi | - | - | - |
| 57. | Kamptee | Monday | - | - |
| 58. | Patansawangi | Tuesday | - | - |
| 59. | Bina | - | - | - |
| 60. | Dhapewda | Tuesday | - | - |
| 61. | Kohali | Friday | - | - |
| 62. | Sonegaon | Thursday | - | - |
| 63. | Linga | Thursday | - | - |
| 64. | Uparwahi | Friday | - | - |
| 65. | Kalmeshwar(T) | Sunday | - | - |
| 66. | Mohpa (T) | Wednesday | - | Yes |
| 67. | Kelod | Thursday | - | No |
| | | <u>R A M T E K</u> | <u>T A H S I L</u> | |
| 68. | Ramtek (T) | Sunday | 3000 | Yes |
| 69. | Nimkheda | Sunday | 500 | No |
| 70. | Kachurwai | Monday | 450 | No |
| 71. | Parshiwani | Monday | 2000 | No |
| 72. | Hiwra | Monday | 500 | No |
| 73. | Deolapar | Tuesday | 550 | No |
| 74. | Aroli | Tuesday | 350 | No |
| 75. | Panchala | Wednesday | 400 | No |
| 76. | Khat | Wednesday | 400 | No |
| 77. | Paoni | Wednesday | 200 | No |
| 78. | Kodhamendi | Thursday | 900 | Yes |
| 79. | Mansar | Thursday | 800 | No |
| 80. | Dahegaon Joshi | Thursday | 3200 | No |
| 81. | Nawegaon Khairi | Friday | 400 | No |
| 82. | Mouda | Friday | 400 | No |
| 83. | Nagardhan | Sunday | 2000 | No |
| 84. | Gowari | Sunday | 1500 | Yes |

Continued.

Continued

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----|
| U M R E R T A H S I L | | | | |
| 85. | Umrer Proper | Monday | 10,000 | Yes |
| 86. | Umrer Proper | Thursday | 15,000 | No |
| 87. | Bela | Saturday | 4,000 to 5000 | No |
| 88. | Bhiwapur | Friday | 6,000 to 10000 | Yes |
| 89. | Champa | Saturday | 200 to 300 | No |
| 90. | Dongarmonda | Saturday | 200 to 300 | No |
| 91. | Chapegadi | Thursday | 100 to 300 | No |
| 92. | Jionapur | Saturday | 200 to 300 | No |
| 93. | Kuhi | Wednesday | 500 to 2000 | No |
| 94. | Veltur | Friday | 500 to 2000 | No |
| 95. | Mandhal | Tuesday | 1,000 to 3000 | Yes |
| 96. | Salwa | Monday | 500 to 1000 | No |
| 97. | Adam | Monday | 100 to 200 | No |
| 98. | Titur | Monday | 100 to 200 | No |
| 99. | Panchgaon | Thursday | Not Held | No |
| 100. | Besur | Thursday | 100 to 3000 | No |
| 101. | Kargaon | Wednesday | Not Held | No |
| 102. | Thana | Monday | 300 to 600 | No |
| 103. | Marupar | Thursday | 1,000 to 3000 | No |
| 104. | Pipra | Thursday | 500 to 2000 | No |
| 105. | Sirsee | Wednesday | 100 to 3000 | No |
| 106. | Nand | Sunday | 500 to 2000 | No |
| 107. | Botgaon Kalandri | Tuesday | 100 to 3000 | No |
| 108. | Makardhokda | Friday | 500 to 2000 | No |
| 109. | Bahmni | Thursday | 200 to 500 | No |
| 110. | Pachkhedi | Monday | 300 to 600 | No. |

Source: Tahsildars / Enumerators' Reports.

TABLE NO. 23

JOINT STOCK BANKS, OTHER CO-OPERATIVE BANKS, BANKING OFFICES

| Rs on 31st March | Schedule Banks | Non-Scheduled Banks | Total | Provincial District Cooperative Banks | Others | Total | Grand Total |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------|--|--------|-------|----------------|
| 1961 | 26 | - | 26 | 12 | - | 12 | 38 |
| 1962 | 27 | - | 27 | 12 | - | 12 | 39 |
| 1963 | 27 | - | 27 | 12 | - | 12 | 39 |
| 1964 | 29 | - | 29 | 14 | - | 14 | 43 |

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 24.

REGISTERED JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AT WORK

| YEAR | Companies limited by shares. | | Companies limited by Guarantee & Associations not for profit. | | Total |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|---|---------|-------|
| | Public | Private | Public | Private | |
| On 31st March, 1962 | 39 | 82 | 10 | 1 | 132 |
| On 31st March, 1963 | 37 | 79 | 9 | 1 | 126 |
| On 31st March, 1964 | 36 | 75 | 9 | 1 | 121 |

Source: Department of Company Law Administration
Government of India.

TABLE NO. 25

INSURANCE STATISTICS

| <u>YEAR</u> | <u>No. of Insurance Policies Issued</u> | <u>Amount Insured</u> |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1961-62 | 10,217 | 3,72,21,350 |
| 1962-63 | 11,914 | 4,17,79,750 |
| 1963-64 | 12,703 | 4,44,48,650 |

Source : Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation,
Nagpur.

{
47
48
}

TABLE NO.26
SMALL SAVING

(In Rupee)

| YEAR | Gross Collections | Withdrawals | Net Collections |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1961-62 | 2,87,84,296 | 2,30,62,305 | 57,21,991 |
| 1962-63 | 2,85,56,495 | 2,57,85,218 | 27,71,277 |
| 1963-64 | 3,32,52,531 | 2,45,41,999 | 87,10,532 |

Source : Collector's Office, Nagpur.

TABLE No. 27

RECEIPTS OF THE EXCISE REVENUE, SALES TAX, ENTERTAINMENT TAX IN

NAGPUR DISTRICT

(In Rupees)

| YEAR | Receipts of Excise Revenue | Receipts of Sales Tax | Receipt of Entertainment tax |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1961-62 | 3,69,600 | 81,16,577 | 14,79,688 |
| 1962-63 | 5,08,199 | 32,21,550 | 17,37,304 |
| 1963-64 | 2,36,856 | 91,47,950 | 21,54,348 |

Source: 1. Collector, Nagpur

2. Sales Tax Officer

TABLE NO. 28
LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

(in Rupees)

| TALUKA | Y E A R S | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | 1961-62 | | | 1962-63 | | | 1963-64 | | |
| | Demand | Collection | Arrears | Demand | Collection | Arrears | Demand | Collection | Arrears |
| 1. NAGPUR | 9,36,636 | 2,98,954 | 6,37,682 | 11,82,056 | 6,21,520 | 5,60,536 | 11,09,321 | 7,59,763 | 3,49,558 |
| 2. KATOL | 5,30,477 | 2,08,705 | 3,21,772 | 7,38,295 | 4,68,668 | 2,69,627 | 6,82,919 | 5,23,255 | 1,59,664 |
| 3. SAONER | 4,53,963 | 39,108 | 4,14,855 | 10,81,408 | 5,83,673 | 4,97,735 | 8,51,919 | 3,88,064 | 4,63,855 |
| 4. RAMTEK | 4,67,629 | 2,55,316 | 2,12,313 | 6,80,348 | 4,70,025 | 2,10,323 | 6,23,260 | 4,81,893 | 1,41,367 |
| 5. UMRER | 5,93,355 | 4,33,239 | 1,60,116 | 6,81,309 | 5,39,095 | 1,42,214 | 6,45,974 | 4,74,876 | 1,71,098 |
| DISTRICT TOTAL | 29,82,060 | 12,35,322 | 17,46,738 | 43,63,416 | 26,82,981 | 16,80,435 | 39,13,393 | 26,27,851 | 12,85,542 |

(51)

Source: Collector's Office, Nagpur.

TABLE NO. 29

NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED & VALUE OF PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED

| YEAR | No. of documents Registered | Value of property transferred (in Rs.) |
|------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1961 | 13,157 | 4,95,98,363 |
| 1962 | 14,021 | 2,65,12,751 |
| 1963 | 14,772 | 3,08,20,897 |

Source : District Registrar, Nagpur.

(52)

TABLE NO.30

TABLE NO.30 STATEMENT CONCERNING MEDICAL FACILITIES IN NAGPUR DISTRICT

Year: 1961

| Sr. No. | I T E M | T A L U K A | | | | | District |
|---------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | Total |
| 1. | No. of Hospitals | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| 2. | No. of Maternity Homes | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 3. | No. of Dispensaries | 21 | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 4. | No. of Rural Health Centres | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | Primary Health Units | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 21 |
| 5. | No. of Doctors | 105 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 134 |
| 6. | No. of Nurses (including midwives) | 518 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 548 |
| 7. | No. of Beds: Males | 508 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 534 |
| | Females | 993 | 18 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 1033 |
| | Children | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | No. of Patients treated | | | | | | |
| | Males | 18,578 | 199 | 157 | 65 | 442 | 19,441 |
| | Females | 29,793 | 193 | 206 | 53 | 432 | 30,777 |
| | Children | 16,337 | 128 | 62 | 6 | 119 | 16,652 |
| 9. | No. of Outdoor Patients treated | | | | | | |
| | Males | 6,08,276 | 35,683 | 24,825 | 38,085 | 22,567 | 7,29,436 |
| | Females | 5,13,945 | 21,422 | 11,764 | 23,100 | 13,413 | 5,83,644 |
| | Children | 3,73,3319 | 41,529 | 18,436 | 18,953 | 20,492 | 4,72,729 |

Continued Table No.30.

Table No. 30 (contd.)

YEAR ; 1962

| Sr. No. | I T E M | TALUKA | | | | | DISTRICT |
|---------|---|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | TOTAL |
| 1. | No. of Hospitals | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| 2. | No. of Maternity Homes | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 3. | No. of Dispensaries | 21 | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 4. | No. of Rural Health Centres | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | Primary Health Units | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 21 |
| 5. | No. of Doctors | 105 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 134 |
| 6. | No. of Nurses (including Midwives) | 518 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 538 |
| 7. | No. of Beds: Males | 702 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 730 |
| | Females | 1,218 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 1,276 |
| | Children | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | No. of Indoor Patients treated: Males | 18,469 | 117 | 77 | 93 | 116 | 18,872 |
| | Females | 32,280 | 140 | 52 | 110 | 46 | 32,628 |
| | Children | 23,057 | 63 | 48 | 90 | - | 23,258 |
| 9. | No. of Out door patients treated: Males | 2,93,684 | 33,091 | 23,304 | 28,321 | 17,121 | 3,95,521 |
| | Females | 3,83,075 | 20,590 | 12,379 | 14,537 | 9,015 | 4,39,596 |
| | Children | 1,94,438 | 32,449 | 17,585 | 22,295 | 17,421 | 2,84,188 |

Continued Table No. 30 --

Continued table No. 30.

YEAR - 1963.

| Sr. No. | I T E M | T A L U K A | | | | | District |
|---------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----------|
| | | NAGPUR | katol | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | Total |
| 1. | No. of Hospitals | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| 2. | No. of Maternity Homes | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 3. | No. of Dispensaries | 21 | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 4. | No. of Rural Health Centres | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | Primary Health Units | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 21 |
| 5. | No. of Doctors | 105 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 134 |
| 6. | No. of Nurses (Including Midwives) | 518 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 538 |
| 7. | No. of Beds: | | | | | | |
| | Males | 702 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 730 |
| | Females | 1218 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 1276 |
| | Children | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Indoor Patients treated | | | | | | |
| | Males | 18469 | 150 | 59 | 151 | 7 | 18836 |
| | Females | 32280 | 140 | 38 | 84 | 4 | 32546 |
| | Children | 23057 | 84 | 43 | 82 | 1 | 23267 |
| 9. | Outdoor Patients treated | | | | | | |
| | Males | 301701 | 11719 | 3042 | 1881 | 5910 | 324253 |
| | Females | 234079 | 7407 | 5353 | 5405 | 2620 | 254864 |
| | Children | 298341 | 12293 | 7185 | 4035 | 7447 | 329301 |

Source: District Hospital of Medical Officer Health
Source: The Civil Surgeon, Nagpur.

(55)

TABLE NO.31
INSTITUTIONS, PUPILS, TEACHERS

| ITEM | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | | |
| <u>PRIMARY SCHOOLS</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1. INSTITUTIONS | 1961-62 | 448 | 176 | 147 | 148 | 176 | 1,095 | |
| | 1962-63 | 459 | 179 | 151 | 179 | 179 | 1,118 | |
| | 1963-64 | 552 | 192 | 163 | 163 | 190 | 1,264 | |
| 2. PUPILS a) BOYS | 1961-62 | 45,784 | 10,937 | 8,380 | 9,830 | 9,982 | 84,914 | |
| | 1962-63 | 48,697 | 11,024 | 9,915 | 8,466 | 10,067 | 88,169 | |
| | 1963-64 | 49,909 | 12,239 | 10,350 | 8,879 | 10,595 | 91,972 | |
| | b) GIRLS | 1961-62 | 37,430 | 6,635 | 5,013 | 3,869 | 4,718 | 57,665 |
| | | 1962-63 | 39,943 | 6,750 | 3,983 | 5,127 | 4,832 | 60,635 |
| | | 1963-64 | 42,267 | 7,707 | 4,699 | 5,742 | 5,598 | 66,013 |
| 3. TEACHERS | 1961-62 | 2,390 | 592 | 413 | 447 | 444 | 4,286 | |
| | 1962-63 | 2,490 | 607 | 462 | 428 | 459 | 4,446 | |
| | 1963-64 | 2,630 | 675 | 510 | 481 | 506 | 4,802 | |
| <u>SECONDARY SCHOOLS</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 1. INSTITUTIONS | 1961-62 | 119 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 170 | |
| | 1962-63 | 135 | 12 | 19 | 12 | 14 | 192 | |
| | 1963-64 | 137 | 13 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 199 | |
| 2. PUPILS a) BOYS | 1961-62 | 38,667 | 3,109 | 4,529 | 1,287 | 2,849 | 50,441 | |
| | 1962-63 | 40,926 | 4,121 | 4,880 | 1,641 | 3,816 | 55,384 | |
| | 1963-64 | 42,399 | 4,611 | 5,547 | 1,917 | 4,113 | 58,484 | |

Continued

(56)

Continued table No.3

| ITEMS | YEAR | T A H S I L | | | | | TOTAL |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | |
| b) GIRLS | 1961-62 | 19,667 | 739 | 863 | 262 | 469 | 21,940 |
| | 1962-63 | 21,956 | 1,079 | 926 | 319 | 724 | 25,004 |
| | 1963-64 | 23,973 | 1,343 | 4,207 | 418 | 851 | 27,792 |
| 3. TEACHER | 1961-62 | 2,348 | 125 | 229 | 81 | 142 | 2,925 |
| | 1962-63 | 2,541 | 188 | 240 | 100 | 178 | 3,247 |
| | 1963-64 | 2,570 | 216 | 258 | 115 | 193 | 3,352 |
| <u>SPECIAL SCHOOLS</u> | | | | | | | |
| 1. INSTITUTIONS | 1961-62 | - | - | - | - | - | 61 |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | - | - | 68 |
| | 1963-64 | - | - | - | - | - | 70 |
| 2. PUPILS a) BOYS | 1961-62 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,163 |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,247 |
| | 1963-64 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,685 |
| b) GIRLS | 1961-62 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,557 |
| | 1962-63 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,576 |
| | 1963-64 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,834 |

Source: The Director, Department of Education, Poona.

(56)

LIST OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, AS ON 31-3-1964

| Sr. No. | Name of Secondary School or Colleges |
|---------|---|
| | <u>N. A. G. P. U. R. T. A. H. S. I. L.</u> |
| 1. | Patwardhan Higher Secondary School, Nagpur |
| 1. | Patwardhan Higher Secondary School, Nagpur |
| 2. | New English Higher Secondary School, Main Branch |
| 3. | C.P. & Berar Higher Secondary School, Nagpur |
| 4. | D.D. Nagar Vidyalaya Higher Secondary School, Nagpur |
| 5. | Sule Higher Secondary School, Dhantoli, Nagpur |
| 6. | Model Higher Secondary School, Nagpur |
| 7. | Adjuman Higher Secondary School, Sadar, Nagpur |
| 8. | Kurwey's New Model Higher Secondary School, Nagpur |
| 9. | St. John's Higher Secondary School, Sadar, Nagpur |
| 10. | Somalwar Higher Secondary School, Ramdaspath, Nagpur |
| 11. | Dharampeth Higher Secondary School, Dharampeth, Nagpur. |
| 12. | Sindhi Hindi Higher Secondary School, Nagpur |
| 13. | Dinanath Higher Secondary School, Dhantoli, Nagpur. |
| 14. | Bishop Cotton Higher Secondary School, Sadar, Nagpur. |
| 15. | St. Francis D'Seles Higher Secondary School, Nagpur. |
| 16. | Govt. Vocational High School, Nagpur. |
| 17. | Subhaniya High School, Itwari, Nagpur. |
| 18. | Adarsh Vidyalaya, Nagpur. |
| 19. | Jamdar High School, Nagpur. |
| 20. | S.M.R. Hindi Bhashi Sangh High School, Nagpur. |
| 21. | New English High School, Civil Lines, Nagpur. |
| 22. | Itwari High School, Nagpur |
| 23. | Navyug Vidyalaya, Mahal, Nagpur. |
| 24. | Vinayakrao Deshmukh High School, Nagpur. |
| 25. | Yugantar High School, Sadar, Nagpur. |
| 26. | Kendra Vidyalaya, Mahal, Nagpur. |
| 27. | Pakwasa Gujarathi High School, Itwara, Nagpur. |
| 28. | Modern High School, Indora, Nagpur. |
| 29. | A.K. Chamedia High School, Dharampeth, Nagpur. |
| 30. | Onkarlal Sindhi High School, Nagpur. |
| 31. | Rajendra High School, Mahal, Nagpur. |
| 32. | Hadās High School, Dharampeth, Nagpur. |
| 33. | Prakash High School, Gandhibag, Nagpur. |
| 34. | Damodar High School, Nagpur. |
| 35. | Railwaymen's High School, Ajani, Nagpur. |
| 36. | St. Anthony High School, Ajani, Nagpur. |
| 37. | Gowardhandas Rawal High School, Nagpur. |
| 38. | Vikas High School, Sitabuldi, Nagpur. |
| 39. | C.P. & Berar High School, Ravinagar Branch, Nagpur. |
| 40. | Guru Nanak High School, Nagpur. |
| 41. | Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Navi Shukrawari, Nagpur. |
| 42. | Shri Shivaji High School, Zenda Chowk, Nagpur. |
| 43. | Swastik High School, Nagpur. |
| 44. | Maulana A.K. Azad High School, Nagpur. |
| 45. | Jawahar Night High School, Sitabuldi, Nagpur. |
| 46. | Lokmanya Vidyalaya, Nagpur. |
| 47. | Mecosabag High School, Nagpur. |
| 48. | Maharashtra High School, Modi No. 1, Nagpur. |
| 49. | Maharashtra High School, Ganeshpeth, Nagpur. |
| 50. | Maharashtra High School, Ganeshi Nagar Branch, Nagpur. |
| 51. | Janata High School, Somalwade, Nagpur. |
| 52. | Sarswati Night High School, Nagpur. |
| 53. | Navyug Vidyalaya, Mamunannagar, Nagpur. |

Continued.---

| Sr. No. | Name of Secondary School or College |
|---------|---|
| 54. | Kolba Swami High School, Gandhibag, Nagpur. |
| 55. | Swami High School, Nagpur. |
| 56. | New English High School, Congressnagar, Nagpur. |
| 57. | New Pratibha Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Siraspeth, Nagpur |
| 58. | Bhaidā.Girls Higher Secondary School, Sitabuldi, Nagpur |
| 59. | Dharampeth Girls Higher Secondary School, Nagpur. |
| 60. | J.N.Tata Parsi Girl's Higher Secondary School, Nagpur. |
| 61. | St. Joseph Convent Higher Secondary School, Nagpur. |
| 62. | Sarswati Vidyalaya Higher Secondary School, Nagpur. |
| 63. | St.Ursula Girls Higher Secondary School, Nagpur. |
| 64. | Government Girls High School, Sadar, Nagpur. |
| 65. | Sewa Sadan Girls High School, Nagpur. |
| 66. | Samidevi Dhiran Kanya Shala, Sitabuldi, Nagpur. |
| 67. | Providence Girls High School, Civil Lines, Nagpur. |
| 68. | Smt.Dadibai Deshmukh Hindu Girls High School, Nagpur. |
| 69. | Bharat Mahila Vidyalaya, Mahal, Nagpur. |
| 70. | Sule Mahila Vidyalaya, Congressnagar, Nagpur. |
| 71. | Husamiya Girl's High School, Nagpur. |
| 72. | Lokanchi Shala No.2, Mahal, Nagpur. |
| 73. | Shums Girls High School, Nagpur. |
| 74. | Nityanand Kanya Vidyalaya, Itwara, Nagpur. |
| 75. | Vanita Vikas Girls High School, Nagpur. |
| 76. | S.C.S.Girls High School, Pachpawali, Nagpur. |
| 77. | Prakash Kanya Vidyalaya, Nagpur. |
| 78. | Empress Mills I.E.Middle School, Nagpur. |
| 79. | Islamiya I.E.Middle, School, Nagpur. |
| 80. | Nagsen Vidyalaya, Nagpur. |
| 81. | Adarsha Vdya Mandir, Gandhinagar, Nagpur. |
| 82. | St.Michael's I.E.Middle School, Civil Lines, Nagpur. |
| 83. | Sarswari I.E.Middle School, Nagpur. |
| 84. | Pratibha I.E.Middle School, Nagpur. |
| 85. | Chhannulal Naveen Vidya Bhawan, Gandhibag, Nagpur. |
| 86. | Nawa Bharat I.E.Middle School, Nagpur. |
| 87. | Gandsabha I.E.Middle School, Nagpur. |
| 88. | Vidhyabhanu Jeewan Shikshan Vidyalaya, Nagpur. |
| 89. | Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Hanumannagar, Nagpur. |
| 90. | Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Takli, Nagpur. |
| 91. | Vivekanand I.E.Middle School, Nagpur. |
| 92. | Husamiya I.E.Middle School, Nagpur. |
| 93. | Vinayakrao Deshmukh Vidyalaya, Santinagar, Nagpur. |
| 94. | Jeewan Shikshan Vidyalaya, Untkhana, Nagpur. |
| 95. | Nagpur Purwa Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Police line, Nagpur. |
| 96. | Sakkardara Vidyalaya, Sakkardara, Nagpur. |
| 97. | Nayapura Middle School, Nayapura, Nagpur. |
| 98. | Krakash Krishi Vidyalaya, Pardi, Nagpur |
| 99. | Janata Night High School, Nagpur. |
| 100. | Nutan Mahila Girl's I.E.Middle School, Nagpur. |
| 101. | Bhola Hindi Girl's I.E.M.School, Nagpur. |
| 102. | Mahila Vidyalaya, Chhawani, Nagpur. |
| 103. | Bengali Girl's I.E.M.School, Dhantoli, Nagpur. |
| 104. | Sharada Mahila Vidyalaya, Nagpur. |
| 105. | Smt.Hajjabin Khateji Urdu Girls I.E.M.School, Nagpur. |
| 106. | Majeedia Girl's I.E.M.School, Mominpura, Nagpur. |
| 107. | Nagpur Mahila Vidyalaya, Tulsibag, Nagpur. |
| 108. | St. Joseph Convent Girls I.E.M.School, Kamptee. |
| 109. | Bharatiya Krushak Vidyalaya, Wadoda. |
| 110. | Zilla Parishad I.E.M.School, Kamptee. |

Continued.

.....
 Sr.: Name of Secondary School or College
 No1:

111. St. Joseph Convent Girl's High School, Kamptee
112. D.A.V. High School, Khaparkhed.
113. R.B. Seth Shriram High School, Kamptee.
114. Seth Ramnath Loiya High School, Kamptee.
115. St. Joseph I.E.M. School, Jaitala, Nagpur.
116. Zilla Parishad High School, Hingna.
117. M.M. Rabbani Higher Secondary School, Kamptee.
118. Seth Shriram Nawan Vidya Bhawan High School, Nagpur.
119. Dayanand Arya Kanya Vidyalaya, Jaripatka, Nagpur.
120. School of Home Science Ramkrishna Institute, of culture, Kamptee.
121. Shri Ramswami High School, Nagpur.
122. Tidke Vidyalaya, Katol Road, Nagpur.
123. Lokpriya Vidyalaya, Borgaon, Nagpur.
124. Prabodhan Vidyalaya, Nagpur.
125. Jagjiwanram I.E.M. School, Nagpur.
126. Hardas High School, Kamptee.
127. Mahatma Fule I.E.M. School, Nagpur.
128. Social Worker's Association Girl's I.E.M. Nagpur
129. Om Madhamik School, Khairipura, Nagpur.
130. Samata Vidyalaya, Indora, Nagpur.
131. Gagnath I.E. Middle School, Nagpur.
132. Vairagade Vidyalaya, Nagpur.
133. Vidarbha Buniyadi High School, Nagpur.
134. Govt. Indian English School, Hingna Kamptee.
- 135.

K A T O L T W H S I L

1. Benarasidas Ruiya High School, Katol.
2. Government I.T. Middle School, Katol.
3. Katol High School, Katol.
4. Government Girl's High School, Katol.
5. Zilla Parishad High School, Paradsinga.
6. Nadekar High School, Narkhed.
7. Dixit High School, Narkhed.
8. Lakhotiya Bhutada High School, Kondhali.
9. Janata Vidyalaya, Jalalkhed.
10. Nadekar High School, Sawargaon.
11. Thadipawani High School, Thadipawani
12. Gramvikas High School, Ridhora.
13. Municipal High School, Mowar.

S A O N E R T W H S I L

1. Municipal High School, Saoner.
2. Municipal Rajendra High School, Khapa.
3. Municipal High School, Kalmeshwar.
4. Private Higher Secondary School, Saoner
5. New English High School, Mohpa.
6. Pratap Madhyamik Shala, Kalmeshwar.
7. Bhansali Vidyalaya, Bhansali Takli.
8. Jawahar High School, Khapa.
9. Adarsha High School, Ketod.
10. Janata High School, Ketod.
11. Adarsha Vidyalaya, Patansongi.

.....
 Continued.

| Sr. No.: | Name of Secondary School or College |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 12. | Gomukh High School, Mandagomukh. |
| 13. | Lokmanya Vidyalaya, Badegaon. |
| 14. | Prakash Krishi Vidyalaya, Telkamptee. |
| 15. | Prakash I.E. Middle School, Malegaon. |
| 16. | Shri Vidyalaya, Ghorad |
| 17. | Jawahar High School, Wakodi. |
| 18. | Deshbandhu Chittaranjandas Vidyalaya, |
| 19. | Kolbaswami Vidyalaya, Dhapewada. |

R A M T E K T A H S I L

| | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Zilla Parishad I.E. Middle School, Paraseoni. |
| 2. | Shriram High School, Ramtek. |
| 3. | Rashtriya Adarsha Vidyalaya, Ramtek. |
| 4. | Samarth High School, Ramtek. |
| 5. | Janata High School, Mouda. |
| 6. | Sarwodya High School, Paraseoni. |
| 7. | Adarsha Vidyalaya, Kodamendhi. |
| 8. | Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Nawegaon Khairi. |
| 9. | Nehru Vidyalaya, Indoor. |
| 10. | Samrat Ashok Vidyalaya, Mahalgaon Khat. |
| 11. | Vikas High School, Kanhan. |
| 12. | Shriram Girl's I.E. Middle School, Ramtek. |
| 13. | Municipal I.E. Middle School, Ramtek. |

U M R E R T A H S I L

| | |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Zilla Parishad I.E. Middle School, Jawali. |
| 2. | Zilla Parishad I.E. Middle School, Mandhal. |
| 3. | Zilla Parishad I.E. Middle School, Pachgaon. |
| 4. | Zilla Parishad I.E. Middle School, Nand |
| 5. | Zilla Parishad I.E. Middle School, Veltoor. |
| 6. | Municipal I.E. Middle School, Umrer. |
| 7. | New Ideal Higher Secondary School, Umrer. |
| 8. | Public High School, Umrer. |
| 9. | Bhiwapur High School, Bhiwapur. |
| 10. | Lokjeevan Vidyalaya, Bella. |
| 11. | Loksewa High School, Veltoor. |
| 12. | Nutan High School, Veltoor. |
| 13. | Sarwoday Vidyalaya, Kubi. |
| 14. | Rukhada Ashram Vidyalaya, Umrer. |
| 15. | Jeewan Vikas Vidyalaya, Umrer. |
| 16. | New Ideal Girl's I.E. Middle School, Umrer. |

Continued.

Sr.No. : Name of College.

- I. UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENT.
 1. Ancient Indian History & Culture.
 2. Bio-Chemistry.
 3. Geology.
 4. Library Science.
 5. Pharmacy.
 6. Political Science. & Public Administration.
 7. Public Administration & Local Self Govt.
 8. Post Graduate teaching in Humanities.
 9. Post Graduate teaching in Science.
 10. Post Graduate teaching in Law.
- II. COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY THE UNIVERSITY.
 1. Laxminarayan Institute of Technology.
 2. University College of Law.
 3. University Training College.
- III. COLLEGES ADMITTED TO THE PRIVILEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY.
 1. Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
 2. Government Science College, Nagpur.
 3. Hislop College, Nagpur.
 4. S.B. City College, Nagpur.
 5. Smt. Binzani Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
 6. M. Motta College of Science, Nagpur.
 7. Dhanwate Nagpur College, Nagpur.
 8. Lady Amritbai Daga college for women, Nagpur.
 9. Government Polytechnic, Nagpur.
 10. Visveshwarya Regional college of Engineering.
 11. Government Agriculture College, Nagpur.
 12. Medical College & Hospital, Nagpur.
 13. G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur.
 14. St. Francis De-Sala's College, Nagpur.
 15. Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur.
 16. C.P. & Berar Education Society's College, Nagpur.
 17. Dharampeth Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.
 18. School of Social Work for Women, Nagpur.
 19. Nabira Mahavidyalaya, Katol.

TABLE NO. 33

RAILWAY LENGTH AND STATIONS IN NAGPUR DISTRICT

| Year | Railway Length (in Kilometres) | | |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Broad Gauge | Metre Gauge | Narrow Gauge |
| 1963 | 206.4 | - | 136.32 |
| 1964 | 206.4 | - | 136.32 |

RAILWAY STATIONS IN EACH TALUKA OF NAGPUR DISTRICT

YEAR : 1963 and 1964

| T | A | L | U | K | A |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---|----------------|-------------|
| NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | | RAMTEK | Umrer |
| 1. Bharatwada | 1. Metpanjra | 1. Pipla | | 1. Kanhan | 1. Titur |
| 2. Nagpur | 2. Katol | 2. Patansaongi | | 2. Dumri Khurd | 2. Mahuli |
| 3. Ajni | 3. Kalambha | Town | | 3. Mansar | 3. Kuhi |
| 4. Khapri | 4. Narkhed | 3. Patansaongi | | 4. Ramtek | 4. Mohdra |
| 5. Gungaon | | 4. Takli | | 5. Salwa | 5. Bamhni |
| 6. Buti Bori | | 5. Malegaon | | 6. Chacher | 6. Umrer |
| 7. Borkhedi | | 6. Saoner | | 7. Tharsa | 7. Thana |
| 8. Itwari | | 7. Kelod | | 8. Rewral | 8. Kargaon |
| 9. Kamptee | | 8. Khapa | | 9. Khat | 9. Bhiwapur |
| 10. Bhandewadi | | 9. Kohali | | | |
| 11. Dighori | | 10. Kalmeshwar | | | |
| 12. Koradi | | | | | |
| 13. Khaperkheda | | | | | |

Source: Railway Time Table, Central Railway.

TABLE NO.34,-
LENGTH OF ROAD ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SURFACE
(In Kilometre)

| YEAR | :Cement :Concrete: | : Block : Topped | :Water Bound: : Macadam | : Lower : Types | : Total | : Central :Highways | : State :Highways | : Local : Authorities |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| As on 31st March 1962 | 3.317 | 554.148 | 187.209 | 55.712 | 800.386 | 220.332 | 580.054 | - |
| As on 31st March 1963 | 3.317 | 558.069 | 211.231 | 81.657 | 854.274 | 220.331 | 293.239 | 340.704 |
| As on 31st March 1964 | 3.329 | 577.533 | 317.542 | 54.034 | 952.438 | 220.468 | 225.117 | 506.853 |

Source: 1. The Executive Engineer, B & C, Nagpur,
2. The Parishad Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad, Nagpur.

(52)
(64)

TABLE NO.35
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES

| YEAR | Number of post Offices | Number of Telegraph Offices | Number of Letter Boxes | Number of Postmen | Number of Telephone Offices | | Number of Telephones | Number of Radio licenses issued | |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | Exh- anges Offices | Public call Offices | | New | Renewal |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 1961-62 | 231 | 33 | 569 | 281 | 7 | 36 | 5051 | 3,421 | 15,990 |
| 1962-63 | 235 | 33 | 548 | 285 | 7 | 38 | 5702 | 3,906 | 20,282 |
| 1963-64 | 239 | 35 | 558 | 275 | 8 | 51 | 6248 | 3,202 | 26,918 |

* For Radio Licence Issued reference period is calendar years, 1961, 1962, 1963

Source : 1. The Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Nagpur.

2. The Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs

3. The Divisional Engineer, Telephones.

TABLE NO.36

MOTOR VEHICLES IN OPERATION

| I T E M | Y E A R | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| | *1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1. MOTOR CYCLES | 472 | 2,536 | 3,106 |
| 2. MOTOR CARS | 213 | 2,597 | 2,980 |
| 3. TAXI CABS | 5 | 34 | 36 |
| 4. AUTO RICKASHAWS | 4 | 15 | 30 |
| 5. <u>STAGE CARRIAGES</u> | | | |
| i) Diesel Engines | 23 | 389 | 452 |
| ii) Petrol Engines | - | 222 | 236 |
| 6. <u>LORRIES</u> | | | |
| i) Diesel Engines | 103 | 609 | 686 |
| ii) Petrol Engines | 20 | 553 | 201 |
| 7. AMBULANCE | 1 | 17 | 17 |
| 8. SCHOOL BUSES | NIL | 8 | 8 |
| 9. PRIVATE SERVICE VEHICLES | NIL | 3 | 3 |
| 10. TRACTORS | 20 | 134 | 214 |
| 11. TRAILORS | 20 | 211 | 250 |
| 12. OTHERS | 67 | 19 | 31 |
| TOTAL | 948 | 7,347 | 8,250 |

* Newly Registered Vehicles.

Source : Regional Transport Officer, Nagpur.

TABLE NO. 17

STATISTICS RELATING NATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT IN NAGPUR DIVISION

| Sr. No. | I T M | Y e a r | | |
|---------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | 31st March 1962 | 31st March 1963 | 31st March 1964 |
| 1. | No. of Routes | 143 | 149 | 187 |
| 2. | Route Milage (in Kilometers) | 6779 | 7290 | 9128 |
| 3. | Average route distance (-do-) | 47.3 | 49.2 | 48.8 |
| 4. | Average Service mileage per day (in Kilometers) | 47426 | 47333 | 51261 |
| 5. | Number of vehicles on road per day | 261 | 246 | 260 |
| 6. | Average daily earning (in Rs.) | 37041 | 37723 | 47081 |
| 7. | Average earnings per vehicle per day in Rs. | 138 | 153 | 181 |
| 8. | Number of passongers travolled | 58897 | 63890 | 81584 |

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Nagpur.

(57)

TABLE NO.38
POLICE FORCE AND CRIME STATISTICS

| YEAR | No. of Superintendent | No. of Asstt. Supdt. | Deputy Supdt. | Insp. rs. | Sub- inspectors | Deputy Insp. ectors | Asstt. Sub- ectors | Head Constables | Police Constables | Crimes reported Congizi- able | Non-Con- gizi- able |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1961 | 4 | 2 | 26 | 6 | 22 | 131 | 14 | 675 | 2865 | 13124 | 64919 |
| 1962 | 4 | 1 | 6 | | 22 | 134 | 4 | 752 | 3078 | 11651 | 13284 |
| 1963 | 4 | 1 | 6 | | 22 | 135 | 6 | 786 | 3136 | 11134 | 19397 |

Source: 1. District Superintendent of Police, (City & Rural) Nagpur.
2. Superintendent of Police, Central, S.E. Western Railways, Nagpur.

TABLE NO. 39
NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED IN THE COURT OF NAGPUR DISTRICT

| YEAR | CIVIL | | | | | CRIMINAL | | | |
|------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|--|
| | Original | | Appellate | | | Original | | Appellate | |
| | Regular | Misc. | Regular | Misc. | Regular | Misc. | Regular | Misc. | |
| 1961 | 1961 | 2732 | 209 | 195 | 80385 | 8386 | 516 | 312 | |
| 1962 | 1969 | 2772 | 567 | 607 | 65020 | 1236 | 445 | 218 | |
| 1963 | 2107 | 3556 | 461 | 195 | 67685 | 1368 | 425 | 218 | |

Source : District and Session Judge, Nagpur

TABLE NO.40.

PRESS, JOURNALS AND NEWSPAPERS IN MUMBAI DISTRICT

| YEAR | :No. of Printing: : Presses | :Number of Newspapers and Journals published in | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | | : Marathi | | : English | | : Other Languages | |
| | | : Daily | : Others | : Daily | : Others | : Daily | : Others |
| 1961 | 67 | 4 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 1962 | 96 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 1963 | | 5 | 25 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 17 |

Source: District Magistrate, Mumbai.
The Examiner of Books & Publications, Bombay.

(50)
(70)

TABLE NO. 3141
STATISTICS RELATING TO LOCAL BODIES

(In Rupees)

| Local Bodies | Number | Y E A R | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1961-62 | | 1962-63 | | 1963-64 | |
| | | INCOME | EXPENDITURE | INCOME | EXPENDITURE | INCOME | EXPENDITURE |
| 1. VILLAGE PANCHAYATS | 6565 | 7,34,304 | 6,24,210 | 15,58,222 | 18,58,220 | 25,96,611 | 17,86,939 |
| 2. NAGPUR CORPORATION | 1 | 2,99,86,000 | 2,98,59,000 | 2,41,92,928 | 2,59,42,072 | 2,33,43,143 | 2,31,16,844 |
| 3. MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES | 10 | 23,94,021 | 27,92,973 | 24,44,697 | 26,42,053 | 28,12,215 | 27,61,504 |
| 4. ZILLA PARISHAD | 1 | - | - | 1,73,53,226 | 1,63,29,592 | 2,07,91,278 | 1,93,71,357 |

Source

1. Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur.
2. Municipal Committees,
3. Zilla Parishad, Nagpur.

(17)

TABLE NO.42

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

VILLAGES, AREA IN SQUARE MILES, & POPULATION (1961 Census) BLOCKS

| AS ON | By CD/NES/Stage-I & M.D. Projects | | | | | P.E.S. Blocks | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| | No. of Blocks of CPA Pattern | No. of Villages included | No. of Towns included | Population of villages and towns | Area in square miles | No. of Blocks of CPA Pattern | No. of Villages and Towns | Population | Area in square miles |
| 31-3-1961 | 9 | 1336 | - | 5,74,482 | 2139 | 4 | 547 | 2,15,608 | 1009 |
| 31-3-1962 | 9 | 1336 | - | 5,74,482 | 2139 | 4 | 547 | 2,15,608 | 1009 |
| 31-3-1963 | 11 | 1618 | - | 6,38,779 | 2651 | 2 | 264 | 1,11,159 | 497 |

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

(72)

TABLE NO.43

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT BLOCKS OF DEVELOPMENT
 GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT BLOCKS OF DEVELOPMENT (in'000'Rs.)

| Head of Development | POST STAGE BLOCKS | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | MOUDA | | | KALMESHWAR | | | NARKHED | | |
| | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1. Project Head quarter | 13 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 40 | 32 | 22 | 19 | 24 |
| 2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension | 3 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 17 |
| 3. Irrigation & Reclamation | 11 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 25 | - | 7 | 24 | - |
| 4. Health & Rural Sanitation | 9 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 8 | - | - | 5 |
| 5. Education | 9 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| 6. Social Education | 6 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 13 |
| 7. Communication | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | - | 3 | 4 |
| 8. Rural Arts, Crafts & Industry | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2 | - |
| 9. Housing (Including Rural housing) | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| 10. Others (Including suspense etc.) | 64 | 39 | 61 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 64 | 39 | 61 | 45 | 139 | 50 | 52 | 62 | 73 |
| Committed Expenditure | 52 | 55 | 58 | 50 | 58 | 75 | 42 | 51 | 53 |

Continued

Y-Continued table No.43

| Head of Development | STAGE-II Block | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | NAGPUR | | | KATOL | | | SAONER | | |
| | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 |
| 1. Project Headquarter | 46 | 33 | 34 | 58 | 34 | 40 | 49 ⁿ | 28 | 29 |
| 2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural extension | 15 | 18 | 29 | 10 | 29 | 26 | 8 | 8 | 12 |
| 3. Irrigation & Reclamation | 39 | 21 | 25 | 3 | 44 | 31 | 2 | 25 | 29 |
| 4. Health & Rural Sanitation | 31 | 12 | 30 | 12 | 32 | 43 | 29 | 42 | 4 |
| 5. Education | 21 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 6. Social Education | 17 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 16 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 11 |
| 7. Communication | 11 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 2 | - | 21 |
| 8. Rural Arts, Crafts, & Industries | 11 | 4 | - | 14 | 15 | 1 | 23 | 6 | 6 |
| 9. Housing (including Rural housing) | 18 | 34 | 3 | 3 | 73 | 3 | 12 | 43 | 17 |
| 10. Others (including suspense etc.) | 3 | - | - | 17 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 212 | 140 | 160 | 139 | 270 | 165 | 141 | 167 | 137 |
| Committed Expenditure | 53 | 52 | 96(E) | 56 | 51 | 52(E) | 53 | 51 | 30 |

(E = Estimated)

Continued

Continued table No.43.

| HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT | STAGE - II Block | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | RAMTEK | | | KUII | | | BHI. APWR | | |
| | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 |
| 1. Project Headquarter | 70 | 101 | 73 | 25 | 16 | 14 | 62 | 51 | 25 |
| 2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extention | 1 | 14 | 16 | 23 | 14 | 9 | 16 | 19 | 13 |
| 3. Irrigation and Reclamation | 90 | 66 | 74 | 10 | 18 | - | 28 | 42 | 22 |
| 4. Health & Rural sanitation | 2 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 15 | 66 | 39 |
| 5. Education | 2 | 22 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 24 | 23 |
| 6. Social Education | 1 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 15 |
| 7. Communication | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 8. Rural Arts and Crafts, Industries. | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 21 | 12 | - |
| 9. Housing(including rural housing). | - | 40 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 29 | 19 |
| 10. Others(including suspencc etc.). | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 166 | 263 | 211 | 82 | 83 | 49 | 157 | 251 | 169 |
| Committed Expenditure | - | - | 24 | 53 | 56 | 56 | 48 | 48 | 43 |

Continued

Continued table No.43

| Head of Development | STAGE - I BLOCK | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | UMRER | | | KAMPTEE | | | HINGNA | | | PARASEONI | | |
| | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 |
| 1. Project Headquarter | - | - | 22 | - | - | 45 | - | 58 | 66 | - | 26 | 57 |
| 2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension | - | - | 15 | - | - | 40 | - | 4 | 14 | - | - | 19 |
| 3. Irrigation & Reclamation | - | - | 35 | - | - | 75 | - | 100 | 65 | - | 19 | 58 |
| 4. Health & Rural Sanitation | - | - | 7 | - | - | 16 | - | 4 | 18 | - | - | 6 |
| 5. Education | - | - | 10 | - | - | 30 | - | 6 | 24 | - | - | 9 |
| 6. Social Education | - | - | 17 | - | - | 14 | - | - | 15 | - | - | 19 |
| 7. Communication | - | - | 2 | - | - | 6 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 8. Rural Arts, Crafts, Industries. | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 4 |
| 9. Housing(Including rural housing) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Others(Including suspense etc.) | - | - | 108 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | 108 | - | - | 241 | - | 173 | 207 | - | 45 | 174 |
| Committed Expenditure | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Continued

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.44

PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER CERTAIN ITEMS

| ITEM | Unit | B L O C K (Post Stage II) | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | MOUDA | | | KALMESHWAR | | | NARKHED | | |
| | | 61-62 | 1962-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 |
| 1. Improved Seeds(Excluding Sugarcane) | B.Mds. | 193 | 100 | 689 | 970 | 414 | 4336 | 702 | 552 | 1177 |
| 2. Fertilizers distributed (including All chemical fertilizers Oil cakes, Manure mixture, but excluding green manure) | B.Mds. | 9355 | 7152 | 39686 | 4246 | 5043 | 4563 | 3072 | 5333 | 7310 |
| 3. Pedigree Bulls supplied | No. | NIL | NIL | 8 | NIL | 4 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| 4. Animals Castrated | No. | 312 | 184 | 313 | 61 | 136 | 167 | 1121 | 1961 | 1686 |
| 5. Additional area brought under Permanent Irrigation. | Acres | 52 | 43 | 22 | 116 | 143 | 158 | 193 | 187 | 625 |
| 6. Area reclaimed | Acres | 83 | 101 | 139 | 28 | 65 | 10 | 146 | 109 | 168 |
| 7. Area bunded | Acres | 92 | 116 | 72 | 505 | 228 | 35 | 1685 | 2304 | 3057 |
| 8. Drinking water wells cntd. | No. | 5 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 14 |
| 9. Adults made literate | No. | 230 | 50 | 245 | 20 | 44 | 252 | NIL | - | 1175 |
| 10. Libraries & Reading Rooms started. | No. | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - |
| 11. Youth clubs started | No. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| 12. Farmers Union started | No. | 18 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 7 | 1 | - |
| 13. Mahila Samities Started | No. | NIL | - | 7 | NIL | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | - |
| 14. Balwadies & Nurseries start | No. | NIL | - | 9 | 1 | - | 3 | NIL | - | - |
| 15. New Kacha Road constructed | Furlongs | 37 | - | 2 | 25 | 58 | 20 | 31 | 4 | - |
| 16. New Pucca Road Constructed | Furlongs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 92 | 60 |
| 17. Existing Kacha Road Improved -do- | -do- | 10 | - | - | 17 | - | 85 | 10 | - | - |

Continued (

Continued table No.44

| ITEMS | Unit | B L O C K | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | MOUDA | | | KALMESHWAR | | | NARKHED | | |
| | | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 |
| 18. Existing Pucca Road Improved Furlongs - | | - | - | - | 4 | 24 | 40 | - | - | - |
| 19. School Building constructed | No. | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 20. Primary Health Centres constd. | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Main Centre | No. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| b) Sub-Centre | No. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 21. Other dispensaries and Maternity homes constructed | No. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 22. People's contribution | Rs. ('000') | 35.00 | 38.70 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 19.9 | 4.3 | 6.00 | 25.7 | 49.4 |
| 23. Total number of all type of Cooperative Society functioning at the end of the year | No. | 66 | 64 | 63 | 95 | 98 | 100 | 102 | 109 | 111 |
| 24. Number of members of the above Society. | No. | 3823 | 3626 | 4464 | 5258 | 5840 | 6146 | 10318 | 8530 | 8943 |
| 25. Number of Agricultural credit, Multipurpose service & large size societies at the end of year. | No. | 53 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 69 | 68 | 68 |
| 26. Number of Members of the above Societies. | No. | 3885 | N.A. | N.A. | 3442 | N.A. | N.A. | 7994 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 27. Number of village Panchayats functioning at the end of year | No. | 52 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 28. Number of villages covered | No. | 132 | 132 | 132 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 170 | 170 | 170 |

Continued table No.44.

Continued table No.44

| I T E M | Unit | B L O C K (Stage-II) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | KATOL | | | SAONER | | | RAMTEK | | |
| | | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 |
| 1. Improved Seeds(excluding Sugarcane) | B.Mds. | 5259 | 5193 | 977 | 707 | 820 | 7778 | 1089 | 441 | 1265 |
| 2. Fertilizers distributed (including all chemical fertilizers Oil cakes, Manure mixture, but excluding green manure) | B, Mds. | 9102 | 2492 | 3711 | 2822 | 3110 | 4774 | 2134 | 1972 | 3295 |
| 3. Pedigree Bulls supplied | No. | NIL | 10 | 3 | NIL | - | 14 | NIL | - | 3 |
| 4. Animals Castrated | No. | 461 | 453 | 308 | 473 | 559 | 494 | 297 | 135 | 151 |
| 5. Additional area brought under permanent irrigation | Acres | 253 | 207 | 236 | 130 | 51 | 284 | 405 | 296 | N.A. |
| 6. Area reclaimed | Acres | 158 | 168 | - | 13 | 55 | 57 | 204 | 169 | 128 |
| 7. Area bunded | Acres | 6966 | 11781 | 5881 | NIL | 4 | 29 | 190 | 147 | 120 |
| 8. Drinking water wells cntd. | No. | 5 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 9 |
| 9. Adults made literate | No. | 170 | - | 408 | 67 | - | 1586 | 142 | 130 | 177 |
| 10. Libraries & Reading Rooms Started. | No. | 6 | 2 | - | NIL | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| 11. Youth club started | No. | 26 | 8 | - | 3 | - | - | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| 12. Farmers Union started | No. | 29 | 3 | 9 | 18 | - | - | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| 13. Mahila Samities started | No. | 9 | 3 | 7 | NIL | - | - | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| 14. Balwadi started | No. | 1 | - | 1 | NIL | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 |
| 15. New Kacha Road constructed | Furlong | 191 | 8 | 36 | 14 | 7 | 36 | 45 | 16 | 22 |
| 16. New Pycha Road constructed | -do- | 191 | - | - | - | 5 | 37 | - | - | - |

Continued table No.44

| I T E M | Unit | B L O C K (Stage-II) | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | KATOL | | | SAONER | | | RAWTEK | | |
| | | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 |
| 17. Existing Kacha road improved | Furlong | 14 | - | - | 9 | - | 76 | 38 | - | 10 |
| 18. Existing Pakha Road improved | Furlong | 14 | - | - | - | 29 | - | - | - | - |
| 19. School Building constructed | Number | 7 | 6 | 5 | - | - | 6 | 3 | 6 | - |
| 20. Primary Health centres contd. | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Main Centres | Number | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| b) Sub Centres | Number | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21. Others dispensaries and Maternity homes constructed | Number | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22. People's contribution | Rs. ('000') | 78.0 | 19.6 | 26.6 | 35.9 | 104.4 | 188.7 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 6.7 |
| 23. Total number of all type of Cooperative societies functioning at the end of the year | Number | 73 | 74 | 76 | 95 | 131 | 132 | 44 | 48 | 48 |
| 24. Number of members of the above Societies. | Number | 6431 | 6845 | 6778 | 7257 | 8585 | 8855 | 3548 | 3504 | 3504 |
| 25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of the year | Number | 50 | 47 | 47 | 57 | 62 | 62 | 34 | 36 | 36 |
| 26. Number of Members of the above Societies. | Number | 3625 | N?A. | N.A. | 5134 | N?A. | N.A. | 2514 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 27. Number of village Panchayats functioning at the end of the year. | Number | 68 | 68 | 68 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 28. Number of villages covered. | Number | 168 | 168 | 168 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 143 | 143 | 143 |

Continued.

Continued table No. 44.

| I T E M | Unit | B L O C K (Stage-II) | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | NAGPUR | | | KUHI | | | BHIWAPUR | | |
| | | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 |
| 1. Improved Seeds(excluding Sugarcane) | B.Mds. | 1783 | 1670 | 4157 | 356 | 229 | 3422 | 375 | 2910 | 754 |
| 2. Fertilizers distributed(including all chemical fertilizers Oil cakes, manures, mixture, but excluding green manure) | B.Nds. | 5569 | 3916 | 5435 | 4576 | 6737 | 13339 | 3924 | 6040 | 4167 |
| 3. Pedigree bulks supplied | Number | 16 | 3 | 7 | NIL | 4 | 3 | NIL | 4 | 13 |
| 4. Animals castrated | Number | 1113 | 771 | 1057 | 441 | 721 | 871 | 584 | 684 | 680 |
| 5. Additional area brought under permanent irrigation | Acres | 256 | 151 | 815 | 331 | 1437 | 278 | 69 | 399 | 590 |
| 6. Area reclaimed | Acres | 445 | 415 | 329 | 89 | 278 | 201 | 42 | 375 | 200 |
| 7. Area bunded | Acres | 866 | 578 | 549 | 230 | 624 | 1119 | 231 | 534 | 407 |
| 8. Drinking water wells contd. | Number | 14 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 25 | 12 |
| 9. Adults made literate | Number | 315 | 332 | 1418 | 30 | 50 | 1066 | NIL | 32 | 71 |
| 10. Libraries & reading room started | No. | NIL | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | 11 | NIL | - | - |
| 11. Youth clubs started | Number | 8 | 5 | - | 8 | 1 | - | NIL | - | - |
| 12. Sarva Samitis started | Number | NIL | - | - | 21 | - | - | 25 | - | - |
| 13. Mahila samities started | Number | 27 | 8 | 13 | 2 | - | - | 7 | 8 | - |
| 14. Balwadies & Nurseries started | Number | 5 | - | - | NIL | - | - | NIL | - | - |
| 15. New Kaccha road constructed | Furlongs | 12 | 40 | 25 | NIL | 10 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 55 |
| 16. New Pucca Road constructed | Furlongs | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | 5 | 32 | - | 64 | - |

Continued

Continued table No.44.

| I T E M | Unit | B L O C K (Stage -II) | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | NAGPUR | | | KUHI | | | BHIWAPUR | | |
| | | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 | 61-62 | 62-63 | 63-64 |
| 17. Existing kacha road contd. | Furlong | 6 | - | 1 | 5 | - | - | 6 | - | 56 |
| 18. Existing pucca road contd. | Furlong | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | 15 | - |
| 19. School Building constructed | Number | 7 | 8 | - | 7 | 7 | 11 | - | 12 | 3 |
| 20. Primary Health centres constructed a) | Main centres Number | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| | h)sub-centres Number | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 21. Others dispensaries and maternity homes constructed. | Number | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 22. People's contribution | Rs. '000' | 43.6 | 36.6 | 113.8 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 69.6 | 70.9 |
| 23. Total number of all type of Cooperative societies functioning at the end of the year | Number | 68 | 71 | 72 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 48 | 52 | 49 |
| 24. Number of members of the above societies. | Number | 3305 | 3541 | 3763 | 4555 | 4534 | 5021 | 3064 | 3180 | 3380 |
| 25. Number of Agricultural credit, Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of the year. | Number | 55 | 55 | 56 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 26. Number of the members of the societies. | Number | 2989 | N.A. | N.A. | 3951 | N.A. | N.A. | 2152 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 27. Number of village panchayats functioning at the end of the year. | Number | 59 | 59 | 59 | 57 | 47 | 47 | 34 | 31 | 31 |
| 28. Number of villages covered. | Number | 151 | 151 | 151 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 153 | 153 | 153 |

Continued

Continued table No.44.

| ITEM | Unit | B L O C K (Stage-I) | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | UMRER: | PARASBONI | KAMPTEE | HILGNA | | |
| | | 1963-64 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1963-64 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1. Improved seeds(excluding Sugarcane) | B.Mds. | 213 | 53 | 958 | 1029 | 3446 | 1801 |
| 2. Fertilizers(including all chemical fertilizers oil cakes, manure, mixture, but excluding green manure) | B.Mds. | 371 | 356 | 924 | 2086 | 642 | 1026 |
| 3. Pedigree bulls supplied | Number | - | - | 7 | - | 4 | 7 |
| 4. Animal castrated | Number | 298 | 20 | 82 | 214 | 32 | 272 |
| 5. Additional area brought under permanent irrigation | Acres | 84 | 136 | 80 | 265 | 316 | 924 |
| 6. Area reclaimed | Acres | - | - | - | - | 935 | 256 |
| 7. Area bunded | Acres | - | 10 | 20 | - | 40 | 75 |
| 8. Drinking water wells constructed. | Number | 3 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 19 |
| 9. Adults made literate | Number | 792 | 30 | 764 | 1197 | - | 1104 |
| 10. Libraries and reading room started. | Number | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 11. Youth clubs started | Number | 2 | 18 | - | 13 | 7 | 12 |
| 12. Farmers union started | Number | 19 | 2 | 4 | - | 5 | 18 |
| 13. Mahila samities started | Number | 1 | 2 | - | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| 14. Balwadies & Nurseries started | Number | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| 15. New kaccha road constructed | Furlong | 5 | - | - | 2 | - | 32 |
| 16. New pucca road constructed | Furlong | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Continued.

Continued table No.44.

| I T E M | Unit | B L O C K (Stage-I) | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|---------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--|
| | | OMRER | | PARASEONI | | KAMPTEE | | HINGNA | |
| | | 1963-64 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1963-64 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | | |
| 17. Existing kacha road improved | Furlong | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Existing Puccha road improved | Furlong | | | | | | | | |
| 19. School building constructed | Number | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Primary health centres contd. | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Main centres | Number | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | |
| b) Sub centres | Number | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | |
| 21. Others dispensaries and maternity homes constructed. | Number | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | |
| 22. People's contribution | Rs.'000' | 85.4 | - | 47.8 | 39.4 | 9.2 | 82.3 | | |
| 23. Total number of all type of coop. societies functioning at the end of the year. | Number | 64 | 22 | 61 | 58 | 72 | 76 | | |
| 24. Number of members of the above societies. | Number | 6142 | 2703 | 3492 | 3156 | 4036 | 5039 | | |
| 25. Number of Agricultural credit Multipurpose service and large size societies at the end of year | Number | 35 | 13 | 44 | 38 | 53 | 53 | | |
| 26. Number of members of the above societies | Number | - | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | | |
| 27. Number of village panchayats functioning at the end of the year | Number | 36 | 44 | 44 | 41 | 50 | 52 | | |
| 28. Number of villages covered | Number | 184 | 123 | 123 | 80 | 159 | 159 | | |

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.45

LIVE-STOCK AND AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS AS ENUMERATED IN 1961 CENSUS

| I T E M | T A L U K A S | | | | | | District |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Nagpur | Corpo: | NAGPUR : | KATOL : | SAONER ; | RAMTEK ; | |
| ration area: | | | | | | | |
| <u>1. CATTLE</u> | | | | | | | |
| <u>MALES OVER 3 YEARS</u> | | | | | | | |
| 1.Used for breed- ing only | 56 | 183 | 227 | 147 | 305 | 415 | 1,333 |
| 2.Total Males | 3,644 | 38,597 | 32,687 | 26,447 | 49,184 | 62,202 | 2,12,761 |
| <u>FEMALES OVER 3 YEARS</u> | | | | | | | |
| <u>Breeding Cows</u> | | | | | | | |
| 1.In Milk | 5,659 | 11,436 | 9,490 | 7,763 | 16,122 | 14,792 | 65,262 |
| 2.Total breeding Cows | 8,171 | 34,947 | 36,834 | 30,825 | 38,344 | 45,972 | 1,95,093 |
| 3.Total female over 3 years. | 8,238 | 35,216 | 36,990 | 30,913 | 38,685 | 46,616 | 1,96,658 |
| <u>YOUNG STOCK</u> | 7,715 | 35,838 | 32,171 | 28,400 | 39,920 | 44,065 | 1,88,109 |
| <u>TOTAL CATTLE</u> | 19,597 | 1,09,651 | 1,01,848 | 85,760 | 1,27,789 | 1,52,883 | 5,97,528 |
| <u>2. BUFFALOES</u> | | | | | | | |
| <u>MALES OVER 3 YEARS</u> | | | | | | | |
| 1.Used for breeding | 105 | 198 | 228 | 120 | 168 | 136 | 955 |
| 2.Total Males | 149 | 260 | 306 | 162 | 536 | 280 | 1,693 |
| <u>FEMALES OVER 3 YEARS</u> | | | | | | | |
| <u>Breeding Buffaloes</u> | | | | | | | |
| 1.In Milk | 4,127 | 3,621 | 3,306 | 1,873 | 2,325 | 1,882 | 17,134 |
| 2.Total Breeding Buffaloes | 5,437 | 7,061 | 7,159 | 4,644 | 4,438 | 4,434 | 33,173 |
| 3.Total females over 3 years | 5,495 | 7,127 | 7,222 | 4,698 | 4,460 | 4,487 | 33,489 |

Continued table No.45...

Continued table No.45

| I T E M | T A L U K A S | | | | | | DISTRICT |
|---|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Nagpur Corpo- ration area | NAGPUR | KATOL | SAONER | RAMTEK | UMRER | TOTAL |
| YOUNG STOCK | 2,384 | 4,358 | 5,045 | 3,154 | 3,517 | 3,749 | 22,207 |
| Total Buffaloes | 8,028 | 11,745 | 12,573 | 8,014 | 8,513 | 8,516 | 57,389 |
| Sheep | 36 | 1,804 | 3,760 | 2,278 | 8,089 | 6,176 | 22,143 |
| Goats | 9,315 | 26,734 | 17,181 | 18,366 | 26,643 | 28,125 | 1,26,364 |
| Horses & Ponies | 153 | 202 | 844 | 331 | 158 | 337 | 2,025 |
| Total Livestock | 38,706 | 1,51,190 | 1,37,575 | 1,16,222 | 1,72,144 | 1,97,020 | 1,12,857 |
| Total Poultry | 19,709 | 40,036 | 18,241 | 16,956 | 52,765 | 72,254 | 2,19,961 |
| <u>PLOUGH</u> : Wooden | 395 | 12,938 | 8,280 | 5,813 | 16,334 | 26,267 | 70,027 |
| Iron | 74 | 894 | 635 | 110 | 52 | 197 | 1,962 |
| Carts | 756 | 12,156 | 12,810 | 11,769 | 16,984 | 12,156 | 74,230 |
| Sugar cane Crusher | - | 75 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 106 |
| Oil Engines with pumps for Irrigation purposes | 15 | 360 | 363 | 145 | 111 | 85 | 1,079 |
| Electric Pumps for Irrigation purposes. | 74 | 163 | 704 | 689 | 69 | 15 | 1,714 |
| Tractors | 18 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 38 |
| Ghanis | 6 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 28 | 15 | 70 |

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

Source: 9th Livestock Census of India, 1961.