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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
BULDHANA DISTRICT

1962-63 AND 1963-64



JUN 1966

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
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F
BULDANA DISTRICT
1962-63 a n d 1963-64

PART-I
SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
PART-II
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

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BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,
B C M B A Y

" A "

SELECTED BASIC STATISTICS RELATING TO BULDANA DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Particulars	Year of Ref.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

I. AREA AND POPULATION

1.1	Area	Sq. miles	3766	1961
1.2	Talukas	No.	5	
1.3	Towns	-do-	9	
1.4	Villages (Unhabited)	-do-	1216	
1.5	Total Population	-do-	10,59,698	
1.6	Rural Population	-do-	8,84,260	
1.7	Percentage of Rural Population to total population	Percent	83.45	
1.8	Urban population	No.	1,75,438	
1.9	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percent	16.55	
1.10	Density	Per Sq. mile	281	
1.11	Literacy	Percent	26.68	
1.12	Sex-Ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)	No	959	

II. AGRICULTURE

2.1	Total Geographical area by village papers	Acres	24,14,591	1962-63
2.2	Net area sown	-do-	16,82,939	
2.3	Gross-cropped area	-do-	17,23,488	
2.4	Net area irrigated	-do-	30,402	
2.5	Gross area irrigated	-do-	30,402	

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

3.1	Total livestock	No.	7,88,426	1961
3.2	Total cattle	-do-	5,09,713	
3.3	Total Buffaloes	-do-	78,716	
3.4	Total Sheep & Goats	-do-	1,90,066	
3.5	Horses & Ponies	-do-	2,562	
3.6	Other live stock	-do-	7,369	
3.7	Total Poultry	-do-	1,54,303	

IV. COOPERATION

4.1	Number of Societies	No.	894	1963-64
4.2	Membership	No.	1,06,744	
4.3	Working Capital	Rs.	7,82,53,029	
4.4	Total Loans advanced	Rs.	5,71,26,409	

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V. LOCAL BODIES

5.1	Number of Municipal Committees	No.	9	1963-64
5.2	Number of Village Panchayats	No.	750	

VI. EDUCATION

6.1	Primary - Institutions	No.	1113	1963-64
	Students	-do-	1,17,108	
6.2	Secondary - Institutions	-do-	78	
	Students		29,354	
6.3	Higher - Institutions	-do-	4	
	Students	-do-	1638	

VII. HEALTH

7.1	Number of Civil Hospitals	No.	17	1963
7.2	Number of Dispensaries	-do-	104	
7.3	Primary Health Centres	-do-	9	

VIII. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

8.1	Total Railway Length	Kms.	82	1963-64
8.2	Total Road Length	Miles	770	
8.3	Number of Motor vehicles in operation	No.	747	

IX. ELECTRICITY

9.1	Electricity Generated	Lakh E.u.H.	1.24	1963-64
9.2	Electricity Consumed	-do-	112.67	

X. INDUSTRY & MINING

10.1	Number of working Factories	No.	66	1963
10.2	Average daily attendance of workers	No.	5646	

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

A Socio-Economic Review

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION :-

1.1. Location

Buldana district has been named after Buldana Town, which was selected as the district headquarters in the year, 1867. In 1905, subsequent to the amalgamation of Berar with the Central Provinces, the size of the district was increased by the addition, from Akola district, of two talukas, Khamgaon and Jalgaon.

The district stretches out into the Deccan Plateau and lies between 19.51', 21.17' North and 76.49', 75.57' East. Situated at the West end of Vidarbha Region of the Maharashtra State, the district is bounded on North by the Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh, on the West by Jalgaon district of East Khandesh, on the South and South-West by Parbhani and Aurangabad districts of Marathwada and on the East by Akola district. It covers an area of 3366 square miles (i.e. 9754 square kilometres).

History -

The history of Buldana district is obscure and devoid of interest until the arrival of the Mohamedans in the Deccan in 1294. The greater part of Southern India was included in the empire of the Mauryas and on its disruption, the north-western tracts of the Deccan, including this district fell into the possess of conquerors the Sakas, the Pahlavas, Yavanas, Andhras and Yadavas and local dynasty the Vakatakas.

The fifth king of this dynasty Mahadeva Ugrasravabhauna, who reigned from 1260 to 1271, had a Brahmin minister named Hemadry, whose name is of local importance from the reason that the Hindu temples in the Chalukyan style of which Berar can show examples, the finest of which is at Lonar in this district, are attributed to him; and are known as the Hemadpanthi temples.

With the arrival of Alauddin Khilji in 1294, the Mohamedans first appeared in the Deccan. In 1312, Malik Kafur marched through the district to Devgiri and having defeated and slain Shankar, Devgiri Prince, annexed his dominions.

Rohankhed has been the site of two battles : one fought in 1437 between Kaalaf Hasan Basri, commanding the army of Alauddin Shah Bahamani II and Nisirkhan Faruki Sultan of Khandesh : and the other in 1590 between Burhan Nizam Shah and Jamalkhan Mahadevi who supported the claims of Ismail to the throne of Ahmednagar against those of his father Burhan. Burhan was victorious and Jamalkhan was slain.

In 1724, Sakharkherda was the scene of the battle to which it owes its present name of 'Fatekherda'. Mubariz Khan appointed Governor of Deccan and instigated by a party in the Moghal Court at Delhi attacked Asaf Jah-the first Nizam. Asaf Jah gained a complete victory and Mubariz Khan and Asad Khan and Masud Khan, two sons of Mubariz Khan were slain. This battle established the virtual independence of the Nizams in the Deccan.

In 1758, Balaji Rao attacked Sindkhed (Birth-place of Jijabai-mother of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji) to the rescue of which place Nizam Ali hastened. He was compelled to fight his way from Aurangabad to Sindkhed, but succeeded in relieving the place. Daulat Rao Sindia and Raghuji Bhonsle were encamped at Malkapur, when in August 1803, they allowed the British envoy to depart and received General Wellesley's declaration of war.

A month or two later General Wellesley traversed the district while pursuing them from Assaye to Argaon.

1.2. Boundaries

In 1853, Berar (Vidarbha) and other districts of the Nizam Dominions were assigned to the East India Company in liquidation of the large debt due on account of arrears of pay of the Hyderabad Contingent and as security for the future payment of that force. At the assignment Berar (Balaghat) with headquarters at Hingoli and North Berar with headquarters at Buldana.

After the War of Independence in 1857, the province was reconstituted into East Berar with headquarters at Amravati and West Berar with headquarters at Akola, the present Buldana district being included in the latter.

Till 1st November, 1956 Buldana was one of the Districts of the then Madhya Pradesh State. Consequent on the reorganisation of States, it formed part of the Bilingual Bombay State till 1st May 1960, when it became a part of the unilingual Maharashtra State. But these changes involved no changes in the geographical boundaries of the district.

1.3. Administrative Set up :-

The district is comprised of 5 sub-divisions or talukas viz., Chikhali, Mehkar, Malkapur, Jalgaon (Jamod) and Khamgaon. The Collector as the head, is incharge of General Administration, Law and order, treasury, land revenue and civil supplies. He is also entrusted with the responsibility as District Magistrate and District Registrar. He is assisted by a Resident Deputy Collector in his office and by other Deputy Collectors who look after different branches. One of the senior most Deputy Collectors is appointed as a Resident Deputy Collector. A sub-divisional officer has been put incharge of the administration of each of the 5 talukas. The Sub-Divisional Officer is assisted by a Tahsildar and a few naib-tahsildars in the administrative work. The taluka has further been divided in the revenue circles, each being put under the charge of the Revenue-Inspector, assisted by a number of Patwaris, whose number for each circle is determined by the size and the volume of work.

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

Zilla Parishad & Panchayat Samitis :-

Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act 1961, a three-tier structure was established embodying the Zilla Parishad at the apex, the village panchayat at the base and the Panchayat Samiti at the intermediate level. The Zilla Parishad and Village Panchayat are both local bodies directly elected by universal suffrage at the district and village levels.

The Panchayat Samiti, however, is a body at the Block level constituted by indirect elections. Each of these bodies has been given a clearly defined sphere of activities and has been transferred the major part of the funds and executive staff required for implementing its responsibilities.

Formation of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis has been a land-mark in the history of the local self-Government in India and revolutionised the existing administrative set up at the district and block level.

The imperative need for development of local leadership so as to strengthen democracy at the grass-roots as also the important role of local leadership in mobilising resources for and public interest in planned development necessitated the creation of Zilla Parishads. The anticipated catalytic role of community development funds in mobilising rural savings for the provision of civic amenities in rural areas had fallen short of expectations to emerge to the extent necessary. To develop this local leadership, it was necessary to give it a positive and effective part to play in local self-government. By defining the limits of powers of local democratic bodies and giving them the requisite staff to execute their decisions, it was hoped that local leadership would play a positive role in development without giving rise to any mis-use of power.

The result of these considerations has been the establishment of the Zilla Parishad Organisation with vast powers of administrative sanction in relation to development schemes of local interest. The existing Government administration which would have been responsible for executing the schemes has been placed under the Zilla Parishad. However, while the Zilla Parishad and its subordinate bodies have power to determine the form and direction in which development schemes are implemented this power is circumscribed within the existing frame work of Five Year Plans. The administration headed by the Chief Executive Officer, is statutorily responsible for executing the decisions of non-official bodies at various levels. This administration, being independent of and yet responsible to Government, ensures that decisions are executed within the frame-work.

The local leadership can determine priorities within the overall framework of Government rules and development policies.

The Buldana Zilla Parishad comprises 71 members, out of which 47 members are elected from constituencies with an average electorate of 35,000. The remaining 24 members are coopted representatives of various institutions such as cooperative societies, Banks, Ladies representatives, panchayat samitis etc. From among these members, the Zilla Parishad has elected a President, a Vice-President and two Chairmen of subject committees, all of whom have certain executive functions and are chairmen of subject committees with supervisory powers in relation to certain subjects.

The major area of development of district importance relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, community development, public health, public works, cooperation and industries has been transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

Thirteen Panchayat Samitis have been established, each with a Chairman with certain statutory functions. With a budget normally varying between Rs. 12 lakhs and 10 lakhs, these bodies have unlimited powers of administrative sanction in relation to the existing schemes implemented within their jurisdiction. The panchayat samiti is essentially responsible for granting financial aid to the village panchayats, which in turn provide basic amenities at the village level. The panchayat samiti is also responsible for providing technical guidance to the village level staff in educating the village in modern methods of agriculture, animal husbandry etc. Finally it is responsible for supervising the administration of the 750 village panchayats in the district.

Coordination within this elaborate three-tier structure is essential in two ways. The panchayat samiti consists of persons elected by members of the village panchayats as also of Zilla Parishad members elected from within its jurisdiction. The chairmen of the panchayat samitis are coopted members of the Zilla Parishad. Similarly, the executive staff of over 8000 persons, of which 6 and 45 are class I and class II gazetted officers respectively, belonging to the State Government but working on deputation.

The remaining are the class III and Class IV employees. The whole staff is under the control of the Chief Executive Officer, who is responsible to Government, which means the staff at all levels work on the basis of certain principles laid down by Government. There is consequently a close link between the officials and non-officials at all the three levels. The close interest of the non-officials acts as a spur on the administration. The close association of local interests facilitates the over-coming of local obstacles, which are otherwise apt to come in the way of speedy execution.

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

Taluka	Area in Sq. miles	No. of villages (including deserted)	No. of towns	Population
1. Chikhali	924	291	3	259,036
2. Mehkar	1007	354	1	234,230
3. Malkapur	651	277	2	293,304
4. Khangaon	710	237	2	211,577
5. Jalgaon	474	212	1	115,551
District Total	3766	1371	9	1059,698

1.4. Area -

When the size and population of Buldana district are compared with those of other districts in Vidarbha, this district stands 6th and 7th as regards the size and population respectively. Total population of the district is 10,59,698, out of which 8,84,260 persons i.e. 83.45% and 1,75,438 persons i.e. 16.55% reside in the rural and urban areas respectively. The area of the district is 3766 square miles (i.e. 9754 square kilometres) which accounts for 9.98% and 3.2% of the total area of Vidarbha Region and Maharashtra State respectively. The percentage of population of Buldana district is 11.47% of that of Vidarbha region and 2.42% of Maharashtra State.

1.5. Topography :-

The entire region is one single administrative unit with two natural sub-divisions. Out of the five talukas now forming the district, the talukas of Chikhali and Mehkar lie on the Balaghat Plateau, while the rest of the talukas viz., Malkapur, Khangaon and Jalgaon are in the Great Plain below known as the Payanghat. There are thus two natural sub-divisions which correspond closely with the administrative sub-divisions of the district. The edge of the Plateau where it falls abruptly into the valley is intersected by numerous deep ravines.

The landscape is of varied character, fertile villages alternating with barren hillsides and deep ravines. Below the ghats country is flat except where it is broken by spurs of hills putting out into a plain.

1.6. Hills, river-system, soil :-

Hills - Buldana district has no mountains worth the name except that the portion of the district lies on the plateau which has a considerable altitude. There are some hills and elevations of which Gawilgarh Hills are worth mentioning. The elevation of the three plain talukas of Malkapur, Khangaon and Jalgaon varies from 865 to 910 feet above the sea level, while the elevation of Chikhali and Mehkar table land varies from 1736 to 2415 feet above the sea level. Buldana town itself is pleasantly situated at an elevation of 2190 feet. The altitude of the Plateau region is of considerable utility and is useful to mitigate the rigours of climate. Extremes of heat and cold are compared favourably with any moderate hill station of some importance in the region.

River-System -

The type of mountains in the district and their broad features would enable us to get an idea of the nature of rivers in the district. The Painganga, which may be called the principal river in the district rises in the hills near Deulghat in Buldana district only. It flows in south-easterly direction past Mehkar and then enters Akola district so as to form the southern boundary of that district.

It collects the drainage of Mehkar and partly of Chikhali talukas and eventually falls into Wardha river nearabout Chanda. It may be pointed out here that the plateau and the hills in this region are only mani-fed and devoid of adequate vegetation as such the rivers which rise from them are not generally perennial; so is the case with the rivers in Buldana district. Painganga river is almost dry in the summer. The other river which runs parallel to and in a south-easterly direction is Kate or Lower Purna. It rises in the Ajanta hills to the west of the district and flows past Deulgaon-Raja, a little to the north and accross Mehkar taluq and falls into Godavari. It is also dry in the hot season. Both these rivers are important tributaries of Godavari. The only perennial stream is in the Great Payanghat Plain and that is the river Purna, which rises in the lower portion of the Gawilgarh hills in Auravati district. It flows accross the northern part of the district to join Tapti in East Khandesh district. It's principal tributaries within the district are the Nalganga, the Vishwaganga, the Gyanganga from the south and Ban from the north.

Soil :-

The geological formation of the district is Deccan trap with intratrappean beds of shale, sandstone and limestone. From the disintegration of the trap and these less prominent layers of non-crystalline rock can be traced, the various classes of soils of this tract, varying from the very fertile deep loam to the shallow muram soils of the higher lands.

The soil of the plain is largely a deep black loam, which cakes into a solid mass in the beginning on the dry weather, and cracks freely in all directions later. These fissures run to a depth of several feet and give the soil a reticulated appearance. The fertility of black cotton soil is proverbial.

The soil varies in texture and colour from the deep fine-grained and almost jet black soil of low lying fields to the shallow grey soils of the higher lands containing more sand and limestone.

The soil of the higher land is lighter and less subject to cracking. The depth of the black cotton soil varies from 3 to 20 feet. The richest soil of the district is to be found in the valley of the Purna lying north of the railway line.

This soil, locally known as 'Bharkali' is of very fine texture, very retentive of moisture, becomes sticky when wet, cracks freely in the dry weather and is comparatively heavy to work. The largest stretches of it are found in strips about eight miles breadth on each side of the Purna.

Trees :-

The flora of this district may conveniently be divided into two types following the natural subdivisions viz. The plain type and the Hills type. The species that grow in the plains are the Babul, Nim, Murmati, Hiwari etc., while the 'Anjan' dominate the hills type. The other species frequently occur in the hills are the Teak, Sadara, Damora, Londia, Tiwas and Ber. Bamboo abounds in the Ambarwara Reserves and in the inaccessible ravines in the Ajanta Hills. The species found in the plains provide mostly fuel and a certain number of species mentioned are common to both.

Wild Animals and Birds :-

Buldana District is devoid of dense forest, hence is not famous for wild animals. Certain reserves and forest blocks such as the Ambarwara Reserve in Satpura Hills and Ghatbori forest etc., are the abodes of the panthers, tigers and leopards. The other common species found in the district are wild boars, hyenas, wild dogs, wolves, bears, antelopes, blue bulls, bisons, sambars, nilgais, spotted deer, jungle cats and wild birds.

The commonest kinds of birds are the sandgrouse grey partridge, peafowl, bushquail etc. The painted Sandgrouse painted partridge and the grey quail are found in small numbers. The green pigeon and the blue rock pigeon are common. At least four varieties of doves are found in the district. The district is poor in shore birds or waders, there being few tanks or streams with suitable cover to attract those birds.

1.7. Climate, Temperature & Rainfall :-

The climate of the district in general is dry and hot but considered to be generally healthy. Maximum temperature is about 42^o Centigrades in peak months in the summer and minimum is about 10.5^o centigrades in winter. After May, the temperature rapidly comes down. Then from June, with the arrival of monsoons, starts the rainy season and lasts upto the end of September. It is followed by cold weather season, which is quite pleasant.

The above temperature figures are typical of the Balaghat Plateau or the Chikhali and Mehkar taluqs only. There, the hot weather sets in late and the heat is never intense. The rainy season is pleasant and the cold weather is cool and invigorating. Buldana town itself is the coolest and the most pleasant district headquarter in Vidarbha Region. The climate of the Payanghat or the talukas of Malkapur, Khangaon and Jalgaon affords a great contrast. The heat is intense in those talukas and specially in the months of March, April and May, it is perhaps as intense as in the hottest part of India. The strong westerly winds which then prevail become intensely heated and exercise their parching influence.

The annual rainfall averages about 34 inches. If rains come in time and are spread over the monsoon period properly, the rainfall of 34 inches proves adequate for good crops.

CHAPTER - II

POPULATION

2.1 : General Features :-

Buldana District is necessarily a land of small villages and in the absence of numerous large towns and important industries, the nature of population is essentially an agricultural. The bulk of the population of the district is either engaged directly in agriculture or is indirectly dependent on the land for means of subsistence. Like most of the districts in Vidarbha, Buldana district is for all practical purposes a land of peasant proprietors. The proportion of population in rural areas (83.45 %) is considerably high, when compared with the population in urban areas (16.55 %).

Buldana District stands sixth as regards the size, while seventh as regards population among the districts of Vidarbha. Total area over which this district is spread, comes to 3766 square miles, and the population according to 1961 Census is 10,59,698. This area forms 3.2% of the total area of Maharashtra State; and the percentage of population of the district to the State population works out to 2.42%.

Growth Variation :-

The population of the district and its decade growth variations since 1901 are accounted below :-

Year	Population			Decennial variation in the population	Decennial growth in the population
	Male	Female	Total		
1901	310300	307690	617990	-	-
1911	339459	334239	673698	+55708	9.01
1921	355604	348039	703643	+29945	4.45
1931	388966	377618	766584	+62941	8.94
1941	416314	404548	820862	+54278	7.08
1951	439270	430898	870168	+49306	6.06
1961	541026	518672	1059698	+189530	23.29

The above table indicates comparative figures of the population in the district with those of the previous censuses. The net increase in population during the last 60 years is 441708. The population has shown a continuous increase during last 60 years, but the growth during the decade of 1951-61 is phenomenal and makes a striking departure from the growth-rates observed during the remaining decades.

The dimension of the situation would be clear, when it is noticed that the net population increase from 1901 to 1951 was + 252178, while the corresponding increase during the decade ending 1961 is alone + 189530. The growth of 23.29 % during the decade under report would not, however, appear abnormal, if it is viewed in the light of the fact that the State Population has also increased by 23.6 % during the decade ending 1961.

2.2.: Density :-

The density of population in Buldana district was 204 in the year 1931, 231 in 1951 and is 281 as per 1961 Census. The district stands 15th in ranking in the field of density per square mile.

By density of population, we mean the number of persons dwelling upon a unit area of land and the unit adopted in all cases is generally a square mile. This, however, does not necessarily imply that the persons within the unit area are uniformly distributed over it. It all depends upon the natural features of the district, the type of soil, rainfall, climate, industrialisation etc. All those factors may be expected to have their effects upon the density of population. Although the rainfall is low in the district, the rich soil, productive of valuable crops, provides a maintenance for a large population.

The talukawise density of population in 1961 in Buldana district is given below :-

Taluka	Area in Sq.miles			Population			Average density per Sq miles
	Rural	Urban	Total	rural	Urban	Total	
1.Chikhali	920	4	924	220785	38251	259036	280
2.Mehkar	1006	1	1007	222358	11872	234230	233
3.Malkapur	648	3	651	192212	47092	239304	451
4.Khangaon	703	7	710	145471	66106	211577	298
5.Jalgaon	473	1	474	103434	12117	115551	244
District	3750	16	3766	884260	175438	1059698	281

From the above table, it is revealed that the density of population in Malkapur, Khangaon and Chikhali is considerably higher when compared with other towns of similar size in the district. It is because Malkapur and Khangaon have large commercial and industrial population. Chikhali has risen to the rank of a town in recent years, while Mehkar and Jalgaon are still rural in character. The density per square mile in the district(281) is much higher than that of Vidarbha Region, which is only 245 persons per square mile.

2.3. Rural/Urban Distribution :-

To get an idea of the change in distribution of population in rural and urban areas during the last decade, the following table is given.

Population and Percentage distribution of Rural/Urban sectors.

Taluka	1951			1961		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Chikhali	176047 (86.05)	28525 (13.95)	204572 (100)	220785 (85.23)	38251 (14.77)	259036 (100)
2. Mehkar	184908 (95.23)	9256 (4.77)	194164 (100)	222358 (94.93)	11872 (5.07)	234230 (100)
3. Malkapur	165490 (80.28)	40663 (19.72)	206153 (100)	192212 (80.32)	47092 (19.68)	239304 (100)
4. Khamgaon	118343 (68.12)	55389 (31.88)	173732 (100)	145471 (68.76)	66106 (31.24)	211577 (100)
5. Jalgaon	81783 (89.33)	9764 (10.67)	91547 (100)	103434 (89.51)	12117 (10.49)	115551 (100)
District	726571 (83.50)	143597 (16.50)	870168 (100)	884280 (83.45)	175438 (16.55)	1059698 (100)

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

In Buldana district 83.45% of the total population reside in rural areas as against 16.55% in urban areas. In Mehkar, Jalgaon and Chikhali talukas, however, very large percentage of population (94.93), (89.51) and (85.23) percent respectively reside in rural areas, whereas in Khamgaon and Malkapur talukas 68.76 and 80.32 percent people live in rural areas.

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

Prominent urban places :-

Population of the towns in Buldana district having more than 20,000 population as per 1961 Population Census are given below :-

Sr.No.	Name of Town	Status	Total population
1.	Khamgaon	Municipality	44432
2.	Malkapur	-do-	29687
3.	Shegaon	-do-	21674

2.4.:Sex-Ratio :-

General -

The number of females per 1000 males in 1901 had been the highest (992), but it dropped down considerably during the decades following. It made a slight recovery during the decade ending 1951, when it was 981 females per 1000 males. The sex-ratio in 1961 is worked out as 959 females per 1000 males.

The following table gives talukawise sex-ratio during the year 1961.

Sex-Ratios in Buldana district in 1961

Taluka	Sex-Ratio
1. Chikhali	958
2. Mehkar	967
3. Malkapur	955
4. Khangaon	948
5. Jalgaon	969
of District	959

The sex-ratio i.e. number of females per 1000 males is observed to be clearly favourable to males and the males outnumber the females in all the talukas of the district. Khangaon taluka, however, has the lowest number of females (948) per 1000 males, with the usual characteristics of the predominance of males over females in the urban and industrial area seems to have been the main reason of this low sex-ratio in that tahsil.

Rural/Urban :-

When the sex-ratios in rural and urban areas and the rural-urban distribution of population are considered together, it is observed that there has not been any migration from rural to urban areas on major scale. If there had been any large-scale flow of males to urban areas, the sex-ratio in rural areas would have shown the females outnumbering the males. But in the rural areas, this tendency is nowhere found. The fertile soil of the rural area, coupled with good returns from the agriculture—especially due to the cash crops like cotton—can partly explain the phenomenon of the almost absence of permanent migration from the rural to urban areas.

2.5 : Economic classifications :-

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

Classification of population according to working status.

Category	WORKERS			NON-WORKERS			Total persons
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
RURAL	264352 (29.90)	1214642 (24.30)	479194 (54.20)	184493 (20.86)	220573 (24.94)	405066 (45.80)	884260 (100)
URBAN	47509 (27.08)	16883 (9.62)	64392 (36.70)	44672 (25.46)	66374 (37.83)	111046 (63.29)	175438 (100)
TOTAL	311861 (29.42)	231725 (21.87)	543586 (51.29)	229165 (21.62)	286947 (27.08)	516112 (48.70)	1059698 (100)

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

2.6 : Non-Workers :-

An economically inactive class has been defined as the non-workers as per definition in the 1961 Census. The above table will depict the distribution of the population of non-workers.

Slightly less than half of the total population of the district has been classified as non-workers in 1961 Census. Considering the rural and urban distribution of the economically inactive population, it is observed that 45.80% of the total rural population and 63.29% of the total urban population are non-workers. The higher percentage of non-workers in the urban areas is mainly because of the opportunities for women to work are limited, since the number of household enterprises, which absorb a sizeable portion of the females, is comparatively less in urban areas. An evidence is also provided by the fact that 24.95% of the women are non-workers in rural areas, whereas 37.83% of the women are non-workers in urban areas. In urban areas, moreover, the education of children would tend to be prolonged, and the need for children and the old persons to work in urban well-to-do families would not be so acute. Naturally, for all these reasons, out of the total population of urban areas, only 25.46% are found to be the workers and 63.29% the non-workers.

In rural areas, on the other hand, workers and non-workers strike a balance, their percentage being 54.20 and 45.80 respectively. The female members of the rural population participate in the agricultural cultivation together with the males 24.30% of the females in rural areas were returned as workers, in contrast with only 9.62% of the females in urban areas. This tendency shows that comparatively a large number of females in urban areas are the non-earning dependents as compared to the females in the rural areas.

The basis of classification of population, has been economic activity in the 1961 Census and hence, the effects of planning on the industry and occupation-wise distribution of population and the employment in general can fairly be gauged. The table below gives the percentages of workers engaged in each of the main occupations.

.....17 ...Table

Continued from page No. 16

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Persons and Percentage distribution of workers according to occupations(1961)

Occupation	R U R A L			U R B A N			T O T A L		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(A) AGRICULTURE									
(1) Cultivators	124210 (46.90)	98572 (45.88)	222782 (46.49)	5462 (11.50)	2877 (17.04)	8339 (12.95)	129672 (41.58)	101449 (43.78)	231121 (42.50)
(2) Agricultural Labourer	103254 (39.06)	110698 (51.52)	213952 (44.65)	6396 (13.46)	8081 (47.86)	14477 (22.48)	109650 (35.16)	118779 (51.26)	228429 (42.00)
Sub-Total	227464 (86.05)	209270 (97.40)	436734 (91.14)	11858 (24.96)	10958 (64.90)	22816 (35.43)	239322 (76.74)	220228 (95.04)	459550 (84.50)
(B) NON-AGRICULTURE									
(3) Mining, Quarrying, Livestock & Allied activities	3461 (1.31)	339 (0.15)	3800 (0.79)	776 (1.63)	159 (0.94)	935 (1.45)	4237 (1.36)	498 (0.21)	4735 (0.88)
(4) Household Industry	9427 (3.57)	2440 (1.13)	11867 (2.47)	2162 (4.55)	1404 (8.32)	3566 (5.54)	11589 (3.72)	3844 (1.66)	15433 (2.84)
(5) Other Manufacturing Industries	2988 (1.13)	273 (0.12)	3261 (0.69)	5535 (11.65)	749 (4.72)	6332 (9.83)	8523 (2.73)	1070 (0.46)	9593 (1.77)

.....(18)

(Continued from page No.17)

OCCUPATION	R U R A L			U R B A N			T O T A L		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(6) Construction	2660 (1.00)	914 (0.47)	3574 (0.75)	1145 (2.41)	144 (0.85)	1289 (2.00)	3805 (1.22)	1058 (0.46)	4863 (0.90)
(7) Trade & Commerce	5738 (2.17)	472 (0.20)	6210 (1.30)	8788 (18.50)	622 (3.68)	9410 (14.62)	14526 (4.66)	1094 (0.47)	15620 (2.88)
(8) Transport & Communication	836 (0.32)	-	836 (0.17)	3088 (6.50)	22 (0.13)	3110 (4.83)	3924 (1.26)	22 (0.01)	3946 (0.73)
(9) Other Services	11778 (4.45)	1134 (0.53)	12912 (2.69)	14157 (29.80)	2777 (16.45)	16934 (26.30)	25935 (8.31)	3911 (1.69)	29846 (5.50)
Sub-total	36888 (13.95)	5572 (2.60)	42460 (8.86)	35651 (75.04)	5925 (35.10)	41576 (64.57)	72539 (23.26)	11497 (4.96)	84036 (15.50)
TOTAL WORKERS	264352 (100)	214842 (100)	479194 (100)	47509 (100)	16883 (100)	64392 (100)	311861 (100)	231725 (100)	543586 (100)

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

Agricultural Categories :-

A large percentage of rural population generally implies a larger proportion of people working in the agricultural sector. While this district has a comparatively high percentage of rural population (83.45%), the percentage of workers in agriculture as a sector is even higher (84.50%). Agriculture, thus, engages 84.50% of the total workers and the remaining 15.50% of the total workers are having non-agricultural pursuits. Owned and tenant cultivators account for 42.50% and the agricultural labourers 42% of the total workers are engaged in agriculture. It is worth-noting that the female workers mainly work in agriculture, their percentage being 95.04 and a negligible number of females (4.96%) seek other occupations. As regards males, on the other hand, 76.74% of the total males derive their working status from agriculture and 23.26% of them are employed in non-agricultural occupations.

The other important agricultural class is that of agricultural labourer. In rural areas, out of the 91.14% of the rural workers engaged in agriculture, 44.65% are the agricultural labourers. The high ratio of the labour to the cultivators is a factor of great economic and social importance, as this class constitutes the landless proletariat. This comment must not, however, obscure the fact that the mixed means of livelihood are not uncommon and that the agricultural labour might be important means of livelihood in the case of workers belonging to the cultivators families. In rural areas, 51.52% of the total female workers in rural areas, work as agricultural labour. In urban areas also, agricultural labour provides employment to 47.86% of the total urban female workers. In self and tenant cultivation, 46.49% and 12.95% of the total rural and urban workers are engaged respectively.

Buldana district employees 84.50% of workers in Agriculture to the total workers as per 1961 population Census and ranks second in the Maharashtra State.

Non-Agricultural Categories :-

Approximately one-sixth of the total workers of the district are found in the non-agricultural sector. Obviously, the population living in the urban areas shows a higher proportion of persons having non-agricultural occupations absorb 64.57% of the total workers of the rural areas. Nevertheless, there is a considerable percentage of agriculturists in urban areas and the non-agriculturists in rural areas 35.43% of the workers in urban areas depend upon agriculture, while 8.80% of workers in rural areas depend upon the non-agricultural occupations.

In urban areas, trade and commerce and manufacturing industries (other than household industry) provide an employment to about one-third of the total workers in urban areas, 4.66% and 9.83% engaging the former and the latter respectively. In transport and Communication in urban areas, a meagre percentage (1.26) of the total urban workers find place. As regards the female workers, the household industry, other manufacturing industries and to some extent trade and commerce are the occupations wherein the womenfolk seek employment.

On the other hand, in rural areas, out of the 8.80% of the total workers in rural areas depending on non-agricultural occupations, the household industry accounts for 2.47%, trade and commerce absorbs 1.3% and mining and quarrying and allied activities employ 0.79% of the workers. It is most remarkable that the females in Buldana district are employed in each of the various important occupations in small or large number, both in urban and rural areas, except in transport and communication in the rural areas.

2.7 & 2.8 : Literacy -

According to the definition of literacy as per 1961 Census, a person, who is able to read and write a simple letter in print or in manuscript is regarded as a literate. The table below indicates the percentage of literates to total in the district.

Taluka	R U R A L			U R B A N		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.Chikhali	39446 (23.19)	7859 (19.41)	47305 (22.47)	12328 (23.45)	5165 (22.54)	17493 (23.17)
2.Mehkar	39209 (23.06)	8144 (20.11)	47353 (22.49)	3629 (6.90)	1644 (7.17)	5273 (6.98)
3.Malkapur	41677 (24.51)	11198 (27.66)	52875 (25.11)	13089 (24.89)	5352 (23.35)	18441 (24.43)
4.Khangaon	28099 (16.52)	7018 (17.36)	35117 (16.68)	20712 (39.39)	9418 (41.09)	30130 (39.91)
5.Jalgaon	21642 (12.72)	6259 (15.46)	27901 (13.25)	2821 (5.37)	1341 (5.85)	4162 (5.51)
DISTRICT	170073 (100)	40478 (100)	210551 (100)	52579 (100)	22920 (100)	75499 (100)

N.B. :- Bracketed figures indicate percentage of literates to district total

The percentage of literates to the total population comes to 26.68% in 1961. Buldana district ranks 11th and 17th in respect of the percentage of literate population in Maharashtra State in relation to Men(41.15%) and women(12.22%) respectively. Malkapur, Mehkar and Chikhali talukas have more literate people in rural areas, their percentage being 25.11%, 22.49% and 22.47% respectively of total literate persons in rural areas.

In urban areas, Khangaon taluka attains highest percentage of literacy(39.91%), followed by Malkapur(24.43%) and further by Chikhali(23.17%) of the total literate persons in urban areas. It is interesting to note that females in rural areas in Malkapur, Khangaon and Jalgaon talukas and those of Khangaon, Mehkar and Jalgaon in urban areas supersede males in the sphere of literacy, which indicates a healthy development among females in both the areas, of having a desire to keep pace with the need of the day.

2.9 : Size of Households :-

As per 1961 Census, a household has been defined as a group of persons, families staying together in one house and taking food from the same kitchen.

The average number of persons per household works out to 4.8 for the district as a whole. The rural household is slightly smaller(4.8) than the urban household(5.0). It is universally accepted that the urban conditions with an individualistic mode of living are conducive to the growth of small households than those of the rural conditions; but the sizes of households in the rural and urban areas in this district go contrary to the above notion. ... (22)

Possibly the urban areas in this district have not yet acquired those characteristics which make them truly urban.

2.10 : Housing :-

As per 1961 Census population, Buldana district comprises of 179245 and 34757 occupied residential houses in rural and urban areas respectively, by total houses being 214002.

Taluka	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
1. Chikhali	43285	7079	50364
2. Mehkar	43044	2329	45373
3. Malkapur	38873	9277	48150
4. Khangaon	31665	13534	45199
5. Jalgaon	22378	2538	24916
District	179245	34757	214002

From the above table, it will be seen that out the total houses in the district, 83.76% and 17.24% houses are situated in the rural and urban areas respectively. Chikhali, Mehkar and Malkapur talukas possess more houses in rural areas, whereas Khangaon taluka has more houses in the urban areas. Jalgaon taluka attains the last position in both the areas.

Plan Efforts -

During the Third Five Year Plan period, the following schemes under 'Housing' are under implementation. All those schemes are the district level schemes.

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of Implmenting Auth.	Plan Pro. in Lakh Rs.	Expnd. incurred up to 31.3.64 in lakh	% of Expnd. to Plan provision on	Target for the period upto 31.3.1964	Achievement upto 31.3.1964
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
HSG-2	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Housing Commission er. Nagpur	1.00	0.47	47.00	Not fixed	-
HSG-4	Village Housing Project Scheme	Zilla Parishad Buldana	8.90	2.10	23.60	33 villages	4 villages.
HSG-5	Extension of village Gaothans & Provisions for House sites	Collector, Buldana.	1.80	0.32	17.78	100 villages	140 Villages 422 Ac res

2.11 : Backward Classes :-

Unlike in the 1951 Census, the other backward classes have not been separately enumerated in the 1961 Census. The criterion for backwardness now applied in Maharashtra State is the economic conditions and not any caste and tribe.

The Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes enumerated at the 1961 population census are those declared as Scheduled castes or Scheduled tribes under the order of the President of India. No tribe has thus been declared as Scheduled tribe in this district.

The table below sets out talukawise scheduled castes population with their percentages to district total.

Talukawise Scheduled Castes population with percentage to district total in Buldana District

Taluka	R U R A L			U R B A N		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.Chikhali	6572 (28.02)	6187 (27.12)	12759 (27.61)	1376 (26.50)	1227 (25.46)	2603 (26.00)
2.Mehkar	6934 (29.69)	6866 (30.09)	13800 (29.88)	808 (15.55)	808 (16.77)	1616 (16.14)
3.Maikapur	4352 (18.62)	4209 (18.45)	8561 (18.53)	892 (17.17)	825 (17.12)	1717 (17.15)
4.Khangaon	3365 (14.40)	3391 (14.86)	6756 (14.62)	1845 (35.51)	1703 (35.34)	3548 (35.41)
5.Jalgaon	2162 (9.27)	2162 (9.48)	4324 (9.36)	274 (5.27)	256 (5.31)	530 (5.30)
District	23385 (100)	22815 (100)	46200 (100)	5195 (100)	4819 (100)	10014 (100)

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

The table below gives an account of the Scheduled Castes and their percentage to district total.

Scheduled Castes

Category	Scheduled Caste	Percentage to district total population
RURAL	46200	3.67
URBAN	10014	0.79
DISTRICT TOTAL	56214	4.46

The scheduled castes population in the district number 56214, which form only 4.46% of the total population of the district. The large proportion of this category belongs to Chikhali(26.80%), Khambaln(25.01%) and Mehkar (23.01%) talukas, whereas the minor share goes to the talukas of Malkapur and Jalgaon as 17.89% and 7.33% respectively.

According to the 1951 Census, the number of Scheduled Castes was 152070 as against 56214 in 1961 Census. The net decrease of 95856 persons over the decade strikes that a good number of persons who have converted themselves into Neo-Budhists.

Welfare of Backward Classes :-

The activities and schemes pertaining to the welfare of Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes, Vimukta Jatis', Nonadic tribes and other backward classes are being implemented in the district during the Third Five Year Plan period. Audio Visual Publicity and Rural Broadcasting schemes are the main media. These schemes are accounted below :-

Welfare Schemes in Buldana District

- | Sr.No. | |
|--------|--|
| 1. | Educational Schemes Tution fees, Examination fees, Scholarships, Hostel facilities etc. |
| 2. | Economic Uplift " Assistance for Cottage Industries and profession, Milch cattle, Agri. Implements etc. |
| 3. | Health, Housing and other schemes Housing aid, construction of houses, Medical aid, drinking water wells, Colonisation of Scheduled Castes, Public Welfare Measures etc. |
| 4. | Removal of Untouchability - Sanskar Kendras, Subsidy to caste Hindu Landlords, Asru-shyata Nivaran, Purchase of Building sites etc. |
| 5. | Rural Broadcasting Supply of Radio sets to Gram-Panchayats etc. |

CHAPTER - III
AGRICULTURE

3.1 : Introduction :-

Buldana district, likewise our country as a whole, is necessarily an agricultural one; being the main occupation of the population in majority as agriculture. Out of the total workers in this district, 84.54% constitute the agricultural workers, by way of which this district ranks 2nd after Yeotmal in this respect in 1961 in Maharashtra State.

Seasons :-

Kharif and Rabi are the main seasons, the former begins normally from 7th of June and ends in September, while the latter lasts from October to March. Almost all the crops are yielded during these two seasons. However, a few cultivators having oil-engines and electric pumps derive their irrigated crops in the summer season during April and May also.

Soil :-

The soil of the district can be divided into two divisions- the Balaghat Plateau consisting of Chikhali and Mehkar talukas and the Great Payanghat Plain of Khangaon, Malkapur and Jalgaon talukas. The latter division is situated in the valley of the River Purna. The soil of the Balaghat Plateau is somewhat hilly and rocky; whereas the soil of the Plain is of deep black loam and is commonly known as the 'Black Cotton Soil' and is excellent for Rabi Crops because of its retaining moisture capacity for a considerable period. The soil of the Deccan Trap (i.e. Balaghat Plateau) varies from the very fertile deep loam to the shallow Murrum soils. The soil of the Plain is largely of deep black loam, which cakes into a solid mass in the beginning of the dry weather and cracks freely in all directions later. These fissures run to a depth of several feet and give the soil a reticulated appearance, giving birth to a phrase that the black cotton soil ploughs itself. The soil of the higher land is lighter, more friable and less subject to cracking. The depth of the black cotton soil varies from 3 to 20 feet. The richest soil of the district is found in the valley of Purna river, lying north of the Central Railway line. This soil, locally known as 'Bharkali', is of a very fine texture, very retentive of moisture, becomes sticky when wet but cracks freely

in the dry weather and is comparatively heavy to work. The upland soils are naturally drained and are friable and easy to work. Poor hilly soils are found in the south of Khangaon and Malkapur talukas and in the north of Jalgaon taluka.

The 'Kali' soil, which presents an oily appearance when ploughed, is also known as 'Bel-Chikni.' Greyish patches of it are found in the best black soils of the Plains. 'Chopan' is the name given to the patches of greyish coloured marly soil found in certain fields. The soils and sub-soils of these patches, being very impervious to waters, becomes wet and sticky during the rains.

'Kharwan' is the name applied to the soil which contains much saline substance. 'Dagri kali' or 'Gothar' is a black soil of from 1 to 3 feet in depth, which is formed in the vicinity of hills and is interspersed with boulders. It gives fairly good crops of cotton and jowar, except in the years of short rainfall. An alluvial soil made up of successive deposits of the silt is known as 'Malli'. It is the very best soil for horticulture.

'Bhorandi' or 'Khadki' is the name given to the thin yellowish course soil of one foot or less in depth, with the murrum or rock underneath. It is common on the highlands and grows poor crops of cotton, Jowar, Bajri, Math and Hulga.

'Barad' is the name given to shallow soil of higher lands of the Plateau and is black brown or reddish in colour, rests on rock or murrum and produces inferior crops of Jowar, Cotton and gram. But the thinner soil of this type is generally cropped with Bajri, Math, Hulga or other minor crops.

There are other kinds of soils also, known as 'Gawhar' on which wheat can be grown. The 'Pandhari', on which tobacco and garden crops are grown is necessarily the land in closed proximity to a village and is called 'Akhar'. The colour is supposed to be due to the chemical changes which take place in black soil when impregnated with much fermentable organic matter.

'Utran' is the term applied to the slopping land. The land which becomes exhausted by continuous cropping is known as 'Nidhur', and the land which is irrigated is called 'Bagait'.

These different classes of soils can be found in all the talukas of the district, though the terminology varies from taluq to taluq.

Rainfall :-

Considering the available rainfall statistics for the last 45 years, it appears that there is a gradual decline in the rainfall in the district. An average rainfall of about 76 to 89 centimetres was recorded during the decade ending 1911, whereas 71 to 81 centimetres recorded during the decade ending 1931.

The average rainfall during the years 1961 and 1962 was recorded as 81.5 and 62.9 Milimetres respectively, whereas it was 74.2 I.M. during 1963. These averages have been calculated on the data available for the following 5 centres given below :-

Rainfall statistics in Buldana district

(In M.M.)

Station	1961	1962	1963
1. Buldana	85.4	58.2	77.3
2. Lehkar	90.1	91.0	99.0
3. Jalgaon	84.7	69.9	72.5
4. Nandura	80.7	63.6	68.7
5. Malkapur	66.4	31.7	53.5

Source :- Meteorological Department, Nagpur.

Famine and Scarcity :-

No major famine scarcity is declared so far during the current decade, except some floods that were occurred in the years 1959-60 and 1960-61, due to which the crops of the value of Rs. 43.46 lakhs and Rs. 15.25 lakhs respectively were reported to have been lost.

3.2 : Land Utilisation :-

Pattern :-

The economy of the district has been deeply rooted in agriculture as in other parts of the country being 43.4% of the total population dependent upon it. Total area under crops during 1962-63 was 16.83 lakh acres and as such the percentage of area under (net) cultivation to the total geographical area comes to 69.7%. The following table gives an account of the land utilisation in Buldana district during 3 years from 1960-61 to 1962-63.

Land utilisation in Buldana district (in Acres)

Classification	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total
1. Area under Forests	3,02,434	12.53	3,02,434	12.53	3,02,434	12.53
2. Barren and cultivable land	64,423	2.67	64,486	2.67	66,643	2.76
3. Land put to non Agrl. uses	68,951	2.86	69,280	2.87	69,644	2.88
4. Cultivable waste	42,354	1.75	41,937	1.74	41,793	1.73
5. Land under trees and Groves	4,796	0.20	4,868	0.20	5,107	0.21
6. Permanent Pastures & Grazing grounds	1,47,406	6.10	1,46,322	6.06	1,42,754	5.91
7. Current Fallows	17,260	0.71	16,679	0.69	17,412	0.72
8. Other fallows	85,906	3.56	83,919	3.47	85,865	3.56
9. Net Area sown	16,81,061	69.62	16,84,666	69.77	16,82,939	69.70
10. Double-cropped area	43,273	-	49,886	-	40,549	-
11. Cross-cropped area	17,24,334	-	17,34,552	-	17,23,488	-
Total Geographical Area	24,14,591	100.00	24,14,591	100.00	24,14,591	100.00

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

From the above table it is revealed that 69.70% of the total geographical area was under cultivation in the year 1962-63, and the same was more or less speaking during the past two years. On and above, the whole pattern of all land utilisation is more or less the same during all the 3 years.

Of the remaining land, in 1962-63, 12.53% was under forests, whereas 17.77% was occupied by the barren and uncultivable, non-agricultural land, cultivable waste, trees, permanent pastures, current and other fallows.

During 1961-62 in the district, the percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown was 2.95 by way of which this district ranked 22nd in Maharashtra State in this respect.

3.3 : Cropping Pattern :-

The study of land utilisation is much important in order to have a detailed idea about the economic use of the land. During the past 3 years under review and as a matter of fact during many a past years, the area under cotton was the highest.

It being the principal cash-crop occupied 36.5% i.e. more than 1/3rd of the gross area under cultivation during 1962-63. Cotton is followed by Jowar, which occupied 35.2% area in the same year. Jowar occupied an area of 5.95 lakhs acres in 1960-61, 5.88 lakhs acres in 1961-62 and 6.06 lakh acres in 1962-63. It is grown on all the different classes of soils throughout the district.

Cotton is largely grown for sale and this staple holds the place of pride of being principal article of export from the district. There is still much scope for greater exploitation of agricultural resources and cotton in particular; provided sufficient irrigation, better seeds, timely fertilisers and manures are made available, coupled with the improved agricultural practices are introduced in the district on an applicable scale. However, this district has taken remarkable strides in the spheres of food-production and agriculture. This was due in part to the 'Grow More Food Campaigns' and the implementation of various schemes through the C.D. Blocks.

The following table indicates the area under different crops in the district during the years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

Crapping Pattern in Buldana district
(Area in acres)

Crops	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total
Wheat	1,09,681	6.3	1,02,380	5.9	1,06,565	6.2
Jowar	5,94,619	34.5	5,87,956	33.9	6,06,396	35.2
Tur	57,980	3.4	56,807	3.3	57,485	3.3
Sugar-cane	3,063	0.2	2,992	0.2	3,046	0.2
Other food crops	2,01,521	11.7	1,91,482	11.0	1,84,680	10.1
Total	9,66,854	56.1	9,41,617	54.3	9,58,172	55.0
Food Crops						
Ground-nut	87,134	5.1	84,695	4.9	91,190	5.3
Other oil-seeds	55,994	3.2	52,937	3.0	36,098	2.1
Total	1,43,128	8.3	1,37,632	7.9	1,27,288	7.4
Oil-seeds						
Cotton	6,05,897	35.1	6,46,496	37.4	6,30,029	36.5
Other Non-food crops	1,51,583	8.8	1,46,439	8.3	1,35,287	8.5
Total	7,57,480	43.9	7,92,935	45.7	7,65,316	45.0
Non-food crops						
TOTAL CROPS	17,28,334	100.00	17,34,552	100.00	17,23,488	100.00

Source :- Statistician, Deptt. of Agriculture, ... (30)
M.S. Poona.

From the above table it is observed that the cultivation of food-crops taken as a whole predominates in the cropping pattern in the district during all the 3 years under review. This holds good for the cotton crop also. Among the food-crops, Jowar occupied the largest area i.e. 35.2% of the total food-crop area during 1962-63. Similarly, wheat occupied an area of about 6% of total food-crops during all the years. However, it is observed that the area under food-crops has been declined by 1.1% in 1962-63 if compared to the area in 1960-61 and this area has been captured by cotton. Wheat, Tur, Groundnut and Sugar showed steadiness.

3.4 : Survey of Principal Crops :-

From the table No.4 of the Abstract, it will be seen that Jowar is grown in all the 5 talukas of the district in general ranking the Chikhali, Mehkar, Malkapur, Khangaon and Jalgaon talukas in particular.

Out of the total wheat grown area during 1962-63, about 85% is grown in Chikhali and Mehkar talukas only. It is yielded predominantly on the Deccan Plateau of the district.

Tur is yielded in all the 5 tahsils and the talukas can be ranked just as the Jowar crop. Sugar-cane is mostly taken in the Mehkar and Chikhali talukas, occupying about 95% of the total area under sugarcane in the district.

Groundnut is grown in all the 5 tahsils, allotting the merits to Khangaon, Chikhali, Malkapur, Mehkar and Jalgaon serially. Ranking of Mehkar, Malkapur, Khangaon, Chikhali and Jalgaon can be made in respect of the area under Cotton. Jalgaon taluka stands last in ranking in either crop areas because its total geographical area as well as cultivated area is less than those of the other 4 talukas.

Likewise wheat, maize and other cereals are prominently taken in Mehkar and Chikhali talukas. Out of the total double-cropped area of the district, about 95% area is occupied by only these two talukas.

3.5 : Irrigation

Sourcewise :-

Where the rainfall is less than 50 inches, irrigation in one form or the other is essential for successful cultivation. However, when an agricultural country like India has to depend entirely on irregular monsoons, it leads to merely a gambling.

Rainfall, as a matter of fact, is often irregular and unusual. Besides, from the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the rainfall lies in its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall in the district is less than 30 inches. Therefore, the need for and importance of irrigation need not be over-emphasised here. The following table indicates the area irrigated by different sources during 1960-61 to 1962-63.

Area irrigated by different sources of Irrigation in Buldana district (In acres)

Source	1960-61	1962-63	1962-63	
			Area	Percentage
Tanks	185	238	239	0.7
Wells	30310	30295	30031	98.7
Other sources	289	295	132	0.6
Net area Irrigated	30784	30828	30402	100.00
Gross area irrigated	31139	30828	30402	

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

From the above table it will be seen that during the latest year 1962-63, major area i.e. 98.7% has been irrigated by wells only. The following table reveals the percentage of irrigated area to the cultivated one in the district.

Percentage of area irrigated to gross area sown in Buldana district.

Year	Gross Area sown (Acres)	Gross Area Irrigated (Acres)	% of area irrigated to gross area sown
1960-61	17,24,334	31,139	1.8
1961-62	17,34,552	30,828	1.8
1962-63	17,23,488	30,402	1.8

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

Out of the total cropped area of 17,23,488 acres during 1962-63, 30402 acres were irrigated, the percentage of which works out to 1.8 to the total cropped area in that year. The area is less by 426 acres in 1962-63 and by 737 acres than the previous years of 1961-62 and 1960-61 respectively.

The major source of irrigation is the wells by which 98.7% area has been irrigated in 1962-63. Out of the total area irrigated by tanks and other sources, centpercent irrigation was done in Chikhali and Mehkar talukas only.

Out of the total area irrigated by wells, more than 72% i.e. nearabout 3/4th irrigation is done in both these talukas alone, which is further followed by Malkapur, Khangaon and Jalgaon talukas. In 1961-1962, the percentage of gross irrigated area to net area sown in the district works out to 1.83 and the district ranked at 18th in the State in this respect.

Medium Irrigation Projects :-

The total system for irrigation by the canal of Nalganga Project, which is situated near the village sanglad Bk. in Malkapur taluka on the river Nalganga, was ready for 10400 acres of irrigation in 1963-64. However, an actual irrigation potential achieved was only 887 acres, the shortfall of which was advocated with the reason that the cultivators have not become irrigation minded. Secondly, the canal was put to Commission late in October, 1963, by the time of which the Kharif season was over.

The advanced irrigation is completed for 22 villages under the command of Nalganga Project for an irrigable area of 10474 acres; the cropwise break-up of which is given below in accordance with an approved cropping pattern of the Project for 21600 acres.

Cropwise Break-up of Nalganga Project in Buldana Dist.

Crops	Area in acres
Cotton	2981
Pulses & Vegetables	2260
Wheat	2201
Groundnut	1650
Rice	1104
Sugarcane	278
Total	10474

In addition to the existing tank at Sindkhed Raja in Mehkar tahsil having projected irrigational potentiality of 25 acres, the following minor irrigation projects in this district have been completed in the 2nd Plan period.

Taluka	No. of M.I. works completed	No. of M.I. projected potentiality in acres	No. of M.I. works taken in 3rd Plan	Projected Irrigation potentiality in acres
1. Chikhali	5	490	24	4616
2. Mehkar	1	96	9	3602
3. Malkapur	-	-	1	270
4. Khangaon	-	-	5	2597
5. Jalgaon	-	-	2	1112
Total	6	586	41	12197

It will be seen from the above table that most of the Minor Irrigation Projects have been executed in Chikhali and Mehkar talukas. Malkapur and Jalgaon talukas got the lion's share.

Cropwise Irrigation :-

The following table will indicate the cropwise irrigation in the district during 3 years from 1960-61 to 1962-63.

Cropwise Irrigation in Buldana District

Crops	1960-61 Area in Acres	1961-62 Area in Acres	1962-63 Area in acres	Percentage
Wheat	14496	14561	14563	47.9
Other food grains	2082	2626	2531	8.3
Total food grains	16578	17187	17094	56.2
Sugarcane	3063	2992	3046	10.2
Chillies	4938	4540	4374	14.3
Other food-crops	4097	3787	3353	11.1
Total food-crops	28676	28506	27867	91.6
Cotton	2051	2092	2288	7.6
Other non-food crops	412	230	247	0.8
Total Non-food crops	2463	2322	2535	8.4
Gross Irrigated area	31139	30828	30402	100.00

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

It will be seen from the above table that the irrigational cropping pattern of this district is more or less the same during all the 3 years under review. With this reason, the calculation of percentages for the latest year of 1962-63 was deemed to have been sufficient for study.

Out of the total area irrigated, more than 56% area has been under food-grains and that too mostly under wheat i.e. 47.9%. The remaining area has been under sugarcane(10%), Chillies(14.3%) and other food crops(11.1%).

Total non-food crops constituted 8.4% area, of which 7.6% and 0.8% was occupied by cotton and other non-food crops respectively.

The following table indicates the irrigated and un-irrigated area under selected food-crops of and Commercial crops during 1951-52, 1955-56 and 1961-62.

Distribution of irrigated and non-irrigated area among food and non-food crops in Buldana district. (Figures in 00" acres).

C r o p s	Irrigated Area			Un-irrigated Area			Total Area Sown			Percentage
	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	
<u>Food Crops</u>										
Rice	-	-	1	55	49	70	55	49	71	1.4
Wheat	41	57	146	892	966	973	933	1023	1024	14.3
Jowar	13	8	14	5709	5579	5806	5732	5537	5880	0.2
Bajri	-	-	-	223	149	118	223	149	118	-
Tur	-	-	-	545	565	553	545	565	568	-
Gram	5	5	8	246	230	190	251	235	198	4.0
<u>Commercial Crops</u>										
Cotton	-	3	21	5552	6336	6447	5552	6339	6465	0.3
Groundnut	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	881	847	766	881	847	-
Sugarcane	16	16	30	-	-	16	16	30	-	100.0
Tobacco	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	2	2	3	2	2	-

Source :- Research Officer, (P); Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

It will be seen from the above table that the acreage under irrigation in 1961-62 is increased over the year 1950-51 by 256% in respect of wheat, 7% of Jowar, 60% of Gram and 88% of sugarcane. No area was under irrigation in 1950-51 of Rice and Cotton. However, in 1961-62, 100 acres of rice and 2100 acres of cotton were brought under irrigation. Amongst all the selected crops, the area under wheat plays a foremost part. No area of Bajri, Tur, Groundnut and Tobacco was under irrigation during the years under review.

Out of the total sown area in 1961-62, centpercent area was under irrigation of sugarcane, 14.3% under wheat, 4% under gram, 0.3% under cotton and 0.2% under Jowar. In comparison to total irrigated acreage as well as to the percentage of irrigated area to total sown area, wheat occupied a significant place (except next to sugarcane in later case).

Talukawise Irrigation :-

The following table gives the talukawise irrigation during the reference years in the district.

Gross irrigated area in Buldana district (area in Acres)

Talukas	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Area	% to dist. total	Area	% to Dist. total	Area	% to Dist. total
Chikhali	12895	41.41	11874	38.53	14015	46.10
Mehkar	10185	32.70	9892	32.08	8071	26.55
Malkapur	5566	17.87	6366	20.65	6143	20.21
Khangaoon	1571	5.05	1571	5.09	1257	4.13
Jalgaon	923	2.97	1125	3.65	916	3.01
District Total	31139	100.00	30828	100.00	30402	100.00

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

From the above table, it is observed that the area has been increased in 1961-62 over the previous year by 4.69% in Chikhali taluka, followed by Malkapur (2.34%) and by Jalgaon(0.04%). It depicts that Chikhali taluka accrued more benefits from irrigation than rest of the talukas.

The irrigated area seems to have been declined in 1962-63, if compared to what it was in 1960-61, by 6.15% in Mehkar, and by 0.92% in Khangaoon talukas. It reveals that the position in this respect in Mehkar taluka is much hapered than the other one.

During all the 3 years under review, Chikhali tahsil ranked first and is followed by Mehkar, Malkapur, Khamgaon and Jalgaon tahsils.

3.6 : Production of Crops :

Yield Rate :-

The following table indicates the fluctuations in the yield rate of principal crops during the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 in this district.

Yield rate of Principal Crops in 1962-63 in Buldana district.

Crops	Yield rate per acre in Lbs. 1962-63	Yield rate of Principal Crops in 1962-63 in Buldana district.			
		1960-61		1961-62	
		(+) Increase or (-) decrease to		(+) Increase or (-) decrease to	
		Lbs.	Percentage	Lbs.	Percentage
Rice	420	+73	+24	-22	-5
Wheat	475	+114	+32	+6	+1
Khariif-Jowar	516	-218	-30	+29	+6
Rabi-Jowar	581	+123	+27	+12	-2
Bajri	167	+53	+47	-7	-5
Gram	317	+23	+8	-41	-12
Tur	608	-319	-34	-114	-16
Sugarcane	2165	-75	-4	-158	-7
Cotton	75	+22	+41	+1	+1
Groundnut	295	-133	-31	+3	+1
Sesamum	199	-30	-11	-25	-11
Rape and Mustard	448	+206	+85	+218	+95

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

It will be seen from the above table that the yield rates have considerably been increased during 1962-63 if compared to 1960-61 in case of Rice, Wheat, Rabi-Jowar, Bajri, Gram, Cotton, Rape and Mustard, but decreased in respect of Khariif Jowar, Tur, Sugarcane, Groundnut and Sesamum. The yield-rate in 1962-63 has been increased in comparison with the year 1960-61, but has been decreased in comparison with the year 1961-62 in case of Rice, Rabi, Jowar, Bajri and Gram. There is also a decrease in the yield-rate in the case of Tur and Sugarcane in 1962-63, if compared with the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

The yield-rates of the remaining crops in 1962-63, which could not be compared with those in the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, since the later data was not available, are given below.

1. Maize 448 lbs.
2. Other Cereals 204 "
3. Other Pulses 147 "
4. Chillies 507 "
5. Linseed 236 "

The yield-rate of Potato, Castor and Tobacco is not known, while Barley and Ragi are not cropped in this district.

Production of Principal Crops :-

Table 5 of the Abstract indicates that the actual production, trend of Rice, Wheat and Bajri is increasing year after year, while that of Tur is continuously declining. The production of Kharif-Jowar is more by 111 tons, than that of in 1961-62, but is less by 520 tons than in 1960-61. The production of Gram in 1962-63 is less by 5 tons than in 1961-62, but is equal as 26 tons in 1960-61. The production of sugarcane in 1962-63 is 29 tons, which is more and less by 1 ton each than in 1961-62 and 1960-61 respectively. The production of cotton as 120500 bales in 1962-63 is less by 2900 bales than in 1961-62, but is more by 33400 bales than in 1960-61. The production of Groundnut as 120 tons in 1962-63 is more by 13 tons than in 1961-62 but is less by 40 tons than in 1960-61.

3.7.: Land Holdings :-

A small and un-economic agricultural holdings have long been the most difficult problem in the development of rural economy. The following table gives an account of the agricultural holdings according to size. The data is based upon the 1953-54 Census of Agricultural Holdings.

Classification of Agricultural Holdings according to size in Buldana district -

Grade of Holdings in acres	Area in acres	Area owned	
		No. of Holdings	% to total no. of holdings.
Upto 1 acre	78,771	16,799	10.90
Exceeding: But not exceeding			
1.0 - 2.5	47,163	27,760	17.90
2.5 - 5.0	1,18,658	31,514	20.40
5.0 - 7.5	1,16,084	18,921	12.20
7.5 - 10.0	1,08,733	12,658	8.20
10.0 - 15.0	1,87,346	15,285	9.90
15.0 - 25.0	2,76,532	14,419	9.30

Grade of Holdings in Acres	Area in acres	Area owned		
		No. of hold- ings	% to total no. of holdings	
Upto 1 Acre				
<u>Exceeding</u>	<u>But not</u>			
	<u>exceeding</u>			
25.0	50.0	3,69,683	10,802	7.10
50.0	75.0	1,86,716	3,113	2.20
75.0	100.0	1,07,056	1,244	0.80
100.0	200.0	1,68,680	1,249	0.80
200.0	500.0	1,13,795	396	0.26
500.0	& Above	54,183	68	0.04
TOTAL		18,63,400	1,54,175	100.00

Source :- Census of Agricultural Holdings 1953-54.

It is seen from the above table that the number of occupants holding land below 10 acres is very large, which amounts to 69.60% of the total agricultural holdings. The maximum number of occupants come under the group of 2.5 to 5.0 acres, which works out to 20.40%, further followed by the group of 1.0 to 2.5 acres with 17.90%. The number of occupants holding land more than 100 acres is very small (1.10%). The percentage of the group of 10.0 to 25.0 acres comes to 19.20, followed by the next group having 7.1 only. 3% of the total number of holdings come under 50 to 100 acres group of holdings.

Total area of 1863400 acres is distributed among 154175 holdings. Of these, about 1433800 acres were under personal cultivation, which amounts to 77% of the total area. Out of the remaining land of 429600 acres leased out, about 168000 acres were leased on cash-rents, which comes to 39% of the total land leased out, whereas the remaining 61% land was leased out on the kind-rents.

In the Third Plan, the scheme of 'Consolidation of Holdings' is being implemented, the object of which is to bring together the scattered holdings into compact blocks, with a view to economising on the costs of cultivation and inducing the cultivator to take up improvements on his land.

During 1960-61 to 1963-64 in the Third Plan period, the work of consolidation of holdings is completed in 25 villages, covering an area of 34698 acres, out of the plan target of 40 villages with 55000 acres.

The following table gives an account of the net cultivated area in 1962-63 per cultivator as per 1961 population Census.

Distribution of area per cultivator in Buldana District

Taluka	Total Cultivators	Total net cultivated area in acres	Area per cultivator in acres
Chikhali	67,769	4,11,146	6.07
Mehkar	61,022	4,42,359	7.24
Malkapur	45,559	3,18,314	6.99
Khangaon	35,398	3,17,331	8.98
Jalgaon	21,373	1,93,789	9.07
District Total	2,31,121	16,82,939	7.29

Source :- Census abstract 1961 Population

The net cultivated area(holding) per cultivator falls between 6.07 to 9.07 acres i.e. under the group of below 10 acres. As has been discussed earlier, the number of occupants, holding the land below 10 acres, is very large and accounts to 69.60%. The area per cultivator is largest (i.e. 9.07) acres in Jalgaon taluka, whereas the smallest(6.07 acres) in Chikhali taluka. The area per cultivator comes to 7.29 acres for the district as a whole.

3.8. Area distribution :-

Area per Agricultural worker -

In the year 1960-61, the gross cultivated area comes to 3.75 acres per agricultural worker in the district. The ratio in Khangaon taluka attains the highest position (i.e. 4.02 acres), followed by Mehkar (3.93 acres), Jalgaon (3.79 acres), Chikhali (3.69 acres) and lastly by Malkapur (3.36 acres) taluka per agricultural worker.

Area per pair of bullocks :-

In Buldana district, the gross cultivated area per pair of bullocks works out to 17.14 acres, the highest being ploughed in Khangaon taluka(i.e.19.5 acres), which is followed by Jalgaon(19.41 acres), Malkapur(18.76 acres), Mehkar(15.96 acres) and lastly by Chikhali taluka(15.16 acres).

Area per plough :-

The gross cultivated area per plough comes to 52.91 acres in the district as a whole, the highest being 71.47 acres in Khangaon taluka, followed by Jalgaon(63.54 acres), Malkapur(62.69 acres), Chikhali (52.35 acres) and by Mehkar taluka(30.65 acres) per plough.

3.9 : Agricultural wages :-

The following table gives an account of the agricultural wages based on the wage-data collected by this office for June and December, 1963 from 3 areas in the district viz., Dongaon(Mehkar), Deulghat(Buldana) and Asalgaon(Jalgaon Block).

Agricultural wages in 1963 in Buldana District

Type of labourers	Average wage-rate in 1963 for the district in Rs.
(1) <u>Skilled Labour</u>	
a) Carpenter	3.92
b) Black-smith	3.62
c) Mason	3.67
(2) <u>Field Labour</u>	
a) Men	1.67
b) Women	0.99
c) Children	0.67
(3) <u>Other Agricultural Labour</u>	
a) Men	1.04
b) Women	0.66
c) Children	0.41
(4) <u>Herdsmen</u>	
a) Men	1.02
b) Women	-
c) Children	0.50

Source :- Block Development Officer, Mehkar, Buldana and Jalgaon.

CHAPTER - IV

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FOREST AND FISHERIES

4.1 : Livestock : Bullocks

Lack of mechanisation of cultivation has immensely enhanced the importance of livestock in Buldana district in particular. The inadequate transport facilities in the district with special reference to the rural areas, have also added to the worth and usefulness of livestock. The cattle are maintained not only for milk and for the use in agricultural works, but they also supply a large part of manures used by the cultivators. Meat, eggs, wool, hides and skins, horns and bones etc., are the other valuable livestock products. The table below presents the picture of livestock in the district as per 1956 and 1961 livestock censuses.

Livestock in Buldana district

Category	1956 Census	1961 Census
(1) CATTLE		
(A) Males over 3 years		
(1) Used for breeding only	4,193	1,675
(2) Used for breeding and working both	4,021	4,021
(3) Used for work only	2,01,261	2,01,204
(4) Others	2,171	1,324
(B) Young stock	80,066	73,701
TOTAL MALES	2,87,691	2,81,925
(B) Females over 3 years		
(1) Used for breeding only	1,53,407	1,55,024
(2) Used for work only	122	453
(3) Others	356	210
(B) Young stock	72,550	72,101
TOTAL FEMALES	2,26,435	2,27,788
(2) BUFFALOES		
(A) Males over 3 years		
(1) Used for breeding only	476	285
(2) Used for breeding and work both	884	884
(3) Used for work only	3,063	2,195
(4) Others	198	184
(B) Young Stock	9,625	9,180
TOTAL MALES	13,362	12,728
(B) Females over 3 years		
(1) Used for breeding only	41,678	44,097
(2) Used for work only	500	552
(3) Others	169	208
(B) Young stock	20,913	21,131
TOTAL FEMALES	63,260	65,988
(3) SHEEP	79,412	35,201
(4) GOATS	1,57,992	1,54,865
(5) HORSES & PONIES	4,259	2,562
(6) OTHERS	8,317	7,369
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	8,40,728	7,88,426

Source:- Director, Bureau of Eco. & Stat. Bombay. (42)

From the above table, it will be seen that the male cattle have slightly declined by 5766 in 1961 over 1956, while the female cattle have slightly increased by 1353 only in the same period. 5696 males were utilised for breeding purposes as against 155024 females used for breeding during the year 1961. Male cattle were mainly used for agricultural operations. 205225 males out of total males of 281925 were used for work in 1961. On an average, there was one working bullock for 8 acres of the net cultivated land during 1961.

Buldana district possesses a distinct type of cattle known as the 'Khangaon Breed', which is supposed to be the strongest and largest of the Berar breeds. It is also well suited for heavy work on the soils such as those found in the district.

4.2 : Buffaloes :

The buffaloes that are common in the district are of Nagpur and Malwa breeds. Total buffaloes as per 1961 livestock Census were 78,716 out of which 12728 and 65988 were males and females respectively. The number of males slightly declined during 1961 as compared to those in 1956, whereas the females increased in number in 1961 over 1956. The ratio of breeding males to the breeding females was 1:38 during 1961. Unlike cattle, the young stock constituted a very high percentage of buffaloes; the male young stock formed 72.12% of total males and the female young stock formed 32.02% of total females.

4.3 : Sheep and Goats :-

A remarkable variation in the number of sheep has been observed in the 1956 and 1961 Censuses. The number of sheep which had been 79,412 in 1956 declined to 35,201 in 1961.

The number of Goats in 1961 was 1,54,865 and registered a slight decline in 1956.

The variations in the figures of Sheep and Goats may be due to the fact that the shepherds, being of Nomadic type migrate from place to place and at times they go out of the district boundaries also.

The sheep were mainly concentrated in Jalgaon, Malkapur and Chikhali, talukas, while the Goats in Mehkar and Chikhali talukas.

4.4 : Horses and Ponies :-

The number of Horses and Ponies also declined from 4259 in 1956 to 2562 in 1961, a major bulk of which was concentrated in Mehkar, Chikhali and Malkapur talukas. Out of total 2562 horses and ponies, 1334(52%), and 1228(48%) were the males and females respectively.

4.5 : Other Livestock :-

The other livestock which numbered 7369 in 1961 included Donkeys(2887), Pigs(4475) and other like Mules and Camels in negligible number. Other livestock, numbered 8317 in 1956, has declined by 948 in the year 1961.

4.6 :- Poultry :-

The following table indicates the population of poultry in the district during both 1956 and 1961 Censuses.

Poultry in Buldana District

Category	1956 Census	1961 Census
Fowls	1,01,176	1,53,549
Ducks	508	561
Others	594	193
Total Poultry	1,02,278	1,54,303

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

From the above table, it is noticed that the population of poultry has considerably increased from 1,02,278 in 1956 to 1,54,303 in 1961. The number of Fowls has considerably increased from 1,01,176 in 1956 to 1,53,549 in 1961. However, the fowls dominated in the poultry population by constituting 99% of the total poultry. Among the Fowls, there were 57,829 hens, 21,504 cocks and 74,216 chickens in 1961.

Improved varieties of pedigree birds are supplied by the Govt. agencies and this work has been intensified by the Panchayat Samities during last few years. But as per 1961 Census, there were only 1147(0.7%) improved fowls out of total 1,53,549 fowls in the district. The remaining 1,52,402 were the Deshi birds.

Poultry Development Programme :

There are two Poultry Demonstration Centres - one at Mehkar and the other at Khangaon in this district where pedigree birds are supplied, eggs are sold and hatched etc. During 1963-64, 326 birds have been supplied to the cultivators for upgrading the local breed.

Rs. 600 have been distributed during 1963-64 as subsidy to 5 cultivators for increasing the stock and construction of tick troop houses. Loan of Rs. 1500 has also been granted to private persons for starting the new poultry units. Candidates from the Backward classes were sent for 3 months poultry training and one candidate has been granted loan of Rs. 750 for establishing a poultry unit. A good number of birds on half-cost subsidy basis have also been distributed.

4.7 : Dairy Development :-

There is neither a Town Milk Supply Scheme nor any project ensuring adequate supply of milk to the customers. However, the necessity of milk is satiated by the milk vendors coming from the adjoining villages.

4.8 : Slaughter House Statistics :

The slaughter houses are situated at all the tahsil places and at few important rural areas too; which are given licences every year by the local bodies. The following table shows the number of slaughter houses along with the number of animals slaughtered therein.

Registered Slaughter Houses & Animals Slaughtered in Buldana district

Category	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	No. of slaughter houses	No. of Animals slaughtered	No. of Slaughter houses	No. of Animals slaughtered	No. of Slaughter houses	No. of Animals slaughtered
Bulls and Bullocks	39	14705	39	13112	39	15562
Buffaloes	39	2723729	39	3313	39	3322
Sheep	39	3543	39	1628	39	1391
Goats	39	15542	39	17497	39	19566

Source :- District Animal Husbandry Officer, Z.P. Buldana

All the 39 slaughter houses are reported to have been used for common slaughtering for all the animals, the majority of which are the Goats and Bulls. Cows are not allowed to be slaughtered by Law.

4.9 : Veterinary facilities :-

In order to meet the requirements of veterinary facilities of about 7.88 lakhs livestock in the district, there are one hospital, 40 Veterinary Aid Centres, 12 taluka Dispensaries, 4 Madhya Pradesh Type Key Village Centres and 2 Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres during the year 1963-64. Besides, the A.I. Centre viz., Malkapur, Sangrampur, Mehkar, Nandura and Motala.

634 inseminations were carried out, of which 200 calves were reported in the district. Construction of the District Artificial Insemination Centres of the Zilla Parishad Buldana has been in progress during 1963-64.

During 1963-64, one Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centre at Kinhola under the Panchayat Samiti has been started, where 20 Nemari Cows and 5 Nemari Bulls are located in 5 contiguous villages. One such centre was opened at village Padli during 1962-63. In both these centres, only 11 cows and 3 bulls are located. More number of cows could not be located because, good animals are not reported to have been available at reasonable prices.

Veterinary treatment in Buldana district

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Animals treated	53070	114132
No. of castration performed	11101	12711
No. of Innoculation and vaccinations done	160976	232499

Source :- District Animal Husbandry Officer, Z.P. Buldana.

From the above table it is seen that with the advent of more veterinary facilities, more services are rendered, with the result that the number of animals treated has been increased from 53070 in 1962-63 to 114132 in 1963-64. Similarly, the number of castrations has also been increased from 11101 to 12711 and the number of inoculations and vaccinations from 160976 to 232499 in the period under review.

4.10 : Agricultural Implements :-

The 1961 Census has carried out enumeration of the agricultural implements and machinery, which is presented below :-

Agricultural Implements and Machinery in Buldana Dist.

Item	1956 Census	1961 Census
Ploughs	30501	32585
Carts	46909	47137
Sugarcane Crushers	348	316
Oil-Engines	444	1080
Electric Pumps	53	229
Persian Wheels & Rahats	-	64
Tractors	25	54
Ghanis	238	132

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

From the above table it will be seen that most of the agricultural implements and machinery have been increased during 1961 over the year 1956. However, a negligible decline is observed in the case of sugarcane crushers and Ghanis.

Among the total implements, 32585 ploughs including 7195 wooden ploughs were counted during the 1961 Census. Their number has been increased by 2084 in 1961 over the years 1956. The number of working cattle being 205225, the cattle plough ratio works out as 1:6, which is quite comparable with that of the State. On comparing the number of ploughs with the gross cropped area in the district, it is observed that on an average there is about 53 acres are ploughed per plough.

Numerically the carts were in largest number among all types of implements. The number of carts has been increased from 46909 in 1956 to 47137 in 1961. The improved marketing conditions, coupled with the increasing mileage of good roads must have prompted the villagers to resort to this mode of supplementary income.

There has been a short decline in the number of sugarcane crushers. The number of oil-engines has been increased from 444 in 1956 to 1080 in 1961. The progressive increase in the use of pumps for irrigation purposes denotes an advanced step towards the right direction for better utilisation of the available resources for increased production.

The electric-pumps which were only 53 when counted in 1956 have risen to 229 in 1961. The number of villages electrified till 1961 being 26, indicates that on an average 9 pumps were installed per electrified village.

The number of tractors has also been increased from 25 in 1956 to 54 in 1961.

4.11: Forest :-

Abundant forests are precious and add immensely to country's natural wealth. But the nature has not endowed this district with such inexhaustible forest wealth; thus, resulting in the low out-turn and poor quality of the forest products. The need to expand forests arises not only for fuel and timber requirements of the district, but also for the climate reasons and for checking soil-erosion etc. Unless the existing forests are properly looked after according to the standards of Silviculture, trees do not thrive well and the danger to the extinction of the forests is imminent.

Although Buldana District is not in a dense forest belt, nature has not deprived of her share of the forest wealth. Forests are spread mainly over Chikhali and Mehkar talukas of the Balaghat Plateau and also over Jalgaon and Khangaon talukas in the Great Plain-below known as the Payanghat. The following table shows the distribution of forest area among different tahsils in the district as per Season and Crop Report 1962-63.

Percentage Distribution of Forests in Buldana District 1962-63 -

Talukas	Area in acres	% to Dist. Total
1. Chikhali	73173	24.20
2. Mehkar	66392	21.95
3. Malkapur	28746	9.50
4. Khangaon	61790	20.43
5. Jalgaon	72333	23.92
District Total	302434	100.00

Source :- The Collector, Buldana.

From the above table it is revealed that all the talukas, except Malkapur taluka possess abundant forests.

4.12 : Area under Forest :

The forest in this district are under the control of the Forest Department as well as under the Revenue Department. The following table indicates the distribution of the same.

Area under Forest in Buldana District (In Acres)

Year	Reserved	Protected	Total
1961-62	271971	25302	297273
1962-63	271971	22868	294839
1963-64	271962	22868	294830

Source :- Divisional Forest Officer, Akola.

From the above table it is observed that the area under forest during 1963-64 was of 2,94,830 acres, which seems to have not undergone any substantial changes during the 3 years under review. Out of the total forest area, 271962 acres (i.e. 92.24%) was categorised as the Reserve Forest and 22868 acres (i.e. 7.76%) as protected area.

4.13 : Forest Produce :

The forest in this district is of deciduous type containing varieties of species, the most valuable of which is the Teak, Babul, Anjan, Salai, Dhawda, Tiwas, Lendia, Bamboos etc., also occupy important positions. The Reserve Forests were named as the Geru-Matargaon Reserve, Ambarwara Reserve, Ghatbori Reserve, Bhongaon Reserve, North and South Andari Reserve etc. The following table gives an account of the value of produce in the district.

Value of Forest Produce in Buldana district

Year	Value in Rs.
1961-62	5,59,142
1962-63	4,83,113
1963-64	3,23,455

Source :- Divisional Forest Officer, Akola.

Timber and Firewood constitute the major forest produce, while Bamboos and Grass are the minor. The value of the produce is noticed to have been gradually decreasing from Rs. 5.59 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 4.83 lakhs in 1962-63 and further to Rs. 3.23 lakhs in 1963-64.

4.14 : Grazing Grounds etc.

The forest is distinctly classified under 'A' and 'C' categories. Broadly speaking, the 'A' class forests are supposed to be reserved for production of Timber and Fuel, while the 'C' class forest provides the fodder-grass and pastures for the cattle.

Wild-Life :-

The district is devoid of dense forest and hence, it is not famous for wild animals. Certain reserves and forest blocks such as the Ambarwara Reserve in the Satpura Hills and Ghatbori forests etc. are the abode of panthers, tigers and hunting leopards. The common species found in the district are wild Boar, Hyenas, Wolves, Antelope, Wild Dog, Bear, Blue Bull, Bison, Sambar, Nilgai, spotted Deer, Jungle Cat and Wild Birds etc.

Forest Labour Contract Societies :-

There were four Forest Labours Contract Societies in Buldana district during all the years from 1961-62 to 1963-64, of these only 2 societies are working.

The membership of these societies comprises of forest labourers and financial assistance by way of share capital contribution, management subsidy is granted by the Cooperative Department. The forest department has also allotted coupes to the functioning societies during the period under review.

4.15 : Fisheries :

Fishing activity is restricted only to inland water like rivers, tanks, ponds in the district. The Purna, Katepurna and Ponganga rivers and their tributaries viz., Nalganga, Vishwaganga, Gyan, Ban etc. afford their waters for fishing. The Sangam tank at Buldana Jamuna Tank at Khangaon, Rest House Tank at Sindkhed Raja are the good sources. The Nalganga Reservoir offers a large field for development of fishing industry.

4.16 : Fishing Produce :

In order to increase the fish-products in the district, 5 schemes are being implemented by the Fisheries Department under the State Sector. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 0.91 lakhs, only Rs. 0.09 lakhs (i.e. 9.9%) have been spent upto the end of March, 1964.

Fishing is generally done with the help of local nets popularly known as 'Zoka Jal'. Under the plan scheme FSH-2 viz., Assistance for Purchase of Fishery Requisites, out of total plan provision of Rs. 17,000, an assistance of Rs. 311 has been given upto March 1964 to the fishermen in the form of subsidy to equip themselves with the essential fishing accessories like cotton and nylon twines. 25 Kilograms nylon has so far been purchased as against the plan target of 810 Kilograms. The achievement is very poor and advocated with the reason that there is no demand from the fishermen.

The important varieties from the commercial point of view are the Murrel, Ban, Zinga, Dhora, Kanheri (etc. In order to increase the yields of fish, the carp-fry of selected quick growing varieties are imported from Calcutta under the Plan Scheme FSH-7 viz., Stocking of Tanks for propagation of the pisciculture. The stocking of 4.75 lakhs carp-fry has been achieved upto March 1964 as against the plan target of Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

Rs. 1600 have so far been spent on this scheme during 1961-62 to 1963-64 in the district as against the plan provision of Rs. 14,000.

The scheme FSH-8 viz., Development of Fisheries in Deep Reservoir and the Scheme FSH-24 viz., Grant of Loan to Fishermen and Fishery Cooperatives are not being implemented in the district. However, under the Scheme FSH-23 viz., Development of Cooperative Fisheries, the financial assistance of Rs. 2,000 was given to the fishery cooperatives to improve their productive capacity.

4.19 : Fisheries Cooperative Societies :

There are only two cooperative Fisheries Societies in this district -- one at Khangaon and the other at Village Yelgaon in Buldana Panchayat Samiti. The following table will reveal their progress.

Fisheries Cooperatives in Buldana District

Year	No. of societies	No. of Members	Share capital (Rs.)
1961-62	2	24	240
1962-63	2	24	240
1963-64	2	31	1375

Source :- District Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Buldana.

From the above table it is seen that the number of societies remained constant during all the three years under review. However, their membership and share capital have been increased from 24 and Rs. 240 in 1961-62 to 31 and 1375 in 1963-64. These societies advance loans to their members to enable them to purchase requisite accessories.

The possibilities of organisation of a Fishery Cooperative Society are being explored at Nalganga Dan in Malkapur Tahsil of this district.

CHAPTER - V

INDUSTRIES, MINING AND ELECTRICITY

5.1 : Introduction :

Industries are the backbone of all advanced countries in the world to-day. The standard of living in a particular country depends largely upon the industrial development in it. (In Buldana district 84.22% of the total workers derive their means of livelihood from Agriculture, whereas the remaining 15.78% workers depend on other non-agriculture occupations.) As the agriculture has its own limitations for absorbing larger number of workers, it is the industrial development that offers an opportunity of giving greater employment to the vastly increasing labour force.

During 1963, on an average the total number of workers employed in the registered factories per lakh of population in Buldana district comes to 532, and as such, if this criterion is taken to measure the industrial advancement, this district stands 14th among the 26 districts of Maharashtra State and 5th among the 8 districts of Nagpur Division. If, however, establishments using electricity registered under the 'Factories Act', as well as the un-registered factories are also to be acceptable as a good indicator of the industrial growth, Buldana district claims 18th place among the 26 districts of the State and 6th place among the 8 districts of Vidarbha region.

5.2 & 5.3

Factory Establishment :

Ginning and Pressing Factories, Oil Mills, Tobacco Manufacturing and Basic Metal Industries are the main types of factories located in the district. The number of factories registered under the 'Factories Act' and an average daily number of persons employed therein according to types of industries are given below-

Factory Statistics in Buldana District

Index No.	Type of Industry	No. of factories			Average daily Employment		
		1961:	1962:	1963:	1961:	1962:	1963:
01	Processes allied to Agr.	44	49	51	4355	4596	4950
20	Manufacture of Miscellaneous Food Preparations	4	5	7	406	396	385
22	Tobacco Manufactures	2	2	2	262	117	129
28	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	3	3	3	91	65	88
31	Basic Chemicals including Fertilisers	1	1	1	24	19	18
34	Basic Metal Industries	1	1	1	27	27	41
36	Machinery except Electrical machinery	-	1	1	-	33	35
T O T A L		55	62	66	5165	5233	5646

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

Thus it would be seen from the above table that there is an increase in the number of factories as well as in average daily employment. Out of the total employment 87.6% of the workers were employed during 1963 in the industry group of Processes allied to Agriculture, under which the Cotton Ginning and bailing has a major role. In addition to this, the major bulk of workers has been employed in the industries of Manufactures of Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Tobacco Manufacturing, under which during the year 1963, the average daily number of workers were employed as 385 and 129 respectively.

Power/Non-Power operated Factories :

The following table shows the distribution of registered factories according to power/non-power operated along with the number of workers in them for the year 1963.

Factory Statistics in Buldana District

Type of Factory	Power-operated		Non-power-operated		All factories	
	No. of Factories	No. of workers employed	No. of factories	No. of workers employed	No. of factories	No. of workers employed
Large-Scale Factories	36	4696	1	104	37	4800
Small-Scale Factories	28	821	1	25	29	846
Total	64	5517	2	129	66	5646

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

Note :- "Large-Scale Factory is one having 50 or more workers with power or 100 and more workers without power. The rest are small-scale indu. (53)

Among those 66 factories, 37 factories claiming 56.06% of the total factories are the large-sized factories, while the remaining 29 i.e. 43.94% are the small-scale factories.

It is observed that during the year 1963, on an average 130 workers in the power-operated and 104 workers in the non-power operated factory were employed in respect of the large scale industries. As regards the small-scale industry, per power and non-power industry, 29 workers appear to have been employed on an average.

5.4 Industrial Estate :-

It has been proposed to establish an Industrial Estate at Khangaon on cooperative basis. Proceedings for acquisition of land for the proposed estate are in progress; and the Industrial Estate will commence functioning as soon as the cooperative society of the entrepreneurs is registered.

5.5 Cottage & Small Scale Industries :-

The cottage and small-scale industries, which serve as subsidiary occupations to the agriculturists are comparatively in large number. Handloom, Carpentry, Pottery, oil-ghanis, shoe-making and Brick-making etc., are some of the important household industries in this district. There are also some non-registered small-scale industries like Dal-mill, oil-mills, confectionery, Gur-making, Soap-making etc. In order to encourage the small-scale and cottage industries, the State Government is giving liberal financial assistance to them with a facility of subsidy. Naturally, these loans and subsidy have become helpful to the industries in order to increase their production.

The following table will give an account of the financial help given by the Government to the small-scale and cottage industries in the district during 1962-63.

Financial Assistance to Small-Scale and Cottage Industries in Buldana district during 1962-63

Type of Industry	Loan (Rs.)	Subsidy (Rs.)
1. Leather Industry	4455	649
2. Carpentry	3538	395
3. Tailoring	3620	80
4. Weaving	333	25
5. Black-smithy	1650	-
6. Pottery	200	-
7. Cane & Bamboo	500	-
Total	14296	1149

Source:- Cooperation & Indu. Officer, Z.P. Buldana. (54)

5.6 : Industrial Cooperatives :

In order to render advantage of the cooperative movement to the artisans and craftsmen engaged in the household industries, cooperative industrial societies have been registered and the Govt. renders maximum financial assistance to them.

The table below indicates the progress of industrial cooperative societies in the district.

Industrial Cooperative Societies in Buldana Dist.

Item	1961-62	1962-63
No. of Societies	53	54
No. of Members	1441	1388
Share capital (Rs.)	1,02,222	94,855
Reserve & Other Funds (Rs.)	33,633	32,858
Borrowings (Rs.)	3,66,521	3,86,358

Source :- District Dy. Registrar of Coop. Societies, Buldana

It would be seen from the above table that position of industrial cooperatives is deteriorations .

The total number of industrial cooperatives of all types stood at 54 as on 30.6.1963. Consisting of 7 weavers, 8 oil-ghanis, 12 Leather and tanning, 6 carpentry and smithy, 1 mental workers, 2 cane and Bamboo, 3 Forest Labours, 2 Women societies and 13 other miscellaneous societies. Among all the societies, the weaver's societies play an important role.

While analysing the progress of the weavers cooperative Industrial societies, it is observed that though the number of societies and their members remained constant at 7 and 479 respectively during 1961-62 and 1962-63, the share capital and borrowings of these societies have been raised from Rs. 40100 to Rs.44362 and Rs. 287217 to Rs. 295569 respectively during 1962-63 over the previous year; whereas the Reserve funds have been reduced from Rs. 26183 to Rs. 24337. However, a remarkable achievement has been observed in the field of production and the sales of goods. During 1962-63 the goods produced by these societies valued at Rs. 347131 as against Rs.176005 during the earlier year. So also the sale of those goods made during 1962-63 was valued at Rs. 216606 as against Rs. 164915 in 1961-62.

Out of these 7 weavers Cooperatives, the working of the 'Sukhanand Choundeshwari Weavers Society', and Nandura and Malkapur Weavers are running their societies most satisfactorily. They have been allotted power-looms for improving their production. Financial assistance was given to them under the powerloom schemes. The only wool-weavers society at Deulgaon Raja is also working nicely.

5.7 : Mineral Products :

Buldana district is not known to have any minerals of outstanding importance, except some saline deposits and lead in the lake of Lonar. It appears from the District Gazetteer that these saline deposits were worked for sometime, but it was found that the working of these deposits was not profitable. Hence, further exploitation of these deposits was abandoned.

5.8 : Electricity :

Power development and the extension of electricity to more urban and rural areas pave the way for more industrialisation and better irrigation facilities by installation of the pumping sets. In Buldana district, the supply of electricity is through the Maharashtra State Electricity Board from Paras Thermal Power Station. More and more villages are being facilitated with the supply of electricity by every year.

5.9 : Villages/Towns Electrified :

The following table indicates the position of villages and towns electrified as on 31st March of 1962, 1963 and 1964.

No. of villages and towns electrified in Buldana district.

Taluka	No. of inhabited villages & towns as per 1961 Census	No. of villages & towns electrified as on	% of electrified vill. & towns as on				
		31.3.62	31.3.63	31.3.64	31.3.64 to total No. of vill. & town		
Chikhali	291	3	294	8	9	12	4.1
Mehkar	354	1	355	1	5	17	4.8
Khangaon	237	2	239	7	9	13	5.4
Malkapur	277	2	279	7	12	18	6.4
Jalgaon	212	1	213	12	19	30	14.1
District	1371	9	1380	35	54	90	6.5

Source :- Executive Engineer, M.S.E.B. Khangaon.

From the above table it is observed that 90 places (inclusive of 9 towns and 81 villages) of Buldana district have been electrified up to the end of March, 1964. This works out that only 6.5% of the total villages and towns in the district were availing the benefits of electricity, which further reveals that except Jalgaon taluka, all the remaining four talukas of the district are much lagging behind in this sphere. So also, out of the total population as per 1951 Census Hand Book, 340488 population constituting only 39.1% of the total population has been covered under the electrification programme of this district.

5.10 : Generation/Distribution/Consumption of Electricity

As already stated earlier, Buldana district is supplied with the electric energy from Paras Thermal Station in Akola district, since, there is no separate generating station in this district.

The following table shows the electrical energy consumption for various purposes in the district.

Consumption of Electrical Energy in Buldana district
(In Lakh K.Wh.)

Kilowatt Hours sold to public	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Domestic Consumption	11.51	14.83	14.97
Commercial lights and small power	9.92	8.46	11.71
Industrial power	42.02	53.69	65.41
Public lightening	4.87	4.81	5.50
Other purposes	9.14	11.83	15.08
Total	77.46	93.62	112.67

Source :- Executive Engineer, M.S.E.B. Khangaon

From the above table it is seen that electrical energy is being increasingly consumed in Buldana district from year to year. The total energy consumed has been increased from 77.46 lakhs K.W.H. in 1961-62 to 93.62 lakhs K.W.H. in 1962-63 and further to 112.67 lakhs K.W.H. in 1963-64. The major bulk of energy was consumed for the industrial purposes.

Taking into consideration the entire population of the district, per capita energy consumption works out to 7, 9 and 11 Kilowatt Hours during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively, which depicts that the rate of 2 K.W.H. per year under review. Similarly, the industrial consumption per worker in the power-operated factories during 1963 has been worked out to 1185 K.W.H.

5.11 : Energy Consumption :

The tendency of maximum consumption in respect of domestic, industrial, public lightening and other purposes was noticed. Consumptions for domestic purposes and public lightening have been increased from 11.51 lakhs K.W.H. to 14.97 lakhs K.W.H. and 4.87 lakhs K.w.h. to 5.50 k.w.h. respectively from 1961-62 to 1963-64. The consumption for other purposes and industrial power have also been increased from 9.14 lakhs K.W.H. to 15.08 lakhs K.W.H. and 42.02 lakhs K.W.H. to 65.41 lakhs K.W.H. from the year 1961-62 to 1963-64.

From the data on energy consumption for the year 1963-64, it appears that 13% on domestic purposes, 10% on commercial purposes, 58% on industrial purposes, 5% on public lightening and 14% on other purposes has been consumed out of the total Consumption. However, the industrial consumption shares a major portion of 65.41 lakhs K.W.H., out of the 112.67 lakhs K.W.H., which claims 58% of the total consumption during 1963-64. This, however, was required to meet an increasing demand for power by the industrial concerns for increasing production. In general, too, the energy consumption is being made on large-scale basis in respect of all various purposes day by day.

5.12 :- Electricity Rates :

The rates of electrical energy charged by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board vary according to the purpose for which the energy is used. However, the rates excluding the metre-rent and Government duty are given below :-

(A) :- Domestic and Commercial :

The rates applicable to lightening and fans in the residential, commercial and business premises are minimum of Rs. 2/- per month for 6 units, Rs.0.31 per unit above 6 to 30 units and Rs. 0.25 per unit for above 30 units.

(B) Small Power :-

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

(C) Irrigation :

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

(D) Industrial :-

The maximum charges applicable to general motive power service (including non-agricultural pumping loads) requiring not more than 50 K.W. of demand are Rs. 4.50 per month for B.H.P. of connected load. The unit-wise rates are Rs. 0.15 per unit for first 50 units, Rs. 0.13 per unit for next 150 units and Rs. 10 per unit for all the additional units consumed during a month.

CHAPTER - VI

COOPERATION

6.1 : Introduction :

The cooperative movement in this district may be taken to have started in the year 1912, with the establishment of the Mehkar Cooperative Central Bank. The movement gradually took roots day-in and day-out in as much as that by now all the villages in the district have been brought under the cooperative fold. So far, out of the total agriculture population, 39% agricultural population has been covered.

The share capital, working capital, advancing of loans and recovery have also shown a remarkable progress. Efforts were made for recovery of dues of societies. As compared to previous years recovery, which was 78% the recovery effected during 1963-64 was 81.5%. It may be said that greater understanding is developing amongst the members as regards final repayments of dues of the societies. Some of the large-sized Multipurpose Societies have undertaken marketing activities and they have been reported to be successful in controlling the market to some extent. This has definitely been a leap ahead in the progress of the cooperative movement in the district. The following figures will reveal a picture of the progress made during the triennium ending 1963-64.

Progressive of Cooperative Movement in Buldana Dist.

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Share Capital (Rs.)	Working Capital (Rs.)	Reserve and Other funds (Rs.)	Loans Advanced (Rs.)
1961-62	848	81,291	71,42,523	5,32,04,178	31,43,854	28707754
1962-63	860	85,898	85,77,879	6,64,38,842	32,95,930	41301346
1963-64	894	106744	95,40,204	7,82,53,029	33,90,425	57126409

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

Agricultural Credit Societies dominated the field from all the points of view of their number, membership, share capital, working capital etc., having the percentage of their number to total no. of societies as 64.77 and that of membership 82.57, of share capital 84.75 and that of working capital 90.86 during the year 1963-64.

They were followed by the Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies only in respect of the number of societies having 15.85% of the total number of societies during 1963-64. But as regards membership and share capital, the Agricultural Non-Credit Societies came next to the Agricultural Credit Societies having their membership accounted for by 14.54% of the total membership and the share capital 9.03% of the total share capital of all the societies during 1963-64.

Rural Debentures :

This district has been allotted a total target of Rs. 1,20,000 of IVth series of Rural Debentures during the year 1963-64, which was exceeded by Rs. 15,400, the total collection being Rs. 1,34,400.

6.2 : District Central Cooperative Bank :

The cooperative structure of this district has an apex bank at Buldana known as the "Buldana District Cooperative Central Bank limited" and is working through its 22 branches situated at all the C.D. Block Headquarters and at places of commercial importance to achieve its objects to facilitate easy operations and to reduce delay and in-convenience to the agriculturists.

Prior to 1962, there were 4 Taluka Banks functioning independently in Buldana district. In pursuance of the Government Policy, those banks were amalgamated with effect from 25th January 1962 and one integrated District Unit was established, with an object of stimulating agricultural finance coupled with the development of banking. This had a vital bearing on the financing of the bank, with the pooling of resources of the Taluka Banks and the State Contribution of the share capital to the bank, with the result that the borrowing limits have been increased, which ultimately increased the rate of financing per acre for production, to the agriculturists.

The principal objects of the Bank are to finance the cooperative institutions, to promote and induce banking habits both in the urban and rural areas, to act as a banking centre for the surplus funds of the societies and to develop the cooperative societies in the entire district. The Bank is working as the banker to the Zilla Parishad Buldana, and all the Panchayat Sanities in the district; through its 22 branches.

The following table will indicate the working and financial position of the Bank for 3 years.

District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. Buldana

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the years as on		
	30.6.1962	30.6.1963	30.6.1964
No. of Banks	1	1	1
No. of Branches	21	21	22
No. of Members	3406	2397	2355
Share Capital (Rs.)	27.33	27.85	38.20
Working -do- (Rs.)	234.74	254.96	316.85
Deposits (Rs.)	75.28	95.22	117.76
Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	11.09	11.54	13.36
Loans advanced (")	152.23	228.67	312.29
Loans recovered"	129.08	208.84	241.73
Loans outstand- ing	172.23	192.07	262.63
Profits (Rs.)	0.88	1.20	1.79
Audit Class	'B'	'B'	'B'

Source :- District Central Coop. Bank Ltd. Buldana.

From the above table it will be seen that the Central Bank is steadily expanding its activities. This being a Central Cooperative Bank, its membership consists of both - cooperative societies as well as individuals. There were 3406 members during the year 1961-62, of these 655 and 2751 consisted of the cooperative societies and individuals respectively. Similarly, during 1962-63, 714 societies and 1683 individuals and during 1963-64, 746 societies and 1609 individuals formed the total membership of 2397 and 2355 in those years respectively. As per Government directive, the membership is now open to the cooperative societies only. The present policy is to redeem the shares of individuals.

The amount of share capital of the Bank has been increased from Rs. 27.33 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 27.85 lakhs in 1962-63 and further to Rs. 38.20 lakhs in 1963-64. The working capital also shot up from Rs. 234.74 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 254.96 lakhs in 1962-63 and again to Rs. 316.85 lakhs. Deposits which were of Rs. 75.28 lakhs in 1961-62 have been raised up to Rs. 117.76 lakhs in 1963-64, which depicts the confidence of public gained by the Bank. Reserve and other funds also jumped from Rs. 11.09 in 1961-62 to Rs. 13.36 lakhs in 1963-64.

Loans amounting to Rs. 152.23 lakhs were advanced during 1961-62, Rs. 228.67 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 312.29 lakhs in 1963-64, whereas the loans of Rs. 129.08 lakhs, Rs. 208.84 lakhs and Rs. 241.73 lakhs were recovered during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. The figures of loans outstanding have shown an increasing trend, which have risen from Rs. 172.23 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 192.07 lakhs in 1962-63 and further to Rs. 262.63 lakhs in 1963-64. The profit of Rs. 0.22 lakhs, Rs. 1.20 lakhs and Rs. 1.79 lakhs was accrued to the Bank during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. An audit class 'B' has been maintained by the Bank for all the 3 years under review.

The Bank could tap deposits from the agriculturists of rural areas through its all branches by formulating a scheme for augmenting deposits. The following rates of interest are offered by the Bank.

Bank Rate

Kind of Deposit	Rate per Annum
1. Current	1½%
2. Savings	4%
3. Fixed	5% to 7½%
4. Fixed Deposits of Rs. 10,000 or above for 5 years or more	7½%
5. Fixed Deposits of Rs. 25,000 or above for 5 years or more	7½%

Source : District Central Bank, Buldana.

The Bank allows medium term loans for various purposes under different scale of finance. It has also been implementing various intensive cultivation schemes launched by the Government by providing special finance for crops on higher scales as recommended by the Agriculture Department. The Bank provides finance to various types of societies such as the Urban Banks, Salary Earners Societies, Industrial Societies, Consumer's Stores etc.

6.3 : District Land Development Bank :-

Prior to the formation of the District Land Development Bank, there were two Land Mortgage Banks with their headquarters at Khangaon and Nihkar. However, as per policy of the Cooperative Department both these banks were amalgamated into the District Land Development Bank on 1.4.1963 having its headquarters at Bulddana.

The erstwhile Khangaon and Mehkar Land Mortgage are working as branches of the District Land Development Bank Ltd. Buldana since amalgamation.

During the emergency the Land Development Bank was assigned to play a vital role of boosting the agricultural production by way of granting loans for Land development to the agriculturists. The following were the targets and achievements during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Achievements of L.D. Bank in Buldana District

I t e m	1962-63		1963-64		Amount adv.anced during 1963-64 (Rs.)
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	
New Wells	538	672	959	824	14,93,876
Old Wells	95	206	396	337	2,56,395
Oil-Engines and Pumping Sets	315	252	362	348	9,32,950
Other purposes	-	31	8	3	4,500

Source :- District Land Development Bank, Buldana

The subjoined statistics will reveal the financial position of the Bank during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Position of Land Development Bank, Buldana

I t e m	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Members	2470	3989
Share capital (Rs.)	3,19,490	6,14,999
Reserve & Other Funds (Rs.)	95,086	91,776
Deposits (Rs.)	2,96,519	3,36,077
Loans advanced (Rs.)	15,18,870	26,88,000
Profits (Rs.)	+ 9,003	+ 40,378
Audit class	"C"	"C"

Source :- District Land Development Bank, Buldana.

The Bank is making steady progress and maintaining it. The Bank accrued Rs. 40378 as profit during 1963-64 which is four times more than that of the previous year. During 1962-63, out of total demand of Rs. 6.67 lakhs, Rs. 3.60 lakhs (i.e. 54%) have been recovered. The percentage of recovery was reported to have been raised by 3% more by way of the recovery of Rs. 5.56% of the total demand of Rs. 9.82 lakhs during the year 1963-64.

6.4 : Primary Agricultural Credit Societies :

In the initial stages of the cooperative movement in India, the primary purpose of the cooperatives was to provide easy credit to their members. This field has recently been much enhanced, although advancing of credit still remains the major item of most of the primary credit societies. It is, therefore, natural that the Agricultural Credit Societies predominate the cooperative movement. Of late, however, an emphasis has been shifted from the purely credit aspect of the movement and attempts are being made to cover as large sector of the rural economic activities as possible by the cooperatives; with the result that the Service Cooperatives and the Multi-Purpose Societies undertake a variety of functions such as supply of agricultural implements, improved seeds, fertilisers, processing and marketing of agricultural produce etc., besides the provision of credit. The following table will indicate the working of those societies during the 3 years under review.

Agricultural Credit Societies in Buldana Dist.

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Societies	570	572	579
No. of Members	67,005	71,014	88,136
Share capital (Rs.)	60,54,224	72,09,465	80,85,333
Working capital "	4,82,11,049	6,06,06,100	71101,040
Loans advanced "	2,68,99,104	3,61,69,926	52571,276
Reserve & Other Funds (Rs.)	22,57,305	24,15,011	24,95,588

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

From the above table it is observed that the credit movement in this district is taking its roots deeply and steadily in the rural masses. There notices 9 confirmed progress in the movement during 1963-64 as compared to the previous years. Some of the Large-size Multipurpose and Gram Seva Sahakari Societies have undertaken the marketing and processing activities. This was indeed a Leap ahead in achieving the devoted aim of linking of credit with marketing.

In the existing conditions of the marketing of agricultural produce, a cultivator member has to wait till the market conditions turn favourable to fetch better prices for his produce.

With a view to create this waiting capacity among the cultivators, some of the large-sized Multipurpose Societies have undertaken these marketing activities. The societies were reported to have been successful in controlling the market to a certain extent. This was a modest and hopeful beginning in this field by these societies. It is, further hoped that they will be in a position to set an example for others to follow in this field.

The number of Agricultural Credit Societies has been increased from 570 in 1961-62 to 572 in 1962-63 and further to 579 in 1963-64. Of these 579 societies, 41 were Large-size Multipurpose Societies, 55 Primary Credit societies and 483 Seva-Societies. During 1963-64, only 6 societies were registered and one Primary credit society was converted into service cooperative society in the district. There had been a considerable increase in membership being 67,005 in 1961-62, which was increased to 71,014 in 1962-63 and to 88,136 in 1963-64.

With the advent in increase in the share and working capitals, the amount of loans advanced also showed an increasing trend, which shot up from Rs. 2.69 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 362 lakhs in 1962-63 and further to Rs. 526 lakhs in 1963-64.

Since, centpercent villages have already been covered by the Agricultural Credit Societies, it was reported that there is no scope for fresh organisation. Even then, efforts are being continued in the district to execute the scheme of splitting of the Large-size Multipurpose Societies and organisation of the Service-Cooperatives and converting the Primary Credit Societies into the service-cooperatives. The percentage of rural population served by the Agricultural Credit Societies was 44%, which is, however, not much encouraging. In order to gear up the work, it was proposed to launch a drive for increase in membership during the ensuing year with the joint efforts of the Bank and the Department.

6.5 : Non-Agricultural Credit Societies :

The Cooperative movement in the urban areas is making a steady progress in this district. The Non-Agricultural Credit Societies have been helping the small traders, factory employees with the credit they require.

By and large, loans advanced are within the repaying capacity of the members and the repayments are regular and in many cases, the employees cooperate with the institutions by affecting the deductions at source. The following table will indicate the growth of these societies in the district.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in Buldana District.

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Societies	31	36	43
No. of Members	2468	2777	3317
Share Capital (Rs.)	1,38,057	1,64,681	2,95,391
Working Capital "	7,73,431	9,45,416	14,94,501
Loans advanced "	18,08,650	51,31,420	45,55,133
Reserve and other Funds "	31,563	31,788	32,636

Source : District Deputy Registrar, Coop. Societies, Buldana.

These 43 Salary Earners Credit Societies in the district include one Thrift and saving society formed by the employees of the various institutions of the Government, Semi-Government and private bodies. It is gratifying to note that the Khangaon Municipal Employees Society stands first in the district for its sound financial position and efficient management of its office bearers. The advancement of loans to the members is the main function of these societies, under which the societies have advanced loans of Rs. 18.09 lakhs in 1961-62, from which there was a sudden jump on Rs. 51.31 lakhs in 1962-63. However, this high pace abruptly came down to Rs. 45.55 lakhs during 1963-64. On an average, the credit facility of Rs. 733 during 1961-62, Rs. 1848 during 1962-63 and of Rs. 1373 during 1963-64 per member was provided by the societies; on which it appears that the working in this respect during 1962-63 was considerably better than the working during the preceding and succeeding years.

URBAN BANKS :-

There were 5 Urban Cooperative Banks in the district during the year 1963-64 viz., Chikhali, Malkapur, Buldana, Khangaon and Nandura. During the cooperative year 1963-64, 3 Urban Cooperative Banks were registered. These banks are reported to have shown a better progress as compared to the previous years,

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They are now able to give assistance to petty traders and the middle-class people in the urban areas. The position of the banks and their working is given below-

Urban Banks in Buldana district

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Banks	2	5
No. of Members	342	640
Share Capital (Rs.)	87,050	1,90,298
Investments (Rs.)	12,825	41,525
Deposits (Rs.)	2,11,557	4,45,998
Loans advanced (Rs.)	7,62,450	37,16,819
Loans recovered (Rs.)	46,37,437	33,54,868
Profit (Rs.) (+)	2,215	1,31,526
Loss (Rs.) (-)	1,581	

Source :- District Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Society, Buldana.

6.6 : Agricultural Non-Credit Societies :

The following table gives an idea of the working of the Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in the district.

Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in Buldana Dist.

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Societies	112	120	130
No. of Members	6266	6500	8112
Share Capital (Rs.)	6,68,894	8,34,046	8,61,710
Working capital	31,95,334	36,77,378	43,96,664
Reserve and other Funds (Rs.)	7,07,036	7,09,024	7,14,012

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

The societies registered an over-all continuous progress during all the years under review. Under all major heads such as their number, membership, share and working capital, reserve funds etc. These societies, being of non-credit nature do not advance loans.

The working of the societies which predominated in this category has been separately explained below -

(i) - Purchase and Sale Unions :

During 1963-64, one Purchase and Sale society was registered at Sindkhed Raja, raising the total number of the societies to 9 in the district. Of these, 2 societies viz., Mehkar and Malkapur are having their jurisdiction for the whole talukas whereas the rest of them are working for the U.D. Block area. ..(68)

The Purchase and Sale Unions are mainly dealing in the distribution of fertilisers, seeds, manures, agricultural implements, insecticides, oil-engines, controlled and partly-controlled commodities like Cement, Iron and Steel, Sugar, food-grains etc. The work done by the Malkapur and Chikhali Unions is reported to have been very appreciable. They are working as sub-agents of the Vidarbha Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd. Nagpur for distribution of fertilisers and manures. To have a better progress in the sale of agricultural produce of the agriculturists members, the District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. Buldana is financing these marketing societies by giving cash credits and pledge loan facilities. Some of the unions and Large-Size Multipurpose Societies have undertaken pooling of cotton and adat business too. The following table will indicate the comparative position of the working and financial position of the Unions in the district.

Purchase and Sale Unions in Buldana District

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Unions	8	9
No. of Members	4709	4758
Share Capital (Rs.)	2,75,125	2,75,425
Reserve & Other Funds	6,37,227	7,23,012
Other Borrowings "	11,10,689	8,29,397
Working Capital "	25,52,886	32,83,288
Profits "	64,452	11,83,184

Source: District Deputy Registrar, Coop. So. Buldana
 (ii) - Cooperative Farming Societies :-

The total number of these societies in 1963-64 stood at 78 including one Farming Federation. Out of the 77 Farming Societies, 5 societies are Joint Farming while the rest are Collective Farming Societies. Most of these farming societies were formed for the Landless persons on Government waste lands. The District Central Cooperative Bank is granting loans to those societies for carrying out agricultural operations. The following table will reveal their working.

Cooperative Farming Societies in Buldana Dist.

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	Source
No. of Societies	74	77	
No. of Members	1011	905	District B
Share capital (Rs.)	40,500	72,520	D U
Land under command (acres)	8772	8777	Y. L
Land Under Cultiva (")	4380	6251	Registrar D
Production Value (Rs.)	2,25,595	2,28,391	Coop. Soc. A
Profit (Rs.)	17,866	22,765	.. (69) N
Loss (Rs.)	31,052	1,07,814	A

During 1963-64, the Government financial assistance by way of share contribution worth Rs. 2290 has been given to the Farming Societies under the non-pilot areas in Mehkar Block in the district. About 20 Cooperative Farming Societies have been selected for revitalisation. This will be a phased programme, under which only 20 societies were selected during 1963-64. Efforts are afoot to make all-sided development of these farming societies.

(iii) - Processing Societies :

The number of Cooperative Ginning and Pressing Societies in the district stood at 5 as on 30.6.1964. During the cooperative year 1963-64, One Ginning and Pressing society was formed at Mehkar. The Chikhali Ginning and Pressing Society has started its functioning in this only. Three Credit Societies, viz., Kolwad, Amadapur and Dongarshevli have started their processing units. These societies pool cotton of their members and gin it and sell in the auction. The progress of these societies is given below -

Processing Societies in Buldana district

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Societies	4	5
No. of Members	656	706
Share capital (Rs.)	4,13,852	4,38,475

Source :- District Dy. Registrar, Coop. Societies, Buldana

(iv) - Lift Irrigation Society :

There is only one Raheri Bk. Lift Irrigation Society in the district, the working of which has not yet started. However, it will be started soon with the joint efforts of the Public Works Department in collaboration with the Cooperative Department. It is expected that about 422 acres of land would be brought under command at the cost of Rs. 74,04,400. Government financial assistance, by way of loan and subsidy amounting to Rs. 20866 and Rs. 6533 respectively have been granted to the society during the year 1963-64.

(v) - Dairy Societies :

During the year 1963-64, 5 Dairy Societies have been registered, of which one is the Milk-Union. The number of Dairy Societies stood at 17 as on 30.6.1964.

However, it is reported that most of these societies were virtually dormant right from their inception.

6.7 : Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies :

The position of these societies at the end of 3 different years has been given in the following form.

Non-Agri. Non-Credit Societies in Buldana Dist.

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
No. of Societies	135	132	142
No. of Members	5552	5607	7179
Share capital (Rs.)	2,81,348	3,69,687	2,97,770
Working -do- (Rs.)	10,24,364	12,09,948	12,60,824
Reserve & other Funds (Rs.)	1,47,950	1,40,107	1,45,189

Source :- District Deputy Registrar, Coop. Soc. Buldana

The number of these societies has been declined by 3 societies in 1962-63, but regained by 10 societies in the next year. However, this decline did not affect the membership, which was increased by 55 members during 1962-63 over 1961-62 and by 1572 members in 1963-64 over 1962-63. The share capital has also been increased from Rs. 2.81 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 3.70 lakhs in 1962-63, which subsequently was declined to Rs. 2.98 lakhs in 1963-64. However, the working capital registered a smooth and continuous progress during all the 3 years under review; but a shortfall is observed in the Reserve and other funds during the last two years.

Industrial Societies :

The industrial cooperatives dominated this category and had 55 societies as on 30.6.1964, consisting of 8 weavers, 1 Dying and Printing, 2 Cane and Bamboo, 12 leather working, 6 Carpenters and Smithy 6 Pottery and Bricks, 2 Metal working, 1 Coir and Rope making, 2 Women societies, 9 Oil-ghanis, 2 oil-Mills and 4 Miscellaneous societies.

6.8 & 6.9 : MARKETING :

Regulated Markets :

There are 8 Regulated Markets in the district, which have been regulated under the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Market Act 1935 and C.P. and Berar Cotton Markets Act 1932.

Both the Cotton and Agricultural Produce Markets are administered by one statutory body called 'The Cotton and Agricultural Produce Market Committee'. Consequent upon the formation of the Zilla Parishad, the work of supervision and control over the market committees have been transferred from 1st May 1962.

Consolidation and Expansion :

Inadequate market yard is the common feature of the market committees in this district. However, necessary attention has been given to extend the market yards of the Chikhali and Pimpalner markets by acquiring the adjoining lands to the existing ones. The Shegaon market also requires an additional land.

Financial Position :

The table below indicates the income and expenditure of the regulated markets in the district.

Sr. Market No.	1962-63		1963-64	
	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1. Khangaon	67,501	60,142	69,672	59,814
2. Malkapur	49,815	38,301	52,910	41,042
3. Shegaon	16,159	11,935	15,979	12,911
4. Nandura	12,877	10,486	13,224	13,150
5. Jalgaon	9,148	7,019	8,171	7,621
6. Chikhali	45,618	61,158	38,225	43,780
7. Pimpalner	21,456	22,807	20,750	18,537
8. Mehkar	20,321	21,493	21,572	15,120

Source :- Cooperation & Industries Officer, Z.P. Buldana

From the above table, it can be said that the financial position of all the market committees is sound.

Financial Assistance by Government :

During the year 1963-64, the Market Committees of Nandura and Jalgaon-Jamod have been granted 'C' type subsidy for propaganda purposes @ Rs. 100 each. Besides, the proposal for grant of loan of Rs. 15,000 to the Market Committee Pimpalner (near Deulgaon-Raja) for acquisition of the adjoining land has been under consideration with the District Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Buldana.

Grading and Standardisation :

In the district, 3 Market Committees viz., Khangaon, Malkapur and Chikhali have been selected for implementation of the grading and standardisation. Appointments of the graders at these centres have been made and necessary training has also been imparted to them.

The following commodities are graded at these centres :-

1. Khangaon Jowar & Blackgram
2. Malkapur Jowar, Udid, Tur & Moong
3. Chikhali Jowar and Wheat

The above commodities are being sold at these centres after allotting the grades by the graders. The agriculturists will get proper prices for their produce, by the way of which they will be encouraged to produce variety-wise produce. Secondly, at present in all the market committees, cotton and other agricultural produce are being weighed by the Maparis. But as per rule, the Market Committee is expected to install a weighing-bridge for giving the correct weights to the agriculturists of their agricultural produce brought for sale in the marked yard. Thirdly, some of the Market Committees have not purchased radios and Loud-speakers for receiving the rates of the agricultural commodities and announcing the same. Under the scheme of granting subsidy for propaganda, some Market Committees are taking advantage of the scheme by purchasing the radios and loud-speakers. The open auction system has been started in all the markets except that of Khangaon and Shegaon.

Transport :-

All the Market Committees in this district are connected with motorable roads and out of these markets, 4 markets viz., Shegaon, Khangaon, Nandura and Malkapur get the advantage of Central Railway. At times, non-availability of railway wagons compels the traders to transport their goods by road.

Full pressed cotton bales are transported to the Mill-centres for spinning and weaving purposes, whereas Wheat, Jowar, Udid etc., are transported on large-scale to other centres in and outside the State. No transport difficulties are reported to have been encountered by the Market Committees during this year.

Cooperative Marketing :-

The Cooperative institutions such as Gram Seva Sahakari Societies, Large-size Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Purchase and Sale Unions etc., are functioning as commission agents in the regulated markets.

The following table accounts for the agricultural produce handled by these societies in the district.
 Agri. Produce Handled by the Coop. So. in Reg. Markets

Name of Market	Date of Estt.	Commodities	1962-63	1963-64
Committer		Regulated	Quantity in Q. Rs.	Quantity in Q. Rs.
1. Khangaon	C.M. 1.4.1898	Rice, Pulses,	9897 846458	7904 598937
	A.P.M. 29.x.1959	Udid, Mung, Tur		
		Cotton, Jowar,		
		Wheat, Oil-seeds, G-nut,		
		Bajri, Ghee,		
		Go'ambi, Safflower etc.		
2. Malkapur	C.M. 1.4.1899	Cotton, Jowar	53633 4732355	7257044
	A.P.M. 27.2.1917	Rice, Wheat, Bajri, Gram,		59,227
		Gram-dal, Udid		
		Mung, Tur, Tur-		
		Dal, Chavali,		
		Math, Holga,		
		G'nut, Sesamum		
		Linseed, Mustard, Gur etc.		
3. Shegaon	C.M. 1.4.1898	Cotton, all kinds of food-	3521 232452	4604 476799
	A.P.M. 15.2.1923	grains oil-seeds etc.		
4. Nandura	C.M. 22.9.1916	-do-	8421 419884	6879 492364
	A.P.M. 1.10.1959	chillies etc.		
5. Chikhali	C.M. 7.2.1917	Cotton, Jowar, Bajri	12014 1238308	1024941
	A.P.M. 20.9.1952	Udid, Mung Tur, Tur-dal, Chavali		10966
		G'nut Linseed, Udid-dal, Safflower etc.		
6. Mehkar	C.M. 18.1.1928	Cotton, all kinds of food-	17474 595180	6106 674527
	A.P.M. 10.10.1956	grains, oil-seeds, Gur etc.		
7. Jalgaon	C.M. 2.6.1903	-do-	126 20475	147 94905
	A.P.M. 7.11.1946			
8. Pinpalner	C.M. 20.1.1931	-do-	Nil Nil Nil Nil	
	A.P.M. 15.10.1953			

Source :- Cooperation & Industries Officer, Z.P. Buldana.

Note :- C.M. denotes Cotton Market

A.P.M. denotes Agricultural Produce Market

Ware-Housing :

In this district, the State Warehousing Corporation has opened its ware-houses at Malkapur, Nandura, Khamgaon, Shegaon and Mehkar. The agriculturists and traders are deriving advantages of these ware-houses by storing their agricultural produce and taking advances on storage of goods etc.

Market Funds :-

All the Market Committees in the district have introduced market funds, which is being utilised for the purposes mentioned in the Act and Rules. The table below will indicate such funds during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Permanent Fund of Market Committees in Buldana District

Name of Market Committee	Permanent Fund in Rupees	
	1962-63	1963-64
1. Khamgaon	22,481	35,823
2. Malkapur	55,085	65,742
3. Shegaon	10,054	19,122
4. Nandura	4,635	3,958
5. Jalgaon	300	550
6. Chikhali	21,396	15,063
7. Pimpalner	2,657	2,871
8. Mehkar	28,189	28,641

Source :- Cooperation & Industries Officer, Z.P. Buldana

Turn-over of Produce :

The following table will show the annual arrivals of the regulated agricultural commodities in the market committees during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

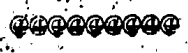
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Turn-over Statistics of Regulated Markets -
in Buldana District.

Name of Market Committee	Market Area	1962-63		1963-64	
		Arrivals in Quintals	Value in Rs.	Arrivals in Quintals	Value in Rs.
1. Khamgaon	92 villages of Khamgaon Taluka	618292	58177715	539126	57281481
2. Malkapur	Whole of Malkapur Taluka to the west of Vishwagan ga River	358356	41775705	479517	54159242
3. Shegaon	45 villages of Khamgaon Taluka	156037	12151602	161584	14461672
4. Nandura	All villages falling within the radius of one mile from the centre of the market yard.	98242	6531715	87860	7938477
5. Jalgaon	All villages following within the radius of 10 miles from the Centre of the Market yard.	23629	2747279	30107	3694402
6. Chikhali	210 villages of Chikhali Taluka	206196	16421725	169313	17534435
7. Pimpalner	20 miles from the market yard	96427	11409390	105075	9500933
8. Mehkar	228 villages of Mehkar Taluka	124143	11909518	106135	11588186

Source : Cooperation & Industries Officer, Z.P. Buldana.



C H A P T E R - VII

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7.1 : Medical Facilities :

It is not necessary to stress that the present health services are inadequate. It is, therefore, of the priority to expand the existing facilities to bring them increasingly within the reach of all people and to promote a progressive improvement in the level of national health. There is a greater need for the creation of more hospital facilities, but in view of the high cost of these services, it is only possible to develop the existing one. It is also necessary to provide cheaper medical facilities. In a country like ours, high percentage of population is deprived of minimum medical attendance and hence, the expansion of medical services is a dire necessity.

The medical services in the district have been so built up as to answer the needs of the rural as well as urban areas. The Civil Hospital at Buldana is a full-fledged Government institution, which is the centre of official system of medical relief and is a general hospital for the whole district. Subordinate to it, are a number of Government aided dispensaries scattered throughout the district. There are in addition some special institutions like T.B. sanitorium.

The following table gives the statistical data pertaining to the Medical and Public Health in the district during 1961 to 1963.

Medical Facilities in Buldana district

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Per lakh of popu- lation</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>Per lakh of popu- lation</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>Per lakh of popu- lation</u>
<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>6.</u>	<u>7.</u>
1. No. of Hospitals	16	1.5	17	1.6	17	1.6
2. No. of Dispensaries	13	1.2	104	9.8	104	9.8
3. No. of Primary Health Centres	7	0.7	9	0.9	9	0.9
4. No. of Doctors	48	4.5	142	13.4	142	13.4
5. No. of Nurses (including Midwives)	44	4.1	104	9.8	104	9.8

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
6. No. of Beds	462	43.7	567	53.4	567	53.4
(a) Males	198	18.8	258	24.3	258	24.3
(b) Females	264	24.9	309	29.1	309	29.1
7. Patients treated (Total 7A+7B.)	783069	-	640377	-	654138	-
(A) Indian patients treated	11782	-	26937	-	30267	-
(a) Males	2695	-	12066	-	14228	-
(b) Females	5499	-	14871	-	16039	-
(c) Children	3588	-	*-	-	*-	-
(B) Out-door patients treated	671287	-	613440	-	623871	-
(a) Males	300227	-	446603	-	454383	-
(b) Females	145654	-	166837	-	169488	-
(c) Children	25406	-	*-	-	*-	-

Source :- 1. Civil Surgeon, Buldana

2. District Health Officer, Z.P. Buldana

Note :- * Children are included in Males and Females.

The medical facilities provided through the hospitals and dispensaries run by the Government, including those administered by the Zilla Parishad were available in all tahsils of the district. No independent maternity hospital was existing, but the necessary facilities were available in the hospitals and in a few dispensaries.

On an average, about 7,83,069 persons in 1961, 6,40,377 persons in 1962 and 6,54,138 persons in 1963 have been treated in the hospitals and dispensaries as indoor as well as out-door patients. The recent ratio (1963) of the number of hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres to per lakh of population has been worked out to 12.3 only. This ratio in case of doctors and nurses comes to 23.2 and in terms of beds to 53.4. All the hospitals, primary health centres and some of the allopathic dispensaries were equipped with the beds for the treatment of indoor patients and these facilities were available in all tahsils of the district.

The facility of treating indoor patients was availed of increasingly by more and more persons over years to the extent of 26937 persons during 1962 and 30267 in 1963 as against 11782 persons in 1961. Male and female patients constituted 47% and 53% in 1963, 44.8% and 55.2% in 1962 of the total indoor patients treated.

However, the males and females constituted 72.8% and 27.2% during 1962 and 1963 respectively of the total out-door patients treated.

From the above rations, it will be observed that the female constituted more percentage in case of indoor patients in comparison with that of the out-door patients. In case of indoor patients, the percentage of males is decreased, whereas that of females is increased in 1963 over the year 1962, but there was no such change in case of out-door patients. No separate data is available for indoor and out-door children treated in 1962 and 1963, since, they have been included in Males and Females.

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

Talukawise Medical Facilities in Buldana Dist. during 1963.

Taluka	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Primary Health Centres	Beds	Patients treated
1. Khangaon	6	25	3	181	1,52,643
2. Chikhali	5	7	1	232	1,67,033
3. Mehkar	3	24	2	29	1,33,820
4. Malkapur	2	22	1	108	1,18,092
5. Jalgaon	1	26	2	17	62,550
District Total	17	104	9	567	6,54,138

Though there are no independent maternity homes in the district, some beds are allotted for delivery purposes in the maternity wards of the primary health centres, dispensaries and the hospitals. During the period from 1961 to 1963, there were 6 such maternity wards with 94 beds in the district. Thus, out of the 309 beds allotted for females in 1963, 30.4% beds have been reserved for maternity purposes. All these maternity wards with beds are constant since 1950 and are placed only in urban areas. Hospitals exclusively for ladies are at Khangaon and Shegaon, where maternity facilities are made available at both these centres.

7.2 : Primary Health Centres :

Establishment of the Primary Health Centres is comparatively a recent development. The centres cater to the medical needs of the remote villages. The Centre is a sort of mobile dispensary, in the sense that the doctor used to move in the vehicle from main centre to sub-centres.

The number of primary health centres increased from 7 in 1961 to 9 in 1962 and remained constant in 1963; of which 3 centres are in Khangaon taluka, 2 each in Jalgaon and Mehkar talukas and one each in Chikhali and Malkapur talukas. The number of beds in those centres were 50 out of which 34 and 16 beds were allotted for males and females respectively. The following table indicates the number of patients benefitted.

Number of Patients treated in Primary Health Centres in Buldana District.

Category	1961	1962	1963
Indoor	59,940	62,400	65,223
Outdoor	1,24,600	1,37,610	1,36,820
Total	1,84,540	2,00,010	2,02,043

Source :- District Health Officer, Z.P. Buldana.

From the above table, it is revealed that more and more people are availing the services of the public Health Centres year after year. In the Third Plan, under the Scheme of 'Primary Health Centre', Rs. 3.02 lakhs have been allotted, out of which an amount of Rs. 5816 in 1961-62, Rs. 42613 in 1962-63 and Rs. 35934 in 1963-64 have been incurred so far. Thus, the total expenditure during 3 years amounts to Rs. 87,363, which works out to 28.93% of the plan provision.

7.3 : Leprosy Centres :

There are 7 Survey, Education and treatment units at the following places in this district, which are actively carrying out the anti-leprosy activities.

Leprosy Centres in Buldana district :-

Sr. No.	Location of S.E. & T. unit	Taluka	Date of Establishment
1.	Borakhedi	Malkapur	1.6.1939
2.	Warwat-Bakal	Jalgaon	9.12.1957
3.	Buldana	Chikhali	28.2.1959
4.	Sindkhed Raja	Mehkar	11.9.1959
5.	Nandura	Malkapur	1.11.1960
6.	Janephal	Mehkar	1.11.1960
7.	Jalgaon-Janod	Jalgaon-Jamod	27.7.1961

Source :- District Health Officer, Z.P. Buldana.

From the above table it is revealed that the Leprosy eradication activities are being carried out since last 25 years in this district. All these centres have now been transferred to the Zilla Parishad on agency basis. Besides, one more leprosy control unit has been started at Khangaon since 7.10.1960, under the National Leprosy Control Programme under the State Sector.

The S.E.T. Units have been attached to the existing Primary Health Centres, with one Leprosy Technician in each unit, who works under the supervision of the Medical Officer of the respective P.H. Centre. A district non-medical officer is also appointed since 1963 to supervise the over-all working of these 7 S.E.T. units. The Leprosy Control Unit at Khangaon is run by a Medical Officer, with one non-medical assistance and four Leprosy Technicians. Upto the end of 1963, 3,27,823 persons have been benefitted by these units.

The following table gives an account of the progress of the Units during the years 1961 to 1963.

Progress of Leprosy Units in Buldana District

Year	Population surveyed	Persons actually Examined	No. of cases detected	No. of cases treated	No. of cases cured
1961	59,303	43,538	152	962	Nil
1962	97,838	77,678	244	1206	39
1963	73,086	59,755	258	1132	48

Source :- District Health Officer, Z.P. Buldana

It is note-worthy to mention that in the year 1963, the Survey, Education and Treatment Units at Warwat Bakal and Nandura stood 1st and 2nd respectively as the best units in Nagpur Division.

7.4 : Recent Epidemics :

During the years 1961, 1962 and 1963, outbreaks of Cholera, small-pox or other serious epidemics on large scale were not reported in the district. However, stray cases of small-pox in a few scattered places were reported and as pre-cautionary measures, anti-cholera and anti-small pox vaccinations were done during these years by the staff of Health Department, with active cooperation of the staff of local bodies. As a drive against the small-pox, a vaccination programme has been undertaken on a large scale by separate personnel appointed for this purpose only during the Third Plan under the scheme of 'Strengthening of the establishment for vaccination against small-pox' with effect from 1st October, 1962.

Upon the scheme, Rs. 1,69,802 have been spent during 1961 to 1964, against the plan provision of Rs. 1,10,000 which works out to 154%. 41 vaccinators have been appointed during 1962-63 for carrying out the vaccination programme against small-pox. 78.5% population is claimed to have been covered under this programme upto March 1964.

7.5 : Malaria Eradication :

" Disease leads to poverty and poverty leads to more diseases." This vicious circle gradually saps the vitality of the nation. This is more true of the Malaria.

Malaria is the most serious public health problem especially in this topics. In India, it has been aptly described as the country's 'Public Health Enemy No.1'. Apart from being the main cause of the colossal human sufferings and deaths, malaria is also the cause of great economic loss to the nation. Direct economic loss due to this disease can be computed in several thousands of rupees every year for our district alone.

Malaria debilitates its patients more than it kills them. A person suffering from malaria becomes weak and unfit for any hard work for a considerable period after its attack, his efficiency suffers and he becomes less ambitious. Generally this disease is most prevalent during the monsoon months, when the greater human efforts are needed for the agricultural operations. Production from the land declines, in many cases the fertile lands fall into disuse and become fallow and in extreme cases the villages become deserted. Similarly, in factories irrigation projects, schools etc. absenteeism due to Malaria incidence goes up and the tempo of the national progress is slowed down.

The importance of malaria eradication has been realised by most of the States. From 1946 to 1952, a newly discovered weapon viz., D.D.T. was positively brought into use in a larger and larger sections of the country, which met with the very encouraging results.

Consequently in 1953, a nationwide programme of 'National Malaria Control Programme' was embarked upon by the Government of India, as a result of which all the malarious areas in the country without any exception were brought under control.

No doubt, the success was unique and the results highly satisfactory as they are, are not enough i.e. the resistant factor on the part of the 'Anophele Mosquito' began to apprehend and thus lead the malaria workers to think of the serious repercussions. Thus, there was no alternative but to switch on from the control programme to the Eradication Programme; and hence the Malaria Eradication Programme in the district was launched.

With the launching of the programme, one full-fledged unit was formed in Buldana district in 1958, with its headquarters at Buldana. As already indicated earlier, from 1953, when the National Malaria Control Programme was launched, one Malaria Control Unit was formed at Achalpur in Amravati district was included, whereas now with the launching of the Malaria Eradication Programme, the entire district has been brought under it.

The following table gives an idea of the organisational pattern of the National Malaria Eradication Unit of Buldana district.

N.M.E. Units in Buldana District

Sub-unit	H.C.	Talukas	Area	Population covered			No. of Towns & villages covered		
				Under Control	in Sq. Mile	Urban		Rural	Total
1. Chikhali	Buldana	Chikhali	924	34230	245486	3	265	268	
					211256				
2. Khangaon	Khangaon	Khangaon & Jalgaon	710	66466	142011	2	208	210	
					208477				
					474	11716	98139	1	166
					109855				
3. Malkapur	Malkapur	Malkapur	651	48795	198588	2	239	241	
					247383				
4. Mehkar	Mehkar	Mehkar	1007	11107	221889	1	310	311	
					232986				
District Total	4	4	5	3766	172314	1044197	9	1188	1197
					871883				

Source : District Malaria Officer, Buldana.

Eradication of Malaria envisages that there should not be a single new case of the disease in the whole district. This could be achieved by launching an attack phase i.e. Intensifying D.D.T. Spraying Operations' from 1958-59 to 1960-61. For want of centpercent coverage, the spraying operations were continued in 1961-62 also. The 'Surveillance Phase' has been launched from 1961-62 to 1963-64 in this district.

Under the spraying of D.D.T. Programme, the insecticide spraying was continued during the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 and thereafter it was discontinued as it was not considered essential, except in those villages where positive cases occurred. Under this programme, every house in the district was visited twice a month for detecting the cases of fever. The following table shows the progress under the Surveillance scheme.

Surveillance Programme in Buldana district

Year	Fever cases detected	Smears taken	Fever cases treated	Blood Smears examined
1961	123409	98150	80279	27910
1962	116814	104063	112265	101857
1963	129943	120660	127227	118261

Source : District Malaria Officer, Buldana

Out of the plan provision on the scheme of 'National Malaria Eradication Programme' of Rs. 20.26 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 9.64 lakhs has been spent during 1961-64, the percentage of which is worked out to 47.58.

7.6 : B.C.G. Vaccination :

The T.B. Sanatorium has been constructed in 1954 at Buldana for treatment of this dangerous disease. In addition to the medical treatment that is required for its care, the natural atmosphere at Buldana proper is also a considerable factor for a rapid recovery.

In the Sanatorium, there were 4 doctors, 12 nurses and 135 beds during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. During the year 1962-63, out of the total 2341 persons treated, 430 and 1911 patients were treated as indoor and outdoor respectively. The number so increased in 1963-64 that 13006 persons were treated, out of which 717 and 12289 patients were indoor and outdoor respectively. Thus, the indoor patients were increased was of 642% in case of out-door patients for the same period. The high rate of increase of patients itself speaks of the utmost utility of the Sanatorium.

The scheme of 'B.C.G. Vaccination for Tuberculosis Control' has recently been implemented in 1963-64 in this district, under which 176 persons have been tubercule tested, 65 persons vaccinated, 1102 newly born children vaccinated with B.C.G.

The State plan expenditure of Rs. 0.1 lakhs, out of the total plan provision of Rs. 1.14 lakhs has so far been incurred.

7.7 : Family Planning :

To intensify the Family Planning Campaign by encouraging sterilisation as a positive measure for the population control, the scheme of 'Family Planning' has been launched in this district in the Third Plan. Under the scheme, one Mobile Vasectomy Unit has been established from 1st March 1963, with a sole view of propaganda and organising camps for sterilisation. Four orientation camps have so far been organised, in which 1630 sterilisation operations were performed in 1963-64. Efforts were made to make effective propaganda in the same year by distributing 5150 publications. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 4.13 lakhs, Rs. 1.13 lakhs (i.e. 27.39%) have so far been incurred up to the end of 1963-64.

7.8 : Vital Statistics :

The table below indicates the number of births and deaths along with the Birth-rate and Death-rate in Buldana district.

Births, Birth-rate, Deaths, Death-rate in Buldana Dist.

Year	No. of Births	Birth-Rate	No. of Deaths	Death-rate
1961	42466	40.1	22770	21.5
1962	42509	40.1	21959	20.7
1963	47610	44.9	20144	19.0

Source : Assistant Director of Public Health, Vital Statistics, Poona.

It is evident from the above table that the general tendency of number of births is increasing and that of deaths is decreasing year by year. The number of births in all the three years are considerably exceeding the number of deaths. On an average the birth rate per 1,000 persons has been 41.7 as against the death-rate of 20.4 in these years which reveals that the birth-rate is more than double to the death-rate.

It is interesting to note that in the year 1963, the birth-rate has been increased by 12.0%, whereas the death-rate decreased by 8.2% over the year 1962, which depicts the increasing rate of birth by 3.8% more than the descending death-rate.

7.9 : Town Water Supply :

Out of the 9 urban units in this district, only 4 towns viz., Buldana, Khangaon, Shegaon and Deulgaon-Raja are having the protected water-supply, tap-system having been available in these towns.

The following table indicates the position of water-supply in the given towns during the year 1962.

Town Water-Supply in Buldana District

Name of Town	Year of Estt.	Total Length of Pipe line in operation (in feet)	Approximate quantity of water consumed daily (In lakh Gallons)	Total No. of public Taps in use
1. Khangaon	(A) Jamuna Tank Water Works (July, 1885)	78767	4.00	281
	(B) Khangaon Water Works (Sept. 1956)	20832	4.00	
2. Buldana	1890	39535	2.90	177
3. Deulgaon Raja	March 61	1600	0.20	4
4. Shegaon	July 1927	45600	1.80	995
District Total		186334	12.90	1457

Source : Municipal Year Books 1962.

The drinking water pipe line system at Deulgaon Raja has been temporarily introduced. In the other 5 towns viz., Nandura, Malkapur, Mehkar, Chikhali and Jalgaon there is no pipe-line, whereas their source of water-supply is mainly from the wells and subsidiary source is the river. At Jalgaon town, wells are the only source. It has been reported by the Nandura Municipal Committee that there is sweet and sufficient water supply from the wells. However, the people in Malkapur and Mehkar towns face the scarcity of drinking water, particularly in the summer season, when the rivers go dry.

7.10 : Village Water Supply :

The following table indicates the position of drinking water facilities in the rural areas of this district.

The increasing birth-rate indicates that the people are not much aware of the doctrine of Controlled population, as they ought to have, with the co-relation of having the limited source of existence in an under-developed country like ours.

Though the death-rate is decreasing year by year due to various medical and public health facilities, the following table will give an indication of the nature of diseases and their impact in the district.

Deaths occurred according to causes in Buldana Dist.

Year	Deaths by Causes						Total Deaths
	Cholera	Small-Pox	Fever	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Respiratory Disease	Other causes	
1961	-	-	8388	3123	4677	6582	22770
1962	-	67	6255	2430	4442	8765	21959
1963	7	241	6011	2467	1661	9707	20144

Source : Assistant Director of Public Health, Vital Statistics, Poona.

From the above table, it is seen that the number of deaths caused by cholera, small-pox, Diarrhoea and other diseases occurred in 1963 have been more than those occurred in 1962. On the other hand, deaths occurred in 1962 have been less in comparison to 1961 in all cases except by other causes.

Not a single death has been caused during 1961 and 1962. But 7 casualties were reported during 1963 by cholera. Deaths due to small-pox increased from nil in 1961 to 67 in 1962 and further to 241 in 1963. The cases of fever and respiratory diseases are decreasing year by year, while there is also a general decline in case of diarrhoea.

In the year 1963, out of the total deaths occurred, 48.2% were due to other causes, 29.8% due to fever, 12.2% due to diarrhoea, 8.5% due to respiratory diseases, 1.2% due to small-pox and about 0.1% due to cholera. No death has been occurred due to Plague during any of the years under review. Common deaths are occurred due to fever, diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and other causes in all the years under reference.

Rural Water Supply in Buldana District

Name of Taluka	Total No. of villages	No. of villages without any source	No. of villages with inadequate Drinking Water supp.	No. of hygienic sources of water supply	Piped-water	Hand pumps	Wells
1. Chikhali	291	21	22	2	1		1389
2. Mehkar	354	50	121	-	1		1160
3. Malkapur	277	13	52	1	-		3033
4. Khangaon	237	26	42	1	-		2924
5. Jalgaon	212	15	29	-	1		60

Source :- Report on the Survey of Drinking Water Facilities, Zilla Parishad, Buldana.

It will be seen from the above table that out of total 1371 villages in the district, 125 villages are without any drinking water facilities, 316 villages are with inadequate drinking water supply. The miserable plight of those 441 villages cannot be imagined. They cater their daily essential requirement of water by fetching water from adjoining villages at short or long distance. There were only 4 piped water systems, 3 hand-pumps and 8566 wells as an hygienic sources of drinking water.

The following table presents the picture of population affected, number of villages where drinking water facilities can be had, available, the cost of such constructions etc. in the district.

Population affected and programmes for Construction of drinking water wells.

Name of Taluka	Population affected	No. of villages where wells/hand pumps can be constructed.	No. of hand pumps required to meet public needs adequately.	Cost of construction of wells/hand-pumps in col. 4 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Chikhali	83682	82	126	8.82
2. Mehkar	100677	159	216	7.08
3. Malkapur	23004	52	69	3.07
4. Khangaon	36995	24	74	4.91
5. Jalgaon	56429	82	143	8.99
District Total	300787	399	728	32.87

Source : Report on the Survey of Drinking Water Facilities, Zilla Parishad, Buldana.

It is revealed from the above table that out of the total population of the district, about 28.3% population is affected due to inadequate and/or without any source of drinking water supply. The Mehkar taluka is worst hit, followed by Chikhali, Jalgaon, Khangaon and Malkapur. Out of the 441 affected villages in the district, it is estimated that in 399 villages, 728 wells/hand pumps can be constructed at the cost of Rs. 32.87 lakhs, apart from the cost of construction of Rs. 17.50 lakhs on the piped-water system.

Under the 'Village Well Water Supply Scheme' in the Third Plan, 7 new wells have been constructed as against the plan target of 20 wells, upon the state plan expenditure of Rs. 4,000 in 1961-62 out of total plan provision of Rs. 54,000.

7.11 : Towns and Villages without adequate water supply -

Eventhough each and every village had some or the other source of water supply, still 316 villages had no adequate water supply, whereas 125 villages have been without any drinking water source. The tables given in the preceeding paragraphs clearly indicate an inadequacy of the drinking water supply. Both the tables have been prepared from the table Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule II of the survey of Drinking water facilities conducted by the Zilla Parishad, Buldana in the beginning of 1964-65, which is just an adjoining period of the reference year 1963-64.

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CHAPTER - VIII

EDUCATION

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8.1 : Introduction :

"The types of Government correspond to the types of human nature. States are made not from the rocks and trees, but from the character of the citizens, which turn the scale and draw every thing after them."

.... PLATO.

Plato rightly indicates that the citizens play a very projecting role in formation of the Government. The education is the powerful force in the democratic type of Government and there could be no better means to strengthen democracy than the wide dissemination of education. It also plays a very prominent role in furthering the cause of secularism and in promoting the National Integration.

For the progress of a country, it is absolutely necessary that its people should be educated. New schemes for promoting the education are being implemented and much progress has been achieved towards this end. The citizens are given right opportunity to increase their extra-curricular activities. The youth clubs, women clubs etc., have been started in various villages with this view point. Military and physical training have been made compulsory to all the school and college-going students. This is quite a desirable step, because the country to-day needs its youths to be physically fit and well-equipped with military education.

Buldana district has taken remarkable strides in the field of education during the years under review. Mention may be made of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Sanities, which are rendering a very valuable service in promoting literacy and accelerating its pace in the Community Development Programme. The following table will speak about the literacy progress in the district.

Literacy Progress in Buldana District

Taluka	No. of literates as per 1961 Census	Total Population as per 1961 Census	Percentage of literacy to total population
1. Jalgaon	32063	115551	27.7
2. Malkapur	71316	293304	24.3
3. Khangaon	65247	211577	30.8
4. Chikhali	64789	259036	21.2
5. Mehkar	52626	234230	22.5
District Total	286050	1059698	26.9

Source : Primary Census Abstract, 1961 Population Census, Maharashtra State.

It is evident from the above table that the literacy percentage of Buldana district as a whole comes to 26.9. Among the five talukas of the district, Khangaon taluka stands at the top, claiming 30.8 literacy percentage, whereas Chikhali taluka is having 21.2 only, which is too small as compared with that of another talukas. However, remarkable progress is achieved in this respect during the last decade of 1951-1961.

The percentage of literate population (Men) according to 1961 Census population of Buldana district is 41.15, by way of which the district ranks 11th in the State. So also the percentage of women literate population is 12.22 and the district stands at 17 in the state ranking.

8.2 : Primary Education :

Institutions :-

Primary education which is the foundation of all the further education, is mainly the concern of the Zilla Parishad and Municipal Committees, in the rural and urban areas respectively. Most of the primary schools in the district impart instructions to both-boys and girls. The number of schools imparting instructions exclusively for girls is very small as compared to the number of schools having coeducation. The following table gives the number of primary schools, pupils, teachers etc., in the district for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Primary Schools in Buldana district

Year	No. of schools	% rise: P u p i l s				% rise: Teachers	
		Boys	% rise	Girls	% rise	Teachers	% rise
1961-62	1033	66365	-	29619	-	3242	-
1962-63	1074	70872	4.0	33465	12.9	3309	2.1
1963-64	1113	77694	3.6	39414	18.0	3648	10.2

Source: Parishad Education Officer, Z.P. Buldana(91)

It is clear from the above table that during the years under report, the number of primary schools has been increased by 41(i.e. 4 percent) during 1962-63 and by 39(i.e. 3.6 percent) during 1963-64 over earlier years. Consequent to the rise in the number of primary schools, the enrolment of students and teachers therein has also gone up.

Teachers :

During the year 1962-63, the number of teachers has been increased to 3309(i.e. 2.1%) from 3242 in 1961-62. Similarly, in 1963-64 also, the strength of teachers has been increased to 3648 (i.e. 10.2%). The average number of primary students per teacher in the year 1963-64 in the district works out to 32 only.

As regards the training of teachers, despite overall shortage of the trained teachers, the Zilla Parishad had to appoint the untrained teachers to pull on the schools. Amongst those, a specific quota is sent to the Basic Training College for training. In this way the Zilla Parishad is gradually having the trained teachers staff.

Pupils :

In general, the girls do not come forward to take education. Some classes of the society are still found, who consider the female education as unrealistic and are unwanted thing. However, it is all due to the darkness of literacy prevailing in those masses. The minds of those people have not been yet fully matured to realise the importance of female education. The following table showing percentage distribution of the school-going children of the age group of 6 to 11 years depicts a clear picture of the progress of the primary education in this district.

Percentage of School-going Children of Age-group of 6 to 11 years.

Years	Percentages of	
	Boys	Girls
1960-61	58.7	30.2
1961-62	62.7	33.2
1962-63	62.8	34.7

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

From the above table, it is seen that the percentage of primary students is continuously being increased in respect of both the male and female students, their percentage being increased from 58.7 to 62.7 and from 30.2 to 33.2 respectively from the year 1960-61 to 1961-62. The same in the year 1962-63 has been further increased to 62.8% and 34.7% respectively, thus, ranking at 19 and 18 respectively in the State.

Backward Class Students :

The State Government is also giving free education to the members belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Students whose parents have their annual emoluments less than Rs. 1200 are not required to pay tuition fees. The State Government has been very liberal about the concessions and assistance, in education towards those classes. Thus, after independence, both - the Central and the State Governments have earnestly endeavoured to bring education within the reach of the teeming millions of this country.

Hostel Facilities :

Hostel facilities play an important role in the field of education. Since India, being an agricultural country, it is never be a possible thing to have all the educational facilities in every village. Evident enough, the students residing in villages naturally have to approach the towns, where all such facilities are provided. The State Government is giving liberal financial help to such hostels so as to minimise the financial burden upon the students.

Compulsory Primary Education :

Compulsory education relates only to the boys under the age group of 6 to 14 years. Girls are excluded from it. In both - the rural and urban areas, action taken against non-attendance is reported to be higher than that is taken against non-enrolment. It clearly shows that the guardians are not reluctant to enrol their wards in the schools, but they can not induce them(children) to attend schools regularly mostly due to the financial reasons.

8.3 : Secondary Education :

Unlike primary education, responsibility of the secondary education is mainly borne by the public bodies.

These schools are run in accordance with the rules framed by the Government and the Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, and are run under the administrative and technical control, of the Zilla Parishad. The following table will indicate the progress of secondary education in the district.

Number of Secondary Schools by type of management

Type of Management	1962-63	1963-64
1. Zilla Parishad	23	23
2. Municipalities	7	7
3. Private	47	48
Total	77	78
Schools in Rural areas	35	36
Urban areas	42	42

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

From the above table it will be seen that the total number of schools has been increased from 77 in 1962-63 to 78 in 1963-64, which is indeed a negligible increase. Nearly 54.6% and 53.9% of these schools seem to have been concentrated in urban areas during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively, whereas the rest schools are located in the rural areas.

The number of schools, students enrolled and the teachers appointed is given in the following table in a tabular form.

No. of students and Teachers in Secondary Schools in Buldana District

Year	No. of schools			No. of students			No. of Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	In	Untra	Total
1961-62	n.a.	n.a.	74	20388	4592	24980	n.a.	n.a.	1059
1962-63	72	5	77	22360	5247	27607	608	529	1137
1963-64	73	5	78	23636	5718	29354	699	482	1181

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

From the above table it is observed that the enrollment of students in the secondary schools in the district is continuously increased from 24980 to 27607, with a net increase by 2627 during 1962-63 over the year 1961-62 and further from 27607 to 29354, with a net increase by 1747 students during 1963-64 over the previous year.

The number of teachers also showed a steady increase during all the three years under review and the student/teacher ratio is by one student only during each year of 1962-63 and 1963-64. The percentage of trained teachers has gone up, which was 59.1 during 1963-64 as against 53.5% during 1962-63.

Five high-schools have been converted into Multi-purpose High Schools in the district. The schools at Buldana and Chikhali provide instructions in Agriculture, while Commerce is being taught in the Parishad Secondary School at Khadgaon. There is also a private Agriculture School at Shenba. Zilla Parishad has recently established an Agriculture School at Buldana. Sculpture and allied subjects are taught in Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya Khadgaon.

The information about distribution of boys and girls according to standards and ages is not available separately for the students going to primary and Secondary schools. However, the same is, therefore, set-out below in a consolidated tabular form.

Distribution of students by Ages.
Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Schools in Buldana Dist.

Age Group	1962-63			1963-64		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Below 5 years	198	207	405	203	224	427
6 to 11 years	48,517	27,060	75,577	54,203	32,547	86,750
11 to 14 years	24,657	8,735	33,392	26,135	9,695	35,830
14 to 17 years	14,375	2,258	16,633	15,305	2,782	18,088
17 to 18 years	2,427	198	2,625	2,679	220	2,899
18 to 19 years	1,588	102	1,690	1,603	96	1,699
19 to 20 years	807	33	840	928	32	960
20 to 21 years	406	14	420	400	14	414
21 to 22 years	175	5	180	217	4	221
22 to 23 years	55	2	57	81	2	83
23 to 24 years	13	1	14	25	-	25
24 to 25 years	3	-	3	11	1	12
Over 25 years	2	-	2	1	1	2
Total	93,482	38,970	1,32,452	1,01,589	45,394	1,46,983

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

The students within the age group of 6 to 11 years constituted 59.1% of the total students during the year 1963-64. The next largest groups of students were falling within the range of 11 to 14 and 14 to 17 years.

The percentage of school-going boys of the age-group of 11 to 14 years rose from 60.3 in 1960-61 to 65.3 in 1961-62 and further to 67.5 in 1962-63. Buldana district ranks at 14 in the State in this respect.

Unlike above, the percentage of girls students also increased from 20.4 in 1960-61 to 22.9 in 1961-62 and further to 26.6 in 1962-63, thus, allotting the ranking at 18 in the State.

Assuming that a student can pass his Matriculation Examination by 17 years of age, the 18088 students within the range of 14 to 17 years is too less than those against the students recorded within the range of 6 to 11 years i.e. 86750 students during the year 1963-64, which clearly indicates a tendency of most of the students of leaving the education prior to matriculation. The same tendency can be corroborated by the following table giving distribution of students by different standards.

Distribution of Students by Standards in Buldana Dist. (Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary Schools).

Standards	1962-63			1963-64		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-Primary	230	258	508	259	262	521
I to IV	69,158	339201,03,078	75,752	39,795	1,15547	
V to VIII	16,680	3823	20,503	17,546	4,208	21754
IX to XI	7,394	969	8,363	8,032	1,129	9161
Total	93,482	38970	1,32452	101589	45,394	146,983

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

From the above table, it is observed that 71.7% of the total students take their education up to I to IV standards, but afterwards diminish in the matriculation standard abruptly; so much so that only 9161 students out of the total 1,46,983 students constituting only 6.3% stick up to prosecute their further education during the year 1963-64. It is, therefore, much clear that a very large number of students leave their education in the primary stage only and do not pursue education afterwards. More or less, same has been the position for the year 1962-63. The number of secondary students to per 1,000 primary students works out to 62 and 79 during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

One more interesting feature is that as we move up from lower to higher standards, the percentages of girls to total students go on falling recklessly, which clearly means that the female education in the district is still not properly appreciated.

Concessions to Economically Backward classes :

Free education is provided at the cost of Government to the students of the economically backward classes and all the students, whose parents or guardians income does not exceed Rs. 1200 per annum are benefitted by this scheme. The following table gives account of such concessions, during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Number of Beneficiaries and Expenditure incurred in Buldana District

Category	1962-63			1963-64		
	No. of Beneficiaries	Expnd. in Rs. (000)	Reimbursement per pupil per annum in Rs.	No. of Beneficiaries	Expnd. in Rs. (000)	Reimbursement per pupil per annum in Rs.
I Primary	2655	54	20	3429	69	20
II Secondary	18201	854	47	21864	1093	50
III University (Total)	1209	160	132	1452	187	129
(A) Arts	434	56	130	1160	174	150
(B) Science	114	22	189	-	-	-
(C) Commerce	428	59	138	-	-	-
(D) Medicine	33	5	156	292	13	44
(E) Others	200	18	89	-	-	-
IV Miscellaneous (Total)	362	17	48	1906	28	14
(A) Tailoring	27	2	62	224	4	16
(B) Shorthand	18	2	133	-	-	-
(C) Typing	317	13	42	1682	24	14
Grand Total I, II, III and IVth	22427	1085	48	28651	1376	48

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

From the above table, it is observed that the total number of beneficiaries as well as total expenditure has been increased from 22,427 and Rs. 10.85 lakhs to 28,651 beneficiaries and Rs. 13.76 lakhs respectively during 1963-64 over the year 1962-63. It is, therefore, clear that maximum pupils try to avail the E.B.C. concessions.

8.4 : University Education :

In Buldana district, only 4 colleges were catering to the needs of University education during 1962-63 and 1963-64, viz (1) Jijamata Mahavidyalaya, Buldana (2) Janata Kala, Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (3) G.S. College of Science and Arts, Khangaon and (4) M.E.S. Arts and Commerce College, Mehkar. Commerce is an attached course to those colleges. The following table will indicate the picture of university education in the district.

University Education in Buldana District

Item	1962-63	1963-64
Number of Colleges	4	4
Number of Students		
Boys	1604	1474
Girls	159	164
Total	1763	1638
Number of Professors and Lecturers	59	60

Source : Director of Education, M.S. Poona

From the above table it is observed that the total number of students taking education in colleges during the year 1963-64 have been decreased to 1638 from 1763 during 1962-63. However, the reduction chiefly occurred in the strength of male students only, while the total number of girl students and lecturers has been increased from 159 to 164 and 59 to 60 respectively during 1963-64 over the previous year.

The following table gives the faculty-wise enrollment in colleges in the district.

Faculty-wise Enrollment in Colleges of Buldana district

Name of faculty	1962-63			1963-64		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Arts	541	146	687	454	139	593
Science	337	10	347	327	22	349
Commerce	726	3	729	693	3	696
Total	1604	159	1763	1474	164	1638

Source : Director of Education, M.S. Poona

From the table above, it is to be noted that the facilities of University education that are available in the district are only in three faculties i.e. Arts, Science and Commerce. For the rest of them such as Agriculture, Law, B.T. Medical, Journalism, Engineering, Veterinary etc., the aspiring students had to run mostly either to Aurangabad and Akola or to Amravati and Nagpur. This shows that the facilities of college education in Buldana district are not adequate as compared with the neighbouring districts.

As regards the faculty-wise enrollment, it is seen that the maximum bulk of students preferred Commerce and Arts during both the years under review. Students in the Science faculty are just half of the students in Arts/Commerce faculties.

8.5 : Special Education :

Special studies in various subjects like Arts and Crafts, Homeopathy, Music and Dancing, Sculpture and fine arts, typing and Stenography etc., are provided through the special institutions in the district. The following table indicates the number of such institutions and the enrollment therein.

Progress and Special Schools and enrollment therein in Buldana District.

Year	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1961-62	7	1636	112	1748
1962-63	25	1321	106	1427
1963-64	16	1297	83	1380

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

From the above table it is revealed that the number of special schools during the year 1962-63 has been increased to 25 from 7 in 1961-62, but declined to 16 in 1963-64. The number of total enrolment has been continuously decreased from 1748 in 1961-62 to 1427 in 1962-63 and further to 1380 in 1963-64. However, those figures are not related to the overall progress in this regard, because the figures have been changed because of the inclusion or exclusion of some of the institutions in the definition of the special schools during each year.

Apart from these, the Basic Training College and Gramsevak Training Centre at Buldana, Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Industrial Training Institute and Polytechnic at Khangaon etc., are the worth mentioning aspects of the special schools in the district.

The Compulsory National Cadet Corps Scheme has also been introduced in the district, under which over 400 boys and girls are taking advantage.

National Discipline Scheme was also launched in the district in the year 1960 and 10,000 students are benefitted by the scheme.

Social Education

With a view to eradicating illiteracy among the adults, the Social Education Classes and the Gram-Shikshan Mohim have been launched and the task has been entrusted to the Education Department and C.D. Blocks. Both these departments bear the expenditure on remunerations paid to the teachers conducting social education classes, contingencies etc.

Generally, the primary school teachers are kept in-charge of these classes. Besides, under the scheme of 'Gram Shikshan Mohim', the extension officers in C.D. Blocks in general and the Social Education Organisers in particular make efforts to establish community centres, which hold cultural programmes for the entertainment of the village-folk. In these programmes, the evils of illiteracy are explained to the villagers, who in turn are encouraged to join the adult literacy classes functioning in their villages.

The following table will indicate the progress of social education in the district.

Progress of Social Education in Buldana District

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64
<u>I. Social Education Classes</u>		
Gram-Shikshan	1973	2730
<u>II. Enrollment</u>		
Gram-Shikshan and total under instructions	17603	27514
<u>III. Persons made literate</u>		
Male	2513	12676
Female	2062	11056
Total	4575	23732
<u>IV. No. of villages made literate</u>	28	170
<u>V. Govt. expenditure incurred (Rs.)</u>	1205	6101

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

Library Scheme :

With a view to meeting the needs of students and villagers, of books, for extra-curricular reading, a library scheme was introduced in the district. During the First Five Year Plan Period, there were only 18 branches in urban areas and 32 branches in the rural areas run by the Government. At the end of the Second Plan period, the number rose to 20 and 167 respectively. Besides, 92 Mobile Centres and 97 village libraries were established. Now the district can boast of having one library centre for every three villages.

No doubt, opening of the social education classes is much easier than to maintain regular attendance in them. It is very difficult to convince the villagers the fact that any illiterate adult could be made literate within a few months, when they (the villagers) see that a primary student takes full four years to be able to read and write. Despite those difficulties, the social education work in this district is making steady and concrete progress. It is much gratifying to note that Buldana district has topped in the 'Mass Literacy Drive' in Nagpur Division in the year 1963-64, by achieving centpercent literacy in 170 villages in the district. The educationalists, social workers, Government officers etc., have contributed their ceaseless efforts in achieving a place of pride for Buldana district on the education map of Maharashtra.

8.6 : Villages without schools :

The following table will speak of the disheartening position of the villages without schools and schooling facilities.

No. of villages with or without schooling Facilities in Buldana district

Item	1962-63	1963-64
1. No. of villages with schooling facilities	206	228
2. No. of villages without schooling facilities	72	28

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

At the out-set, let it be clear that villages having schools do not come under the purview of above table. Even then, the number of villages without any schooling facilities were 72 in the year 1962-63. Ultimately they were lowered down to 28 in 1963-64. The difference was re-couped by providing schooling facilities to the neglected villages, which rose from 206 in 1962-63 to 228 in 1963-64. However, it cannot be a matter of pride, unless these remaining 28 villages are provided adequate facilities of having either a school in each village or the schooling facility in them.

C H A P T E R - I X

T R A N S P O R T A N D C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

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9.1 : Introduction :

Transport and Communication facilities are an important factor in the development of economic and social conditions of the people. An agricultural and other marketable commodities of a particular region cannot be transported in absence of a well integrated and perfect transport system of various types viz., the road, rail, water and air transport to a place where they are in greater demand and can fetch better prices. In the times of scarcity, famines and draughts, food and other essential commodities cannot be rushed to the affected areas, with the result that heavy damages are caused to both the life and property. The perishable commodities like milk, eggs, vegetables especially need quick uplift and rapid transport. In addition to the economic development, the importance of good roads has considerably increased with the rising tempo of an agricultural as well as industrial production, coupled with the increase in the volume of trade and commerce. With the nationalisation of roads transport for the passenger traffic, an urgent need has been created for additional as well as improvement too and modernisation of a road system linking cities and towns to the rural areas. The State Government has been making every effort to meet this need as expeditiously as possible.

Road and the Rail are the only means of transport in this district. Navigation is unimaginable for the district.

9.2 : Roads :

The basic objective of the road development is to ensure by a judicious combination of various types of roads such as - National Highways, State Highways, District Roads, Village Approach Roads etc., whether access to such places with which people have to keep contacts for the purpose of supplies, education, administrative relationships and above all for disposing off their products.

B. & C./Z.P. Roads :

This district has a good transport system, All the taluka places, all the C.D. Block Headquarters (except Sangrampur Block, which is about 3 miles away from the bus-stop on the main road) of the district and most of the rural and urban places are connected with the district place and with each others by roads for most of the months in the year, but the monsoon making some of them unmotorable during the rainy season. Roads, good for traffic, are thus found through-out the district. The neighbouring district places are also connected with Buldana.

National Highway :

The Bombay-Calcutta National Highway (Route No. 6) passes through this district touching the business centres of Malkapur, Hotala, Nandura and Khangaon towns. The length of the National Highway within the district is of 66 miles and 4 furlongs.

The following table shows the road-mileage in the district:

Length of Roads according to type of surface in Buldana district (In Miles & Furlongs)

Year	Type of Surface				Total
	Cement Concrete	Block Topped	Waterbound Macadam	Lower Types	
1961-62	-	172-0	417-3	1-0	589-3
1962-63	-	131-2	418-4	-	549-6
1963-64	-	151-2	519-2	16-6	687-2

Source : 1. Executive Engineer, B. & C. Deptt. Akola
2. Parishad Executive Engineer, Z.P. Buldana

It will be noticed from the above table that the total length of roads has gone down from 589-3 miles in 1961-62 to 549-6 miles in 1962-63. It is mainly because of the fall under the black-topped roads. However, the position has been regained by covering 687-2 miles during the year 1963-64. All the types of roads helped unanimously to increase the road mileage during 1963-64 over the year 1962-63.

There are no cement-concrete roads in the district. The Black-topped roads constituted about 22.0% in 1963-64, as against 23.9% in 1962-63 and 29.2% in 1961-62 of the total road mileage during that years.

Of the total road mileage, Waterbound macadam roads constituted 70.7% type roads constituted a negligible percentage of 0.1 in 1961-62, nil in 1962-63 and 2.3 in 1963-64 of the total roads.

National/State Highways

The position of the National Highways remained stand-still during all the years under review. The tremendous speed of increase has been affected by the road mileage under the State Highways only during 1962-63 by 118 miles over the length in 1961-62. This progress, however, in another form is worth to be noted. The new road under National Highway of about 18 miles from Nandura to Malkapur, just parallel to the Central Railway has been taken up and is in progress. Due to this change, in the route of National Highway, there will be a short-cut by about 17 miles (i.e. 50%) than the present run of about 35 miles between Nandura and Malkapur (via Motala).

Consequent upon the formation of the Zilla Parishad on 1st May, 1962 the State sector has been in charge of the construction and maintenance of both the National and State Highways, whereas the Zilla Parishad looks after the welfare of the remaining types of roads.

The road mileage per lakh of population and per square Kilometer at the end of 1963-64 in the district works out to 103.7 kms. and 0.1 kms respectively.

9.3 : Railways :

Broad Guage :

The Nagpur branch of the Central Railway connects only 4 important towns in the district viz., Shegaon, Khangaon, Nandura and Malkapur and passes through other five villages, but leaves Buldana aside of the tract; and many other important places on the Deccan Plateau.

Chikhali, Mehkar and Jalgaon tahsils are the solitary examples, of which not a single village is served by the Indian Railway. Only four and five places in the Khangaon and Malkapur talukas respectively are served by the railway.

The total length of the Central Railway line falling in this district is of 82 Kilometres only and the entire line comprises of broad guage only.

There is neither the meter-gauge nor any narrow-gauge railway line in the district. All the stations(except Khangaon) are on the main line. Khangaon town is connected with Jalamb railway station and the length of this special broad-gauge line measures about 13 Kms.

Stations :

The table below shows the linking of various railway stations in the district.

Railway stations with distance in Buldana Dist.

Name of Railway Station		Distance in Kms.
From	To	
Nagzari	Shegaon	8
Shegaon	Jalamb	12
Jalamb	Khangaon	13
Jalamb	Nandura	12
Nandura	Khangaon-Burti	6
Khangaon Burti	Biswa Bridge	8
Biswa Bridge	Malkapur	14
Malkapur	Khankhed	9
Total		82

Source : Central Railway Time Table

9.4:Water Transport

9.5:and Airways

There are no rivers in this district which can be exploited as a means of transport. The rivers are absolutely unsuitable for navigation as they became dry in the summer. Similarly, there is no airway or any aerodrome in Buldana district.

9.6 : State Transport :

The passenger road transport services in the district can be classified into two categories viz., (1) Private Sector and (2) Private and Public sector. The first category is exclusively in the hands of numerous private Motor Transport Companies, whereas the second one is run by the private companies as well as by State Transport.

Al-most all the main routes in this district are covered under the Second category. However, a few routes are still under the private monopoly.

Individual private operators carry on their business with the sole motive of maximum profit, disregarding the welfare and ignoring the convenience of the travelling passengers.

In order to eliminate this situation and with a view to improve the transport facilities, the State Transport Service was introduced in the district in 1962-63.

Out of the five taluka places in the district, Chikhali, Mehkar and Khangaon towns are directly connected with Buldana by State Transport in addition to the private services. Jalgaon town is also connected by State Transport via Nandura. It is interesting to note that no State Transport bus ply directly from Buldana to Malkapur. However, it is covered by private transport.

The position of nationalisation of the passenger transport services is much progressing in accordance with its phased programme with the result that its coverage is steadily expanding. However, the goods transport services have not been nationalised so far. The table below will indicate the growth of nationalised road transport in the district.

Nationalised Road Transport in Buldana District

Sr. No.	Item	31st March 1963	31st March 1964
1.	Number of Routes	7	12
2.	Route Mileage(In Miles)	222.4	434.7
3.	Average Route Distance (In Miles)	31.6	36.2
4.	Average service mileage per day(In miles)	807	1442
5.	No. of vehicles on road per day	8	10
6.	Average Daily Earnings in (Rs.)	1214.00	2969.20
7.	Average Earnings per vehicle per day(Rs.)	151.75	279.77
8.	No. of Passengers travelled per day	1782	3760

Source : Divisional Controller, State Transport, Aurangabad.

From the above table it is seen that the passenger buses of the State Transport Service ran on 7 different routes of the length of 222 miles as on 31st March 1963. There seems to be an increasing trend in the undertaking immediately in the next year, since the S.T. covered 12 routes of 435 miles on 31st March 1964. Since eight vehicles on road per day, with an average service mileage of 807 per day could not cater the growing needs of the people, 10 buses started plying on road, with 1442 mileage per day at the end of March 1964.

The average route distance has also rose from 32 miles to 36 miles. The average daily earnings and an average earnings per vehicle also showed an increase on 31-3-64 as Rs. 2969 and Rs. 280 from Rs. 1214 and Rs. 152 respectively as on 31.3.1963. This is because of the fact that the number of passengers travelled per day increased from 1782 in 1963 to 3760 in 1964. By an increase of 125% in the number of buses and that of 179% in average service mileage per day from 1962-63 to 1963-64, there has been an increase of 211% in the number of passengers travelled per day and of 244% of average daily earnings in the year 1963-64 over the year 1962-63.

9.7 : Motor Vehicles :

The following table in a tabular form shows the number of vehicles in operation in Buldana district during the years from 1961-62 to 1963-64.

Motor Vehicles in Operation in Buldana District

Sr. Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Motor Cycles	62	65	67
2. Motor Cars	157	163	166
3. Jeeps	56	58	60
4. Taxi Cabs	21	21	19
5. State Carriages			
i) Diesel Engines	83	87	78
ii) Petrol Engines	43	49	58
6. Lorries			
i) Private Carriers			
a) Diesel Engines	5	6	13
b) Petrol Engines	17	19	6
ii) Public Carriers			
a) Diesel Engines	101	105	123
b) Petrol Engines	59	62	95
7. Trailors	19	21	27
8. Tractors	31	35	34
9. Others	-	-	1
Total	654	691	747

Source : Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Amravati.

From the above table it will be seen that the total number of vehicles has been increased from 654 in 1961-62 to 691 in 1962-63 and further to 747 in 1963-64. The increase, thus, has been achieved due to increase mainly in the number of motor-cycles, motor-cars, Jeeps, State Carriers (Petrol driven), private carriers (Diesel driven), public carriers (both diesel and petrol driven), trailors and tractors.

The number of motor-cycles rose from 62 in 1961-62 to 65 in 1962-63 and further to 67 in 1963-64. So also the motor cars from 157 in 1961-62 to 163 in 1962-63 and to 166 in 1963-64. Jeeps also went on increasing from 56 in 1961-62 to 58 in 1962-63 and to 60 in 1963-64. The number of taxi-cabs of 21 remained constant during both the years of 1961-62 and 1962-63, which was decreased by 2 in 1963-64.

The State Carriages run on diesel showed an increasing trend from 83 in 1961-62 to 87 in 1962-63 but decreased to 78 in 1963-64. However, the petrol driven vehicles went from 43 in 1961-62 to 49 in 1962-63 and further to 58 in 1963-64.

The diesel driven private carriers, which were 5 in 1961-62 rose to 6 in 1962-63, with an addition of 7 more vehicles in 1963-64; whereas the petrol driven engines went from 17 in 1961-62 to 19 in 1962-63, but collapsed to 6 in 1963-64.

The number of diesel driven public lorries rose from 101 in 1961-62 to 105 in 1962-63 and further to 123 in 1963-64, whereas the petrol driven lorries also increased from 59 in 1961-62 to 62 in 1962-63 and to 95 in 1963-64.

The number of Trailors and Tractors increased from 19 and 34 in 1961-62 to 21 and 35 in 1962-63 and further to 27 and 34 in 1963-64 respectively.

9.8 : Post and Telegraphs :

Communication is equally important, unlike transport, in an economic growth. The following table indicates the activities of the Post and Telegraph Department in Buldana district.

No. of Post & Telegraph Offices, Radio Licenses issued etc., in Buldana district

Year	N u m b e r o f						
	Post offices	Telegraph offices	Letter Boxes	Post-men	Tele phone office	Tele pho nes	Radio Lic. issued.
1961-62	267	13	572	48	7	538	2237
1962-63	274	13	732	59	6	513	475
1963-64	287	13	732	54	9	583	585

Source : 1. Superintendent of Post Offices, West Berar Division, Akola.

2. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Telegraphs), Akola.

From the above table, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in al-most all the facilities provided by the Post and Telegraph Department; especially in the number of post-offices, letter boxes and postmen. The position regarding the number of telegraph offices remained constant for all the years from 1961-62 to 1963-64.

As at the end of 31st March, 1964, there have been 287 post offices, 54 postmen and 732 post-boxes in Buldana district, which works out on an average 27 post offices, 5 postmen and 7 letter-boxes per lakh of population.

CHAPTER - X

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

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10.1 : Introduction :

Town Municipal Committee, Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samities, and the Village Panchayats constitute the important units of the Local Self Government in this district. The fundamental aims of these organisations are to enable the people to run their local affairs without undue interference by the Government in a democratic and responsible way. It is, therefore, this system of the local self Government, a valuable link at the lowest level in the democratic set up, which not only represent a genuine self-rule but is used for the field for democratic training. With the ushering in of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in Maharashtra State from 1st May, 1962, a great change has taken place in the institutional set-up of the local self Government. The old institution of Janapad Sabha has been abolished, however, the old Gram Panchayat pattern has been retained, but has been loaded with more responsibilities. The Gram Panchayats are now linked with the new institutions like Panchayat Samities and the Zilla Parishad. In the new set-up, the Zilla Parishad is an apex body at the district level, Gram Panchayats at the village level and the Panchayat Samiti is an intermediary unit at the Block level.

10.2 : Village Panchayats :

Village Panchayat is the smallest unit of the local self-government and has its jurisdiction over the rural areas. It is a body of elected persons from the village assembly of adult residents of the village and covers one village or a group of 2 or 3 villages. It functions as a village administrative council and even as a local judiciary for small types of offences.

Coverage :

The following table presents a clear picture of the coverage by the Village Panchayats in the district.

Village Panchayats and population covered by V.Ps in
Buldana District

Year	No. of V.Ps	No. of villages covered	Population covered	Average population covered by per V.P.
1961-62	746	1358	879668	1179
1962-63	749	1369	881724	1177
1963-64	750	1369	881724	1176

Source : Administrative Officer, Z.P. Buldana. . . 110

From the above table it is seen that the strength of Village Panchayats has been increased from 746 in 1961-62 to 749 in 1962-63 and further to 750 in 1963-64, covering 1358, 1369 and 1369 villages in the same years respectively. The entire rural population of the district has been covered by those village panchayats, which computes an average 1179, 1177 and 1176 persons served by per village panchayat during the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

Resources :

The following table indicates the income and expenditure of the Village Panchayats in the district.

Income and Expenditure of V.Ps in Buldana District

Year	No. of V.Ps	Income of V.Ps		Income Per V.P. person		Expnd. of V.Ps	Expenditure Per V.P. Person	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	746	16,72,373	2242	1.90	15,19,982	2037	1.73	
1962-63	749	28,12,349	3755	3.19	19,59,585	2616	2.22	
1963-64	750	13,48,007	-	-	N.A.	-	-	

Source : Administrative Officer, Z.P. Buldana.

The above table shows that the income of village panchayats has considerably increased from Rs. 16.72 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 28.12 lakhs in 1962-63, with the result that the income per village Panchayat and per person has been increased from Rs. 2242 and Rs. 1.90 in 1961-62 to Rs. 3755 and Rs. 3.19 in 1962-63 respectively.

The expenditure has also been increased from Rs. 15.20 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 19.60 lakhs in 1962-63. Expenditure per V.P and per person has also been increased from Rs. 2037 and Rs. 1.73 in 1961-62 to Rs. 2616 and Rs. 2.22 in 1962-63 respectively.

Despite the increase in income and expenditure of the V.Ps during both the years of 1961-62 and 1962-63, it is observed that the increase in expenditure and per capita expenditure during these two years is not commensurate with the increase in income and per capita income.

The V.Ps are governed by the V.P. Act and have to work within the frame-work and rules laid down in the Act. The V.P. levies taxes on the houses, professions etc. Apart from this, Government grants is their major source of income, which in turn renders social services to the rural people such as sanitation, drinking water-wells, street lighting, drainage, roads etc., within their perview.

10.3 : Zilla Parishad :

Consequent upon the formation of the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samities on 1st May, 1962, a major landmark in the history of the Democratic Decentralisation has been achieved, which revolutionised the existing administrative set-up at the district and block level. With the policy decision-making body at the district and block level, the elected members in charge of them are expected to arouse an enthusiasm of the people and make them conscious of the advantages they can derive and that the people in turn would take the initiative and reap the benefits and that, in the process, the economic development would be speeded-up.

Constitution :

Buldana Zilla Parishad comprises of 71 members of which 47 members are elected from various constituencies, with an average electorate of 35,000 people. The remaining 24 members are the co-opted representatives of various institutions such as Cooperative Societies, Banks, Ladies, Chairmen of Panchayat Samities etc. From among these members, the Z.P. has elected a President, a Vice-President and two Chairmen, all of whom have certain executive functions and are Chairmen of the Sub-committees with supervisory powers in relation to certain subjects. The authorities which are charged with carrying on the activities of the Zilla Parishad at the district level are for the finance, works, agriculture and cooperation, education and health. On the executive side, the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, have been vested with executive powers, who are further assisted by the district heads of various departments.

The functions allotted to the Zilla Parishad range over many subjects excluding Law and order etc., which have been retained by the State Government. By defining the limits of powers of the local democratic bodies and providing them the requisite staff to execute their decisions, it is expected that the local leadership would play a positive role in the development spheres without giving rise to any misuse of power. However, this administration-being independent of and yet responsible to Government, ensures that the decisions are executed within their permissible frame-work. The delegation of powers has been matched by the provision of sufficient resources to the Zilla Parishad, which has also been empowered to levy taxes on professions, trade, cess on land revenue etc.112.

The State Government also disburses grants of various types to the Zilla Parishad such as 70 percent land revenue, Equalisation grants, Purposive grants, Establishment grants, Deficit Adjustment grants, Local Cess matching grants, Incentive grants etc. The Zilla Parishad has to determine priorities within the over-all frame-work of Government rules and development policies.

Resources of Zilla Parishad :

The following table giving income and expenditure of the Zilla Parishad with its sourcewise variation throws considerable light on the over-all working of Buldana Zilla Parishad during its two years of existence.

Income of Z.P. Buldana (Figures in Rs.)		
Budget Head of A/c	1962-63 (Actuals)	1963-64 (Actuals)
1. Local Fund Cess	8,19,146	8,84,831
2. Other rates and fees	44,513	76,599
3. Interest	716	2,565
4. Education	8,50,770	4,63,403
5. Medical	974	46,150
6. Public Health	3,474	4,455
7. Agriculture	10,689	15,601
8. Animal Husbandry	4,586	5,033
9. Cooperation & Cottage Industries	9,224	15,463
10. Building & Communication	48,691	90,949
11. Pensions	152	-
12. Miscellaneous	45,137	25,380
13. Government Grants	1,07,55,150	1,29,00,711
14. Govt. grants (Agency scheme)	48,065	2,79,160
G R A N D T O T A L	1,26,41,287	1,48,06,300

Source :- Zilla Parishad Buldana Budget for 1965-66.

The above table reveals that the income of the Zilla Parishad has been increased considerably in 1963-64 by Rs. 21,65,013 (i.e. 17.13%) over the year 1962-63. While reviewing the sources of its income, it is also observed that the Zilla Parishad has had a very small amount of its own of the total income as its own earned income in strict sense of the term whereas it had to derive very large income from the Government in the form of grants, debts etc.

85.47% of the total income during the year 1962-1963 has been secured from the Government grants (85.07% and 0.4% from Govt. grants and Agency schemes respectively). During the year 1963-64, 89.68% of the total income has been raised from the above two sources (i.e. 87.80% Govt. grants and 1.88% Agency Schemes), whereas the Zilla Parishad could raise its income to the extent of 10.32 percent only by its own earning sources. A remarkable feature was that the works done on agency basis by the Zilla Parishad seem to have undertaken on a large extensive scale during 1963-64 over the previous year, because of the fact that the grants received by the Zilla Parishad for this purpose formed 1.88% during 1962-64, as against only 0.4% during 1962-63 of the total income.

Expenditure :

The following table will speak of the expenditure incurred by the Zilla Parishad during its two years of existence.

Expenditure of Z.P., Buldana (figures in Rs.)

Head of Account	1962-63 (Actuals)	1963-64 (Actuals)
1. Honoraria & Allowances to President, Chairmen and Members etc.	57,378	1,55,544
2. General Administration	14,19,998	14,59,125
3. Interest	-	558
4. Education	62,24,500	77,42,690
5. Medical	1,02,153	1,39,023
6. Public Health	3,00,030	5,18,358
7. Ayurved	1,29,177	1,71,417
8. Agriculture	46,561	1,22,434
9. Animal Husbandry	1,21,629	1,71,929
10. Forest	1,200	1,800
11. Social Welfare	2,30,413	2,14,661
12. Cooperation	6,265	4,335
13. Industries	22,089	63,821
14. Community Dev. Programme	12,21,276	16,78,160
15. Building & Communication	10,39,508	19,16,309
16. Public Health Engineering	6,224	19,074
17. Irrigation	3,302	1,43,699
18. Pensions	87,220	20,858
19. Miscellaneous	2,22,771	13,99,817
GRAND TOTAL	1,12,41,694	1,59,43,612

Source: Z.P. Buldana Budget for 1965-66...114

From the above table, it is observed that the total expenditure of the Zilla Parishad increased from Rs. 1.12 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 1.60 crores in 1963-64, with a net increase of Rs. 0.48 crores, which works out 42.8% increase in the total expenditure in 1963-64 over the previous year. With an advent in the increase in income, the expenditure too, was bound to increase. However, the increased expenditure (42.8%) is not commensurate with that of the increased income (17.13%).

More expenditure, in its absolute terms, seems to have been incurred on almost all the activities during 1963-64 than during 1962-63. However, it seems that the the major sums of the total expenditure have been incurred only on a major items like Honoraria, General Administration, Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Community Development, Building and Communication, Irrigation and Miscellaneous. The above items of expenditure cover 95.71% and 96.89% expenditure of the total expenditure during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

The existing Government administration, which would have been responsible for executing the schemes, has been placed under the Zilla Parishad. However, while the Z.P. and its subordinate bodies are empowered to determine the form and direction, in which the development schemes are implemented. This power has been circumscribed within the existing frame-work of the Five Year Plans.

Panchayat Sanities :

The Panchayat Saniti has been a new body for each Community Development Block area; each of which has been given a clearly defined sphere of activities. A major part of the funds along with an execute staff required for implementing its responsibilities have been transferred.

The Panchayat Saniti comprises of the elected councillors from the Panchayat Saniti area, to whom the Sarpanchas, elected by members of the Gram Panchayats elect, co-opted councillors, Chairmen of two Cooperative Societies, one each coopted member from women, scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribes.

Thirteen such Panchayat Sanities, each with a Chairman with certain statutory functions are functioning in Buldana district. The policy decisions are made by the elected body. The Block Development Officer-vested with some executive powers- has to execute its decision. The funds are made available from the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Sanities are at liberty to spend them in the light of over-all considerations laid down by the Zilla Parishad. The Panchayat Saniti is responsible for granting financial aid to the Village Panchayats, which in turn, provide basic amenities at the village level. The Panchayat Saniti is also essentially responsible for providing technical guidance to the village-level staff in educating the villager in the modern methods of improved agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation etc. Finally, it is responsible for supervising the over-all administration and development of the 750 village panchayats in the district.

10.4 : Municipalities :

The powers and functions of the Municipal Committee have been well defined in the Municipal Laws. The Chief obligation and function of this local body is to provide primary and normal amenities to its citizen. The municipalities are one of the important parts of the Local Self Government.

Municipalities and Population covered by them in Buldana District

Sr. No.	Name of Municipality	Population as per 1961 Census
1.	Jalgaon-Janod	12,117
2.	Malkapur	29,687
3.	Khangaon	44,432
4.	Chikhali	13,499
5.	Mehkar	11,872
6.	Buldana	15,985
7.	Nandura	17,405
8.	Shegaon	21,674
9.	Deulgaon Raja	8,767
T o t a l		1,75,438

Source : Primary Census Abstract, 1961 Population Census, Maharashtra State.

From the above table, it is seen that in all 9 municipalities covering the population of 1,75,438 are functioning in the district. The urban areas have covered 16.56% of the total population of the district. On an average, each municipality serves 19,493 persons residing in the urban areas.

Income and Expenditure :

The table below indicates the income and expenditure of the municipal committees in Buldana district.

Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in Buldana Dist.

Year	No. of Muni.	I n c o m e		Total Expendi- ture	E x p e n d i t u r e		
		Total Income Rs.	Per Muni. Person		Per Muni.	Per Person	
1961-62	9	512310	569234	29.20	44,31,469	492385	25.25
1962-63	9	5232631	581403	29.95	46,91,735	521304	26.74
1963-64	9	5101105	566789	29.07	51,12,926	568103	29.14

Source : Municipal Committees in Buldana District.

From the above table, it is observed that the total income of the municipalities has been increased by Rs. 109521 in 1962-63 over the year 1961-62. The rate of income per municipality and per capita has also been increased from Rs. 5,69,234 and Rs. 29.20 in 1961-62 to Rs. 5,81,403 and Rs. 29.95 in 1962-63 respectively. However, during the year 1963-64, their total income has been decreased by Rs. 131526 than that of the year 1962-63. The rate of per municipality and per capita income has also naturally decended down from Rs.5,81,403 and Rs. 29.95 in 1962-63 to Rs.5,66,789 and Rs.29.07 in 1963-64.

Such types of variations did not occur on the expenditure side. For all the three years, a continuous and steady increase in the expenditure is observed, claiming the per municipality and per capita expenditure of Rs.4.92 lakhs, Rs.5.21 lakhs and Rs. 5.68 lakhs and Rs.25.25 Rs. 26.74 and Rs. 29.14 during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

The functions of the municipality include the provision of free and compulsory primary education, medical relief, sanitation, conservancy, drainage, water-supply, street lighting, public works such as play-grounds, parks and libraries etc. The municipalities also attend to the preventive aspect of public health and hygiene.

The numerous items of amenities mentioned above entail a huge amount of expenditure on the part of these local bodies. These organisations require funds to finance many schemes of the local importance. The municipalities derive their revenue mainly from the Sanitary and Conservancy tax, Octroi and Terminal taxes, rent and licence fees on various market places, slaughter houses, Hotels, Lodging and Boarding Houses, rent on land and public buildings, cycle registration fee etc. In addition to these taxes, they receive grant-in-aids and at times, loans from the Government in specific cases that require huge capital for implementation of the water-supply and drainage schemes etc.

C H A P T E R - X I
PLAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

11.1 : Plan Progress :

Ever since independence, two main aims have guided India's planned development - to build up by democratic means an expanding and technologically progressive economy and a social order based on justice and offering equal opportunities to every citizen. The general pattern of development envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan is based on and necessarily flows from the vast experience and basic approach of the Second Plan, nevertheless it represents the wider view of the problems of development.

Below is an attempt to review the progress of the First three years i.e. 1961-62 to 1963-64 of the Third Plan programme in Buldana district.

State and Local Sector Schemes :

The table below indicates the number of district level plan schemes in the State and Local sectors in Buldana district during the Third Five Year Plan period from 1st April 1961 to 31st March, 1964.

Plan Schemes in Buldana district during 1961-64

Head of Development	Number of Schemes					
	To be implemented by :			Actually impl. by		
	State Sector	Local Sector	Total	State Sector	Local Sector	Total
I. Agricultural Programme	25	9	34	19	7	26
II. Cooperation and C.D.	6	4	10	4	3	7
III. Irrigation and Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Industry and Mining	4	-	4	2	-	2
V. Transport and Communications	-	2	2	-	2	2
VI. Social Services	13	12	25	10	10	20
VII. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	48	27	75	35	22	57

From the above table, it is revealed that out of the 75 plan schemes to be implemented in this district, 48 and 27 schemes were under the State and Local (Z.P.) sectors respectively. A large number of schemes were under the Agricultural Programmes (34), followed by the Social Services (25), and further by Cooperation and Community Development (10). Only 4 and 2 schemes formed part under the group of Industry and Transport respectively.

Out of those 75 schemes, only 57 schemes were actually implemented during the plan period from 1961 to 1964. Of these 57 schemes, major number of schemes were covered under the Agricultural Programmes (26), followed by Social Services (20). 7, 2 and 2 schemes formed part under the group of Cooperation and Community Development, Industry and Transport respectively.

18 schemes were not at all implemented during the period under review due to various reasons viz., for want of budget grants, departmental sanctions, shortage of technical hands, equipments etc.

Per Person Outlay :

Taking into consideration the total plan outlay of Rs. 414.15 lakhs, per person outlay works out to Rs. 39.08 in this district as a whole. Further break-up of the plan outlay under the State Sector of Rs. 222.80 lakhs and that of the Local Sector of Rs. 191.35 lakhs, per person outlay works out to Rs. 21.02 and Rs. 18.06 respectively.

Per Acre Outlay :

Total geographical area of Buldana district stands at 24,14,501 acres and thus, per acre plan outlay works out to Rs. 17.15 as a whole for the district, whereas the same under State and Local sectors works out to Rs. 9.23 and Rs. 7.92 respectively.

Third Five Year Plan - a review :

The total plan provision for the district level plan schemes originally amounted to Rs. 410.52 lakhs, whereas in the revised plan Rs. 414.15 lakhs have been allocated. For all the practical purposes, the revised plan provision has been considered. This total plan provision of the district (Rs. 414.15 lakhs) comes to 2.3% of the State Plan (Rs. 17838.73 lakhs) and to 10.8% of the plan provision of Nagpur Division (Rs. 4106.61 lakhs).

Head of Developmentwise Expenditure :-

The table below gives the plan provision and expenditure of the district level schemes in Buldana Dist. for 3 years i.e. 1961-62 to 1963-64 for the schemes under the State and Local Sectors separately. ... (120)

Head of Developmentwise Plan Provision and Expenditure for the years 1961-64 in
Buldana District (Rs. in Lakhs)

HEAD OF DEV ELCPMENT	Plan Provision (Revised)			EXPENDITURE														% of total Expnd. (col 17) to to- tal Plan Provision Col. 4
	State	Local	Total	Plan	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total		
	Sect	Sect		Provi	Sect	Sect		Sect	Sect		Sect	Sect		Sect	Sect			
	or	or		sion	or	or		or	or		or	or		or	or			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME	134.12	9.55	143.67	34.7%	7.09	0.33	7.42	10.06	0.93	10.99	19.64	0.91	20.55	36.79	2.17	38.96	27.1%	
II. COOPERATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	19.91	56.62	76.53	18.6%	2.59	-	2.59	4.08	2.15	6.23	3.37	3.13	6.50	10.04	5.28	15.32	20.0%	
III. IRRIGATION & POWER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IV. INDUSTRY & MINING	3.55	-	3.55	0.8%	0.13	-	0.13	0.30	-	0.30	0.27	-	0.27	0.70	-	0.70	19.8%	
V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	-	63.90	63.90	15.4%	-	6.57	6.57	-	3.24	3.24	-	5.02	5.02	-	14.83	14.83	23.2%	
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES	62.20	64.30	126.50	30.5%	5.52	1.87	7.39	7.59	3.39	11.08	9.63	6.77	16.40	22.74	12.13	34.87	27.6%	
VII. MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GRAND TOTAL	222.80	191.35	414.15	100%	15.33	8.77	24.10	22.03	9.81	31.84	32.91	15.83	48.74	70.27	34.41	104.68	25.2% (121)	

From the above table, it will be seen that more than 53% of the plan provision is allocated to the Agricultural Programmes and Community Development, and is followed by 30.5% for Social Services, 15.4% for Transport and Communications. A meagre share of 0.8% has been allotted to Industries.

The plan provision under the State and Local Sectors works out to 53.8% and 46.2% respectively. The percentage in the former sector is more, because, the plan provisions for the following 6 schemes, which are implemented in both - the State and Local Sectors simultaneously, have been included in the State Sector only :-

1. GR-31 - General Horticultural Development
2. GR-32 - Development of Local Manurial Resources
3. GR-36 - Establishment of Taluka Seed Farms
4. MIN-7 - Minor Irrigation Works
5. SSI-11 - Industrial Cooperatives including Cooperation of Handicrafts workers
6. PH- 8 - Family Planning

Out of the 25.2% total expenditure upto the end of March 1964, 5.8%, 7.7% and 11.7% expenditure has been incurred during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Out of the 31.6% expenditure in the State Sector, 6.9%, 9.9% and 14.8% is incurred during the years under reference respectively; whereas out of the 34.4% expenditure in the Local Sector, 4.6%, 5.1% and 8.2% has been incurred in the same years. The trend of expenditure is, however, increasing every year for both the sectors.

With the passing of first 3 years of the period on 31st March, 1964 50% expenditure would have been incurred of the total plan provision according to normal phasing of expenditure whereas only 25.2% expenditure has been incurred up-to the end of March, 1964. This depicts the slow progress of expenditure. Out of the revised plan provision of Rs. 414.15 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 104.68 lakhs (i.e. Rs. 24.10 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 31.84 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 48.74 lakhs in 1963-64) has so far been incurred on the various 57 implemented schemes with effect from 1st April, 1961 to 31st March 1964. But, due to various difficulties and bottle-necks in the implementation of these schemes such as the budget grants were received late, absence of demand from the public as in the case of fisheries, non-availability of suitable and technical personnel, shortage of machinery, materials, equipments etc., the average expenditure per year could not be .122. incurred.

However, it is hoped that the short-fall will be made good in the ensuing remaining years, with the result that centpercent plan provision will be spent.

Plan Achievements :

The yearwise achievements of the plan schemes during the three years of 1961-64 are enumerated below -

I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES :

Out of the 11 schemes under this head, 4 schemes viz., AGR-21, AGR-24, AGR-34 and AGR-35 are under local sector, whereas 4 schemes viz., AGR-25, AGR-26, AGR-27 and AGR-36 are under State sector. Three schemes viz., AGR-31, AGR-32 and AGR-33 are implemented by both the local as well as state sectors.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 38.15 lakhs, Rs. 8.12 lakhs have been spent during the three years of 1961-64 and this expenditure accounts for 21.3% of the total plan provision.

(A) Agricultural Production :

Under this sub-head of development, the following major physical achievements have been made.

(1) Subsidies to the cultivators for acquisition of 33 iron-ploughs, out of the plan target of 19470 implements, at the rate of 12½% have been given during the year 1963-64 only.

(2) Out of the plan target of 11,000 acres, an area of 4276 acres (i.e. 800 acres in 1961-62, 912 acres in 1962-63 and 2564 acres in 1963-64) is extended under the Sugar Development Scheme.

(3) Out of the plan target of 20,000 acres, the area under improved strains of 25,982 acres (i.e. 1164, 1318 and 23,500 acres in 1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64 respectively) is covered.

(4) Out of the plan target of 1,000 acres, an additional area of 231 acres (i.e. 131 acres in 1961-62, 62 acres in 1962-63 and 38 acres in 1963-64) is brought under fruit cultivation. Besides, the rejuvenated existing gardens measuring an area of 287 acres (i.e. 128,66 and 93 acres in 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively) were expanded as against the plan target of 2,000 acres.

(5) Out of the plan target of 4,800 tons of town-compost, 18,117 tons town-compost is produced (i.e. 7296 tons in 1961-62, 4637 tons in 1962-63 and 6184 tons in 1963-64). Besides, 6424 acres have been covered (800, 2,000 and 3624 acres in 1961-62 ... (123)

1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively), thus, exceeding the plan target of 4000 acres for green manuring.

(6) Out of the plan target of 103000 acres, the acreage of 64370 has been covered during 1963-64 under the intensive cultivation scheme.

(7) Out of the plan target of 4.60 lakhs acres, an area of 1.89 lakhs acres is covered (i.e. 2147 acres in 1961-62 and 186660 acres in 1963-64) under the Improved Agronomic Practices.

(B) : Consolidation of Holdings :

This scheme has been implemented by the State Sector without having any plan provision. However, 40 villages with 76,000 acres were earmarked as the plan target, whereas the scattered holdings of 26 villages with 34696 acres have been brought together into the compact blocks (i.e. 4 villages with 2726 acres in 1961-62, 13 villages with 17085 acres in 1962-63 and 9 villages with 1488 acres), with a view to economise the cost of cultivation and inducing the cultivators to take up improvements on their lands.

(C) Soil-Conservation :

For maintaining the fertility of the soil, two schemes with the plan outlay of Rs. 37.24 lakhs is being implemented by the State Sector. Rs. 22.68 were reported to have been spent. The percentage of expenditure to the plan provision comes to 60.9. Both the schemes under this head are under the State Sector.

Out of the plan target of 68,000 acres to be bunded, an area of 61971 acres has been brought under bunding (i.e. 17803 acres in 1961-62, 13509 acres in 1962-63 and 30659 acres in 1963-64), with a view to protect the area of exercising the contour-bunding.

(D) : Minor Irrigation :

Provision of more irrigation facilities occupy an unique place among various measures contemplated for increased production. The Minor Irrigation Schemes provide for the construction of irrigation walls, installation of pumping sets and construction of minor irrigation works. The responsibility of implementing these schemes is placed on both the State and Local sectors.

Only Rs. 7.03 lakhs have been incurred during first three years of the plan period, out of the total plan provision of Rs. 63.07 lakhs. The expenditure comes only to 11.1% of the plan provision.

Out of the plan target of 1600 new wells, financial assistance to cultivators for construction of 1026 new wells (i.e. 100 wells in 1961-62, 446 wells in 1962-63 and 480 in 1963-64) is afforded. Similarly, financial assistance to purchase 398 pump-sets against 1250 pump-sets fixed for the plan period, has been given. 10 pump-sets in 1961-62, 144 in 1962-63 and 244 in 1963-64 have been purchased.

Subsidy and loan assistance has been given to one Cooperative Lift Irrigation Society during 1962-63 and 1963-64. Besides, out of the plan target of 6535 acres of the irrigation potentiality, it is resulted for 1150 acres in 1963-64.

(E) : Animal Husbandry :

Cattle being the wealth of the agriculturists, various schemes have been included both to develop the better type of cattle and to make them immune against various diseases.

Three schemes viz., 'Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries' (Plan outlay Rs. 0.75 lakhs), 'Establishment of Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres and Breeding Societies' (Plan outlay Rs. 0.15 lakhs) and 'District Premium Bulls Scheme' (Plan outlay Rs. 0.34 lakhs) have been included in the Third Plan for this district. The local sector is the implementing authority for all these schemes.

It is reported that Rs. 1.24 lakhs have been spent upon these schemes during the first three years of the plan period. Percentage of expenditure to the plan provision works out to 66.1.

Construction of 3 dispensary buildings was targeted for the entire plan period, of which 2 buildings have been constructed in 1961-62, while the construction of the third building has been in progress during 1963-64.

The plan target of opening of one 'Cattle Breeding Centre' has already been achieved during 1962-63. Besides, 42 approved pure-breed bulls have been purchased upto 1963-64, with a view to locate them in the villages for improving the quality of the village cattle. The plan target of 94 bulls was fixed.

(E): Forests :

Cut of the plan provision of Rs. 0.64 lakhs, expenditure of Rs. 0.21 lakhs has been incurred during 1961-64, the percentage of which works out at 32.8. Out of the 5 schemes under this head, 4 and 1 schemes are under the State and local sectors respectively.

Financial assistance of Rs. 4500 (i.e. Rs. 2700 in 1962-63 and Rs. 1800 in 1963-64) has been given to the village panchayats for afforestation and development of pastures as against the plan target of Rs. 20,000. Besides, out of the plan target of 75 acres, an area of 100 acres of pastures has been planted with superior fodder (i.e. 25 and 75 acres in 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively). The plan target of construction of a forest road of 3 miles is fully achieved in 1962-63 only, with a view to exploit and develop the inaccessible forests.

(G) : Fisheries :

The entire 5 schemes are being implemented by the State Sector. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 0.91 lakhs, Rs. 0.09 lakhs (i.e. 9.9%) have been spent upto March 1964.

Assistance of Rs. 311 has been given to the fishermen (i.e. Rs. 258 in 1962-63 and Rs. 53 in 1963-64) in the form of subsidy to equip themselves with essential fishing accessories like cotton-twine, nylon etc., 25 kilograms nylon has so far been purchased as against the plan target of 810 kgs. The achievement is rather poor but advocated with the reason that there is no demand from the fishermen.

The stocking of 4.75 lakhs Carp-fry is achieved (i.e. 1 lakh in 61-62, 1.22 lakhs in 62-63 and 2.53 lakhs in 63-64) against the plan target of 5 lakhs. Netting of 1.11 lakhs fish has also been achieved against the plan target of 1.35 lakhs. Besides, financial assistance of Rs. 2000 has been given to the fishery cooperatives to improve their productive capacity.

(H) : Warehousing and Marketing :

Both the schemes under this head are being implemented by the State Sector. Rs. One thousand only have been spent during the period under review, of the plan provision of Rs. 2.42 lakhs. The pace of expenditure i.e. 0.4% is dead-slow. Subsidy assistance of Rs. 1000/- has been given in 1963-64 to three Marketing Committees, against the plan target of Rs. 1.85 lakhs to 16 such ..126-

such committees. The reasons advocated for the slow progress have been enumerated that the market committees do not come forward to accept the subsidy assistance.

II. COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :

Under this Head, 7 schemes out of the 10 schemes have been implemented under different 2 Sub-heads viz., (A) Cooperation and (B) Community Development separately.

(A) : Cooperation :

Advancing cheap and timely credit and providing suitable marketing facilities to the agriculturists, to form important linking in the whole programmes of agricultural developments, 5 such schemes are being implemented by the State Sector.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 19.44 lakhs, Rs. 10.04 lakhs have been spent during 1961-64 on all schemes under Cooperation. The percentage of expenditure to the plan provision works out to 51.6.

The scheme 'Grain Depots for Backward Classes' is reported to have not been implemented during the period under review. The scheme 'Extension of Agricultural Credit', with a provision of Rs. 8.84 lakhs for Buldana district, primarily aims at the development of Cooperative credit by advancing Long, short and medium term credits. The Central Cooperative Bank, Buldana has opened 22 branches upto the end of June, 1964 to facilitate the easy availability of credit to the agriculturists. The District Land Development Bank Buldana also does the same function through its sources located in each of the 13 blocks in the district.

Five new branches of the Central Financial Agency (one and four in 1961-62 and 62-63 respectively) have been opened as against the plan target of 7 new branches. Besides, two new branches of the Land Development Bank have also been opened (one each in 61-62 and 62-63) and achieved 100% target.

The number of membership of the Agricultural Primary Societies has been increased by 66600 (3680 in 61-62, 10960 in 62-63 and 51990 in 63-64) against the plan target of 57,000 membership. The amount of Rs. One lakh has been contributed during 1962-63 to the share capital of the Cooperative Credit institutions at the district and primary level as well, against the plan target of Rs. 240 lakhs.

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Short term credit of Rs. 1053 lakhs (Rs. 108 lakhs and Rs. 945 lakhs in 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively), against the plan target of Rs. 340 lakhs, Medium term credit of Rs. 12.68 lakhs (Rs. 7.16 lakhs in 1961-62 and Rs. 5.52 lakhs in 62-63), against the plan target of Rs. 32 lakhs, and the Long term Credit of Rs. 20.87 lakhs (Rs. 4.25 lakhs in 1961-62 and Rs. 16.62 in 1962-63), against the plan target of Rs. 119 lakhs have been disbursed.

For ensuring reasonable to the cultivators, development of marketing facilities to safeguard the interests of the cultivators is essential. The scheme 'Development of Cooperative Marketing' with a plan provision of Rs. 7.57 lakhs for Buldana district intends to provide rural and the medium godowns.

One new Primary Marketing Society has been organised during 1962-63, against the plan target of 2 such societies and 13 rural godown have been opened, of which 11 and 2 have been opened in 1961-62 and 1963-64 respectively, against the plan target of 60 rural godowns. Besides, 13 and 57 Cooperative Farming societies in the pilot areas and outside the pilot areas have been organised up-to March 1964 as against the plan target of 10 and 22 societies respectively.

(B) : Community Development :

Under this head, all the five schemes have been under the local sector, of which the scheme of 'Local Development' had no plan provision. No expenditure has been incurred on the scheme 'Financial Assistance to the Village Panchayats'. Thus, on the remaining schemes, total expenditure is reported to Rs. 5.28 lakhs out of the plan provision of Rs. 57.09 lakhs, which accounts for 9.2% only.

Under the scheme 'Community Development Programme', the plan target of 5 C.D. Blocks to be converted into stage I from their 'Pre-Extension Stage, has been achieved by the end of 1963-64 (i.e. one Block during 1961-62, and 2 blocks each during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively).

Under the scheme 'Financial Assistance to Rural Local Bodies' financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 3.86 lakhs (i.e. 1.96 lakhs in 1961-62 and Rs. 1.87 lakhs in 1963-64) has been given to the rural local bodies for rural development programme and Community Development works.

III. IRRIGATION

(1) Nalganga Project :

In Buldana district, where wells are the only source of irrigation, the construction of some big project for this purpose was a long-felt need, in view of which two medium irrigation projects have been undertaken during the 3rd Plan period and are executed by the State Sector.

The Nalganga Project, which is a spilled-over medium project is estimated at the cost involved by first stage at Rs. 2.31 crores and is likely to irrigate 10400 acres of land. The work has already been started in the year 1957 and upto the end of March 1964, almost all the work has been completed except some of the distribution system and fixing of sluice gates. Gross area of 887 acres has so far been irrigated by its waters. The irrigation potentiality of the project for the year 1964-65 will be increased to 10900 acres, which will be further extended to 21600 acres in the year 1966.

(2) Dyanganga Project :

The work of the above medium project has been started recently in 1964 and involves an estimated cost of Rs. 1.49 crores. The work is still in the preliminary stage.

IV. INDUSTRY :

Cottage and Small Scale Industries provide subsidiary employment to the rural people and hence the importance of this sector to rural areas cannot be neglected. The scheme of 'Strengthening of the enforcement cum-Inspection Machinery,' which is a centrally sponsored scheme entirely financed by the Government of India, has no state plan provision, has not been implemented. The entire assistance will come from the All India Hand and Village Industries Commission for the scheme of 'Development of Village Industries', under the State Sector, since it has also no state plan provision. The remaining two schemes viz., 'Industrial Cooperatives including Cooperatives of Handicrafts workers' and 'Development of Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies', with the plan provision of Rs. 2.11 lakhs and Rs. 1.44 lakhs respectively have been under execution.

The former scheme is being implemented by both the State and Local Sectors, whereas the latter by the State Sector. The combined expenditure of Rs. 3.55 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1964, which accounts for 19.8% of the plan provision.

Financial assistance of Rs. 0.36 lakhs (i.e. Rs. 0.05 lakhs, Rs. 0.11 lakhs and Rs. 0.14 lakhs in 1961-62, 62-63 and 63-64 respectively) has been given to help the artisans, craftsmen, persons engaged in traditional and cottage industries and handicrafts etc. to organise themselves on cooperative basis and to assist their cooperatives.

To improve the economic conditions of the Handloom Weavers financial assistance of Rs. 0.30 lakhs (Rs. 0.08 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 0.19 lakhs in 62-63 and Rs. 0.13 lakhs in 1963-64) has been given to the Handloom Weavers Cooperatives.

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Construct of the District and Rural Roads have been envisaged under two schemes and are being implemented by the local sector. Out of the plan provision of Rs. 63.90 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 14.63 lakhs has been incurred upto March 1964, which attains the percentage of 23.2%.

Against the plan target of 166 miles, only 7 miles, rural roads have been constructed in 1962-63. However, the construction of the following roads have been undertaken and were in progress under the scheme of 'District Roads'. :-

1. Dusurhid - Sindkhed Raja Road
2. Hiwarkhed- Sonala Road
3. Mehkar - Janaphal Road
4. Sakharkherda-Sondurjana-Bibi-Mandwa Road
5. Malkapur - Bodwad Road
6. Pimpalgaon Devi-Dhamanganon-Deulgaon-Janner Road
7. Waroda-Khandala Road
8. Dudha-Hatni Road
9. Malegaon-Warwat Bakal Road
10. Loni-Lonar Road
11. Jalgaon-Warwat Road
12. Buldana-Undri Road
13. Khangaon-Pimpalgaon Raja Road
14. Andapur-Janaphal Road
15. Deulgaon Raja-Sindkhed Raja Road
16. Sakharkherda-Mora-Antri Road
17. Borgaonkakkde-Wlara Road

Besides, the construction of the following Rural Approach Roads have been undertaken and were in progress under the scheme of 'Construction of Rural Roads' :-

1. Jalgaon-Sungaoon Road
2. Biswa -Joggaon Road
3. Bawanbir-Sonala Road
4. Sungaoon Jahagir Road
5. Tembhum Road
6. Bibi-Tingaoon Jattu Road
7. Chikhali-Antrikoli-Sakegaon Road
8. Mehkar-Sonati Road
9. Chikhali-Phandala Makardhwaj Road
10. Janephal-Deulgaon Sakarsha Road
11. Anjani-Ghatbori Road
12. Madh-Gummi-Dhamangaon Road
13. Anjani-Khalegaon Road and
14. Motala-Taroda Road

VI. SOCIAL SERVICES :-

Out of the 25 schemes under this head, 20 schemes have been implemented during the period 1961-64 under the following sub-heads.

(1) General Education :-

Under the sub-head of development of 'General Education', various schemes were directed towards the expansion of the primary and secondary education by enrolling more students, by giving more assistance in the form of scholarships and loans, by providing training facilities to the teachers, by constructing and giving assistance for construction of the school buildings etc. All the 9 schemes are being implemented by the local sector.

The scheme 'Conversion of Ordinary Schools into basic schools' has been dropped in the mid-term appraisal of the plan; whereas the schemes 'Normal expansion of primary education (GE-1)' and 'Extension of Universal Free and Compulsory Education to children of Age range 6-11 years (GE-2)' have been amalgamated into one scheme and known under the title of GE-1.

Total expenditure of Rs. 9.70 lakhs has been incurred and works out to 17.5% of the plan provision of Rs. 55.42 lakhs.

About 23600 pupils in the Primary schools have been enrolled (i.e. 5040 in 61-62 and 18560 in 63-64) against the plan target of 60150 pupils. Besides, 590 additional primary teachers have been appointed (i.e. 126 teachers in 61-62 and 464 teachers in 63-64) against the plan target of 1110 teachers, under the scheme 'Normal Expansion of Primary Education'. Three additional classes with equal number of teachers have also been opened in the Government Secondary Schools during 1962-63 against the plan target of 3 classes with 45 teachers. The plan target of opening of one Technical High School at Khangaon has already been achieved during 1961-62.

2. Technical Education :

Out of the two schemes to be implemented, the scheme-TE-5 'Provision of Hostel facilities at Engineering College of Polytechnics' having the plan provision of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has not been implemented. On the other scheme No. TE-4 "Development of existing Polytechnics etc." an expenditure of Rs. 6.52 lakhs, out of the plan provision of Rs. 22 lakhs has been incurred, indicating the percentage of 29.6. The plan target of starting a new Polytechnic, but with an intake capacity of 60 students against to 120 students at Khangaon has been achieved during 1963-64 only.

3. Medical and Nursing :

The only scheme of 'Expanding facilities in Civil Hospitals' came in force from 1962-63. An amount of Rs. 0.04 lakhs has been incurred, which comes to 20% of the plan provision of Rs. 0.20 lakhs. Due to shortage of a Laboratory Technician require to run a Blood Bank at Khangaon, the pace of expenditure appears to be low. However, equipments worth Rs. 4355 (i.e. Rs. 1396 in 62-63 and Rs. 2959 in 53-54) have been purchased, but the said Blood Bank could not be started due to non-availability of a Laboratory Technician.

4. Public Health :

Under this sub-head, various schemes relating to Primary Health Centres, Malaria Eradication, B.C.G. Vaccination, Small-Pox Vaccination, Family Planning etc. are being implemented. Of these, the first two schemes viz., Primary Health Centres and Malaria Eradication have been in force during the first year of the plan.

A meagre expenditure of Rs. 0.01 lakh is recorded in 1963-64 for the T.B. Control Programme. However, the total expenditure of Rs. 13.36 lakhs, out of the plan provision of Rs. 29.65 lakhs has been incurred, which comes to 45.1%.

Under the scheme 'Vaccination against Small-pox', 41 vaccinators have been appointed during 1962-63, 19507 and 183786 persons have been primarily vaccinated and re-vaccinated respectively in the same year.

Under the Family Planning Scheme, one Mobile Vasectomy Unit has been established in 1963-64, achieving 100% plan target.

5. Water-Supply and Drainage :

Out of two schemes under local sector, the scheme 'Village Panchayat Water Supply and Drainage' had no plan provision and could not be implemented. Another scheme 'Village Well Water-supply' had been in force during 1961-62 only, on which a grant of Rs. 0.04 lakhs was given for 7 wells, which accounts to 7.4% of the plan provision of Rs. 0.54 lakhs.

6. Housing :

Rs. 9.54 lakhs have been provided for the schemes like 'Low Income Group Housing Scheme' (Rs.0.47 lakhs), 'Village Housing Project Scheme' (Rs.8.86 lakhs) and 'Extension of Village Gaothans and Provision of House Sites' (Rs.0.21 lakhs), the first and third schemes being under the State Sector, while the second one under the local sector. Total expenditure of Rs. 2.66 lakhs has been incurred on these 3 schemes upto the end of March 1964 as against the plan provision of Rs.9.54 lakhs, which comes to 27.9%.

Loan assistance of Rs. 49600 for the construction of houses under the 'Low Income Group Housing Scheme', against the plan target of Rs. 47000 has been given in 1961-62 and in the same year, construction of 2 houses out of the plan target of 14 houses has been completed.

Under the 'Village Housing Projects Schemes', 24 villages have been developed (i.e. 10 villages in each year of 61-62 and 62-63 and 4 villages in 63-64) against the plan target of 33 villages. Besides, 224 houses have been constructed under this scheme (136 and 88 houses in 1961-62 and 62-63 respectively).

Under the scheme 'Extension of Village Gaothans and Provision of House Sites', 148 villages with 468 acres (i.e. 8 villages with 46 acres in 62-63, and 140 villages with 422 acres in 1963-64) have been covered against the plan target of 100 villages with 500 acres.

7. Social Welfare :

The only scheme 'Welfare Extension Projects' having the plan provision of Rs. 0.70 lakhs has been under active execution with the State Sector. The scheme seems to have been implemented as per time schedule, as it is evident from the fact that Rs. 0.70 lakhs i.e. 100% of the plan provision have already been incurred during the first 3 years only of the five years' plan period. Up to the end of March, 1964 15 Balwadis, 9 Literacy Classes, 2 Arts and Handicrafts classes etc., have been organised under this scheme.

8. Labour and Labour Welfare :

Out of the 3 schemes to be implemented under the State Sector under this sub-head, 2-schemes viz., 'Expansion of Employment Services' and 'Collection of Employment Market Information' have not been implemented. The plan provision of Rs. 8.44 lakhs has been earmarked for the third scheme 'Technical and Vocational Training' of which Rs. 1.85 lakhs have been incurred, which works out to 20.9%. By the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan, there will be one Industrial Training Institute, One Employment Assistance and Information Bureau and one Employment Market Information Unit in Buldana district.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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Concept :

In the words of late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Community Development Programme is, 'the dynamo providing motive force behind the Five Year Plans'. The programme may be said to be the most significant and vital part of the Plans in the annals of Indian History, exclusively meant for rural reconstruction. It is a device by which rural people help themselves to improve their own economic and social conditions. It is, therefore, evident that the most important concept of Community Development Programme is the people's participation. In other words, self-help and mutual service, utilisation and development of Local community resources, organised and cooperative action and minimum state assistance are the guiding principles set out by this programme.

Philosophy :

The philosophy of Community Development is that human beings desire changes in their ways of living and ways of making a living and that their inherent urge for change can be harnessed to bring about an all-round, planned and socio-economic development in rural areas.

Community Development, thus, is a programme of mutual self-help. Its objectives, summed up in a phrase 'Destination Man' is to develop the human personality. Too much emphasis on a particular problem, the purists over, is therefore the very antithesis of the philosophy of Community Development.

The development of the human personality, which is the avowed objective of Community Development, cannot make a distinction between subjective, socio-cultural problems and objective - economic problems.

Object :-

Community Development Programme is the method and the Rural Extension is the agency through which the transformation of social and economical life of the villagers is designed to be achieved. C.D. is defined as a continuous process designed to create conditions of economic and social process for the whole community, with its active participation and the fullest possible reliance on the community's initiative.

The purpose of extension programme is to develop the channels between the centres of information and research on one hand and villagers on the other, and provide a trained agency to carry to the villagers an agricultural, health, educational and all other types of scientific and technical knowledge.

The Community Development Programme was initiated on 2nd October, 1952 in the country. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Balwantrao Mehta Committee, a new classification of all Blocks into Stage I and Stage II has been adopted from 1st April, 1958 in place of old classification of N.E.S. stage, Intensive Development stage and the Post Intensive stage.

Coverage :

In Buldana district, the C.D. Programme was initiated on 2nd October, 1953 in 5 Blocks viz., Mandura, Jalamb (Shegaon), Chikhali, Jalgaon-Jamod and Mehkar. Although the last two named blocks were actually started on 2nd October, 1953, they were placed in 1954-55 series of blocks. The other two blocks inaugurated on 1st April 1957 were Sangrapur and Khangson. During the year 1958-59, Motala Block was inaugurated. Two blocks viz., Buldana and Sindkhed Raja were inaugurated during 1959-60, so also Deulgaon Raja and Lonar in 1960-61 and Malkapur Block in 1963-64, by the end of which year the C.D. Programme covered the entire district.

The chief aim of C.D. Programme is to build and develop 6,00,00 Indian Villages and the farmers scattered in those villages, who constitute 80% of the population of India. The number of villages in Buldana district is 1371 and the rural population of these villages constitute 83.45% of the total population of the district. The programme includes the schemes for rapid increase in food and agricultural production, intensive, utilisation of fertilisers, assistance in the sphere of irrigation and animal husbandry, introduction of land reforms, promotion of education and cooperation societies, construction of communicable roads, providing better health and medical facilities etc.

The table below gives the coverage of Community Development Programme.

Coverage of Buldana district by C.D.Blocks for the year 1961-62 to 1963-64

Sr. No.	Name of Block	No. of blocks of C.P.A. Pattern	No. of villages	Population of villages covered as per 1951 Census(000)	Area in Sq. miles
1.	Khangaon	1.50	121	95	413
2.	Botala	1.00	118	65	245
3.	Lonar	1.00	116	64	276
4.	Buldana	1.00	89	73	305
5.	Shegaon	1.00	116	77	296
6.	Nandura	1.00	94	66	180
7.	Jalgaon	1.00	115	48	187
8.	Mehkar	1.00	121	70	374
9.	Sangrapur	1.00	104	44	287
10.	SindkhedRaja	1.00	114	63	228
11.	Chikhali	1.00	110	80	321
12.	DeulgaonRaja	1.00	92	66	312
13.	Malkapur	1.00	70	71	180

Source : Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

As stated earlier, an entire area of the district is covered by the C.D. Programme upto the end of 1963-64. On an average, a block of C.P.A. pattern, covers the population of about 65,000. The average population(1951 Census) covered by a block in this district comes to 68,000; the maximum population of 95,000 being served by Khangaon block (1.5 C.P.A pattern) and that of the minimum of 48,000 served by Jalgaon Block. So also an average 106 villages are served by a block in this district. However, there is a wide variation in the number of villages covered by blocks - the lowest jurisdiction being of Nandura and Malkapur Blocks(i.e. 180 villages each) and the highest being of Khangaon Block (413 villages).

Government Expenditure :

The total expenditure incurred under the Community Development Programme on all the blocks is amounted to Rs. 1224 thousands, Rs.1506 thousands, Rs. 1996 thousands for the years 1961-62, 62-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

The increase of expenditure of Rs. 282 thousands during 1962-63 over the expenditure in the previous year is mainly due to Sindkhed Raja and Chikhali Blocks, which have come under Stage I category in 1962-63 from the Pre-extension stage during 1961-62. So also the increase in the expenditure of Rs. 490 thousands for the year 1963-64 over the expenditure incurred during 1962-1963 was also mainly accountable by a substantial expenditure by both the above two blocks during this year and also due to the entry of Deulgaon Raja and Malkapur Blocks into the stage I category.

In addition, committed expenditure to the tune of Rs. 402 thousands during 1961-62 and Rs. 424 thousands during 1962-63 and Rs. 444 thousands during 1963-64 has been incurred.

The table below will give an account of block-wise expenditure.

Blockwise Govt. expenditure in Buldana District
(Excluding Committed Expenditure) (Rs. in '000')

Sr. No.	Name of block	T A G E S								
		Stage I			Stage II			Stage III		
		61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64	61-62	62-63	63-64
1.	Khangaon	194	273	273	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Motala	175	265	-	-	-	160	-	-	-
3.	Lonar	223	176	319	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sangrapur	300	-	-	-	143	106	-	-	-
5.	SindkhedRaja	-	190	335	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chikhali	-	40	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	DeulgaonRaja	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Malkapur	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Buldana	-	-	-	64	77	-	-	-	89
10.	Shegaon	-	-	-	51	85	86	-	-	-
11.	Nandura	-	-	-	73	88	83	-	-	-
12.	Jalgaon	-	-	-	59	89	70	-	-	-
13.	Ishkar	-	-	-	85	80	86	-	-	-
District		892	944	1307	332	562	600	-	-	89
Total										

Source : Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

From the above table, it is seen that the maximum amount (i.e. Rs. 740 thousands) during the period under review has been incurred by the Khangaon Block; and the reason for it is also clear that it ran into stage I category for all the 3 years. The Block is comprised of 1½ C.D. pattern also.

The minimum amounts (i.e. Rs.151 thousands and Rs.74 thousands) have been spent by Deulgaon Raja and Malkapur Blocks respectively, with the reason that both the blocks have entered into stage I phase during the year 1963-64 only. However, during the span of 3 years under review, Rs. 4726 thousands have been incurred by all the blocks under C.D. Programme.

The following table will give the stagewise account of expenditure duly incurred during 3 years i.e. from 1961-62 to 1963-64.

Stagewise Govt. Expenditure(excluding committed Expnd.) by C.D. Blocks in Buldana district (Rs.in '000')

Stage	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
	No. of blocks	Total expnd. : Rs.	Average : per bl.	No. of blocks	Total expnd. : Rs.	Average : per bl.	No. of blocks	Total expnd. : Rs.	Average : per bl.
Stage I	4	892	223.00	5	944	188.8	6	1307	217.83
Stage II	5	332	66.4	6	562	93.7	6	600	100.00
Stage III	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	89	89.00
All Stages	9	1224	136.00	11	1506	136.91	13	1996	153.77

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay

While reviewing the stage-wise expenditure for all the 3 years, it is seen from the given table that on an average Rs. 188.8 thousands and Rs. 217.83 thousands have been incurred by each block in stage I during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively, as against Rs.223 thousands during 1961-62. The rate of expenditure for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 was low as compared with the rate of expenditure during 1961-62. When the actual expenditure is compared with the expected level of expenditure, it is observed that, in the case of stage I block, for which the budget provision of Rs.12 lakhs for 5 years is made, is expected to incur an average expenditure of Rs. 240 thousands per year, and as such the average expenditure of Rs. 223 thousands in 1961-62, Rs. 188.8 thousands in 1962-63 and Rs. 217.83 thousands in 1963-64 of this district appears to be less than the expected average rate of expenditure per year.

As regards the expenditure in stage II blocks, an average expenditure of Rs. 66.4 thousands during 1961-62, Rs. 93.7 thousands during 1962-63 and Rs.100 thousands during 1963-64 was incurred in the district,

In stage II category in the duration of 5 years, the block is expected to spend Rs. 5 lakhs i.e. at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh per year. While reviewing the average expenditure per block in stage II phase during the year 1961-62 and 1962-63, the rate of expenditure is rather low than the expected one, However, the rate of expenditure incurred in stage III phase during 1963-64 is satisfactory to some extent.

While considering the expenditure of all the stages in all the 3 years, the rate of expenditure i.e. Rs. 153.77 thousands for the year 1963-64 is comparatively high than those of the previous years of 1961-62 and 1962-63 as against Rs. 136 thousands and Rs. 136.91 thousands respectively.

Pattern of Expenditure :

The Government expenditure incurred on different development activities is enumerated below :-
Govt. Expenditure (excluding Committed expenditure) in Buldana district. (Rs. in '000')

Sr. No.	1962-63		1963-64	
	(Rs.)	% to total	(Rs.)	% to total
1. Project Headquarters	443	29.42	532	26.66
2. Agrl. Extension and Animal Husbandry	269	17.86	378	18.94
3. Irrigation and Reclamation	136	9.03	392	19.64
4. Health & Rural Sanitation	175	11.62	210	10.52
5. Education	181	12.02	147	7.36
6. Social Education	149	9.89	119	5.97
7. Communication	35	2.32	39	1.95
8. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries	31	2.06	51	2.55
9. Housing	83	5.51	126	6.31
10. Other	4	0.27	2	0.10
T O T A L	1506	100	1996	100

Source : Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay

Project Headquarters :

From the above table, it is observed that under the sub-head of development 'Project Headquarters', the maximum amount i.e. Rs. 443 thousands (29.42%) and Rs. 532 thousands (26.66%) have been incurred of the total expenditure during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively.

Agriculture :

Agricultural development including 'Irrigation' and 'Reclamation' had a lion's share during both the years of the total expenditure incurred. The expenditure incurred during 1963-64 under this sub-head of development i.e. (1) Agricultural Extension and Animal Husbandry and (2) Irrigation and Reclamation showed an increasing tendency as compared with the expenditure incurred during the year 1962-63. Under these two sub-heads of development, the sum of Rs. 373 thousands (i.e. 18.94%) and Rs. 392 thousands (19.64%) has been incurred respectively during the year 1963-64; as against the expenditure of Rs. 269 thousands (17.86%) and Rs. 136 thousands (9.03%) respectively during the year 1962-63.

Other heads of development :

Unlike above expenditure, same is the case of the sub-heads of development of (1) Health and Rural Sanitation (10.52%), (2) Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries (2.55%) and (3) Housing (6.31%), under which more expenditure has been incurred during 1963-64, as against the expenditure during 1962-63.

In case of the sub-heads of (1) Education (7.36%), (2) Social Education (5.97%), (3) Communication (1.95%) and (4) others (0.10%), the expenditure incurred during 1963-64 is comparatively low than that of the expenditure during 1962-63. However, an increasingly more amount in the aggregate of Rs. 1996 thousands was spent during the year 1963-64 as against the sum of Rs. 1506 thousands during the year 1962-63.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS :

The physical achievement of each item of the C.D. activity denotes the progress of the development in the block. It is an yard-stick of measuring the progress of developmental activities. While judging the performance of the blocks in terms of physical achievements, it is to be noted that these achievements are due to both - block efforts as well as non-block efforts and hence efforts made by the people themselves to improve their economic condition is a factor to reckon with in the process.

Distribution of Improved Seeds :

In general, most of the blocks distributed the improved seeds more than 1200 B.Mounds during both the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. During 1962-63, Motala Sindkhed Raja, Chikhali, Mandura, Jalgaon and Mehkar Blocks excelled in this respect by distributing 1709, 2837, 3734, 1743, 2520 and 1725 B.Mds. respectively. Buldana and Sangrampur Blocks, however, failed miserably and could distribute only 979 and 460 B.Mds during the year. On the other hand, during 1963-64, Khangaon (2998 B.Mds), Lonar (4006 B.Mds), Chikhali (2303 B.Mds), Deulgaon Raja (3900 B.Mds), Motala (5612 B.Mds), Shegaon (1976 B.Mds), Mandura (7621 B.Mds), Jalgaon (3385 B.Mds) and Mehkar (2424 B.Mds) shared this distinction of having been able to distribute large quantity of seeds. Buldana block could distribute only 548 B.Mds seeds during this year.

Distribution of Fertilisers :

As regards the distribution of fertilisers during the year 1962-63, Mandura Block could achieve the distribution on a considerable scale of 14895 B.Mds; while the minimum distribution of fertilisers made during this year was by Sangrampur Block. During 1963-64, Khangaon, Chikhali, Deulgaon Raja, Buldana, Shegaon, Mandura, and Mehkar blocks considerably exceed the achievements attained by some of the blocks during 1962-63 by distributing the fertilisers of 28572, 8334, 11654, 6078, 19604, 30694 and 6174 B.Mds respectively. The remaining blocks also could distribute more than 3,000 B.Mds. fertilisers except Sindkhed Raja and Motala blocks, which could distribute only 645 B.Mds and 1331 B.Mds respectively.

Irrigation :

As regards the achievement of area irrigated by Sindkhed Raja and Buldana blocks, with an irrigated area of 848 and 727 acres of land respectively were the highest during the year 1962-63, whereas Nandura and Chikhali Blocks could not show any progress in this regard during the year; but during the year 1963-64, a remarkable progress has been achieved by almost all the blocks as compared with the progress in the earlier year.

Contour-Bunding and Reclamation :

The contour-bunding and reclamation programme, which constitute a part of the 'Himalayan Efforts' of the agricultural developments has achieved a considerable momentum in the nature of agricultural development. For both the years of 1962-63 and 1963-64, the targets given to them have fully been achieved by all the blocks. During 1962-63, in contour-bunding the Chikhali block with an area of 4528 acres and in reclamation the Sindkhed-Raja block with an area of 1343 acres have achieved the maximum progress, whereas Jalgaon, Mehkar and Sangrampur blocks in Contour-bunding and Chikhali, Nandura, Jalgaon Mehkar in the sphere of reclamation could not achieve any progress at all. In the same way, during 1963-64, Malkapur, Motala, Shegaon and Mehkar in reclamation and Malkapur and Sangrampur in bunding programme, the progress of these blocks in these regards was nil.

Animal Husbandry :

In order to produce an improved quality of cattle the Government has implemented the scheme of supply of pedigree bulls to the Village Panchayats and also to the individuals on 50% subsidy basis. Besides, the programme of animals castration is also undertaken on large scale basis during each year. Both these schemes have achieved considerable progress during both the years.

Health and Rural Sanitation :

In the field of 'Health and Rural Sanitation', 70 and 98 drinking water wells have been constructed by all the blocks during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. Of these, maximum wells during 1962-63 were constructed in Motala, Buldana and Jalgaon blocks; whereas during 1963-64 in Khangaon, Deulgaon Raja, Motala, Buldana and Shegaon Blocks. The construction of dispensaries, maternity homes etc., have also been undertaken in all the blocks.

Education and Social Education :

Literacy classes were started in all the blocks of the district, with the result that 1261 persons and 20938 persons have been made literate during the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. While reviewing the progress in this sphere, for these two years, during 1963-64, the same has achieved remarkable progress as compared that of 1962-63.

132 School-buildings have been constructed by all the blocks during the year 1963-64, in which Khamgaon blocks share has been the highest.

Communications :

Under this head of development, 13 miles of Kaccha road and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pucca road were reported to have been constructed during the year 1962-63. Among the Kacha road construction, about 50% achievement is of Sindkhed Raja Block alone, which has constructed the Kacha road of more than 7 miles.

The construction of pucca road was undertaken in Lonar and Sindkhed Raja blocks only, achieving the construction of 2 miles and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles respectively. During the year 1963-64, $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Kacha road and 21 miles 6 furlongs of pucca road were reported to have been constructed by all the blocks in the district.

Among all the blocks, the maximum Kaccha roads of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles and that of pucca roads of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles have been constructed during the year 1963-64 in Sindkhed Raja and Mehkar blocks respectively.

All these items of the physical achievements enumerated above become helpful to increase the per capita income of the masses along with the over-all financial progress in the rural areas. However, in addition to that, a few more allied social activities such as construction and opening of the libraries and reading rooms, starting of the youth and Farmers' Clubs, Mahila-Mandals, Balwadis etc., have also been undertaken by the blocks in the district, which can also support to improve the knowledge and standard of living of the masses living in the rural areas. All these activities are undertaken with the fullest satisfaction in all the blocks of this district.

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C H A P T E R - XII

P R I C E S T R E N D S

12.1 : Retail/Wholesale Prices :

The striking feature of the Indian Economy since 1940 has been the continuous rise in the general price level with a few intermittant years of falling the price level. The index number of wholesale prices in India (Base-year 1952-53) published by the Economic Advisor to the Government of India indicated a continuous rise in the Index Numbers from 102.7 in the year 1956 to 127.2 in 1962 and further to 132.5 in 1963.

Here it is intended to take a review of the price trends prevailing in Buldana market and in the three rural markets based on the weekly prices collected at Buldana and the fortnightly prices collected at 3 rural centres at Deulghat, Dongaon and Asalgaon in Buldana, Mehkar and Jalgaon Blocks respectively for the period from November 1962 to December 1963.

The considerations of the price trends of the various articles in general and cereals and pulses in particular, which constitute a major portion of the budget of an average Indian family, reveals two important characteristics. The demand for cereals and pulses being inelastic, the prices seem to have been determined more by the supply, position and as such, the prices slightly came down during the harvest season, when crops arrive in the market, whereas they again march ahead in the upward direction. The second characteristic is that even-though the rural prices are slightly more than the urban prices, because the stocks move from the urban areas to the rural one for most of the months, except during the harvesting season, the prices of those articles which are produced locally in the district and can be sold by the producers in the rural market, tend to be slightly less in the rural areas than in the urban areas during the harvesting season. Thus, in Buldana district, which produces Jowar, Wheat, Gram, Arhar etc., the prices of these cereals and pulses were observed to have been slightly less in the rural markets as compared with the prices in the urban market during the harvesting season.

But, during other months, the consumers in the rural areas and hence the prices in the rural areas become slightly more than those in the urban areas. On the other hand, the prices of the commodities like Rice etc., which are not produced in the district, were invariably more in rural markets than in the urban markets throughout the year, for the simple reason, that the stock had to flow from outside the district to the urban areas of this district and then to the rural areas.

Urban Prices :

The monthly retail price of the Minor variety of Rice was Rs. 1.10 per kilogram during November, 1962, which continuously rose upto Rs. 1.20 per Kilogram up to December, 1963, with a slight fall in the price during February, March and May 1963, in Buldana market. So also the monthly retail price of Gurnutia variety of rice was Rs. 0.59 per Pilo. during November, 1962, which also steadily rose upto Rs. 0.74 per Kilo up to October, 1963, with a slight fall during the month of January, February and March 1963.

Wheat (medium) and Wheat (Coarse) were sold at an average monthly price of Rs. 0.58 and Rs. 0.45 per Kilogram respectively during November 1962 in Buldana market and rose upto Rs. 0.62 and Rs. 0.45 per Kilogram up to December 1963 respectively.

Jowar was costing Rs. 0.30 per Kilogram during November, 1963, but its price fell down from February, 1963 to September, 1963 and was as low as Rs. 0.25 per kilogram from February 1963 to April 1963 and then went up to Rs. 0.36 per kilo during December, 1963.

As regards the pulses, Gram Dal and Arhar Dal, which were sold at Rs. 0.62 and Rs. 0.75 per Kilogram respectively during November 1962, were sold at Rs. 0.67 and Rs. 0.83 per Kilogram respectively during December, 1963, showing a rise of 5 nps and 13 nps per Kilogram respectively over a year. The same tendency was observed among the prices of other pulses also. The prices of all these pulses, however, were observed to have been slightly declined during the harvesting period.

Rural Prices :-

In the rural markets, Rice (Medium) was available for Rs. 0.62 per Kilogram during November, 1962, but the price rose to Rs. 0.81 per kilogram during Dec., 1963.

While reviewing the prices of all the commodities sold in the selected rural markets in the district, the general trend of upward direction was observed.

The prices of Sugar have been controlled by the State Government, which were Rs. 1.19 per kilogram during the month of November, 1962 and rose upto Rs. 1.24 per kilo during December, 1963. The rise in this regard is not so remarkable, as the Government itself controls the prices of this essential commodity.

The prices of Groundnut oil and Gur were observed to be very much fluctuating. The prices of those two commodities are determined by the demand and supply position of the market. The price of Gur was Rs. 1.00 per kilogram during November 1962 and rose upto Rs. 1.53 per kilo during September, 1963. But the same lowered down from Rs. 0.91 to Rs. 0.66 per kilo during February 1963 to May 1963, whereas it again rose towards the upward directions. So also the price of Groundnut oil was Rs. 2.12 per kilogram in November, 1962 and was Rs. 1.90 per kilogram during December, 1963. The prices of Groundnut oil started falling from Jan. 63 the lowest being at Rs. 1.75 per kilo during April, 63, and went upto Rs. 2.19 during September, 1963 and then again started falling. Similar tendencies in the prices of Groundnut oil and Gur were observed in the rural markets also. The prices in the rural areas appeared slightly less as an inferior variety is generally demanded more and is predominantly sold in the rural areas.

The prices of Goat meat and Eggs in Buldana market were more or less constant at Rs. 3/- per kilo and Rs. 1.87 per dozen respectively. However, the prices of those two commodities in the rural markets varied than those of the prices in the Buldana market. The prices of these commodities in rural markets are less as compared with urban prices as the demand of the same is reported to be not so satisfactory.

The prices of Dry Chillies ranged between Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 3.50 per kilogram throughout the calendar year of 1963 in Buldana market. During the months of November and December, 1962, the prices were constant and since January 1963, the prices began to rise and went up to Rs. 3.50 per kilogram for October, 1963, but started again declining for the remaining two months.

In Buldana market, the Potatoes were sold at the rate of Rs. 0.36 to Rs. 0.72 per kologram. The prices seen to be less during the harvest season from January, 1963 to May 1963 and the prices for the rest of the period under review have been determined on the basis of the demand and supply position of the market. However, the prices of potatoes in the rural areas ranged between Rs. 0.40 to Rs. 0.75 per kilogram.

The prices of Onions were very much fluctuating during the period under review. The range of prices of Onions was from Rs. 0.22 to Rs. 0.54 per kilogram. During the harvest season from April 1963 to June 1963, the prices were comparatively low, whereas from June 1963 onwards the prices started rising. The maximum price of the onions was Rs. 0.54 per Kilogram during Sept. 1963. However, the prices of onions in the rural areas were comparatively low as compared with the prices of Buldana market, and it is also quite desirable since the stock of onions itself comes from the rural areas.

The prices of Tea Leaf (Brooke Bond) and those of the Coffee Powder (Polson French) were ranging from Rs. 6.76 to Rs. 7.50 and Rs. 6.90 to Rs. 8.42 per kilogram respectively. The prices of these two commodities are generally fixed by their Companies and do not fluctuate on the law of demand and supply. Hence, the prices of both these commodities do not show any remarkable fluctuating tendency during the period under review.

The essential commodity of Kerosene (Key Brand), the price of which is normally fixed by the Oil-Companies viz., Esso, Galtex, Burnah-Shell etc., was sold at Rs. 0.38 per litre during January 1963 in Buldana market. Consequent upon the imposition of an Excise Duty on Kerosene in the Budget for the year 1963-64, the same was sold at a price varying from Rs. 0.46 to Rs. 0.48 per litre in Buldana market and from Rs. 0.48 to Rs. 0.50 per litre in the rural markets.

The Fire-wood was sold at Rs. 1.50 per 40 kilograms during November 1962 and Rs. 1.62 during December 1963. This commodity appears to be rather cheap at Buldana, since the town is itself situated on the hilly tract surrounded by the forest regions.

The prices of Hatch-Box (House Head) containing 60 sticks were ranging from Rs. 0.84 to Rs. 0.98 per dozen. Since, these prices are generally fixed by the producers, the same could not show any fluctuating tendency.

The Adha Kupari was reported to have been sold in between the price range of Rs. 7/- to Rs. 8/4 per kilogram. Its prices in the rural areas, however, varied from Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 8.50 per kilogram, as the retail shopkeepers purchase the goods from the cities and hence the difference between the urban and rural prices is observed.

The price of Tobacco(Leaf) was Rs. 4/- per kilo during November 1962 and was Rs. 5/- per kilo during December, 1963 in Buldana market, and the same upward tendency in the rural markets was also noticed in the prices of tobacco.

Having reviewed the price trend, a point needs to be noted here that the varieties for which the prices have been collected at Buldana market and for other three different rural markets are not necessarily the same, but the varieties for collecting the prices have been selected as per the wide and large consumption and demand for the same in the urban and rural markets. Besides, the quality of the products, which are commonly demanded in urban and rural areas are also likely to differ. And hence, for these two reasons, the prices in urban and rural areas of the same commodity are not likely to be exactly comparable.

CHAPTER - XIII
MISCELLANEOUS

13.1 : Police and Crimes :

The police is regarded as a guardian of the law and order. He plays a prominent role in maintaining the peace and tranquility. The police department is controlled by the District Superintendent of Police, assisted by two Deputy Superintendent of Police. The number of Inspectors in the year 1961 was 3, which increased to 4 in 1962 and remained constant in 1963. There were 43 Sub-Inspectors in the year 1961 and 44 in each year of 1962 and 1963. The number of Head-Constables rose from 202 in 1961 to 209 in 1962 and remained the same in 1963. The Constables, who form a bulk of the police personnel rose from 736 in 1961 to 748 in 1962 and remained constant in 1963. Thus, there is one Constable for the protection of about 1400 people in the district.

The total number of cognizable crimes were reported as 1749 in 1961, which were slightly increased to 1758 in 1962, but declined to 1712 in the year 1963.

13.2 : Courts :

The District and Sessions Judge Buldana deals with both Civil and Criminal cases. The Junior Civil Judges at the tahsil level deal all such cases at that level. In addition to the appellate side, the District and Sessions Judge enjoys jurisdiction in the original cases also.

The number of Civil cases decided in courts in this district declined from 5319 (5133 on original side and 186 on appellate side) during 1961 to 4293 (4130 and 163 on original and appellate sides respectively) during 1962 and further to 3520 (3275 on original side and 245 on appellate side) during 1963. The heavy pressure of work is seen on the Criminal side. However, the same trend is observed in respect of the Criminal cases also. The total number of cases decided in the courts in this district during 1961 were 12004 (11854 original and 150 appellate cases), during 1962 were 11395 (11156 original and 239 appellate cases) and during 1963 were 11147 (1101 original and 137 appellate cases). The ratio of Civil and Criminal cases decided in the district works out to 1:3. The Revenue Officers entertain all 'Mulkhi' cases, which pertain mostly to the agricultural disputes.

13.3 : Journals and Presses :

The only daily newspaper in Marathi which was being published in 1961 seemed to have been closed in the subsequent year, whereas the other Marathi weekly papers rose from one in 1961 to two in 1962 and remained constant in 1963 too. No papers other than reported above in any other language other than Marathi were published during the span of 3 years from 1961 to 1963.

13.4 : Cinemas :

For entertainment of the people of the district, there are 15 cinema theaters, of which only 2 are situated at Buldana. All the 5 tahsil places have atleast one Cinema theatre at each tahsil headquarter. Khangaon town, however, has maximum(3) Cinema theatres. Some of the C.E. Block headquarters, which are different from the tahsil headquarters have also cinema theatres such as Nandura, Shergaon, DeulgaonRaja etc. The rural areas, however, are served by a few touring talkies, which move from villages to villages bringing the movie-world to the village folks.

Tilak Natya-Krida Mandir at Buldana caters to the need for dramatics and other cultural activities. An open air theatre is situated each at Khangaon and Chikhali also.

The total collection of the entertainment tax shows an increasing trend which rose from Rs.2.17 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs.2.51 lakhs in 1962-63 and further to Rs. 2.98 lakhs in 1963-64. Taking into consideration the urban population(as the Cinema theatres are situated in urban places), there is one theatre for 12,000 people in the district. The entertainment tax paid per person works out to about Rs. 1.7 per year.

13.5 : Fairs :

A large number of fairs are held in this district throughout the year at numerous places. The Sailani fair held at Pimpalgaon sarai in Chikhali tahsil is the biggest one, where the congregation is largest in the district. It is held for 8 days in the month of March every year for celebrating the Sailani Miya Uras.

At Shergaon, a large fair named after the Saint Gajanan Maharaj is held on the Ramnavmi Day for 4 days. The second such fair on the day of Rushipanchami is also held at Shergaon and lasts for 2 days.

Average congregation of about 50,000 and 25,000 people is gathered at the time of the former and the latter fairs respectively. Because of the magnificent Sanadhi of Saint Gajanan Maharaj, Shegaon is famous and favourite of the Hindu Pilgrimage not only in Maharashtra State but in some other parts of India also. Weekly fair is held in the temple on every Thursday.

On the Magh Shudha Pournima, the fair after the name of Mahasidha Baba is held at Dhanora in Jalgaon taluq which lasts for a week.

The other important fairs are the Balaji fair at Deulgaon-Raja Chikhali taluka), Devi fair at Pimpalgaon Devi (Malkapur taluka), the Khandoba fair at Sakhar-kherda (Mehkar taluka), the Shitlanata fair at Khangaon etc.

13.6. : Employment :

In the absence of exact data about unemployment in the district, the Employment Exchange provides a rough indicator of the intensity of unemployment. However, the employment exchange is the only agency giving valuable free service to the employment seekers by providing employment to them. The following table shows the services rendered by the Buldana Exchange during the last 3 years.

Employment Exchange Statistics in Buldana District

Year	Registra- tion	Vacancies notified	Placements	Live-Register at the end of the year
1961-62	4620	1382	777	2131
1962-63	5827	1209	729	3069
1963-64	4036	853	334	2367

Source : District Employment Officer, Buldana.

An analysis of the number of unemployed applicants on the live-register by broad occupation groups is given in the table below :-

Analysis of applicants by broad occupation groups as on 31.3.1964

Occupation	No. of applicants on Live-Register	% to Total
Professional, Technical and Related	90	3.06
Administrative, Executive and Managerial	3	0.10
Clerical, Sales and related	50	1.69

Occupation	No. of applicants on Live-Register	% to Total
Farmers, Fishermen, Loggars, Miners & Quarrymen	3	0.10
Workers in Transport and Communication	30	1.05
Craftsmen and Production Process workers	20	0.67
Service Sports and Recreation workers	10	0.34
Unskilled office workers	52	1.76
Other Unskilled workers	33	1.12
New entrants to Employment Market	2653	90.11
Grand Total	2944	100

Source : District Employment Officer, Buldana

It will be seen from the above table that the bulk of registrants (90.11%) were the new entrants to the labour market, neither having professional or technical skill nor any job experience for the trades they have registered their names. Out of the remaining, 3.06% were seeking employment for professional and technical posts followed by 1.76% for un-skilled jobs, 1.69% for clerical pursuits, 1.12% for other unskilled works, 1.05% for transport and for clerical pursuits, 1.12% for other unskilled works, 1.05% for transport and communication and the remaining for other trades.

Occupational Classification of vacancies notified and filled in for 31.3.1964

Occupation	No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies filled in through Emp. Exchange
Professional, Technical and Related	32	22.07	22
Administrative, Executive Managerial	5	3.45	3
Clerical, Sales & Related	66	45.52	31
Transport and Communication	4	2.76	3
Craftsmen & Production Process	1	0.69	1
Un-skilled office workers	11	7.53	28
Other un-skilled workers	26	17.93	18
Grand Total	145	100	106

N.B. : Vacancies filled through the Emp. Exchange include earlier period also.

From the above demand table, it will be seen that 45.52% of vacancies were notified for clerical jobs, followed by 22.07% for professional and technical jobs, 17.93% for other un-skilled workers and the remaining for other jobs.

As per the live-Register of the Exchange, fresh Matriculates, Graduates in Arts, unskilled workers etc., were surplus to their demand, whereas there was a shortage of compounders, Stenographers, Overseers, Science teachers, Craft instructors, staff nurses, Laboratory technicians, Vaccinators etc.

Employment Market Information :

The entire Public Sector is reported to have been covered by the Employment Market Information. Private Sector has also been covered to some extent. However, the coverage is limited to the establishments employing 10 or more workers only. The given information is collected from the establishments in the Public as well as Private Sectors through E.M.I. Returns. Self-employed and Independent workers have also been incorporated. The E.M.I. study gives an appraisal of the position of demand and supply for personnel, shortages of manpower, employment trend etc.

Private Sector :

The table below accounts for the employers in the Private Sector, employing 10 or more workers in Buldana district.

Industry	No. of Establishments	Sub- Industries
Manufacturing	29	1. Cotton Ginning, Pressing and Cleaning 2. Printing & Publishing Newspapers & Periodicals 3. Oil Mills
Trade and Commerce	6	
Transport & Communication	5	
Services	58	Educational Establishments
Total	<u>98</u>	

From the E.M.I. Study, it was revealed that in Private Sector, about 43.7 workers were engaged in the manufacturing activities, followed by 36.5% in services, 11.7% in trade and commerce activities, 3.1% in Transport and Communications activities.

Public Sector :

The employment position in the Public Sector is given below.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>No. of Establishments</u>
Agriculture, Fishing etc.	4
Construction	2
Trade & Commerce	5
Services	67
Total	<u>78</u>

From the E.M.I. Study, it was revealed that in Public Sector about 92% employees were engaged in the services activities, followed by about 3.5% in Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock, about 3% in Construction activities and 1.5% in Trade and Commerce activities.

The seasonal employment plays an important role in altering the volume of employment. The lay off of the seasonal workers from the Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories has chiefly resulted in indicating decline in Private Sector. In the Public Sector, however, the employment position increased due to new appointments and staff on transfer from other employment market areas to this district.

Census of Government Employees :

The following table accounts for the establishments in the Central, State, Local Bodies in the district.

<u>Category</u>	<u>No. of Estt.</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>		<u>% to Total</u>
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Central Govt.	-	-	-	-
State Govt.	44	3332	195	3527 37.38
Quassi Govt.	8	142	17	159 1.68
Local Bodies	26	5027	723	5750 60.94
Total	78	8501	935	9436 100

Source : District Employment Officer, Buldana.

As per the Census of Government Employees, the total strength of the State Government employees in the 44 establishments was counted as 3527, which account for 37.38%. The biggest employment in the 26 local bodies provided employment to 60.94% and the remaining 8 quassi Government establishments 1.68%. Employment in the Central Government establishments is reported as nil, since, their establishments like Post and Telegraphs, Central Railway, Central Excise etc., in the district are not the employing agencies and hence, do not come the purview of the district employment exchange.

13.7 : FINANCIAL STATISTICS :

Banks :- The total Banking offices in the district number 33 in the year 1964 as against 32 in the earlier year. 29 banks were existing in 1962. Almost all the towns of the population over 10 thousand in the district have banking offices.

Of the total banking offices in 1964, 11 are of Scheduled Banks, while the remaining 22 are the offices of the Cooperative Banks. The population served by per banking office in the district works out as 33 thousands.

Joint Stock Companies :

The number of Joint Stock Companies in the district totalled to 7 in the year 1964, out of which 3 companies were in the Public Sector and the remaining 4 were in the Private Sector. One Company from the Public Sector, is the company limited by Guarantee and Association not for profit, while the remaining 6 companies are the companies limited by shares.

Small Savings :

The Small-Savings in the district reached to the gross total of Rs. 1.27 crores in 1963-64, as against the gross collection of Rs. 1.38 crores at the end of 1962-63. The withdrawals during the year 1963-64 were reported as Rs. 1 crore, while Rs. 1.1 crores during 1962-63. Taking into consideration the withdrawals, the collection works out to Rs. 0.23 crores for 1963-64 and Rs. 0.32 crores in 1962-63. The increase is thus seen in the net collections due to the result of the effective Government propoganda.

Land Revenue :-

During the year 1963-64, the demand for Land Revenue collections stood at Rs. 31 lakhs, while the collection was that of Rs. 24 lakhs, with the result that Rs. 7 lakhs were accounted for arrears. The figures for demand, collection and arrears for the year 1962-63 stood at Rs. 36 lakhs, Rs. 31 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively.

Tax Collections :-

(A) Excise Tax :-

The receipts of Excise Revenue in the district were Rs. 5 thousand in the year 1963-64, as against Rs. 3 thousand in 1962-63 and Rs. 4 thousand in 1961-62.

(B) Sales Tax :

The receipts of Sales Tax, however, increased from Rs. 14/- lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 16/- lakhs in 1962-63 and further to Rs. 19/lakhs in 1963-64.

(c) Entertainment Tax :

The Entertainment Tax receipts also showed an increasing trend from Rs. 2.17 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 2.51 lakhs in 1962-63 and to Rs. 2.98 lakhs in 63-64.

INSURANCE :

1928 Insurance Policies amounting to Rs. 64 lakhs were issued in the year 1961-62, 1916 policies of Rs. 65 lakhs in 1962-63 and 2819 policies worth to Rs. 102 lakhs in 1963-64.

REGISTRATION :

During the years 1961, 1962 and 1963, total number of documents registered in the district stood at 18325, 16388 and 21446 respectively covering the value of property transferred in the reference years to the tune of Rs. 2.88 crores, Rs. 1.44 crores and Rs. 1.73 crores respectively.

13.8 : PLACES OF INTEREST

Buldana :-

A hill-station and the second place in Vidarbha, famous for its cold climate because of its situation at the height of 2190 feet above sea-level. It is a district headquarter and has a T.B. Sanitorium.

Sindkhed Raja :

It is a place situated in Mehkar taluq is of great historical and archaeological importance, because of its monuments, irrigation tank, Jijamata Mahal, the fort constructed by Raje Lakhuji Jadhao etc. It also being a native place of Jijamata-mother of Shri Shivaji Maharaj attracts the curiosity of the tourists. Opposite to the Rajmahal, the well of Putli is worth-seeing from the archaeological point of view.

Deulgaon Raja :

It has a great historical and religion importance. The ancestors of the Jadhav dynasty of Sindkhed-Raja have come and settled here. The Great Samadhi situated at the east of the town is worth-seen from the archaeological point of view, and is crowded by a number of pilgrims.

The Balaji Temple is supposed to be the richest famous religious place in Vidarbha. The height of the idol of the God Balaji is of 2½" only. State Transport Buses reach here from all towns of the district and also from Jalna in the Marathwada.

Fatekherda :

On the banks of the river Bhogwati in Mehkar taluq, Fatekherda witnessed the battle between the Moghals and the Nizam fought in 1724 A.D. on the south side of the village. It's original name was Sakhar-kherda.

Mehkar :

It is a famous place of Hindu pilgrimage of the God Vishnu. The 10 feet image carved out of the black shining trap is considered to be the noblest and most magnificent achievement of the ancient Hindus and arrests the eyes accounts for the most imposing sculpture of this part.

Lonar :

Surrounded by hills on the three sides full with scenery, Lonar looks very beautiful. The continuous flow of water from the 'Goukh' and a temple on the upper side are the places of interest around the tank. The famous temple of Dayitya Sudan Mandir having 105' and 83' in length and breadth respectively invites devotees at all occasions.

Nalganga :

Near the village on the Buldana-Malkapur route is a famous Nalganga Project constructed by the Government of Maharashtra, with a view to increase agricultural production, at the estimated cost of Rs. 2.31 crores. The irrigation potential of 10400 acres was created upto 31.3.1964. The Dam constructed is 1½ miles long and attains the height of 96 feet. The place has become a holiday camp and a place of interest for the people.

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C O N T E N T S

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TABLE NO.P(1)

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA & POPULATION BY TALUKAS IN BULDANA DISTRICT(1961 CENSUS)

Items 1.	NAME OF TALUKAS					District
	Jalgaon 2.	Malkapur 3.	Khamgaon 4.	Chikhali 5.	Mehkar 6.	Total 7.
Area in Square Miles	474	651	710	924	1007	3766
Headquarters	Jalgaon	Malkapur	Khamgaon	Chikhali	Mehkar	Buldana
Population of the Headquarters.	12117	29687	44432	13499	11872	15985
<u>Other Urban Units</u>						
Name	-	Nandura	Shegaon	DeulgaonRaja	-	-
<u>Population</u>	-	17405	21674	8767	-	-
Rural : Male	52512	97796	73962	111722	112853	448845
: Female	50922	94416	71509	109063	109505	435415
: Persons	103434	192210	145471	220785	222358	884260
Urban : Male	6172	24584	34641	20553	6231	92181
: Female	5945	22508	31465	17698	5641	83257
: Persons	12117	47092	66106	38251	11872	175438
Total : Male	58684	122380	108603	132275	119084	541026
: Female	56867	116924	102974	126761	115146	518672
: Persons	115551	293304	211577	259036	234280	1059698
<u>Total Population</u> <u>1951 Census.</u>						
: Male	46115	104163	88504	103231	97257	439270
: Female	45432	101990	85228	101341	96907	430898
: Total	91547	206153	173732	204572	194164	870168

Source:- Primary Census Abstract, 1961 Population Census Maharashtra State.

TABLE NO.P(2).

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

Livelihood Classes 1.	NAME OF TALUKAS					District Total 7.
	Jalgaon 2.	Malkapur 3.	Khamgaon 4.	Chikhali 5.	Mehkar 6.	
1. Cultivator	21373	45559	35398	67769	61022	231121
2. Agriculture Labour	30043	51051	42571	49455	55309	228429
3. Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Factory, Fishing, Hunting etc.	900	1249	1102	739	745	4735
4. Household Industries	1436	3389	2494	4475	3639	15433
5. Manufacturing other than - Household Industries.	461	2137	3925	1826	1244	9593
6. Construction	274	2473	769	861	486	4863
7. Trade and Commerce.	1104	3732	4570	3864	2350	15620
8. Transport Communications & Storage	107	982	1713	860	284	3946
9. Other Services	2390	7031	7925	7862	4638	29846
Total Workers	58088	117603	100467	137711	129717	543586
Non-Working Population	57463	121701	111110	121325	104513	516112
Total Population ^a	115551	293304	211577	259036	234230	1059698

Source:- Primary Census Abstract, 1961 Population Census.

TABLE NO.P(3)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCHEDULED CASTES & TRIBES POPULATION IN BULDANA DISTRICT
(1961 CENSUS)

Name of Taluka	Rural/ Urban/ Total	Scheduled Castes inclusive of persons returned as Harijans & Dhers			Scheduled Tribes		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1. Jalgaon	Rural	4324	2162	2162	-	-	-
	Urban	530	274	256	-	-	-
	Total	4854	2436	2418	-	-	-
2. Malkapur	Rural	8561	4352	4209	-	-	-
	Urban	1717	392	825	-	-	-
	Total	10278	5244	5034	-	-	-
3. Khamgaon	Rural	6756	3365	3391	-	-	-
	Urban	3548	1845	1703	-	-	-
	Total	10304	5210	5094	-	-	-
4. Chikhali	Rural	12759	6572	6187	-	-	-
	Urban	2693	1376	1227	-	-	-
	Total	15362	7948	7414	-	-	-
5. Mehkar	Rural	13809	6934	6866	-	-	-
	Urban	1616	808	808	-	-	-
	Total	15416	7742	7674	-	-	-
6. District Total	Rural	46200	23385	22815	-	-	-
	Urban	10014	5195	4819	-	-	-
	Total	56214	28580	27634	-	-	-
Population 1951 Census		152070	73905	78165	-	-	-

Source:- Primary Census Abstract, 1961 Population Census.

TABLE NO.P(4).

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

Talukas	Rural/ Urban/ Total	NUMBER OF LITERATES			PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Jalgaon	Rural	21642	6259	27901	78	22	100
	Urban	2821	1341	4162	68	32	100
	Total	24463	7600	32063	76	24	100
2. Malkapur	Rural	41677	11198	52875	79	21	100
	Urban	13089	5352	18441	71	29	100
	Total	54766	16550	71316	77	23	100
3. Khamgaon	Rural	28099	7018	35117	80	20	100
	Urban	2712	9418	30130	69	31	100
	Total	48811	16436	65247	75	25	100
4. Chikhali	Rural	39446	7859	47305	83	17	100
	Urban	12328	5165	17493	70	30	100
	Total	51774	13024	64798	79	21	100
5. Mehkar	Rural	39209	8144	47353	83	17	100
	Urban	3629	1644	5273	69	31	100
	Total	42838	9788	52626	81	19	100
District Total	Rural	170073	40478	210551	81	19	100
	Urban	52579	22920	75499	70	30	100
	Total	222652	63398	286050	78	22	100
Population 1951 Census		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-

Source:- Primary Census Abstract, 1961 Population Census.

T A B L E No. 1

Statement showing Rainfall at 5 (five) stations in Buldana District

(In M.M.)

Month	B u l d a n a						M e h k a r						J a l g a o n					
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
	Rainy: days	Actual: Rain-fall	Rainy: days	Actual: Rain-fall	Rainy: days	Actual: Rain-fall	Rainy: days	Actual: Rain-fall	Rainy: days	Actual: Rain-fall	Rainy: days	Actual: Rain-fall	Rainy: days	Actual: Rain-fall	Rainy: days	Actual: Rain-fall	Rainy: days	Actual: Rain-fall
JANUARY	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.4	Nil	Nil	1	4.8	Nil	Nil	1	2.5	1	4.1	Nil	Nil
FEBRUARY	1	25.4	Nil	Nil	2	27.2	1	1.3	Nil	Nil	2	46.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	9.4
MARCH	Nil	Nil	2	28.5	2	19.1	2	6.1	-	3.1	2	21.6	Nil	Nil	3	15.8	1	25.4
APRIL	1	4.1	3	32.0	1	4.2	1	7.8	1	8.9	1	8.9	Nil	Nil	1	6.3	Nil	Nil
MAY	3	55.4	2	12.6	Nil	Nil	5	44.8	3	86.8	1	4.6	Nil	Nil	2	10.4	1	11.9
JUNE	6	103.5	3	74.6	6	144.5	8	112.2	1	55.4	7	166.3	7	109.2	1	55.4	10	136.8
JULY	13	219.8	10	127.0	12	270.1	15	252.7	11	100.3	9	212.1	10	224.2	13	220.0	9	137.1
AUGUST	10	116.9	9	161.5	16	330.9	14	229.6	10	274.2	16	448.8	14	116.2	5	150.2	19	242.2
SEPTEMBER	11	142.2	10	207.8	6	56.8	13	108.0	9	144.6	5	187.0	13	330.4	11	336.4	6	50.7
OCTOBER	4	357.5	2	19.3	4	72.9	5	272.7	2	43.2	5	92.4	4	205.6	Nil	Nil	6	137.8
NOVEMBER	Nil	Nil	N.R.	N.R.	Nil	Nil	1	17.8	3	169.2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	8.9	1	17.8
DECEMBER	Nil	Nil	2	34.7	Nil	Nil	1	28.7	2	116.8	Nil	Nil	2	27.6	4	31.2	Nil	Nil
Total for the year	49	1024.8	43	698.0	49	928.1	66	1081.7	45	1092.3	48	1187.7	51	1016.8	42	838.7	54	870.1

... (2)

Table No. 1 contd.

Month	N a n d u r a						M a l k a p u r					
	1 9 6 1		1 9 6 2		1 9 6 3		1 9 6 1		1 9 6 2		1 9 6 3	
	Rainy days	Actual Rain- fall	Rainy days	Actual Rain- fall	Rainy days	Actual Rain- fall	Rainy days	Actual Rain- fall	Rainy days	Actual Rain- fall	Rainy days	Actual Rain- fall
JANUARY	Nil	Nil	2	9.4	1	6.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
FEBRUARY	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	15.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MARCH	2	66.6	4	24.1	1	5.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
APRIL	Nil	Nil	2	28.4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MAY	4	45.9	1	19.8	2	27.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
JUNE	5	70.1	2	69.0	7	126.6	6	44.7	3	31.8	3	60.0
JULY	13	215.5	14	246.4	10	163.5	15	300.6	8	200.0	11	167.1
AUGUST	11	112.5	6	89.0	16	208.8	11	75.2	7	81.0	14	271.0
SEPTEMBER	15	228.7	14	203.0	4	34.3	13	167.7	13	23.8	4	67.5
OCTOBER	4	221.9	1	2.5	3	126.2	9	208.5	-	-	3	56.0
NOVEMBER	Nil	Nil	3	24.2	1	11.4	Nil	Nil	N.A.	17.4	1	20.1
DECEMBER	1	7.6	4	47.5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	26.0	Nil	Nil
Total for the Year	55	968.8	53	763.3	49	824.9	56	796.7	31	380.0	36	641.6

Source :- Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE NO.2.

STATEMENT SHOWING TEMPERATURE AT BULDANA STATION IN BULDANA DISTRICT (In Centigrades)

Months	1961				1962				1963			
	Mean Maximum	Higher Minimum	Mean Minimum	Lower	Mean Maximum	Higher Minimum	Mean Minimum	Lower	Mean Maximum	Higher Minimum	Mean Minimum	Lower
January	28.5	30.8	15.7	11.4	27.0	29.4	12.8	9.2	27.3	29.6	*	*
February	28.3	33.4	15.0	6.0	30.4	34.1	16.4	12.2	31.6	33.0	*	*
March	35.6	38.2	21.7	19.0	33.2	37.0	18.9	15.4	33.4	35.5	19.8	13.5
April	38.0	41.5	24.4	17.4	36.8	40.8	23.3	15.2	36.1	39.0	22.9	19.3
May	37.6	41.0	25.1	21.4	38.6	42.2	24.9	21.6	38.3	42.0	25.2	21.0
June	33.1	37.2	22.4	20.1	34.4	36.1	22.7	21.1	33.7	37.3	22.2	20.4
July	28.1	30.5	20.9	20.0	30.3	34.2	21.3	19.6	29.8	32.6	21.7	20.5
August	28.1	30.6	21.0	20.0	29.3	33.0	-	-	26.7	29.3	20.2	19.2
September	27.1	29.0	20.1	18.0	28.3	31.0	-	-	28.8	32.6	20.6	19.3
October	27.7	31.5	18.8	15.0	29.2	31.4	-	-	30.3	33.6	19.2	16.0
November	28.3	30.2	16.3	14.4	28.6	30.2	22.4	-	29.6	31.0	17.6	15.5
December	26.2	30.1	13.8	10.4	26.8	29.0	20.8	-	27.7	31.6	14.6	10.2
Annual	30.6	33.7	19.6	16.0	31.1	34.0	20.0	16.4	31.1	42.0	20.5	17.5

* Data rejected by the Meteorological Department. Since there is no observatory, other than Buldana Observatory in Buldana district, information in respect of only one Station is recorded.

Source:- Director, Meteorological Department, Nagpur.

TABLE No.3 :- Talukawise Land Utilisation Statistics in Buldana District

(in Acres)

	Year	Chikhali	Mehkar	Khangaon	Malkapur	Jalgaon	District Total
1. Total Geographical Area (by professional survey)	1960-61	5,92,095	6,47,648	4,54,150	4,17,351	3,03,347	24,14,591
	1961-62	5,92,095	6,47,648	4,54,150	4,17,351	3,03,347	24,14,591
	1962-63	5,92,095	6,47,648	4,54,150	4,17,351	3,03,347	24,14,591
2. Area under Forest	1960-61	73,173	66,392	61,790	28,746	72,333	3,02,434
	1961-62	73,173	66,392	61,790	28,746	72,333	3,02,434
	1962-63	73,173	66,392	61,790	28,746	72,333	3,02,434
3. Barren and uncultivable land	1960-61	29,868	12,090	10,186	8,013	4,266	64,423
	1961-62	29,868	12,716	10,186	7,361	4,355	64,486
	1962-63	29,868	12,716	10,060	9,344	4,655	66,643
4. Land put to non-agric. uses	1960-61	14,814	14,137	11,115	14,783	14,102	68,951
	1961-62	14,910	14,285	11,115	14,816	14,154	69,280
	1962-63	14,915	14,285	11,115	14,875	14,454	69,644
5. Cultivable waste	1960-61	9,100	10,500	9,925	8,051	4,798	42,354
	1961-62	9,370	11,308	9,925	6,852	4,482	41,937
	1962-63	9,370	15,169	6,400	6,372	4,482	41,793
6. Land under tree crops and groves	1960-61	1,800	1,448	-	265	1,283	4,796
	1961-62	1,759	1,567	-	265	1,283	4,868
	1962-63	1,811	1,760	-	253	1,283	5,107

....(2)

Table No.3 :- Contd.

	Y e a r	Chikhali	Mehkar	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Jalgaon	District Total
7. Permanent pas- tures and gra- zing grounds.	1960-61	28,588	77,665	19,872	16,080	5,201	1,47,406
	1961-62	28,286	76,888	19,872	16,015	5,261	1,46,322
	1962-63	28,286	73,320	19,872	16,015	5,261	1,42,754
8. Current fallows.	1960-61	5,363	4,917	3,415	1,414	2,151	17,260
	1961-62	5,331	3,506	3,415	2,134	2,293	16,679
	1962-63	5,932	3,553	3,527	2,500	1,900	17,412
9. Other fallows	1960-61	18,124	23,497	23,824	15,623	4,838	85,906
	1961-62	16,890	20,138	23,834	19,737	5,320	83,919
	1962-63	17,594	18,094	24,055	20,932	5,190	85,865
10. Net area sown	1960-61	4,11,265	4,37,002	3,14,023	3,24,396	1,94,375	16,81,061
	1961-62	4,12,508	4,40,854	3,14,013	3,23,425	1,93,866	16,84,666
	1962-63	4,11,146	4,42,359	3,17,331	3,18,314	1,93,789	16,82,939
11. Gross cropped area	1960-61	4,32,223	4,57,408	3,14,351	3,25,459	1,94,893	17,24,334
	1961-62	4,37,159	4,63,153	3,15,328	3,24,361	1,94,551	17,24,552
	1962-63	4,29,422	4,62,769	3,17,937	3,19,010	1,94,350	17,23,488

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

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

C r o p s	Year	Chikhali	Mehkar	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Jalgaon	District Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Rice	1960-61	2,689	4,330	38	335	32	7,424
	1961-62	2,933	3,678	36	407	18	7,072
	1962-63	3,630	4,051	47	233	18	7,979
2. Wheat	1960-61	28,311	63,255	10,252	5,157	2,706	1,09,681
	1961-62	24,522	61,519	8,984	4,813	2,542	1,02,380
	1962-63	33,362	56,568	9,379	4,985	2,271	1,06,565
3. Barley	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Jowar(Kharif)	1960-61	1,63,305	1,59,451	1,00,561	1,21,794	48,290	5,93,401
	1961-62	1,62,970	1,58,120	1,00,276	1,13,176	49,042	5,83,584
	1962-63	1,72,444	1,59,559	1,04,499	1,14,181	52,966	6,03,649
5. Jowar(Rabi)	1960-61	755	463	-	-	-	1,218
	1961-62	1,679	2,693	-	-	-	4,372
	1962-63	1,442	1,305	-	-	-	2,747
6. Total Jowar	1960-61	1,64,060	1,59,914	1,00,561	1,21,794	48,290	5,94,619
	1961-62	1,64,649	1,60,813	1,00,276	1,13,176	49,042	5,87,956
	1962-63	1,73,886	1,60,864	1,04,499	1,14,181	52,966	6,06,396
7. Bajri	1960-61	4,239	1,941	2,177	3,947	985	13,289
	1961-62	3,855	2,108	2,101	2,906	872	11,842
	1962-63	4,028	1,891	2,336	2,943	936	12,134
8. Ragi	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd. 2.....

Table No.4 :- continued

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
9. Maize	1960-61	379	522	35	63	4	1,003
	1961-62	269	226	19	47	3	564
	1962-63	248	214	27	33	3	525
10. Kodra	1960-61	-	-	2	5	-	7
	1961-62	-	1	-	-	-	1
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Other cereals	1960-61	459	501	117	64	53	1,194
	1961-62	407	442	118	44	4	1,015
	1962-63	255	647	146	34	22	1,104
12. Total Cereals	1960-61	2,00,137	2,30,463	1,13,182	1,31,365	52,070	7,27,217
	1961-62	1,96,635	2,28,787	1,11,534	1,21,393	52,481	7,10,830
	1962-63	2,15,409	2,24,235	1,16,434	1,22,409	56,216	7,34,703
13. Tur	1960-61	14,863	14,802	10,053	11,412	6,850	57,980
	1961-62	14,857	14,202	9,834	10,827	7,087	56,807
	1962-63	15,878	14,101	9,808	10,906	6,792	57,485
14. Gram	1960-61	4,817	8,175	2,955	2,139	2,723	20,809
	1961-62	4,901	7,568	3,181	1,942	2,177	19,769
	1962-63	5,512	8,062	1,965	1,306	1,544	18,389
15. Other Pulses	1960-61	42,816	33,841	20,337	28,680	15,618	1,41,792
	1961-62	42,071	32,519	20,416	25,373	15,082	1,35,461
	1962-63	35,840	32,727	22,752	26,144	13,805	1,31,268
16. Total Pulses	1960-61	62,496	56,818	33,845	42,231	25,191	2,20,581
	1961-62	61,829	54,289	33,431	38,142	24,346	2,12,037
	1962-63	57,230	54,890	34,525	38,356	22,141	2,07,142

....(3)

Table No.4 :- continued

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
17. Total Cereals and pulses	1960-61	2,62,633	2,87,281	1,47,027	1,73,596	77,261	9,47,798
	1961-62	2,58,464	2,83,076	1,44,965	1,59,535	76,827	9,22,867
	1962-63	2,72,639	2,79,125	1,50,959	1,60,765	78,357	9,41,845
18. Sugarcane	1960-61	1,595	1,317	56	63	32	3,063
	1961-62	1,515	1,258	100	90	29	2,992
	1962-63	1,589	1,310	50	62	35	3,046
19. Other Sugar	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Total Sugar	1960-61	1,595	1,317	56	63	32	3,063
	1961-62	1,515	1,258	100	90	29	2,992
	1962-63	1,589	1,310	50	62	35	3,046
21. Total fruits & vegetables (except Potatoes)	1960-61	847	1,101	1092	962	477	4,479
	1961-62	746	928	995	1,411	486	4,566
	1962-63	687	915	1,241	1,189	482	4,514
22. Potatoes	1960-61	4	4	-	-	-	8
	1961-62	-	2	-	-	-	2
	1962-63	-	1	3	-	2	6
23. Misc. Food crops	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Condiments and spices	1960-61	1,912	1,827	1,116	5,625	1,026	11,506
	1961-62	1,850	2,115	1,153	5,032	1,040	11,190
	1962-63	1,466	1,580	988	3,847	880	8,761

.....(3)

Table No.4. contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
25. Total Food	1960-61	2,66,991	2,91,530	1,49,291	1,80,246	78,796	9,66,854
	1961-62	2,62,575	2,87,379	1,47,213	1,66,068	78,382	9,41,617
	1962-63	2,76,381	2,82,931	1,53,241	1,65,863	79,756	9,58,172
26. Groundnut	1960-61	24,751	12,200	28,277	18,262	3,644	87,134
	1961-62	19,959	14,002	29,271	17,107	4,356	84,695
	1962-63	21,628	16,046	31,035	17,272	5,209	91,190
27. Sesamum	1960-61	908	1,003	1,318	858	1,056	5,143
	1961-62	787	1,200	1,009	897	959	4,852
	1962-63	850	782	1,077	889	880	4,478
28. Linseed	1960-61	750	907	997	786	318	3,758
	1961-62	698	716	1,039	595	310	3,358
	1962-63	1,549	651	983	561	104	3,848
29. Castorseed	1960-61	165	52	13	37	29	296
	1961-62	53	40	14	32	34	173
	1962-63	35	34	15	31	75	190
30. Rape and Mustard.	1960-61	199	359	47	23	15	643
	1961-62	159	84	65	21	12	341
	1962-63	27	446	41	20	7	541
31. Coconut	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other oil seeds	1960-61	25,235	20,646	137	113	23	46,154
	1961-62	26,050	17,939	158	63	3	44,213
	1962-63	4,542	22,359	64	38	38	27,041

.....(5)

Table No.4. Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
33. Total oil seeds.	1960-61	52,008	35,167	30,789	20,079	5,085	1,43,128
	1961-62	47,706	33,981	31,556	18,715	5,674	1,37,632
	1962-63	28,631	40,318	33,215	18,811	6,313	1,27,288
34. Cotton	1960-61	1,10,392	1,26,993	1,33,597	1,24,376	1,10,539	6,05,897
	1961-62	1,23,745	1,37,764	1,35,984	1,39,010	1,09,993	6,46,496
	1962-63	1,21,611	1,35,823	1,30,851	1,33,813	1,07,931	6,30,029
35. Other fibres	1960-61	2,725	3,698	586	668	359	8,036
	1961-62	2,963	4,078	527	554	404	8,466
	1962-63	2,771	3,681	512	490	263	7,717
36. Total fibres	1960-61	1,13,117	1,30,691	1,34,183	1,25,044	1,10,898	6,13,933
	1961-62	1,26,708	1,41,782	1,36,511	1,39,564	1,10,397	6,54,962
	1962-63	1,24,382	1,39,504	1,31,363	1,34,303	1,08,194	6,37,746
37. Tobacco	1960-61	37	3	83	77	3	203
	1961-62	127	4	46	11	-	188
	1962-63	8	4	49	31	-	92
38. Other drugs and narcoties	1960-61	66	2	-	-	69	137
	1961-62	37	-	-	-	94	131
	1962-63	12	-	-	-	86	98
39. Total drugs and narcoties	1960-61	103	5	83	77	72	340
	1961-62	164	4	46	11	94	319
	1962-63	20	4	49	31	86	190
40. Fodder crops	1960-61	4	15	1	11	42	73
	1961-62	6	7	2	1	3	19
	1962-63	8	12	69	2	1	92

....(6)

Table No.4 Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
41. Misc.non- food crops	1960-61 1961-62 1962-63	- - -	- - -	4 - -	2 2 -	- 1 -	6 3 -
42. Total non- food crops	1960-61 1961-62 1962-63	1,65,232 1,74,584 1,53,041	1,65,878 1,75,774 1,79,838	1,65,060 1,68,115 1,64,696	1,45,213 1,58,293 1,53,147	1,16,097 1,16,169 1,14,594	7,57,480 7,92,935 7,65,316
43. Total area under crops (Gross crop- ped area).	1960-61 1961-62 1962-63	4,32,223 4,37,159 4,29,422	4,57,408 4,63,153 4,62,769	3,14,351 3,15,328 3,17,937	3,25,459 3,24,361 3,19,010	1,94,893 1,94,551 1,94,350	17,24,334 17,34,552 17,23,488
44. Area cropped more than once	1960-61 1961-62 1962-63	20,958 24,651 18,276	20,406 22,299 20,410	328 1,315 606	1,063 936 696	518 685 561	43,273 49,886 40,549
45. Total area under crops.	1960-61 1961-62 1962-63	4,11,265 4,12,508 4,11,146	4,37,002 4,40,854 4,42,359	3,14,023 3,14,013 3,17,331	3,24,396 3,23,425 3,18,314	1,94,375 1,93,866 1,93,789	16,81,061 16,84,666 16,82,939

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

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

(Production in '00' tons)

Sr.No.	C r o p	Y e a r s		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	Rice	17	11	15
2.	Wheat	195(Revised)	165	226
3.	Kharif Jowar	1933	1911	1391
4.	Rabi Jowar	2	9	7
5.	Bajri	39	6	9
6.	Maize	-	-	1
7.	Other cereals	-	-	1
8.	Total cereals	2189	2104	1650
9.	Gram	26	26	26
10.	Tur	298	235	156
11.	Other Pulses	-	-	86
12.	Total Pulses	445	349	268
13.	Sugarcane	30	30	29
14.	Chillies	-	-	19
15.	Cotton(Lint) in '00 bales of 392 lbs each	2057	871	1205
16.	Groundnut	210	162	120
17.	Sesamum	5	5	4
18.	Rape, Mustard and linseed	5	4	5
19.	Tobacco	1 (Revised)	-	-

Note :- The figures for the year 1962-63 are provisional.

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

Table No. 6:

TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT
SOURCES OF IRRIGATION IN BORDHANA DISTRICT.

Sr.No.	Sources of Irrigation.	Year	TALUKAS.					District Total.
			Chikhali	Mehakar	Khangach	Malkapur	Jalgaon	
1.	Government Canals.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Private Canals.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Total Canals.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Tanks.	1960-61	40	145	-	-	-	185
		1961-62	93	145	-	-	-	238
		1962-63	94	145	-	-	-	239
5.	Tube Wells.	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6 Contd.

Talukawise distribution of Area irrigated by different sources
of irrigation in Buldhana District.

Sr.No.	'Sources of 'irrigation	'Years	T A L U K A S					'District ' Total
			'Chikhli	'Mehkar	'Khamgaon	'Malkapur	' Jalgaon.	
6.	Other Wells.	1960-61	12,654	9,684	1,531	5,518	923	30,310
		1961-62	11,631	9,697	1,531	6,311	1,125	30,295
		1962-63	13,921	7,794	1,257	6,143	916	30,031
7.	Other Sources Specify.	1960-61	201	-	40	48	--	289
		1961-62	150	50	40	55	--	295
		1962-63	---	132	--	--	--	132
8.	Net area irrigated.	1960-61	12,895	9,829	1,571	5,566	923	30,784
		1961-62	11,874	9,892	1,571	6,366	1,125	30,828
		1962-63	14,015	8,071	1,257	6,143	916	30,402
9.	Gross area irrigated.	1960-61	12,895	10,184	1,571	5,566	923	31,139
		1961-62	11,874	9,892	1,571	6,366	1,125	30,828
		1962-63	14,015	8,071	1,257	6,143	916	30,402

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

T A B L E No. 7

Talukawise area irrigated under different crops in Buldana District (in acres)

Sr. No.	Crop	Year	T a l u k a s					Distt. Total
			Chikhali	Mehkar	Khangaon	Malkapur	Jalgaon	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Rice	1960-61	-	-	-	105	-	105
		1961-62	-	-	1	149	-	150
		1962-63	-	-	-	125	7	132
2.	Wheat	1960-61	7,376	6,356	70	545	149	14,496
		1961-62	7,659	6,194	84	456	168	14,561
		1962-63	9,391	4,626	67	311	168	14,563
3.	Jowar	1960-61	300	422	-	-	-	722
		1961-62	804	633	-	-	-	1,437
		1962-63	967	443	-	-	-	1,410
4.	Bajri	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Other cereals	1960-61	114	65	14	50	1	244
		1961-62	22	222	19	18	1	282
		1962-63	27	170	14	21	-	232
6.	Total Cereals	1960-61	7,790	6,843	84	700	150	15,567
		1961-62	8,485	7,049	104	623	169	16,430
		1962-63	10,385	5,239	81	457	175	16,337
7.	Gram	1960-61	498	381	15	112	5	1,011
		1961-62	409	222	20	29	77	757
		1962-63	522	176	-	34	25	757

... (2)

Continued Table No. 7

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
8. Tur	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Pulses	1960-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Total Pulses	1960-61	498	381	15	112	5	1,011	
	1961-62	409	222	20	29	77	757	
	1962-63	522	176	-	34	25	757	
11. Total Foodgrains	1960-61	8,288	7,224	99	812	155	16,578	
	1961-62	8,894	7,271	124	652	246	17,187	
	1962-63	10,907	5,415	81	491	200	17,094	
12. Sugarcane	1960-61	1,595	1,317	56	63	32	3,063	
	1961-62	1,515	1,258	100	90	29	2,992	
	1962-63	1,589	1,310	50	62	35	3,046	
13. Potatoes	1960-61	4	4	-	-	-	8	
	1961-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1962-63	-	1	3	-	2	6	
14. Chillies	1960-61	454	359	441	3,505	179	4,938	
	1961-62	419	216	408	3,104	393	4,540	
	1962-63	369	239	307	3,140	319	4,374	

....(3)

Continued.--Table No. 7

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
15. Other food crops	196-61	942	962	780	1,044	361	4,089	
	1961-62	682	839	737	1,177	352	3,787	
	1962-63	562	846	646	1,035	258	3,347	
16. Total food crops	1960-61	11,283	9,866	1,376	5,424	727	28,676	
	1961-62	11,510	9,584	1,369	5,023	1,020	28,506	
	1962-63	13,427	7,811	1,087	4,728	814	27,867	
17. Cotton	1960-61	1,425	304	146	96	80	2,051	
	1961-62	293	302	188	1,309	-	2,092	
	1962-63	566	242	92	1,381	7	2,288	
18. Groundnut	1960-61	8	2	-	20	-	30	
	1961-62	5	-	-	3	-	8	
	1962-63	-	5	-	1	-	6	
19. Other non-food crops	1960-61	179	12	49	26	116	382	
	1961-62	66	6	14	31	105	222	
	1962-63	22	13	78	33	95	241	
20. Total non-food crops	1960-61	1,612	318	195	142	196	2,463	
	1961-62	364	308	202	1,343	105	2,322	
	1962-63	588	260	170	1,415	102	2,535	
21. Gross Irrigated area	1960-61	12,895	10,184	11,571	5,566	923	31,139	
	1961-62	11,874	9,892	1,571	6,366	1,125	30,828	
	1962-63	14,015	8,071	1,257	6,143	916	30,402	

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

Table No.8

Medium Irrigation Projects in Buldana district

I t e m s	Name of Irrigation Projects	
	Nalganga Project	Gyanganga Project
i) Location	Near Sanglad on Nalganga River Tahsil Malkapur District Buldana	Near Geru-Matargaon on Gyanganga river Tahsil Khamgaon, District Buldana
ii) Year of Start	1957	1964
iii) Stage of completion reached by 31st. March 1964	Completed except some of the distribution system and fixing of sluice gates.	Scheme Administratively approved.
iv) Estimated cost involved by Stages.	First Stage Rs.2,30,84,010/-	First Stage Rs.1,49,19,050/-
v) Gross Area irrigated upto the latest year	Acres Gunthas 887-07	N i l
vi) Irrigation potential created up-to 31.3.1964	10400-00	N i l
vii) Future Irrigation Potential (some idea as to the utilisa- tion of the potential to be created in future years may also be given).	The Irrigation potential for the year 1964-65 will be 10900 acres but full develop- ment will be in year 1966 i.e. 21,600/- acres.	N o t a r i s e

Source :- Executive Engineer, Nalganga Division, I.P.D. Malkapur.

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

(in Lbs)

Sr.No.	C r o p s	Y e a r s		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1.	Rice	515	347	420
2.	Wheat	398	361	475
3.	Kharif Jowar	730	734	516
4.	Rabi Jowar	373	458	581
5.	Bajri	657	114	167
6.	Maize	-	-	448
7.	Other cereals	-	-	204
8.	Total cereals	674	663	503
9.	Gram	280	294	317
10.	Tur	1151	927	608
11.	Other Pulses	-	-	147
12.	Total Pulses	452	369	290
13.	Sugarcane	2168	2240	2165
14.	Chillies	-	-	507
15.	Cotton(Lint)	133	53	75
16.	Groundnut	540	428	295
17.	Sesamum	220	229	199
18.	Rape, Mustard & Linseed	255	242	448 Rape & Mus. 236 Linseed
19.	Tobacco	1120(revised)	-	-

Note :- The figures for the year 1962-63 are provisional.

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

TABLE NO.10

AREA UNDER FOREST IN BULDANA DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1962; 1963 & 1964 (MN ACRES)

Years	Area Under Report			Produced removed or utilised.
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Value in Rupees
1962	271971	25302	-	559142
1963	271971	22868	-	483113
1964	271962	22868	-	323455

Source:- Divisional Forest Officer, Akola

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

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality and variety brand, count etc (local trade name)	Unit	Retail prices in each month (Rs. and paise)						
				Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	March 1963	April 1963	May 1963
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
CEREALS										
14.	Rice Clean (fine)	Chinor	Kg.	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.01	0.95	1.10	1.03
20.	Rice Clean (Medium)	Luchai	"	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.72	0.80	0.78
30.	Rice Clean (Coarse)	Gurmatia	"	0.59	0.60	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.62	0.61
40.	Wheat (Medium)	Sarbati	"	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.56
50.	Wheat (Coarse)	Gaorani	"	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
6.	Wheat flour (white)	"	"	0.62	0.63	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Jowar (white)	"	"	N.A.	N.A.	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.37	N.A.
8.	Jowar (yellow)	"	"	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25
9.	Bajra	"	"	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.48	0.44
PULSES										
10.	Gram (whole)	Deshi	"	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.52	0.49	0.50	0.50
11.	Gram (dal)	Deshi	"	0.62	0.62	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.59	0.60
12.	Arhar (")	Wagh brand	"	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.73	0.71	0.78	0.83

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

District :- Buldana.

Sr. No.	Commodity	Brief description of quality and variety brand, count etc. (local trade name)	Unit	Retail Prices in each month (Rs. and Paise)						
				June 63	July 63	Aug. 63	Sept. 63	Oct. 63	Nov. 63	Dece. 63
1.	2.	3.	4.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
C E R E A L S										
1.	Rice clean(fine)	Chincr	Kg.	1.10	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.16	1.16	1.20
2.	Rice clean(Medium)	Luchai	"	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.83	0.88	0.81
3.	Rice clean(coarse)	Gurmuthia	"	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.74	0.73	0.70
4.	Wheat (Medium)	Sarbati	"	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.62
5.	Wheat (coarse)	Gaorani	"	0.42	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
6.	Wheat flour(white)		"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Jowar (white)		"	0.33	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Jowar (yellow)		"	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.28	0.33	0.30	0.36
9.	Bajra		"	0.49	0.50	N.A.	N.A.	0.38	N.A.	N.A.
P U L S E S										
10.	Gram (whole)	Deshi	"	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.59
11.	Gram (dal)	Deshi	"	0.59	0.59	0.56	0.56	0.59	0.61	0.67
12.	Arhar (")	Wagh brand	"	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.88

Contd. Statement No.11.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
13. Mung (dal)			Kg.	0.62	0.62	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.72
14. Urid (dal)	Polished		"	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.80
15. Musur (dal)			"	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	N.A.	N.A.
<u>Sugar & Gur</u>										
16. Sugar			"	1.19	1.20	1.15	1.19	1.21	1.35	1.19
17. Gur	Gaorani		"	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.73	0.66	0.85	0.91
<u>Edible Oils</u>										
18. Groundnut oil	Jalna		"	2.12	2.12	1.81	1.87	1.87	1.75	1.86
<u>Other Oils</u>										
19. Vanaspati(dalda)	Vanasada		"	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.06	3.22
<u>Meat, Fish, Eggs</u>										
20. Goat Meat	Local fresh		"	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
21. Fresh fish			"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22. Eggs	Local		Dozen	1.88	1.88	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
<u>Condiments & Spices</u>										
23. Salt	Kathewadi		Kg.	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12
24. Turmeric	Sangli		"	2.25	2.25	2.06	2.25	2.25	1.94	2.00
25. Dry corander (Superior whole)			"	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.95
26. Dry Chillies			"	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.81	3.00	2.90	3.00

Table No.11 ... Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
13. Mung	(dal)		Kg.	0.69	0.69	0.65	0.63	0.72	0.73	0.75
14. Urid	(dal)	Polished	"	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.75
15. Musar	(dal)		"	N.A.	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	N.A.	N.A.
<u>Sugar & Gur</u>										
16. Sugar			"	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.24
17. Gur		Gaorani	"	1.05	1.16	1.18	1.53	1.49	1.34	1.18
<u>Edible Oils</u>										
18. Groundnut Oil		Jalna	"	2.00	2.01	2.12	2.19	2.06	2.00	1.90
<u>Other Oils</u>										
19. Vanaspati(Dalda)		Vanasada	"	3.09	3.12	3.09	3.11	3.12	2.12	3.12
<u>Meat, Fish, Eggs</u>										
20. Goat Meat		Local fresh	"	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
21. Fresh Fish			"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22. Eggs		Local	Dozen	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.85	1.85
<u>Condiments & Spices</u>										
23. Salt		Kathewadi	Kg.	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
24. Turmeric		Sangli	"	2.02	2.00	2.00	2.02	2.00	2.00	2.00
25. Dry Corander (Superior Whole)			"	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
26. Dry Chillies			"	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	2.60	2.50

Table No. 11 Contd.....

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
<u>Vegetables</u>										
27. Potato			Kg.	0.62	0.63	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.36	0.50
28. Onion			"	0.25	0.25	0.36	0.41	0.37	0.22	0.25
<u>Fruits & Nuts</u>										
29. Plantains			Dozen	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.36
30. Oranges			Kg.	1.25	1.25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.00	2.00
<u>Beverages</u>										
31. Tea Leaf Brooke bond Trumpler				6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.69
32. Coffee Powder Polson French			"	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.75	8.75
<u>Fuel, Power, light & Lubricants</u>										
33. Kerosene oil Key Brand			Litre	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.50	0.49	0.48
34. Charcoal			40 Kg.	5.00	5.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
35. Match Box(60 stick) Horse head			Dozen	0.84	0.85	0.98	0.98	0.90	0.88	0.84
36. Fire Wood			40 Kg.	1.50	1.50	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
<u>Clothing</u>										
37. Dhoti EMN. Empress Mills Medium 'A' 22CMX9M			Pair	14.00	14.00	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.58
38. Sari Handloom 80x80			Pair	24.00	24.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	26.60
39. Shirting Nagpur 74 CM four stars century			Metre	1.81	1.82	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
40. Coating 70 CM Binny Mills 7437			"	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2.62	2.62

.....(6)

Table No.11 Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	12	13	14	15.	16.	17.	18.
<u>Vegetables</u>										
27. Potato			Kg.	0.72	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.56	0.50	0.50
28. Onion			"	0.28	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.54	0.41	0.36
<u>Fruits & Nuts</u>										
29. Plantains			Dozen	0.36	0.45	0.46	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
30. Oranges			Kg.	2.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<u>Beverages</u>										
31. Tea Leaf Brooke bond Trumpler			"	6.69	7.30	7.34	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
32. Coffee Powder Polson French			"	8.75	9.30	7.05	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
<u>Fuel, Power, light & Lubricants</u>										
33. Kerosene Oil	Key Brand		Litre	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
34. Charcoal			40 Kg.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
35. Match Box(60 stick)	Horce head		Dozen	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
36. Fire Wood			40 Kg.	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
<u>Clothing</u>										
37. Dhoti	MMN. Empress Mills Medium 'A' 22CMX9M		Pair	14.22	14.25	14.25	14.35	14.35	14.45	14.45
38. Sari	Handloom 80x80		Pair	19.00	29.00	31.00	28.50	28.00	28.00	28.00
39. Shirting	Nagpur 74 CM four stars century		Metre	1.78	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
40. Coating	70 CM Binny Mills 7437		"	2.59	2.72	2.72	2.65	2.59	2.59	2.59

....(7)

Table No.11 Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
41. Blouse Piece	Silver Moon	89CM	Metre	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.25
<u>Utencils</u>										
42. Brass			Kg.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
<u>Miscellaneous Items of Consumption</u>										
43. Washing Soap	501 Bar soap		Per Bar	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.53	1.52	1.56
44. Pan	Madras		100	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.35	0.27	0.21	0.25
45. Supari	Adha		Kg.	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.97	8.00
46. Tobacco(Leaf)			"	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
47. Cigarate	Burkely		10	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.35
48. Bidi	Camel		25	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15
49. Hair Oil	Tata coconut		small bottle	1.36	1.36	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
50. Penicillin(Injection Bulbs of largest or a lakhs quantity in large packets) 2 lakhs			One Bulb	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.66	0.50	0.68	0.50
51. Quinine (Nivaquine)			Per tablet	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11

....(8)

Table No.11 Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
41. Blouse Piece	Silver Moon	Metre		1.26	1.50		1.69	1.60	1.26	1.94
	89 CM.									
<u>Utencils</u>										
42. Brass		Kg.		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
<u>Miscellaneous Items of Consumption</u>										
43. Washing Soap	501 Bar soap	Per Bar		1.54	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
44. Pan	Madras	100		0.34	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
45. Supari	Adha	Kg.		7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
46. Tobacco(Leaf)	"	"		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
47. Cigarate	Burkely	10		0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
48. Bidi	Camol	25		0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
49. Hair Oil	Tata coco-nut	Small bottle		1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.36	1.36	1.36
50. Penicillin(Injection Bulbs of largest or a lakhs quantity in large packets) 2 lakhs		One Bulb		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
51. Quinine(Nivaquine)		Per tablet		0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11

Source :- District Statistical Officer, Buldana.

Table No.12 : Agricultural Wages at Rural Centres in Buldana District year 1963

	C e n t r e					
	Dongaon		Deulghat		Asalgaon	
	June, 1963	December, 1963	June, 1963	December, 1963	June 1963	December 1963
<u>Skilled Labour</u>						
a) Carpenters	4.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	3.50
b) Blacksmiths	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.75	4.50	3.50
c) Mason	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	3.00
<u>Field Labour</u>						
a) Men	1.17	1.37	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
b) Women	0.68	0.75	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
c) Children	0.50	0.37	0.50	1.00	1.25	0.40
<u>Other Agricultural Labour</u>						
a) Men	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
b) Women	0.62	0.75	0.75	0.60	0.50	0.75
c) Children	0.31	0.37	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.50
<u>Hardsmen</u>						
a) Men	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
b) Women	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Children	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50

Source :- District Statistical Officer, Buldana.

TABLE NO.13

VITAL STATISTICS: NUMBER OF BIRTHS & DEATHS IN BULDANA DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1961;1962 & 1963.

Year	Number of Births	Number of Deaths
1961	42466	22770
1962	42509	21959
1963	47610	20144

N.B.:— As it is reported that the talukawise information have not compiled in the office of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Vital Statistics, Poona, only information of districtwise figures are incorporated in the statement.

Source:— Assistant Director of Public Health, Vital Statistics, Poona.

TABLE NO.14.

DEATHS DUE TO IMPORTANT CAUSES IN BULDANA DISTRICT DURING 1961 TO 1963

Year	CAUSES OF DEATHS							Total Deaths.
	Cholera	Small Pox.	Plague	Fever	Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	
1961	-	-	-	8388	3123	4677	6582	22770
1962	-	67	-	6555	2430	4442	8765	21959
1963	7	241	-	6061	2467	1661	9707	20144

Source:- Assistant Director of Public Health, Vital Statistics & Epidemiological Bureau, Poona.

Table No.15.: Number of factories and average daily number of workers in Buldana district year(1961,62,1963)

Sr. No.	I n d u s t r y	1961		1962		1963	
		No. of factories	Average daily No. of workers employed	No. of factories	Average daily No. of workers employed	No. of factories	Average daily No. of workers employed
1.	Process allied to Agriculture	44	4355	49	4596	51	4950
2.	Manufacture of Miscellaneous Food preparations.	4	406	5	396	7	385
3.	Tobacco Manufactures	2	262	2	117	2	129
4.	Printing publishing & Allied Industries.	3	91	3	65	3	88
5.	Basic Chemicals concluding fertilizers	1	24	1	19	1	18
6.	Basic Metal Industries	1	27	1	27	1	41
7.	Machinery except electrical machinery	-	-	1	33	1	35
Grand Total		55	5165	62	5253	66	5646

Source :- 1. Chief Inspector of Factories, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay
2. Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

Table No. 16

Industrial & Mineral Production of Important items in the Buldana district

I t e m s	Unit	1961	1962	1963
1. Coal	'000' Tons	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Manganese	'000' Tons	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Iron	'000' Tons	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Limestone	'000' Tons	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Dolomite	'000' Tons	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Clay	'000' Tons	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Chromite	'000' Tons	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Other	'000' Tons	1219	N.A.	Nil

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

TABLE NO.17.

UNITS OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATED, PURCHASED & CONSUMED IN BULDANA DISTRICT
(IN LAKH KWH)

Year	Kilo Watt Hours Generated	Kilo Watt Hours Purchased	Kilo Watt Hours sold to Public					Total
			Domestic consump- tion.	Commercial Weight & Small Power	Industrial Power	Public Lighting	Other Purposes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1961-62	2.94	-	11.51	9.92	42.02	4.87	9.14	77.46
1962-63	2.73	-	14.83	8.46	53.69	4.81	11.83	93.62
1963-64	1.24	-	14.97	11.71	65.41	5.50	15.08	112.67

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

TABLE NO.18.

LIST OF TOWNS & VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1963 .BULHANA DISTRICT.

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.
<u>KHAMGAON TALUKA</u>		14.	Borkhedi	28.	Chandur	42.	Buldana
1.	Khamgaon	15.	Datala	29.	Wadner	43.	Deulgaon Raja
2.	Shegaon	16.	Shelapur	30.	Khatkhed	44.	Sagwan
3.	Alsana	17.	Shelapur	31.	Dhanora Bazar	45.	Kelwad
4.	Sutala Bk.	18.	Motala	32.	Palsi Kd.	46.	Deulghat
5.	Pimpalgaon Raja	19.	Dhanora	33.	Palsi Bazar	47.	Malgani
6.	Botha	20.	Anurabad	34.	Paturda	48.	Kilwad
7.	Jalamb	21.	Zodga.	35.	Sangrampur	49.	Amdapur
8.	Kaolampur	22.	<u>JALGAON TALUKA</u>	36.	Warwat Bakal	50.	<u>MEHKAR TALUKA</u>
9.	Loni	22.	Jalgaon	37.	Tamgaon	50.	Mehkar
10.	<u>MALKAPUR TALUKA</u>	23.	Sungaoth	38.	Eklara	51.	Dongaon
10.	Malkapur	24.	Pimpalgaon Kale	39.	Bawanbir	52.	Lonar
11.	Nandura	25.	Jamod	40.	Umra	53.	Anjani Bk.
12.	Nimgaon	26.	Tikodi	41.	<u>CHIKHALI TALUKA</u>	54.	Sultanpur
13.	Naigaon	27.	Potadi	41.	Chikhali		

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

TABLE NO.18.

LIST OF TOWNS & VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1964. BULDANA DISTRICT.

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.
	<u>KHAMGAON TALUKA</u>	23.	Dhanora	46.	Warwat Bakal	68.	Malgani
1.	Khamgaon	24.	Anurabad	47.	Tangaon	69.	Kolwad
2.	Shegaon	25.	Zodga	48.	Eklara	70.	Amdapur
3.	Alsana	26.	Kuna Bz.	49.	Bawanbir	71.	Hatni
4.	Sutala Bk.	27.	Advihir	50.	Umra	72.	Nandra Koli
5.	Pimpalgaon Raja	28.	Shemba	51.	Palsi Zanshi	73.	Sawargaon Dukre
6.	Botha	29.	Takarkhed	52.	Tangaon	7	<u>MEHKAR TALUKA</u>
7.	Jalamb	30.	Shelgaon Bazar	53.	Tunki	74.	Mehkar
8.	Kadampur	31.	Talni	54.	Sonala	75.	Dongaon
9.	Loni		<u>JALGAON TALUKA</u>	55.	Niwana	76.	Lonar
10.	Jalka Bhadang	32.	Jalgaon	56.	Kherda	77.	Anjani Bk.
11.	Pahurjira	33.	Sungaon	57.	Sagoda	78.	Saitanpur
12.	Ghanegaon	34.	Pimpalgaon Kale	58.	Palsoda	79.	Sukali
13.	Matergaon	35.	Jamod	59.	Khiroda	80.	Ukali
14.	<u>MALKAPUR TALUKA</u>	36.	Tikodi	60.	Asalgaon	81.	Sonati
14.	Malkapur	37.	Potadi	61.	Wankhed	82.	Deulgaon Mali
15.	Nandura	38.	Chandur	62.	<u>CHIKHALI TALUKA</u>	83.	Sakharkherda
16.	Nimgaon	39.	Wadner	62.	Chikhali	84.	Mera Bk.
17.	Naigaon	40.	Khatkhed	63.	Buldana	85.	Mera Kd.
18.	Borkhedi	41.	Dhanora Bazar	64.	Deulgaon Raja	86.	Antrikhedkar
19.	Datala	42.	Palsi Kd.	65.	Sagwan	87.	Sindkhed Raja
20.	Shelapur	43.	Palsi Bazar	66.	Kelwad	88.	Janephal
21.	Shelapur	44.	Paturda	67.	Deulghat	89.	Undri
22.	Motala	45.	Sangrampur	68.	Malgani	90.	Nagapur.

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

TABLE NO.19.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS, BULDANA DISTRICT

Year	Registration	Vaccancies Notified	Placements	Live Register at the end of the year.
1961	4620	1382	777	2131
1962	5827	1209	729	3069
1963	4036	853	334	2367

Source:- District Employment Officer, Buldana.

T a b l e No. 20

Cooperative Societies in Buldana district for the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Types of Societies	Y e a r s		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
I. <u>Agricultural Credit Societies</u>			
a) Number of Societies	570	572	579
b) Number of Members	67005	71014	88136
c) Share Capital	6054224	7209465	8085333
d) Working Capital	48211049	60606100	71101040
e) Loans Advanced	26899104	36169926	52571276
f) Reserve and other funds	2257305	2415011	2495588
II. <u>Non-Agricultural Credit Societies</u>			
a) Number of Societies	31	36	43
b) Number of Members	2468	2777	3317
c) Share Capital	138057	164681	295391
d) Working Capital	773431	945416	1494501
e) Loans Advanced	1808650	5131420	4555133
f) Reserve and other funds	31563	31788	32636

... (2)

Continued Table No.20

Type of Societies	Y e a r s		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<u>III. Agricultural Non-Credit Societies</u>			
a) Number of Societies	112	120	130
b) Number of Members	6266	6500	8112
c) Share Capital	668894	834046	861710
d) Working Capital	3195334	3677378	4396664
e) Loans Advanced	-	-	-
f) Reserve and other funds	707036	709024	717012
<u>IV. Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies</u>			
a) Number of Societies	135	132	142
b) Number of Members	5552	5607	7179
c) Share Capital	281348	369687	297770
d) Working Capital	1024364	1209948	1260824
e) Loans Advanced	-	-	-
f) Reserve and other funds	147950	140107	145189

Source :- District Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Buldana
(Figures for 1961-62 are revised)

T A B L E No. 21

Statement showing Cooperative Societies in Buldana District (1961-62 to 1963-64)

Y e a r s	No. of societies	Number of Members	Share capital	Reserve & Other funds	Working capital
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1961-62	848	81291	7142523	3143854	53204178
1962-63	860	85898	8577879	3295930	66438842
1963-64	894	106744	9540204	3390425	78253029

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

(Figures for 1961-62 are revised).

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T a b l e No. 22

List of weekly Markets in Buldana District

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Day on which Bazar is held	Average Congregation 1963-64	Whether also a cattle market
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

CHIKHALI TALUKA

1. Mhasla Bk.	Wednesday	1725	Yes
2. Masrul	Tuesday	1150	No
3. Dhad	Monday	1600	No
4. Deulghat	Friday	950	No
5. Amdapur	Wednesday	1100	No
6. Uttarad Peth	Tuesday	350	No
7. Undri	Sunday	900	No
8. Mangrul Naoghare	Thursday	525	No
9. Shelgaon Atol	Wednesday	1150	No
10. Deulgaon Mahi	Sunday	1650	No
11. Buldana	Sunday	2200	Yes
12. Chikhali	Monday	5750	Yes
13. Deulgaon Raja	Saturday	5250	Yes

JALGAON TALUKA

1. Asalgaon	Tuesday	6000	Yes
2. Nirod	Friday	1800	Yes
3. Jamod	Wednesday	1450	No
4. Kherda Bk.	Thursday	500	No
5. Sungaon	Saturday	575	No
6. Wadshingi	Wednesday	600	No
7. Bendwad Bk.	Thursday	220	No
8. Rudhana	Saturday	340	No
9. Kaothal	Wednesday	245	No
10. Pimpalgaon Kale	Friday	1000	No
11. Madakhed	Saturday	1000	No
12. Sonala	Sunday	1100	"
13. Bawanbir	Monday	900	"
14. Sangrampur	Tuesday	1000	"
15. Tunki	Wednesday	1200	"
16. Warwat Bakal	Thursday	650	"
17. Wankhed	Wednesday	575	"
18. Wasali	Monday	450	"
19. Palshi Zanshi	Friday	375	"

... (2)

.... Continued Table No.22

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>KHAMGAON TALUKA</u>				
1. Pimpalgaon Raja	Wednesday	3200	No	
2. Bori Adgaon	Wednesday	800	Yes	
3. Jalamb	Saturday	700	No	
4. Dalshi Bk.	Monday	350	"	
5. Manasgaon	Sunday	165	"	
6. Jaola Palaskhed	Friday	575	"	
7. Bhalegaon	Sunday	550	"	
8. Bhongaon	Thursday	700	"	
9. Lakhawada Bk.	Tuesday	450	"	
10. Maharkhed	Friday	350	"	
11. Khamgaon	Thursday	8200	Yes	
12. Shegaon	Tuesday	5300	Yes	
<u>MALKAPUR TALUKA</u>				
1. Shelgaon Bazar	Friday	550	Notified as Cattle Market but as no cattles are brought for sale, hence no cattle market held.	
2. Shelapur Kd.	Sunday	120	No	
3. Deodhaba	Tuesday	250	No	
4. Chandur Biswa	Sunday	350	"	
5. Dahigaon	Thursday	120	"	
6. Jaola Bazar	Tuesday	230	"	
7. Kothali	Wednesday	130	"	
8. Korhala	Monday	140	"	
9. Motala	Thursday	1200	"	
10. Rohinkhed	Sunday	550	"	
11. Wadner Bholji	Saturday	300	"	
12. Nandura	Monday	3300	Yes	
13. Malkapur	Saturday	8000	Yes	
<u>MEHKAR TALUKA</u>				
1. Sakharkherda	Friday	1700	No	
2. Janephal	Saturday	4000	"	
3. Malkapur Pangra	Thursday	3800	"	
4. Kingaon Jattu	Wednesday	600	"	
5. Hirdao	Saturday	3300	"	
6. Sindkhed Raja	Monday	1200	"	
7. Deulgaon Sakharsha	Thursday	625	"	
8. Viswi	Thursday	545	"	
9. Sultanpur	Friday	1200	"	
10. Mehkar	Sunday	3000	Yes	

Source :-

TABLE NO.23.

NUMBER OF OFFICES OF JOINT STOCK BANKS, OTHER COOPERATIVES BANKS
OTHER BANKING OFFICES IN BULDANA DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1962
1963 & 1964.

Year	Schedule Bank.	Non-Schedule Bank.	Total	Provincial or District Cooperative Bank.	Others	Total	Grand Total
1961-62	11	-	11	18	-	18	29
1962-63	10	-	10	22	-	22	32
1963-64	11	-	11	22	-	22	33

Source:- 1) Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
2) District Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Buldana.

TABLE NO.24

REGISTERED JOINT STOCK COMPANIES--AT WORK IN BULDANA DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1962, 1963 & 1964

Year	Companies limited by Shares			Companies limited by Guarantee & Associations not for profit.			Grand Total
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	
1962	2	4	6	2	-	2	8
1963	2	4	6	1	-	1	7
1964	2	4	6	1	-	1	7

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

TABLE NO.25

INSURANCE STATISTICS IN BULDANA DISTRICT

Year	Number of Insurance Policies issued.	Amount insured in Rupees
1961-62	1928	6434475
1962-63	1916	6461600
1963-64	2819	10166500

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

TABLE NO.26

SMALL SAVINGS IN BULDANA DISTRICT IN RUPEES

Year	Gross Collection	Withdrawal	Net Collection
1961-62	11540044	8081943	3458101
1962-63	13798125	10628345	3169780
1963-64	12662229	10350189	2312040

Source:- Tahsildar, Small Savings, Buldana.

TABLE NO.27

RECEIPTS OF EXCISE REVENUE/SALES TAX/ENTERTAINMENT TAX
IN BULDANA DISTRICT(IN Rs)

Year	Receipts of Excise Revenue	Receipts of Sales Tax	Receipts of Entertainment Tax.
1961-62	4130	1386631	217525
1962-63	3441	1623471	251708
1963-64	5009	1916970	298288

Source:- Treasury Officer, Buldana

TABLE NO.28.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN BULDANA DISTRICT IN RUPEES.

Taluka	LAND REVENUE-								
	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
	Demand	Collection	Arrears	Demand	Collection	Arrears	Demand	Collection	Arrears
Chikhali	519153	415498	103655	579180	463524	115656	600125	481505	118620
Mehkar	366509	346966	19543	433484	388758	44726	431980	343281	88699
Malkapur	739380	582560	156820	877472	739737	137735	848754	670197	178557
Khamgaon	560772	188404	372368	934681	791486	143195	705598	543801	161797
Jalgaon	336531	41185	295346	778252	707638	70614	553672	360555	193124
District Total	2542345	1574613	967732	3603069	3090143	5119263	140136	2399339	740797

Spurce:- Collector, Buldana.

TABLE NO.29.

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

Year	Number of Documents Registered.	Value of Property Transferred.
1961	18325	28551766
1962	16388	14401427
1963	21446	17339526

Source:- District Registrar,Collectorate,Buldana.

T A B L E No. 30

Medical Facilities available in Buldana district for the year 1961

I t e m	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District total
1. Number of Hosnitals	5	1	5	2	3	16
2. Maternity Homes	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Number of Dispensaries	2	4	1	3	3	13
4. Number of Rural Health Centres Primary Health Units	1	2	2	1	1	7
5. Number of Doctors	16	6	12	7	7	48
6. Number of Nurses (including Midwives)	24	1	17	1	1	44
7. Number of Beds : Males	127	14	35	11	11	198
: Females	107	4	134	13	6	264
: Children	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Indoor Patients: Males	1839	118	479	168	91	2695
: Females	1305	98	3645	371	80	5499
: Children	814	14	2450	295	15	3588
9. Outdoor Patients Males treated.	61949	35190	121776	39865	41447	300227
: Females	35683	26349	33034	27663	22925	145654
: Children	52365	44364	39768	45803	43106	225406

Source :- The Civil Surgeon, Buldana .

continued.

T A B L E No. 30

Medical Facilities available in Buldana district for the year 1962.

I t e m s	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar	District total
1. Number of Hospitals	5	1	6	2	3	17
2. Number of Maternity Homes	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Number of Dispensaries	87	26	25	22	24	104
4. Number of Rural Health Centres Primary Health Units	1	2	3	1	2	9
5. Number of Doctors	21	29	37	26	29	142
6. Number of Nurses (including midwives)	32	13	24	19	16	104
7. Number of Beds :Males	156	13	49	17	23	258
:Females	74	4	134	91	6	309
:Children	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Indoor Patients treated :Males	7020	585	2480	844	1137	12066
:Females	3230	180	6732	4436	293	14871
:Children	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Outdoor Patient :Males	117704	59204	90988	81256	97451	446603
:Females	31641	21141	50424	29667	33964	166837
:Children	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source :- 1. The Civil Surgeon, Buldana

2. The Public Health Officer, Zilla Parishad, Buldana.

Continued.

TABLE NO. 30

Medical Facilities available in Buldhana district for the year 1963.

Item.	Chikhli	Jalgaon.	Khamgaon.	Malkapur	Mehekar.	District.Total.
1.Number of Hospitals.	5	1	6	2	3	17
2.Number of Maternity Homes.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Number of Dispensaries.	7	26	25	22	24	104
4.Number of Rural Health Centres Primary Health Units.	1	2	3	1	2	9
5.Numbers of Doctors.	21	29	37	26	29	142
6.Number of Nurses(including Midwives)	32	13	24	19	16	104
7.Number of Beds. Males :-	158	13	49	17	23	258
Females:-	74	4	134	91	6	309
Children:-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.Indoor Patients. Males :-	8310	691	2929	1089	1209	14228
Females :-	3920	241	7058	4509	311	16039
Children:-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.Out door Patients. Males:-	122432	59791	91767	82242	98151	454383
Females :-	32371	21827	50889	30252	34149	169488
Children :-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source:- 1)The Civil Surgeon, Buldhana.
2)The Public Health Officer, Zilla Parishad, Buldhana.

Table No. 31 :- Number of Institutions, Pupils and Teachers in Buldana District

	Y 1961-62	e 1962-63	a 1963-64
<u>PRIMARY SCHOOLS</u>			
Institutions	1033	1074	1113
<u>Pupils</u>			
Boys	66365	70872	77694
Girls	29619	33465	39414
Teachers	3242	3309	3648
<u>SECONDARY SCHOOLS</u>			
Institutions	74	77	78
<u>Pupils</u>			
Boys	20388	22360	23636
Girls	4592	5247	5718
Teachers	1059	1137	1181
<u>SPECIAL SCHOOLS</u>			
<u>Institutions</u>	7	25	13
<u>Pupils</u>			
Boys	1636	1321	650
Girls	112	106	54
Teachers	104	N.A.	N.A.

Source :- 1. Parishad Education Officer, Villa Parishad, Buldana.
2. Statistical Epitome Published by Education Deptt. for the year 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Table No. 32

Upto date list of High Schools and Colleges in Buldhana Distt.
as on 31st March, 1964.

Name of Taluka.	Srl.No.	Name of the High School or College.
1	2	3
<u>CHIKHLI.</u>	1.	Jijamata Mahavidyalaya, Buldhana.
	2.	Government Basic Training College, Buldhana.
	3.	Leather Training School, Buldhana.
	4.	Gramsevak Training Centre, Buldhana.
<u>MEHEKAR.</u>	5.	M.E.S. College of Arts, Mehekar.
<u>KHAMGAON.</u>	6.	G.S.College of Science and Arts, Khamgaon.
<u>MALKAPUR.</u>	7.	Janta Kala Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur.
	
<u>CHIKHLI.</u>	1.	Govt. Multipurpose High School Buldhana.
	2.	Aided High School, Buldhana.
	3.	Bharat Vidyalaya, Buldhana.
	4.	Prabodhan Vidyalaya, Buldhana.
	5.	Govt. Girls I.E.M. School, Buldhana.
	6.	Urdu I.E.M.School, Buldhana.
	7.	Janapad I.E.M. School, Sakhali.
	8.	Janapad I.E.M. School, Mhasla Bk.
	9.	Janapad High School, Dhad.
	10.	Janapad High School, Deulghat.
	11.	Janapad High School, Padali.
	12.	Janapad High School, Sawargaon Dukre.
	13.	Govt. High School, Chikhli.
	14.	Municipal High School, Chikhli.
	15.	Shri. Shivaji Multipurpose High School, Chikhli
	16.	Adarsha High School, Chikhli.
	17.	Nazren Mission I.E.M. High School Chikhli.
	18.	Amar Vidyalaya, Andapur.
	19.	Janpad I.E.M. School, Kinhola.
	20.	Janpad I.E.M. School, Mangrul Navaghare.
	21.	Municipal Shri.Shivaji High School, Deulgaoraja.

(Continued) Table No. 32

1	2	3
	22	Deulgaonraja High School, Deulgaonraja.
	23.	Janata Vidyalaya, Singaon Jahagir.
	24.	Shri.Shivaji Vidyalaya, Deulgaonraja.
	25.	Shri.Shivaji Vidyalaya, Buldhana.
<u>MEHEKAR.</u>	26.	Govt. I.E.M. High School, Mehekar.
	27.	M.E.S. High School, Mehekar.
	28.	Shri. Shivaji High School, Mehekar.
	29.	Janata Vidyalaya, Mehekar.
	30.	Jijamata Vidyalaya, Mehekar.
	31.	Shri. Shivaji Vidyalaya, Dongaon.
	32.	Shri. Saraswati Vidyalaya, Janephal.
	33.	Shri. Saraswati Vidyalaya, Deulgaon-Sakrsha.
	34.	Shri. Shivaji Vidyalaya, Lonar.
	35.	Shri. Shivaji High School, Kingaon Jattu.
	36.	Dhayaneshwar Vidyalaya, Kingaon Jattu.
	37.	Nutan Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Saokhed Tejan.
	38.	M.E.S. High School, Sakharkherda.
	39.	Jijamata Vidyalaya, Sindkhedraja.
	40.	Janta Vidyalaya, Saokhed Tejan.
<u>KHAMGAON.</u>	41.	Govt. Multipurpose High School, Khamgaon.
	42.	Govt. Girls High School, Khamgaon.
	43.	Municipal High School, Khamgaon,
	44.	New Era High School, Khamgaon.
	45.	Anjuman Higher Secondary School, Khamgaon.
	46.	National High School, Khamgaon.
	47.	Kela Hindi High School, Khamgaon.
	48.	Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya, Khamgaon.
	49.	Janapad High School, Pimpalgaon raja.
	50.	Janapad High School, Matergaon Bk.
	51.	G.B.Murarka High School, Shegaon.
	52.	Municipal High School, Shegaon.
	53.	Anjuman Urdu I.E.M. School, Shegaon.

(Contd...) Table 32.

1 2 3

JALGAON.

54. Govt. I.E.M. School, Jalgaon.
55. New Era High School, Jalgaon.
56. Janapad High School, Pimpalgaon Kale.
57. Janapad I.E.M. School, Wadshingi.
58. Janpad I.E.M. School, Asalgaon.
59. Janapad High School, Paturda.
60. Janapad High School, Sangrampur.

MALKAPUR.

61. Govt. I.E.M. School, Malkapur.
62. Municipal Higher Secondary School, Malkapur.
63. Adarsha Vidyalaya, Malkapur.
64. Rabbani Ameeria Urdu High School, Malkapur.
65. Nutan Vidyalaya, Malkapur.
66. M.E.S. High School, Malkapur.
67. Hirabai Sancheti Kanya Shala, Malkapur.
68. Municipal Urdu I.E.M. School, Malkapur.
69. Municipal Girls I.E.M. School, Malkapur.
70. D.E.S. High School, Datala.
71. E.S. High School, Shelgaon Bazar.
72. D.E.S. High School, Dharangaon.
73. Yashwant High School, Chandur Biswa.
74. M.E.S. High School, Motala.
75. M.E.S. High School, Dhamangaon Badhe.
76. C.S. Kothari High School, Nandura.
77. Shri. Shivaji High School, Nandura.
78. E.S. High School, Shemba.

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

TABLE NO. 33.

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN BULDANA DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1963 & 1964
(in Kilometres)

Year	Railway Mileage		
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Narrow Gauge
1963	79	Nil	Nil
1964	79	Nil	Nil

RAILWAY STATIONS IN EACH TALUKA OF BULDANA DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1961;
1962 & 1963

Name of the Railway Stations	T A L U K A S				
	Chikhali	Jalgaon	Khamgaon	Malkapur	Mehkar
Name of the Railway Stations	-	-	Nagzari Shegaon Jalamb Khamgaon	Nandura Khumgaon Burti Biswa Bridge Malkapur Khamkhed.	

Source:- Railway Time Table

T A B L E No. 34

Statement showing length of Roads according to Types of Surface in Buldana district
(in Miles and Furlongs) as on 31st March of the year.

Y e a r	Cement Concrete		Black Topped		Waterbound Macadam		Lower Types		T o t a l		Central Highways		State Highways		Local Authorities	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1962	-	-	172	-	417	3	1	-	590	3	66	4	29	-	494	7
1963	-	-	198	6	434	3	-	-	633	1	66	4	147	4	419	1
1964	-	-	227	5	525	4	16	7	770	-	66	4	147	4	556	-

Note :- Figures for the year as on 31st March 1962 have been revised.

Source:-1. Executive Engineer, B. & C. Department, Akola

2. Parishad Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad, Buldana.

TABLE NO. 35.

Number of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Radio-Licenses in Buldhana District.

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 Licences Issued.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	267	13	572	48	7	538	2237
1962-63	274	13	732	59	6	513	475
1963-64	287	13	732	54	9	583	585

Source :- 1) The Superintendent of Post Offices, West Berar Division, Akola.

2) The Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Akola.

Table No. 36 : Number of Motor Vehicles in Operation in Buldana District.

Sr. No.	Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1.	Motor Cycles	62	65	67
2.	Motor Cars	157	163	166
3.	Jeeps	56	58	60
4.	Taxi Cabs	21	21	19
5.	Auto Rickshaws	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	<u>Stage Carriers</u>			
	i) Diesel engines	83	87	78
	ii) Petrol Engines	43	49	58
7.	<u>Lorries</u>			
	i) <u>Private Carriers</u>			
	a) Diesel Engines	5	6	13
	b) Petrol Engines	17	19	6
	ii) <u>Public Carriers</u>			
	a) Diesel Engines	101	105	123
	b) Petrol Engines	59	62	95
8.	Ambulances	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	School Buses	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Private Service vehicles	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Trailors	19	21	27
12.	Tractors	31	35	34
13.	Others	Nil	Nil	1
<u>T o t a l</u>		654	691	747

Source :- Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Amravati.

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Table No. 37

Statistics relating to the Nationalised Road Transport in Buldana District

Sr. No.	I t e m	31st March, 1962	31st March, 1963	31st March, 1964
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Number of Routes	Not available	7	12
2.	Route Mileage (In miles)	"	222.4	434.7
3.	Average Route Distance (In miles)	"	31.6	36.2
4.	Average Service Mileage per day (in miles)	"	807	1442.
5.	Number of Vehicles on Road per day	"	8	10
6.	Average Daily Earnings in (Rs.)	"	1214.00	2969.20
7.	Average Earnings per Vehicle per day (in Rs.)	"	151.75	279.77
8.	Number of Passengers travelled(per day)	"	1782	3760

Source :- Divisional Controller, State Transport, Aurangabad.

Table No. 38 :

Police force and crime statistics in Buldana district.

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Buldana.

Year	No. of Superintendents	No. of Asstt Superintendents	No. of Dy. Superintendents	No. of Inspectors	No. of Dy. & Sub-Inspectors	No. of Asstt. Sub-Inspectors	No. of Head Constables	No. of Constables	No. of Cognizable Crimes reported.	No. of Cognizable Crimes reported.
1961-62	1	1	1	3	43	-	202	736	1749	N.A.
1962-63	1	-	2	4	44	-	209	748	1758	N.A.
1963-64	1	-	2	4	44	-	209	748	1712	N.A.

Source:- Superintendent of Police, Buldana.

TABLE NO.39

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED IN THE COURTS OF BULDANA DISTRICT

Year	C I V I L				C R I M I N A L			
	ORIGINAL		APPELLATE		ORIGINAL		APPELLATE	
	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous
1961	5133	978	186	53	11854	519	150	111
1962	4130	4210	163	78	1156	71	239	93
1963	3275	4237	245	93	11010	--	137	104

Source:- District & Session Judge, Buldana

TABLE NO.40.

PRESSES JOURNALS AND NEWSPAPERS.
BULDANA DISTRICT

Year	Number of Printing Presses	NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS & JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN DISTRICT					
		Marathi		English		Other Languages	
		Daily	Others (Weekly)	Daily	Others	Daily	Others
1961	21	1	1	-	-	-	-
1962	26	-	2	-	-	-	-
1963	29	-	2	-	-	-	-

Source:- The Collector, Buldana.
The District Publicity Officer, Buldana.

Table No. 41

Statistics regarding Local Bodies in Buldana district.

Year	Village Panchayats			Municipalities			Zilla Parishad		
	Number	Total Income	Total Expenditure	Number	Total Income	Total Expenditure	Number	Total Income	Total Expenditure
1961-62	746	16,72,373	15,19,982	9	51,23,110	44,91,460	Not available as Zilla Parishad formed on 1-5-1962.		
1962-63	749	28,12,349	19,59,585	9	52,32,631	46,91,735	1	1,26,41,287	1,12,41,694
1963-64	750	13,48,007 (excluding Govt. Grants)	Not available	9	51,01,105	51,12,926	1	1,48,06,301	1,59,43,611

Source:-

- 1) Chief-Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Buldana.
- 2) Secretaries of all Municipal Committees in Buldana district.

TABLE NO.42.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF MAHARASHTRA STATE COVERAGE. NUMBER OF VILLAGES, AREA IN SQUARE MILES AND POPULATION (1951) OF BLOCKS AS AT THE END OF EACH YEAR. IN BULDANA DISTRICT.

Years	By CD/NES/Stage I Blocks & M.D. Projects					P.E.S. BLOCKS.			
	Number of Blocks of C.P.A. Pattern.	Number of Villages included.	Number of towns included.	Population of Villages and towns. ('000')	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Blocks of CPA Pattern.	Number of Villages & towns.	Population ('000')	Area in Square Miles.
1961-62	9.50	994	6	602	2563	4	386	280	1041
1962-63	11.50	1217	7	745	3012	2	162	137	492
1963-64	13.50	1377	9	882	3504	-	-	-	-

Source:- Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.43

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER-DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT BY ALL BLOCKS IN BULDANA DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR 1961-62. (Figures in '000' Rs.)

Heads of Development	Khamgaon	Motala	Lonar	Buldana	Shegaon	Nandura	Jalgaon	Mehkar	Sangrapur
Number of Blocks of CPA Pattern	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
A) (i) PES(Central)									
(ii) PES(State)									
(iii) Stage I	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
(iv) Stage II	-	-	-	II	II	II	II	II	-
(v) Stage III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) M.D.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) T.D.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B) 1) Project Headquarters	49	68	71	20	15	19	43	23	66
2) Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	7	11	6	4	1	12	-	8	22
3) Irrigation and Reclamation.	20	4	110	12	5	12	10	17	49
4) Health & Rural Sanitation	35	12	9	10	6	6	4	1	51
5) Education	29	18	12	8	6	5	4	21	26
6) Social Education	37	18	9	9	11	14	4	13	34
7) Communications	1	8	3	1	2	1	2	-	1
8) Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries.	12	29	1	-	2	-	7	1	15
9) Housing(including Rural Housing)	3	7	-	-	2	3	-	-	35
10) Others(including Suspense etc)1	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	1
T O T A L	194	175	223	64	51	73	75	25	300
COMMITTED EXPENDITURE	55	26	-	49	52	54	48	66	55

Source:- The Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.43

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT BY ALL BLOCKS IN BULDANA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1962-63 (Figures in '000'Rs.)

Heads of Development	NAMES OF BLOCKS										
	Khamgaon	Motala	Lonar	Buldana	Shegaon	Nandura	Jalgaon	Mehkar	Sangrampur	Sindhkhed Raja	Chikhali
No. of Blocks of CPA Pattern	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
A) (i) PES (Central)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) PES (State)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Stage I	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	I
(iv) Stage II	-	-	-	II	II	II	II	II	II	-	-
(v) Stage III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) M.D.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) T.D.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B) 1) Project Headquarters	41	51	93	18	18	18	20	18	37	94	35
2) Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	76	41	9	15	8	32	20	13	20	30	5
3) Irrigation and Reclamation	10	17	18	10	6	12	10	12	13	28	-
4) Health & Rural Sanitation	38	63	14	5	9	7	3	-	36	=	-
5) Education	37	15	32	13	11	7	11	21	18	16	-
6) Social Education	32	21	9	12	15	11	18	11	14	6	-
7) Communications	15	-	1	4	11	-	1	3	-	-	-
8) Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries	6	2	-	-	6	-	6	1	4	6	-
9) Housing (including Rural Housing)	18	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
10) Others (including Suspense etc)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
T O T A L	273	265	176	77	85	88	89	80	143	190	40
COMMITTED EXPENDITURE	53	51	-	56	53	55	54	54E	48	-	-

'E' = Estimated

Source:- The Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.43.

STATEMENT SHOWING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT-HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT BY ALL BLOCKS IN BULDANA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1963-64 (FIGURES IN '000' Rs.)

Head of Development	NAMES OF BLOCKS													
	Khamg-aon.	Lonar	Sindkhed Raja.	Chikh-ali	Deulga onRaja	Maika-pur.	Motala	Buldana.	Shega on	Nandu-ra.	Jalga-on	Mehkar	Sangram-pur	
<u>No. of Blocks of CPA Pattern</u>														
A) (i) PES(Central)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) PES(State)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Stage I	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Stage II	-	-	-	-	-	-	II	-	II	II	II	II	II	II
(v) Stage III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	III	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) M.D.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) T.D.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B) 1) Project Headquarters	41	93	87	66	80	23	29	24	15	14	20	21	19	19
2) Animal Husbandry & Agricultural Extension	76	29	30	35	29	31	43	15	19	21	22	13	15	15
3) Irrigation & Reclamation.	10	49	97	20	31	-	34	17	25	27	16	25	41	41
4) Health & Rural Sanitation.	38	54	16	8	5	8	28	14	8	7	5	5	14	14
5) Education	37	22	26	11	-	-	12	8	1	7	2	12	9	9
6) Social Education	32	9	16	10	6	5	5	6	8	5	4	8	5	5
7) Communications	15	-	3	3	-	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
8) Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries.	6	1	14	2	-	-	4	3	9	-	9	1	2	2
9) Housing(including Rural Housing)	18	61	46	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Others(including Suspense etc.)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<u>T O T A L</u>	273	319	335	155	151	74	160	89	86	83	79	86	106	106
COMMITTED EXPENDITURE	53	31	-	-	-	-	48	52	50	57	50	58	45	45

Source:- The Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay

TABLE NO.44

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS IN ALL BLOCKS IN THE BULDANA DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1961-62

Sl.No.	Items	Unit	NAME OF THE BLOCKS								
			Khamgaon	Motala	Lonar	Buldana	Shegaon	Nandura	Jalgaon	Mehkar	Sangrampur
A.	Number of Blocks of CPA Pattern		1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	(i) PES(Central)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) PES(State)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Stage-I		I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
	(iv) Stage-II		-	-	-	II	II	II	II	II	-
	(v) Stage-III		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(vi) M.D.P.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(vii) T.D.B.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.	Improved Seeds (excluding Sugarcane)	B.Mds.	612	2668	860	644	346	1629	533	1441	255
2.	Fertilizers distribution(including all chemical fertilizers, Oil Cakes, Manure, Mixture, but excluding green manure)	B.Mds.	6039	13087	2626	897	8570	18526	10943	4483	2544
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied.	No.	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Animals castrated	No.	855	243	1259	2192	637	926	303	1080	483
5.	Additional Area brought under Permanent Irrigation.	Acres	188	101	565	38	61	44	49	143	195
6.	Area Reclaimed	Acres	891	480	810	104	736	3	302	206	335
7.	Area Bunded	Acres	1062	5165	530	2400	1589	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Drinking Water wells constructed	No.	3	7	26	1	1	2	7	1	3
9.	Adults made literate	No.	562	111	109	98	22	163	211	126	382
10.	Libraries & Reading Rooms started.	No.	53	8	3	Nil	1	2	4	5	7

TABLE NO.44 CONTD.

Srl.No.	Items	Unit	NAME OF THE BLOCKS								
			Khamgaon	Motala	Lonar	Buldana	Shegaon	Nandura	Jalgaon	Mehkar	Sangrampur
11.	Youth Clubs Started	No.	2	3	37	2	4	2	20	9	2
12.	Farmers Unions Started	No.	24	4	30	2	8	3	1	10	3
13.	Mahila Samiti's Started	No.	2	3	5	5	4	Nil	3	2	7
14.	Balwadis & Nurseries Started.	No.	16	Nil	4	4	6	6	1	Nil	11
15.	New Kacha Road constructed	Fur.	16	59	14	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	80	6
16.	New Pucca Road constructed	-do-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Existing Kacha Road improved	-do-	158	62	29	2	2	Nil	Nil	16	27
18.	Existing Pucca Road improved	-do-	-	99	25	-	2	-	4	-	27
19.	School Building constructed	No.	16	2	3	-	4	5	2	5	6
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed.	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes Constructed	No.	Information not available								
22.	People's Contribution ('000'Rs.)		35.8	39.7	31.4	14.9	34.1	39.4	14.4	44.9	36.0
23.	Total No. of all types of Cooperative societies functioning as at the end of each year.		82	82	70	72	59	60	53	65	46
24.	Number of Members of the above societies.	No.	6884	5279	6477	4817	8239	5204	5214	6240	4888
25.	Number of Agril. Credit, Multipurpose service & Large sized societies at the end of the year.	No.	42	66	53	37	45	43	29	45	28
26.	Number of members of above societies.	No.	5673	4542	6273	3797	5675	4071	4385	4674	3962
27.	Number of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	No.	62	59	68	60	70	51	34	64	46
28.	Number of villages covered	No.	120	118	116	89	116	89	103	105	103

Source:- The Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.44

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED ITEMS OF BLOCKS IN THE BULDANA DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1962-63

SrI.No.	Items	Unit	NAME OF THE BLOCKS										
			Khamga- on.	Motala Lonar	Sindkhed Raja	Chikha li.	Buldana	Shegaon	Nandu- ra.	Jaiga on.	Mehkar	Sangra mpur	
A) No. of Blocks of CPA Pattern													
	1) PES (Central)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ii) PES (Stage)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	iii) Stage I		I	I	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	
	iv) Stage II		-	-	-	-	-	II	II	II	II	II	
	v) Stage III		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	vi) M.D.P.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	vii) T.D.B.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1. Improved Seeds (excluding Sugarcane)	B.Mds	1438	1709	1283	2837	3734	979	1359	1743	2520	1725	460
	2. Fertilizers distribution (including all chemical fertilizers, Oil-Cakes, Manure, Mixture, But exclu- ding Green Manure Seed)	-do-	4810	8376	4035	2884	4037	7314	7740	14895	11281	4464	1988
	3. Pedigree Bulls supplied	No.	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	5
	4. Animals castrated	No.	553	461	301	1256	225	1126	436	1030	341	190	254
	5. Additional area brought under Permanent Irrigation	Acres	206	100	114	848	-	727	95	28	113	75	118
	6. Area Reclaimed	Acres	396	426	510	1343	-	67	770	-	-	-	204
	7. Area Bunded	Acres	583	1753	770	1030	4523	3337	1202	299	-	-	-
	8. Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	6	12	2	8	-	12	1	2	11	8	8
	9. Adults made literate	No.	108	45	250	-	75	-	49	24	302	-	408
	10. Libraries & Reading Rooms started.	No.	-	2	4	7	-	-	1	1	5	4	25
	11. Youth Clubs Started	No.	-	4	8	30	27	4	6	1	1	7	46
	12. Farmers' Unions Started	No.	-	-	72	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	12

Contd...

TABLE NO.44 CONTD.

Srl.No.	Items	Unit	Khamgaon	Motala	Lonar	Sindkhed Raja	Chikha li	Bulda na	Shega on	Nandu ra	Jalga on	Mehkar	Sangrampur
13.	Mahila Samitis Started	No.	-	7	11	5	2	1	7	2	-	2	7
14.	Balwadis & Nerseries Started.	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	New Kacha Road constructed	(Nags)	-	18	21	55	-	5	-	-	-	6	-
16.	New Pucca Road constructed	(-do)	-	-	16	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Existing Kacha Road Improved	-do-	-	19	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
18.	Existing Pucca Road Improved	-do-	19	10	6	-	-	6	6	2	5	3	3
19.	School Buildings constructed	No.											
20.	Primary Health Centres constd	No.	-----Not Available-----										
21.	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constructed.												
22.	People's contribution	(Rs. '000')	58.7	57.6	117.4	49.7	33.1	45.5	54.7	18.9	76.6	46.3	24.6
23.	Total No. of all types of Cooperative Societies functioning as at the end of each year	(No.)	85	82	73	74	51	69	60	61	51	67	35
24.	Number of Members of the above societies.	(No)	7712	6591	7520	5447	6114	6899	9241	6157	6482	6610	3788
25.	Number of Agril. Credit, Multipurpose Service & Large sized societies at the end of year.	No.	42	66	53	46	41	37	45	44	30	45	28
26.	Number of members of the above societies.	No.											
27.	Number of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	No.	60	59	-	64	59	60	72	50	35	66	46
28.	Number of villages covered	No.	118	118	-	114	109	88	116	89	115	122	104

Source:- The Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.44.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SELECTED-ITEMS IN ALL BLOCKS IN THE BULDANA DISTRICT
DURING YEAR 1963-64

Srl.No.	Items	Unit	NAME OF THE BLOCKS												
			Khamgaon	Lonar	Sind khed Raja	Chikhali	Deulgaon Raja	Malika-pur	Mota-la	Buldana	Shegaon	Nandura	Jalgaoon	Mehkar	Sangrapur.
A) <u>Number of Blocks of CP& Pattern</u>															
	i)PES(Central)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ii)PES(State)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	iii)Stage I		I	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	iv)Stage II		-	-	-	-	-	-	II	-	II	II	II	II	
	v)Stage III		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	III	-	-	-	-	
	vi)M.D.P.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	vii)T.D.B.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1.	Improved Seeds(excluding B.Mds. Sugarcane)		2998	4006	1242	2303	3980	-	5612	548	1976	6621	3385	2428	1280
2.	Fertilizers distribution (including all chemical fertilizers, Oil-Cakes, Manure, Mixture, But excluding green manure seed)	-do-	28572	3869	645	8334	11654	-	1331	6078	19604	30694	1868	6174	3788
3.	Pedigree Bulls supplied	No.	4	-	-	10	-	3	5	3	3	4	2	7	-
4.	Animals castrated	No.	868	873	1021	1133	982	127	1131	1493	493	1205	523	186	354
5.	Additional Area brought under Permanent Irrigation.	Acres	671	98	563	104	785	-	575	206	635	439	658	257	250
6.	Area Reclaimed	Acres	322	580	733	814	876	-	-	38	-	241	35	-	280
7.	Area Bunded	Acres	2370	620	1160	7000	3662	-	918	1620	300	579	284	2632	-
8.	Drinking Water Wells constructed.	No.	10	8	3	-	18	4	15	23	10	5	-	1	1
9.	Adults made literate	No.	2940	1095	218	1247	2976	2585	3717	105	105	1549	1795	2361	245
10.	Libraries & Reading Rooms Started.	No.	-	4	8	-	12	3	9	-	-	-	13	15	11

Contd...

TABLE NO.44 CONTD.

Srl.No.	Items	Unit	Khamga-Lonar on.	Sind- khed Raja.	Chikha- li Raja.	Deul- gaon Raja.	Malka pur.	Motala	Bulda na	Shega- on	Nandu ra.	Jalga on	Mehkar	Sangram pur.
11.	Youth Clubs Started	No.	5	10	7	73	41	8	11	1	5	1	-	11.
12.	Farmer's Union Started.	No.	5	42	-	-	71	-	8	349	3	-	-	1
13.	Mahila Samitis Started	No.	5	11	5	17	21	5	4	17	20	4	3	3
14.	Balwadis & Nurseries Started.	No.	3	7	10	3	4	-	2	2	4	1	3	1
15.	New Kacha Road constructed	(Fgs)	14	20	42	1	14	5	23	5	-	22	24	2
16.	New Pucca Road constructed	(-do)	12	-	37	9	=	-	-	13	3	-	-	-
17.	Existing Kacha Road Improved"		-	8	-	-	6	2	23	-	14	22	21	20
18.	Existing Pucca Road Improved"		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-
19.	School Building constd.	No.	22	19	20	5	3	-	18	21	5	-	-	3
20.	Primary Health Centres constructed.	No.												
21.	Main Centres & Sub-Centres (to be shown separately)													
	Other Dispensaries & Maternity Homes constd.	No.												
22.	People's contribution ('000' Rs.)		264.9	128.0	9.2	39.1	62.1	20.7	19.7	33.3	39.3	38.2	53.2	11.8
23.	Total No. of All types of Cooperative Societies functioning as at the end of each year.	No.	91	74	75	53	68	42	85	65	63	62	53	36
24.	No. of members of the above societies.	No.	9229	7533	7330	6601	5920	7627	6698	5948	9525	6257	6843	5785
25.	No. of Agril. Credit Multi-purpose, Service & Large-sized Societies at the end of year.	No.	42	53	66	42	55	30	67	37	45	43	30	28
26.	No. of members of above societies.	No.												
27.	No. of Village Panchayats functioning at the end of each year.	No.	60	69	64	59	66	-	59	60	72	-	35	46
28.	No. of villages covered	No.	118	116	114	109	91	-	116	89	118	-	115	104

Source:- The Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE NO.45.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AS ENUMERATED AT 1961 CENSUS
DISTRICT BULDANA.

I T E M 1.	T A L U K A S					District
	Jalgaon 2.	Malkapur 3.	Khangaon 4.	Chikhali 5.	Mehkar 6.	Total 7.
Total Number of Villages (1961) in the Taluka.	212	277	237	291	354	1371
Total Number of Towns (1961) in the Taluka.	1	2	2	3	1	9
<u>I. Cattle-Males over 3 years.</u>						
1. Breeding Bulls	315	772	729	862	3018	5696
2. Working Bullocks	20078	34695	32110	57016	57305	201204
3. Others	213	234	130	424	323	1324
4. Total	20606	35701	32969	58302	60646	208224
<u>II. Cattle-Female over 3 years</u>						
1. In milk	7115	10696	12006	13713	16612	60142
2. Dry	9635	13848	15978	18491	23633	81585
3. Not Calved	1098	2283	2383	3625	3908	13297
4. Others	51	40	248	33	291	663
5. Total	17899	26867	30615	35862	44444	155687
III. Cattle-Young Stock (Below 3 yrs)	17893	26674	27587	32813	40835	185802
IV. Total Cattle	56398	89242	91171	126977	145925	509713

Contd....

TABLE NO.45 CONTD.

I T E M 1.	T A L U K A S					District
	Jalgaon 2.	Malikapur 3.	Khamgaon 4.	Chikhali 5.	Mehkar 6.	Total 7.
V. <u>Buffaloes-Males over 3 years</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Breeding Buffaloes	96	188	145	265	475	1169
2. Working Buffaloes	50	226	168	928	823	2195
3. Others	14	26	22	64	58	184
4. Total	160	440	335	1257	1356	3548
VI. <u>Buffaloes-Females over 3 years.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. In Milk	2354	5062	4766	4880	5192	22254
2. Dry	1475	3513	2814	4669	5155	17626
3. Not Calved	301	780	657	1312	1167	4217
4. Others	55	48	250	197	210	760
5. Total	4185	9403	8487	11058	11724	44857
VII. <u>Buffaloes-Young Stock</u> (Below 3 years)	2790	6182	5040	7449	8850	30311
VIII. <u>Total Buffaloes</u>	7135	16025	13862	19764	21830	78716
IX. <u>Sheep-Up to 1 year</u>	1920	1141	656	1636	832	6185
X. <u>Sheep-Over 1 year</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Males	1046	951	500	842	497	3836
2. Females	7598	6997	1951	5364	3270	25180
3. Total	8644	7948	2451	6206	3767	29016
XI. <u>Total Sheep</u>	10564	9089	3107	7842	4599	35201

Contd...

TABLE NO.45 CONTD.

I T E M 1.	T A L U K A S					District
	Jalgaon 2.	Malkapur 3.	Khamgaon 4.	Chikhali 5.	Mehkar 6.	Total 7.
XII. <u>Goats-Up to 1 year</u>	2970	5563	6155	9038	13082	36808
XIII. <u>Goats-Over 1 year.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Males	1906	3602	3645	5671	5015	19839
2. Females	8646	16267	16588	26931	29836	98218
3. Total	10552	19869	20183	32602	34851	118057
XIV. <u>Total Goats</u>	13522	25432	26338	41640	47933	154865
XV. <u>Total Horses & Ponies</u>	378	489	227	661	807	2562
XVI. <u>Total Mules</u>	-	-	4	-	5	6
XVII. <u>Total Donkeys</u>	339	803	316	753	646	2887
XVIII. <u>Total Camels</u>	1	-	-	-	-	1
XIX. <u>Total Pigs</u>	63	383	625	1704	1700	4475
XX. <u>Total Livestock</u>	88400	141163	138677	199341	223545	788426
XXI. <u>Poultry-Fowls</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Hens	6764	8058	5936	18832	18239	57829
2. Cocks	2318	2293	2550	6830	7513	21504
3. Chickens	7557	7408	7586	23667	27998	74216
4. Total	16639	17759	16072	349329	53750	153549

Contd....

TABLE NO.45 CONTD.

I T E M 1.	T A L U K A S					District Total 7.
	Jaigaon 2.	Malkapur 3.	Khamgaon 4.	Chikhali 5.	Mehkar 6.	
XXII. <u>Poultry-Ducks</u>	73	77	198	173	40	561
XXIII. <u>Poultry-Other Poultry</u>	-	4	80	29	80	193
XXIV. <u>Agricultural Implements</u>						
1. Wooden Ploughs	405	1318	373	1230	3869	7195
2. Iron Ploughs	2662	3873	4025	7041	7689	25390
3. Carts	5295	9823	7887	11832	12300	47137
4. Sugarcane Crushers Worked by Bower	3	-	7	77	37	124
5. Sugarcane Crushers - Worked by Bullocks.	5	1	6	102	78	192
6. Dil Engines (with pump)	81	269	102	398	230	1080
7. Electric Pumps	54	104	47	24	-	229
8. Tractors	4	17	25	1	7	54
9. Ghanies-5 Seers & Over	-	2	3	76	31	112
10. Ghanies-Less than 5 Seers	2	4	-	5	9	20