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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
AURANGABAD DISTRICT

1958-59

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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MAHARASHTRA.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND
District Statistical Abstract,
of
AURANGABAD DISTRICT

for
1958-59.



Office of the Dist. Statistical Officer,
Bureau of Economics & Statistics,
Government of
Maharashtra.
AURANGABAD.



C O N T E N T S.

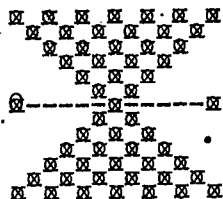
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A REVIEW ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN

AURANGABAD DISTRICT

1958-59.

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I. PHYSICAL FEATURES:-

1. Area and Location.

Aurangabad District with an area of 6,318.3 Square miles, is situated in the extreme northwest of the Marathwada Region of the Maharashtra State, lying between $19^{\circ} 18'$ and $20^{\circ} 40'$ N, and $74^{\circ} 40'$ and $76^{\circ} 40'$ E, It is bounded on the North and West by East Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar districts; on the South by Bhir and on the East by Buldhana and Parbhani districts.

2. Physical Features:

Aurangabad district is divisible into the Balaghat or uplands to the north and the Payanghat or lowlands to the south the latter terminating in the valley of the Godavari. The hills of Balaghat are continuation of the hill range of the same name in Vidharbha. All the hills in the district have a terrace-like appearance with flattened summits. Their average height is about 2,000 feet above the sea level, but in places they reach a height of about 3,000 feet. These hills consist mostly of trap rock, with nodular limestone in some places.

The most important river of the district is the Godavari; which runs along the southern boundary for about 127 miles, separating Aurangabad from Ahmednagar and Bhir districts. Its tributaries are the Shiv rising in Kannad hills; Kham near Khuldabad and the Dheku passing through Vaijapur; Yerbhadra through Paithan and Gohati through Ambad talukas. The rivers Shivana and Purna rise from the Kannad hills and flow through the northern talukas of the district. The Jui, passes through Bhokerdan taluka.

3. Soil.

The prevailing soil of Aurangabad district is 'black cotton soil' or 'regur' formed by the weathering of the

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trap rack. The black cotton soil is rich in plant nutrients such as lime, magnesia, iron and alkalis on which cotton and some of the dry crops flourish well. It swells and becomes sticky on wetting by water, while on drying, contracts and develops numerous cracks. The soil varies greatly both in texture and depth. In the hill tracts in the north it is shallow and relatively poor, but in the south it is deep and fairly rich. In the Godavari Valley, specially along the river banks, it is very deep and fertile.

4. CLIMATE TEMPERATURE & RAINFALL.

(a) Climate and Temperature.

The climate of Aurangabad District is pleasant and agreeable during the greater part of the year. The climatic year may be divided into three short seasons; a moderately warm wet season, from June to September; a cool dry season from October to February and a hot dry season from March to May. The following table gives the seasonwise temperature during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Season.	1957-58.		1958-59.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°C	°C	°C	°C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Warm Wet Season, (June - Sept).	41.0	18.9	42.8	18.9
2. Cool dry Season, (Oct - Feb.)	36.4	10.0	36.7	11.1
3. Hot dry Season, (March - May.)	44.0	14.8	42.6	15.8

During the year under review, the maximum temperature did not exceed 42.8° centigrade in the warm wet season and minimum temperature did not fall below 11.1° centigrade in the cool dry season. The maximum temperature was more during the wet season than that during the hot season due to highest humidity in the rainy season. It generally decreases with the cessation of rains and is the lowest during the hot weather. Occasionally, hot dry winds prevail in April and May.

(b) Rainfall.

The table below gives the average rainfall in the district for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

S e a s o n.	1957-58.		1958-59.	
	Rainfall in Millimeters.	Rainy days.	Rainfall in Millimeters.	Rainy days.
1	2	3	4	5
1. South west Monsoon (June - Sept.)	636.9	39	734.8	48
2. Northwest Monsoon (Oct. - Nov.)	38.1	3	103.6	6
3. Intermediate Period (Dec. - May.)	7.6	1	5.2	1
Annual Average:-	682.6	43	843.6	55

The bulk of the annual rainfall is received during the southwest monsoon from June to September; the average rainfall for this period during 1958-59, being 734.8 millimeters and that for the rest of the year being 109.8 millimeters as compared to the respective figures of 636.9 millimeters and 45.7 millimeters during the previous year. The duration of southwest monsoon was more during the year under reference.

The average annual rainfall shows great variation having been as low as 451.6 millimeters in 1952-53, 804.4 millimeters in 1954-55; 968.5 millimeters in 1955-56; 627.4 millimeters in 1956-57; 682.6 millimeters in 1957-58 and 843.6 millimeters in 1958-59. The rainfall is also unevenly distributed in the District which often leads to scarcity conditions.

II. AREA AND POPULATION.

1. P o p u l a t i o n .

The total population of Aurangabad district, according to the 1951 Census is 1,179,404 persons as against 1,082,729 in 1941. The mean decennial growth rate of population in the period 1941-51 works to 8.9 percent as against 12.5 percent for the whole of the Indian Union.

Variation in Population.

<u>Y e a r .</u>	<u>Persons.</u>	<u>Variation.</u>	<u>1901-1951.</u>
1901 ..	733,291
1911 ..	879,847	+ 146,556	..
1921 ..	720,699	- 159,148	..
1931 ..	956,598	+ 235,899	..
1941 ..	1,082,729	+ 126,131	..
1951 ..	1,179,404.	+ 96,675	+ 446,113

The population of the district during the 50 years that is, from 1901 to 1951 has increased by 63%. This marked growth is mainly the result of an increase by over 32% recorded during the decade 1921-31. The growth of population since 1931 has not been very remarkable. During 1941-51, as already stated the population of the district grew by only 8.9%. The relatively slow rate of increase during 1941-51 may be the result of various, factors. The importance of Aurangabad district as an administrative unit had declined since 1941 and industrially also, it does not seem to have any significant progress since then. The agricultural seasons especially in the south-western portions of Dist. have not been very prosperous because of scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall. The north-eastern portions of didtrict have not been very prosperous because of scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall. The north-eastern portions of the district were also adversely affected particularly during 1950.

2. D e n s i t y .

The density of population in the district works out to only 187 persons per square mile as against 270 in the Maharashtra State and 281 in the Indian Union. Aurangabad, with a density of 187 persons per square mile is the least densely populated district of the Marathwada region. The figures of density for other Marathwada districts are; Parbhani 208, Nanded 243, Bhir 193 and Osmanabad 218. In only two talukas of the Dist. namely, Aurangabad and Jalna, which together account

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for about 22 percent of the district area and 29 percent of its population, the density exceeds 200. The density in Aurangabad taluka is 248 and in Jalna taluka 235. The former contains Aurangabad town and the latter contains Jalna town which is an important urban unit in the district from the commercial point of view. If the figures pertaining to these two towns are excluded, the density of the taluka dwindles to 150 and 161 respectively. Thus, but for these two towns of Aurangabad district are relatively almost uniformly thinly populated.

Various factors have contributed to the relatively low density in the district. As stated earlier, the rainfall is very low and is unevenly distributed which often leads to scarcity conditions. The northern and central portions of the district are traversed by hill ranges which are mostly denuded of forests. In large patches in these, as well as in other areas of the district, erosion has reduced the fertility of the soil. The northern portions are also poor in communications.

3. Rural and Urban Population.

In Aurangabad district, the rural and urban population constitutes 85.9 percent and 14.1 percent respectively of the total population, whereas the corresponding percentages in the New-Bombay State are 71.1 and 28.9 and in the Indian Union 82.6 and 17.4 respectively.

The rural population of the district is dispersed over 1856 inhabited villages, of which 1104 or 59.5 percent are very small villages, that is having population below 500 persons; 542 or 29.2 percent are small villages having population between 500 and 1,000; 167 or 9.0 percent are villages having population between 1,000 and 2,000 and only 43 or 2.3 percent are large villages having populations between 2,000 and 5,000. The average population per village works out to 546.

The rural and urban population of the district with the percentage variations recorded for the decades 1931-51 is given below:-

Year.	Total Population.	Rural.	Percentage variation.	Urban.	Percentage variation.
1931.	956,598	876,680	-	79,918	-
1941.	1,082,729	967,526	+ 10.4	115,203	+ 44.2
1951.	1,179,404	1,012,789	+ 4.7	116,615	+ 44.6

The rate of growth of the rural population during the decade 1941-51 has fallen, which is primarily due to the gradual urbanisation of certain places previously treated as villages and to the movement of population from the rural to the urban areas. As regards the movement of population from the rural to the urban areas, it may be observed that during the recent decades in rural areas the volume of employment available appears to be stagnant or, at any rate, not keeping pace with the natural increase in their population. There has been no great increase in the total area under cultivation. Further, the agricultural production does not show marked improvement during recent years as the methods of cultivation still continue to be medieval. In addition the Village crafts are faring indifferently, because of competition from mass production or changes in fashions or for want of finance and marketing facilities. As against this almost all the new organised industries have been established in towns.

4. Sex Ratio.

The sex ratio, that is, the number of females for every 1,000 males, for the district as recorded at each of the censuses since the beginning of the century is given in the table below:-

Years.	Males.	Females.	Sex Ratio.
1901	336,951	336,340	998
1911	442,487	437,360	988
1921	361,938	470,259	991
1931	486,339	358,761	967
1941	553,401	529,328	956
1951	597,406	581,998	974

The sex ratio for the district stood at 988 at the beginning of the century. In the succeeding decades it has consistently declined. The decline is more marked in the decade 1931-41. The ratio has however, improved in the decade 1941-51.

The deficiency of females is more marked in the urban areas of the district than in the rural areas. For every 1,000 males there are 933 females in the urban areas as against 981 in the rural areas.

5. Livelihood Pattern of Population.

The population of the district has been classified according to the following eight livelihood classes.

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Sl. No.	Livelihood Classes.	Population.	Percentage to total Population.
<u>A. Agricultural Classes:</u>		<u>894,058</u>	<u>75.8</u>
1.	Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned; and their dependents.	563,137	47.7
2.	Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependents.	57,426	4.9
3.	Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	240,343	20.4
4.	Non-Cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	33,152	2.8
<u>B. Non-Agricultural Classes:</u>		<u>285,346</u>	<u>24.2</u>
Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from:-			
5.	Production (other than Cultivation.)	89,988	7.6
6.	Commerce,	51,935	4.4
7.	Transport.	13,271	1.1
8.	Other services and Miscellaneous sources.	103,152	11.1

Out of total population of 1,179,404 recorded for the district, as many as 894,058 or 75.8 percent are principally dependent on agricultural occupations and only 285,346 or 24.2 percent are dependent on non-agricultural occupations. Thus, a great majority of the people in the district are mainly sustained by agriculture. But this degree of dependence on agriculture is nothing peculiar to this district. The following table gives comparative picture of the adjacent districts.

Sl. No.	District.	Total Population.	Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.	
			Population.	Percentage to total Population.	Population.	Percentage to total Population.
1.	Aurangabad.	1,179,404	894,058	75.8	285,346	24.2
2.	Ahmednagar.	1,410,873	1,027,444	72.8	383,429	27.2
3.	N a s i k.	1,429,916	961,928	67.2	467,988	32.8
4.	E.Khandesh.	1,471,351	1,036,653	70.5	434,698	29.5

In fact, the country as a whole and many of its states are heavily dependent on agriculture. The population dependent on agriculture constitutes 69.7 percent of the total population of the Indian Union. The percentage of population covered by the agricultural Classes in the Maharashtra State is 64.5.

Although agriculture constitutes the main livelihood of the population, agricultural prosperity in the district as elsewhere in the country, is dependent upon the solution of problems relating to the distribution of agricultural land, the size of agricultural holdings, the determination of reasonable rents etc. In this direction important measures of land reforms have been introduced in the district. These reforms are based on the recommendations of the Agrarian Reforms Committee appointed by the former Government of Hyderabad in 1949.

The Scheduled Castes in the district constitute 13.8 percent of the total population and Scheduled Tribes only, 1.5 percent. The proportion of females to males among both the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes is almost equal.

6. L i t e r a c y .

The literacy percentages, as recorded at all the Censuses since 1901, for the total population of the district is given below:-

Year.	Literacy Percentage.
1901.	3.2
1911.	2.5
1921.	2.7
1931.	5.6
1941.	7.0
1951.	10.8

The literacy percentage has been increasing, from decade to decade, in the district except for a set back in the decades 1901-11 and 1911-21. The progress has been comparatively more marked in the recent decades than in the earlier ones.

	L i t e r a t e (Absolute Figures.)			Population of Literate per 100 persons among.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total:-	127596	108284	19312	10.8	18.1	3.3
Rural:-	78764	71685	7079	7.8	14.0	1.4
Urban:-	48832	36599	12233	29.3	42.5	15.2

The rural areas of the district account for 85.87 per cent of its population and the urban for only 14.13 percent and the percentage of literacy in the rural areas works out to only 7.8 and in the urban areas 29.3. This speaks of the wide spread illiteracy in the rural areas. Urban literacy is impressive in the district, mainly because of Aurangabad town which is an educational and cultural centre in Marathwada.

7. Sub-Division of the Dist. & Administrative set up.

The area included in Aurangabad district is for administrative purposes, divided into three sub-divisions which are further sub-divided into talukas and mahals, as detailed below:

Sub-Division.	Taluka/Mahal.	Total Geographical Area.		Population.
		In Acres.	In Sq.Miles.	
1. Aurangabad:-	Aurangabad.	3,97,977	621.84	1,65,080
	Paithan.	3,52,897	551.40	96,921
	Sillod.	3,74,902	585.78	1,07,758
	Soegaon.	1,34,615	210.34	22,641
2. Jalna:-	Jalna.	4,73,358	739.62	1,81,316
	Ambad.	5,54,591	866.55	1,54,216
	Bhokerdan.	3,23,034	504.74	86,333
	Jafferabad.	1,79,754	280.87	45,685
3. Vaijapur:-	Vaijapur.	3,93,894	615.45	1,04,825
	Gangapur.	3,23,327	505.20	85,784
	Kannad.	3,84,364	600.59	95,598
	Khuldabad.	1,28,115	200.12	33,247

The district consists of 9 towns and 1856 inhabited villages. There are only 3 towns having more than 10000 population of which Aurangabad and Jalna have more than 50000 population. The population of remaining 6 towns ranges from 5000 to 10000. Of the 1856 villages in the district 1104 villages have population below 500 while the number of villages having population between 500 to 1000 and 1000 to 5000 is 542^{and 210} respectively. The following table shows distribution of towns and villages according to population.

Population Range.	No. of Towns or villages.	Population Range.	No. of Towns & Villages.
Less than 500	1104	5000 - 10000	6
500 - 1000	542	10000 - 20000	1
1000 - 2000	167	20000 - 50000	-
2000 - 5000	43	50000 - 100000	2

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III. AGRICULTURE.

Aurangabad is mainly an agricultural district and as many as about 75 percent of the population in the district depends upon agriculture.

1. The Season.

Weather and Rainfall conditions exercise a paramount influence over the total area cultivated as well as the crops sown in view of the limited irrigation facilities available in the district. In case the rains are timely, adequate and well distributed, more area is sown to crops like rice, wheat, groundnut etc., the per acre value of which is higher as compared to that of other crops. On the other hand if the rains are delayed or are below normal or the seedlings washed away by excessive rains the area is sown to millets, gram, sesamum etc., which do not require so much assured water supply and whose per acre value is comparatively less. A study of the agricultural economy of the district may, therefore, appropriately begin with the study of the climatic conditions during the year.

The bulk of the rain fall is received in the district during the south-west monsoon from June to September, the average rainfall in the district for this period during the year 1957-58 being 636.9 millimeters and that for the rest of the year being only 45.7 millimeters. Due to timely rainfall and the favourable weather conditions prevailing during the year 1957-58 agricultural operations were done in time as a result of which the crop condition during 1957-58 in the Dist. was satisfactory, the average yield being 8 to 12 annas. There was no scarcity of food and fodder. Water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes was satisfactory. No scarcity conditions prevailed during the year 1957-58 in any part of the district. The agricultural labourers were getting the work in rural areas. On the whole, the agricultural season for the year 1957-58 in the district was good and satisfactory.

The following table gives the rates of agricultural wages prevailing during the year 1957-58 in the District.

Note:- As the Season and crop Report for the year 1958-59 is not ready, figures for the year 1957-58 have been given.

Agricultural Labourer.	Range of Rates in Rs. per day.	
	From.	To
1	2	3
<u>Skilled Labourer.</u>		
1. Carpenter.	2=50	3=00
2. Black Smith.	2=25	2=50
3. Cobbler.	2=00	2=25
<u>Field Labourer.</u>		
1. Man.	1=00	1=25
2. Woman.	0=62	0=75
3. Child.	0=75	1=00
<u>Ordinary Labourer.</u>		
1. Man.	0=95	1=25
2. Women.	0=62	0=75

2. Famine and Scarcity Data.

Distribution of rainfall and its timeliness are more important factors than the actual quantity of rain. On account of inadequate irrigation facilities and virtual dependence of opportune and widespread rainfall no particular part of the Marathwada can be said to be immune from periodical visits of famines and scarcity conditions. The western region of the district is more susceptible to crop failure due to inadequate and irregular rainfall.

The data of the last 25 years since the year 1935 indicate that excepting the four talukas viz., Khuldabad, Jalna, Ambad and Soegaon all the rest of the talukas in the district were affected in different years by Scarcity conditions. Of these the Vaijapur taluka which lies on the southwestern border of the district had frequent occurrences of scarcity conditions, due to inadequate rains. No area was declared as scarcity area during the year 1957-58. However, during the year 1958-59, 8 villages in Bhokerdan taluka were declared as having scarcity conditions. In all 779 villages were affected in 8 talukas during the past 25 years.

3. Land Utilisation.

In any programme of economic planning in a predominantly agricultural district such as Aurangabad, the utilisation of land resources must form a major item. The land utilisation Statistics indicates the extent of utilised or unsymmetrically exploited primary resources and thus incidently point to improved ways of using agricultural land towards better production.

A study of the prevailing crop pattern combined with the land utilisation Statistics enable us to determine whether the agricultural economy of the district is balanced or not.

The following table gives the land utilisation pattern prevailing during the year 1956-57 and 1957-58, according to the broad heads of land utilisation.

I t e m.	1956-57.		1957-58.	
	Area in acres.	% to Total.	Area in acres.	% to Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Total Geographical Area.	40,20,828	100.0	40,20,828	100.0
2. Area not available for cultivation.	3,68,741	9.2	3,68,743	9.2
3. Other un-cultivable land excluding fallows.	2,52,364	6.2	2,84,429	7.0
4. Fallow land.	3,01,125	7.5	3,15,021	7.1
5. Net area Sown.	30,98,598	77.1	30,85,575.	76.7

Area not available for cultivation includes forests, land put to non-agricultural purposes viz., buildings, roads, railways, rivers, canals etc., and all barren and uncultivable land which can not be brought under cultivation except at a high cost. Area not available for cultivation constitutes 9.2 percent of the total geographical area of the district.

Other un-cultivable land excluding fallow land comprises of waste land and permanent pastures and other grazing lands etc., The percentage of the area under this head to the total area increased from 6.2 in the year 1956-57 to 7.0 during the year 1957-58.

Fallow lands, indicate all cropped areas thrown out of cultivation during the year in question or not cultivated temporarily for specified periods in order that they may recoup their fertility. The maximum period for which land left uncultivated is reckoned as fallow, varies according to local customs from two years in Punjab to five years in Maharashtra State. After this period, the land if still left uncultivated is treated as abandoned and included under the head " Other uncultivated land excluding fallows ". The area under the fallow lands in the district decreased from 7.5 percent in 1956-57 to the 7.1 percent in 1957-58.

The net area sown represents the actual geographical area under crops, orchards and fodder. Areas cropped more than once are counted only once. The percentage of the net cultivated area to the total area was 76.7 percent in 1957-58. The gross cropped area of the district in 1957-58 has been recorded as 32,24,926 acres of which 1,39,351 acres was the area sown more than once.

4. Crop Pattern.

The overall position of the Aurangabad district in the field of agriculture both in respect of acreage and outturn of crops during the year 1957-58 has improved as compared to the preceeding years. The following table gives the acreages under food crops and non-food crops in the district during the seven years from 1951-52 to 1957-58.

Y e a r s.	Food Crops.		Non-Food Crops.	
	Area in Acres.	%	Area in Acres.	%
1	2	3	4	5
1951-52.	18,36,046	100	9,58,463	100
1952-53.	19,25,310	105	9,13,238	95
1953-54.	21,15,374	115	9,43,458	98
1954-55.	21,33,305	116	9,97,676	104
1955-56.	21,02,136	114	10,45,980	109
1956-57.	21,92,632	119	10,17,129	106
1957-58.	22,31,171	122	9,93,755	104

The above table indicates that there has been gradual increase of 22 percent in the acreage under food crops during the period of seven years since 1951-52 when the First Five Years Plan Started. The acreage under food crops in 1957-58 constituted 69.1 percent and non-food crops 30.9 percent of the total gross cropped area as against 68.3 percent and 31.7 percent respectively for the preceeding years. Of the gross cropped area, the acreage under cereals and pulses (food grains) was 67.5 percent during the year 1957-58. This indicates that Aurangabad district is mainly foodgrains producing area and non-food crops occupy relatively a small place.

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AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS IN THE DIST.

C r o p s .	1956-57.		1957-58.	
	Area in Acres.	% to Total.	Area in Acres.	% to Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rice.	12,201	0.4	12,366	0.4
2. Wheat.	2,04,857	6.4	2,06,739	6.4
3. Jowar.	8,63,655	26.9	8,75,192	27.1
4. Bajra.	4,22,087	13.1	4,23,785	13.1
5. Other Cereals.	19,541	0.6	19,201	0.6
<u>Total Cereals.</u>	<u>15,22,341</u>	<u>47.4</u>	<u>15,37,283</u>	<u>47.8</u>
6. Pulses.	6,46,045	20.2	6,43,047	19.9
<u>Total Cereals and Pulses.</u>	<u>21,68,386</u>	<u>67.6</u>	<u>21,80,320</u>	<u>67.5</u>
7. Sugarcane.	12,971	0.4	14,890	0.5
8. Other Food Crops.	11,275	0.3	35,961	1.1
<u>Total Food Crops.</u>	<u>21,92,632</u>	<u>68.3</u>	<u>22,31,171</u>	<u>69.1</u>
9. Groundnut.	1,87,666	5.9	1,92,981	6.0
10. Other Oilseeds.	2,46,594	7.6	2,41,713	7.4
<u>Total Oil Seeds.</u>	<u>4,34,260</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>4,34,694</u>	<u>13.4</u>
11. Cotton.	5,28,653	16.5	5,25,993	16.3
12. Other Non-Food Crops.	54,416	1.7	33,068	1.2
<u>Total Non-Food Crops.</u>	<u>10,17,129</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>9,93,755</u>	<u>30.9</u>
<u>GROSS CROPPED AREA:-</u>	<u>32,09,761</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>32,24,926</u>	<u>100.0</u>

A comparison of the figures of the two years given above reveals that the area under food crops which was 68.1 percent of the gross cultivated area in 1956-57 increased to 69.3 percent of the gross cultivated area in the year 1957-58. The main food crops of the district are Jowar, Bajri and Wheat among Cereals; Gram, Tur and Udid among Pulses; and Chillies among condiments and spices. The main non-food crops are cotton, groundnut and other oil seeds.

5. Area and Outturn of Principal Crops.

The following table gives the acreages and outturn of important individual crops of the district, during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58.

C r o p.	1956-57.		1957-58.	
	Acreage.	Outturn (Tons)	Acreage.	Outturn (Tons)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Jowar.	8,63,655	1,49,955	8,75,192	1,55,004
2. Bajri.	4,22,087	37,102	4,23,785	44,395
3. Wheat.	2,04,857	25,398	2,06,739	28,904
4. Rice.	12,201	4,238	12,366	3,111
5. Tur.	1,15,328	12,499	1,15,192	11,693
6. Gram.	1,05,092	13,142	1,05,877	11,660
7. Mung.	1,47,580	15,268	1,55,133	18,581
8. Udid.	1,09,672	13,186	1,07,359	9,682
9. Groundnut.	1,87,666	56,828	1,92,981	61,742
10. Linseed.	41,216	4,216	43,138	3,230
11. Cotton. *(in bales).	5,28,653	77,682 *	5,25,993	80,659 *

It is evident from the Statement given above that the agricultural outturn has been improved during 1957-58 as compared to that in the preceding year.

6. I r r i g a t i o n .

The irregularity of rainfall and the long breaks which occur at intervals, render cultivation highly precarious and irrigation is a matter of supreme importance for the well being of the people, Wells are the only source of irrigation in Aurangabad district. Besides, facility of well irrigation immediately changes the nature of cultivation from extensive to intensive pattern. The cultivator gets full employment for his family during the whole year and also secures a source of livelihood which would not fail him for his minimum requirements even during Scarcity or famine. That is why much emphasis has been laid on construction of new wells and repairs to old ones.

There were 36,974 wells in the district during the year 1957-58 of which 27,998 were irrigation wells, 5,605 were for drinking purpose and 3371 were unservicable.

Of the total gross cropped area of 32,24,926 acres in the district during 1957-58 only 1,26,827 acres or 3.9 percent are irrigated as against 3.7 percent during the preceding year. Of the total irrigated area of 1,26,827 acres, 1,18,306 acres or 93 percent has been covered by the food crops.

The scope of taking up medium and major irrigation schemes in the District is being investigated with a view to harness the Water Resources to expand the area under irrigation and increase agricultural production. The entire Godavari Valley is being surveyed to explore the possibilities of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. A special Division has been established with its headquarter at Aurangabad for this purpose.

Four medium projects are now in progress under the Second Five Year Plan at Dhuku in Vaijapur Taluka, Jum in Bhokerdan Taluka, and Shivna and Purna anicuts in Kannad Taluka. All these four schemes are expected to be completed during the second Plan period and on completion are expected to irrigate about 12,350 acres.

7. Consolidation of Land Holdings.

The study of land holdings is of considerable significance in more than one way. Its size, with the nature of cultivation and the crops grown is an indication of the inherent soundness of farmers economy. It is also a pointer to the extent to which the time and resources of the farmer are fully utilised.

The size of the holdings in this district varies according to the conditions of monsoon, soil, crop pattern, financial conditions of the ryots and the extent of absentee landlordism prevailing in the district. The following table indicates the variation in size of the holding according to the 1954-55 Census of land holdings.

Size of the holding.	No. of ownership holdings.	Total area of the holdings (converted dry acres.)
1	2	3
1. upto 5 acres.	27,671	78,351
2. 5 to 15 acres.	59,237	5,72,337
3. 15 to 25 acres.	32,672	6,34,297
4. 25 to 100 acres.	41,671	17,70,928
5. 100 to 500 acres.	2,216	3,40,711
6. 500 and over:-	54	47,613
T o t a l :-	1,63,521	34,44,237

On an average every land holder in the district holds his land in 3 units. In otherwords this holding is scattered at 3 different places. Though this evil of fragmentation is not as bad as it has been in some districts of Punjab, U.P. or

Madhya Pradesh, yet owners of highly fragmented holdings are handicapped and can not fully devote or concentrate their efforts on improvement of their holdings. With a view to prevent further fragmentation of land, the relevant sections of the Hyderabad Prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings act have been applied to this district from the year 1957-58.

The progress of land reforms in the district by the end of 1957-58, under section 37/A, 38/E and 53/C of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Act, is summed up in the following statements:-

Sl. No.	Number,	Area of land in acres.
1. Protected tenants in 1950.	39,962	7,55,854
2. Protected tenants in 1954-55.	15,555	2,79,699
3. Protected tenants declared as owners under Sec. 38/E.	3,517	43,694
4. Dispossessed protected tenants.	3,365	37,826
5. Dispossessed protected tenants put into possession.	2,374	27,452
6. Ordinary tenants protected under Sec. 37/A.	3,263	58,819
7. Surplus Land Holders.	1,420	90,136

8. Agricultural Implements.

The figures of ploughs and of land cultivated are shown below for comparison.

I t e m.	Y e a r s.		Percentage increase.
	1951.	1956.	
1	2	3	4
1. Wooden Ploughs.	13,601	15,994	17.59
2. Iron Ploughs.	25,643	35,635	38.97
3. Total Ploughs.	39,244	51,629	31.56
4. Total cultivated area (in '000 acres)	27,094	31,048	12.67

The above table reveals that the total cultivated area in the district per plough decreased from 71 acres to 60 acres.

9. F o r e s t s.

The total forest area in the district during the year 1958-59 was, 344.73 square miles as detailed below which forms 5.4 percent of the total geographical area.

Classification.	Area in Sq. Miles.
1. Reserved Forests.	252.38
2. Protected Forests.	74.76
3. Un-organised Forests.	17.60
Total Forests:-	344.73

Of this, 148.9 Sq. miles of forests or 43 percent of the total forest area in district are food and fodder reserves.

There are two types of forests in Aurangabad district namely, (1) Tropical dry mixed deciduous type mainly found in Bhokerdan and Kannad and (2) Tropical thorn type which are mainly found in Aurangabad and Jalna ranges. The former category of forests covers major part of the total area under forests in the district roughly to the extent of 200 sq. miles. The principal species of this type to be found are, charoli, Salia, Devda, Teak, Timmi, Khair, Palas, Hiwar, Sadada, Shesham etc.

Among the forest produce, timber and fuel are the only two major forest produce. Of these, timber is found in very little quantity and mainly fuel is extracted from the coupes sold every year. The minor forest produce comprises of Grass, Beedi-leaves, Churaji (Charoli) Bhilawan, Karaj, Honey, Wax and Gum, Grass is the most important minor produce in the district.

Among the schemes of afforestation implemented in the district there are two important schemes viz., (1) Anti-erosion and afforestation in dry eroded lands, (2) beautifying the hill sides around Ellora and Ajantha Caves. During the period under review the anti-erosion work was under taken in 200 acres while plantation over 840 acres were maintained. Under the scheme of beautifying the hill sides around Ellora & Ajantha Caves, afforestation and dibbling, transplanting etc., was done in 1125 acres at Ellora while the similar work was carried out in 447 acres of previously planted area at Ajantha.

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IV. L I V E S T O C K.

1. Livestock.

Livestock play an important part in the country's economic life. The livestock are maintained in India for milk and draughtpower unlike the European continent and the U.S.A. where cattle are kept for milk and meat. They also supply a large part of the manures used by the farmers. Meat, wool, horns, bones, hides and skins are the other valuable livestock products which are utilised in number of ways.

The total bovine population of Aurangabad district increased from 7,31,395 in 1951 to 8,36,841 during the year 1956. This increase is noticed both in cattle and buffalo population, the percentage increase over 1951 figures in both the categories being 15.03 and 9.36 respectively, as against 14.41 for the total bovine population. The figures also indicate some decline in number of breeding bulls (cattle). The general tendency in case of bulls (cattle) appears to be to utilise bulls kept for breeding purposes for other work.

2. Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services.

The District Animal Husbandry Officer, looks after the Animal Husbandry work. He is assisted with a suitable staff of 19 personnel.

There were 5 veterinary dispensaries and 7 branches of Veterinary dispensaries in the district at the end of the First Five Year Plan. The number of veterinary dispensaries increased to 17 during the year 1957-58, while two more were added during the year under reference bringing the total number of veterinary dispensaries to 19. 39,401 animals were treated during 1958-59 in these dispensaries while 10,816 animals were castrated as compared to the respective figures of 45,602 and 8,768 respectively during the preceding year.

Mass inoculations for preventing cattle diseases are undertaken by this department and Block Extension Officers. These inoculations are intended to immunise the cattle against "Black quarter" and "Maemorahagic septi semia." There was a total mortality of 491 heads of cattle in the district from all the diseases. During the year under reference a total of 154 outbreaks of cattle diseases were attended to and 37,468 vaccinations were carried out in actual outbreak with a view to protect the cattle from contagious diseases. In addition an intensive campaign for eradication of Rinderpest was undertaken during the year 1957-58, and was completed in May 1958, Six parties -
---(intensively)

intensively worked in all the talukas of the district.

In addition to these preventive and curative measures the programme for the development of livestock lay emphasis on improving the cattle breed by selective breeding and rearing. The traditional cattle breeding centres viz., Goshalas are provided with financial and technical help in acquiring and maintaining a nucleus herd of select breeds and in proper rearing of calves. Artificial insemination is found to be effective measure in expanding the coverage of select strains of pedigree bulls. There were ten sub-centres for artificial insemination and two artificial insemination centres have been opened under the C.D. programme in Vaijapur and Kannad blocks.

Poultry Farming has a great potential of providing gainful employment to backward classes as well as to a large number of agriculturists in the rural areas. Systematic development of the industry by the introduction of pedigree birds and scientific farming operations will not only increase the egg supply but will also assist in augmenting poultry meat supplies. There are poultry Extension centres at Kannad, Vaijapur and Sillod in the district. These centres impart training in scientific methods of poultry breeding. The private breeders are assisted by supply of pedigree birds. During the year under review 159 birds were supplied. During the Second Plan period 3 more Poultry Extension Centres will be opened in the district.

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IV. INDUSTRIES.

1. Major Industries.

Aurangabad District is very much backward in respect of Industries as proper attention was not paid to industrial development of Marathwada region in the past, for various reasons. Mineral wealth has not yet been explored for want of proper survey and investigation. The lack of power and proper means of Communications have further retarded the progress of the area inspite of its fertile land and other natural resources. According to 1951 Census the population of persons engaged in various industries was 89,988 in this district, which works out 7.6 per cent of the total population of the district.

Aurangabad is almost without any heavy industrial establishments. There is only one Textile mill with a loom strength of 270, 2 silk factories, one sugar factory, and one flour mill in Aurangabad. The sugar factory at Gangapur has come into commission from January 1959 with 1000 ton capacity plant..

Aurangabad town is supplied with electricity from Aurangabad Power House which is at present under the management of Bombay State Electricity Board. The energy sold during the year 1958-59 amounted to 18,25,293. KWH against 23,17,622. KWH generated. The percapita consumption of electricity works out to about 25.6 KWH.

The total number of factories registered under the Factories Act during 1959 were 92 as against 89 during the preceding year. Out of 92 factories, 35 were engaged in cotton ginning and pressing and 18 in oil crushing. Among other reasons for the backwardness of Aurangabad District in industrial field, was the lack of technical know-how on the part of the investors. This presents an instance of lack of planning and hasty investment on the part of the promoters. During the period of boom created by the second world war, ginning and pressing factories and oil mills came up like mushrooms without the consideration of the availability of sufficient raw materials, transportations etc. When conditions changed in the post war period some factories which considered to be profit earning units became uneconomic or are working seasonally.

The daily average number of workers employed in factories during 1959 were 7,260 as against 5,721 during the previous year.

2. Joint Stock Companies and Banks.

There were 8 joint stock companies in Aurangabad District by the end of the year 1956 out of which 3 were engaged in

---(Processing)

Processing and Manufacture of Food Stuffs, Textiles and leather and products there of, with a total authorised capital of Rs. 12.77 lakhs; 2 in Processing and manufactures of metals, chemical and products thereof, with a total authorised capital of Rs. 15 lakhs and the remaining 3 in Agriculture and allied activities in Printing and Publishing and in Trade & Finance with a total authorised capital of Rs, 4.40 lakhs.

There were 5 scheduled Banks and 2 central co-operative Banks.

3. Small Scale and Cottage Industries.

The cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives Department is charged with the responsibility of taking all possible steps which could insure the promotion and furtherance of cottage, village industries and Handicrafts by providing financial as well as technical assistance. The ultimate object of the programme of this department is to encourage the individual artisans to form in co-operatives and work on their own by taking advantage of the technical and financial assistance provided by the department. All India Khadi & Village Industries Commission and All India Khadi & Village Industries Commission and All India Handicrafts Boards etc.

Aurangabad has long been noted for its ancient artistic crafts such as the Himroo, Mushroo, Khamkhab and silk brocade Jari thread work of Paithan. These important crafts are still alive with immense possibilities for development on a commercial basis.

a. Industrial Co-operatives:-

The organisation work of industrial co-operatives reached climax during the period under report and as many as 50 industrial societies were organised. The following table will indicate the growth of industrial Co-operatives in the district.

I t e m.	Y e a r.		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1	2	3	4
1. No. of Societies.	24	38	88
2. Membership.	1,452	1,953	3,210
3. Share Capital Rs.	50,797	66,150	1,49,308
4. Reserve Fund Rs.	11,925	17,713	70,258
5. Govt. Loans Rs.	1,73,690	1,92,597	2,46,474.

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These societies are spread over in almost all the talukas of the district as under.

1.	Aurangabad.	24
2.	Vaijapur.	13
3.	Jalna.	10
4.	Sillod.	10
5.	Kannad.	9
6.	Bhokerdan.	7
7.	Ambad.	4
8.	Paithan.	4
9.	Khuldabad.	3
10.	Jafferabad.	2
11.	Gangapur.	2

	Total:-	88

Out of these 88 societies 56 are in block areas and the remaining 32 in non-block areas. The production of these societies was worth Rs. 6.43 lakhs while the goods valued Rs. 8.22 lakhs were sold, during the period under report.

b. Himroo Weaving Industry.

Himroo, Mushroo and Kamkhab weaving is one of the most renowned and ancient industries of Aurangabad. It is a fabric of intricate weave. The basic cotton material is interwoven with alluring art silk. The floral designs and intricate weave in all colours, bright and subdued make it a very attractive fabric. The operation involved in Himroo weaving take much time and energy of the weaver. While an ordinary handloom weaver produces 8 to 9 yards of cloth a day the Himroo weaver can hardly produce about half a yard of Himroo cloth for the whole day. The price of Himroo cloth in its simplest design is never below Rs. 8 per yard. The proportion of wages in the production of Himroo cloth is approximately 50 percent of the total cost.

This industry was introduced in the reign of Mohamed Taglukh in 14th Century. Once this industry was very much flourishing and 150 families were said to be engaged in this art. But most of the families have subsequently given up this craft and have taken other pursuits to earn a living, such as labour in textile mills and beedi factories etc. The reasons for the decay of this industry may be ascribed to the change in fashion, competition from mill made fabrics, want of finance and marketing facilities.

There are only seven Himroo, Mushroo and Kamkhab

---(weaving)

weaving establishment at Aurangabad town. Two of these establishments have formed into industrial Co-operative Societies, with a membership of 119. These societies received a loan of Rs. 12,500 each from the Handicrafts Board and a grant of Rs. 2,500 each for the purchase of looms. These societies have produced Himroo cloth worth Rs. 46,963 and effected sale of Rs. 64,400.

The demand for this fabric is increasing day by day and the emporium established at Aurangabad is mostly run on the sales of this important and artistic fabric. The Khadi & Village Industries commission has sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 21,000 for introducing Khadi Himroo wherein hand spun yarn and pure Silk is used. This scheme is being implemented by the Dist. Industrial Co-operative Association, and Khadi, Himroo worth of Rs. 379 was produced during 1958-59.

c. Silk brocade and Jari thread work of Paithan.

Paithan is famous for the silk brocade and Jari thread work. About two decades ago it is reported that 2,000 Momins and Padmasali families were engaged in this craft and in production of silk Shamlas, cloth and chelkhans etc. Gujarath was the main market for the silk and cotton cloth for headwear. But with the substitution of cap for the turban and the change in fashions regarding designs and materials for ladies clothes, the artisans gradually lost their trade.

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VI. E D U C A T I O N.

Literacy and educational standard, are the important indicators of progress of education of any region. The Census definition of literacy was the ability to read and write a simple letter in any language. That is most stringent definition of literacy than that adopted by a good many countries, which only require a person to be able to read.

1. Literacy.

The literacy in the District according to the 1951 Census works out to 10.8 percent. The rural areas of the district are backward in regard to literacy. Only 7.8 percent of the population in the rural areas was returned as literate against 29.3 percent in the Urban areas. The reason for the higher percentage of literacy among the town folk is for the obvious reason that better educational facilities are available in the urban areas.

2. Educational Standard.

Progress in any direction depends more on the educational standard rather than the level of literacy. The following table gives the educational standard in Aurangabad district according to 1951 Census.

Standard.	Percentage to the total.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Up to:-			
1. Primary.	90.01	89.57	92.73
2. Middle School.	6.33	6.47	5.48
3. Matriculation or S.S.C.	2.30	2.55	0.91
4. Graduates (Arts and Science.)	0.44	0.48	0.20
5. Professional Qualifications:-	0.92	0.93	0.68

The above table indicates clearly the educational backwardness of the district. Only 1.36 percent of the total literate population has studied beyond matriculation. The literacy in the district was mainly confined to the primary School level. The percentage of male literates beyond primary standard is more than that of female literates because of the fact that male literates in Rural areas migrate to the urban areas where facilities for higher education are available.

3. Educational Facilities:-

a. Primary Education:-

Free primary education has been in force in the District

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since 1922 in accordance with the educational policy of the former Hyderabad State Government. Mother tongue is the medium of instruction in all primary schools.

The total number of primary schools in the district during the year under reference stand at 1078 as against 897 during the preceeding year of 1957-58. While the total strength of primary school teachers increased from 1833 to 2093 during the year 1958-59. 41.9 percent of the villages in the district had not educational facilities during the year under review. These villages -(782 in number)-without schools are small with population less than 500. The attendance to the primary schools increased from 52,732 to 68,965 while the teacher student ratio was 33 students per teacher, during the period under report.

b. Secondary Education:-

The Osmania Matriculation system that existed in the former Hyderabad State was brought under the Board of Secondary Education constituted by the then Hyderabad Government about a decade prior to state's Reorganisation. The secondary education upto middle school is under the control of Dist. Inspector of Schools.

The total number of recognised Secondary and Middle Schools in the district increased from 45 in 1957-58 to 53 in 1958-59. While the strength of the teachers increased from 742 to 810 during the same period. There was an increase of 16.95 percent in the attendance of the students to these Schools.

c. Higher Education.

In order to give impetus to higher education in the Marathwada area, which is comparatively less developed educationally, the State Government has set up the Marathwada University with its headquarters at Aurangabad. The University started functioning in the year 1958-59 and by the establishment of this University, higher education in Marathwada will get a fillip. The higher education system which was formerly affiliated to the Osmania University of Hyderabad has been now brought under the Marathwada University.

During the year under reference there were 6 colleges, viz., Government Arts and Science College, Millinds Maha Vidyalaya, Govt. Medical College, Government Teachers Training College, B-Ed. College and Law College, all situated in Aurangabad. The total strength of students in these institutions was 2375 consisting of 2123 boys and 252 girls. These 6 institutions are manned by a total strength of 110, professors and Lecturers.

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VII. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. Medical:-

The Public health of the district is looked after by three agencies viz., the state Government, Local bodies and Village Panchatats, Public Vaccination and execution of measures for public health are obligatory duties of the district local Boards and the Municipalities. The Village Panchayats have certain Sanitary factors such as water supply, sanitation and reservation and the improvement of public health.

There is a district hospital styled " Civil Hospital " which is a Government institution, at Aurangabad. This is a full fledged hospital providing for treatment of various diseases, with a X-Ray Department, a maternity ward, a family Planning centre and a separate ward for treating infectious diseases. Besides, there is a Civil dispensary at each taluka headquarters and a dispensary at Ajanta Village. The number of beds available in the district hospital and dispensaries is 147. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the year 1958, was 53,368 and 4,96,673 as against 53,184 and 5,61,983 respectively during the preceeding year.

Besides this, 5 primary Health Centres with 12 units have been established one each at Gangapur, Kannad, Sillod, Bhokardan and Jafferabad. These are the nearest approach to the integrated provision of curative and preventive medical treatment in the area served by them. The centre serves an area comprising a population of 20000 to 25000. The centre provides medical relief at the dispensary at its headquarter, on payment of a nominal fee of one or two annas. It has also a two to four bed maternity ward admitting ordinarily maternity cases from the Village coming within the range. During ~~XXXXX~~ their visits to villages in the areas, the members of the staff of the centre advise expectant and nursing mothers on maternity and child care, train practising dais in scientific methods and provide treatment for minor ailments. Village workers are trained in registration and maintenance of vital Statistics, control of epidemics, disinfection of water supplies, immunisation from diseases, sanitation and personal hygiene.

The district is also served with two missionary hospitals one each at Jalna and Pachod Village in Paithan taluka; one Military hospital at Aurangabad cantonment area, one Railway hospital at Jalna and other private and charitable dispensaries and a number of private practisioners, Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani at about all the taluka headquarters of the district.

2. Control of diseases;

Following the recommendations of the Technical Committee of the T.B. Association of India, One T.B. Clinic was opened in the year 1956-57 at Aurangabad. One more has been added to this at Jalna during the year under report.

Epidemic outbreaks of cholera and small pox in certain areas of the district were checked by prompt and effective measures adopted by the Public Health Department and during the year 1958, 2,41,394 persons were vaccinated for cholera while 1,26,601 persons were vaccinated for small pox. Malaria, was, till a few years ago, the most serious public health problem. An intensive drive against Malaria was launched during the First Plan period under the National Malaria Control Programme. The programme was intensified by opening two sub-centres at Vaijapur and Jalna. During the year 1958-59, D.D.T. spraying was done in 1868 towns and Villages thus covering the entire district.

3. Vital Statistics.

Vital Statistics is the yard-stick by which all public Health work is measured, assessed and evaluated. It is the basis for formulating Public Health programmes. The progress of the Health of a community is generally measured by the health indices such as, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, etc. The birth rate and the death rate in the district work out to 13.5 and 9.7 respectively per thousand population. These low rates are indicative of faulty and incomplete registrations rather than merely improved health conditions. The infant mortality rate works out to 160 per thousand live births, in the district.

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VIII. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.

Transport and communication is intimately connected with the growth of agriculture, industry and trade. The mode and techniques of transportation set limits to the extent of the markets and determine to no small extent the commodities in which trade will develop in the district well provided with communication facilities.

Roads.

Aurangabad has had to depend on road communications to a large extent and roads have played a considerable part in the economy since the earliest time. Its road system was not well developed and the Aurangabad district as a whole had a road mileage of about 487 miles in 1947. Till 1951-52 no further progress was made in the communication facilities. Several Schemes of road development were taken up in the district during the First Five Year Plan and the road mileage was raised to 575 miles. Following road works which were in different stage of progress at the end of First Plan Period were included in the Second Plan for completion.

1. Fardapur -- Banoti Moram Road.
2. Bhandala -- Gangapur Road.
3. Bhokerdan - Jafferabad Road.
4. Ghatnandra- Banoti Road.
5. Jalna:- - Mantha Road.

Besides, construction of the following roads was also undertaken under the second Plan programme.

1. Khuldabad - Phulambri Road.
2. Kannad:- - Pishore Road.

By the end of the Second Plan it is expected that the road mileage in the district will have been raised by about 170 miles. The immediate benefit of this road development will be to open up and accelerate development of upper reaches of the very fertile purna valley extending from Nagpur in the north west to Jafferabad on the north east. Under the programme of modernisation of existing important roads the roads from Aurangabad to Ellora and Ajanta (81 miles) and from Jalna to Shahgarh (36 miles) have been black topped.

Thus the total road mileage in the Aurangabad District increased from 487 miles to 593.6 miles in the year under report since the year 1947. The present road mileage works out to 9.4 miles per 100 square miles as compared to 9.3 for the preceeding year. Radiating from Aurangabad, these roads lead to Kannad,
---(Ajanta)

Ajanta, Vaijapur, Gangapur, Paithan, Shahgarh and Jalna. There are other roads also connecting Jalna, Wagrul, Bhokerdan, Sillod in the north and Ambad and Shahgrah in the South. The metalled road formed 91.8 percent of the total road mileage.

The road system is maintained by the state Government and the District Local Board. The total road mileage maintained by the district local Board is 36 miles which constitutes about 6 percent of the total of the road mileage of the Dist.

Inter district communications between Aurangabad and neighbouring districts of Ahmednagar and Jalgaon were handicapped for want of a few important bridges. Therefore, the work of constructing a causeway on Shivna river at Tapergaon on Aurangabad-Chalisgaon road was taken up during the year 1957-58, with the completion of this causeway and one or two others, which are likely to be undertaken communication in all seasons to Jalgaon and Chalisgaon will be ensured.

Road Transport.

The entire passenger transport on P.W.D. roads in the district is run by the Road Transport Department. The R.T.D. also runs a through service from stations within the district to the towns on the other side of the district border.

Railways.

A metergauge Railway line known as Godavari Valley Railway passes through the middle of the district from east to west connecting Secunderabad and Hyderabad on one side and Manmad on the other. The total length of the Railway line in the district is about 107 miles with 15 Stations situated on it.

Air Transport.

Aurangabad District has got facilities of air transport also. The air services from Bombay Hyderabad and Nagpur halt at Chikalhana Aerodrome located 6 miles from the Aurangabad City.

Posts & Telegraphs.

Aurangabad district forms a part of the Aurangabad postal Division, There were 219 post offices and 109 letter boxes in the districts during the year under report while the total strength of the postmen was 89. These post offices serve the nearby villages besides those in which they are located.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan there were only 3 telegraph offices in the district at Aurangabad & Jalna and Furdapur. Thereafter, 5 more were opened and thus the total No. of telegraph offices during the year 1958-59, in the district was 8.

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Following table gives the position in the district in respect of area and population served by the post and telegraph office in the district during the year under reference.

Statement.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Area in Sq.Miles.	Popula- tion as per 1951 Census.	Number of post offices.	Per one post or telegraph office.	
					Area in Sq.Miles.	Popula- tion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aurangabad.	621.84	165080	33	18.84	5003
2.	Paithan.	551.40	96921	21	26.26	4615
3.	Gangapur.	505.20	85784	17	29.71	5046
4.	Vaijapur.	615.45	104825	21	29.35	4992
5.	Kannad.	600.59	95598	17	35.33	5623
6.	Khuldabad.	200.12	33247	6	33.35	5541
7.	Sillod.	585.78	107758	26	30.62	5015
8.	Bhokerdan.	504.74	86333	19	26.56	4544
9.	Jafferabad.	280.87	45685	11	25.53	4153
10.	Jalna.	739.62	181316	23	32.16	7883
11.	Ambad.	866.55	154216	25	34.66	6169
12.	Soegaon.	210.34	22641	Included in Sillod taluka.		
Entire Dist:-		6318.3	1179404	219	28.80	5385

The above table indicates that the availability of post offices is scarce in Kannad, Khuldabad, Jalna, Ambad, Sillod and Soegaon talukas. There were 1687 villages without post offices located in them though there is no no-dak village in the district.

Br./

IX. CO-OPERATION.

1. Growth of the Movement.

The agrarian economy contemplated under the plan aims at enabling the cultivator to stand on his own feet as co-equal with his fellows in the town. By making available to him the improved implements and necessary technical guidance, lending him the required money for the purchase of electric power for life irrigation and for his small industries, by helping him to market his produce and secure him fair prices and in many other ways the state Government is helping him to help himself. The Co-operative movement embracing agricultural credit, farm Societies, Co-operative marketing and other forms of co-operative endeavour is making it possible for the cultivator to produce more and earn more. As recommended by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee, attempts are being made to widen the functions of the primary credit societies, so as to cover more and more aspects of the life of cultivator, as it has been felt that the faster growth of the movement could be enhanced by not confining to the credit side. The work of the Co-operative Department is looked after in the district by the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. At taluka level he is assisted by the Co-operative Inspectors in addition to the Block level Extension Officers who assist him in his work in Block areas. The table below gives the progress of the growth of the co-operative movement in the district since the year 1956-57.

----- For the Co-operative year ending June. -----									
Type of Society.	Number of Societies.			Member Ship.			Working capital in thousand of Rs.		
	1957.	1958	1959.	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agricultural credit.	1040	1103	1215	42941	47382	56929	3182	3082	7123
Agricultural Non-Credit.	42	41	43	12209	10970	11402	1167	661	945
Non-Agricultural Credit.	14	19	19	2617	4806	5071	183	377	1098
Non-Agricultural Non-Credit.	34	17	31	2141	779	948	304	179	538
Total:-	1130	1180	1308	59908	63937	74350	4836	4299	9704

The above figures indicate that there has been a demand from the agricultural population for the organisation of credit
 -----(Societies)

societies, the necessity of which has been proved beyond doubt in the economic life of the agriculturists. There has been a substantial increase in number of co-operative societies in the district which were 1180 in the year 1957-58 and the number stands at 1308 as on 30th June 1959. While the membership of these societies increased from 63,937 in 1957-58 to 74,350 during the year under review. The percentage of population served by Co-operatives increased from 25 percent in 1957-58 to 38 percent in 1958-59, while the percentage coverage of Villages reached 70 as compared to 53 during the previous year.

2. Agricultural Credit.

The bulk of the population in the district depends for livelihood on agriculture and it is but natural that the large number of co-operative societies represent their interest and provide all types, of facilities needed by them side by side to improve their economic condition. There were 784 multipurpose credit societies which advanced in 1958-59 a seasonal finance of Rs. 43.38 lakhs as against Rs. 16.33 lakhs advanced by the then existing 672 multipurpose credit societies during the preceding year.

The Aurangabad District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was reconstituted and is now the only central Financing Agency of the district and has 8 branches in the district. This bank catered to the needs of short term finance only.

The medium and long term finance is made available by the Primary Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Vaijapur which caters to the needs of the entire district. The membership of this bank increased from 764 in 1957-58 to 1974 during the year under report, while loans to the extent of Rs. 3.14 lakhs were advanced as against only Rs. 40,200 during the previous year.

3. Co-operative Farming.

The object of the organisation of these societies is to settle landless labours on free lands and to enable the cultivators to pool their lands for increasing the productivity. There were 5 such societies during the year 1957-58 and no new societies were organised during the period under reference. Of these 5 societies, there were, 3 joint farming, one tenant farming & one better farming societies. The membership of these societies was 70, and the working capital was only Rs. 25,956. Efforts are being made to revive these societies.

4. Co-operative Marketing & Warehousing.

There are four regulated markets in the district at Aurangabad, Jalna, Vaijapur and Lasur. These markets are managed by market committees consisting of elected and nominated members to represent merchants and agriculturists.

Co-operative Marketing Societies eliminate the profits of the middle-men and give better return to the agricultural producer. Out of the 10 Taluka Agricultural Co-operative associations 5 were converted into Taluka Co-operative Marketing Societies. The Taluka Agricultural Co-operative Association at Aurangabad has been converted into the District Co-operative Marketing Society, while the remaining four converted are at Jalna, Vaijapur, Gangapur and Paithan.

With a view to increase the warehousing facilities for agricultural produce in the State, the Bombay State Warehousing Corporation was established in 1957-58. The Corporation will construct warehouses at important marketing Centres and under its programme of construction two warehouses are proposed to be constructed in this district at Aurangabad and Jalna.

Br./

X. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

The Village Panchayat is the basic unit of local self Government. It is the representative institution of the people in the village with the object of their social and economic advancement.

The Panchayat Administration came into being in the former Hyderabad State in 1942. However, it did not function satisfactorily. With the promulgation of village Panchayats Act 1951, village panchayats were established on adult suffrage on democratic units of administration. According to this Act, the population of the village was lowered down from 2,500 to 4,000 for constitution of panchayat. Nomination of 'Panchs' was replaced by direct election and a provision of 15 percent of land revenue of the Village in addition to the 33 1/3 percent local cess was also made.

The village panchayats are empowered to levy the following taxes and fees with the permission of the Government; House tax, Profession tax, Vehicle and animal tax, entertainment tax, tool tax, pilgrim tax, market fees, slaughter house fee and fees for cattle stand.

Most of the panchayats in the district have made provisions for protected drinking water supply by either constructing new wells or repairing old ones. Much progress has also been made in regard to sanitation, construction of latrines, repairs to roads, street lights, etc.

Under the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Act, 1956 which was enforced recently, gram panchayats are enabled to undertake rural development works and thus ensure the co-operation and assistance of the village in the implementation of the National Plan. A provision has also been made in the Act for setting up a gram sabha, for each village or a group of villages with a population of 1,000 or more. This sabha, which will consist of all adult persons who are qualified to vote, will look into the statement of accounts of gram panchayats administration reports of the preceding financial year and programme of works, etc., and give suggestions, if any, to the gram panchayat. The Sabha is also empowered to elect the members of the gram panchayat.

A further improvement in the new Act regarding the constitution of Nyaya Panchayats has been effected. They are exclusively empowered to deal with petty civil and criminal matters. They are also authorised to hear and decide certain revenue cases.

---(In order)

In order to improve their financial suitability, panchayats are given an amount equal to 50 percent of the local cess collected in the village, in addition to the 15 percent Govt. contribution on the land revenue of the village. It has also been provided that the collection of land revenue, maintenance of land records, arrangement of cultivation of fallow and other uncultivated lands may be entrusted to gram panchayats with the sanction of Government. Gram panchayats can also exercise the powers of revenue officers in regard to tenancy. A general provision has also been made by which Government may authorise gram panchayats to perform any functions other than those mentioned in the act.

The total number of village panchayats in Aurangabad district by the end of 1958-59 stands at 326, the number for the preceeding year being 102. Of these 218 are independent village Panchayats. Under the Second Five Year Plan, all the villages in the district to be covered out of which 165 will be independent village panchayats and 288 Group Village Panchayats.

The total yearly income and expenditure of the existing village panchayats in the district during 1957-58 is as below:-

I n c o m e in Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.
1. Govt. Grant 15% $\text{₹} = 71648=00$	1. On administration i.e. Staff $\text{₹} = 32007=00$
2. Grant of 50% L.C. $\text{₹} = 24539=87$	2. Other expenditure. $\text{₹} = 264313=01$
3. Income from taxes and other sources. $\text{₹} = 291497=06$	-
Total Income:- $\text{₹} = 387684=93$	Total Expend:- $\text{₹} = 296320=01$

The municipalities are entrusted with the local affairs of the towns. There are three city municipalities at Aurangabad city, Aurangabad cantonment and Jalna and seven town municipalities at each of the remaining seven towns of the district. There is no Municipal Corporation in the district as none of the towns has a population above one lakh.

The district Local Board is concerned with the works of general utility and activities pertaining to the whole district. The district Local Board, Aurangabad is governed by the Hyderabad Dist. Board Act. The sources of income of the Board are inelastic. They have therefore to rely on Government grants to a large extent. The only independent sources of Revenue are the local fund cess on land revenue and water rate.

XI. PRICE TRENDS.

1. Wholesale Prices.

The wholesale price in the district showed upward trend during the years 1956 and 1957 as compared to the previous years. This was in consonance with the price trends in the country. Price level during the year 1955 was the lowest and since the inauguration of the Second Five Year Plan prices have showed an upward trend. The all India wholesale price Index Numbers as at the end of the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59, with 1952-53 as base were as follows:-

<u>Year ending</u>	<u>Index Number.</u>
March 1957	105.6
March 1958	104.4
March 1959	112.3

From the above it will be seen that there has been a continuous rise in the price level since 1956-57 except in the year 1957-58 when there was a slight fall in the index number.

2. Retail Prices.

The consumer price Index Number at Aurangabad reached its lowest level during the year 1955. This downward trend in retail prices was in general agreement with the fall in agricultural prices particularly those of food grains. The fall was more or less un-interrupted up till May 1955, after which a slight upward trend was observed. This upward movement has continued during the succeeding years.

The Consumer Price Index Number for working classes in Aurangabad district for the year 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59, with the year 1952-53 as base are given below.

<u>Year ending.</u>	<u>Consumer Price Index.</u>
March 1957.	107
March 1958.	110
March 1959.	117

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XII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

During the First Five Year Plan in 1952 a nationwide Community Development programme was launched in selected areas for building up a new life and to create a new pattern of society in rural India. Later the programme of community development was broadened in its application under the name of National Extension Service. Essentially the objectives of both these programmes are identical in as much they seek to bring about a social change by arousing the enthusiasm of the rural people for new way of life and to put an end to poverty and stagnation by initiating a process of growth in which every family in the village will participate. These programmes include measures for a rapid increase in food and agricultural production, promotion of education, improvement of health services and introduction of new skills and occupations. These programmes have been evolved to meet these requirements of rural areas which were not reached by the departmental agency.

Till 1958 the programme was divided into three phases viz. National Extension Service Stage, the Community Development Stage and the Post Intensive Stage. The National Extension Service Stage provided for the basic extension organisation and a minimum financial provision for development programmes. Blocks showing commendable results, were taken up for intensive development over a period of three years with larger financial allocations for the different programmes. On completion of the Community Development Stage, the blocks passed on to the Post Intensive Phase with a permanent basic extension Service organisation. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Balawantrao Mehta Committee, the Government of India, decided to abolish with effect from 1st April 1958, the existing distinctions between the National Extension Service Stage, Intensive Development Stage and the Post Intensive Stage and to classify all blocks in two broad categories viz., (i) Stage I Block and (ii) Stage II - Block, with revised financial patterns and periods of operation. The block under the first category has a five year period of operation from the date of its inauguration with a ceiling for, expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs over this period. The block under the second category has, from the date of its conversion into Post Intensive Block a period of five more years with an aggregate grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for five years or Rs. One Lakh per year.

The community Development programme was inaugurated in Aurangabad District in October 1953 at Kannad and Vaijapur and

---(Later)

later on at Sillod, Bhokerdan, Ambad, Jafferabad and Khuldabad talukas. The following table indicates the growth of this programme in the district giving also the coverage attained.

Y e a r s.	No. of blocks of C.P.A. Pattern.	No. of Villa- ges Covered.	Population covered.	Prograssive Expenditure (Since) Inaugu- ration.)
1	2	3	4	5
1953-54	2	226	149527	15629
1954-55.	3	342	235697	53093
1955-56.	3	342	235697	542093
1956-57.	5	569	384649	1543959
1957-58.	8½	1051	615930	3032388
1958-59.	9½	1095	6459930	4804155

During the year under review one new block (Stage I) was inaugurated at Khuldabad with 44 villages covering a population of 30,000 persons. Thus by the end of the year 1958-59 about 59 percent of the total number of villages in the district were covered and the percentage of population covered was about 55.

The following table gives the physical achievements under selected items by all blocks by the end of 1958-59.

Sr. No.	I t e m s.	By the end of	
		1957-58	1958-59.
1	2	3	4
<u>Agriculture.</u>			
1.	Improved seeds distributed (Mds.)	21,669	26,256
2.	Fertilisers distributed (Mds.)	29,713	36,215
3.	Compost pits dug (Number.)	13,796	16,683
<u>Animal Husbandry.</u>			
4.	Bulls castrated, (Number).	26,727	32,359
<u>Public Health & Sanitation.</u>			
5.	Drinking Water Wells. Constructed (No.)	88	101
6.	Latrines constructed (No.)	62	62
<u>Education.</u>			
7.	Basic Schools.	35	36
8.	New Schools started.	77	80
9.	Libraries & Reading Rooms.(No.)	78	78

---(Contd:)

1	2	3	4
<u>Institutions.</u>			
10. Co-operative Societies (all types), No.		314	794
11. Villages covered by Panchayats, No.		101	300
<u>R o a d s.</u>			
12. Pucca Road constructed (Furlongs).		27.5	87.5
13. Kachha Road Constructed, (Furlongs).		262	270.5


The trend in actual expenditure can be best examined in relation to what is called " Pro-rata expenditure ". So far as C.D. blocks are concerned the progressive expenditure since inauguration is compared with pro-rata expenditure. As regards stage I blocks, the percentage is worked out by comparing the actual expenditure since April, 1958 to the expected expenditure Individual blocks are then classified in 'A' , 'B' and 'C' classes according as their percentages to pro-rata lie within specified ranges. On the examination of these it was observed that by the end of March 1959 all the blocks, excepting Silloed Stage I, Block, were in 'A' class while Silloed stage I block was in 'B' class. The blocks can also be classified according to their performance in physical achievements. Thus it will be seen that every block gets a double classification -- one according to expenditure and other according to achievement index. The following statement indicates distribution of different blocks according to their double classification.

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(Continued)---

Statement showing Classification of blocks according to index number of Expenditure and Physical Achievement based on figures upto 31st March 1959.

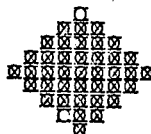
Sr. No.	Blocks.	Type.	Number of C P A, Pattern.	Percentage to Pro-rata.	Achievement Index.	Classification.		Remarks.	
						Expenditure.	Achievement.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Vaijapur.	C.D.	October, 1956.	1	102	120	A	A	The progress is excellent both from the point of view of expenditure and Physical achievements.
2.	Vaijapur.	I	October 1957	$\frac{1}{4}$	100	75	A	A	
3.	Sillod.	C.D.	October, 1957.	1	111	72	A	B	
4.	Kannad.	I	April, 1957	$\frac{1}{2}$	81	45	A	B	The Progress is Satisfactory.
5.	Jafferabad.	I	April, 1957.	$\frac{3}{4}$	82	27	A	B	
6.	Ambad.	I	October, 1957.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	70	39	A	B	
7.	Bhokerdan.	I	April, 1956	1	105	48	A	C	The rate of expenditure is Satisfactory and therefore are expected to show satisfactory progress in physical achievement in future.
8.	Ambad.	I	October, 1956	1	66	36	A	C	
9.	Bhokerdan.	I	April, 1957	$\frac{1}{4}$	88	21	A	C	
10.	Sillod.	I	April, 1957	$\frac{1}{2}$	46	18	B	C	The progress is not up to the Mark.
Total for Dist:-				$7\frac{1}{2}$	93	53	A	B	The progress (over all is satisfactory.


 (R. K. Koundinya,)
 Dist. Statistical Officer,
 Aurangabad.

Bashir./

PART - II
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
AURANGABAD DIST.
1958- 59.

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Bashir./

DISTRICT - AURANGABAD - AT - A -

GLANCE.

(Summary Statistics.)

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AREA & POPULATION.

1.	Average Rainfall.	843.6 m.m.
2.	Maximum Temperature.	44 ^{oc.}
3.	Minimum Temperature.	10 ^{oc.}
4.	Area (Sq. miles)	6318.3
5.	Forest Area, (Sq. miles.)	344.73
6.	Population:-	
i.	Males:-	597406
ii.	Females:-	581998
iii.	Rural:-	1012789
iv.	Urban:-	116615
7.	Density of Population per (Sq. miles.)	187
8.	Present Population (estimated 1958.)	1267000
9.	Number of Villages:-	1856
10.	Number of Towns:-	9
11.	Average Population per Village.	546
12.	Number of Houses:-	
i.	R u r a l:-	190291
ii.	U r b a n:-	28336
13.	Number of households:- (1951 Census).	
i.	Rural:-	201083
ii.	Urban:-	32415

AGRICULTURE:

14.	Net area sown:-	3096847 acres.
15.	Total cropped area:-	5236165 3224926 acres.

E D U C A T I O N.

16.	Number of Schools:-	
i.	Primary:-	1078
ii.	Secondary:-	53
iii.	Others:-	13
i.	No. of Boys:-	71286
ii.	No. of Girls:-	19793
iii.	No. of teachers:-	3041

---(Continued)

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH.

17.	No. of Hospitals & Dispensaries:-	..	30
	i. Number of Beds:-	157
	ii. Number of Nurses:-	20
18.	Average daily number of people served by each hospital of dispensary.	..	50
19.	i. Birth rate:-	13.5
	ii. Death rate:-	9.7

INDUSTRIES.

20.	Number of Factories:-	92
-----	-----------------------	---------	----

LIVE STOCK.

21.	Cattle Population (1956 Census):-		
	i. Cattle:-	750287
	ii. Buffalos:-	86554
	Agriculture implements:-		
22.	Plougs (1956 Census)	51629

CO-OPERATION.

23.	Number of Banks:-		
	ii. No. of Co-operative Societies:-	..	1308

C.D. PROGRAMME.

24.	Number of Community Blocks:-		
	i. I - Stage:-	9
	ii. II - Stage:-	1
	iii. Other (CD):-	2

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.

25.	Number of Post Offices:-	219
26.	Mileage covered by Buses:-		
	i. Government:-	557 miles.
	ii. Private:-	N.A.
27.	Mileage covered by Railways:-	107 miles.
28.	Mileage covered by Roads:-	593.6 miles.

Br./

POPULATION (1951)

POPULATION BY TALUKA -- AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka.	Head Quarters.	Population of Headquarters.	Names of Other Towns.	U r b a n .			R u r a l .		
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Aurangabad.	Aurangabad.	66,636	-	34,827	31,809	66,636	50,070	48,374	98,444
2.	Paithan.	Paithan.	7,293	-	3,610	3,683	7,293	45,182	44,446	89,628
3.	Gangapur.	Gangapur.	5,323	-	2,761	2,562	5,323	40,630	39,831	80,461
4.	Vaijapur.	Vaijapur.	10,363	-	5,312	5,312	10,363	47,725	46,737	94,462
5.	Kannad.	Kannad.	5,767	-	2,887	2,880	5,767	45,322	44,519	89,831
6.	Khuldabad.	Khuldabad.	3,247	-	1,496	1,751	3,247	15,206	14,794	30,000
7.	Sillod.	Sillod.	3,724	-	-	-	-	54,138	53,620	1,07,758
8.	Bhokerdan.	Bhokerdan.	4,415	-	2,250	2,165	4,415	41,459	40,459	81,918
9.	Jafferabad.	Jafferabad.	2,680	-	-	-	-	23,023	22,662	45,685
0.	J a l n a .	Jalna.	58,478	-	30,503	27,975	58,478	61,954	60,884	1,22,838
1.	A m b a d .	Ambad.	5,093	-	2,544	2,549	5,093	75,062	74,061	1,49,123
2.	Soegaon.	Soegaon.	2,265	-	-	-	-	11,445	11,196	22,641
DISTRICT TOTAL:-			1,75,284	-	86,190	80,425	1,66,615	5,11,216	5,01,573	10,12,789

(STATEMENT NO. 1)

(3)

Br./

POPULATION CONTD.

LIVELIHOOD CLASSES.

Sr. No.	Name of talukas.	Cultivators of lands wholly or mainly owned & their dependants.			Cultivators of lands wholly or mainly owned & their dependants.			Cultivating Labourers and their dependants.			Non-cultivating owners of land-Agri:rent receivers and their dependants.		
		Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Aurangabad.	57,791	1,495	59,286	4,779	324	5,103	16,533	263	16,796	2,683	518	3,201
2.	Paithan.	50,090	639	50,729	3,729	183	3,912	22,107	447	22,554	3,333	240	3,573
3.	Gangapur.	45,053	1,210	46,263	4,526	388	4,914	16,625	828	17,453	3,517	150	3,667
4.	Vaijapur.	54,459	11,489	65,948	3,938	387	4,325	21,632	1,034	22,666	3,480	281	3,761
5.	Kannad.	50,867	9,088	59,955	4,510	198	4,708	19,266	359	19,625	2,725	133	2,858
6.	Khuldabad.	17,832	657	18,489	1,265	-	1,265	5,012	10	5,022	1,131	140	1,271
7.	Sillod.	61,835	-	61,835	5,765	-	5,765	19,425	-	19,425	2,532	-	2,532
8.	Bhokerdan.	46,776	571	47,347	6,592	379	6,971	14,289	492	14,781	2,604	305	2,909
9.	Jafferabad.	25,163	-	25,163	2,716	-	2,716	11,646	-	11,646	980	-	980
10.	Jalna.	61,299	1,454	62,753	8,877	321	9,198	33,424	811	34,235	3,659	639	3,659
11.	Ambad.	72,269	1,031	73,300	7,588	266	7,854	46,937	371	47,308	3,852	13	3,856
12.	Soegaon.	10,097	-	10,097	1,309	-	1,309	8,832	-	8,832	237	-	237
DIST. TOTAL:-		5,53,531	9,606	563,137	55,020	2,406	57,426	235,728	8,615	240,343	30,733	2,419	33,152

(Statement No. 2)

(4)

(Continued.)

Br./

POPULATION CONTD.

NON-AGRICULTURAL.

Sr. No.	Name of talukas.	Production other than cultivation.			Commer ce.			Transport.			Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.		
		Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Aurangabad.	6,798	14,251	21,049	2,132	12,423	14,555	791	4,147	4,938	6,937	33,215	40,152
2	Paithan.	4,407	1,343	5,750	1,908	1,176	3,084	73	113	186	4,555	3,152	7,707
3	Gangapur.	3,735	401	4,136	1,486	426	1,912	451	42	493	5,068	1,878	6,946
4	Vaijapur.	4,624	1,324	5,948	1,567	1,442	3,009	423	505	628	4,339	4,201	8,540
5	Kannad.	5,821	720	6,541	1,968	637	2,605	165	135	300	4,509	2,597	7,106
6	Khuldabad.	1,752	429	2,181	805	391	1,196	16	26	42	2,187	1,594	3,781
7	Sillod.	7,165	-	7,165	4,006	-	4,006	129	-	129	6,901	-	6,901
8	Bhokerdan.	5,524	454	5,981	1,435	531	1,966	32	55	87	4,663	1,628	6,291
9	Jafferabad.	2,416	-	2,416	1,068	-	1,068	6	-	6	1,690	-	1,690
10	Jalna.	5,617	15,188	20,805	2,226	12,759	14,985	431	5,799	6,230	7,305	21,507	28,812
11	Ambad.	6,812	510	7,322	2,799	399	3,198	211	17	228	8,655	2,454	11,109
12	Soegaon.	694	-	694	351	-	351	4	-	4	1,117	-	1,117
DIST. TOTAL:-		55,368	34,620	89,988	21,751	30,184	51,935	2,732	10,539	13,271	57,926	72,226	130,152

Source:- Census of India, 1951, Volume IX-Hyderabad, Part II-A-Tables.

(Statement No. 3)

(5)

Br./

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RAINFALL IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT 1958-59.
(Rainfall in Millimeters.)

(Statement No. 4)

Sr. No.	Months.	Particulars.	Auran- gabad.	Paitn- an.	Ganga- pur.	Vaija- pur.	Kann- ad.	Khuld- abad.	Sill- od.	Bhok- erdan.	Jaffe- rabad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	District Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	June:-	Rainydays:-	9	6	5	5	7	7	8	6	4	9	4	8	78
		Rainfall:-	106.9	244.1	52.3	30.7	106.4	212.9	127.3	43.2	16.8	127.8	62.2	62.2	119.28
2.	July:-	Rainydays:-	17	9	13	14	14	17	19	13	13	10	9	19	167
		Rainfall:-	220.8	182.9	206.0	132.8	201.0	447.0	204.2	178.4	31.0	101.6	156.0	189.2	2250.9
3.	Aug:-	Rainydays:-	23	9	24	14	19	21	28	20	20	19	23	24	244
		Rainfall:-	489.7	266.7	357.9	215.7	646.8	704.6	483.9	536.7	345.9	331.0	476.5	534.9	5390.3
4.	Sept:-	Rainydays:-	6	12	5	7	4	4	11	9	9	2	3	11	83
		Rainfall:-	50.0	71.1	58.9	50.0	32.0	125.5	280.9	137.9	17.3	33.0	54.0	146.6	1057.2
5.	Oct:-	Rainydays:-	3	3	5	3	3	5	4	3	3	2	5	3	42
		Rainfall:-	16.5	25.1	33.0	29.7	31.7	75.7	47.5	86.3	24.6	12.7	80.5	284.5	747.8
6.	Nov:-	Rainydays:-	5	-	1	1	-	3	5	3	3	3	-	6	30
		Rainfall:-	56.9	-	10.4	21.6	-	37.9	104.1	53.3	70.4	33.0	-	108.4	496.0
7.	Dec:-	Rainydays:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
		Rainfall:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.2
8.	Jan:-	Rainydays:-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
		Rainfall:-	7.1	-	-	-	5.0	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	35.5
9.	Feb:-	Rainydays:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rainfall:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	March:-	Rainydays:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rainfall:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	April:-	Rainydays:-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Rainfall:-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1
12.	May:-	Rainydays:-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Rainfall:-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3

Source:- Tahsil Offices, Aurangabad district.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLIMATE STATISTICS, IN AURANGABAD
DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Months.	Mean of the month. °C	Mean Maximum. °C	Absolute Maximum. °C	Mean Minimum. °C	Absolute Minimum. °C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	June, 1958.	30.8	37.7	42.8	23.9	21.6
2.	July, 1958.	25.7	29.1	33.4	22.2	20.7
3.	August, 1958.	25.7	29.4	32.5	22.0	21.0
4.	Sept: 1958.	25.1	29.3	31.8	20.9	18.9
5.	Oct. 1958.	25.9	32.2	36.7	19.5	15.5
6.	Nov: 1958.	24.1	30.3	31.8	18.0	12.3
7.	Dec: 1958.	21.6	28.3	30.0	14.9	11.1
8.	Jan: 1959.	22.7	29.9	32.2	15.5	11.4
9.	Feb:- 1959.	24.5	32.8	36.2	16.2	11.7
10.	March, 1959.	29.1	37.2	40.0	20.9	15.8
11.	April, 1959.	32.3	39.5	42.2	25.1	18.7
12.	May, 1959.	33.4	40.4	42.6	26.4	23.4

Source:- Office of the Director, Regional Meteorological office Colaba, Bombay.

(Statement No. 5)

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(7)

LAND UTILISATION.

Agricultural Statistics— Aurangabad Dist. for the year
1957-58.

Sr. No.	P a r t i c u l a r s.	Auran- gabad.	Paith- an.	Ganga- pur.	Vaija- pur.	Kannad. abad.	Khuld- abad.	Sillo- d.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffe- rabad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Total Geographical													
1.	Area (According to Billage Papers.)	397977	352897	323327	393894	384364	128115	374902	323034	179754	473358	554591	134615	4020828
2.	Area under Forests. (as per village papers.)	57306	5394	531	8145	74886	4990	7028	9241	472	2208	1825	30790	202816
3.	Barren Land.	6300	4065	3260	-	8232	4270	10370	4185	2230	6874	5700	2480	57997
4.	Land put to Non- Agricultural uses.	12997	10347	9197	11992	10192	2973	8455	9763	7708	12349	8770	3187	107930
5.	Cultivable Waste:-	7880	2450	3300	4650	3882	1132	10067	150	900	7080	4400	-	45889
6.	Permanent pastures and other grazing Lands:-	23476	13238	14079	12432	19429	18720	21618	10148	3485	33920	24019	1790	201744
7.	Land under Misce- llaneous tree crops & grooves not in- cluded in area sown.	-	-	203	-	590	2916	6	-	-	-	-	-	3786
8.	Current fallows:-	12096	-	7800	7540	-	6060	7556	3240	-	-	12530	-	56822
9.	Other fallows:-	19217	22582	5945	11010	19494	8463	23018	46999	27124	13643	21711	11251	230457
10.	Net Area Sown:-	258705	294821	279012	338125	247668	78591	286784	239308	137835	380645	475636	79717	3096847
11.	Gross Cropped Area:-	281361	299001	297138	345749	255935	88700	300502	242435	143024	401394	485969	83718	3224926

Source:- District Inspector of Land Records, Aurangabad.

Statement No. 6.

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AREA UNDER MAJOR GROUPS OF CROPS.

Statement No. 7.

Agricultural Statistics-- in Aurangabad Dist. for 1957-58.

Sr. No.	C r o p s.	Auran- gabad.	Pai- than.	Ganga- pur.	Vaija- pur.	Kannad.	Khuld- abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffer abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	District Total.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Cereals & Pulses:-	210105	195458	212137	263307	194749	67524	214568	148296	83575	249487	293073	48039	2180320
2.	Sugar Crops:-	1265	340	1196	3721	2076	1637	2109	1080	344	765	316	41	14890
3.	Fruits & Vegetables:-	1356	634	1075	1859	1459	1450	540	951	530	680	1413	860	11732
4.	Condiments & Spices:-	1511	1437	2293	1807	2908	676	3910	3132	1511	2211	2212	2428	23945
5.	Miscellaneous Food Crops:-	62	8	24	12	29	-	3	8	-	35	60	4	245
6.	<u>TOTAL FOOD CROPS:-</u>	214299	197877	216725	270706	201212	221541	153046	86110	253912	296891	296739	48627	2231171
7.	Oil Seeds:-	24241	29137	40545	51252	32037	13701	28857	34897	24824	67502	76012	11689	434694
8.	Fibres (Cotton and other Fibres.)	42008	71683	38753	22426	22099	4252	49559	54276	31989	79559	113021	23399	553024
9.	Drugs & Narcotics:-	14	80	174	203	53	2	56	166	51	80	104	1	984
10.	Fodder Crops:-	678	197	858	955	508	361	431	48	42	301	86	2	4467
11.	Miscellaneous Non- Food Crops.	121	27	83	207	26	7	58	2	8	40	-	-	585
12.	<u>TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS:-</u>	67062	101124	80413	75043	54723	18323	78961	89389	56914	147482	189230	35091	993757
13.	<u>TOTAL AREA UNDER CROPS:</u>	281361	299001	297138	345749	255935	88700	300502	242435	143024	401394	485969	83718	3224926

Source:- Office of the Dist. Inspector of Land Records, Aurangabad.

AREA AND OUTTURN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS. ----- IN AURANGABAD DIST. FOR 1957-58.

Sr. No.	C r o p s.	Area. Outturn.	Auran- gabad.	Pai- than.	Ganga- pur.	Vaija- pur.	Kannad.	Khuld- abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffer abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Rice:- ..	Area:- Outturn.	679 277	296 99	231 52	340 101	1889 562	900 268	3452 771	1400 52	338 113	1344 150	751 383	746 333	12366 3111
2.	Wheat:- ..	Area:- Outturn.	15870 2444	14560 1749	29165 4492	39940 4101	20040 3429	13082 1567	15936 3273	9590 1641	7178 983	18380 2471	22748 2725	230 31	206739 28904
3.	Jowar:- ..	Area:- Outturn.	66531 10902	102500 22263	104235 21327	83890 17165	53896 9172	22429 2888	62600 13910	55721 7256	32742 4260	118266 20682	157822 23281	14560 1896	875192 155004
4.	Bajra:- ..	Area:- Outturn.	67480 7029	32000 4167	32890 3426	82750 8620	58140 6020	11144 6056	49358 1161	31618 5141	7405 3294	24910 868	16580 2595	9510 1295	423785 44395
5.	Maize:- ..	Area:- Outturn.	332 44	248 37	117 14	270 23	509 68	124 17	521 105	430 86	200 27	538 72	502 42	15 1	3806 536
6.	All Cereals:-	Area:- Outturn.	152145 -	152535 -	167623 -	208455 -	135439 -	47682 -	132493 -	99291 -	48643 -	166736 -	200895 -	25346 -	1537283 N.A.
7.	T u r:- ..	Area:- Outturn.	15364 1800	13632 1598	12020 1252	7678 600	6451 588	1820 164	6636 778	3928 409	4996 1041	16861 1756	23894 1556	1930 151	115192 11693
8.	Gram:- ..	Area:- Outturn.	10134 1272	6170 775	13170 1654	15590 1305	12460 1738	6552 320	12125 1353	5320 594	2423 304	7314 918	14469 1413	150 15	105877 11660
9.	M u g :- ..	Area:- Outturn.	19731 2973	12345 1240	8440 1130	17026 1710	10768 1082	4703 709	7121 954	6531 437	3789 507	33500 4487	23359 3128	1520 204	155133 18581
10.	Urid:- ..	Area:- Outturn.	1130 912	188 913	186 874	170 227	11900 1333	1849 437	30671 1734	25762 764	13468 700	9200 1027	762 1097	12973 233	107359 10251
11.	Horse Gram:-	Area:- Outturn.	10210 118	9090 25	9792 19	10162 3	14925 1240	4891 19	22198 3195	5702 1150	7836 1603	11500 1095	24562 57	3481 1158	129458 9682
12.	All Pulses:-	Area:- Outturn.	57960 -	42923 -	44514 -	54852 -	59310 -	19842 -	82075 -	49005 -	34932 -	82751 -	92180 -	22693 -	643037 N.A.

Statement No. 8.

Statement continued:-

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AREA AND OUTTURN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS. -----CONTINUED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13. Sugarcane:-	Area:-		1265	340	1196	3721	2076	1637	2109	1080	344	765	316	41	14890
	Outturn.		2118	398	400	6229	3128	2741	353	2170	576	1284	423	112	19932
14. Chillies:-	Area:-		1329	1420	2220	1600	2798	515	3601	3000	1450	2130	2380	95	22538
	Outturn.		104	135	260	167	291	40	281	234	151	222	186	11	2082
15. Groundnut:-	Area:-		9048	11428	12800	27899	11810	2422	17536	22899	12836	29123	24674	10506	192981
	Outturn.		4039	4225	3333	8303	3515	540	5871	5111	3335	13001	7343	3126	61742
16. Sesamum:-	Area:-		1125	3001	2440	2443	3451	274	891	1038	981	1500	1889	1155	20288
	Outturn.		102	586	204	196	326	10	66	77	73	125	220	210	2195
17. Linseed:-	Area:-		2292	4050	6890	5208	2610	2918	1146	589	825	7344	9266	-	43138
	Outturn.		230	542	692	348	175	228	128	39	73	655	120	-	3230
18. Caster-Seed:-	Area:-		53	298	20	95	28	3	31	48	-	243	430	.2	1251
	Outturn.		3	24	1	3	2	0.2	1	1	-	-	19	0.1	54.3
19. Tobacco:-	Area:-		14	70	168	198	53	2	21	46	21	50	81	1	725
	Outturn.		3	15	42	49	1+	0.2	5	11	5	12	4	0.6	160.8
20. Cotton.(out turn in bales of 392 Lbs.)	Area:-		38280	69351	37128	21357	20008	3000	47359	53459	30521	74380	108000	23150	525993
	Outturn.		5696	10320	5225	2724	3416	446	7048	9292	5840	12649	13775	4429	80659

Note:- Area in Acres.
Outturn in Tons (for all other than Cotton.)

Source:- Office of the District Inspector of Land Records, Aurangabad.

IRRIGATION.

Area irrigated by different sources and by crops in Aurangabad Dist. for 1957-58.

Sr. No.	Area Irrigated by.	Aurang abad.	Pal- than.	Ganga- pur.	Vaija- pur.	Kannad.	Khuld- abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffer abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	Total of District.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1.	Government Canals:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Private Canals.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Tanks:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	WELLS:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tube Wells:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Wells:-	16929	9418	8693	9955	5092	5430	6780	3555	2183	16647	9731	643	95056
5.	OTHER SOURCES:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net Area Irrigated:-	16929	9418	8693	9955	5092	5430	6780	3555	2183	16647	9731	643	95056
	Gross Area Irrigated:-	26631	9769	9854	12765	7822	6568	11648	7783	3588	19458	10240	701	126827
	Area Irrigated (Crop-Wise.)													
1.	Rice:-	279	48	99	58	221	254	201	13	21	100	40	1	1342
2.	Wheat:-	5193	1480	1406	1200	1781	1252	4424	4002	1823	3198	2128	208	28095
3.	Jowar:-	11535	5129	3600	1380	101	820	670	413	523	10220	4921	80	39392
4.	Bajra:-	621	1	3	9	11	198	39	1	-	83	3	1	977
5.	Barli:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Maize:-	300	245	100	265	95	80	159	138	80	348	421	3	2234
7.	Tur:-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	61
8.	Gram:-	3381	383	281	400	1295	989	1800	1321	401	894	211	43	11399
9.	Sugarcane:-	1265	340	1196	3721	2076	1637	2109	1080	344	765	316	41	14890
10.	Patatoes:-	8	3	20	20	2	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	42
11.	Chillies:-	1132	1183	1054	1128	185	182	381	38	21	998	1003	25	7330
12.	ALL FOOD CROPS:-	25437	9361	8643	10038	7167	6057	10869	7507	3505	18957	9867	698	118106
13.	Cotton:-	149	21	19	1403	80	2	17	1	1	278	251	-	2222
14.	Groundnut:-	90	-	-	2	5	25	33	-	-	-	1	-	156
15.	Tobacco:-	4	-	17	30	2	5	4	3	7	8	1	-	81
16.	Fodder Crops:-	638	198	675	890	504	301	429	48	20	120	60	-	3883
17.	ALL NON-FOOD CROPS:-	1194	408	1211	2727	655	511	779	276	83	501	373	3	8721

Source:- Office of the District Inspector of Land Records, Aurangabad.

(Statement No. 9.)

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(12)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCARCITY & FAMINE CONDITIONS IN AURANGABAD DIST. IN PAST 25 YEARS.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Years of Scarcity conditions.	Total number of villages in taluka.	Number of villages declared as Scarcity Villages.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aurangabad.	1953	233	22	5 Villages in Pimpri Circle & 6 Villages in Karmadimate.
2.	Paithan.	1935 1938 1952	184	16 97 28	
3.	Gangapur.	1937 1939 1953	225	49 84 49	
4.	Vaijapur.	1936-37 1937-38 1938-39 1952-53	160	33 9 139 55	Villages affected due to shortage of rains. Villages affected due to Hails-storms. Village affected due to excessive rains. Villages affected due to Shortage of Rains.
5.	Kannad.	1952-53	194	42	
6.	Khuldabad.	-	78	-	
7.	Sillod.	1950-51	166	71	
8.	Bhokerdan.	1952-53 1958-59	165	61 8	
9.	Jafferabad.	1952-53	99	-	
10.	Jalna.	-	213	-	
11.	Ambad.	-	217	-	
12.	Soegaon.	-	-	-	This Mahal is created in 1953 and since then no village is declared as scarcity area.

Source:- Office of the Collector, Aurangabad.

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(Statement No. 10)

(13)

L I V E S T O C K S T A T I S T I C S .
Aurangabad District.

Years.	C A T T L E .				B U F F A L O E S .								Total Sheep	Total Goats	
	Males over 3 Yrs.		Females over 3 Yrs.		Young Stock.	Total Cattle.	Males over 3 Yrs.		Females.		Young Stock.	Total Buffa- loes.			Total Bovi- ne.
	breed- ing Bulls.	Other Males.	Breed- ing Cows.	Other Caws.			Breed- ing Bulls.	Other Males.	Bree- ding Cows.	Other Cows.					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1951.	1212	296713	162531	1736	190054	652246	514	5775	44457	583	27820	79149	731395	76306	217034
1956.	851	357687	186677	1161	203911	750287	593	3924	43096	7683	31258	86554	836841	66199	268009

Continued.

Years.	Males over three years.	Horsed and Ponies.		Total Horses and Ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Pigs.	P O U L T R Y .				Total Livestock.
		Females over 3 years.	Young Stock.						Fowls & hens cocks & Chicken.	Ducks, Drakes & Ducklings.	Others.	Total Poultry.	
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19
1951.	4625	4785	2649	12059	57	4629	66	5387	105281	1742	-	107023	1047903
1956.	5785	4438	2472	12695	55	3646	13	11609	142392	1399	639	144430	1199067

(Statement No. 11.)

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE EDUCATION STATISTICS IN AURANGABAD DIST.
FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Auran- gabad.	Pai- than.	Ganga- pur.	Viaja- pur.	Kannad.	Khuld- abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffer abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	Total of District.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	<u>HIGHER.</u>													
	No. of Institutions:-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	No. of Students:-													
	Boys:-	2123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2123
	Girls:-	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
	No. of teachers:-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
2.	<u>HIGH SCHOOLS AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.</u>													
	No. of Institutions:-	18	2	2	5	3	1	5	2	2	10	3	-	53
	No. of Students:-													
	Boys:-	5871	437	461	1325	725	107	732	666	509	3221	288	-	14342
	Girls:-	2875	56	36	437	52	1	8	24	15	1351	54	-	4909
	No. of teachers:-	346	26	26	70	42	5	34	36	19	182	20	-	806
3.	<u>P R I M A R Y:-</u>													
	No. of Institutions:-	108	82	74	115	123	43	99	75	42	130	155	31	1078
	No. of Students:-													
	Boys:-	6636	4400	3393	5249	5874	2007	6185	4953	1753	6035	6573	1432	54490
	Girls:-	2619	1328	940	1238	1664	485	1112	688	301	1617	2130	353	14475
	No. of teachers:-	303	160	120	194	235	66	192	190	62	243	263	65	2093
4.	<u>S P E C I A L.</u>													
	No. of Institutions:-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
	No. of Students:-													
	Boys:-	108	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	331
	Girls:-	126	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	157
	No. of teachers:-	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	28

(Statement No. 12)
(15)

Statement continued:-

(Statement No. 12) (Continued.) ---
EDUCATION STATISTICS----- FOR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Auran- gabad.	Pai- than.	Ganga- pur.	Vaija- pur.	Kannad.	Khuld- abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffer abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5.	No. of towns and Villages with Schools:-	107	83	75	116	124	44	99	77	42	129	156	31	1083
6.	No. of Villages without Schools with Population over:-													
	1000:- ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-do- 900 to 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-do- 800 to 900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-do- 700 to 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-do- 600 to 700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-do- 500 to 600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-do- 400 to 500	15	3	4	-	-	-	-	14	-	7	-	-	43
	-do- Below:- .. 400	88	75	87	46	66	39	56	62	55	81	66	18	739

Source:- 1) Office of the Inspector of Schools, Aurangabad.
2) The Principals of Arts and Science College, Millind Maha Vidyalaya, Medical College, Low College, Training College and B. Ed. College, Aurangabad.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1958 IN AURANGABAD DIST.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Aurangabad.	Pai-than.	Ganga-pur.	Vaija-pur.	Kannad.	Khuld-abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffer abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe-gaon.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	No. of Hospitals:-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
2.	No. of Dispensaries:-	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	14
3.	No. of Rural Health Centres:-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
4.	<u>NO. OF DISPENSARIES:-</u>													
	a. Ayurvadic.	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	6
	b. Homeopathic.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Unani.	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	8
5.	No. of Doctors:-													
	Rural:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban:-	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	23
6.	No. of Nurses:-	9	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	20
7.	No. of Beds:-													
	Males:-	27	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	-	15	2	2	70
	Females:-	46	4	4	4	4	2	4	1	-	15	2	1	87
8.	Indoor Patients:-													
	Males:-	19163	145	120	2550	129	52	315	15	-	5292	135	1	27917
	Females:-	18206	97	84	1150	68	32	156	10	-	5533	115	-	25451
9.	Outdoor Patients:-													
	Males:-	74508	14091	17137	25342	19765	8220	20630	7540	8530	78623	4540	6563	289489
	Females:-	56919	9817	8020	27126	7933	5795	3861	6308	3250	65893	3245	4017	207184
<u>T.B. CLINIC AURANGABAD.</u>														
10.	No. of Clinics.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	No. of Doctors:-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	No. of Nurses:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No. of Beds:-													
	Males:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indoor Patients:-													
	Males:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Outdoor Patients:-													
	Males:-	532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	532
	Females:-	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	260

Source:- 1) Civil Surgeon, Aurangabad. 2) Medical Officer, T.B. Clinic, Aurangabad.

3) District Health Officer, Aurangabad.

(Statement No. 13)

Br./

STATEMENT SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1958. IN AURANGABAD DIST.
(RURAL AREAS.)

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Aurang- abad.	Pai- than.	Ganga- pur.	Vaija- pur.	Kannad.	Khuld- abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker- dan.	Jaffer- abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	No. of Births Registered.	1765	1056	1722	1254	2105	971	1325	1531	1150	964	2225	745	16813
2.	No. of Deaths Registered.	988	784	989	1106	1179	642	1166	1398	761	965	1668	598	12244
3.	No. of Infant Deaths Registered.	123	104	108	216	213	88	168	202	107	141	222	105	1797

Source:- Office of the Statistician, Bureau of Vital Statistics & Epidemiology, Poona.

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(Statement No. 14)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERSONS VACCINATED IN AURANGABAD DIST. FOR THE YEAR, 1958.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Aurang-abad.	Pai-than.	Ganga-pur.	Viaja-pur.	Kannad.	Khulda-bad.	Sillod.	Bhoker-dan.	Jaffer-abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe-gaon.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	<u>SMALL POX.</u>													
	No. of persons Vaccinated.	29320	11257	15584	1415	13377	3922	15708	2790	4510	14891	12030	1795	126601
2.	<u>P L A G U E.</u>													
	No. of persons Vaccinated.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	<u>CHALERA..</u>													
	No. of persons Vaccinated.	18367	36962	18250	18897	33234	5326	35877	3707	10221	28927	27803	3823	241394

Source:-- District Health Office, Aurangabad.

(Statement No. 15)

(19)

Br./

TALUKAWISE MALARIA STATISTICS IN THE AURANGABAD DIST. FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Particulars.	Aurang abad.	Pai- than.	Ganga- pur.	Vaijñ- pur.	Kannad.	Khuld- abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffer abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	District Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. No. of Towns and Villages served with D.D.T.	202	168	202	157	181	69	157	155	97	209	214	57	1868
2. <u>MALARIA VACCINA-TIONS.</u>													
No. of Towns served.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of persons Vaccinated.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Villages Served.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Persons Vaccinated.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source:- Office of the Malaria Officer, Aurangabad, District.

(Statement No. 16)

(20)

Br./

STATEMENT SHOWING TALUKAWISE FACTORY STATISTICS OF AURANGABAD DIST. FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Industry.	Aurangabad.		Paithan.		Gangapur.		Vaijapur.		Kannad.		Khuldabad.	
		F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Wheat Flour.	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Rice Milling.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Biscuit Making.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	S u g a r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Distilleries & Breweries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Starch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Vegetable Oils.	3	79	-	-	-	-	3	105	-	-	-	-
8.	Paints & Varnishes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	S o a p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	T a n n i n g.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	C e m e n t.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Glass & Glassware.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	C e r a m i c s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Paper & Paper Board.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	M a t c h e s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Cotton Textiles.	1	1076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Chemicals.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Aluminium, Copper and Brass Products.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Iron and Steel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	General Engineering and Electrical Engineering.	3	55	-	-	1	30	1	18	1	12	-	-
21.	Footwear and Leather Manufacturing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rubber & Rubber Manufacturing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Animal Weare.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Hume Pipe.	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Asbestos & its Products.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Statement No. 17)

(Statement Continued.)

Br./

(Continued)

FACTORY STATISTICS, FOR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	I n d u s t r y.	Sillod.		Bhokerdan.		Jafferabad.		Jalna.		Ambad.		Soegaon.		District Total.	
		F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1.	Wheat Flour.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30
2.	Rice Milling.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Biscuit Making.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	S u g a r.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Distilleries & Breweries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	S t a r c h.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Vegetable Oils.	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	448	-	-	-	-	18	632
8.	Paints & Varnishes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	S o a p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	T a n n i n g.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	C e m e n t.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Glass & Glassware.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	C e r a m i c s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Paper & Paper Board.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	M a t c h e s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Cotton Textiles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1076
17.	C h e m i c a l s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Aluminium, Copper and Brass Products.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Iron and Steel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	General Engineering and Electrical Engineering.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	-	-	-	-	8	144
21.	Footwear and Leather Manufacturing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rubber & Rubber Manufacturing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Animal Weare.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Hume Pipe.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
25.	Asbestos & Its Products.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Statement Continued.)

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(Continued.)

FACTORY STATISTICS, FOR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Industry.	Aurangabad.		Paithan.		Gangapur.		Viajapur.		Kannad.		Khuldabad.	
		F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Plastics.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Petroleum Refining.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Saw Milling.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Woodware.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Tea Manufacturing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tobacco Products, (Beedi Rolling).	7	494	-	-	-	-	2	302	-	-	-	-
32.	Groundnut Decorticating.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-
33.	Printing.	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Webbing, Narrow Fabrics etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Hosiary & other Knitted goods.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Textile Dyeing Bleaching etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Clothing & Tailoring.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38.	Cotton Ginning & Pressing.	8	699	-	-	1	14	2	127	3	19	1	2
39.	Silk & Artificial Silk.	8	691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40.	Elec: Generation & Transformation.	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	Automobiles & Coach building.	2	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42.	Miscellaneous.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Reference:- 1) F = No. of Factories.
 2) W = No. of Average Daily Workers Employed.

(Statement Continued.) ---

(Continued)

FACTORY STATISTICS, FOR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	I n d u s t r y.	Sillod.		Bhokerdan.		Jafferabad.		Jalna.		Ambad.		Soegaon.		District Total.	
		F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
26.	P l a s t i c s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Petroleum Refining.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Saw Milling.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Woodware.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Tea Manufacturing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tobacco Products, (Beedi Rolling.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	273	-	-	-	-	15	1069
32.	Goundnut Decorticating.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
33.	Printing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
34.	Webbing, Narrow Fabrics etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Housiary & other knitted goods.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Textile Dyeing Bleaching etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Clothing and Tailoring.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38.	Cotton Ginning & Pressing:-	-	125	-	-	-	-	17	2468	-	-	-	-	35	3454
39.	Silk & Artificial Silk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	691
40.	Elec: Generation and Transformation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	2	27
41.	Automoviles & Coach building.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	3	83
42.	M i s c l l a n e o u s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source:- Office of the Inspector of Factories, Aurangabad.

(Statement No. 18)

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT, 1957-58.

1. Railway Mileage:-

Broad Guage,	Nil.
Meter Guage,	107 Miles.
Narraw Guage,	Nil.

2. Names of Railway Stations:-

1. Vaigapur Taluka:-	1. Rotegaon.
	2. Parsoda.
	3. Lasur.
2. Gangapur Taluka:-	1. Ellora Road.
3. Aurangabad Taluka:-	1. Daultabad.
	2. Aurangabad.
	3. Chikalhana.
	4. Karmad.
	5. Georai.
4. Jalna Taluka:-	1. Badnapur.
	2. Dinegaon.
	3. Jalna.
	4. Sarwadi.
	5. Kodi.
5. Ambad Taluka:-	1. Ranjani.

Note:- There are no Railway Stations located in other talukas of the District.

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TALUKAWISE ROAD MILLAGE IN AURANGABAD DIST. FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Aurangabad.			Paithan.			Gangapur.			Viajapur.			Kannad.			Khuldabad.		
		M.	Fg.	Ft.	M.	Fg.	Ft.	M.	Fg.	Ft.	M.	Fg.	Ft.	M.	Fg.	Ft.	M.	Fg.	Ft.
1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
<u>MILLEAGE OF:-</u>																			
1. <u>P. W. D. Roads:-</u>																			
1. Mettalled:-		96	7	250	40	2	477	83	1	299	56	2	216	29	2	326	27	3	32
2. Non-Mettalled:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	00	-	-	-
2. <u>NATIONAL HIGH WAYS.</u>																			
1. Mettalled:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Non-Mettalled:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>DIST. LOCAL BOARDS ROADS.</u>																			
1. Mettalled:-		2	7	380	1	2	560	1	4	00	0	6	210	3	3	520	0	1	0
2. Non-Mettalled:-		2	7	20	0	2	0	3	4	560	1	0	8	3	1	180	-	-	-
<u>KACHHA & PAKKA ROADS BY GRAM PANCHAYATS.</u>																			
1. Mettalled:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Non-Mettalled:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Reference:-

M = Miles.
Fg. = Furlongs.
Ft. = Feet.

(Statement Continued.) :-

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(Statement No. 19)

(Continued) :-

ROAD MILLAGE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT FOR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Sillod.			Bhokerdan.			Jafferabad.			Jalna.			Ambad.			Soegaon.			District Total.		
		M	Fg.	Ft.	M.	Fg.	Ft.	M.	Fg.	Ft.	M.	Fg.	Ft.	M.	Fg.	Ft.	M.	Fg.	Ft.	M.	Fg.	Ft.
1	2	9			10			11			12			13			14			15		
<u>MILLAGE OF:-</u>																						
1. <u>P. W. D. ROADS:-</u>																						
1. Metalled:-		51	6	125	34	0	385	1	2	00	63	4	180	46	7	350	-	-	-	531	0	0
2. Non-Metalled:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	0	00	26	4	0
2. <u>NATIONAL HIGH WAYS:-</u>																						
1. Metalled:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Non-Metalled:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. <u>DIST. LOCAL BOARDS ROADS:-</u>																						
1. Metalled:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	227	0	3	0	1	6	260	14	0	177	
2. Non-Metalled:-		-	-	-	4	4	0	2	7	155	0	3	500	1	4	300	1	6	410	22	1	153
4. <u>KACHHA & PAKKA ROADS BY GRAM PANCHAYATS.</u>																						
1. Metalled:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Non-Metalled:-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Source:-
- 1) Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Aurangabad.
 - 2) Office of the Local Engineer, Aurangabad.
 - 3) Office of the District Panchayat Officer, Aurangabad.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSTAL STATISTICS, (TALUKAWISE) OF AURANGABAD DIST.
FOR THE YEAR, 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Auran- gabad.	Pai- than.	Ganga- pur.	Vaija- pur.	Kannad.	Khuld- abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffer abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon. *	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	No. of Post Offices:-	33	22	17	21	17	6	26	19	11	23	25	-	219
2.	No. of Postmen:-	40	5	3	5	3	2	9	3	4	11	4	-	89
3.	No. of Telegraph Offices.	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	8
4.	No. of Telephone Offices.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
5.	No. of letter Boxes:-	62	6	2	5	3	4	2	2	1	14	8	-	109
6.	No. of Radio Licenses Issued.	NR.	NR.	NR.	NR.	NR.	NR.	NR.	NR.	NR.	NR.	NR.	NR.	NR.
7.	No. of Villages with- out Post Offices.	204	163	212	138	207	71	177	146	88	90	191	-	1687

* Note:- The information in respect of Soegaon Taluka has been included into Sillod Taluka it was not shown in Census report of 1951.

Source:- Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Aurangabad.

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(Statement No. 20)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES OF TAGAI DURING THE YEAR 1958-59.
AND THE BALANCE AT THE END OF MARCH, 1959.
 (Amount in Rupees.)

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Aurang-abad.	Pai-than.	Ganga-pur.	Vaija-pur.	Kannad.	Khulda-bad.	Sillod.	Bhoker-dan.	Jaffer-abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe-gaon.	District Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1.	Advances during 1958-59.	348591	379265	345325	214690	518600	177035	182000	442769	222175	344011	414716	186000	3675177
2.	Recoveries during 1958-59.	72437	84341	77138	66962	70486	22654	51104	56559	31113	355991	93572	78636	740993
3.	Outstanding at the end of March, 1959.	293210	294923	609979	600986	982695	27993	542051	765524	32640	521930	518911	295731	5486573

Source:- Tahsil Offices, Aurangabad Dist.

(Statement No. 21)

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MONEY LENDERS IN AURANGABAD DIST. FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Auran- gabad.	Pai- than.	Ganga- pur.	Vaija- pur.	Kannad.	Khuld- abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffer abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	No. of Licensed Money Lenders.	41	8	4	8	NA.	2	8	10	3	111	2	10	207
2.	Advances:-	----- Not available. -----												
3.	Outstandings:-	----- Not available. -----												

Source:- Tahsil Offices, Aurangabad District.

(Statement No. 22)

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Particulars.	Auran- gabad.	Pai- than.	Ganga- pur.	Vaija- pur.	Kannad.	Khuld- abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffer abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Central Banks and Banking Unions.	No. of Societies. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Mbrs:- Individuals. 82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
	Societies. 817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	817
	Working Capital. 5417700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5417700
	Loans advanced. 4530600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4530600
	Loans repaid. 2028800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2028800
	Loan Outstandings. 3927100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3927100
Primary agri- cultural cre- dit Socie- ties.	No. of Societies. 78	110	108	150	109	45	145	114	54	95	207	-	1215
	Mbrs:- Individuals. 5029	4642	3862	10204	4555	2765	7261	4371	1215	4458	8567	-	56929
	Societies. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Working Capital. 607130	612534	521878	668425	925761	485591	1086995	520307	224463	521774	948493	-	7123351
	Loans advanced. 473970	370390	203883	318122	698052	372920	868033	365732	157766	217702	389354	-	4435925
	Loans repaid. 126998	205736	109282	189795	310820	118970	440208	171992	71590	172082	239415	-	2156686
	Loans Outstandings. 381687	474528	332323	401876	699584	362007	841213	392424	184952	332483	569573	-	4972650
Primary Non- Agriculaural Credit Societies.	No. of Societies. 12	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	19
	Mbrs:- Individuals. 4484	-	17	70	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	5071
	Societies. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Working Capital. 747407	-	2425	1300	-	-	-	-	-	347288	-	-	1098440
	Loans advanced. 267451	-	2024	2377	-	-	-	-	-	131038	-	-	402890
	Loans repaid. 169915	-	1216	2102	-	-	-	-	-	105083	-	-	279216
	Loan Outstandings. 310198	-	2986	1589	-	-	-	-	-	161641	-	-	138917
Primary agri- cultural Non- credit Societies.	No. of Societies. 5	5	3	4	3	4	7	3	1	6	2	-	43
	Mbrs:- Individuals. 2949	374	948	924	874	364	897	378	82	2988	624	-	11402
	Societies. 44	56	56	81	22	-	26	42	-	100	66	-	493
	Working Capital. 231485	33793	74333	73948	3922	3488	21074	24981	1743	460700	15737	-	945204
	Loans advanced. -	-	28440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28440
	Loans repaid. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Loan Outstandings. 1200	734	28766	-	-	-	6936	327	-	11636	41	-	49642

(Continued.)--

CO-OPERATION - FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

Particulars.	Auran- gabad.	Pai- than.	Ganga- pur.	Vaija- pur.	Kannad.	Kheuld abad.	Sillod.	Bhoker dan.	Jaffer abad.	Jalna.	Ambad.	Soe- gaon.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No. of Societies.	14	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	-	31
Primary Non- Agricultural	Mbrs. Individuals.	707	-	-	4	-	-	33	-	204	-	-	948
	Mbrs. Societies.	45	49	41	47	80	31	40	49	44	86	-	598
Non-Credit Societies.	Working Capital.	495920	-	-	185	-	-	35250	-	6516	-	-	537871
	Loans advanced.	20211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20211
	Loans repaid.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Loan Outstandings.	54731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54731
Land Mortgage Banks.	No. of Societies.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Mbrs. Individuals.	-	-	-	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1974
	Mbrs. Societies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Working Capital.	-	-	-	590018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590018
	Loans advanced.	-	-	-	314400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314400
	Loans repaid.	-	-	-	19334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19334
Loan Outstandings.	-	-	-	417141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417141	

- N. B:- (1) Figures of Soegaon are included in Sillod.
(2) The figures of Industrial Co-operative Societies are not included in the figures of Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.

SOURCE:- Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad.

FARM (HARVEST) PRICES IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT DURING THE HARVEST PERIOD OF THE YEAR 1958-59.

(Prices per Standard Maund of 82, 2/7 L.bs.)

Sr. No.	Commodities and Varieties.	Aurangabad.	Pai-than.	Gangapur.	Vaijapur.	Kannad.	Khulda-bad.	Sillod.	Bhoker-dan.	Jafferabad.	Halna.	Ambad.	Soegaon.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Rice:- ..	25	39	26	25	37	21	35	30	27	-	27	35	29.54
2.	Wheat:- ..	23	25	24	24	22	20	19	25	23	25	24	30	23.66
3.	Jawar:- ..	13	12	14	14	11	10	11	11	13	12	13	16	12.50
4.	Bajra:- ..	14	15	15	16	14	10	20	15	14	13	14	-	14.17
5.	Gram:- ..	21	17	19	15	19	14	-	15	-	20	16	-	17.33
6.	Cotton (With Seed) ..	34	-	-	-	36	36	30	-	30	-	-	34	33.33
7.	Linseed:- ..	-	-	34	30	30	-	39	30	-	-	-	30	32.17

Source:- Office of the Dist. Inspector of Land Records, Aurangabad.

(Statement No. 24)

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHOLESALE PRICES AT DIST. HEADQUARTER AURANGABAD FOR 1958-59.

(In Rupees per Palla of 120 Seers.)

Sr. No.	Commodities.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Rice:-	72	70	76	-	-	-	70	69	69	60	-	-	
2.	Wheat:-	52	53	58	65	65	68	70	73	76	80	75	66	
3.	Jowar:-	30	32	34	37	38	38	38	39	37	40	38	36	
4.	Bajra:-	39	39	43	45	43	44	44	43	44	44	45	48	
5.	Gram:-	37	39	44	46	45	55	53	60	65	65	60	60	
6.	Tur:-	45	45	50	51	-	-	-	60	59	62	66	60	
7.	<u>COTTON:-</u>													
(a)	Kapas Jarila:-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	78	81	86	87	
(b)	Kapas 197.3:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	91	99	102	99	
(c)	Kapas American:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	99	102	96	
(d)	Kapas Comodia:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	
8.	Groundnut:-	59	56	58	59	60	-	48	59	60	61	63	-	
9.	Linseed:-	60	60	63	71	-	-	69	-	-	71	67	66	

Source:- Office of the Marketing Superintendent, Aurangabad.

(Statement No. 25)

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