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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
AND
DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
BHANDARA DISTRICT

1958-59

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

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Socio-Economic Review
and
District Statistical Abstract
of
Bhandara District
1958-59

Bureau of Economics and Statistics,
Government of Maharashtra,
Maharashtra.

DISTRICT DATA AND ANALYSIS

(SUMMARY STATISTICS.)

1958-59

.....****.....

1. Average Rain fall	1,596	1) No. of Boys.	81,860
	Milli-meters.	ii) No. of Girls.	25,546
2. Maximum Temperature	45° c	iii) No. of Teachers.	3,426
3. Minimum Temperature	9.2° c	17. Number of Hospi-	17
4. Area (Sq. miles)	3,623	tals & Dispensari-	
5. Forest area (Sq	1,363.81	es.	
miles)		No. of Beds.	257
6. Population.	10,71,657	18. Average daily	41
i) Males.	5,34,589	number of people	
ii) Females.	5,37,068	served by each	
iii) Urban.	9,79,692	hospital or dis-	
iv) Rural.	91,965	sary.	
7. Density of population	295	19. Birth rate	28.11
per Sq. mile.		Death rate.	20.90
8. Present population	N.A.	20. No. of Post offices.	202
(estimated)			
9. No. of Villages.	1,491	21. No. of Factories.	N.A.
10. No. of Towns.	4	22. Cattle population (1956)	
11. Average population	719	i) Cattle.	5,66,290
per Village.		ii) Buffalows.	79,537
12. Number of Houses		iii) Total Live-	
i) Rural.	N.A.	Stock.	8,16,290
ii) Urban.	N.A.	23. Number of Banks.	
13. No. of households.		i) No. of Coop-	948
i) Rural.	2,29,772	erative socie-	
ii) Urban. (Non-city)	19,556	ties.	
14. Net Area sown.	9,27,172	24. No. of Community	
15. Total cropped area	12,36,401	Blocks.	
16. No. of Schools.		i) Stage I	4
i) Primary.	760	ii) Stage II	2
ii) Secondary.	43	iii) C.D.	1
iii) Others (Basic schools)	3	iv) Pre-Extension	3
		Blocks.	
		25. Mileage covered by	
		Buses.	
		i) Government.	N.A.
		ii) Private.	N.A.
		26. Mileage covered by	
		Railways.	180 miles.
		27. Mileage covered by	
		Roads.	322.317 miles.

BHANDARA- DISTRICT.

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BHANDARA - DISTRICT

A S O I - ECONOMIC - REVIEW.

1958-59

INTRODUCTION

Boundaries and Physical features

1. Bhandara is district in the Nagpur division of Bombay State lying to the Extreme East of the State. It lies between 20 40' and 21 47' N and 79 27' and 80 40' E in the eastern portion of the Nagpur Plains and separated from that of Chattisgarh by the Satoura range in the North and a line of broken hill and forest country further south.

2. The area of the district is 3623sq. miles i.e 9.8 percent of the Vidarbha Division, and 1.9 percent of the Bombay State.

Bhandara district is the second as regards the population among the districts of Vidarbha. The population of this district works out to 14.8 percent of the Vidarbha region and 2.4 percent of the population of the Bilingual Bombay State.

3. The Bhandara District is bounded on the North by the Balaghat and Seoni Districts in the Madhya Pradesh State, on the West by Nagpur district; on the south by Chanda and on the east by Drug district in Madhya Pradesh State.

Topography.

4. The country is generally open and level, being broken only in a few places by isolated ranges of hills. The lowest and most northerly of these is the Ambgarh range, an outlier of the Satpuras, which enters the district from the west; and trending in a north easterly direction cuts off the valley of the Bawanthari river from the rest of the District. Soon after entering Bhandara the ridge is crowned by the fortress of Ambagarh, fronting which and looking across a Valley, which here pieces the range, is a remarkable basaltic precipice with a Sheer drop of some two hundred feet. In the centre of the District running from the east of Bhandara town to the railway near Gondia, is the Gaikhuri range, a cluster of low peaks.

surrounded by the irregular forest country. The points of Khura (2003) Lendojhari (190) and Jamri (1712) are the highest. This range divides the valleys of the Wainganga and Bagh. Just west of Bhandara the Bhilay range, consisting of a few Sandstone hills capped with granite, and overhanging the eastern road forms a prominent feature in the landscape. Lastly, in the South east lie the Nawargan or Pratabgarh hills, the highest part of the district.

River and Tanks:

5. The main river flowing through the district is Wainganga and all other rivers are practically its tributaries. The Wainganga enters in the district in the North-East and flows diagonally across it, until it passes within a mile of Bhandara town on the South-West. Then it flows to the south forming for a short distance the boundary between Bhandara district and Nagpur district and then turning south-east again cuts off the small and fertile strip, of Panni from the rest of the district. The principal affluent of the Wainganga is the Bagh. It joins the Wainganga near Beni being crossed by the Satpura Railway just before its junction. Other tributaries are Chulband, Pangoli, Chandan and Bawanthari. The length of Wainganga river is 360 miles and the length of this river in this district is 150 miles only. Chulbandh river rises in Bhandara district only and its length is 20 miles. The length of Bagh River is 103 miles.

6. The valleys of the Wainganga and Bagh have been called the tank region of Nagpur from the number of large artificial tanks which have been built for irrigation purposes and these forms a distinctive feature of the district. The most important of these are those of Nawargan with an area of five square miles, the Seoni over seven miles round while smaller tanks are counted by thousands.

Soil- Classification:

7. The main soil of the district is of average quality only and of no very striking fertility, and it is indeed on other factors like irrigation than its soils that the agricultural

prosperity of the district depends.

8. The deepest, blackest and richest soils known as Kambhar or Morand I are found chiefly in the chauras plain in the south of Bhandara and Sakoli tahsils and to a less degree else where, especially along the Wainganga river. The soil is very deep and sticky and retentive of moisture and will always bear a double crop.

9. The soils most generally found in the district are a sandy loam known as Morand II and Sehar, which cover altogether 71 percent of the total occupied area. The former is of a clay and the latter of sandy type and much soil is found on the border line of the two containing characteristics of both.

10. The remaining soils, bardi and Khardi etc. are very inferior types of sehar and Morand.

Climate

11. The climate of the district is hot. But it is believed to be somewhat cooler than that of Nagpur district. The heat during day time is considerable but the nights, if the sky is clear, are nearly always cool. The climate condition of the district is generally healthy though fever prevails in some parts of the district as the country is damp due to heavy rains.

Rainfall

12. The Monsoons are expected to start in the beginning of the June every year and last upto the middle of October.

Rains during the rest of the period of the year are scanty. The rainfall in the district is heavy and the average rainfall of the district during the biennial ending 1958-59 is 145.1 c.m.

The Rainfalls registered at all rain gauge stations in Bhandara district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 have been given in the table below:

Rainfall Statistics.

(Rainfall in centimeters)

Rain gauge Station	Taluka	1957-58.	1958-59.
Bhandara.	Bhandara	99.83	151.3
Fauni.		121.28	163.8
Gondia.	Gondia	110.97	146.0

Tirora.	"	131.62	983.8
Sakoli	Sakoli	135.99	123.2
Deori.	"	185.37	154.8
Average for district.		130.60	159.6

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

General Administration:

13. The District is divided into three taluks for administrative convenience and comprises 1491 villages and 4 towns according to 1951 census. The district is further divided into 13 Revenue circles and Revenue Inspector is in-charge of each circle. The talukwise figures of the number of villages, towns, urban and Rural population have been shown in the table below:-

Taluka.	Area in sq miles.			No. of villages.	No. of Towns.
	Total	Urban	Rural		
Bhandara.	967	4	963	484	3
Gondia.	1105	7	1098	441	1
Sakoli.	1551	-	1551	566	-
<u>Total.</u>	3623	11	3612	1491	4

Source: Census of India, 1951.

14. Sakoli Tahsil is the biggest in respect of area and occupies 43.7 percent of the total area of the district. Most of the area in Bhandara district is rural. Only 0.3 percent of the area is Urban. It can be seen from the above table that one of the tahsils in Bhandara district namely Sakoli comprises of only rural area. There is not a single town in this tahsil.

15. Bhandara is the Head quarter of the district and the Collector is the head of the district. He is assisted by Deputy collectors in his day to day administration. Each taluka which also corresponds to a Revenue sub-division is placed in charge of the Sub-Divisional officers who are Deputy Collectors. These Sub-Divisional officers are further assisted by the

tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. There are 13 Revenue Inspectors and 237 Patwaries in the district.

Population:

16. Bhandara which is one of the eight districts of Vidarbha Region is next in terms of population to the Nagpur district. The population of Nagpur and Bhandara district has been 12,34,556 and 10,71,657 respectively according to 1951 census.

17. The population of the district according to 1951 census is 10,71,657 i.e. 14.8 percent of the Vidarbha division and 2.4 percent of Bombay State. The growth of population in Bhandara district during the last 5 decades has been presented in the following table.

Variation in Population during last 50 years.

Year	Population		Total	Percentage increase or decrease in population during the decade ending.
	Males	Females		
1901	283,823	303,989	587,812	
1911	336,424	349,404	685,828	+ 12.8
1921	354,509	363,238	717,747	+ 5.9
1931	408,799	415,607	824,406	+ 14.8
1941	479,216	484,009	963,225	+ 16.8
1951	534,589	537,068	10,71,657	+ 11.2

Source: Census of India, 1951.

18. It can be seen from the above table that the population during the year 1901 has been increased by 82.3 percent upto the year 1951. The increase in population during the decade ending 1911 over the population during the 1901 is 12.8 percent while the increase in the population at the end of the decade ending 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 over that of the preceding decade works out 5.9, 14.8, 16.8 and 11.2 percent respectively.

19. The talukwise figures of male and female population in Urban and Rural areas of Bhandara district according to

1951 census and the Density of population in each taluka as well as for the whole district have been shown in the table given below:-

Taluka	Total	Population		Males	Females	Density per sq. mile.
		Rural	Urban			
Bhandara	341,318	285,039	55,279	170,606	170,712	353
Gondia	431,970	395,264	36,686	216,217	215,753	390
Sakoli	298,369	298,369	-	147,766	150,603	192
District Total.	10,71,657	979,692	91,965	534,589	537,068	296

Source: Census of India, 1951.

Density:

20. From a glance at the above table, it can be observed that density of population in Gondia tahsil is highest i.e. 390 persons per square mile, while it is lowest in Sakoli tahsil where it is 192 persons per square mile only. This is due to the fact that Gondia tahsil is a most industrialised part of the district while Sakoli tahsil has more forest area and hence the population in that part is scattered. By density per square mile of population we mean the average number of persons living in square mile area. But it does not mean that every square mile of the district or taluka has the occupants equivalent to the average density. The density of population per square mile in Bhandara taluka and Bhandara district as a whole works out to 353 and 296 respectively.

Rural/ Urban Population:

21. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district. Consequently major portion of the population lives in Rural area. According to 1951 census 91.4 percent of the total population of the district is living in 1491 villages. It may be mentioned that the Urban area in Sakoli tahsil is nil and there is not a single town in that tahsil. In terms of population the

average village of the district (718 persons per village) is greater than the average village of Bombay State (637 persons per village).

22. By Urban population we mean the population living in towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants. But some Municipal areas having less than 5,000 inhabitants are also included in Urban area. 3.6 percent of the total population of the district lives in Urban area. The Urban population in Bhandara district has been divided into 4 towns only. Out of these 4 towns, three are in Bhandara tahsil and only one namely Gondia is in Gondia tahsil. The ratio of Urban to Rural population in Bhandara district works out to 1:98.

Males/Females distribution:

23. There are 534,549 males and 537,068 females in Bhandara district according to 1951 census. The percentage of males to the total population is 49.8%. The females in the District are 50.2 percent of the total population of the district. It can be observed that the number of females is more than males in this district. The number of females per 1,000 males works out to 1006. It can also be observed from the table at paragraph 19 that the number of females in Gondia tahsil is less than the number of males while in both the remaining tahsils the number of females is greater than the number of males.

Livelihood Pattern:

24. In 1951, much emphasis was placed on the collection of data on the basis of Economic classification. The population was classified as belonging to agricultural classes and Non-agricultural classes as the relative proportion of the population dependent on these two sectors is of vital importance. A larger percentage of Rural population generally signifies a larger proportion of people deriving their livelihood from agricultural sources. This district confirms to this general pattern as we have seen in earlier pages that a high percentage of population (91.4%) lives in rural area of the district.

25. The classification of population belonging to each of the eight livelihood classes has been indicated in the table below:-

Livelihood Pattern in Bhandara district.

	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
<u>Agricultural classes.</u>			
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	554,564	547,198	7366
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	26,090	25,624	466
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	150,742	147,911	2831
4. Non-cultivating owners of land- agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	29,349	28,313	1036
T O T A L	760,745	749,046	11,699
<u>Non-agricultural classes.</u>			
5. Production other than cultivation.	204,473	170,971	33,502
6. Commerce.	41,626	21,859	19,767
7. Transport.	12,408	5,629	6,779
8. Other services and Miscellaneous services.	52,403	32,187	20,216
Total	310,912	230,646	80,266
Grand- Total.	1,071,657	979,692	91,965

Source: Census of India. 1951.

26. Agricultural classes:- The percentage of population deriving their livelihood from agriculture in Bhandara district is 70.9 and is divided into four major categories. Out of the 70.9 percent the percentage of population deriving livelihood from agriculture in Rural area is 64.3 while the remaining 6.60 percent belong to Urban area. Out of 70.9 percent, 51.8% are cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants; 2.4 percent are cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants; 14.0 percent are cultivating labourers and their dependants; and 2.70 percent

are Non-cultivating owners of land: agricultural rent-receivers and their dependants.

27. Non-Agricultural classes: The percentage of Non-agricultural classes works out to 30.1. Out of this 19.0 percent belongs to the class deriving their livelihood from production other than cultivation; 3.6 percent derives livelihood from commerce; 1.1 percent from transport and 6.4 percent from other services and miscellaneous sources. The Non-agricultural population living in rural area is 21.5 percent while the percentage of Non-agricultural population residing in Urban area is 8.6.

28. Earning status. The table below indicates the distribution of population in Urban and Rural areas according to the earning status.

Distribution of Population according to earning status.

Category.	self-supporting.	Earning Dependants.	Non-Earning Dependants.
<u>A - Agricultural</u>			
Total.	214,724(28.2%)	250,408(32.9%)	205,613(38.9%)
Urban.	3,211(0.12%)	1837(0.21%)	6,651(0.9%)
Rural.	211,513(27.73%)	248,571(31.66%)	208,962(38.0%)
<u>B - Non-Agricultural</u>			
Total.	111,295(35.8%)	61,718(19.8%)	137,892(44.4%)
Urban.	27,124(8.7%)	6,630(2.1%)	46,512(14.9%)
Rural.	84,171(27.1%)	55,088(17.7%)	91,387(29.5%)

Source: Census of India, 1951.

29. The above table indicates that 28.2 percent of the people belonging to agricultural classes are self-supporting; 32.9 percent are earning dependants and 38.9 percent are non-earning dependants. 35.8 percent of the total population belonging to Non-Agricultural classes are self-supporting; 19.8 percent are earning dependants and 44.4 percent are Non-earning dependants. It can also be noticed that the earning dependants in Non-agricul-

1/04
rural classes are less than earning dependants in agricultural classes.

Language:

30. Marathi is the predominant language in the district and occupies the status of regional language of this region. 75,158 or 66.7 percent of the total population of the district is Marathi speaking. The other languages that are spoken in the district in order of importance are Hindi and Gondi. The Hindi language claims a percentage of 1.65 while Gondi claims 1.2 percent. Other dialects are Chhattigarhi(6378); Powari(9158); Koshti(5338); Sindhi(3815); and Kosri(2716).

Backward classes:

31. The backward classes consist of three different groups: scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other (unscheduled) Backward classes. Our present constitution has abolished untouchability in all its form. Prior to that the treatment given to the scheduled castes was almost sub-human. They suffered from many social, economic and cultural disabilities each of which reinforced the other. Though the stigma of untouchability was not applied to the scheduled tribes, they are economically backward and lead a nomadic and unsettled life. The other backward classes consist of those castes which, though neither belonging to the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes have remained illiterate and economically backward.

32. Total number of scheduled caste people in the district according to 1951 census of India is 211,508 or 19.7 percent of the total population of the district. Out of these 9.8 percent are males and 9.9 percent are females. The number of scheduled caste females per 1000 males works out to 1013. The scheduled caste population living in Rural area is 197,419 or 18.4 percent and the remaining 14,029 or 1.3 percent is scattered in Urban area. The table below gives the rural and non-city Urban population belonging to scheduled castes and their percentage to the total population of the district.

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Scheduled Caste Population

	Scheduled castes		Percentage to the total population of the district.
	Males	Females	
Rural.	97,999	99,570	18.4
Non-city Urban.	7,098	6,931	1.3
Total.	1,05,007	106,501	19.7

Source: Census of India, 1951.

Literacy:

33. The data pertinent to literacy in India has been collected, sorted and compiled in the Indian census Reports, commencing with the year 1891, when the whole population was classified into - 1) Learning 2) Literate and 3) Illiterate. The classification of people into three categories was somewhat felt unsuitable. So in the year 1901, it was decided to group the whole population into two main compartments - 1) Literate and 2) Illiterate. The census reports of the year defined a literate person as one who passed the primary education or equivalent standard. The definition has its own drawbacks. Because a person who had lapsed into illiteracy after completing the education as is the case with the majority of the Rural people was also returned literate. So to avoid such ambiguities, it was decided in 1911 to define literate person as one who has ability to write a simple letter and read a similar one.

34. The following table gives the percentage of literate population in the districts of Vidarbha Region.

Percentage of literate population in Vidarbha Region

District.	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Amravati	37.9	13.2	25.8	20.8	39.2
2. Nagpur	34.0	13.0	24.0	12.6	37.0

3. Akola	35.7	9.0	22.6	19.3	34.0
Buldhana	33.1	7.3	20.4	17.1	36.7
Wardham	30.0	8.5	19.4	14.3	36.3
Bhandara	26.2	1.7	12.5	12.0	35.6
Total	21.6	1.3	10.1	10.1	36.0

Source: Census of India, 1951.

The above table shows that Bhandara district occupies sixth place in the field of literacy as compared to other districts in Vidarbha region. The percentage of literate females is very low in Bhandara district. The rural and total percentage of literacy in 1951 census in Bhandara district were 12.6 and 35.6 respectively.

The following table indicates the literate population in Bhandara district according to 1951 census.

Literate population in Bhandara district.

Category	Rural	% age of literacy	Urban	% age of literacy	Total	% age of literacy
Males	114,479	23.5	25,180	55.5	139,659	26.2
Female	8,511	1.8	7,288	16.1	15,809	2.9
Total	122,993	12.6	32,468	35.6	155,461	14.5

Forests:

37. Forests in a country have a special significance in Rural economy and national life. The importance of forests for the people and the country needs no emphasis. Forests are important and essential not only for the material benefits which derive from them, viz, timber, fire wood and a host of other articles of daily use, but also for their vital role in the protection of our land from against soil erosion, floods, desiccation, and variety of evils which follow the destruction of trees and forests.

38. The forests are situated principally on the Ambagarh, Gaik-

hari and Pratappurh hills and are divided into five ranges named Barwanthari, Lakhni, Pauni, Gaikhuni and Pratappurh. The Barwanthari range comprises of forest on the Ambapurh hills. The Lakhani range lies a few miles east to Bhandara, the forest land being generally flat but broken by a few small steep hills. The Pauni range is situated in the strip cut off by the Wainganga to the South-West of the district.

39. The forests of all these ranges are situated in a comparatively dry climate. The vegetation is almost similar, consisting of low mixed forests, ill-grown and of varying density. On the hill sides and in the smaller valleys the crop as a rule is complete while elsewhere owing to the soil and in great measure to bad treatment in the past, it varies from a fairly high density to an absolute blank. The most common type is an open forest with the trees in groups. Though Teak (*Tectona grandis*) is not altogether absent, the principle component species are Sajoryen (*Terminalia fementosa*), garadi (*Lebidieropsis orbiculasis*), Mahna (*Bassia Latifolia*), Dhavara (*Anogeisus Latifolia*), Lendia (*Lagerast-raemia parviflora*) Biut (*Plon carpus Marastipium*) Tendu (*Bilpyros omenfosa*), Khair (*Acacia catedim*), achar (*Buchanania latifolia*), Bohan (*Soyimida febrifuga*), Bhira (*Chloroxylon Swa etnia*), Mahka (*Schrebera Swietenicrides*) and Bahawa (*Cassia fisfula*)

40. The total area under forest in the district is 1363.81 square miles which is 37.6 percent of the total area of the district. Out of these 23.3 percent are the ex-private forests.

41. The chief sources of forests revenue are the timber, fuel, bamboos, fodder and grazing. The following table gives the quantity of forest produce obtained and its value in Rupees during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Revenue derived from Major and Minor forest produce.

	1957-58		1958-59	
	quantity in (000cft)	Value (in Rs)	Quantity in (000cft)	Value in Rs.

Major forest produce

Timber	991	540,170	1167	596,961
Fuel	6769	783,939	8353	988,286
<u>Minor forest produce</u>				
Bamboos	-	21,537	-	159,076
Grass and Grazing	-	24,368	-	28,494
Other produce	-	225,190	-	396,219
Total	7760	14,90,204	9520	21,69,044

Source: Divisional forest officer, Bhandara.

42. It is seen from the above table, that the total quantity of major forest produce obtained during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was 7760 and 9520 thousand cubic feet respectively. The percentage increase in the quantity of major forest produce during year 1958-59 works out to 22.7 percent. The value of the major forest produce obtained during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is Rs. 12,29,109 and Rs. 15,85,255 respectively. The value of minor forest produce during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is Rs. 2,71,095 and Rs. 5,83,789 respectively. The percentage of Revenue derived from Major and Minor forest produce during the year 1958-59 works out to 73.0 and 27.0 percent respectively.

43. It has been seen in the previous paragraph that the revenue derived from forest produce is increasing every year. The expenditure incurred in forests has also been increased during the year 1958-59. The following table gives the figures of Revenue, expenditure and savings during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Forest Revenue and expenditure in the District.

Year.	Gross Revenue	Percentage increase in Revenue	Expenditure	Percentage increase in expenditure,	Net Revenue.	Percentage increase in saving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58	14,90,204	-	6,15,697	-	8,74,507	-
1958-59	21,69,044	45.5	739,229	16.7	14,29,815	63.5
Total.	36,59,248	-	13,54,926	-	23,04,322	-

Source: Divisional Forest Officer, Bhandara.

44) The Gross Revenue derived from forests during the biennial ending 58-59 is Rs. 38,59,248 and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 13,54,926. The net revenue during these two years amounts to Rs. 23,04,322. The percentage of expenditure to revenue during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 works out to 42.3 and 34.0 percent respectively, the percentage of savings being 58.7 and 66.0 percent respectively.

Agriculture :

45. Climate and Rainfall conditions exercise a paramount influence over the agricultural economy in any country. Agricultural practices, cropping pattern and possibilities of irrigation prevalent in the area also contribute in no smaller measure towards agricultural economy. Of course, agricultural practices and cropping pattern are necessarily developed according to climate, rainfall, soil and area available for cultivation.

46. The heavy rainfall and soil in this district is more suitable for paddy cultivation. The irrigation facilities available in most of the part of the district also help for cultivation of paddy crop. The other crops towards which the Agricultural population of the district are tended to grow are wheat and lakh, This tract is not suitable for growing cotton.

Land Utilization:

47. In any programme of economic planning in a predominantly agricultural country the utilization of land resources must form a major item. The land utilization statistics reveal the extent of utilized or unsystematically exploited primary sources and identically point to improved ways of using agricultural land towards better production. A study of the prevailing crop pattern combined with the land utilization statistics enable us to determine whether the agricultural economy of the district is balanced or not.

48. The classification of the total area of the district according to the major heads of land utilization for the years

1957-58 and 1958-59 are given below.

Land Utilization in Bhandara district during the Years
1957-58 and 1958-59.

Category.	1957-58	% age of the total area.	1958-59	% age of total area.
1. Total geographical area.	22,83,049	100%	22,83,049	100%
2. Area under forest.	6,49,146	28.4%	6,40,359	28.0%
3. Barren land.	39,700	1.7%	39,836	1.7%
4. Land put to non-agricultural uses.	1,83,497	8.1%	1,85,493	8.3%
5. Cultivable waste.	69,046	3.1%	71,196	3.1%
6. Permanent pastures and other grazing grounds.	3,28,001	14.3%	3,3,682	14.2%
7. Land under tree crops and groves.	22,252	0.91%	22,291	0.98%
8. Total fallows.	69,271	3.1%	63,020	2.9%
9. Net area sown.	9,21,386	40.4%	9,27,172	40.0%
10. Area sown more than once.	2,42,210	-	3,09,239	-
11. Gross area sown.	11,63,595	-	12,36,401	-

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

49. From the above table, it can be seen that the area classified under different categories remained practically same during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The percentage of area under forest during the year 1957-58 was 28.4 while it was 28.0 during the year 1958-59. The percentages of area under Barren and ; land put to non-agricultural uses; cultivable waste; permanent pastures and other grazing grounds; land under tree crops and groves; total fallows and Net area sown to the total geographical area of the district were 1.7; 8.1; 3.1; 14.3; 0.9; and 40.4, respectively. The corresponding percentages during the year 1958-59 were 1.7% Barren land; 8.3 % land put to Non-agricultural uses; 3.3% cultivable waste; 14.2% permanent pastures and other grazing grounds; 0.98 land under land under tree crops and groves; 2.9% total fallows and 40.0 net area sown. 2,42,210 acres of land was sown more than once during the year 1957-58 while 3,09,239 acres of land was sown more than once during the year 1958-59. The percentage of area sown more than

ance during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 to the net area sown works out to 26 and 33 respectively.

Irrigation:

50. By far and most important crop of Bhandara district as will be seen from the following pages is rice. There are two methods of cultivating rice i.e. by transplantation and by sowing broadcast. Rice and especially transplanted rice required a good deal of water. Rice is said to be aquatic plant which always requires water at its root. And though, this may not be accurate, it needs at any rate either standing water or a wet soil at most stages of its growth. With an average rainfall of less than 50 inches it is obvious that the crop of this kind cannot be grown successfully by the aid of the natural supply of water alone, hence irrigation is most essential in Bhandara district.

51. The Physical features of the district has solved the problem of irrigation as it is very convenient for construction of irrigation tanks. The inhabitants have to a wonderful extent, taken the advantage of the natural facilities of the country. Canals are also a prominent source of irrigation in this district.

52. The following table gives the area irrigated by different sources of water and the percentage of the total irrigated area.

Area Irrigated by different sources:

(Area in acres)				
Type of irrigation.	1957-58 (Area in acres)	% age to total irrigated area.	1958-59 Area in acres	% to total irrigated area.
1. Canals.	52,369	16.6	49,804	17.2
2. Tanks.	2,53,915	79.5	2,29,362	79.1
3. Wells.	6,438	2.0	6,151	2.1
4. Other sources.	5,939	1.9	4,699	1.6
5. Net irrigated area.	3,19,661	100	2,89,054	100

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

53. The percentage of area irrigated by canals to the total irrigated area during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 works out to 16.6 and 17.2 respectively. The percentage of tank irrigation

during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 comes to 79.5 and 79.1 respectively. It is observed that tanks are the most important source of irrigation and 4/5 th of the irrigated area has been irrigated by this source alone. The percentage of area irrigated to the Net area sown during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 works out to 31.7 and 31.1 respectively. Only 560 acres of land was irrigated more than once during the year 1957-58. The area irrigated more than once during the year 1958-59 is 659 acres. The table below gives the area irrigated by different crops and the percentage to the total area irrigated.

Crop	1957-58		1958-59	
	Area	% to total area	Area	% to total area
1. Rice	308,015	96.1	279,297	96.3
2. Wheat	2,704	0.09	326	0.1
3. Sugarcane	2,390	0.81	1,736	0.6
4. Chillies	3807	1.2	3,625	1.2
5. Miscellaneous food crops	4,849	1.5	4,885	1.6
6. Total food crops	316,071	98.7	290,587	99.8
7. Total non food crops	4,150	1.3	26	0.2
8. Total area under irrigated crops	320,221	100.00	290,613	100.00

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

55. It can be easily observed at a glance to the table that rice, which is the prominent crop of the district, has predominantly occupied almost all i.e. 96.1 percent of the area under irrigated crops in Bhandara district during the year 1957-58 and the percentage has increased to 96.3 during the year 1958-59. The area under irrigated food crops during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 works out to 98.7 and 99.8 percent respectively. The other irrigated crops in the district are sugarcane and chillies and have occupied 0.6 and 1.2 percent of the total irrigated area during the years under review. The area under irrigated non-food crops

was 1.3 and 0.2 percent respectively during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Agricultural Season for 1958-59 and Yield of Crops:

56. It can be noticed from the table given at para 7 under Rainfall that the rains were sufficient for the growth of paddy crop which is a main crop of the district.

The monsoons commenced rather late by about three weeks. The sowing of seed in nurseries and the transplantation of the seedlings were also delayed by about 3 weeks. The transplantation of paddy was started from the middle of July and was completed under favourable circumstances by the end of 1st week of August. Good showers of rains ^{were} received during the months of July, August, September and October, which helped the tillering and good growth of the crop. Due to adequate rainfall there was no necessity and cry for irrigation water for early and medium crops. Irrigation was however given to late crop of paddy. The paddy crop fared well and gave very satisfactory outturn.

Rabi crops: Due to late rains there was sufficient moisture in the soil for taking up the sowing operations of Rabi crops which was done at the proper time. Germination of the seed sown was satisfactory. However due to heavy rains received in November, Germination of wheat crop recently was badly affected and the cultivators had to resort to re-sowing. In general a good harvest was expected but the heavy winds accompanied by hail storms was received in February 1959 which damaged all the standing rabi crop in particular villages in Bhandara and Sakoli tahsils through which it passed. In these villages the crops were considerably damaged. The rabi crops in the remaining areas fared well and gave better yields.

Agricultural Crops:

57. To get an complete picture about the utilization of land in a district or a country, it is necessary to have a look at the cropping pattern of a district or country. The table below indicated extent of areas under major crops of the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 and their percentages to total cropped

Area in the District.

Cropping Pattern in Bhandara District.

Crop	1957-58		1958-59	
	Area	Percentage to the total cropped area.	Area	Percentage to the total cropped area.
Rice	6,24,201	53.7	630,716	51.1
Wheat	72,717	6.2	72,764	5.9
Jowar	96,328	8.3	98,878	7.9
Gram	29,733	2.5	26,506	2.1
Tur	14,350	1.1	15,831	1.3
Lakh	1,13,912	9.8	1,26,626	10.2
Ground nut	1,648	0.14	1,617	0.13
Total food crop.	10,46,878	89.97	10,92,017	88.4
Sesamum	1,469	1.2	1,427	0.11
Linseed	100,156	8.6	139,061	11.2
Sugarcane	2,497	0.21	1,766	0.14
Total Non food crop.	116,718	10.03	144,384	11.6
Total crops.	11,63,595	100.00	12,36,401	100.0

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

58. As stated earlier, Rice is the main crop of the district and occupies 53.7 and 51.1 percent of the total cropped area during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. Rice being a food crop which fetches cash to the cultivators, holds a place of pride as a principal article of export in the district. The other major food crops in the district are wheat, Jowar, Gram, and Tur which occupy 6.2; 8.3; 2.5; 1.1 percent area of the total cropped area during the year 1957-58 respectively. The percentage of the area under these crops during the year 1958-59 was 5.9; 7.9; 2.1; 1.3 respectively.

59. The important non-food crops in the district are sesamum (Til), linseed and sugarcane. The percentages of areas under these crops were 0.12, 8.6, 0.21 respectively during the year 1957-58

and 0.21; 11.2; 0.14 respectively during the year under review.

60. The food crops can be sub-divided into cereals and pulses, fruits and vegetables and sugar crops. The non-food crops can be sub-divided into fibres; oil seeds; Drugs and Narcotics and fodder crops. The following table gives the percentage of area under these sub-classes to the total area under crops during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Group.	Percentage to total cropped area.	
	1957-58	1958-59
1. Cereals and Pulses.	89.0	86.5
2. Fruits & Vegetables.	0.57	0.59
3. Condiments & Spices.	0.17	0.90
4. Sugar crops.	0.21	0.14
5. Miscellaneous food crops.	0.02	0.27
6. <u>Total food crops.</u>	89.97	88.4
7. Cotton and fibres.	0.14	0.15
8. Oil seeds.	9.3	11.44
9. Drugs & Narcotics.	0.09	-
10. Misc., Non-food crops.	0.5	0.01
11. <u>Total Non-food crops.</u>	10.03	11.6
12. <u>Total crops.</u>	100	100

61. The comparison of figures for the two years reveals that the area under food crops during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was 89.97 and 88.4 percent respectively which shows no noticeable difference. The major portion of the area under food crops is occupied by cereals and Pulses ^{and} was 89.0 percent. Remaining 0.97 percent was occupied by all the other groups in food crops.

61. The area under non-food crops during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was 10.03 and 11.6 percent respectively. Oil seeds occupied a large portion of area under non-food crops. The percentage of area under oil seeds during these years was 9.3 and 11.4 respectively. Unlike other districts of Vidarbha region, cotton

is a very minor crop in the this district and occupied only 0.14 and 0.15 percent of the total area under crops during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

Land Revenue

62. The total demand of the land revenue in Bhandara district for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 13,35,279.76 and the amount actually collected during the year was 13,21,234 or 98.9 percent of the total demand. The land revenue per capita in Bhandara district works out to Rs. 125.

Land Tenure:

63. India is essentially an agricultural country, more than three fourth of its population subsisting on land. Yet agricultural yield per acre has been found to be lower than in almost any other country whether in food crops area or money crops area. To prove this condition the land tenure Act has been changed by the Government. The ultimate aim of this act was to make the tiller the owner of the soil. Steps were taken to abolish all categories of special land tenures and intermediaries between Government and the tiller of the soil. Inam, Talukdari, Mehwasli, Bhagidari, Narwadai, Malehi, Malguizari & Khoti tenures were abolished. Jagirs, Nanyastwari tenures except Devasthan inams, dharmadaya inams held for institutions and service inams of village servants useful to Government were similarly abolished. All these special tenures stood for outmoded feudal privileges, rack-renting, exploitation, expropriation, tantamount of serfdom of those who eked out their existence by living on land. All this was put to an end to by the passage of new tenancy act.

64. Now only ordinary tenants and occupancy tenants are recognized. In the case of ordinary tenants rent is a mutual agreement between the tenant and the holder of land tenure. An ordinary tenant becomes an occupancy tenant on the declaration by the collector if he has continually held land for three years.

Agricultural Holdings:

65. A study of land holdings is of considerable importance in view of the fact that it is an indication of the inherent soundness

In any scheme of regulation and transfers, redistribution and consolidation of holdings etc, this study is useful. The following table gives the agricultural holdings according to size, the area occupied and the percentage to the total during the year 1955.

Agricultural holdings during the year 1955.

Size of holding in acres.	Number of holding.	Percentage to the total holdings.	Area occupied.	Percentage to the total area.
1	2	3	4	5
0 to 5	173,414	76.1	314,167	30.6
5 to 10	33,026	14.5	229,111	22.3
10 to 20	15,031	6.6	205,440	20.0
20 to 30	3,27	1.5	82,346	8.2
30 to 40	12,6	0.6	44,320	4.3
40 to 50	3,49	0.3	28,832	2.8
50 to 60	3.88	0.16	21,074	2.0
60 to 75	2.80	0.11	18,614	1.8
75 to 100	2.41	0.10	20,518	2.2
100 to 150	1.77	0.3	21,554	5.8
150 to 200	.66		11,201	
200 to 300	.41		9,438	
300 to 500	.29		10,944	
500 to 1000	.05		3,007	
Above 1000	.02		5,895	
Total.	231	100.00	102,6699	100.00

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

66. It will be observed from the above table that the number of holdings of the size 0 to 5 acres is the highest and is 76.1 percent of the total number of holdings. The size of holdings between 5 to 10 acres of land contains 14.5 percent of the total number of holdings. The number of holdings having a size of the above 100 acres are 3.20 or 0.3 percent only of the total number

of holdings. The holdings having a size between 0 to 5 acres also occupies a large portion i.e. 30.6 percent of the total area during the year under review. The next size of the holdings occupies 22.3 percent of the total area. The area occupied by the holding of size more than 100 acres is 5.8 percent. There were only 2 holdings of size of more than 1000 acres in Bhandara district during the year 1955 occupying an area of 5895 acres.

Industries and Employment.

67.

Industries are the backbone of all advanced countries of the present world. The standard of living in any particular country depends largely on the industrial development in that country. Vast agricultural resources and raw materials would not be of any help in raising the standard of living of the people in the modern world such as ours to day. More - over agriculture has its own limitations the land ^{and} its productivity is limited. Its capacity to provide gainful employment to the teeming millions is generally restricted; whereas ample scope for absorption of available labour force exists in the Establishment and development of wide variety of industries. It may be true that even industries alone cannot provide employment to all its inhabitants in a particular country but the industries not only help to remove a major portion of the burden on the land but can also absorb a large portion of the labour force. Handloom, Bidi-making, Bombo making, Leather, Oil-Ghani., Brass-metal, Bricks and tiles making, Gur-making, Soap making, and Mat-making are the important small scale and cottage industries in Bhandara district.

68.

The table below shows the distribution of small scale Industrial Establishments for the census tracts in Bhandara district as per 1951 census.

Distribution of small scale industrial Establishments for the census tracts in Bhandara district.

Taluka	Total No of Establishments.	No. of Non-Textile Establishments.	No. of Textile Establishments.	No. of Handloom in Textile Establishments.
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1. Bhandara (Rural)	2440	1107	1533	
2. Gondia (Rural)	308	330	278	330
3. Sakoli (Rural)	1915	323	1592	1928
4. Bhandara District (Non-city Urban)	1815	818	997	1667
5. Total for the District.	6778	2578	4200	5269

Source: Census of India, 1951.

69. The following tables give the employment in textile and Non-textile establishments in Rural and Non-city Urban areas in Bhandara district.

Employment in textile establishments for census tracts in Bhandara district.

Taluka	Total Number of establishments.	Total number of persons engaged.		
		Total	Males	Females
1. Bhandara (Rural)	1333	5183	2697	2486
2. Gondia (Rural)	278	934	472	462
3. Sakoli (Rural)	1592	5700	2793	2907
4. Bhandara district (Non-city Urban)	997	3951	2132	1829
5. District Total	4200	15,778	8,094	7684

Source: Census of India, 1951.

Employments in Non-textile establishments for census tracts in Bhandara district.

Total	Total Establishments.	Total number of persons engaged		
		Total	Males	Females
1. Bhandara (Rural)	1107	2806	1892	914
2. Gondia (Rural)	330	2066	1354	712
3. Sakoli (Rural)	323	1350	702	648
4. Bhandara district (Non-city Urban)	818	1811	1449	362
5. Bhandara district Total.	2578	8033	5397	2636

Source: Census of India, 1951.

70. It is seen from the table that there were 6778 total Establishment of small scale cottage Industries in Bhandara district. Out of these 4230 or 62.4 percent were textile and 2578 or 37.6 percent were Non-textile establishments. The numbers of workers in textile and non-textile establishments were 15,778 and 8,033 respectively.

Mineral Products:

71. Bhandara district is known for its richness in Manganese ore. The deposits of Manganese are found in the vicinity of Tumsar town in Bhandara tahsil and almost all mines in Bhandara district are located in this area. There are two mines of chrome deposits also.

72. During the year 1958-59, there were 44 concessionaires holding 103 leases in Bhandara district. Out of these, only 49 mines were working. 1,25,826 tons of Manganese ore has been extracted during the year under review from these mines and this ore values at Rs. 153,37,430. 278 tons of chrome ore was also extracted during the year 1958-59 and ~~the total~~ the total cost of this ore was Rs. 22,243. This means during the year under review 1,26,105 tons of ore was extracted from mines and the value of Rs. 153,59,574 was raised from these mines.

Education:

73. The economic, social and cultural advancement of a community depends to a large extent on the availability of adequate education facilities in that community. The importance of education is greater in district like Bhandara where the percentage of literacy is only 14.5. The District has taken remarkable strides in the field of education in the district. The Government as well as local bodies has taken pains to provide adequate facilities in bringing in education to ~~the masses~~ ^{the credit} is also due to the community Project administration which has taken keen interest in the construct-

ion of schools buildings, establishment of village organization of sports activities and opening of social education classes in block areas

74. The year under review was character ised by substantial progress in the field of primary education as well as Secondary Education. It is needless to stress the importance of primary education in the country like India in General and Bhandara district in particular where 80 percent of the population are still in the citadal of illiteracy. The following table gives the number of primary schools in Bhandara district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 and the enrolment in these schools.

Primary schools in Bhandara district:

Year	Schools For Boys	Boys	Girls	Schools For Girls	Girls
1957-58	682	65607	17800	10	2310
1958-59	750	68591	21175	10	2433

Source: District Inspector of Schools , Bhandara.

75. The above table indicates the progress of primary education in Bhandara district. There were 682 primary schools during the year 1957-58 in the district while the number of primary schools during the year 1958-59 has increased by 9.9 percent. The enrolment in these schools during the year 1957-58 was 83407 out of which 65,607 were boys and 17,800 were girls. The enrolment during the year 1958-59 was 89,766. Out of these 68,591 were boys and 21,175 were girls. The increase in enrolment during the year 1958-59 in the total number of students in primary schools for boys over that of 1957-58 is 7.6 percent. There were 2703 teachers working in these primary schools during the year 1957-58 and the number of teachers increased during the year 1958-59 works out to 4.1 percent.

76. The number of primary schools for girls in the

~~28~~

district remained at 10 during the year. Though there is no increase in the number of schools the enrolment in these schools was increased by 5.3 percent during the year 1958-59.

77. The number of villages with schools during the year 1957-58 was 651 while the number of villages with schools during the year 1958-59 was 714. The percentage of villages with schools to the total number of villages in the district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 works out to 44.0 and 47.8 percent respectively.

Compulsion in Primary schools:

78. The District has 44 centres where compulsory education is in force. The number of centres is constant during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. In Urban area, the Municipal Committee, Bhandara is the only local body which has enforced compulsion in seven primary schools. The enrolment and percentage of attendance under compulsion to the local population has been shown in the table below:

Management.	Area under compulsion.	Population of area under compulsion.	Estimated enrolment as per sanctioned scheme.	Pre-centage enrolment.	Average attendance.	Percentage attendance.	Percentage enrolment to the population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Janpad Sabha.	44 centres with 67 schools.	174,253	12,452	6707	5907	88%	3.5%
Municipal committee.	1 centre with 7 schools	22,640	989	1275	1170	92%	7.6%

Contd..... 9

Janpad Sabha	Estimated enrolment based on population.	3,497
M.C.	Estimated enrolment based on population.	1,700

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Bhandara.

Secondary Schools:

79. The Secondary education is a link between the primary education and the collegiate education and is therefore important. Indian Middle Schools comprises of V to VIII classes while the High schools have classes from V to XI. As per rule the strength of pupils in each class should be 40 . But the state Government has relaxed the condition and now 45 students are admitted to each class. The following table gives the number of secondary schools for boys and girls in the district and the number of students enrolled in these schools.

High Schools Middle Schools in Bhandara district.

Year	No. of Institutions.	For Boys		For Girls	
		Students enrolled	enrolled	No. of institutions.	Girls enrolled.
1957-58	26	10323	835	2	467
1958-59	41	13024	1172	2	766

Source: District Inspector of Schools, Bhandara.

80. From the above table it is seen that there were 26 Secondary schools in the district during the year 1957-58 and the number of schools has been increased by 15 or 5.76 percent during the year under review. The number of students enrolled during the year 1957-58 was 11,158 out of which 10323 or 92.5 percent were boys and 835 or 7.5 percent were girls. The enrolment has been increased during the year under review by 27.2 percent. The number of boys and girls enrolled during the year under review in boys schools were 13024 and 1172 respectively.

81. There are two high schools striving for the education of girls in the district. One of these is situated at Bhandara and girls enrolled in this institution during the year under review is 467. There is one male teacher and 22 female teachers working in this school. The other school is at Gondia and 309 girls were admitted in this school during the year under review. Four male

teachers and 12 female teachers are working in this school. Both these High Schools are well equipped and making satisfactory progress in the sphere of girls education. In all there are 766 girls taking education in the High schools meant for girls only while the girls enrolled in Secondary Schools meant for boys are 1172. The ratio of boys to girls (learning in Secondary Schools both for boys and Girls) works out to 13:2.

Higher Education or Collegiate Education.

82. During the year under review one college known as Gondia Commerce College has been opened by private agencies at Gondia. 108 boys and 2 girls were admitted in this college during the year 1958-59 and 11 lectures are imparting instructions to students in this institution.

Basic Education:

83. With a object to bring home to the students the importance of self sufficiency in food, clothing and shelter a scheme of converting ordinary school into Basic schools was introduced. At present there are three Basic type schools in this district. The number of Basic type schools and the enrolment of students in them has been indicated in the following table.

Year	No of institutions.	Enrollment		
		primary school	Middle school	Teachers employed.
1957-58	3	684	290	31
1958-59	3	690	292	32

Source: District-Inspector of Schools, Bhandara.

84. The students enrolled in these Basic schools during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 were 974 and 982 respectively. It seems that there was no remarkable difference in the enrolment during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The teachers working in these institutions were 31. The number has been increased by 3.1 percent during the year 1958-59.

The number of teachers per 1000 students enrolled during

the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 in all types of schools in Bhandara district works out 33 only.

85. The figures of expenditure for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 are given below.

Name of the Govt. S.B. School	1957-58	1958-59
Senior Basic school, Adyal	19,834.59	21,369.35
" " " Tirora	12,533.40	12,333.36
" " " Lakhani	10,408.88	11,519.76
Total	42,776.87	45,222.47

The expenditure incurred by all the three Basic schools during the year 1957-58 was 42,776.87 while the expenditure during year 1958-59 was 45,222.47. The percentage increase during the year 1957-58 works out to 5.7.

Scholarships:

86. The students of Middle classes of High schools, Indian Middle schools and Indian English Middle schools were awarded stipends by the District Inspector of schools during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

87. The number of scholarships awarded and the total expenditure incurred during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 has been shown in the following table.

Kind of scholarship	No. awarded		Amount	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
General award.	48	38	5043	5037
Harijan stipends.	27	36	3118	5666
Aboriginal stipends	4	3	396	377
Backward classes.	19	13	1863	1793
Second Five Year Plan stipends.	6	8	719	996
Total	104	98	11,139	13,769

Source: District Inspector of Schools, Bhandara.

Educational Concessions:

28. Educational concessions as per instructions from the State Government from time to time were given to the students by the Education Department. The expenditure incurred on this account during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is given below.

Concessions.	1957-58. (Rs)	1958-59. (Rs)
Government and local body servants.	1034.36	997.00
Children of Teachers.	-	36.00
Children of landless labourers.	5584.00	7594.00
Political sufferers.	-	-
Agriculturists having less than 20 acres of land.	29,398.57	39,374.00
Children between the age group 6 to 14.	107,620.76	139,050.00
Total.	137,337.75	177,051.00

Source: District Inspector of Schools, Bhandara.

Backward Classes Education:

29. All the facilities and concessions in fees and scholarships which have been instituted by Government for the special benefits of the pupil of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes were extended to them during the year under review. Five primary schools and one middle school run by the women Sawa Mandal were continued during the year. One middle school for Adivasi boys which was aided during the year under review was paid maintenance grant-in-aid of Rs. 3756 and Rs. 989 as furniture grant. There are seven recognised Harijan hostels in the district. Harijan students were given the benefits of free education in the State schools, stipends and scholarships to Harijan students were awarded in high and Middle schools. Though the special schools are maintained for Backward class people, all sorts of reservations are made in all types of schools to

encourage them to prosecute their studies successfully. Exemption from fees is available in Government as well as private institutions and the loss of income to such institutions is made good by Government in the form of Grant-in-aid.

Medical and Public Health:

89. The Public Health of the district is looked after by three agencies viz. the state Government, local bodies and village Panchayats. Public vaccination and execution of necessary measures for Public Health are obligatory duties of the Janpad Sabhas and the municipalities. The Village Panchayats have certain sanitary functions such as water supply, sanitation and preservation and the improvement of Public Health.

91. The Statistical data regarding Medical and Public Health has been shown in the following table for 1957 and 1958.

Category.	1957.	1958.
1. No. of Hospitals.	10	12
2. No. of Dispensaries.	5	8
3. No. of Doctors.		
Rural.	7	10
Urban.	15	17
4. No. of Nurses.	10	12
5. No. of Beds.		
Males.	137	146
Females.	110	111
6. No. of Indoor patients treated.		
Males.	2,144	1,770
Females.	2,343	3,262
Children.	1,299	2,027
Total.	6,086	7,059
7. No. of Outdoor patients treated.		
Males.	10,010	98,529

Contd-

Adults.	75,702	78,854
Children.	65,144	52,524
Total.	241,353	229,907

Source: Civil Surgeon, Bhandara.

92. The number of hospitals during the year 1957 in Bhandara district was 10. The number has been increased to 12 during the year 1958. The increase works out to 20 percent. The number of dispensaries remained the same during the years 1957 and 1958. In all, there are 27 Doctors giving treatment to the people in Bhandara district. Out of these 10 are in rural area and 17 are in Urban area.

93. The total indoor patients treated in these hospitals during the year 1957 was 6086. While during the year 1958, 7059 indoor patients were treated. The number of outdoor patients treated during the years 1957 and 1958 was 241,356 and 229,907 respectively. The number of outdoor patients treated has decreased by 4.9 percent during the year 1958.

94. Talukawise Medical facilities in Bhandara District during 1958.

Taluka.	Number of Hospitals.	No. of Dispensaries.	Average population served by a		Average area in sq miles covered by a	
			Hospital.	Dispensary.	Hospital.	Dispensary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhandara.	5	-	68,264	-	193	-
Gondia.	5	2	86,394	215,985	221	552.5
Sakoli.	3	2	99,456	149,184	517	775.0
Total for the distt.	13	4	32,435	267,914	278.7	906.5

95. It is seen from the above table that there are 5 hospitals only in Bhandara tahsil and the average population served by a hospital is 68,34. The average area covered by each hospital in Bhandara tahsil works out to 193 sq. miles. Similarly the average population served and average area covered by each

Hospital in Gondia taluk works out to 86,394 and 221 sq miles respectively. The population served and area covered by each dispensary in Gondia taluk is 215,985 and 552.5 sq miles. In Sakoli tahsil, the population served and the average area covered by a hospital and dispensary works out to 99,453 and 517 sq miles and 149,184 and 775 sq miles respectively. The average population served and area covered by a hospital in Bhandara district as a whole comes to 82,435 and 272.7 sq miles. Similarly 267,914 persons and 906.5 sq miles of area is covered by each dispensary in Bhandara district.

Vital Statistics:

96. The following table gives the estimated ~~birth~~ birth rate, death rate and Infant mortality rate in Bhandara district during the year 1957 and 1958.

Year	Birth Rate. (per 1000)	Death rate. (per 1000)	Infant Mortality rate. (Per 1000)
1957	35.01	24.90	67.40
1958	28.11	20.90	82.42

Source: District Health Officer, Bhandara.

97. The above table shows that the birth rate during the year 1957 was 35.01 and has been decreased to 28.11 during the year 1958. Similarly the death rate which was 24.90 during the year 1957, has been decreased by 4 per 1000 during the year 1958. The infant mortality rate during the year 1958 was 82.42 per thousand.

Deaths by different causes in Bhandara districts:

Cause of death.	1957.	1958.
1. Cholera.	39	156
2. Plague.	N11	N11

Cause of death.	1957.	1958.
3. Small-pox.	42	43
4. Malaria.	18763	Nil
5. Dysentery.	160	20
6. Tuberculosis.	86	63
7. All other causes.	7591	7072
8. Injuries.	9	131
9. Cancer.	5	2
10. Suicide.	35	26
11. Snake bites.	17	14
12. Mumps.	Nil	Nil
13. Respiratory Diseases.	47	112
14. Paratyphoid.	19	5
15. Other causes.	150	20

Source: District Health Officer, Bhandara.

98. The total number of deaths from important diseases during calendar years 1957 and 1958 are 26,897 and 7681 respectively. The decrease in the number of deaths during the year under review works out to 71.1 percent. The above table shows that the large number of deaths during the year 1957 was due to Malaria.

Deaths by ages in Urban and Rural areas in Bhandara district during the year 1958.

Age Group.	Urban.	Rural.
Up to 1 week.	1683	108
Over one week.	1136	87
1 month to 6 months.	1249	95
6 Months to 12 months.	1076	73
1 Year to 5 years.	3570	162
5 years to 10 years.	1258	95

Contd ----

Age Group.	Urban.	Rural.
10 years to 15 years.	984	84
15 years to 20 years.	955	64
20 years to 30 years.	1340	98
30 years to 40 years.	1269	79
40 years to 50 years.	1242	78
50 years to 60 years.	1969	127
60 years and above.	4265	206
<u>Total</u>	27160	1727

Source: District Health Officer, Bhandara.

Transport and Communications:

100. Adequate provision of transport facilities is necessary for the Economic development of a country. A region devoid of transport facilities such as road, rail, water and air is a handicap and detrimental to the economic development and social progress of that country. In times of urgency such as famine and scarcity food and other essential goods can be provided to the affected areas if the transport facilities are available.

101. Bhandara district had the advantage of the Main Railway line from Nagpur to Calcutta. This rail line runs through Bhandara, Tumsar, Tirora, Gondia which are important towns in Bhandara district. A narrow gauge railway also runs from Gondia to Chanda and Gondia to Katangi in Madhya Pradesh. National Highway No.6 running from Nagpur to Raipur passes through Bhandara, and Sakoli which are also incidentally the taluka head quarters of Bhandara district. Bhandara is also connected to Tumsar by road. Paoni is also connected to Bhandara by road of length 20 miles. A road connecting Gondia to Tirora is under construction.

102. The roads in Bhandara district belong to Public Works

Departments and District Offices and these departments are responsible for maintenance of existing roads under their jurisdiction.

The following table gives the road mileage according to the types during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 under the P.W.D. and Janpad Sabha.

	1957-58	1958-59
State High Ways	119.87	118.56
District Roads	63.24	54.56
Other District Roads	43.0	49.67
Village Roads	24.26	39.01
Total mileage	315.87	322.30

Source: Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (R & B) Bhandara

103. The above table shows that the road mileage has been increased slightly i.e. by 2 percent during the year under review.

The length of the National Highway remained the same. The road mileage per thousand square miles of area in Bhandara District during the year 1958-59 works out to 0.088 miles.

Railway Mileage:

104. The total rail mileage in Bhandara district is 179 miles. Out of which 100 miles are broad gauge railway and 79 miles are Narrow gauge railway. The important stations on broad gauge railway are Bhandara, Tumsar, Piroza, Gondia, Angaon and Salekasa. The important stations on Narrow gauge line are Sonder, Morgaon-Arjuni, Gondia, Doolgaon.

COOPERATION:

Central Banks:

105. The Bhandara District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd is a very old institution which was registered in the year 1911.

The bank caters to the needs of all the agricultural credit cooperative societies in the district and advances loans to all the societies which are affiliated to it. During the period under report the bank has started its branches at Sakoli and Tirora. The statement given below indicates the comparative ~~existing~~ figures relating to the operations of the Bank during the last two years.

District Central Co-operative Bank, Bhandara.

Particulars.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1. <u>No of members.</u>		
(a) societies.	375	410
(b) Individuals.	1,516	2,064
2. Paid up share capital.	19,36,429	25,71,403
3. Reserve fund.	67,247	1,54,855
4. Deposits.	8,89,311	14,51,857
5. <u>Borrowings:</u>		
(1) Vidarbha cooperative bank Nagpur.	10,37,500	56,72,500
(2) Reserve Bank.	21,00,000	
6. Working capital.	53,97,239	104,89,919
7. Cash in hand.	1,04,492	1,18,166
8. Cash in Bank.	5,12,331	4,75,454
9. <u>Investments Govt. Securities</u>		
1) Land and Buildings.	18,448	43,971
2) Others.	30,731	
10. <u>Loans Advanced:</u>		
1) Societies.	45,49,108	92,19,383
2) Individuals.		
11. <u>Loans Recovered.</u>		
1) Societies.	18,03,719	45,50,208
2) Individuals.		
12. <u>Loans outstanding.</u>		
1) Societies.	46,13,612	93,43,821
2) Individuals.	62,034	
13. <u>Loans Overdue.</u>		
1) Societies.	48,888	1,55,800
2) Individuals.		

Contd.....

Particulars.	1957-58.	1958-59.
14. <u>Cost of Management:</u>		
1) Salaries and wages.	88,831.	1,18,016
2) Others.		
15. Profit or Loss.	64,033	1,57,868 (profit)
16. Rate of Divident.	4.69%	3%

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.

106. The above table indicates that the number of member societies of the bank during the year 1957-58 was 375 and increased by 36 i.e. 9.4 percent during the year 1958-59, while the individual members during the year 1957-58 were 1516 and the figure increased by 36.1 percent during the year under review and stood at 2064. The working capital of the Bank was 53,97,239 and 1,04,89,919 during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively. The working capital is increased by 94.3 percent during the year under review. The Bank has advanced loans to individuals as well as society members to the tune of 45,49,108 and 92,19,383 during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively. The amount recovered by the bank during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 was 18,03,719 and 45,50,208 respectively and the outstandings during these years stood at 46,74,646 and 93,43,821 respectively. The above figures show that the bank has made a good advance in its working during the year under review.

107. The Bank borrowed loans from the Vidarbha Cooperative Bank, Nagpur and the Reserve Bank. The amount borrowed from these banks during the year under review was 66,72,500 which is greater than the amount for 1957-58 by 112.6 percent.

Primary Land Mortgage Bank:

108. There is only one Primary Land Mortgage Bank in Bhandara district. The share capital of this bank during the year 1957-58

was 16,213 while during the year 1958-59 it was 17645. The percentage increase in the share capital during the year 1958-59 over that of in 1957-58 was 8.2. 335,831 and 372,730 were the working capitals of the bank during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59. The increase in the working capital during the year 1958-59 was 10.9 percent. The following table gives an idea of the working of the bank.

Particulars.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1. Share capital.	16,213	17,645
2. Deposits.	13,950	14,415
3. Reserve fund.	3,392	3,392
4. Other funds.	875	975
5. Working capital.	335,831	372,730

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.

109. During the year under review the Bank has received 73 loan applications. Out of these 32 were financed and 11 were rejected. 30 applications are pending with the Bank. During the year 1957-58 57 loan applications were received by the Bank. Out of which 15 were financed, 16 were registered and 26 were pending.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies:

110. At the beginning of the year under review the number of primary agricultural credit societies was 367. During the year under review 25 small sized, 8 large sized, 20 fresh Multipurpose service cooperatives were registered. 11 societies were deleted. Thus the total agricultural credit societies stood at 409 at the end of the year. On account of increase in the number of agricultural societies, the membership also increased by enrolling new members in the existing as well as newly registered societies from 25,700 to 45,244. The percentage increase in memberships works out to 76.0 percent. The increase in membership eventually increased the working capital of Agricultural primary societies from Rs. 55,95,885 during the year 1957-58 to 1,12,14,214 during the year

under review. The Paddy Pilot scheme was made applicable to this district since 1.4.58. In implementation of this scheme new societies were registered in the Paddy Pilot Blocks and it has helped to increase the membership in the district. During the year under review Rs. 55,83,792 as short term loans and Rs. 34,90,788 as medium term loans were advanced to the members. Recoveries effected were of Rs. 32,30,503 and Rs. 906,177 as short term and medium term loans respectively. At the end of the year dues outstanding were Rs. 97,71,654 out of which Rs. 155,800 were over dues.

111. The table given below indicated at a glance the working of Cooperative agricultural Primary Societies.

Particulars.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1. No. of agricultural Societies.	387	409
2. No. of members.	25,700	45,244
3. Share capital.	3,94,966	114,06,650
4. Govt. Contribution.	30,000	90,000
5. Reserve and other funds.	1,52,826	2,02,164
6. Member's deposits.	1,06,854	2,03,107
7. Bank loan outstanding.	43,12,612	97,71,654
8. Working Capital.	55,95,855	1,12,14,214

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.

112. There are 5 non-agricultural credit societies in operation in the district during the year under review. The membership of these societies during the year under review was 383. The societies advanced loans of Rs. 60,303 and recovered Rs. 38,743. Loans outstanding during the year was Rs. 12581.

The following table gives the working and financial position of these societies.

Particulars.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1. No. of Societies.	5	5
2. No. of members.	342	383
3. Loans advanced.	83,450	60,744
4. Loans recovered.	86,152	60,306
5. Loans outstanding.	33,303	38,743
6. Over dues.	12,900	12,582
7. Share capital.	33,150	34,580
8. Reserve funds.	1,058	1,759
9. Other funds.	519	718
10. Profit or loss. (-)	5,029	(+) 1,815

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.

Other Non-Credit Societies:

113. There are in all 9 other non-credit societies in the district. Of these 2 are poultry societies, 3 cattle breeding societies, 3 better living societies, 2 Motor Transport societies. There were 30 consumer societies in the district during the year under review. There were 3 housing societies. There were 15 Fishery societies.

Local Self Government

114. Municipal corporations, town Municipalities, Janpad Sabhas, Notified Area committees and Gram Panchayats constitute the important units of local self Governments in this country. The fundamental aim of these organisations is to enable the people to run local affairs without undue interference by the Government in a democratic and responsible way. They, therefore, not only represent genuine self rule but may be used as fields for democratic training.

Janpad-Sabhas:

115. There are 3 Janpad-Sabhas in Bhandara district. They are

located at Bhandara, Gondia and Sakoli which are the taluka Headquarters. The Chief Executive Officer, who is Deputy Collector is kept in charge of each Janpad Sabha. The following table gives information in respect of total receipts and total disbursement of these Janpad-Sabhas during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Name of the Janpad-Sabha.	Year.	Total receipts.	Total disbursement	Savings.
Bhandara.	1957-58	11,55,332	10,69,715	85,617
	1958-59	11,68,241	10,68,877	95,364
Gondia.	1957-58	18,12,274	15,69,494	2,42,780
	1958-59	18,62,253	16,18,472	2,43,781
Sakoli.	1957-58	12,15,001	11,07,766	1,07,235
	1958-59	13,98,630	11,29,442	2,69,188
<u>District- Total.</u>	1957-58	41,82,607	37,46,975	4,35,632
	1958-59	44,25,124	38,16,791	6,08,333

Source: Janpad Sabhas, Bhandara District.

116. The total receipts of all Janpad sabhas during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 41,82,607. The amount of receipts has been increased by 5.8 percent during the year under review. Similarly the total disbursement of all Janpad-Sabhas during the year 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 37,46,975. This has also increased during the year under review by 1.3 percent. The savings of these Janpad sabhas during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 works out to Rs. 435,632 and 608,333 respectively.

Municipal Committees:

117. According to 1951 census of India, there were four Municipalities in Bhandara district. These Municipalities cover a population of 94,635 which is 2.6 percent of the total population of the district. Two of these four Municipalities have a range of population between 20,000 to 50,000. The remaining two have a range of population between 10,000 to 20,000.

118. The following table gives the income and expenditure

of Municipal Committees in Bhandara district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Municipality.	Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Savings.
Bhandara .	1957-58	558,827	449,759	109,068
	1958-59	602,473	498,843	103,635
Tumsar.	1957-58	642,329	411,628	230,711
	1958-59	371,073	456,994	215,039
Pauni.	1957-58	137,944	119,702	25,252
	1958-59	191,533	170,540	20,993
Gondia.	1957-58	731,835	660,345	71,490
	1958-59	795,237	692,898	102,339
Total.	1957-58	2,070,937	1,634,414	436,521
	1958-59	2,260,319	1,819,275	442,006

Source: Municipal Committees, Bhandara District.

Village Panchayats:

119. The Panchayat is the agency for village planning and the basic unit for the development of the community at the village level. This is the major role which the Village Panchayats have to play during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. It has been the object of the Government to cover all the villages in the district with village panchayats by establishing new panchayats where they do not exist; so that by the end of Second Five Year Plan all the villages may be covered by the Panchayats. By the end of March 1959, there were 786 village panchayats in the district and 52.7 percent of the total villages in the district have been covered by these village Panchayats. The population covered by these village Panchayats is 649,808 which is 60.6 percent of the population of the district. Total revenue income of these Gram-Panchayats is 7,17,573 and expenditure during the year under review amounts to Rs. 5,94,390. Grant-in aid received by Village Panchayats during the year stood at 2,12,547, 0.

Community Development Programmes:

120. In October, 1952, a nation wide programme of Rural in

known as Community Development Programme was initiated in the country for building up a new life and to create a new pattern of society in rural areas. Later, this programme was broadened in its application under the name of National Extension Service. The objective of both these programmes are essentially the same as they seek to bring about a social change by arousing enthusiasm amongst the rural population for putting an end to poverty and stagnation by initiating a process of growth in which every family in the village is enabled to participate. The programme of works undertaken under both the schemes cover several aspects of rural life and includes measures for a rapid increase in food and agricultural production, promotion of education, improvement in health services and introduction of new skills and occupations.

121. Prior to April 1958, the programme was generally started on the National Extension Service pattern and such of the N.E.S. blocks which showed rapid progress were later converted into community development blocks for a specified period with greater emphasis on development works. Normally Budget sanction during the community development period was of 12 lakhs of rupees. After the expiry of the specified period, the community development block was again reverted to post intensive phase on N.E.S. pattern. However, since April 1958, the programme is undertaken only in two stages viz, stage I intensive development phase with a budget of 12 lakhs of rupees for 5 years and stage II post intensive phase.

122. The areas covered under the scheme and their classification according to the revised pattern are indicated in the following table.

Sr. No.	Name of the Block.	Date of		No. of C.P.A. Pattern Blocks.
		Inauguration of the stage.	Completion of the stage.	
<u>Stage I Blocks.</u>				
1.	Bhandara.	1.4.58	2.10.61	1

Sr. No.	Name of the Block.	Date of		No. of C.P.A. pattern Blocks.
		Inaguration of the Stage.	Completion of the Stage.	
2.	Sakoli.	1.4.58	2.10.61	1
3.	Salokasa.	1.4.58.	1.4.63	1
4.	Pauni.	2.10.59.	2.10.64.	1
<u>Stage II Blocks.</u>				
5.	Tumsar.	1.4.59.	1.4.64	1
6.	Tirora.	30.3.59	30.6.64	1
<u>C.D. Blocks.</u>				
7.	Morgaon-Arjuni.	1.4.57	31.3.60	1

123. It is seen from the table that the period of stage I and II stage blocks are of 5 years and that of community development blocks are of three years. All the blocks are of 1 community project area pattern. One C.P.A. block consists of 63,000 population but this has not been strictly observed while demarcating the blocks and hence actually some blocks have more population and some less. But they are considered as one C.P.A. pattern blocks.

124. The population, area and villages covered by each blocks as on 31.3.59 is given in the table below.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Block.	Population.	(Area acres)	Villages covered
1.	Bhandara.	Bhandara.	1,01,074	1,23,800	151
2.	"	Tumsar.	1,10,975	1,34,700	139
3.	"	Pauni.	73,446	1,31,110	158
4.	Gondia.	Salokasa.	47,266	1,47,110	86
5.	"	Tirora.	1,04,760	1,27,600	124
6.	Sakoli	Sakoli.	1,00,250	1,47,148	133
7.	"	Arjuni-Morgaon.	75,362	2,07,000	210
<u>Total</u>			6,16,133	10,18,697	1,001

125. The above table gives the picture of progress of Community development programme in Bhandara district as on 31st March 1959. There were 7 blocks covering a population of 615,133 or 57.5 percent of the total population of the district. 44.0 percent of area is covered by these blocks and 57.1 percent villages are covered by these blocks.

Physical Achievements:

126. During the year 1958-59, 9966 mds of seeds were distributed by the blocks. 51,497 ^{maps of} fertilizers such as Ammonium Sulphate super Phosphate, other chemical fertilizers, Bone meal and oil cake were distributed during the year under review. 1027 Agricultural implements were also distributed. 3157 compost pits were dug.

127. 9 improved animals were supplied in ~~Erissa~~ Tirora block during this year. 333 improved birds were also supplied. The number of animals castrated during the year works out to 6574.

128. 13 Kaccha wells and 117 pacca wells are constructed and 5 Kaccha wells and 32 pacca wells are repaired. 68 tanks are constructed and repairs are done to 73 tanks. 959 acres of land was reclaimed during the year.

129. One primary ~~Kaai~~ Health centre has been established in Tirora block. 54 soakage pits are constructed and 771 drinking water wells are disinfected during the year 1958-59.

130. 100 library centres and 71 reading rooms are started during the year. 910 Adults were made literate in Adults Literacy centres. 71 Youth clubs are opened and the ~~was~~ membership of these youth clubs was 1157. 277 functional Gram Panchayats are established during the year. 24 Mahila ~~clubs~~, 17 Balwadis are started. The childrens attendance in Balwadis is 365.

131. 407½ furlongs of Kaccha road is constructed during the year while 141 furlongs of existing Kaccha roads are improved during the year. 25 culverts are constructed.

132. In all 112 cooperative societies are organised during the year under review. Of these 61 are credit societies, 17 are Industrial societies 1 farming society, and 33 other societies. 166 village Panchayats are also established during the year and 212 village Mandals are organised.

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing Monthly data of temperature of Gondia during the year 1957 and 1958.

(Figures in 00 centigrade.)

Sr. No.	Month.	Mean Maximum.		Mean Minimum.		Mean Temperature.		Highest Maximum.		Lowest Minimum.	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958.
1.	January.	27.5	28.7	15.2	14.1	21.3	21.4	29.6	30.6	10.1	9.2
2.	February.	29.5	31.0	13.8	16.1	21.7	23.5	32.9	33.9	8.5	10.6
3.	March.	31.3	34.4	18.0	20.2	24.7	27.3	36.1	39.4	13.1	17.2
4.	April.	37.5	39.6	24.0	25.8	30.7	32.7	41.1	43.5	18.3	22.7
5.	May.	41.1	41.9	27.8	29.6	34.5	35.8	42.8	44.3	24.1	23.5
6.	June.	39.3	40.3	27.3	29.2	33.5	34.9	42.8	45.0	21.7	24.0
7.	July.	29.9	30.0	24.2	24.5	27.1	27.2	33.9	37.2	22.2	21.3
8.	August.	30.4	30.9	24.4	24.6	27.4	27.7	32.8	33.2	21.6	22.8
9.	September.	31.7	30.1	23.6	22.0	27.7	26.1	34.2	22.2	22.0	22.3
10.	October.	31.5	30.3	20.3	22.0	25.4	26.1	25.3	32.3	14.4	17.1
11.	November.	30.9	29.1	15.2	18.4	23.5	23.7	33.9	30.1	13.1	13.3
12.	December.	29.2	26.8	14.5	13.3	21.9	20.1	31.1	28.0	9.9	9.4

Source: Meteorological Department, Nagpur.

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Statement of Rainy days and actual Rainfall at different Rainauge stations in Bhandara District during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr. No.	Taluka.	Station.	1957-58		1958-59.	
			No. of Rainy days.	Rainfall (in Millimeters)	No. of Rainy days.	Rainfall (in Millimeters)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bhandara.	Bhandara.	75	928.33	87	1,513.6
	-do-	Paoni.	52	1,212.35	72	1,337.83
2.	Gondia.	Gondia.	67	1,100.72	83	1,230.3
	-do-	Tirora.	56	1,313.25	69	983.8
3.	Jakoli.	Jakoli.	65	1,359.91	81	1,231.8
	-do-	Darti.	49	1,853.7	68	1,540.4
4.	District-Average		30	1,206.06	77	1,596.00

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing Area and Population by Talukas in Bhandara district (1951 census)

Sr. No.	Classification	Name of Talukas			District Total	
		Bhandara	Gondia	Sakoli		
1.	Area in Square miles.	937	1105	1551	3623	
2.	Head Quarters.	Bhandara	Gondia	Sakoli		
3.	Population of Head Quarters	22,640	36,686	3654		
4.	Name of other towns.	Tumsar, Panaji				
	Population	18250	14389			
5.	Population of Taluka	Males	170606	216,217	147,753	534,589
		Females	170,712	215,733	150,603	537,068
	Total	341,318	431,970	298,369	1071,657	
	Urban	Males	23,156	19,517	-	47,873
		Females	27,123	17,169	-	44,292
		Total	55,279	36,686	-	91,965
	Rural	Males	142,450	196,700	147,753	486,913
		Females	143,589	196,534	150,303	492,776
		Total	286,039	395,234	298,369	979,692

Source : Bhandara District Census Hand Book 1951

STATEMENT NO. 4

Distribution of the Population of Bhandara district according to different Livelihood Classes (1951 Census)

		Bhandara.	Condia.	Sakoli	District- Total	
		2	3	5	6	7
<u>LIVELIHOOD CLASSES:</u>						
1.	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	Rural 1,38,735 Urban - Total. -	2,31,489	1,76,914	5,47,198	
2.	Cultivators of Land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	Rural 7,022 Urban - Total. -	11,084	7,513	25,624	
3.	Cultivating Labourers and their dependents.	Rural 39,354 Urban - Total. -	53,255	55,302	1,47,911	
4.	Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	Rural 8,002 Urban - Total. -	14,140	6,171	28,313	
<u>OTHER LIVELIHOOD CLASSES:</u>						
5.	Production other than cultivation.	Rural 72,499 Urban - Total. -	69,923	31,549	1,73,971	
6.	Commerce.	Rural 7,583 Urban - Total. -	7,163	7,113	21,859	
7.	Transport.	Rural 2,763 Urban - Total. -	2,264	602	5,629	
8.	Other services and Miscellaneous Sources.	Rural 10,021 Urban - Total. -	11,963	10,300	32,284	
					52,405	

Source: Bhandara District Census Hand Book, 1951.

STATEMENT NO. 5

Statement showing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Bhandara District (1951 census)

Sr. No.	Classification.		Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	Non-city Urban.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Scheduled Caste.	Males.	31,062	33,023	33,824	7,908	105,007
		Females.	31,733	33,962	33,875	3,931	103,501
		<u>total</u>	62,795	66,985	67,699	11,839	211,508
2.	Scheduled Tribes.	Males.	-	-	-	-	-
		Females.	-	-	-	-	-
		<u>Total.</u>	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Bhandara District Census Hand Book, 1951.

STATEMENT NO. 6

Statement showing Literacy by Talukas in Bhandara District (1951 Census)

Sr.No.			Bhandara (Rural)	Gondia. (Rural)	Sakoli. (Rural)	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	No. of Literate persons.	Males.	27,440	49,242	37,796	139,958
		Females.	2,054	4,101	2,360	15,803
		<u>Total.</u>	29,494	53,343	40,156	155,761
2.	Percentage of Literate persons to the total.	Males.	19.2	25.3	25.6	26.2
		Females.	1.4	2.08	15.6	2.9
		<u>Total.</u>	10.3	13.6	13.4	14.5

Source: Census Hand Book, 1951.

STATEMENT NO. 7

Rural - Credit.

Statement showing advances, Recoveries and outstanding total during 1957-58 and 1958-59
in Bhandara District.

(Figures in Rupees)--

	Year.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Outstandings.
<u>Total (Ordinary)</u>				
1. Land Improvement loan Act.	1957-58	59,848.10	86,133.40	4,06,153.00
	1958-59	2,23,557	94,700.46	5,35,010.16
2. Agriculturists Loan act.	1957-58	2,60,145	4,21,413.10	12,31,414.66
	1958-59	4,92,263	3,64,698.97	13,58,978.69
<u>Total Under Grow More Food Scheme.</u>				
1. Land Improvement Loans Act.	1957-58	2,80,347.50	1,23,897.46	12,47,553.53
	1958-59.	2,35,605.75	1,37,844.97	13,55,214.34
2. Agriculturists Loans Act.	1957-58.	9,77,906.57	6,74,401.78	20,55,647.96
	1958-59.	7,71,000.03	7,27,465.76	20,98,182.23

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 8

Agriculture.

Land Utilization in each taluka of Bhandara district during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(Area in acres)

Sr.No.	Year	Bhandara	Gondia	Sakoli	District- Total.
	2	3	4	5	6
1. Total Geographical area.	1957-58	634,023	664,130	984,896	22,83,049
	1958-59	631,023	664,130	984,896	22,83,049
2. Area under forest.	1957-58	143,834	134,494	370,768	6,49,146
	1958-59	140,122	134,224	366,003	6,40,359
3. Barren Land.	1957-58	7,131	12,319	20,250	39,700
	1958-59	7,445	12,154	20,287	38,836
4. Land put to non- agricultural uses.	1957-58	57,745	51,962	73,790	1,83,497
	1958-59	57,663	54,209	73,621	1,85,493
5. Cultivable Waste.	1957-58	22,597	22,205	25,044	69,846
	1958-59	21,934	23,940	25,342	71,196
6. Land under tree crops and Groves.	1957-58	2,470	6,812	12,970	22,252
	1958-59	2,144	6,832	12,315	21,297
7. Permanent Pastures and other grazing grounds.	1957-58	70,296	87,334	170,371	3,28,001
	1958-59	73,953	85,215	176,514	3,34,682
8. Total fallows.	1957-58	18,354	25,977	24,940	69,271
	1958-59	17,144	22,474	23,402	63,020
9. Net area sown.	1957-58	311,545	322,731	287,109	9,21,386
	1958-59	313,628	325,082	288,462	9,27,172
10. Gross cropped area.	1957-58	359,853	427,431	376,312	11,63,596
	1958-59	378,847	472,702	384,852	12,36,401

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO.9

AGRICULTURE

Statement showing the area irrigated by different sources during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(Area in acres)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sources of Irrigation.	Year.	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District - Total.	
A Government Canals.	1957-58	20,134	32,758	477	53,369	
	1958-59	19,076	30,495	223	49,804	
B Private Canals.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	
	1958-59	-	-	-	-	
C Tanks.	1957-58	52,833	93,375	107,707	253,915	
	1958-59	49,905	81,856	97,591	229,362	
D Wells.	1957-58	2,837	1,525	2,076	6,438	
	1958-59	2,017	1,418	2,096	5,551	
E Other Sources.	1957-58	1,490	1,211	3,238	5,939	
	1958-59	1,046	1,095	2,496	4,637	
F Total irrigated area.	1957-58	77,284	128,869	113,498	319,651	
	1958-59	72,744	114,874	102,335	289,954	
G Area irrigated more than once.	1957-58	265	192	103	560	
	1958-59	372	183	102	657	
H Gross irrigated area.	1957-58	77,559	129,061	113,601	320,221	
	1958-59	73,116	115,057	102,340	290,513	

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 10.

Statement showing the area under each irrigated crop in Bhandara District during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(Area in acres)

Sr. No.	Area irrigated by crops.	Year.	Bhandara.				District- Total.
			Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.		
			4	5	6	7	
1.	Rice.	1957-58	73,315	126,886	107,814	308,015	
		1958-59.	68,797	113,103	97,397	279,297	
2.	Wheat.	1957-58.	152	39	79	270	
		1958-59	132	68	105	326	
3.	Jowar.	1957-58	3	-	-	3	
		1958-59.	40	-	-	40	
4.	Bajri.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	
5.	Barley.	1957-58	10	4	161	175	
		1958-59.	14	5	166	185	
6.	Maize.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59.	-	-	-	-	
7.	Tur.	1957-58	-	-	-	-	
		1958-59	-	-	-	-	
8.	Gram.	1957-58	4	1	-	5	
		1958-59.	13	-	-	13	
9.	Sugarcane.	1957-58.	273	123	1,994	2,390	
		1958-59.	270	125	1,341	1,736	
10.	Potatoes.	1957-58	322	27	8	357	
		1958-59	339	11	7	357	

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 10. (Contd..)

Statement showing the area under each irrigated crop in Bhandara District during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(Area in acres)

Sr. No.	Area irrigated under crop.	Year.	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District - Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Chillies.	1957-58	742	466	2,599	3,807
		1958-59.	769	379	2,477	3,625
12.	Miscellaneous food crops.	1957-58	2,563	1,421	365	4,849
		1958-59	2,592	1,357	934	4,883
13.	Total Food Crops.	1957-58	76,642	128,501	110,928	316,071
		1958-59	78,107	115,052	102,428	290,587
14.	Cotton:	1957-58.	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-
15.	Ground nut.	1957-58	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	-	-	-
16.	Tobacco.	1957-58	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	-	5	-	5
17.	Other crops:	1957-58	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	2	-	-	2
18.	Miscellaneous	1957-58	230	94	77	401
		1958-59	115	12	13	141
19.	All Non-food crops.	1957-58	917	560	2,673	4,150
		1958-59	9	5	13	27
20.	Total area under irrigated crops.	1957-58	77,559	129,061	113,601	320,221
		1958-59.	78,115	115,057	102,440	290,613

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 11

A G R I C U L T U R E

Statement showing the area under each crop in talukas of Bhandara district during
the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(Area in acres)						
Cr. No.	Crop.	Year.	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rice.	1957-58	136,238	268,420	217,543	624,201
		1958-59	141,175	269,778	219,757	630,710
2.	Wheat.	1957-58	37,702	13,156	21,359	72,717
		1958-59	36,375	14,471	21,918	72,764
3.	Barley.	1957-58	10	6	162	178
		1958-59	1	22	166	202
4.	Jowar.	1957-58	78,528	5,032	12,708	96,268
		1958-59	80,481	5,002	13,395	98,878
5.	Bajri.	1957-58	1	0	0	1
		1958-59	1	0	0	1
6.	Maize.	1957-58	470	1,324	932	2,726
		1958-59	435	1,232	961	2,628
7.	Ragi.	1957-58	22	229	231	512
		1958-59	21	126	250	397
8.	Other cereals.	1957-58	486	7,711	7,033	15,230
		1958-59	451	6,400	6,504	13,405
9.	Total cereals.	1957-58	255,457	395,886	350,564	1,001,907
		1958-59	258,653	397,051	362,447	1,018,151
10.	Gram.	1957-58	7,115	8,858	13,760	29,733
		1958-59	6,899	8,195	11,412	26,506

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 11 (Contd...)

AGRICULTURE

(Area in acres)

Sr. No.	Crop	Year	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District- Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Muga	1957-58	144	57	428	629
		1958-59	48	89	653	790
12.	Eur.	1957-58	2,457	1,348	1,551	14,356
		1958-59	3,109	4,562	2,160	15,831
13.	Urad,	1957-58	17,071	3,676	23,810	41,557
		1958-59	23,133	5,439	31,992	60,570
14.	Lakh.	1957-58	35,645	41,861	36,206	113,912
		1958-59	43,219	47,594	35,713	126,526
15.	Other pulses.	1957-58	4,266	6,763	10,456	21,485
		1958-59	3,700	7,293	8,930	22,013
16.	Total pulses.	1957-58	75,013	35,876	86,505	225,394
		1958-59	87,102	73,222	91,836	249,336
17.	Total cereals-	1957-58	228,370	361,762	347,153	1,037,285
	1. pulses.	1958-59	345,151	370,333	354,513	1,070,007
18.	Barbaris.	1957-58	272	123	2,051	2,446
		1958-59	270	131	1,365	1,766
19.	Chickpeas.	1957-58	5,930	583	3,791	10,304
		1958-59	3,341	707	3,832	10,880
20.	Siner.	1957-58	65	11	-	76
		1958-59	42	13	-	55

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 11 . (Contd...)

AGRICULTURE

Statement showing the area under each crop in talukas of Bhandara district during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

(Area in acres)						
Sr. No.	Crop.	Year.	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District-Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Turmeric.	1957-58	68	4	-	72
		1958-59	80	2	-	82
22.	Coriander.	1957-58	233	236	260	713
		1958-59	263	227	311	758
23.	Other condiments and spices.	1957-58	13	13	12	118
		1958-59	39	15	13	28
24.	Total condiments and spices.	1957-58	6,321	877	663	11,296
		1958-59	6,759	891	158	11,903
25.	Banana.	1957-58	11	31	19	111
		1958-59	17	12	8	177
26.	Mango.	1957-58	235	159	125	570
		1958-59	240	201	202	643
27.	Guava.	1957-58	22	13	5	80
28.	Mandarin Orange.	1957-58	-	-	-	-
		1958-59	973	208	150	1,371
29.	Mustard Apple.	1957-58	432	122	116	670
		1958-59	92	17	12	151
		1958-59	66	-	70	136

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 11. (Contd....)

A G R I C U L T U R E

							(Area in acres)
Sr. No.	Crop.	Year.	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District-	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
31.	Other fresh fruits.	1957-58	2	1	3		6
		1958-59	15	2	7		24
32.	Total fresh fruits.	1957-58	1,601	573	519	2,	693
		1958-59	1,560	557	559	2,	673
33.	Potato.	1957-58	323	33	8		364
		1958-59	339	17	8		364
34.	Sweet-Potato.	1957-58	109	20	62		200
		1958-59	139	17	69		225
35.	Onion.	1957-58	414	230	175		819
		1958-59	415	230	190		835
36.	Cabbage.	1957-58	91	1	35		127
		1958-59	101	1	53		171
37.	Brinjal.	1957-58	506	559	283	1,	351
		1958-59	532	572	273	1,	373
38.	Bhendi.	1957-58	105	90	47		242
		1958-59	96	42	53		191
39.	Other Veget bles.	1957-58	363	211	98		672
		1958-59	444	301	38		783
40.	Total Vegetables.	1957-58	2,053	1,273	749	4,	085
		1958-59	2,322	1,273	360	4,	598

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 11. (Contd....)

A G R I C U L T U R E

(Area in acres)

Sr.No.	Crop.	Year.	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District-Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Total fruits & Vegetables.	1957-58	3,659	1,251	1,268	6,178
		1958-59	3,892	1,933	1,449	7,274
42.	Other Miscellaneous food crops.	1957-58	138	132	4	365
		1958-59	140	103	2	272
43.	Total food crops.	1957-58	332,491	363,268	350,519	1,046, 278
		1958-59	357,211	373,291	361,314	1,092, 017
44.	Cotton.	1957-58	1	-	-	11
		1958-59	-	-	-	7
45.	Jann-Hemp.	1957-58	57	177	102	954
		1958-59	62	213	15	1, 009
46.	Jambadi.	1957-58	1	601	2	726
		1958-59	2	731	5	830
47.	Total fibres.	1957-58	60	861	22	1, 691
		1958-59	63	964	20	1, 850
48.	Ground nut.	1957-58	1,451	6	187	1, 648
		1958-59	1,341	-	274	1, 617
49.	Sesamum (Til).	1957-58	517	415	537	1, 469
		1958-59	754	268	401	1, 427
50.	Mustard.	1957-58	-	9	4	57
		1958-59	17	23	-	40
51.	Other edible oil-seeds.	1957-58	4	5	63	72
		1958-59	-	-	-	-

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 11. (Contd....)

A G R I C U L T U R E

(Area in acres)

Sr. No.	Crop.	Year.	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District- Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	Total edible seeds.	1957-58	1,973	435	835	3,243
		1958-59	2,098	286	774	3,158
53.	Linseed.	1957-58	12,353	61,258	20,545	100,156
		1958-59	12,735	97,344	22,452	139,061
54.	Caster- Seeds.	1957-58	83	103	80	266
		1958-59	79	88	62	229
55.	Other Non- edible Oil seeds,	1957-58	-	29	23	52
		1958-59	-	24	19	43
56.	Total Oil seeds.	1957-58	20,411	61,825	21,483	108,719
		1958-59	20,942	98,242	23,307	142,429
57.	Tobacco.	1957-58	-	-	2	2
		1958-59	-	5	-	5
58.	Total Drugs & Narcotics	1957-58	-	-	15	15
		1958-59	-	5	-	5
59.	Fodder crops.	1957-58	2	-	1	3
		1958-59	2	-	25	27
60.	Other Miscellaneous Non- Food crops.	1957-58	6	-	2	8
		1958-59	9	-	2	11
61.	Total Non- Food crops.	1957-58	27,362	63,563	25,797	116,719
		1958-59	21,635	99,211	23,577	124,384
62.	Total cropped area.	1957-58	359,253	227,431	373,312	1,163,596
		1958-59	372,847	472,702	384,252	1,236,401

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 12.

A G R I C U L T U R E

Statement showing area and outturn of principal crops in Bhandara district.

Sr. No.	Crop.	Year.	(Area in acres; Outturn in tons)				
			Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District-Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rice.	1957-58.	Area.	138,230	268,420	217,543	624,201
			Outturn.	32,942	62,43	53,914	149,324
		1958-59.	Area.	141,175	269,77	219,757	630,726
			Outturn.	43,250	84,27	70,081	197,610
2.	Wheat.	1957-58.	Area.	37,702	13,15	21,859	72,717
			Outturn.	7,109	2,26	4,125	13,496
		1958-59.	Area.	36,375	14,47	21,913	72,764
			Outturn.	5,001	2,49	3,336	10,879
2.	Jowar.	1957-58.	Area.	78,522	5,03	12,703	96,323
			Outturn.	12,130	7	2,386	15,274
		1958-59.	Area.	80,331	5,00	13,395	98,877
			Outturn.	12,312	7	961	13,985
4.	Maize.	1957-58.	Area.	470	1,324	932	2,726
			Outturn.	65	132	115	362
		1958-59.	Area.	435	1,262	961	2,058
			Outturn.	60	191	145	316
5.	Kodra .	1957-58.	Area.	373	6,15	5,519	12,707
			Outturn.	3	773	512	1,238
		1958-59.	Area.	293	5,617	4,429	10,392
			Outturn.	36	524	436	1,056
5.	Kutki.	1957-58.	Area.	101	702	1,509	2,314
			Outturn.	10	12	124	152
		1958-59.	Area.	144	653	1,570	2,367
			Outturn.	15	67	162	244

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 12. (Contd...)

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing area and outturn of principal crops in Bhandara district.

(Area in acres; outturn in Tons)

Sr. No.	Crop.	Year.		Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gram.	1957-58.	Area.	7,115	8,858	13,730	29,733
			Outturn.	898	1,119	2,176	4,193
		1958-59.	Area.	6,899	8,195	11,412	26,506
			Outturn.	1,000	1,163	1,820	3,873
8.	Mug.	1957-58.	Area.	1	57	428	620
			Outturn.	11	4	33	48
		1958-59.	Area.	43	89	653	790
			Outturn.	4	8	56	68
9.	Tur.	1957-58.	Area.	8,457	4,348	1,551	14,356
			Outturn.	928	724	213	1,865
		1958-59.	Area.	9,109	4,562	2,150	15,831
			Outturn.	1,122	564	207	1,933
10.	Urad.	1957-58.	Area.	17,071	3,676	23,810	44,557
			Outturn.	1,318	284	1,839	3,441
		1958-59.	Area.	23,133	5,439	31,998	60,570
			Outturn.	1,923	433	2,743	5,192
11.	Total food grains.	1957-58.	Area.	328,370	331,762	347,155	1,037,283
			Outturn.	55,549	38,993	35,209	1,90,691
		1958-59.	Area.	345,151	370,333	354,313	1,070,797
			Outturn.	65,042	91,081	80,713	236,845
12.	Sugarcane	1957-58.	Area.	273	123	2,051	2,497
			Outturn.	338	152	2,535	3,025
		1958-59.	Area.	270	131	1,365	1,766
			Outturn.	306	117	1,687	2,110

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 12. (Contd....)

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing area and outturn of principal crops in Bhandara district.

(Area in acres; outturn in Tons)

S. No.	Crop.	Year.		Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District-Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Potato.	1957-58	Area.	323	33	8	364
			Outturn.	621	76	18	715
		1958-59.	Area.	339	17	8	364
			Outturn.	652	33	17	702
14.	Sann- Hemp.	1957-58	Area.	577	177	202	954
			Outturn.	79	24	27	130
		1958-59	Area.	643	213	153	1,009
			Outturn.	106	35	31	162
15.	Ambadi.	1957-58	Area.	13	684	28	726
			Outturn.	1	85	4	90
		1958-59.	Area.	28	751	51	830
			Outturn.	3	85	5	93
16.	Groundnut.	1957-58	Area.	1,455	6	187	1,648
			Outturn.	550	3	33	586
		1958-59	Area.	1,343	-	274	1,617
			Outturn.	609	-	114	723
17.	Sesamum.	1957-58	Area.	517	415	537	1,469
			Outturn.	18	39	51	118
		1958-59	Area.	754	268	405	1,427
			Outturn.	78	29	46	153
18.	Linseed.	1957-58	Area.	18,352	61,258	20,545	100,155
			Outturn.	1,030	2,954	1,412	5,496
		1958-59	Area.	18,765	97,844	22,452	139,061
			Outturn.	1,290	6,711	1,543	9,544

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 13.

F A M I N E S

District: Bhandara.

Information on Villages where scarcity is declared during last 20 years.

District.	Year.	Name of Taluka.	Total number of villages in the taluka.	No. of Villages declared as scarcity villages.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	7
Bhandara.	1941-42	Bhandara	558	35	
		Gondia.	464	228	
		Sakoli.	622	21	
	1942-43	Bhandara.	558	7	
	1946-47	Bhandara	558	552	
		Gondia.	464	228	
		Sakoli.	622	526	
	1952-53	Bhandara	558	145	
	1957-58	Bhandara.	558	48	
		Condia.	464	15	
		Sakoli.	622	17	
	1958-59	Bhandara.	558	50	
Gondia.		464	-		
Sakoli		622	113.		

Source: Collector, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 14

JOINT-STOCK-BANKS

District: Bhandara.

Year: 1958-59

	Scheduled Banks.	Non Scheduled Banks.	Cooperative Banks.	Other- Banks.	Total Banks.
	1	2	3	4	5
1957.	8	1	3		12
1958.	8	1			9

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

STATEMENT NO. 15

Joint-Stock-Companies.

Statement showing Registered Joint Stock Companies as on 31st March 1956.

District: Bhandara.

(Figures in Hundred)

Classification	No. of Companies.	Capital	
		Authorised.	Paid up.
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities.	-	-	-
2. Mining and Quarrying.	-	-	-
3. Processing & Manufacture food stuffs, Textiles Leather and products thereof.	-	-	-
4. Processing, Manufacture- metals, chemicals and products thereof.	1	5,000	-
5. Processing and Manufacture- not elsewhere classified.	1	6,250	2,999
6. Constructions and Utilities	1	6,000	4,081
7. Commerce (Trade and Finance)	2	8,000	2,380
8. Transport, communication and storage.	-	-	-
9. Community and business services.	-	-	-
10. Personal and other services.	-	-	-
11. Total for District.	5	27,250	9,460

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

STATEMENT NO.16

Statement showing the number of Institutions, Teachers, Students in Primary Schools in Bhandara District during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sr.No.	Taluka.	Year.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Students		No. of towns and villages with schools.	No. of villages without schools.
					Boys.	Girls.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bhandara.	1957-58.	196	731	18,547	4,564	183	242
		1958-59.	218	717	18,191	5,539	205	280
2.	Sondia.	1957-58.	270	1,216	27,196	8,489	251	191
		1958-59	298	1,304	30,293	10,359	277	164
3.	Sakoli.	1957-58	217	753	19,868	4,747	217	349
		1958-59	234	793	20,107	5,277	232	334
<u>District-Total.</u>		1957-58.	683	2,703	65,607	17,800	351	782
		1958-59.	750	2,814	68,591	21,175	714	778

Source: District Inspector of Schools, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 17

statement showing the Secondary Schools, Students and Teachers in Bhandara District.

	Year.	Bhandara.	Gondia	Sakoli.	District-Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
No. of Institutions.	1957-58.	14	8	4	26	
	1958-59.	23	11	7	41	
No. of Students.	<u>Boys.</u>	1957-58.	5,277	4,046	1,000	10,323
		1958-59.	5,647	4,597	1,820	13,024
	<u>Girls.</u>	1957-58.	176	303	56	835
		1958-59.	695	304	173	1,172
No. of Teachers.	1957-58.	248	184	60	492	
	1958-59.	310	218	98	626	

Source: District Inspector of Schools, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 18

Statement showing the Special Institutions, Teachers, Students in Bhandara district
during the years, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

	Year.	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District- Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. No. of Institutions.	1957-58.	1	1	-	2
	1958-59.	1	2	-	3
2. No. of Students.					
	<u>Boys.</u>				
	1957-58.	150	12	-	162
	1958-59.	148	97	-	245
<u>Girls.</u>					
1957-58.	-	-	-	-	-
1958-59.	-	-	-	-	-
3. No. of Teachers.	1957-58.	12	2	-	14
	1958-59.	12	10	-	22

Source: District Inspector of Schools, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 19

Statement showing the Medical Facilities in Bhandara District during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59

No.	Year,	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District- Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7
1. No. of Hospitals.	1957.	4	4	2	10
	1958.	5	5	3	13
2. No. of Dispensaries.	1957.	1	2	2	5
	1958.	-	2	2	4
3. No. of Rural Health Centres.	1957.	1	1	-	2
	1958.	1	1	-	2
4. No. of Ayurvedic and Homeopathic and Unani Dispensaries.	1957.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1958.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5. No. of Doctors. (Rural)	1957.	1	2	4	7
	1958.	1	3	6	10
	(Urban) 1957.	8	7	-	15
	1958.	10	7	-	17
6. No. of Nurses.	1957.	3	7	-	10
	1958.	4	8	-	12
7. No. of Beds. (Males.)	1957.	57	54	15	126
	1958.	71	59	16	146
(Females.)	1957.	38	57	15	100
	1958.	40	56	15	111

Source: Civil Surgeon, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 19 (Contd--)

Sr. No.	Year.	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District- Total.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	
8. No. of Indoor Patients treated,	(Males) 1957.	1,364	609	171	2,144	
	1958.	901	719	150	1,770	
	(Femiles) 1957.	1,192	1,290	161	2,643	
	1958.	1,348	1,738	176	3,262	
	(Children) 1957.	458	745	96	1,299	
	1958.	1,188	731	103	2,027	
	(Total) 1957.	3,014	2,644	428	6,086	
	1958.	3,437	3,188	434	7,059	
	9. Cut door patients treated.	(Males.) 1957.	41,068	32,321	27,621	101,010
		1958.	38,158	32,613	27,758	98,527
(Females) 1957.		39,459	25,005	10,738	65,202	
1958.		27,752	36,368	14,731	78,854	
(Children) 1957.		22,375	24,138	18,631	65,144	
1958.		21,585	10,480	20,459	52,525	
(Total) 1957.		102,902	81,464	55,900	241,256	
1958.		87,495	79,461	62,951	247,907	

Source: Civil Surgeon, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 20.

V I T A L - S T A T I S T I C S

Sr. No.	Year.	Bhandara.		Gondia		Sakoli.		District Total		
		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban	Rural.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	No. of Births Registered.	1957	2,247	11,026	1,385	13,174	-	12,326	3,632	35,523
		1958	2,253	12,312	1,529	12,505	-	11,412	3,782	35,330
2.	No. of deaths Registered.	1957	934	8,058	540	9,965	-	8,071	1,504	26,094
		1958	775	6,363	509	8,320	-	7,100	1,284	21,273
3.	No. of Infant deaths Registered.	1957	150	1,499	91	1,600	-	1,204	251	4,523
		1958	231	1,718	143	1,958	-	1,403	377	5,082

Source: District Health Officer, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 21

Statement showing the Railway Mileage in Talukas of Bhandara District.

Guage.	Bhandara.	Gondia.	Sakoli.	District- Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Broad Guage.	40	60	-	100
Narrow Guage.	6	29	44	79

Railway Stations:

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Chachr. | 1. Mundikata. | 1. Soder. |
| 2. Tharsa. | 2. Tirora. | 2. Gondumari. |
| 3. Rewral. | 3. Kachewadi. | 3. Deolgaon. |
| 4. Khat. | 4. Ganpazari. | 4. Arjuni-Morgaon. |
| 5. Bhandara Rd. | 5. Gondia. | 5. Wadegaon. |
| 6. Koka. | 6. Gudma. | |
| 7. Tumsar Rd. | 7. Ingach. | |
| 8. Tumsar Town. | 8. Dhanoli. | |
| 9. Chicholi. | 9. Salekasa. | |
| 10. Goberwahi. | 10. Jerekasa. | |
| 11. Dngri Buzruk | 11. Birsola. | |
| | 12. Hirdamlee. | |
| | 13. Congle. | |

Source: Railway Time - Table.

STATEMENT NO. 22

Statement showing the length of Roads according to the type of Surface in Bhandara District
during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59.

S. No.	Class of Road.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Black Topped.	Water Bound.	Lower Type.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	National High Ways.	1957-58.	60.50	60.50	-	-
		1958-59	60.50	60.50	-	-
2.	State High Ways.	1957-58	119.19	72.69	46.50	-
		1958-59	118.56	77.81	40.75	-
3.	Major District Roads.	1957-58	33.25	7.88	25.50	29.87
		1958-59.	54.56	9.25	35.81	9.50
4.	Other District Roads.	1957-58	48.05	7.75	15.68	24.62
		1958-59.	49.57	8.67	17.38	23.52
5.	Village Roads.	1957-58.	24.27	1.50	2.44	20.33
		1958-59	39.02	1.50	2.44	35.08
6.	Total Mileage.	1957-58.	315.25	150.32	90.12	74.82
		1958-59	322.31	157.73	95.38	68.20

Source: Executive Engineer, (R & B) P.W.D. Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 23

Cooperation Statistics.

Sr. No.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1	2	3
<u>Central Banks and Banking Unions.</u>		
1. No. of Banks.	1	1
2. Members (Individuals)	1,516	2,054
(Societies)	367	410
3. Working capital (,000 Rs.)	5,397	10,490
4. Loans advanced (,000Rs)	4,549	9,219
5. Loans Repaid (,000 Rs.)	3,056	4,550
6. Loans outstanding. (,000 Rs)	4,675	9,344

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 24

Cooperation- Statistics.

Sr. No.	Primary - Agricultural credit Societies.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of Societies.	367	409
2.	Members (Individuals) (Societes)	25,700	45,244
3.	Working capital (,000 Rs)	Nil	Nil
4.	Loans advanced (,000 Rs)	7,388	11,219
5.	Loans Repaid (,000 Rs)	3,740	9,074
6.	Loans Outstanding (,000 Rs)	1,369	4,187
		4,884	9,771

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 25

Cooperation- Statistics.

Sr. No.	Primary Non- Agricultural Credit Societies,	1957-58.	1958-59.
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of Societies.	5	5
2.	Members (Individuals) (Societies)	342	383
3.	Working Capital (,000 Rs)	35	37
4.	Loans Advanced (,000 Rs)	86	61
5.	Loans Repaid. (,000 Rs)	86	60
6.	Loans Outstanding (,000 Rs)	38	39

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 26

Cooperation- Statistics.

Sr. No.	Primary Agricultural Non- Credit Societies.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of Societies.	4	5
2.	Members (Individuals)	300	326
	(Societies)	Nil	Nil
3.	Working Capital. (,000 Rs)	2	3
4.	Loans Advanced (,000 Rs)	-	-
5.	Loans Repaid. (,000 Rs)	-	-
6.	Loans Outstanding (,000 Rs)	-	-

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.

STATEMENT NO. 27.

Cooperation- Statistics.

Sr. No.	Primary Non- Agricultural Non- Credit Societies.	1957-58.	1958-59.
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of Societies.	1	4
2.	Members. (Individuals)	15	38
	(Societies)	-	-
3.	Working Capital. (,000 Rs)	-	-
4.	Loans advanced . (,000 Rs)	-	-
5.	Loans Repaid. (,000 Rs)	-	-
6.	Loans Outstanding (,000 Rs)	-	-

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bhandara.