



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME X

MAHARASHTRA



PART IX
CENSUS ATLAS

Prepared by
THE MAHARASHTRA CENSUS OFFICE
BOMBAY

1972
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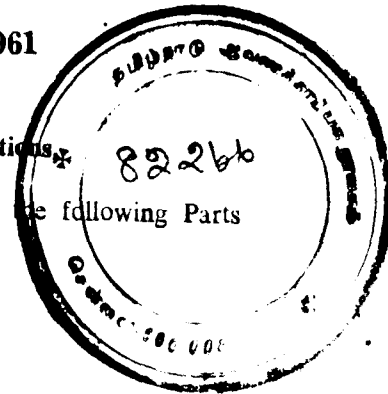
Central Government Publications

Census Report, Volume X—Maharashtra, is published in the following Parts

- I-A and B ... General Report
- I-C ... Subsidiary Tables
- II-A ... General Population Tables
- II-B (i) ... General Economic Tables—Industrial Classification
- II-B (ii) ... General Economic Tables—Occupational Classification
- II-C ... Cultural and Migration Tables
- III ... Household Economic Tables
- IV ... Report on Housing and Establishments
- V-A ... Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra—Tables
- V-B ... Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra Ethnographic Notes
- VI (1–35) ... Village Surveys (35 monographs on 35 selected villages)
- VII-A ... Handicrafts in Maharashtra
- VII-B ... Fairs and Festivals in Maharashtra
- VIII-A ... Administration Report—Enumeration (For official use only)
- VIII-B ... Administration Report—Tabulation (For official use only)
- IX ... Census Atlas [*the present volume*]
- X (1–12) ... Cities of Maharashtra
(15 Volumes—Four volumes on Greater Bombay
and
One each on other eleven Cities)

State Government Publications

- 25 Volumes of District Census Handbooks in English
- 25 Volumes of District Census Handbooks in Marathi
- Alphabetical List of Villages in Maharashtra (in Marathi).



FOREWORD

Few people realise, much less appreciate, that apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey, the Census of India had been perhaps the largest single producer of maps of the Indian subcontinent. Intimate collaboration between geographer and demographer began quite early in the modern era, almost two centuries before the first experiments in a permanent decennial census were made in the 1850's. For example, the population estimates of Fort St. George, Madras, made in 1639 and 1648, and of Masulipatnam and Bombay by Dr. John Fryer around 1672-73 were supported by cartographic documents of no mean order. The first detailed modern maps, the results of Major James Rennell's stupendous Survey of 1767-74, were published in 1778-80 and Henry Taylor Colebrooke, almost our first systematic demographer, was quick to make good use of them by making estimates of population in the East India Company's possessions in the 1780's. Upjohn's map of Calcutta City, drawn in 1792-93, reprinted in the Census Report of Calcutta for 1951, gives an idea of the standards of cartographic excellence reached at that period. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, Francis Buchanan Hamilton improved upon Colebrooke's method in which he was undoubtedly helped by the improved maps prepared for the areas he surveyed.

It is possible that the Great Revenue Survey, begun in the middle of the last century, offered the best guarantee of the success of decennial population censuses proposed shortly before the Mutiny of 1857. In the experimental censuses organised between 1865 and 1872 the Survey of India, the Provincial Surveys and Census of India struck an informal but stable partnership which has been fascinatingly described by R. H. Phillimore in his monumental four-volume work on the *Historical Records of the Survey of India*. This partnership continues to this day. On the eve of each census, the Census of India proceeds by making use of (a) the cadastral surveys prepared by the provincial (now State) Surveys and (b) the topographical surveys of the Survey of India. In the course of its decennial operation, the Census of India begins by revising and bringing up-to-date the minute jurisdictional changes made during the decade. Next, and equally important, it revises the lists of inhabited and uninhabited villages and of towns and cities. These are placed at the disposal of the Survey of India. Thirdly, at each decade the Census of India itself produces maps of its own which serve to strengthen the study of geography at official and academic levels. These are both numerous and of great range and variety. What is more, they are often unsurpassed for their wealth of authentic regional detail. For proof, if proof were needed, one has only to turn to the

geographical maps published in the 1872 Census Reports of North-West Provinces, Cochin, Bengal and the very excellent volume of maps of different Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, published as Part IV of the 1872 Census Report of Bombay, or the fine taluk maps of Mysore State published in the Census Report of 1891. The high-water mark of a skilful fusion of topographical and thematic maps was reached in maps published in the encyclopaedic Linguistic Survey of India and the State Census Reports of 1931 and the Special All India Ethnographic Appendix published in 1933. In fact, the particular genius of the Census of India seems to lie as much in the high quality of its themato-topographic maps as in the pure thematic maps so essential for census analysis and presentation.

The restricted programme in 1941 on account of World War II temporarily restrained the cartographic activities of the Census of India, although several excellent contributions were made. One of the major contributions of the 1951 Census was the excellence of detail achieved in the great bulk of taluk/tehsil maps published in the District Handbooks.

The Census of India has been a discontinuous affair upto 1961. The Census Commissioner for India in 1941 compared it to the mythical phoenix. The census starts every time with a very limited assignment, but ends up, thanks to the vistas that open up with the progress of the work and the hunger they stimulate, by becoming the most fruitful single source of information about the country.

The seeds of the 1961 Census Atlas project were unobtrusively sown in para 42 of the Registrar General's first 1961 Census circular of March, 1959 to State Census Superintendents as follows :—

It will be very useful to have a map for every village and ward of a town showing the broad layout of the village and the house numbers shown therein. The map need not be drawn to scale but a map large enough to show the house numbers would be sufficient. A map of this kind, if prepared, will also help the maintenance of house numbers.

This suggestion was wholly accepted in the First Conference of State Census Superintendents held in September, 1959, which authorised State Census Offices "to appoint one or two good draftsmen for the preparation of experimental maps, charts, graphs and histograms for their own use". Note was taken of 'the serious but avoidable blemish' left in some census years on account of 'the lack of good maps and charts'.

That the seeds did not fall on stony ground was evident from the enthusiasm with which the States welcomed the Registrar General's next circular laying down the details to be incorporated in the village maps. It caught their imagination so well that many State Census Superintendents added of their own accord to the details stipulated by the Registrar General's Office. A zest was thus created which whetted the appetite it fed.

By August, 1960 several State Census Superintendents had set up their own Map Sections. The experience and confidence gained in the process encouraged a general desire at the Second Census Conference in August, 1960 to go in for a much enlarged programme of map production than had been originally proposed. It was no longer a question of selling an idea but of feeding the organisation with a project that would be worth working for.

The satisfactory progress of the sorting and tabulation programme placed at the disposal of my colleagues an exciting world of possibilities. On the eve of the Third Census Conference in February 1962 the map project had passed its tentative stage. All Census Superintendents were now thinking of producing enough maps to fill a sizable atlas.

The Registrar General's circular of September, 1961 had already anticipated the general desire by proposing that Part IX of the State Census Series should take the form of an atlas. This was followed up by two circulars in November, 1961 giving details of the contents of the Projected Atlases and the method by which each map was to be produced. This was in turn followed up some time later by a third circular in September, 1962 suggesting the levels to which analysis of data should be carried out for the purpose of each map.

Inquiries had in the meantime been made of the Survey of India and the National Atlas Organisation on the extent to which either would be prepared to share the task with the Census of India. The Director of the National Atlas Organisation was good enough to undertake the preparation on 1:1M scale of population maps for 1961. Similar maps containing the 1951 data had meanwhile been completed which the Government published at the Registrar General's request.

A chance meeting in the middle of July, 1959 with Dr. Joseph E. Schwartzberg of the University of Wisconsin proved of great profit to the 1961 project. I am under a personal debt to Dr. Schwartzberg for his very thoughtful and detailed memorandum which he was good enough to send me in September, 1959 on the kind of maps that should be incorporated in census volumes. He was even more helpful when I gave him the outline of a full Atlas Project. The Project owes much to the readiness with which he placed himself at my disposal to the detriment no doubt of his own work, in November, 1962, when he and I, with

Miss Sen Gupta joining in toward the end, went over every item and worked out many improvements. The contents of the State Atlases will explain the scope and purpose of the project and its claims to uniqueness.

The Government of India had meanwhile accepted the Census Atlas proposals and sanctioned the staff and funds.

Dr. Miss P. Sen Gupta, Map Officer to the Registrar General, joined at the end of November, 1962 and immediately applied herself to several tasks at once. She instilled purpose and dedication into her rapidly expanding staff and in the course of a strenuous three-month seminar trained and equipped the staff from the State Census Offices. She followed it up with extensive tours to all State Census Offices and helped them to achieve uniformity of quality and presentation.

The 1961 Census Atlas Project is now mainly in the hands of a young, gifted and trained staff in every State. Their greatest contribution may yet prove to be the District and Tahsil maps which have been brought up-to-date with the latest administrative and demographic detail. No less significant will be the village and town maps which have opened up new vistas for the study of comparative rural and urban geography.

I would like to close this short account by quoting an extract from my colleague, Sri M. Ahmed of Orissa, which, if anything is an understatement of what many of my colleagues cheerfully accepted in order to accomplish a task that was no part of their original assignment and yet on which they poured the ardour of pioneers.

"Things, however, did not wait. Manpower was drawn just from the street...for not a single qualified draftsman was available on deputation from the State Government in spite of requisitions and personal contact. Among the equipment to start with were some locally purchased drawing and survey instruments and a few cheap items of furniture, accommodated in the temporary barrack with asbestos-sheeted roof, lighted with temporary electric fittings. There was, however, a sufficiency of light points, not only from the ceiling but also under glasstopped tables meant for tracing work. With these lights burning over the head and under the tables during working hours at daytime, and with inadequate provision of fans, the hot roof of asbestos sheets made matters pretty unbearable particularly during summer months. But the atmosphere was already surcharged with enthusiasm and there was the will and earnestness to produce something new. The young recruits magnificently responded to an appeal to earn distinction for themselves by building up things which did not exist".

ASOK MITRA,
Registrar General, India.

NEW DELHI
12 June 1964.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The census atlas is one of the important 1961 census assignments conceived and designed by Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General, India. For the first time, a separate census volume containing maps and charts covering various subjects under the broad divisions of orientation, physical conditions, demographic structure and trends, economic and socio-cultural aspects etc. is being published. Hitherto, the scope of cartography in census offices was restricted to preparation of jurisdictional maps for location of administrative units and habitations for ensuring complete coverage and of graphs and charts for inclusion in the census reports.

The basic material required for preparation of the maps was available from the 1961 census tables. The State statistical bureau and other departments also supplied official statistics which formed the bases of some of the maps. When the census atlas project was in progress, the State Government also planned to publish a statistical atlas for Maharashtra. However, in order to avoid duplication of efforts in the preparation of a number of maps which would have been common for both the publications, it was decided to bring out the census atlas with the addition of some maps prepared by the State bureau which have now, been included in pages 369-447.

The census atlas project was undertaken in Maharashtra under the general guidance of Shri B. A. Kulkarni, Superintendent of Census Operations. There was no qualified cartographer in the office in the beginning to handle the work. Shri M. S. Mavinkurve who was appointed as a cartographer and who took a lot of pains over the planning and preparation of the maps, left the organisation even before the project was half-way through.

The late Dr. (Miss) Sen Gupta of the Registrar General's office was of immense help in giving a final shape to the maps. Her scrutiny of the maps prepared by us and her helpful guidance to the draughtsman ensured accuracy of details and enhanced the quality of presentation.

The maps on varied topics presented in the volume bear testimony to the efforts that had gone into analysis of data, preparation of the maps and presentation of notes. Preparation of such a volume which covers manifold aspects of socio-economic trends is essentially the result of team-work. I wish here to record my appreciation of the excellent work rendered by everyone in the team.

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Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations.

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R. B. CHARI,
Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra.
Bombay, 1 March 1972.

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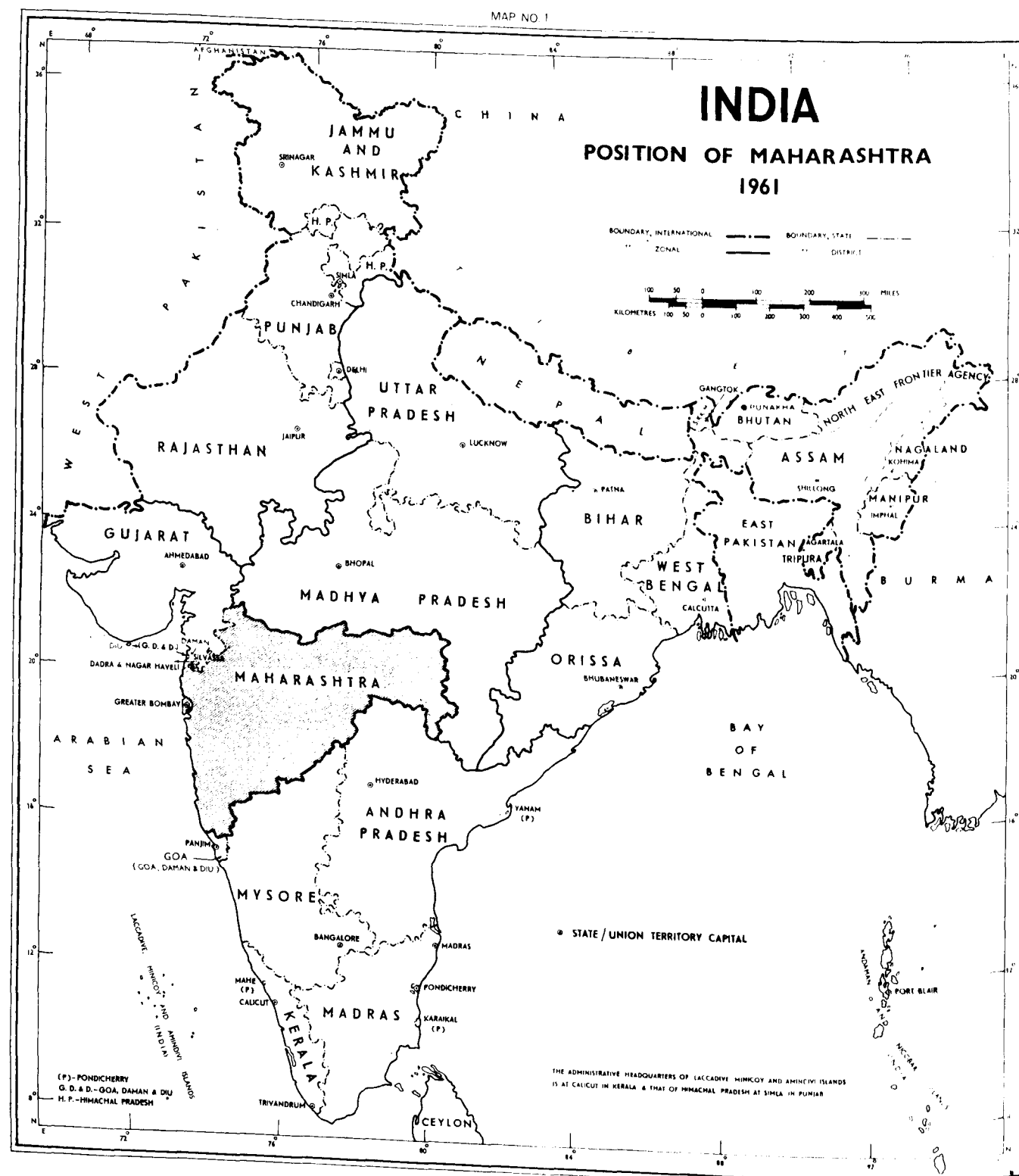
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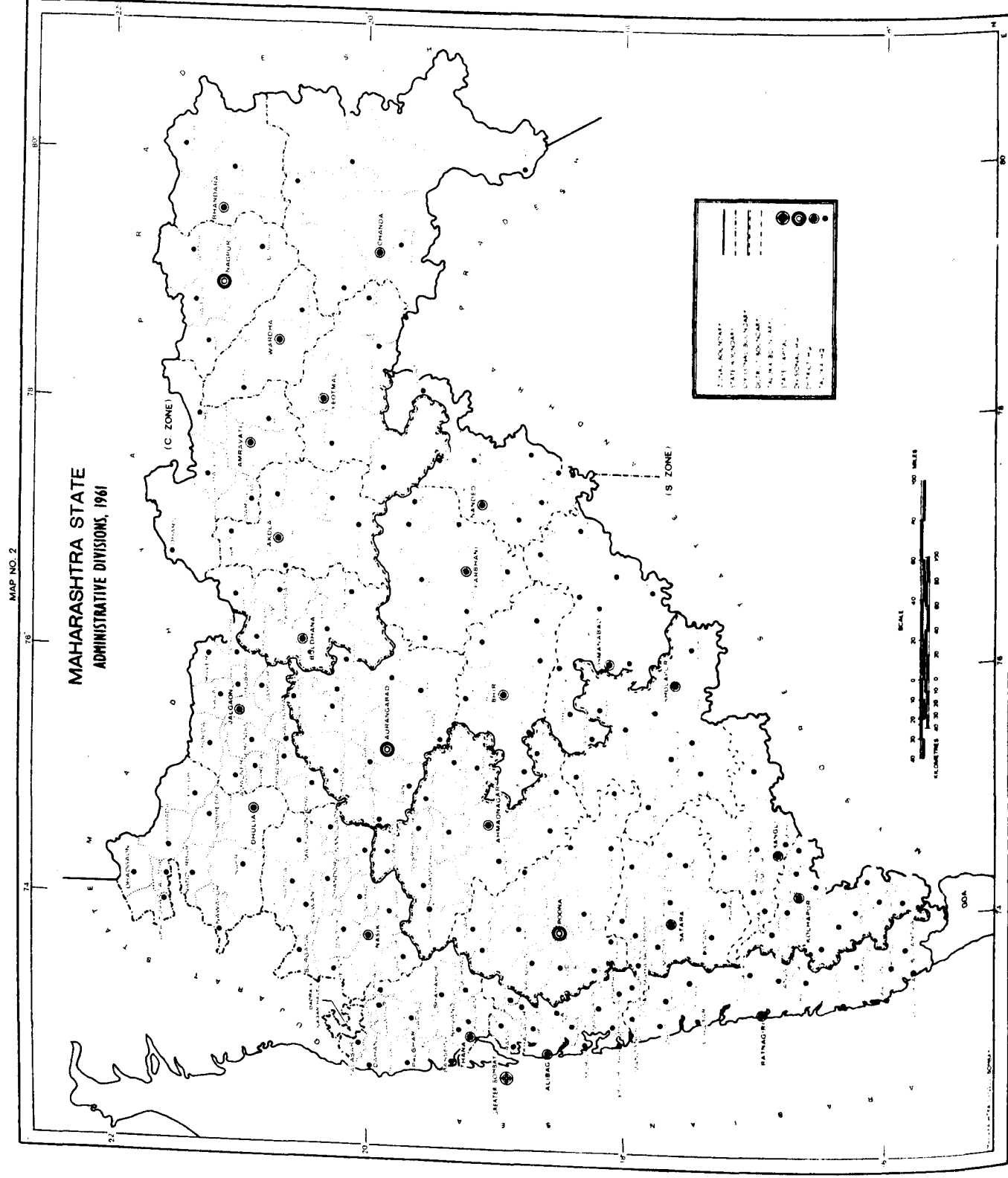
MAP No. 1

THE POSITION OF MAHARASHTRA IN INDIA

The State of Maharashtra came into existence on the 1st May 1960 as a consequence of bifurcation of the bilingual State of Bombay into the unilingual States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. With an area of 306,345 square kilometres and a population of 39.55 millions according to the 1961 census Maharashtra is the third largest State in India in respect of both area and population.

The State of Maharashtra extends from 15°45' N to 22° N latitude and 70°45' E to 80°45' E longitude. It has Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar-Haveli to its north-west, Madhya Pradesh to its north and east, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Goa to its south and the Arabian Sea to its west. The State comprises 26 districts which have been grouped into four Administrative divisions — Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur.





Purpose

This map shows the administrative divisions of Maharashtra State, which came into existence on 1st May 1960, on the bifurcation of the composite Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Method

The boundaries of the administrative units (divisions, districts and talukas) have been shown as detailed in the legend. The names of district and taluka headquarters have been shown against the relevant symbols.

Salient Features

For purposes of administration, the 26 districts of Maharashtra State have been grouped into four Commissioner's divisions, viz., Bombay division (with headquarters at Bombay), Poona division (with headquarters at Poona), Aurangabad division (with headquarters at Aurangabad) and Nagpur division (with headquarters at Nagpur). Bombay City is the State capital. With the only exception of Kolaba district, which has its headquarters at Alibag, all the other districts of Maharashtra have been named after their headquarters towns. A majority of the talukas in Maharashtra are also known by the names of their headquarters towns. The following are the exceptions which bear other names, which are mostly local names of the respective sub-regions :

District	Name of the Taluka Mahal	Name of the Headquarters
Kolaba	...	Pali.
Ratnagiri	Sudhagad Mahal	Devrukh.
Nasik	Sangameshwar	Satana.
Dhulia	Baglan	Dhadgaon.
Poona	Akrani	Ghodegaon.
	Ambeagaon	Vadgaon.
	Maval	Poona.
	Haveli	Paud.
	Mulshi	Sasvad.
	Purandhar	Medha.
Satara	Javli	Vaduj.
	Khatau	Dahivadi.
	Man	Vita.
Sangli	Khanapur	Uran Islampur.
	Valva	Kolhapur.
Kolhapur	Karvir	Gargoti.
	Bhudargad	Dharni.
Amaravati	Melghat	Pandharkaoda.
Yeotmal	Kelapur	...

Although Sangli is the headquarter town of Sangli district, it is not the taluka headquarters of Miraj taluka in which it is situated. Miraj town is the headquarters of Miraj taluka. Similarly, Chikhli town is the headquarters of Chikhli taluka in which Buldhana town — the headquarters of Buldhana district — is situated. Poona city taluka and Haveli taluka of

MAP No. 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Poona district have the same taluka headquarters, viz., Poona City. Similarly, Sholapur City is the headquarters of Sholapur South and Sholapur North talukas.

Maharashtra ranks third in the Indian Union both in respect of population as also area and accounts for 9.01 per cent of India's population and 9.63 per cent of its area.

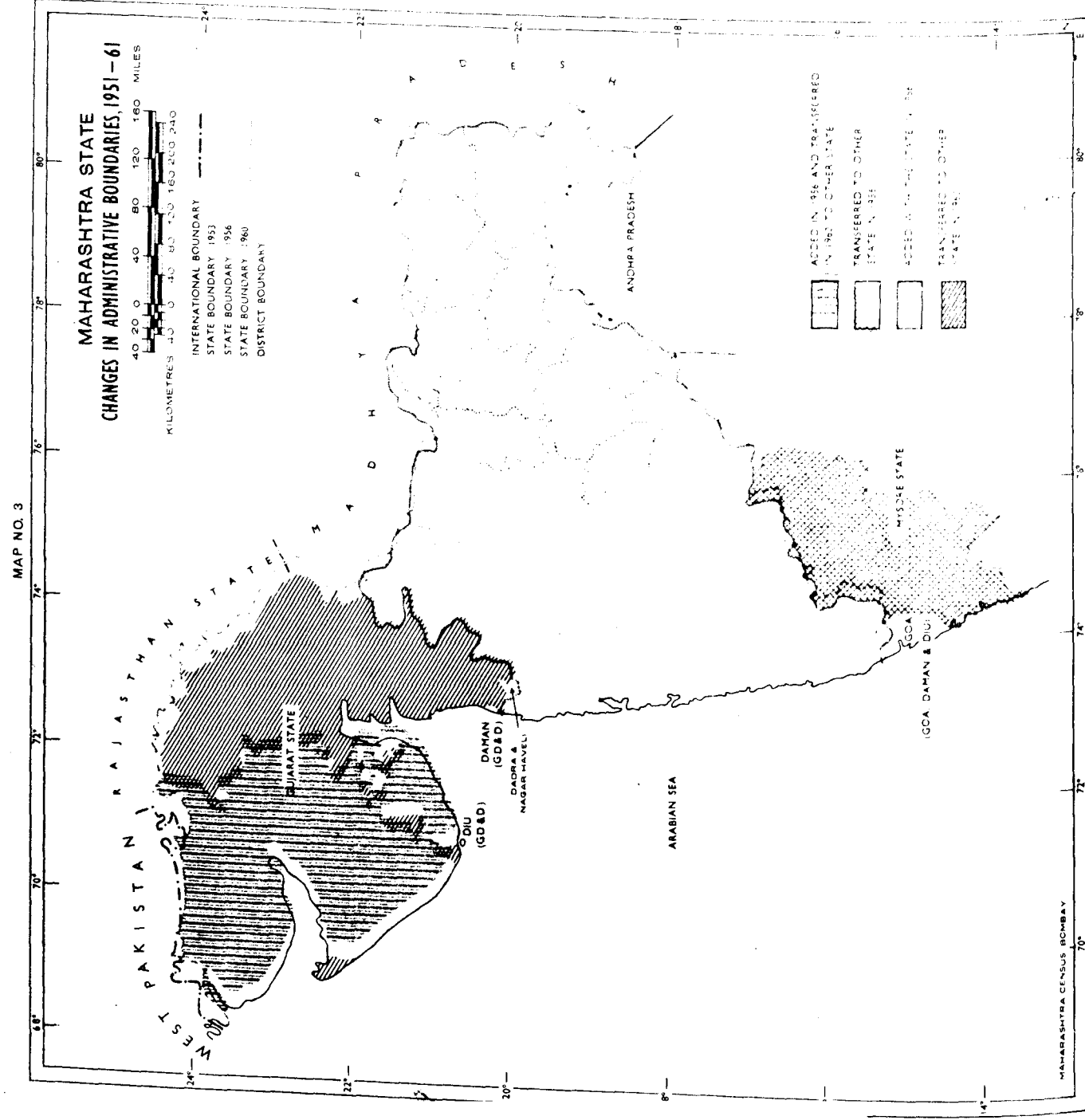
Greater Bombay district—a City district—ranks first among the districts of Maharashtra in respect of population. It accounts for 10.5 per cent of its population, while Wardha, which ranks last, accounts for only 1.59 per cent.

Chanda district has the largest area (8.53 per cent of the State's area) in the State while Greater Bombay has the least (0.14 per cent).

The table below shows area, population, number of talukas, number of villages and towns in each of the four divisions and 26 districts of Maharashtra :

State/Division/District	Area in sq. miles	Population	No. of Talukas	No. of Villages	No. of Towns
MAHARASHTRA	118,279.9	39,553,718	229	38,867	266
Bombay Division	26,671.5	13,662,321	77	9,624	82
1. Greater Bombay	169.0	4,152,056	12	1,629	1
2. Thana	3,552.1	1,652,678	14	1,957	20
3. Kolaba	2,712.3	1,058,853	15	1,520	12
4. Ratnagiri	4,982.8	1,827,203	13	1,659	15
5. Nasik	6,013.0	1,855,246	10	1,381	7
6. Dhulia	4,850.3	1,351,236	13	1,478	14
7. Jalgaon	4,392.0	1,765,047	67	6,588	64
Poona Division	28,843.6	10,360,282	13	1,323	5
8. Ahmadnagar	6,471.9	1,775,969	14	1,516	22
9. Poona	6,023.0	2,466,880	11	1,174	10
10. Satara	4,029.7	1,430,105	6	530	6
11. Sangli	3,317.1	1,230,716	11	952	10
12. Sholapur	5,813.5	1,860,119	12	1,093	11
13. Kolhapur	3,188.4	1,596,493	46	7,393	53
Aurangabad Division	25,018.5	6,297,373	12	1,976	10
14. Aurangabad	6,454.9	1,532,341	8	1,577	12
15. Parbhani	4,846.7	1,206,236	7	1,043	7
16. Bhir	4,216.9	1,001,466	8	1,386	11
17. Nanded	3,989.7	1,079,674	11	1,411	13
18. Osmanabad	5,510.3	1,477,656	39	15,262	67
Nagpur Division	37,746.3	9,233,742	5	1,371	9
19. Buldhana	3,766.0	1,059,698	6	1,713	9
20. Akola	4,091.0	1,189,354	6	1,968	13
21. Amravati	4,691.0	1,232,780	5	1,924	8
22. Yeotmal	5,219.0	1,098,470	3	1,373	6
23. Wardha	2,434.0	634,277	5	1,897	12
24. Nagpur	3,834.0	1,512,807	3	1,648	5
25. Bhandara	3,623.0	1,268,286	6	3,368	5
26. Chanda	10,088.3	1,238,070			

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A.



MAP No. 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1951-61

Method

This map shows the changes in administrative boundaries which took place in 1956 and 1960. There were two changes—one following the reorganisation of the states in 1956 and the other consequent on the bifurcation of the bilingual Bombay state in 1960.

Analysis

Saurashtra, a former Part B state, and Kutch, a former part C state, were merged in Bombay state on 1 November 1956. This area is shown in green in the map.

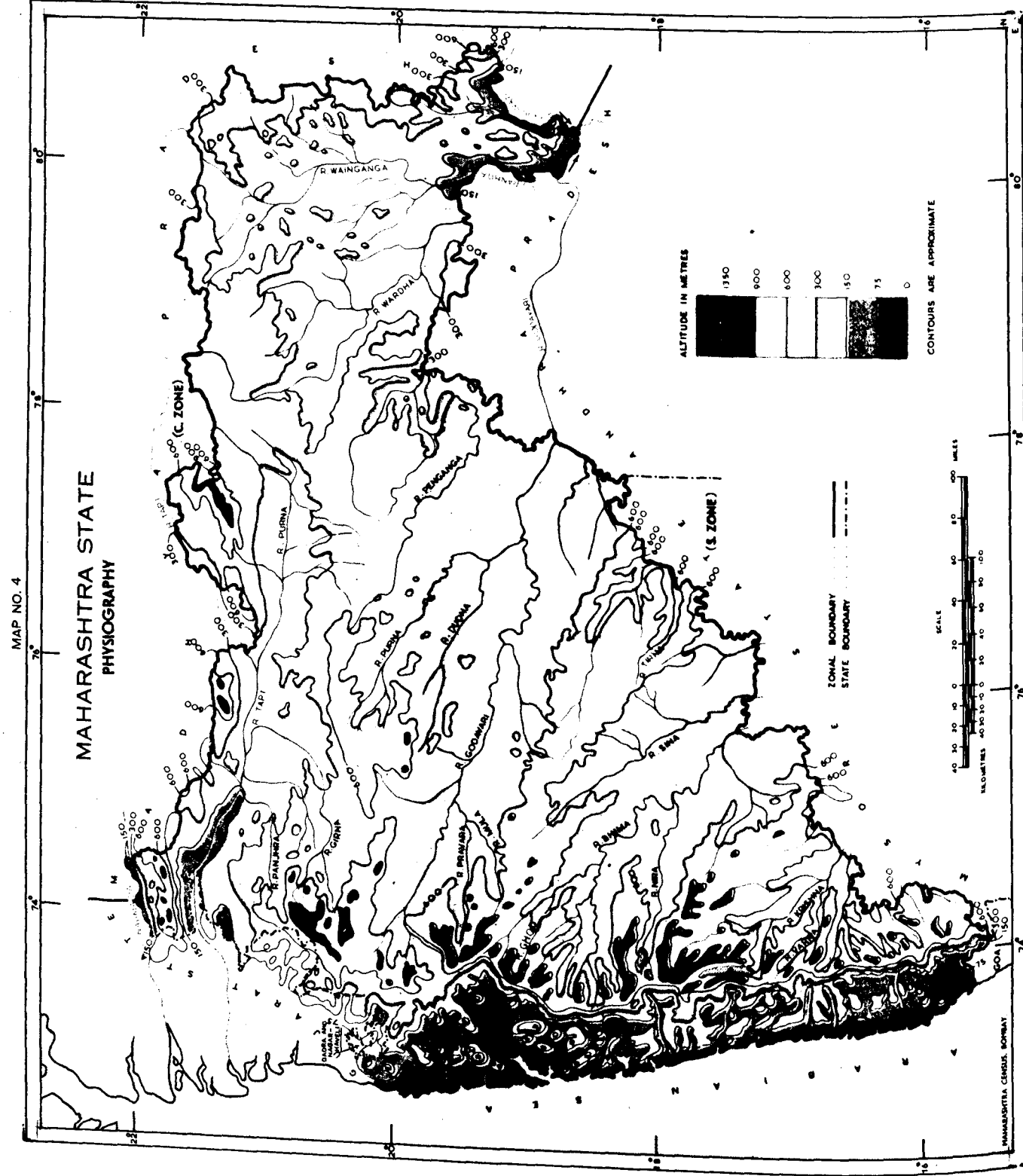
The Marathi-speaking districts of the former Hyderabad state (Marath-wada) and of the former Madhya Pradesh state (Vidarbha) were also added to Bombay state in 1956. This area is shaded yellow in the map.

At the same time, the Kannada-speaking districts of the old Bombay presidency were transferred to Mysore state in November 1956. This area is shown with a red grid in the map.

The composite Bombay state was bifurcated on 1st May 1960 into two linguistic states—Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Gujarati-speaking areas transferred to Gujarat are those marked (i) by green and (ii) black hatches. They consist of 17 districts (Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Broach, Dangs, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kaira, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat and Surendranagar) 50 villages Umbergaon taluka of Thana district and 156 villages of Navapur, Nandurbar, Akalkuwa and Taloda talukas of Dhulia district.

The present boundary of Maharashtra state is shown by a red line.

Physical Aspects



MAP No. 4

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The State of Maharashtra sprawls across peninsular India between 16°4 and 22°1 degrees north latitude and 72°6 and 80°9 degrees east longitude. It covers an area of 306,345 km² and has a coastline of 720 km. The Arabian sea forms its boundary on the west. Going clockwise, its neighbours on the land are Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Goa.

This physiographical map employs a seven-colour scheme to show the natural divisions of the State. In terms of relief, five zones can be distinguished from the map (i) the Konkan lowlands, (ii) the Sahyadri range, (iii) the Deccan plateau, (iv) the Wardha-Wainganga valley and (v) the Tapi-Purna basin which slopes from east to west.

The narrow strip of land between the Arabian sea on the west and the Sahyadri range on the east is called Konkan. It stretches north-south for 720 km and its width ranges between 40 and 95 km. It is about 31,100 km² in area. The zone falls into three longitudinal sub-divisions -- the coastal belt, the middle tract and the foot-hills of the Sahyadri. Heavy monsoon rain during the summer and extreme humidity mark its climate. Its rivers flow transversely. They are raging torrents during the monsoon when they bring down the incessant downpour on the western slopes of Sahyadri. During other parts of the year, they are either rivulets or are mostly dry. The Damanganga, the Vaitarna, the Ulhas, the Tansa, the Savitri, the Vasishti and the Terekhol are some of these rivers. Creeks are formed where the rivers join the sea and country boats plying on coastal trade use them frequently. The more important creeks are the Dharamtar, Rajpuri, Dabhol, Jaigad, Vijayadurg and Terekhol.

The Sahyadri forms an almost continuous range in its north-south course except for a few gaps. Its western slopes are scoured by the torrents that carry the monsoon rain into the Konkan and the Arabian sea. It forms the watershed between the east-flowing streams and the bigger west-flowing rivers. In contrast to its steep western face, the range slopes gently eastward along the Maharashtra plateau. Its three main transverse spurs define the major river basins of the State.

The Satmala-Ajanta chain running across Nasik is the first big transverse range. It marks off the Tapi-Purna valley from the Godavari basin. To its north is the Girna drainage linked to the Tapi. To its south lie the Godavari and its tributaries. The Bhimashankar-Balaghat range forms the watershed between the Godavari and the Bhima. The Kalsubai spur

stretches east-wards along the northern boundary of Ahmadnagar. The Harishchandra hills branch off from Ratnagad and separate the Pravara and the Mula valleys. The Baleshwar chain, also in Ahmadnagar, is the watershed between the Godavari and the Bhima valleys. The Krishna basin stretches to the south-west of the Mahadev hills. This spur peels off about ten miles north of Mahabaleshwar and has an east and south-east trend.

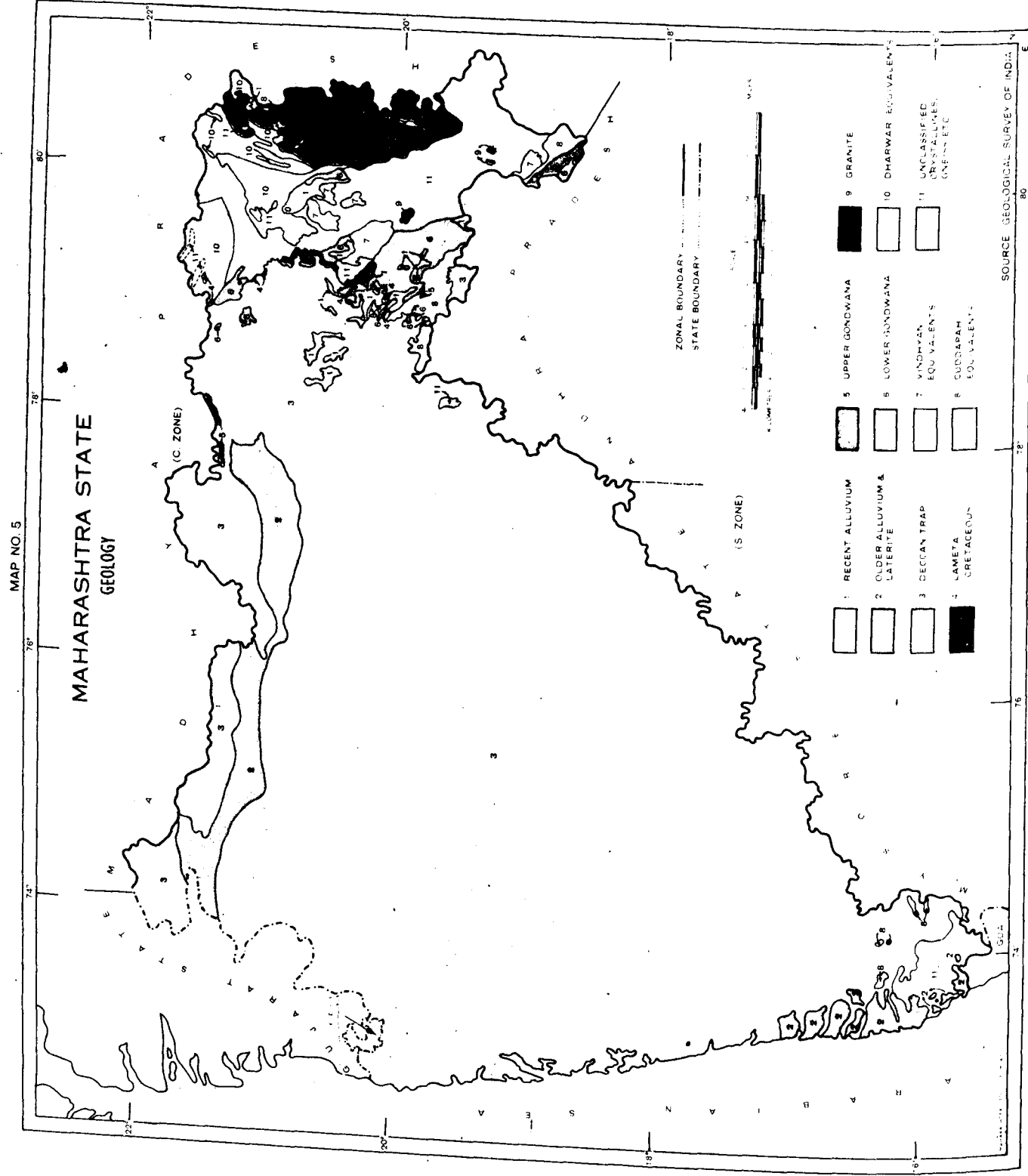
Kalsubai (1638 m) near Igatpuri, Salher (1567 m) which lies 90 km to the north of Nasik, Harishchandragad (1424 m) to the north-east of Nanaghat, and Mahabaleshwar (1438 m) in Satara are among the important heights of the Sahyadri in Maharashtra.

The Thal ghat and the Bor ghat are two important passes athwart the Sahyadri through which communications lie between the plateau and the Konkan coast land. The Nasik-Bombay route uses the Thal ghat. Traffic from the south proceeding through Poona to Bombay moves along the Bor ghat. The other ghats are Kumbharli, Amba, Phonda and Amboli.

The Maharashtra plateau, or the Deccan lava region, is framed by the Sahyadri running north-south and the Satpuda running east-west. The lava through tropical weathering has produced a soil known as regur, black in colour and capable of retaining moisture. The river valleys have the best type of such soil. It is rich in calcium and magnesium carbonates, but is found lacking in nitrogen. Laterite soil covers the low plateaus and residual hills of Ratnagiri and Kolhapur. Coastal alluvium and sands mark the Konkan lowlands. Light-coloured sandy and red soils are found in the Wainganga-Wardha valley and adjoining areas.

The Tapi-Purna basin stretching latitudinally across northern Maharashtra is hemmed in by the Satpuda in the north and the Satmala-Ajanta range in the south. There are not many offshoots from these ranges. The Tapi valley, covering 51,700 km², is therefore more flat than other river valleys in the State and has large stretches of deep soil areas. This rift valley slopes from east to west. The Tapi rises near Betul in the Satpuda range in Madhya Pradesh and enters Jalgaon district from the north. The upper Purna, also rising in the Satpuda and flowing through Amravati, Akola and Buldhana districts, meets the Tapi near Chandev. Like the Purna, the Bhogavati, the Vaghur, the Girna and the Bori all join the Tapi on its left bank. The Panjhora joins the Tapi when it enters Dhulia district. The Girna rises near Hatgad in the western part of Nasik north of the Satmala range, flows through Nasik and Jalgaon district, and turns north to meet the Tapi.

[continued on page 13]



MAP No. 5
GEOLOGY

The broad geological divisions of Maharashtra are shown in this map. Barring the alluvial tracts of the Tapi and the Konkan coast and the differentiated character of the eastern rim of the State, the dominant feature is the Deccan lava (trap) covering the major part of Maharashtra. This is [continued from page 11]

The Godavari valley lies between the Bhimashankar-Balaghat range and the Satmala-Ajanta chain. It covers an area of 70,000 km² exclusive of the Wainganga basin. Among its feeders are the Pravara, the Mula, the lower Purna, the Dudna, the Penganga, the Wardha, the Wainganga and the Indravati. This great river rises near Trimbakeshwar in Nasik district. Its basin, which cradled Maharashtra culture, falls into three parts. The upper reaches of the river cover Nasik district and northern Ahmadnagar drained by the Pravara flowing between the Kalsubai and Baleshwar ranges. The Mula runs between the Baleshwar and Harichandra hills. The middle basin of the Godavari is the historical Marathwada region. The river enters Marathwada at Puntamba and flows through Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nanded. The Manjira, the lower Purna and the Dudna are its feeders in this zone. The third zone inside Maharashtra of the Godavari basin is Vidarbha. The Penganga, the Wardha, the Wainganga and the Kanhan are its main feeders in this stretch.

The Wainganga dominates the catchment area of the Godavari in Vidarbha. Its basin extends over 84,500 km². It rises near Seoni in Madhya Pradesh and flows through Bhandara and Chandrapur districts. It receives the waters of the Pench and the Kanhan near Bhandara. The Wardha rises on the Multai plateau of the Satpuda in Betul, Madhya Pradesh. The Wardha's drainage lies in the western part of Nagpur district. The central and eastern parts of Nagpur district, as also Bhandara district, belong to the Wainganga drainage. The Penganga rises in the Deulghat hills in Buldhana district and joins the Wardha in Yeotmal district. The Wardha joins the Wainganga in Chandrapur district. The combined stream, now known as the Pranhita, enters the Godavari outside Maharashtra. The Manjira, flowing through the Balaghat range, also joins the Godavari outside the State.

The Indravati, with its tributaries, drains the eastern part of Chandrapur district. It flows along the south-eastern boundary of the district into the Godavari.

The Krishna river system is the dominant feature of southern Maharashtra. It extends from the Mahadev range to the southern border of the State

made up of highly homogeneous basalt of thickness ranging from 600 to 900 metres. These basalts are believed to have been extruded from fissures towards the end of the Cretaceous age on to an already mature land surface.

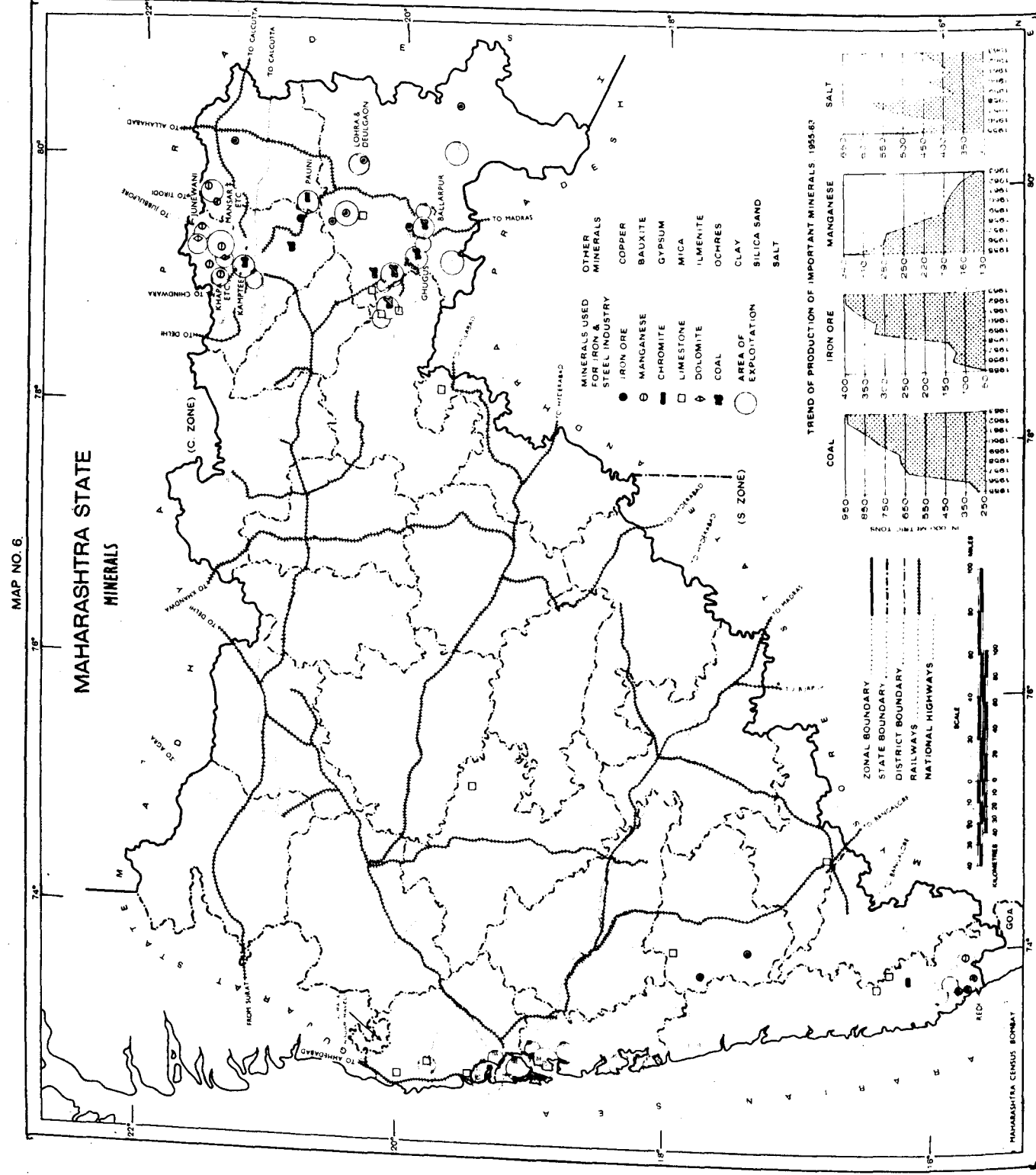
and covers an area of 21,900 km². It includes the main stream, the Krishna, the Koyna, the Bhima, the Varna and the Panchaganga and their associated water courses. The upper Krishna basin spreads over Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts. The Sahyadri range on the west and its transverse extension on the east, the Mahadev hills, define the extent of the basin. The source of the Krishna lies in the eastern brow of the Mahabaleshwar plateau in Satara. The river runs for 250 km in Maharashtra. The Koyna, its main Satara feeder, rises on the western side of the Mahabaleshwar plateau.

The Bhima drains a large part of the central Maharashtra plateau through its own tributaries—the Ghod, the Sina, the Nira and the Man. The Bhima rises near Bhimashankar in the rainy Maval region of the Sahyadri in Poona district. Its basin which lies between the Balaghat and Mahadev ranges has an area of 48,300 km² and extends over Poona district, northern Satara, southern Ahmadnagar and Sholapur. It joins the Krishna outside Maharashtra. There has been considerable development of canal irrigation in the Bhima basin. Though it is a part of the larger Krishna system, the Bhima basin can be looked upon as a region by itself so far as Maharashtra is concerned. The Sina and is tributary, the Bhogavati, drain the Sholapur region. Tuljapur, famous for its Bhavani temple, lies in the Sina basin. This river rises north of Ahmadnagar and joins the Bhima to the south of Sholapur city.

The Nira's course begins in the Sahyadri in Poona and lies through Poona, Satara and Sholapur. It joins the Bhima near Temburni in Sholapur.

The Varna has its origin close to the western crest of the Sahyadri in Sangli district. It joins the Krishna near Sangli.

The Panchaganga flowing through Kolhapur district has its own tributaries—the Kasari, the Kumbhi, the Tulsi and the Bhogavati. The lower basin of the Panchaganga stretches from Kolhapur to Narsabwadi near Shirol where it joins the Krishna.



MAP No. 6
MINERALS

Purpose

The location of ferrous and non-ferrous mineral resources in Maharashtra is shown in this map.

Method

Minerals used in the iron and steel industry are shown by black symbols. Red colour is used for other minerals. Inset graphs show the trend of production of the four important minerals of the state in the period 1955-63.

Analysis

The concentration of mineral deposits along the periphery of the state will strike the eye. There are many districts with no mineral deposits worth speaking of.

Coal deposits in the state are estimated at 5,600 million tonnes. They are mostly confined to Nagpur, Chanda and Yeotmal districts.

Manganese is found in Nagpur, Bhandara and Ratnagiri districts. The first two are said to have some of the largest manganese ore deposits in India. Most of the mining is by the open cast method.

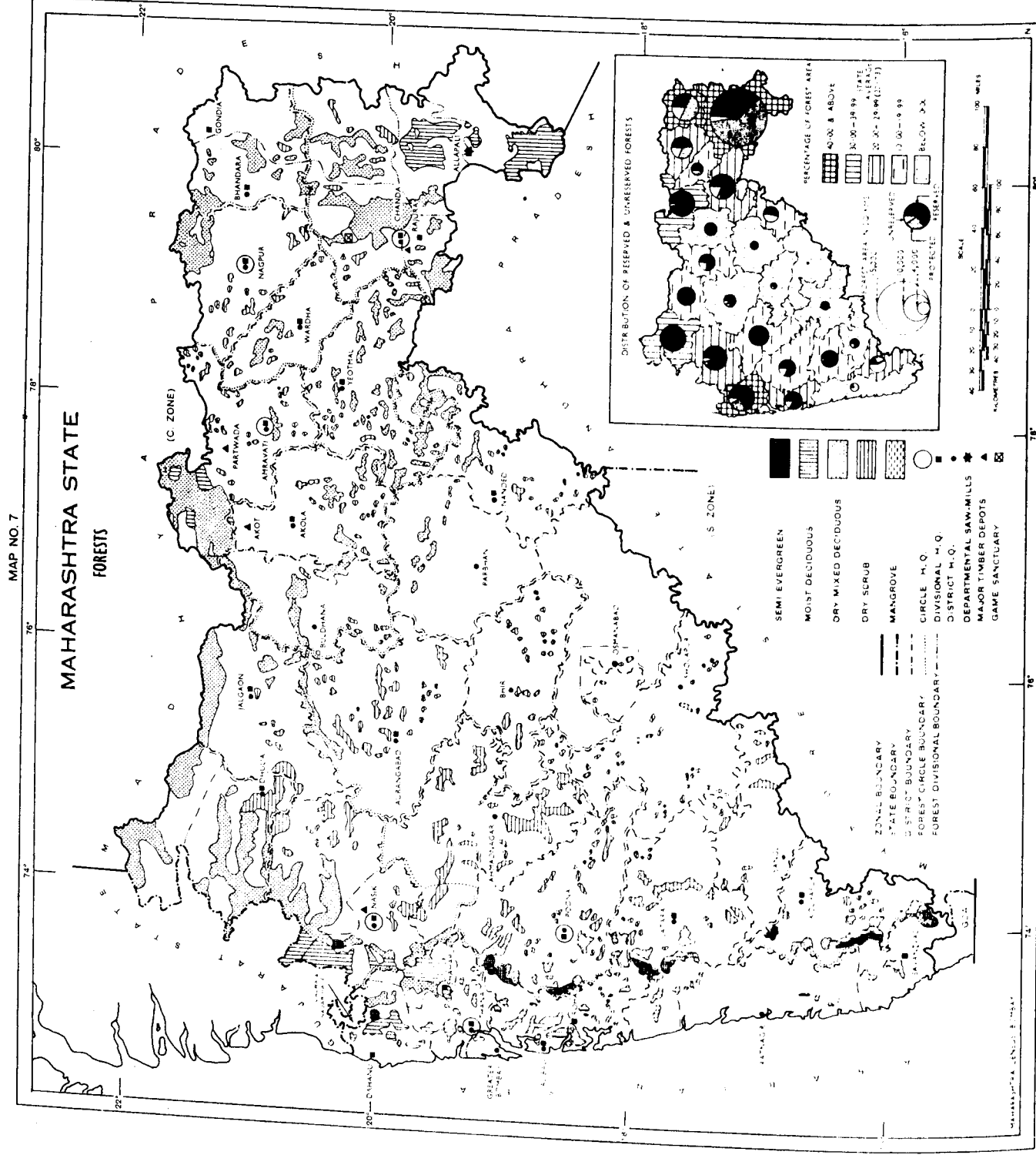
Important iron ore deposits are located in Chanda, Bhandara and Ratnagiri districts.

Bauxite, used in producing metal aluminium, is found in Sangli, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Thana districts.

Limestone occurs in Yeotmal, Chanda, Dhulia, Nanded, Ahmadnagar and Sangli districts.

Ilmenite deposits occur along the sea coast at a number of places in Ratnagiri district.

Salt is produced from brine by evaporation along the sea coast. There is a concentration of salt pans in the north Konkan region.



Purpose

This map depicts the area under different types of forests in Maharashtra. The proportion of forest area to the geographical area of the district as also the classification of forests into reserved, protected and unreserved are shown in the inset map.

Method

The main map showing areas under different types of forests has been drawn on the basis of the map published by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra. In the inset map a circle proportionate in size to the forest area is drawn for each district which is divided into three sectors proportional to the areas under reserved, protected and unreserved forests. The percentages of forest areas to the geographical areas for all the districts have been grouped into five ranges and the district have been shaded outside the centrally drawn circles with different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

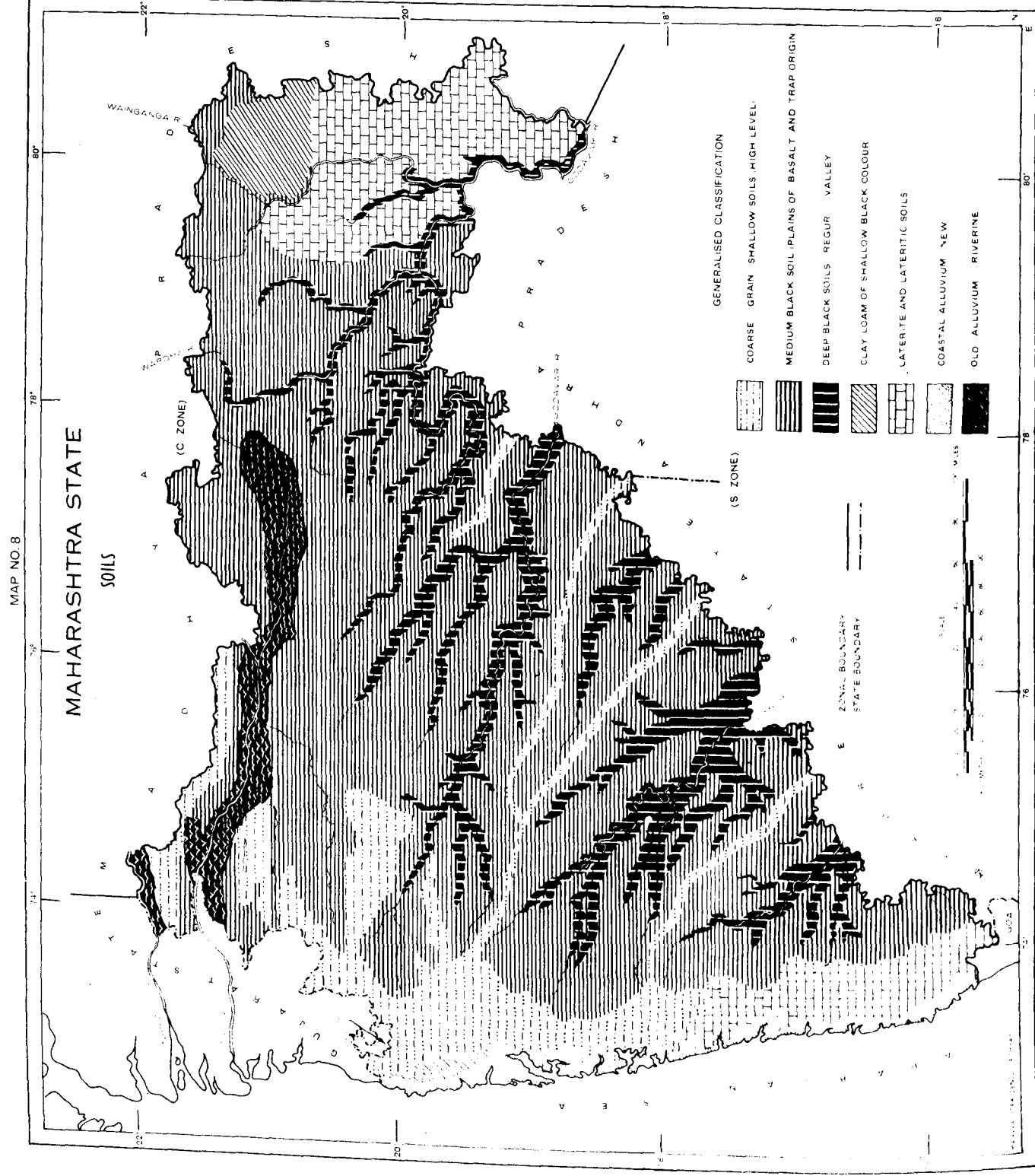
The nature of distribution of total and seasonal rainfall *vis-a-vis* temperature and evaporation conditions over the different parts of the State results in broadly categorising the vegetation of the State into two groups : (1) The humid type consisting of tropical and sub-tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen

MAP No. 7
FORESTS

and moist deciduous monsoonal types of forests found in the rainy Konkan, Ghats, Salpudas and hills of Chanda, all areas with a rainfall of 150 cm or more concentrated during the south-west monsoon months but sufficient enough to keep the soil moist throughout the year and (2) the dry type found in areas with a rainfall of less than 100 cm. This type consists of the thorn and scrub jungles found over almost the entire plateau except the wetter slopes. The rapid changes in the floristic patterns become quite apparent as one traverses the country from the coast, across the Ghats, into the drier plateau. The fairly dense, rich and luxuriant evergreen and semi-evergreen forests of the coast land and the western slopes of the Ghats get replaced by the dry deciduous more open teak jungles on the eastern slopes which gradually degenerate eastwards into the scrub jungles that have a paucity of trees. Moving eastwards further across the plateau into the Vidarbha plains and hills, the vegetation tends to become denser and of the wetter type.

Nearly 63,500 square kilometres or 20.73 per cent of the total geographical area is under forests of various types in Maharashtra. Among the districts of Maharashtra, this proportion varies from 72.21 per cent in Chanda to an almost negligible proportion of 0.11 per cent in Osmanabad. In none of the districts of Poona and Aurangabad divisions, is the proportion higher than the State average of 20.73 per cent.

Source—Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra State.



MAP No. 8
SOILS

Purpose

This map depicts the different types of soils found in Maharashtra.

Method

This map has been prepared on the basis of the map showing river basins and soils in Maharashtra published by the Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission.

Salient Features

Tropical humid weathering on the iron-rich basalts which cover extensive areas of the plateau, the Sahyadri and the coastal low lands has given rise to residual soils like the regur and the laterite. The 'regur' soils cover the plateau and the river valleys to the east of the Ghats attaining their maximum depths in the valleys. The region is one of poor and low rainfall. Frequent occurrence of high and low level laterites and lateritic soils in the coastal residual plateaus of South Konkan, the crest and high plateaus of the Sahyadris and the upper Krishna valley is a result of heavy leaching during the downpour of monsoonal rains in these areas. The gneissic and granatoid rocks of the eastern districts of Vidarbha, shattered by the tropical heat along the joint planes and reduced to their grains by 'granular weathering' have given rise to sandy soils while the schistose rocks of 'Dharwar' age have developed clay loams.

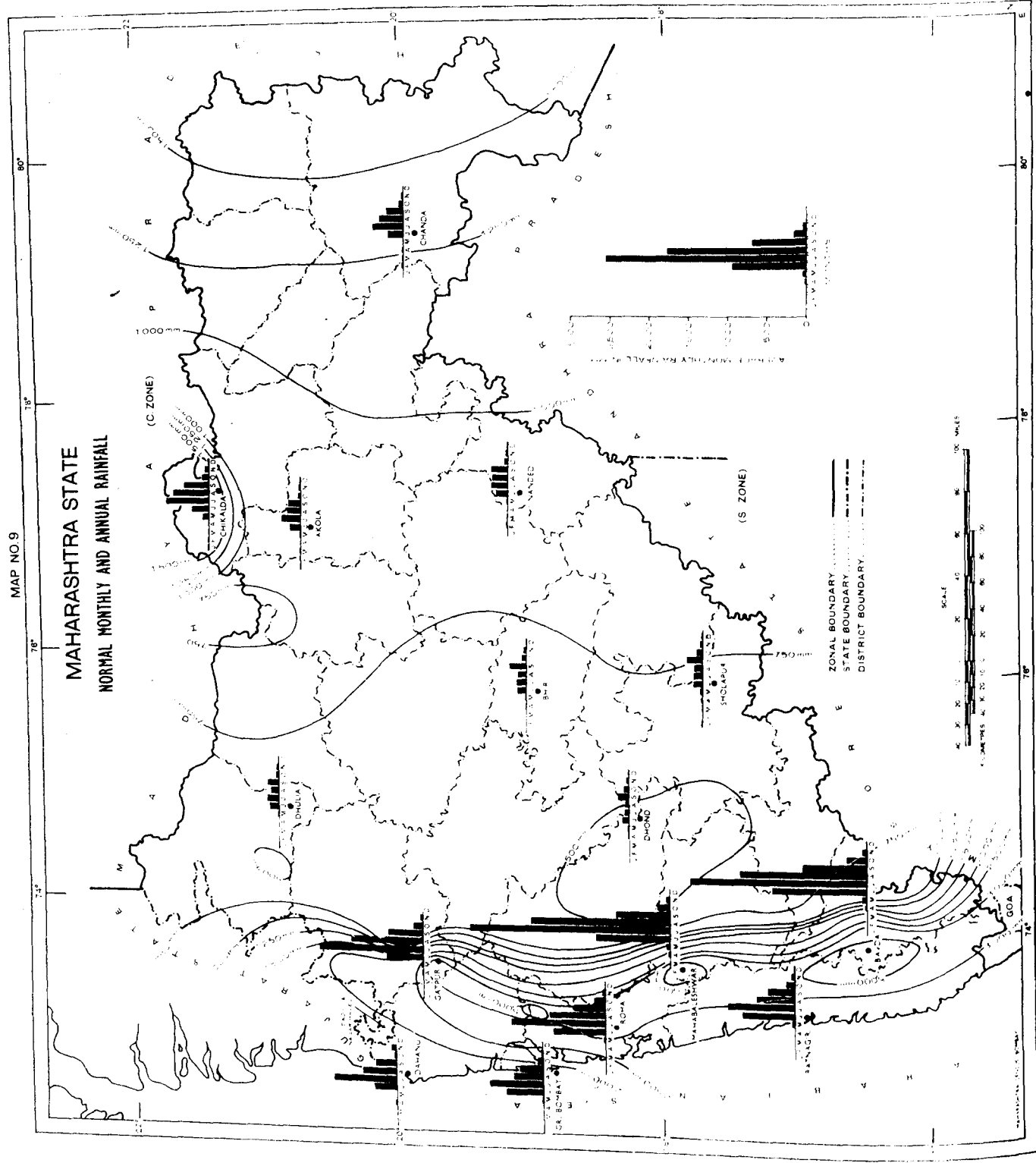
The regur, known more significantly as the black cotton soil, is very rich in calcium and magnesium carbonates but poor in nitrogen, potash phosphates and humus. Its high retentivity of moisture has rendered it very useful in the water-starved region in which it occurs. The soil at its best is very deep, along the river valleys of the Krishna, the Bhima, the Godavari and their tributaries.

Vast laterite soil cover is found in the low-lying plateaus and residual hills of Ratnagiri and Kolhapur, the Sahyadrian peaks themselves are covered by high level lateritic caps. These soils are rich in iron, aluminium titanium and manganese oxides but poor in lime and organic material.

Medium fertile red soils occur to a limited extent in the uplands and hills covered by the Vindhyan and cuddapah formations and gneisses. These soils are sandy loams in texture. They are low in lime and potash in nitrogen, phosphorus and organic matter.

River-borne alluvium forms a fairly deep soil, agriculturally productive, the Tapi-Purna valleys. This alluvial soil, like other river-borne deposits is deficient in nitrogen and organic matter.

The Konkan coastal low lands are covered by a mixture of coastal and river alluvium. They are mostly sandy loams used for raising rice and vegetables.



Vd 5188—3A

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of normal annual rainfall in Maharashtra and monthly rainfall at some representative stations.

Method

The values of normal annual rainfall based on the records of 50 years ending with 1950 have been taken for various stations in the State to draw the isohyets. The space between the two isohyets represents the region receiving an annual rainfall between the two values of the isohyets. The average monthly rainfall of each of the selected stations has been shown by a histogram the colours of which are proportional to the amount of rainfall.

Salient Features

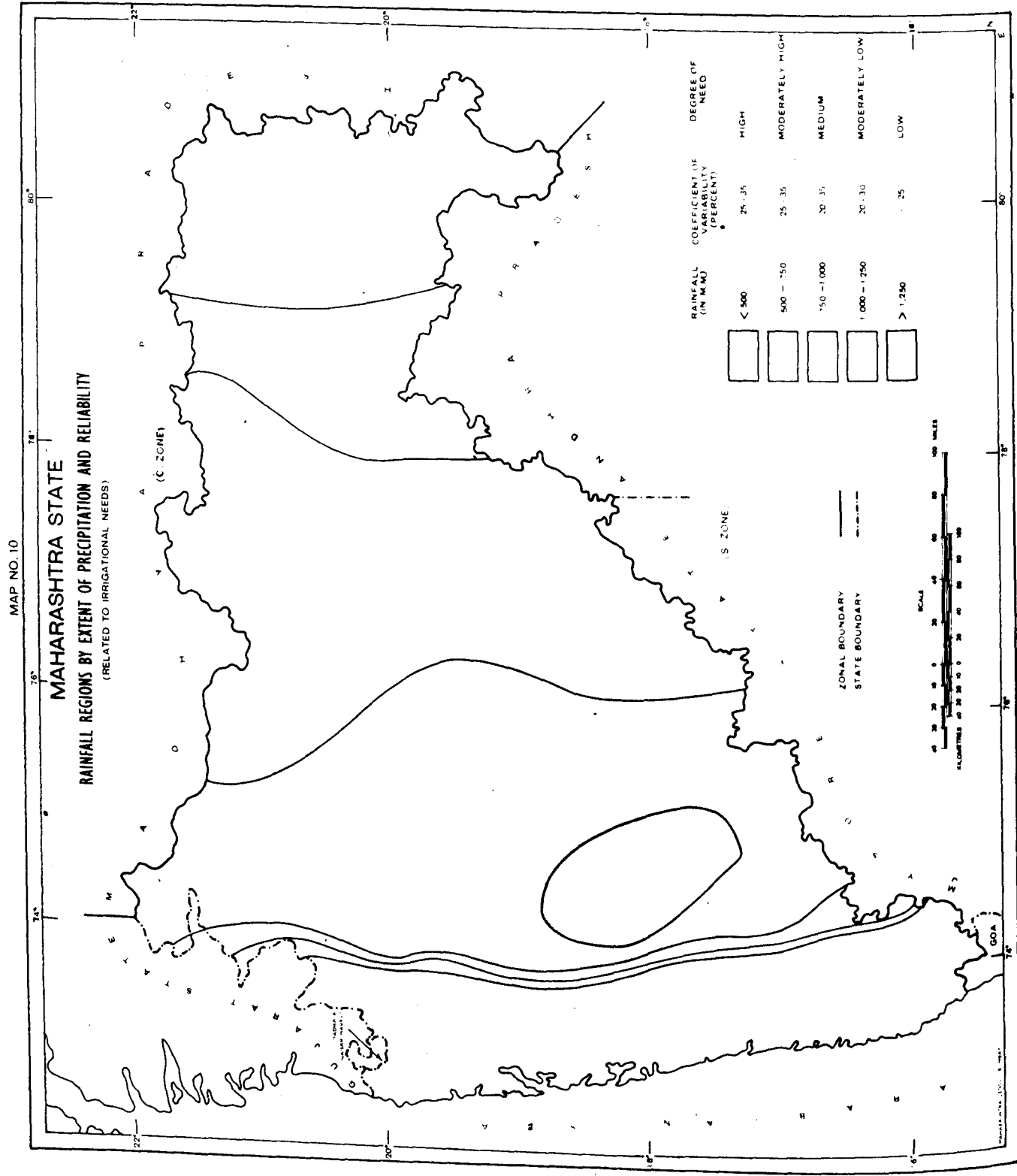
Of the two main branches of the Arabian Sea current and the Bay of Bengal current in which the monsoon enters India, Maharashtra is under the influence of the former. The period of the south-west monsoon accounts for about 85 per cent of the annual rainfall in the State.

MAP No. 9

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

The rainfall is most copious along the coast and the Ghats, so much so that some of the wettest areas in the country are to be found in these regions. Amboli in the south Konkan at a height of 2,500' receives about 7,477 mm. annually while Mahabaleshwar on the Ghats at a height of 1,500 mm. above the sea-level has an annual rainfall of 6,226 mm. July and August are the rainiest months when in Konkan and Ghats almost every day is a raining day. The rainfall however, decreases rapidly to the east of the Ghats which is in the rain-shadow region. Some places in the immediate lee side of the Ghats in western Deccan record below 500 mm. of rainfall during this period. Ahmadnagar and Sholapur districts are in the driest zone. It increases in Marathwada to 600 mm. and in eastern Vidarbha to 1,000 mm. However, in eastern Vidarbha and Marathwada, the rainiest month is late August or September in contrast to July-August in the western parts.

Source—Memoirs of the India Meteorological Department No. XXXI Part III.—Monthly & Annual Normals of Rainfall & of Rainy Days based on records from 1901 to 1950.



Vd 5188-3A

MAP No. 10

RAINFALL REGIONS BY EXTENT OF PRECIPITATION AND RELIABILITY (RELATED TO IRRIGATIONAL NEEDS)

Purpose

This map relates rainfall reliability to irrigational needs and the State is delineated into regions of low, moderately low, medium, moderately high and high need of irrigational facilities.

Method

The map is drawn by superimposing the annual rainfall map on the rainfall reliability map. The different areas of various irrigational needs are shown by different colours.

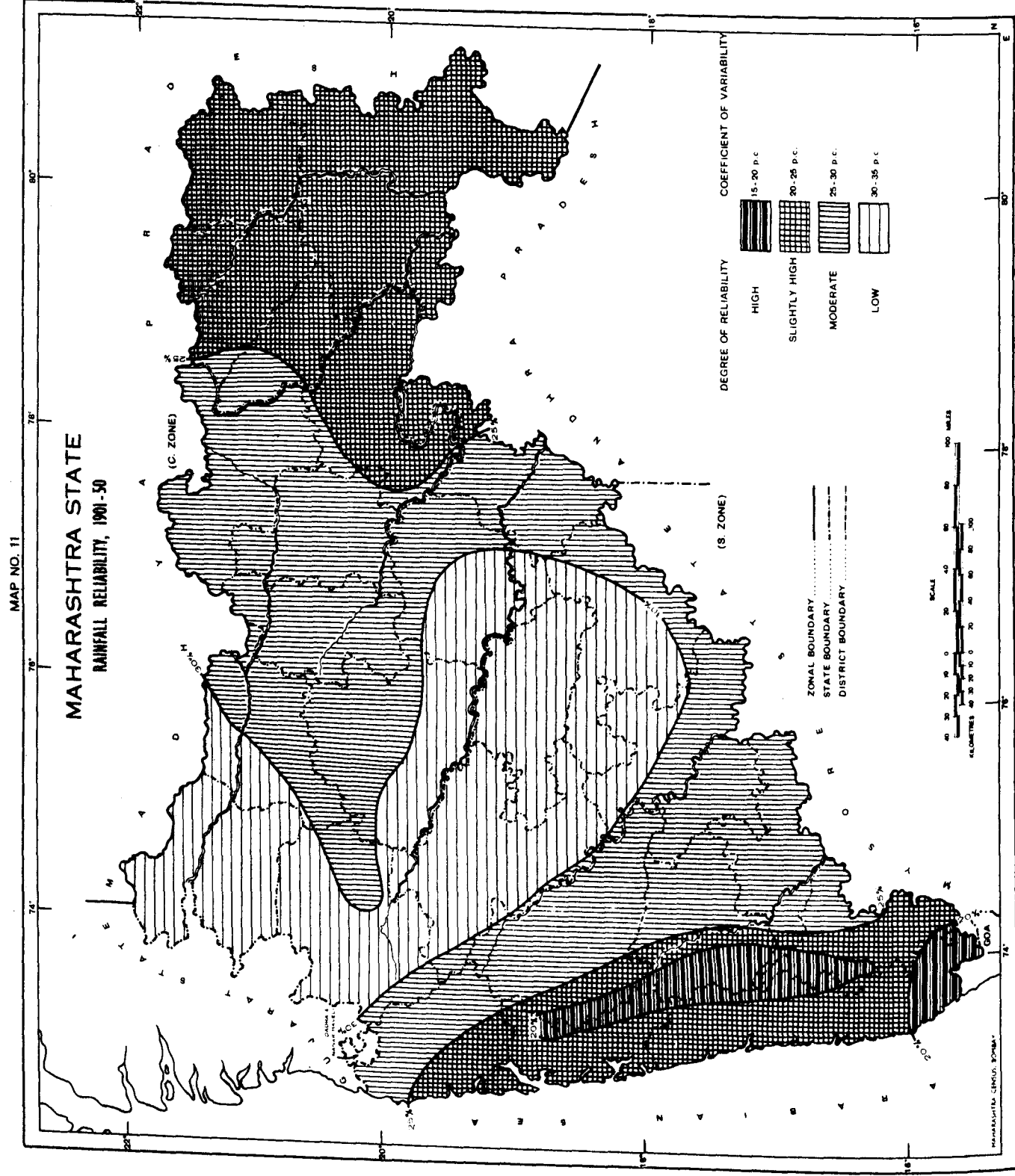
Salient Features

The usefulness of rainfall for agriculture is limited to a large extent by its normal concentration in a few months. Irrigation enhances yields by

virtue of controlled, regular and reliable water-supply. It also helps a larger area being brought under cultivation during the non-rainy months, thus increasing the gross cropped area.

A belt of an average width of 50 miles parallel to the Konkan coast and running along its entire length to the west and an area comprising the districts of eastern Vidarbha to the east fall in the category of low degree of need. High degree of irrigational need is felt in the region consisting of parts of Poona, Satara, and Sholapur districts which fall in the area of scanty rainfall with moderate reliability.

Source: Map officer, office of the Registrar General, India.



MAP No. 11

RAINFALL RELIABILITY, 1901-50

Purpose

This map shows the co-efficient of variability of rainfall, for different regions of Maharashtra, based on the rainfall data collected at various stations during the period 1901-50.

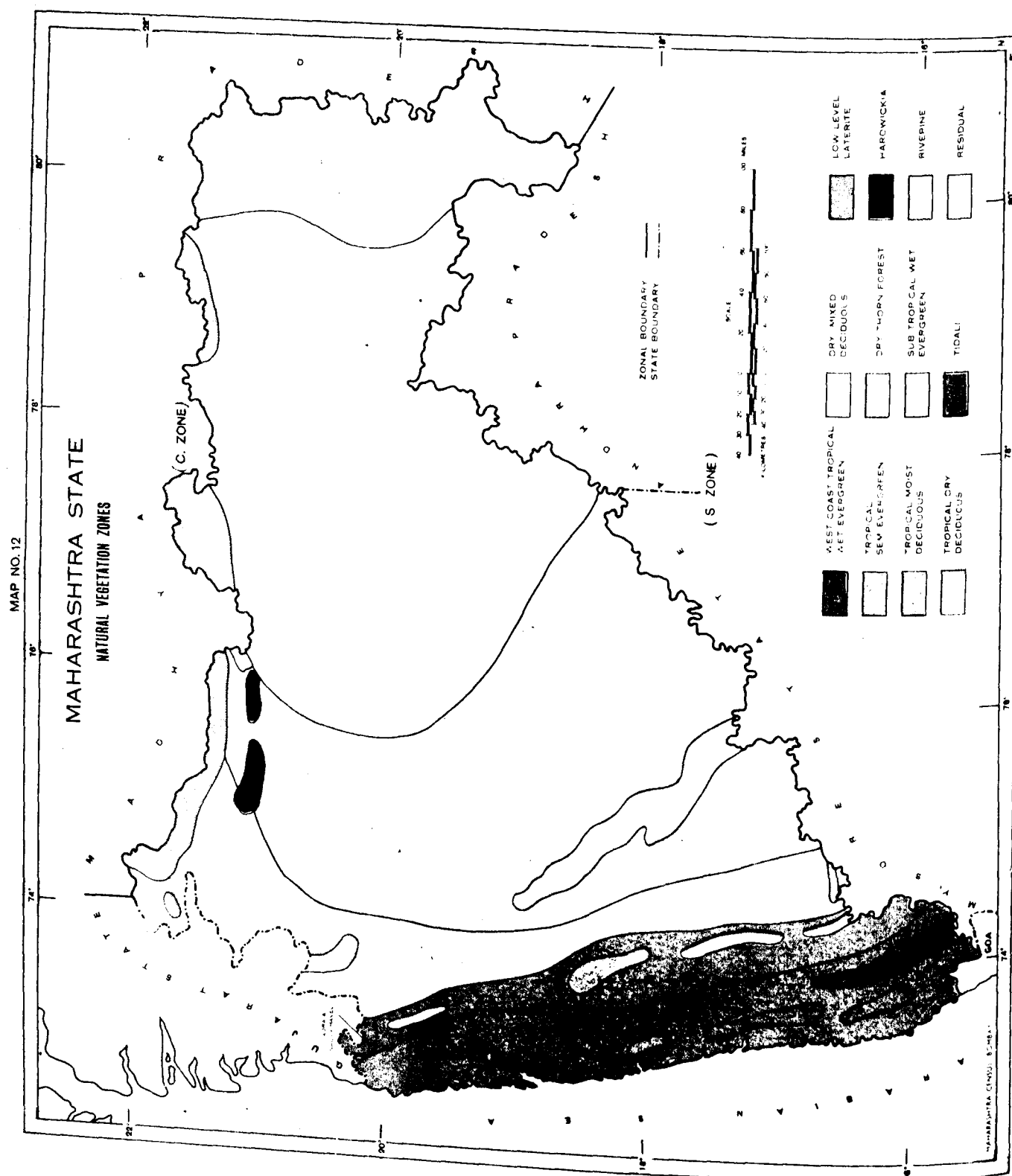
Method

The co-efficient of variability is calculated by the formula $\frac{S}{\bar{X}} \times 100$ where S is the standard deviation and $\bar{X}$ the arithmetic mean of the rainfall during the fifty years 1901 to 1950. Isopleths have been drawn on the basis of the values which are grouped into four ranges of (i) 15-20 per cent, (ii) 20-25 per cent, (iii) 25-30 per cent and (iv) 30-35 per cent, representing (i) high, (ii) slightly high, (iii) moderate and (iv) low degrees of reliability of rainfall respectively. The regions have been shaded with different grades of hatching, ranging from high to low degree of reliability.

Salient Features

A glance at the map reveals that the regions of high degree of reliability of rainfall are in the south Konkan (Sawantwadi taluka of Ratnagiri district) and on the Ghats. Surrounding this region and comprising parts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts is the region of slightly high degree of reliability. The other region of this kind, far bigger in area, consists of almost entirely the five districts of eastern Vidarbha. Dhulia, Ahmadnagar and Bhair districts and parts of Nasik, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Osmanabad districts constitute a centrally situated region with a low degree of reliability, surrounded by a region of moderate degree of reliability of rainfall.

Source—Map officer, office of the Registrar General, India.



MAP No. 12

NATURAL VEGETATION ZONES

Method

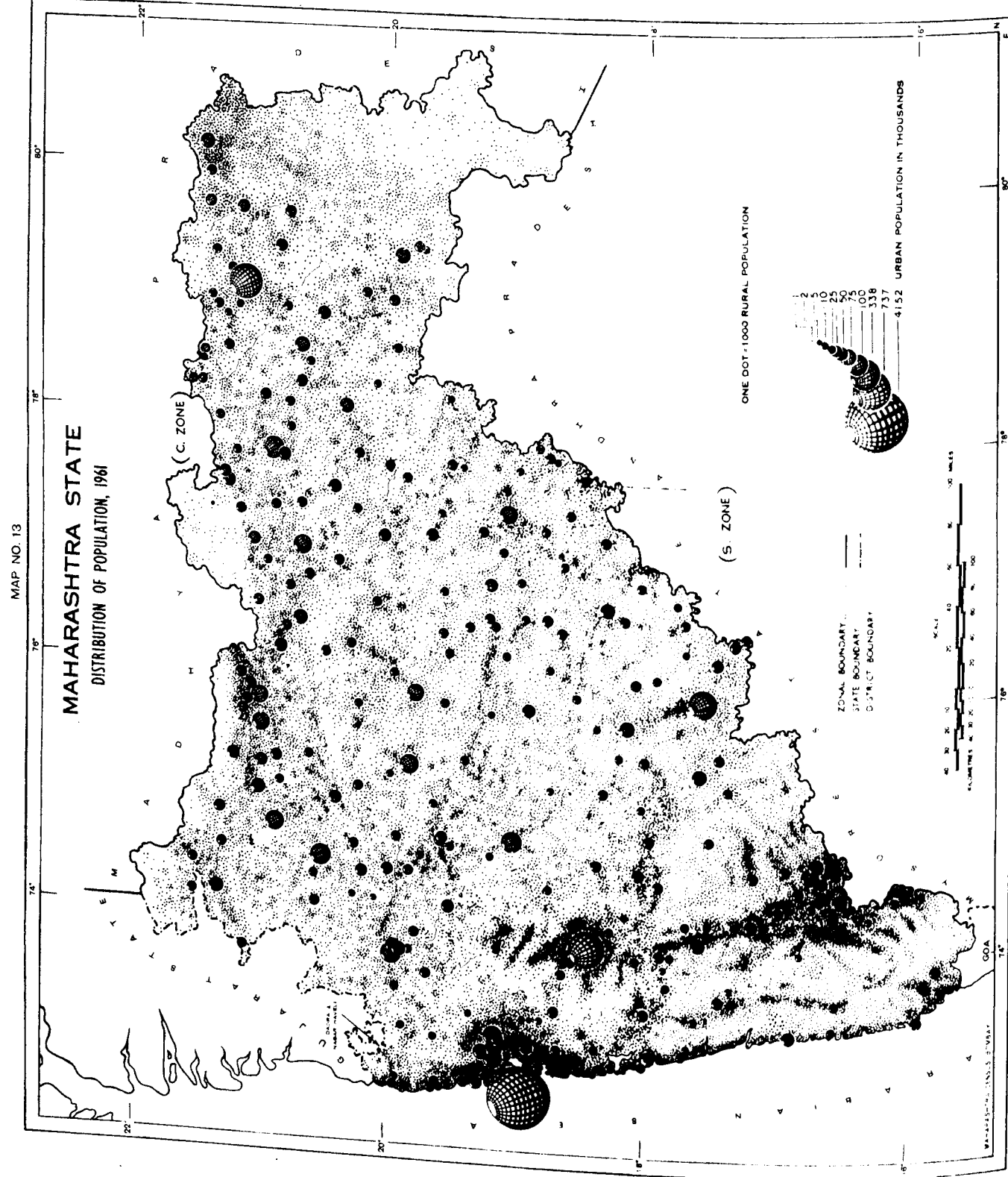
The twelve zones into which the State's vegetation map is divided are shown by different colours.

Analysis

The correlation between the rainfall and geology pattern on the one hand and the vegetation pattern

on the other will be apparent. The Konkan belt and the ghat region with high rainfall, the eastern slopes of the hills, the rain shadow regions further to the east, the deccan lava zone and the belt on the eastern border receiving copious rain can all be identified.

Demographic Structure and Trends



MAP No. 13
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the size of rural and urban population in Maharashtra.

Method

The rural population has been shown for each taluka by dots, each dot representing 1,000 population. The urban population has been shown by spheres drawn proportionate to the urban population.

Salient Features

Maharashtra has the highest percentage (28.22) of urban population in India. Greater Bombay district, which is a city district, is entirely urban. Among the remaining twenty-five districts, Nagpur district has the highest proportion (52.07 per cent). Three districts viz., Bhir (9.85 per cent), Ratnagiri (8.09 per cent) and Chanda (7.73 per cent) have less than 10.00 per cent urban population. Chanda district has extensive areas under forest.

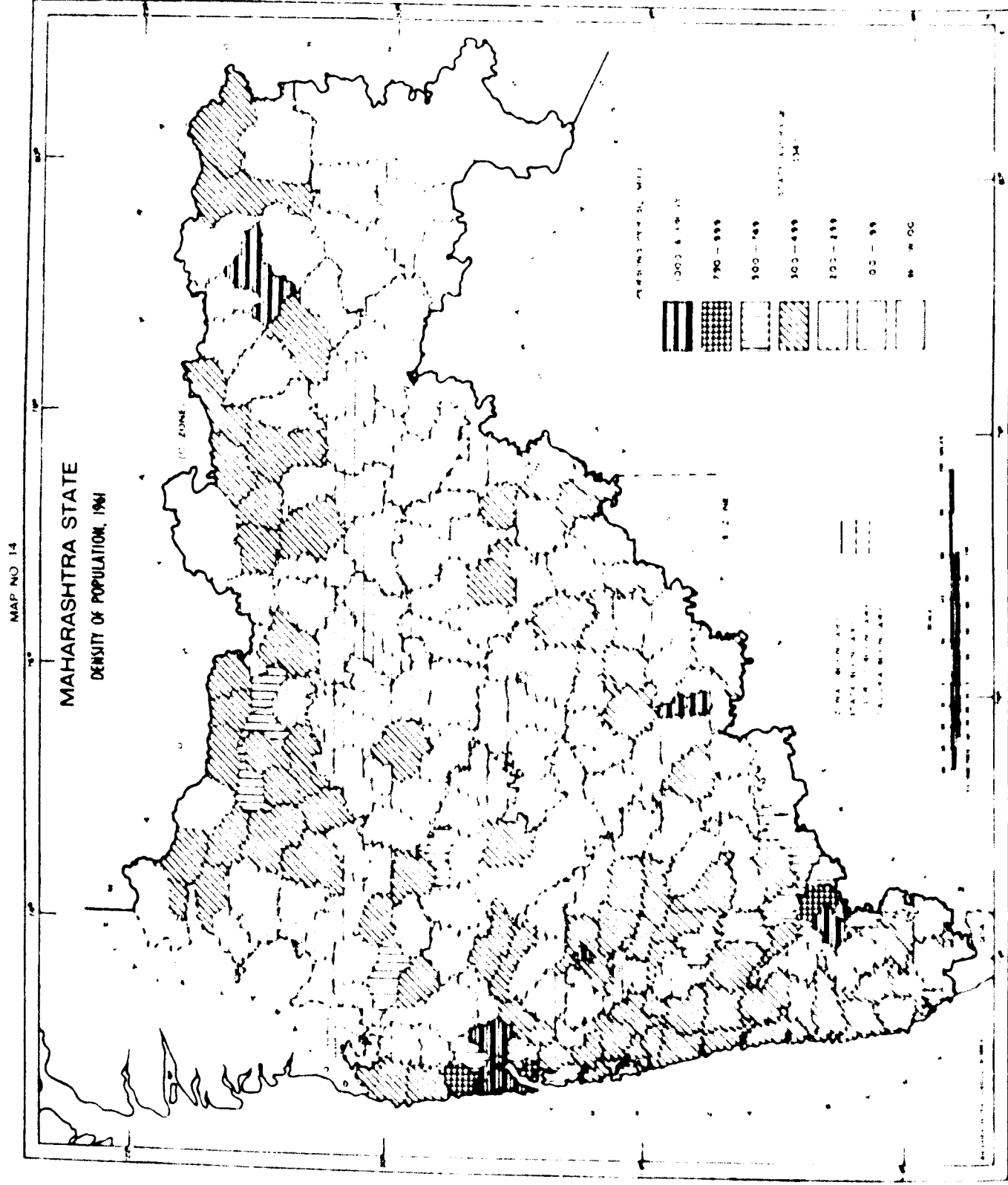
Bombay division which includes the city district of Greater Bombay has the highest proportion of urban population (43.87 per cent), while Aurangabad division is the least urbanised (12.61 per cent).

Table below gives the distribution of rural and urban population by district.

State/Division/District	I	Population			
		Total	Rural	Urban	
Maharashtra	..	39,553,718	28,391,157	11,162,561	
Bombay Division	..	13,662,321	7,668,332	5,993,989	
Greater Bombay	..	4,152,056		4,152,056	
Thana	..	1,652,678	1,153,350	499,328	
Kolaba	..	1,058,855	952,174	106,681	
Ratnagiri	..	1,827,203	1,679,345	147,858	
Nasik	..	1,855,246	1,380,264	474,982	

State Division/District	1	2	3	4
		Total	Rural	Urban
Dhulia	..	1,351,236	1,135,380	215,856
Jalgaon	..	1,765,047	1,367,826	397,221
Pune Division	..	10,340,282	8,054,355	2,305,927
Ahmadnagar	..	1,775,969	1,588,654	187,315
Poona	..	2,466,880	1,526,974	939,906
Satara	..	1,430,105	1,271,678	158,427
Sangli	..	1,230,716	1,038,286	192,430
Sholapur	..	1,860,119	1,340,245	519,874
Kolhapur	..	1,596,493	1,288,718	307,775
Aurangabad Division	..	6,297,393	5,503,177	794,196
Aurangabad	..	1,532,341	1,315,630	216,711
Parbhani	..	1,206,236	1,039,534	166,702
Bhir	..	1,001,466	902,817	98,649
Nanded	..	1,079,674	923,806	155,868
Osmanabad	..	1,477,656	1,321,390	156,266
Nagpur Division	..	9,233,742	7,165,086	2,068,656
Buldhana	..	1,059,698	884,260	175,438
Akola	..	1,189,354	926,521	262,833
Anuravati	..	1,232,780	910,586	322,194
Ycetmal	..	1,098,470	959,945	138,525
Wardha	..	634,277	484,262	150,015
Nagpur	..	1,512,807	725,107	787,700
Bhandara	..	1,268,286	1,132,025	136,261
Chanda	..	1,238,070	1,142,380	95,690

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 14
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the density of population, that is, the number of persons per square mile of area.

In the case of Greater Bombay, data have been presented for the city district as a whole.

Method

The data have been grouped into seven ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using seven grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

The density of population in the city district of Greater Bombay (24,568) is the highest, and far surpasses the density in any other district or taluka in the State. With Greater Bombay excluded, the distribution into seven density ranges of the 229 talukas in the remaining twenty-five districts is as follows:

Density range	Number of talukas
1,000 and above	...
750 to 999	...
500 to 749	...
300 to 499	...
200 to 299	...
100 to 199	...
Below 100	...

171 talukas, or nearly 75 per cent of the total number, fall in the density range 200-499. They are nearly equally divided between the two ranges 200-299 and 300-499. The State average, viz., 334, falls in the latter range.

There are three talukas with densities less than 100 viz., Gadchiroli (97) and Sironcha (35) in Chanda district and Melghat (47) in Amravati district.

There are nine talukas with densities of 750 or above, out of which three fall in the range 750-999 and six have densities of 1,000 or above. The three talukas falling in the range 750-999 are Bassein (817) in Thana district, Uran Mahal (751) in Kolaba district and Hatkanangale (963) in Kolhapur district.

The six talukas with densities 1,000 or above are Kalyan (1,394) and Thana (1,581) in Thana district, Poona city taluka (10,657) in Poona district, Sholapur north taluka (1,427) in Sholapur district, Karvir (1,324) in Kolhapur district and Nagpur (1,022) in Nagpur district. Each of these talukas has within its limits a city with a population of 100,000 or above.

Density of Population, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	24,568	Greater Bombay	13	109	Nashik
2	501	Kolhapur	14	291	Akola
3	465	Thana	15	281	Huldhanna
4	410	Poona	16	279	Dhula
5	402	Jalgaon	17	274	Ahmadnagar
6	395	Nagpur	18	271	Nanded
7	390	Kolaba	19	268	Osmunabad
8	371	Sangli	20	263	Amravati
9	367	Ratnagiri	21	261	Wardha
10	355	Satara	22	249	Parbhani
11	350	Bhandara	23	237	Aurangabad
			24	237	Bhir
334		State average	25	210	Yeotmal
12	320	Sholapur	26	123	Chanda

Source: Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A and Table A-1.

MAP No. 15(A)

CHANGING PATTERN OF DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1951-61.

Purpose

This twin map presents a districtwise picture of the density of population in 1951 against a similar picture in 1961. Population per square kilometre is taken as an index of density. The first map shows the density of population in 1951, while the second shows the corresponding position in 1961.

Method

The data for both the census years have been grouped into the same six ranges and the districts have been shaded by using six grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

For Maharashtra as a whole, the density of population has gone up from 104 per square kilometre to 129 per square kilometre. In general districts of West Maharashtra have higher densities than those of Marathwada and Vidarbha. The density is comparatively high in Greater Bombay, the rice growing Konkan, Poona and Kolhapur districts in the west and decreases tract in eastward direction and is the least in Chanda district. Jalgaon, Nagpur and Bhandara districts, however, show exceptions to the general pattern.

In 1951, the density in eleven districts exceeded the State average, while in fifteen districts it was below the State average. Greater Bombay, a city district, had the highest density (6,841). Lowest density was observed in Chanda district (40), which has large areas under forests. Excluding Greater Bombay, the density varied from 40 per sq. km in Chanda district to 158 in Kolhapur district.

The eleven districts which exceeded the State average in 1951, rank above the State average in 1961 also, and the remaining fifteen districts stand below. As in 1951, Greater Bombay which is an important industrial and commercial centre has the highest density of 9,486 per sq. km while Chanda (47) has the lowest and is the only district falling in the lowest range '40-64'. Excluding Greater Bombay, the density varies from 47 per sq. km in Chanda district to 193 per sq. km in Kolhapur district.

The distribution of the 26 districts of Maharashtra by six ranges of density in 1951 and 1961 is given below :—

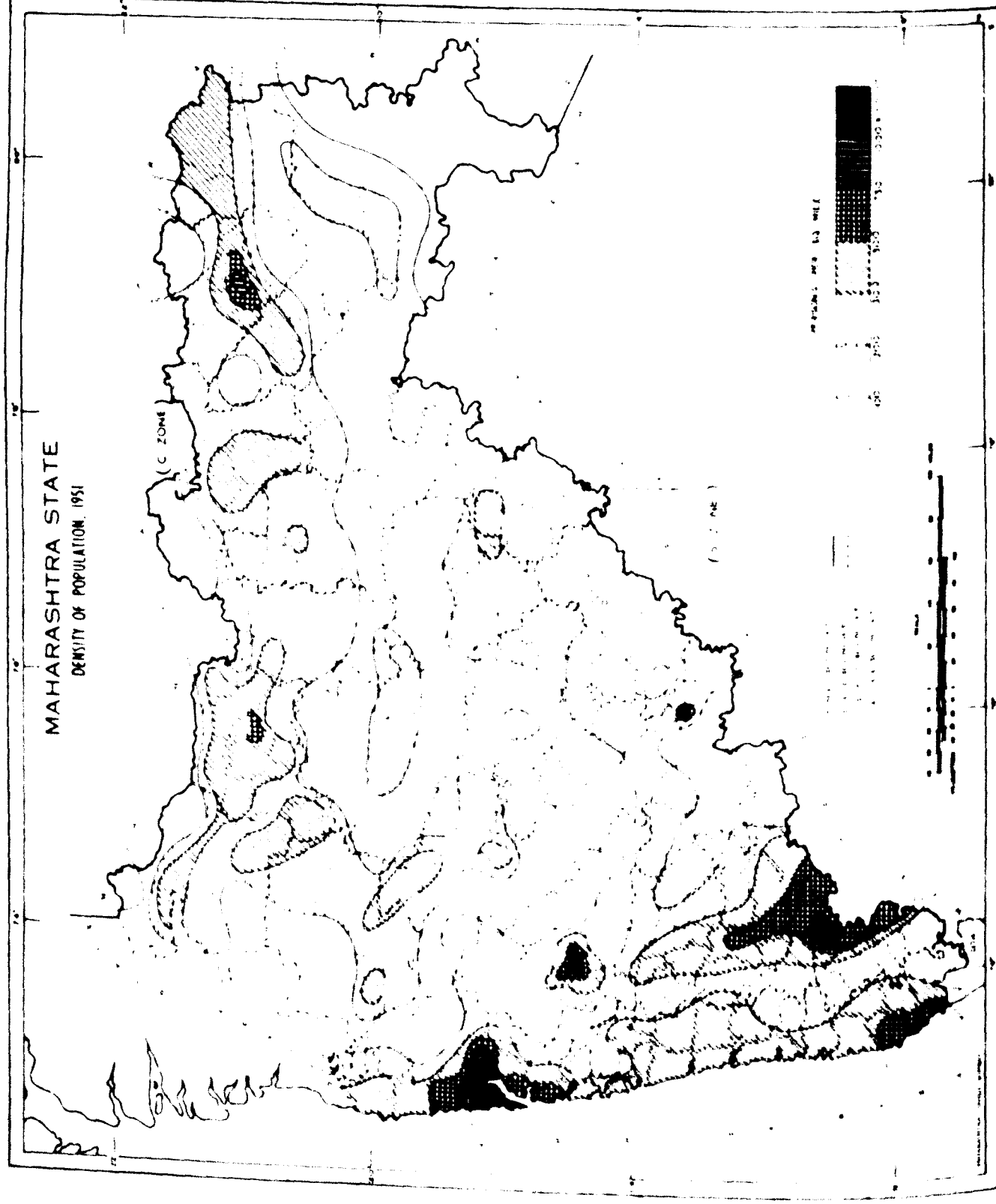
Density	Number of Districts	
	1951	1961
40-64	1	1
65-89	11	1
90-114	6	11
115-139	6	4
140-164	1	6
165 and above	1	3

The table below gives the 1951 and 1961 densities for Maharashtra and its districts.

Changing pattern of Density of Population, 1951-61

State/District	Density of Population		State/District	Density of Population	
	1951	1961		1951	1961
Maharashtra	104	129	Aurangabad	71	92
Greater Bombay	6,841	9,486	Parbhani	81	96
Thana	139	180	Bhir	76	92
Kolaba	129	151	Nanded	86	104
Ratnagiri	133	142	Osmanabad	85	104
Nasik	92	119	Buldhana	89	109
Dhulia	84	108	Akola	90	112
Jalgaon	129	155	Amravati	85	95
Ahmadnagar	84	106	Yeatmal	68	81
Poona	125	158	Wardha	85	101
Satara	113	137	Nagpur	124	152
Sangli	116	143	Bhandara	114	135
Sholapur	100	124	Chanda	40	47
Kolhapur	158	193			

Source: Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II A, Tables A-I and A-II.



MAP No. 15(B)
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1951

Purpose

This map depicts the density of population i.e., the number of persons per square mile, for the year 1951 in the talukas of Maharashtra by isopleth method.

Method

The value of density of population for each taluka has been shown in the centre of the taluka and isopleth lines have been drawn for values 100, 200, 300, 500, 750 and 1,000 and above. The intervening spaces between two isopleths have been hatched in varying shades ranging from high to low density of population. Regions supporting less than 100 persons per square mile have been left blank.

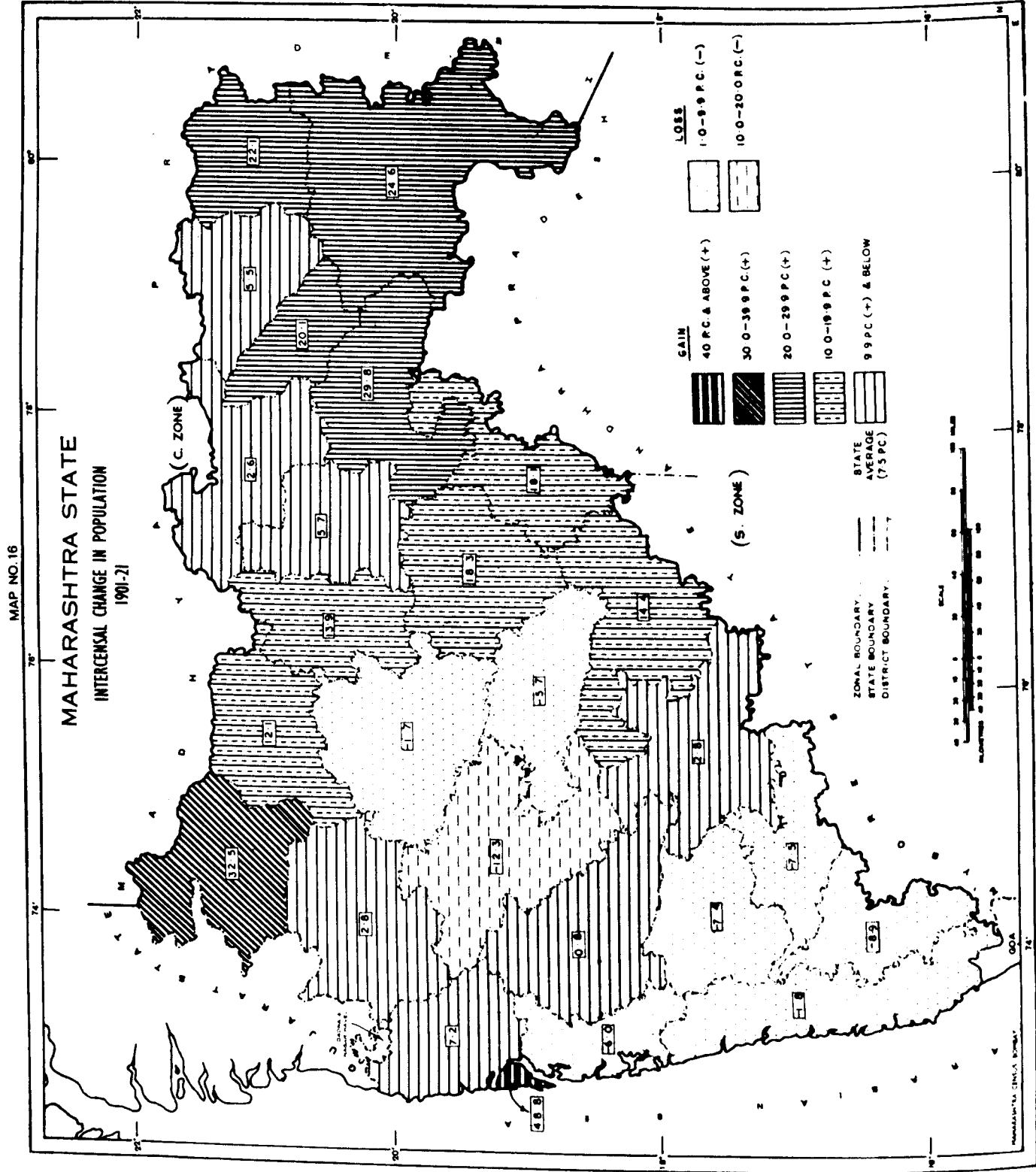
Salient Features

Population densities over an area depend largely upon the availability of productive livelihood and sources for sustenance. This is evident from the fact that pockets belonging to the highest range of density of population are all

situated around cities which have industries as their predominant functional character. Areas where productivity is limited on account of physical, climatic or economic reasons have generally a low density of population. Akrani Mahal in Dhulia district, Melghat taluka in Amravati district and Gadchiroli, Rajura and Sironcha talukas in Chanda district fall in the lowest range of density of population owing to their hilly terrain and because of there being large areas under forests.

A glance at the map reveals that except the solitary pocket of a comparatively high density of population around Nagpur city, there is no other region with more than 500 persons to the square mile in the districts of Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions. Areas of high density of population predominate in western Maharashtra, more so around Greater Bombay and on the plateau in a narrow elongated belt along the Krishna river, running north-south across Satara and Sangli districts and adjoining the Varna and Panchaganga valleys of Kolhapur district.

Source: District Census Handbooks, 1961.



MAP No. 16

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1901-21

This map shows the percentage growth of population in each of the districts of Maharashtra during the twenty year period 1901-1921.

In studying the growth of population in India during the sixty years since the beginning of the current century, it is found convenient for a proper appraisal of the trends to split up the sixty-year period into three periods, viz., 1901-21, 1921-51 and 1951-61. The year 1921 has been described as the Great Divide, because the census taken during that year showed actually a decrease in the population of India over the previous census in 1911, due to the occurrence of severe famines and epidemics, while the trend was reversed thereafter. The twenty-year period 1901-21 showed only a small net growth over 1901. As compared to this, there has been a phenomenal growth in population during the decade 1951-61, which is the first census decade falling entirely in the post-independence era and which coincides with the period covered by the first two five-year plans. The three periods 1901-21, 1921-51 and 1951-61 thus suggest themselves as worthy of separate study, in addition to the whole sixty-year period 1901-61. It is the purpose of this map to highlight the population growth in Maharashtra during the period 1901-21.

The table in the next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of percentage growth of population during 1901-21.

Maharashtra as a whole registered a growth of 7.5 per cent in population during this period. The highest growth of 48.8 per cent was shown by Greater Bombay, now a city district, more so because of high degree of immigration. Maharashtra excluding Greater Bombay showed a growth of only 5.5 per cent.

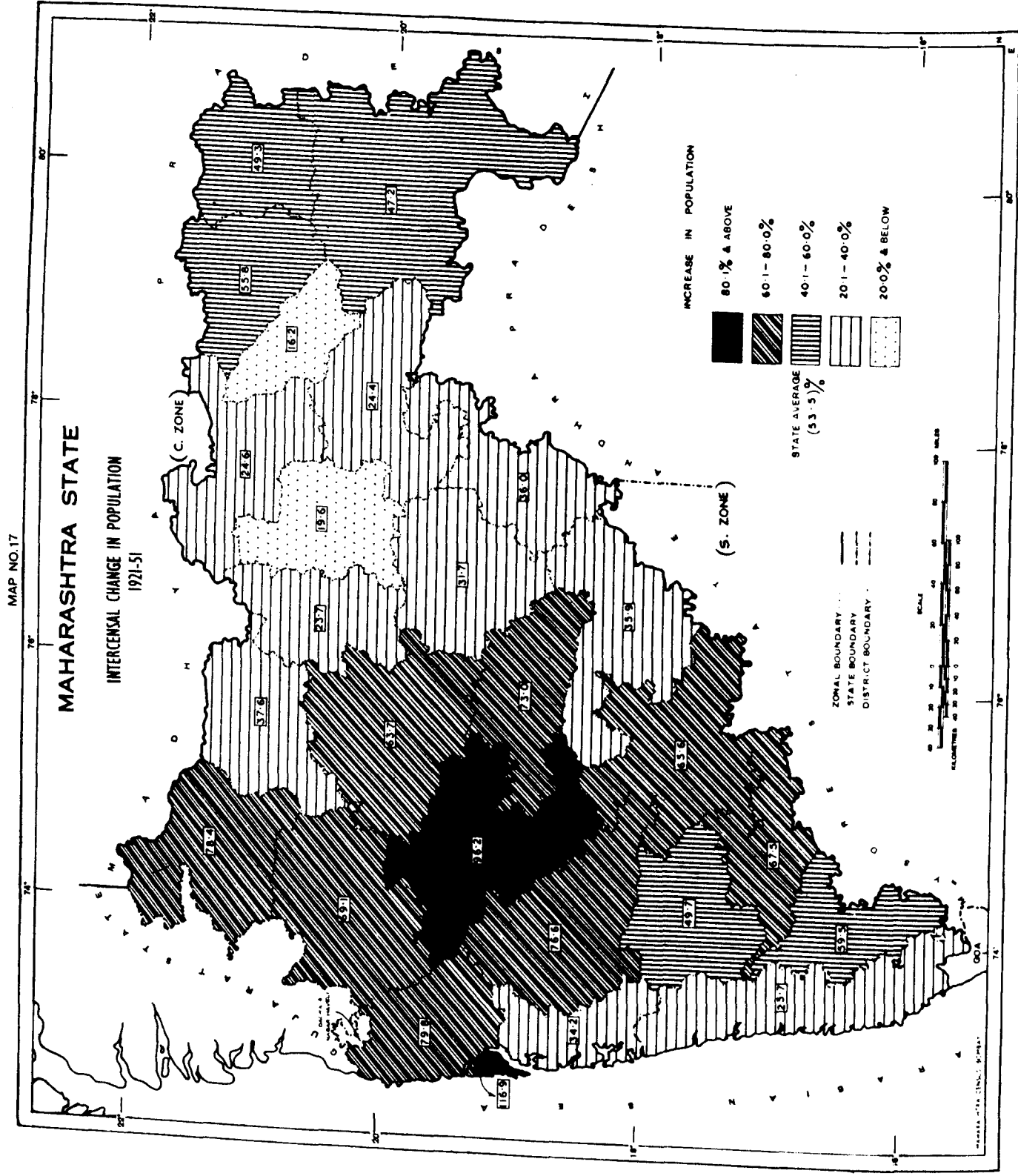
Including Greater Bombay, eighteen out of the twenty-six districts registered increases in population, while eight districts showed losses. The least loss of 1.7 per cent was shown by Aurangabad district and the highest of 12.3 per cent by Ahmadnagar district.

Among the districts showing losses or small growth, Poona, Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Satara are well-known contributors to the migrant population in the industrial city of Bombay.

Leaving aside Greater Bombay and the two districts of Dhulia and Jalgaon on the north-western border, western Maharashtra is characterised by either losses in population during this period or by small growth. The districts of Aurangabad and Bhir in Marathwada, which border on western Maharashtra, and particularly on Ahmadnagar district, also suffered losses. The easternmost districts of Yeotmal, Wardha, Bhandara and Chanda showed large increases in population. The districts of Akola, Amravati and Nagpur experienced small increases, while in the tract consisting of Buldhana, Parbhani, Osmanabad and Nanded districts there were substantial increases.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	48.8	Greater Bombay	14	5.5	Nagpur
2	32.5	Dhulia	15	2.8	Sholapur
3	29.8	Yeotmal	16	2.8	Nasik
4	24.6	Chanda	17	2.6	Amravati
5	22.1	Bhandara	18	0.8	Poona
6	20.1	Wardha	19	-1.7	Aurangabad
7	18.3	Parbhani	20	-1.8	Ratnagiri
8	18.1	Nanded	21	-5.7	Bhir
9	14.4	Osmanabad	22	-6.0	Kolaba
10	13.9	Buldhana	23	-7.4	Satara
11	12.1	Jalgaon	24	-7.5	Sangli
7.5		State average	25	-8.9	Kolhapur
12	7.2	Thana	26	-12.3	Ahmadnagar
13	5.7	Akola			

Source—Census of India, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Table A-II.



MAP No. 17

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1921-51

Purpose

This map shows the percentage growth of population in each of the districts of Maharashtra during the thirty-year period 1921-51.

The above period, just prior to the last census decade 1951-61, was characterised by an accelerating rate of growth of population owing to the absence of severe famines and epidemics which had affected growth prior to 1921. The period has been taken to end with 1951, since the 1951 census was the first Census after independence. The next period 1951-61 would show the position after independence.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Salient Features

Table in the next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of percentage growth of population during 1921-51.

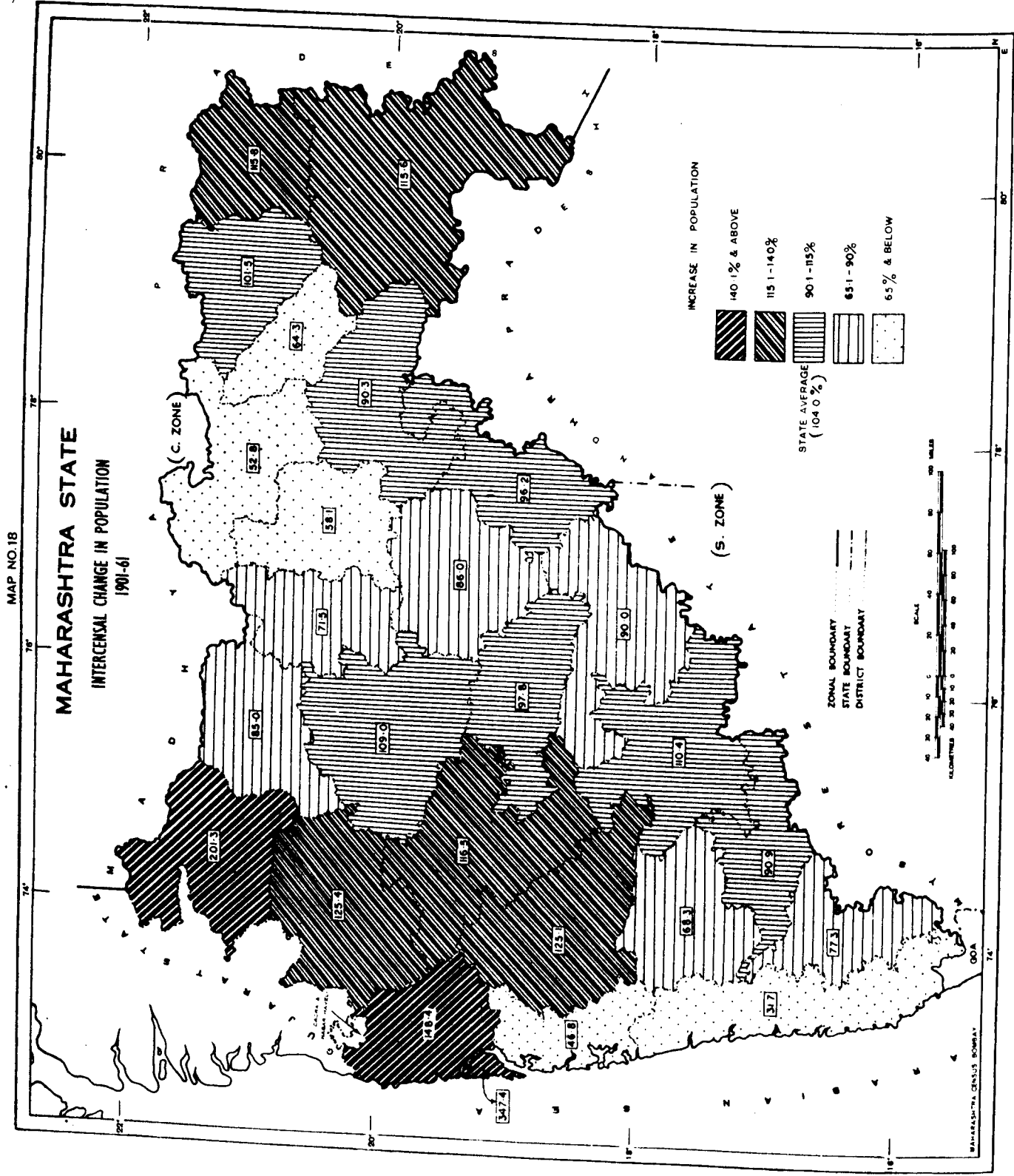
Next to Greater Bombay, Ahmadnagar district shows a growth of 96.2 per cent during this period. The increase appears very large because at the time of the 1921 Census there had been an exodus of population from Ahmadnagar district on account of famine conditions. By the time of the next census most of the famine migrants had returned to their homes¹.

Western Maharashtra, in general, showed growth above the State average, only four districts from this region, viz., Satara, Jalgaon, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, going below the average. The three districts Ratnagiri, Kolaba and

¹ Census of India, 1951. Vol. IV, Bombay, Saurashtra & Kutch, Part I—Report and Subsidiary Tables, p. 6.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	116.9	Greater Bombay	13	49.7	Satara
2	96.2	Ahmadnagar	14	49.3	Bhandara
3	79.8	Thana	15	47.2	Chanda
4	78.4	Dhulia	16	37.6	Jalgaon
5	76.6	Poona	17	36.0	Nanded
6	73.0	Bhir	18	35.9	Osmanabad
7	69.1	Nasik	19	34.2	Kolaba
8	67.5	Sangli	20	31.7	Parbhani
9	65.6	Sholapur	21	25.7	Ratnagiri
10	63.7	Aurangabad	22	24.6	Amravati
11	59.5	Kolhapur	23	24.4	Yeotmal
12	55.8	Nagpur	24	23.7	Buldhana
53.5		State average	25	19.6	Akola
			26	16.2	Wardha

Source—Census of India, 1961. Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Table A-II.



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Purpose

This map shows the percentage growth of population in each of the districts of Maharashtra during 1901-61, the sixty-year period since the beginning of the current century.

This has not been a period of continuous, steady growth of population in India. The decade 1901-11 showed a small increase in the population, while the next decade, that is 1911-21, registered an actual loss in the population. The subsequent decades since 1921, however, registered increases beyond anything previously experienced, the growth during the latest decade, that is 1951-61, surpassing all expectations. It is the purpose of this map to present the net growth of population in Maharashtra over the sixty-year period 1901-61.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Salient Features

Table in the next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of percentage growth of population during 1901-61.

The population of Maharashtra increased by 104.0 per cent during the sixty years from 1901 to 1961, that is, it just about doubled during this period. The annual increase in the population during this period works out to 1.73 per cent. The increase in the population of Greater Bombay was enormous, the percentage being 347.4 per cent. That is, in 1961 Greater Bombay was about four and a half times as populous as it was in 1901. Maharashtra excluding Greater Bombay registered an increase of 81.83 per cent.

MAP No. 18

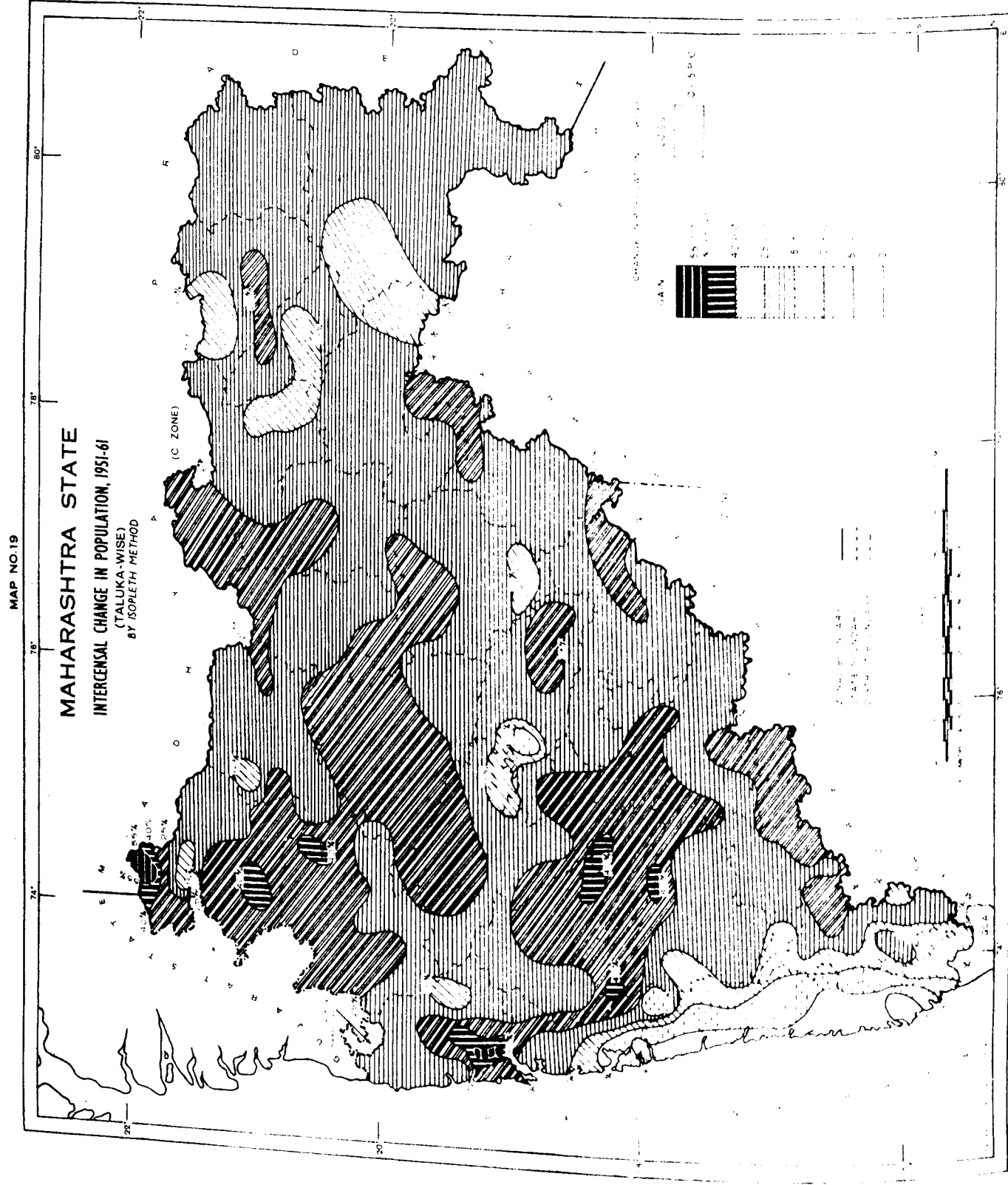
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1901-61

Including Greater Bombay, ten out of the twenty-six districts showed increases above the State average and sixteen below. Actually, the population in eleven districts doubled or more than doubled during this sixty-year period. The increase in Dhulia district was the second highest, being 201.3 per cent. This district thus just about trebled its population in sixty years. The increases in other districts varied from 148.4 per cent in Thana to 31.7 per cent in Ratnagiri.

Regionwise, Western Maharashtra has seven districts above the State average and six below. Vidarbha has two districts above the average and six below. Marathwada has one above the average and four below.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	347.4	Greater Bombay	13	96.2	Nanded
2	201.3	Dhulia	14	90.9	Sangli
3	148.4	Thana	15	90.3	Yeatmal
4	125.4	Nasik	16	90.0	Osmanabad
5	125.1	Poona	17	86.0	Parbhani
6	116.5	Ahmadnagar	18	85.0	Jalgaon
7	115.8	Bhandara	19	77.3	Kolhapur
8	115.6	Chanda	20	71.5	Buldhana
9	110.4	Sholapur	21	68.3	Satara
10	109.0	Aurangabad	22	64.3	Wardha
	104.0	State average	23	58.1	Akola
11	101.5	Nagpur	24	52.8	Amravati
12	97.8	Bhir	25	46.8	Kolaba
			26	31.7	Ratnagiri

Source—Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Table A-II.



MAP No. 19

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

This map shows the pattern of population growth during 1951-61 in different parts of Maharashtra.

Method

After plotting the talukawise figures of percentage growth of population isopleth lines have been drawn at suitable intervals. The intervening space between two isopleths has been shaded with hatchings ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

Table in the next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of percentage growth of population during 1951-61.

The population of Maharashtra has increased by 23.6 per cent during the decade. Among the districts, Greater Bombay registered the highest percentage growth and Ratnagiri the lowest. Greater Bombay, a city district, attracts a large number of in-migrants from within and outside the State while Ratnagiri is known for its large-scale out-migration especially to Greater Bombay. Eight districts recorded increases above the State average and eighteen below it.

The following table shows the distribution of the 229 talukas (excluding the city district of Greater Bombay) by ranges of population growth :—

Percentage	Loss		Gain	
	No. of Talukas	Percentage	No. of Talukas	
0-5	...	1	0-5	2
			5-10	12
			10-15	23
			15-25	117
			25-40	65
			45-55	8
			55 and above	1

Malvan taluka of Ratnagiri district is the only taluka registering a loss in population and forms an isolated pocket.

The two talukas with population growth below 5 per cent are Rajapur and Devgad in Ratnagiri district.

The twelve talukas with population growth between 5-10 per cent include 11 talukas from Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts and one taluka (viz., Patoda) is from Bhir district.

16 of the 23 talukas with growth 10-15 per cent belong to west Maharashtra, 1 to Marathwada and 6 to Vidarbha. These 16 talukas of west Maharashtra, together with these talukas of Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts with population growth 5-10 per cent and below 5 per cent form a compact region.

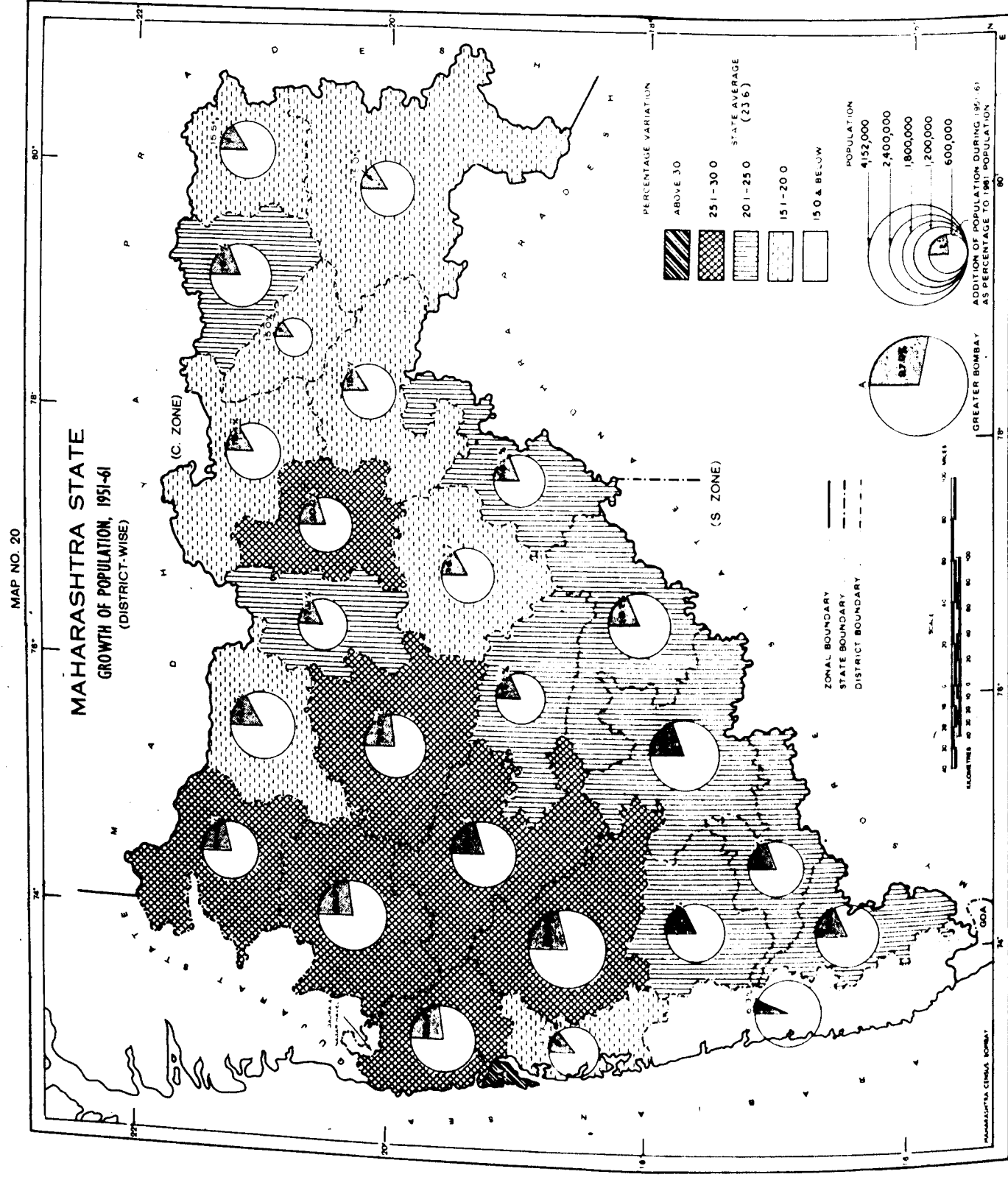
The highest growth is recorded in Akrani taluka of Dhulia district. There are eight talukas with population growth 45-55 per cent seven of these being in west Maharashtra and one (viz., Soegaon Mahal) in Aurangabad district of Marathwada. They do not form any compact region, but are scattered in different districts.

Population in the irregular shaped areas—one covering a few Southern talukas of Dhulia, Northern talukas of Nasik and Ahmदनagar districts and almost entire Aurangabad district and the other a strip originating in Konkan widening into a large area stretching over portions of Poona, Satara, Ahmदनagar and Sholapur—has increased by 25-40 per cent during the decade.

The growth of population in other areas is generally 15-20 per cent with a few isolated pockets having higher or lower proportions of growth.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	38.7	Greater Bombay	13	22.1	Osmanabad
2	29.9	Aurangabad	14	22.1	Kollhapur
3	29.8	Nasik	15	21.8	Buldhana
4	28.9	Thana	16	21.5	Satara
5	27.4	Dhulia	17	21.2	Bhir
6	26.4	Poona	18	20.0	Jalgaon
7	25.9	Ahmदनagar	19	19.6	Amravati
8	25.1	Akola	20	19.3	Farbhani
	23.6	State average and Sholapur	21	18.4	Bhandara
			22	17.9	Yeotmal
			23	17.7	Wardha
10	23.3	Sangli	24	17.6	Chanda
11	22.5	Nagpur	25	16.5	Kolaba
12	22.2	Nanded	26	6.7	Ratnagiri

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Table A-II.



MAP No. 20

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1951-61 (DISTRICTWISE)

Purpose

This map depicts the growth of population which has occurred in each district of Maharashtra during the decade 1951-61.

Method

The district values of percentage growth of population in 1961 over the population in 1951 have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching, ranging from high to low. In addition, a circle has been drawn in the centre of each district proportionate to its total population in 1961 and a coloured segment has been shown therein to denote the proportion which the addition of population during the decade 1951-1961 constitutes of the total population in 1961.

Salient Features

1951-61 is the first census decade falling entirely in the post-independence era and it also coincides with the period covered by the first two five-year plans. The picture presented by this map would thus show the effects on population growth of the public health and other schemes executed during the first two five-year plan periods.

Maharashtra as a whole registered an increase of 23.6 per cent in 1961 over the population of 1951. The growth during 1941-51 having been 19.3 per cent the conclusion is that the population in Maharashtra grew about 22 per cent faster during 1951-61 than the rate at which it grew during 1941-51. Considering the increase of 23.6 per cent during the decade 1951-61, the annual geometric rate of growth works out to 2.14 per cent. If this rate of growth continues, Maharashtra would double its 1961 population in about 33 years, that is, by about 1994. The population of Maharashtra has already doubled itself from 1901 to 1961. Thus, with the rate of growth of 1951-61 maintained hereafter, Maharashtra would become four times as populous as it was at the beginning of the current century before the century has come to a close.

The highest growth of 38.7 per cent was registered by Greater Bombay district and the least, viz., 6.7 per cent by Ratnagiri district. The second highest growth was 29.9 per cent, registered by Aurangabad district, while the second lowest was 16.5 per cent, registered by Kolaba district. There is no district showing a reduction in population. Sholapur district (23.6 per cent) and Sangli district (23.3 per cent) showed increases close to the State average of 23.6 per cent.

Eight out of the twenty-six districts registered increases above the State average and eighteen below. Out of the eight districts coming above the State average, six are from west Maharashtra, one only, viz., Aurangabad from Marathwada and one only, viz., Akola, from Vidarbha. These eight

districts, with the exception of Akola, which is slightly detached, form a compact region in the north-west corner of Maharashtra.

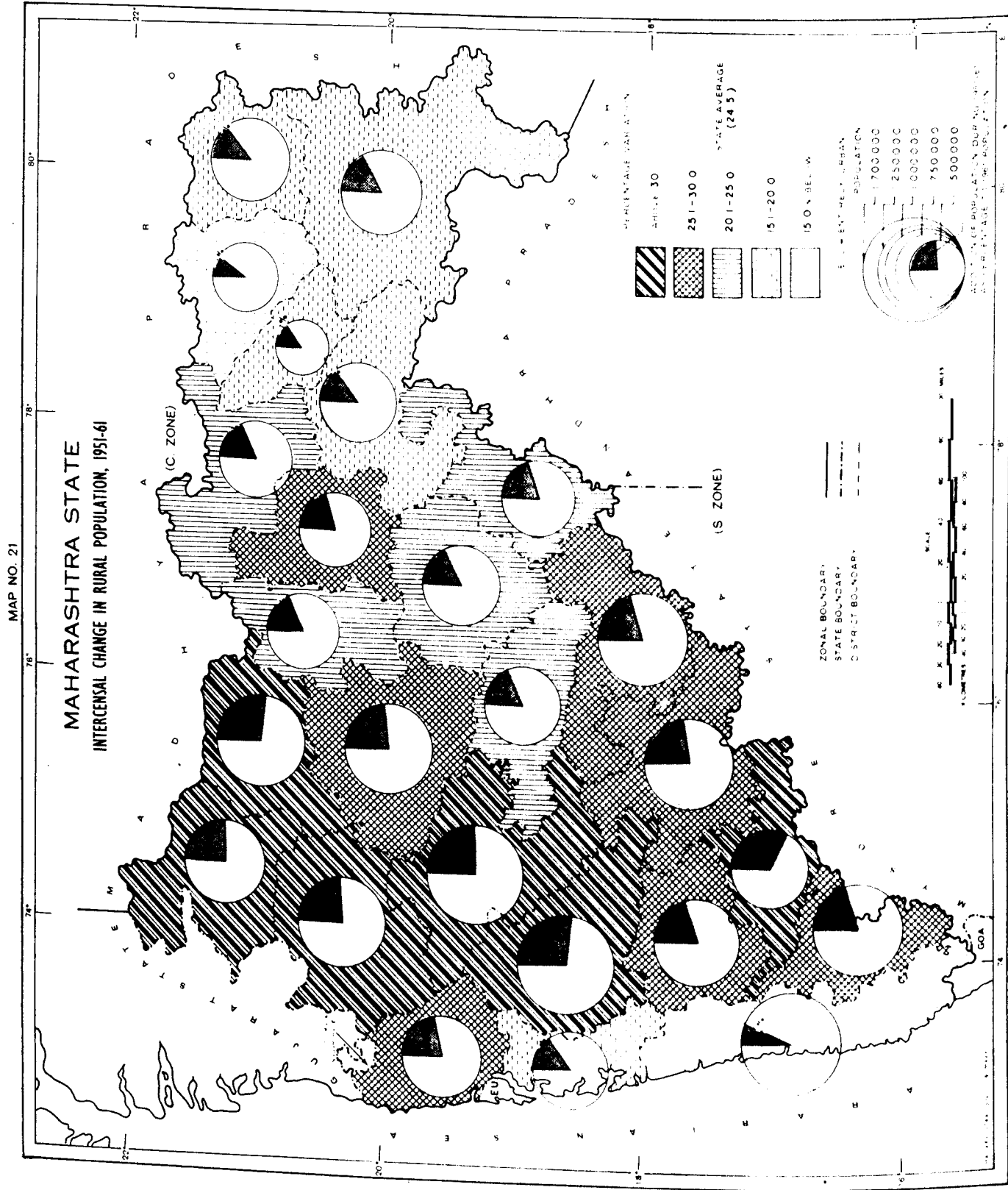
Seven districts each of west Maharashtra and Vidarbha and four of Marathwada go below the State average.

In general, therefore, Vidarbha and Marathwada are characterised by low increases, while west Maharashtra divides itself into regions, the northern region being characterised by high increases and the southern by low increases. The districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri, renowned for their migratory habits, show very low increases. The migration from Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts is mostly to Greater Bombay.

Growth of Population, 1951-61

Rank according to percentage growth over 1951 population	Value	District	Percentage of 1961 population constituted by the addition of population during 1951-61
1	38.7	Greater Bombay.	27.9
2	29.9	Aurangabad	23.0
3	29.8	Nasik	22.9
4	28.9	Thana	22.4
5	27.4	Dhulia	21.5
6	26.4	Poona	20.9
7	25.9	Ahmadnagar	20.6
8	25.1	Akola	20.0
	23.6	State average	19.1
9	23.6	Sholapur	19.1
10	23.3	Sangli	18.9
11	22.5	Nagpur	18.4
12	22.2	Nanded	18.2
13	22.1	Osmanabad	18.1
14	22.1	Kolhapur	18.1
15	21.8	Buldhana	17.9
16	21.5	Satara	17.7
17	21.2	Bhir	17.5
18	20.0	Jalgaon	16.6
19	19.6	Amravati	16.4
20	19.3	Parbhani	16.2
21	18.4	Bhandara	15.5
22	17.9	Ycetmal	15.2
23	17.7	Wardha	15.0
24	17.6	Chanda	15.0
25	16.5	Kolaba	14.1
26	6.7	Ratnagiri	6.3

Source—Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Table A-II.



MAP No. 21

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN RURAL POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

This map depicts the change that has occurred in rural population during the decade 1951-61 in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

The district values of percentage variation in rural population from 1951 to 1961 (there is growth actually in all cases) have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. In each of the districts a circle has been drawn proportionate to the rural population and a segment has been shown therein to denote the addition of population during 1951-61 as percentage to 1961 population.

Definitions and Concepts

Rural population is population enumerated in rural areas.

A rural area in a district comprises all villages (normally having small populations below 5,000) and is characterised by predominance of agriculture as the principal occupation of the people, that is, the one to which they devote most time. For purposes of the Census, a rural place is defined as a place that is not 'urban'. For definition of the term 'urban', please see maps relating to urban areas.

The definition of the term 'urban' has undergone a change in 1961 from that in 1951. The computations of urban population and the resulting computations of rural population, used in arriving at the rate of variation in urban/rural population from 1951 to 1961, are, however, based on the definitions of the term 'urban' adopted at the respective censuses. They have not been adjusted to a common definition either on 1951 or 1961 basis.

Salient Features

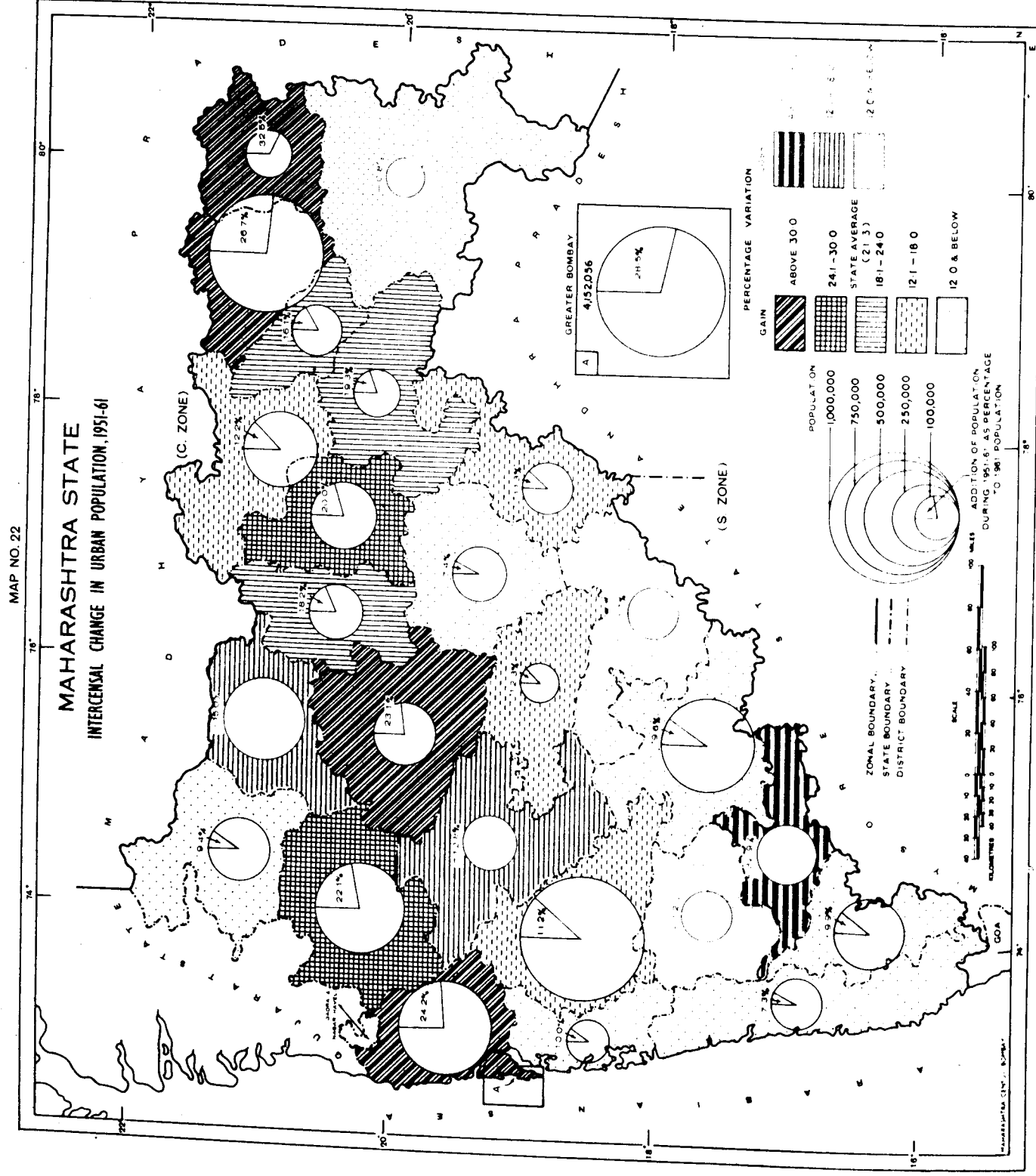
For Maharashtra as a whole, the percentage growth in rural population in 1961 over that in 1951 has been 24.5 per cent. The highest growth of 45.9 per cent is seen in Sangli district and the lowest of 6.6 per cent in Ratnagiri district.

Thirteen districts come above the State average and twelve go below. Out of the thirteen districts coming above the State average, ten are from Western Maharashtra, two from Marathwada and one from Vidarbha. Out of the twelve districts going below the State average, two are from Western Maharashtra, three from Marathwada and seven from Vidarbha.

Intercensal changes in Rural Population, 1951-61

Rank according to percentage growth over 1951 rural population	Value	District	Percentage of 1961 rural population constituted by the addition of rural population during 1951-61
1	45.9	Sangli	31.5
2	36.8	Poona	26.9
3	36.3	Jalgaon	26.6
4	32.8	Ahmadnagar	24.7
5	31.3	Dhulia	23.8
6	30.2	Nasik	23.2
7	29.9	Aurangabad	23.0
8	29.5	Sholapur	22.8
9	27.6	Thana	21.6
10	25.7	Osmabad	20.5
11	25.1	Satara	20.1
11	25.1	Kolhapur	20.1
11	25.1	Akola	20.0
24.5 State average			19.7
14	24.0	Nanded	19.3
15	22.1	Bhir	18.1
16	21.7	Buldhana	17.8
16	21.7	Amravati	17.8
18	21.4	Parbhani	17.6
19	19.4	Chanda	16.3
20	17.2	Wardha	14.7
21	17.1	Kolaba	14.6
22	17.0	Yeotmal	14.6
23	15.6	Bhandara	13.5
24	10.4	Nagpur	9.4
25	6.6	Ratnagiri	6.2

Source— Census Tables A-I of 1951 and 1961.



MAP No. 22

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

This map shows the percentage variation in the urban population of the districts between the 1951 and the 1961 censuses.

Method

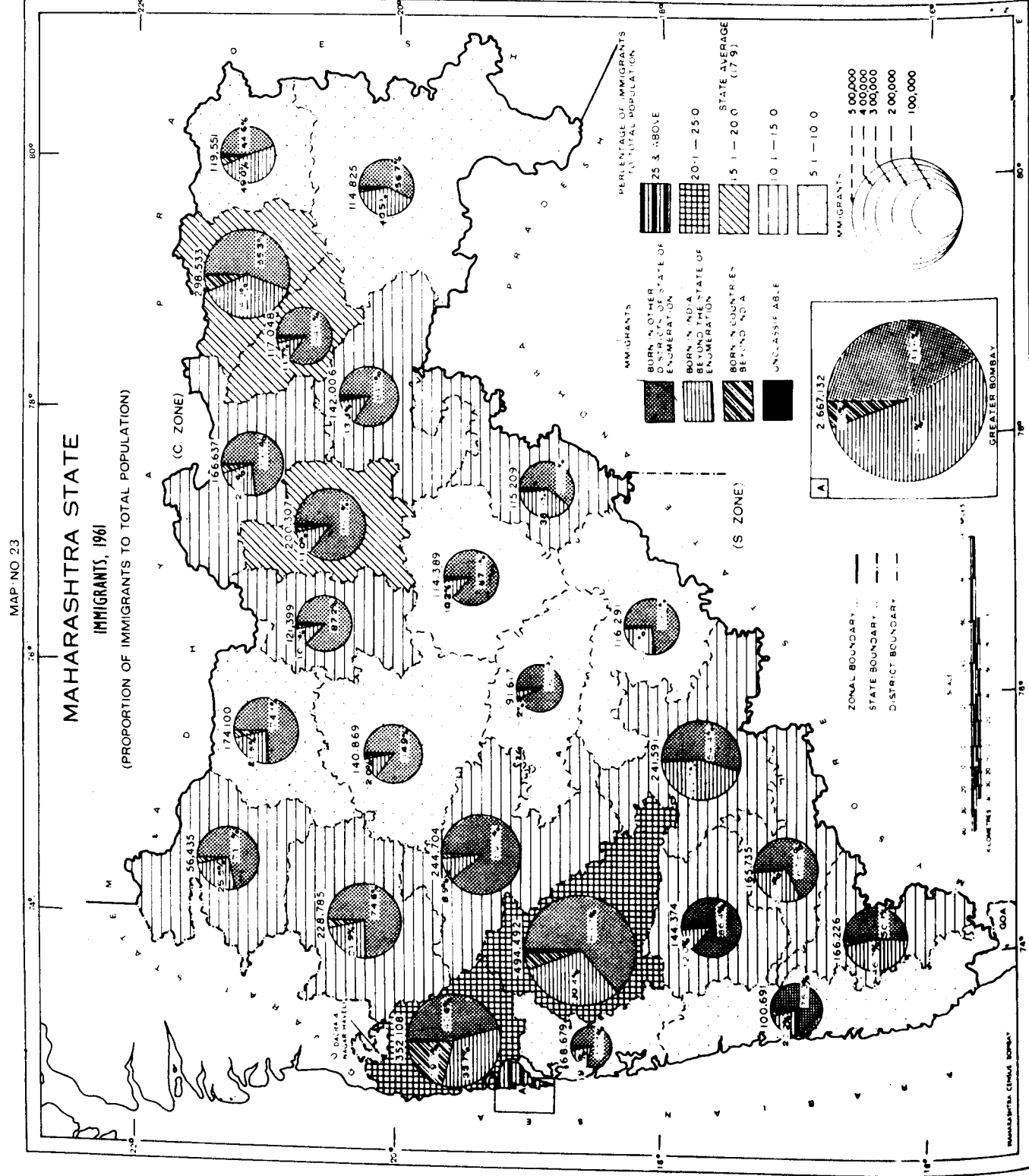
Gains are shown in black and losses in red. The addition of population during the decade is shown as a percentage of the 1961 population by drawing appropriate circles for each district and showing the percentage rise within it by means of a segment. The exact percentage is also given. In

case of a loss, the circle is drawn in red and the percentage figure given above it.

Analysis

Thana, Aurangabad and Bhandara, each from a different division, have recorded increases of more than 30 per cent. Nasik and Akola fall in the second category. Buldhana and Yeotmal showed a rise ranging from 18 to 24 per cent. The percentage rise for the state as a whole was 21.3.

Sangli showed the highest percentage loss of 32.9. Next came Dhulia and Ahmadnagar. The three other districts recording marginal losses were Osmanabad, Satara and Chanda.



MAP No. 23

IMMIGRANTS

(Proportion of immigrants to total population)

Purpose

This map shows the proportion of immigrants to total population for each district of Maharashtra. "Immigrants" to any district are those persons who were enumerated in that district at the Census, but were born outside it. Immigrants to Maharashtra State are similarly those persons who were enumerated in that State, but born outside it.

Method

The proportions of immigrants have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Against this background, in each district a circle is drawn proportionate to the number of immigrants and it is divided into four sectors corresponding to the four categories of immigrants given below :—

- (1) Born in other districts of Maharashtra.
- (2) Born in India beyond the State of Maharashtra.
- (3) Born in countries outside India.
- (4) Birth-place unclassifiable.

Salient Features

Immigrants constitute 17.86 per cent of the total population in Maharashtra, which includes the industrial metropolis of Greater Bombay. The border States of Gujarat (20.1 per cent) Mysore (16.3 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (9.9 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (8.4 per cent) account for almost 55 per cent of the total migrants from other States and countries. The corresponding proportion of migrants from Uttar Pradesh is 14.7 per cent.

More than 60 per cent of the immigrants from other countries are migrants from Pakistan. A large number of displaced persons from Pakistan have settled in various parts of Maharashtra and particularly at Ulhasnagar in Thana District.

Only five districts rank above the State average, while twenty-one stand below. Greater Bombay, the largest industrial metropolis, has the highest proportion (64.24), which is more than three times the State average. Next comes Thana, with a proportion of 21.31 per cent. The high proportion in Thana district is attributable to the large-scale immigration of displaced persons from Pakistan and the overflow of the commuter population of Greater Bombay. Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts have the two lowest values (6.41 and 5.51 per cent respectively). These districts actually send out

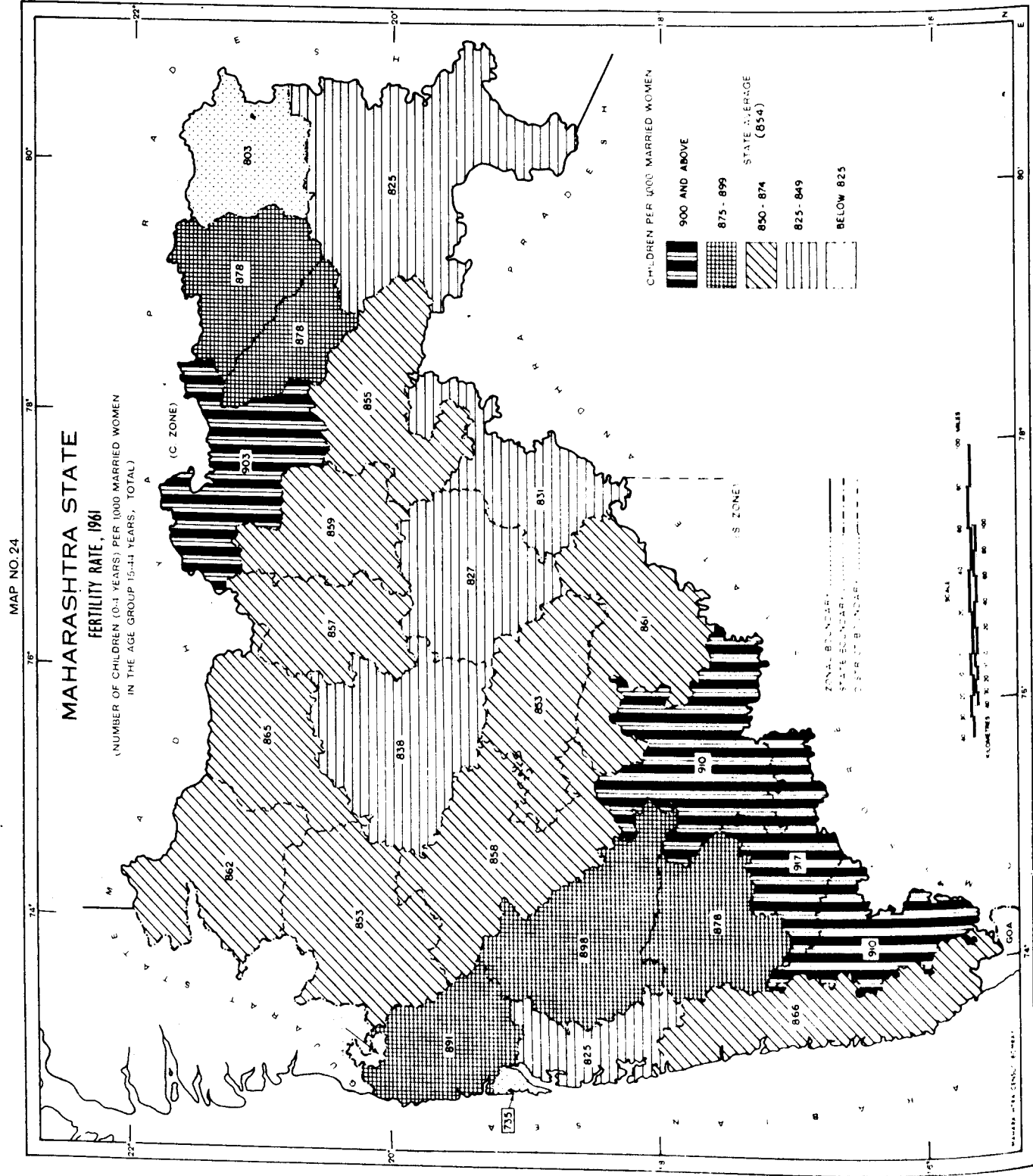
migrants in large number to Greater Bombay and there are hardly any opportunities for outside population to migrate to these districts. Excluding Greater Bombay, the proportion varies from 5.51 per cent in Ratnagiri district to 21.31 per cent in Thana district.

For the State as a whole, migrants from within Maharashtra constitute 58.83 per cent. Immigrants from other States of India follow with a proportion of 36.10, and the proportion of immigrants from outside India is only 4.46 per cent. A similar picture emerges in almost all the districts of the State. Greater Bombay, Thana and Bhandara districts are the only exceptions. Migrants from other States predominate in Greater Bombay (53.07 per cent) and Bhandara (49.00 per cent). The proportion of migrants from other countries is high (19.86 per cent) in Thana district because of settlement at Ulhasnagar of a large number of displaced persons from Pakistan.

The table below shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of proportion of immigrants, with the State Average interposed at the appropriate place :—

Immigrants			
Rank	Value	Rank	District
1	64.24	13	Greater Bombay
2	21.31	14	Thana
3	20.05	15	Poona
4	19.73	16	Nagpur
5	18.45	17	Wardha
	17.86	18	State average
6	16.84	19	Akola
7	13.78	20	Ahmadnagar
8	13.52	21	Amravati
9	13.47	22	Sangli
10	12.99	23	Sholapur
11	12.93	24	Yeastmal
12	12.33	25	Nasik
		26	Ratnagiri

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C (ii), Table D-II.



MAP No. 24

FERTILITY RATE, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the fertility rate, which is expressed as the number of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 married women in the child-bearing age-group of 15-44 years, for each district in Maharashtra.

Method

The fertility rates have been worked out on the basis of graduated figures for the age-group 0-4 years. The values of fertility rates have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the values have been inserted in the map for each district.

Salient Features

For Maharashtra as a whole the fertility rate works out to 854. In the districts of Maharashtra, this rate varies from 917 in Sangli district to 735 in Greater Bombay.

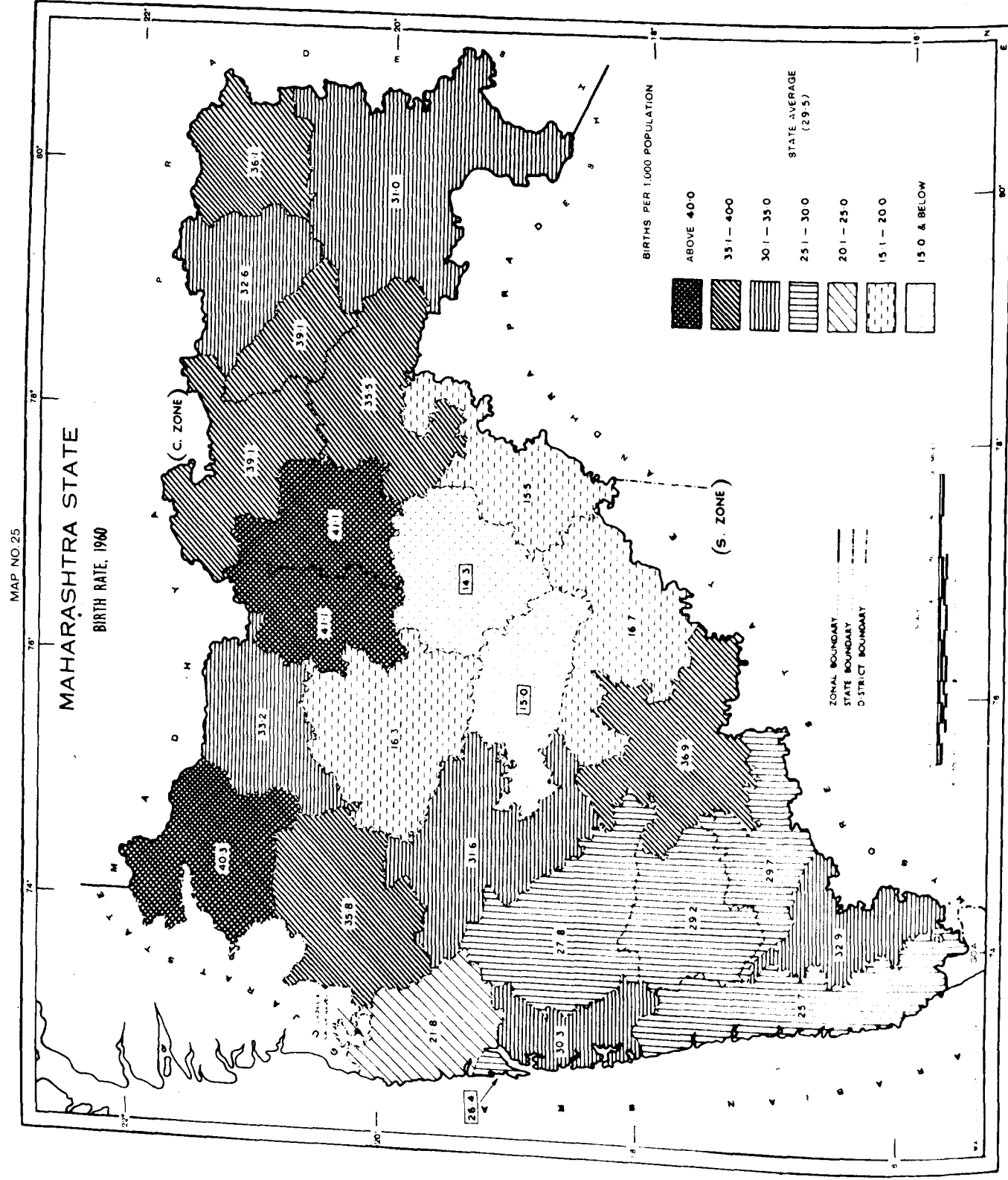
There are certain regions of markedly high rates of fertility. These include an area in the form of a triangle comprising five districts of Poona division and Thana district of Bombay division and has for its base districts with rates of above 900; the portion towards the north-east comprising three districts with only one having a rate in the highest range. Two districts of Marathwada, four districts of Western Maharashtra and three districts of Vidarbha with rates close to the State average form a ring around the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nanded with low rates of fertility. Besides Greater Bombay, the other districts with low rates

are Kolaba to the west and Bhandara and Chanda to the east. Ratnagiri district seems to be isolated from the rest of the districts in the range to which it belongs.

Fertility rate, 1961

(Number of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 married women in the age-groups 15-44 years).

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	917	Sangli	15	858	Ahmadnagar
2	910	Sholapur	16	857	Buldhana
2	910	Kolhapur	17	855	Yeotmal
4	903	Amravati			
5	898	Poona		854	State average
6	891	Thana	18	853	Nasik
7	878	Satara	18	853	Bhir
7	878	Wardha	20	838	Aurangabad
7	878	Nagpur	21	831	Nanded
10	866	Ratnagiri	22	827	Parbhani
11	865	Jalgaon	23	825	Kolaba
12	862	Dhulia	23	825	Chanda
13	861	Osmanabad	25	803	Bhandara
14	859	Akola	26	735	Greater Bombay



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Purpose

This map shows the birth rate in each of the districts of Maharashtra for the year 1960. The birth rate during a year is expressed as the number of births occurred during the year per 1,000 of mid-year population. For working out birth rates, the data for registered births have been used, without any adjustment for likely under-registration.

Method

The data have been grouped into seven ranges and the districts have been accordingly shaded by using seven grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Salient Features

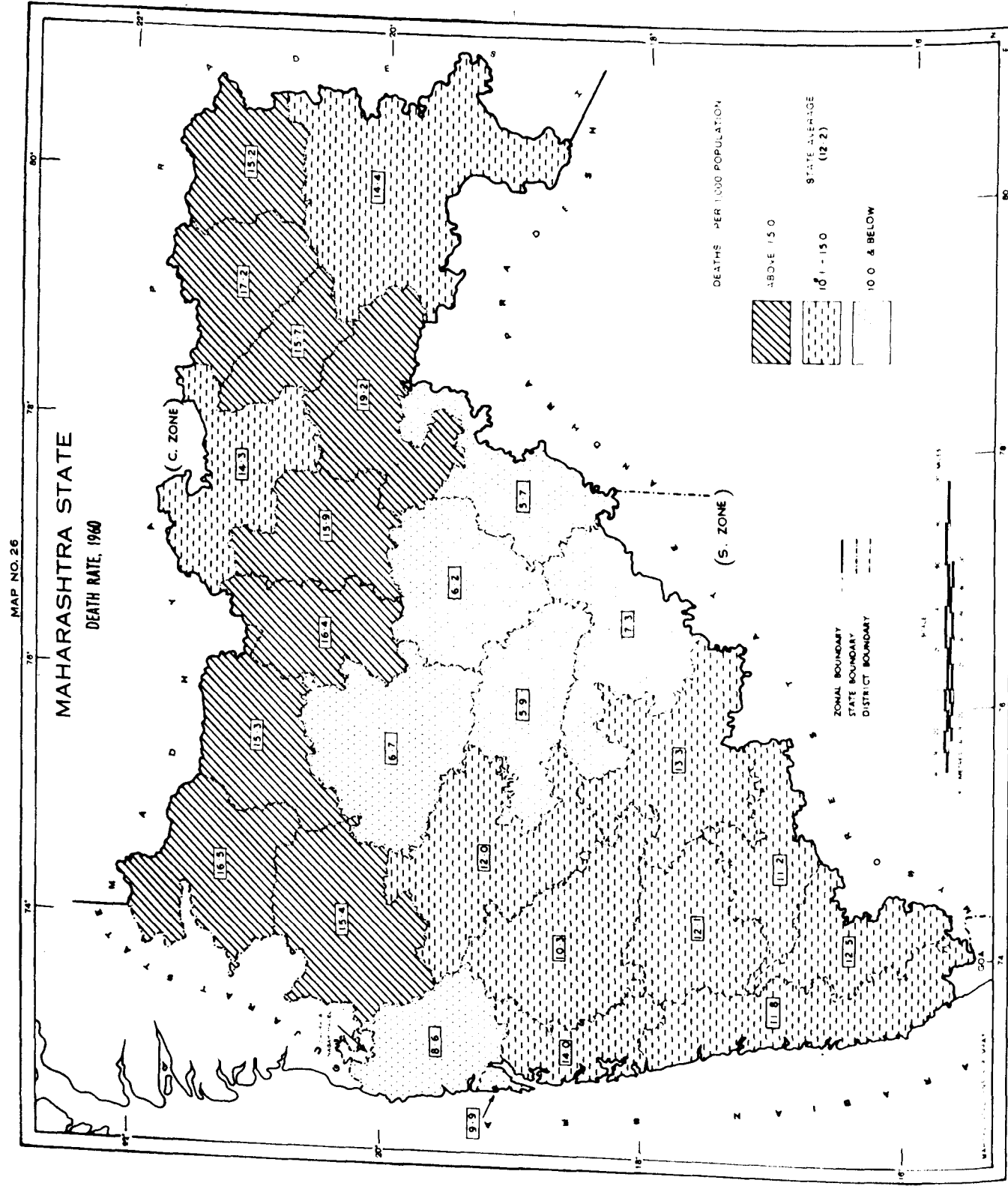
The table in the next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of birth rates, with the State average interposed at the appropriate place. For Maharashtra as a whole the birth rate works out to 29.5. Among the districts, it varies from 14.3 in Parbhani to 41.1 in Buldhana and Akola districts. Sixteen districts have values higher than the State average, while ten districts including Greater Bombay have lower values.

A noteworthy feature is that all the districts of Vidarbha, numbering eight, rank above the State average, while all the five districts of Marathwada stand below. The low rates for Marathwada may be due to deficiency in the registration of births in that region.

MAP No. 25
BIRTH RATE, 1960

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	41.1	Buldhana	15	30.3	Kolaba
1	41.1	Akola	16	29.7	Sangli
3	40.3	Dhulia			
4	39.1	Amravati	29.5		State average
4	39.1	Wardha	17	29.2	Satara
6	36.9	Sholapur	18	27.8	Poona
7	36.1	Bhandara	19	26.4	Greater Bombay
8	35.8	Nasik	20	25.7	Ratnagiri
9	35.5	Yeatmal	21	21.8	Thana
10	33.2	Jalgaon	22	16.7	Osmanabad
11	32.9	Kolhapur	23	16.3	Aurangabad
12	32.6	Nagpur	24	15.5	Nanded
13	31.6	Ahmadnagar	25	15.0	Bhir
14	31.0	Chanda	26	14.3	Parbhani

Source —“Vital Statistics of India for 1960” issued by the Registrar-General, India.



MAP No. 26

DEATH RATE, 1960

Purpose

This map depicts the death rate in each of the districts of Maharashtra for the year 1960. The death rate during any year is calculated as the number of deaths occurring during the year per 1,000 of mid-year population. For computing death rates, the data for registered deaths have been used without any adjustment for likely under-registration.

Method

The data have been grouped into three ranges and districts have been shaded by using three grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, values have been inserted for each district in the map.

Salient Features

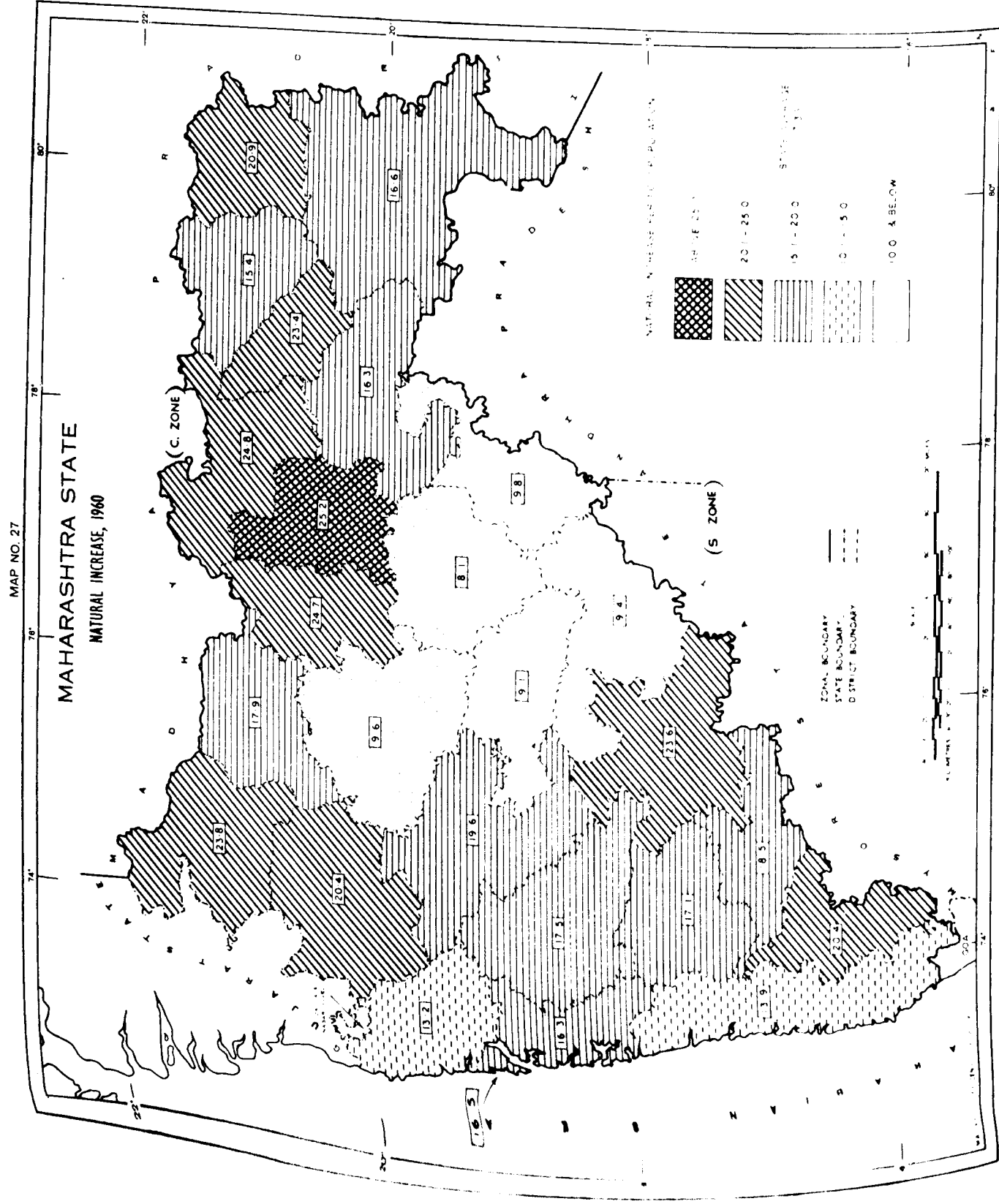
Table in the next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of death rates.

The death rate for Maharashtra as a whole works out to 12.2. It varies from 5.7 in Nanded district to 19.2 in Yeotmal District.

A noteworthy feature is that all the districts of Nagpur Division have rates higher than the State average in contrast with the districts of Marathwada which have lower rates. The low rates in Aurangabad Division may be due to deficient registration.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	19.2	.. Yeotmal	15	12.1	.. Satara
2	17.2	.. Nagpur	16	12.0	.. Ahmednagar
3	16.2	.. Dhulia	17	11.8	.. Ratnagiri
4	16.4	.. Buldhana	18	11.2	.. Sangli
5	15.9	.. Akola	19	10.3	.. Poona
6	15.7	.. Wardha	20	9.9	.. Greater Bombay
7	15.4	.. Nasik	21	8.6	.. Thana
8	15.3	.. Jalgaon	22	7.3	.. Osmanabad
9	15.2	.. Bhandara	23	6.7	.. Aurangabad
10	14.4	.. Chanda	24	6.2	.. Parbhani
11	14.3	.. Amravati	25	5.9	.. Bhil
12	14.0	.. Kolaba	26	5.7	.. Nanded
13	13.3	.. Sholapur			
14	12.5	.. Kolhapur			
12.2		.. State average			

Source—Vital Statistics of India for 1960 issued by the Registrar General, India.



MAP No. 27

NATURAL INCREASE, 1960

Purpose

The excess of births over deaths in population during a year is termed as the 'natural increase' during the year. This map depicts for each district of Maharashtra for the year 1960, the rate of natural increase in the population, expressed as the excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mid-year population. For working out natural increase the data for registered births and deaths have been used without any adjustment for likely under-registration.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the district values have been inserted in the map.

Salient Features

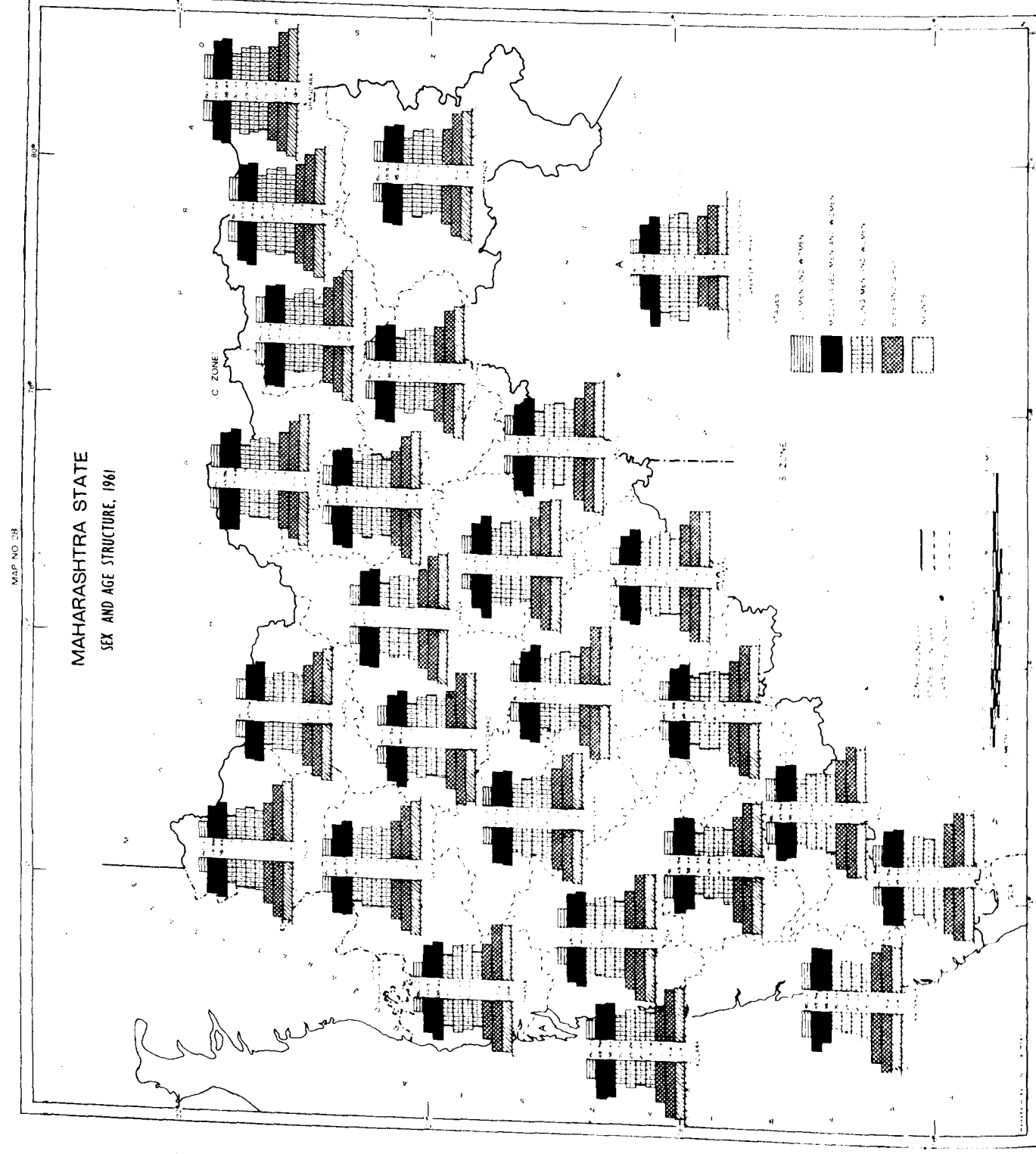
Table in the next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of rates of natural increase.

The rate for Maharashtra as a whole works out to 17.3. Among the districts, the natural increase varies from 8.1 in Parbhani district to 25.2 in Akola district. The low rates in Aurangabad Division may be due to deficient registration.

Natural Increase

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	25.2	..	14	17.1	..
2	24.8	Akola	15	16.6	Satara
3	24.7	..	16	16.5	Chanda
4	23.8	Amravati	17	16.3	..
5	23.6	Buldhana	18	16.3	Greater Bombay
6	23.4	..	19	15.4	Kolaba
7	20.9	Dhulia	20	13.9	..
8	20.4	..	21	13.2	Yeotmal
9	20.4	Sholapur	22	9.8	..
10	19.6	..	23	9.6	Nanded
11	18.5	Wardha	24	9.4	..
12	17.9	Bhandara	25	9.1	Aurangabad
13	17.5	..	26	8.1	..
		Nasik			Osmanabad
		Kolhapur			Bhir
		Ahmadnagar			Parbhani
		Sangli			
		Jalgaon			
		Poona			
	17.3	..			
		Stage average			

Source—Vital Statistics of India for 1960 issued by the Registrar General, India.



MAP No. 28
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts for the two sexes separately the proportions of population falling in the various age-groups in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

The age-groups have been so formed as to correspond to important stages in human life :—

Infants—(0-4),

Boys and girls—(5-9) and (10-14),

Young men and women—(15-19), (20-24), (25-29) and (30-34),

Middle aged men and women—(35-44) and (45-59),

Old men and women—(60+).

The age structure of the population of each district is shown as pyramid. On the two sides of a vertical column with age-group figures inside it has been drawn and horizontal bars proportionate to the percentage share of each age-group have been drawn on either side of it for males and females. These horizontal bars are shaded with different hatching in such a way that bars belonging to different stages have different hatching designs.

Salient Features

In Maharashtra, 14.65 per cent of male population and 15.39 per cent of female population are infants. The highest proportion of infants is observed in Dhulia district where they account for 16.72 per cent in the case of males and 16.96 per cent in the case of females. The lowest proportion of male infants has been recorded by Greater Bombay (9.40 per cent) and the lowest proportion of female infants by Ratnagiri district (12.19 per cent). The proportion of male infants is higher than that of female infants in the districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Satara whereas their proportions are almost equal in Jalgaon, Sangli, Kolhapur and Bhandara Districts.

Boys and girls who belonged to age-group 5-14 account for 25.55 per cent and 25.77 per cent of the male and female population respectively in

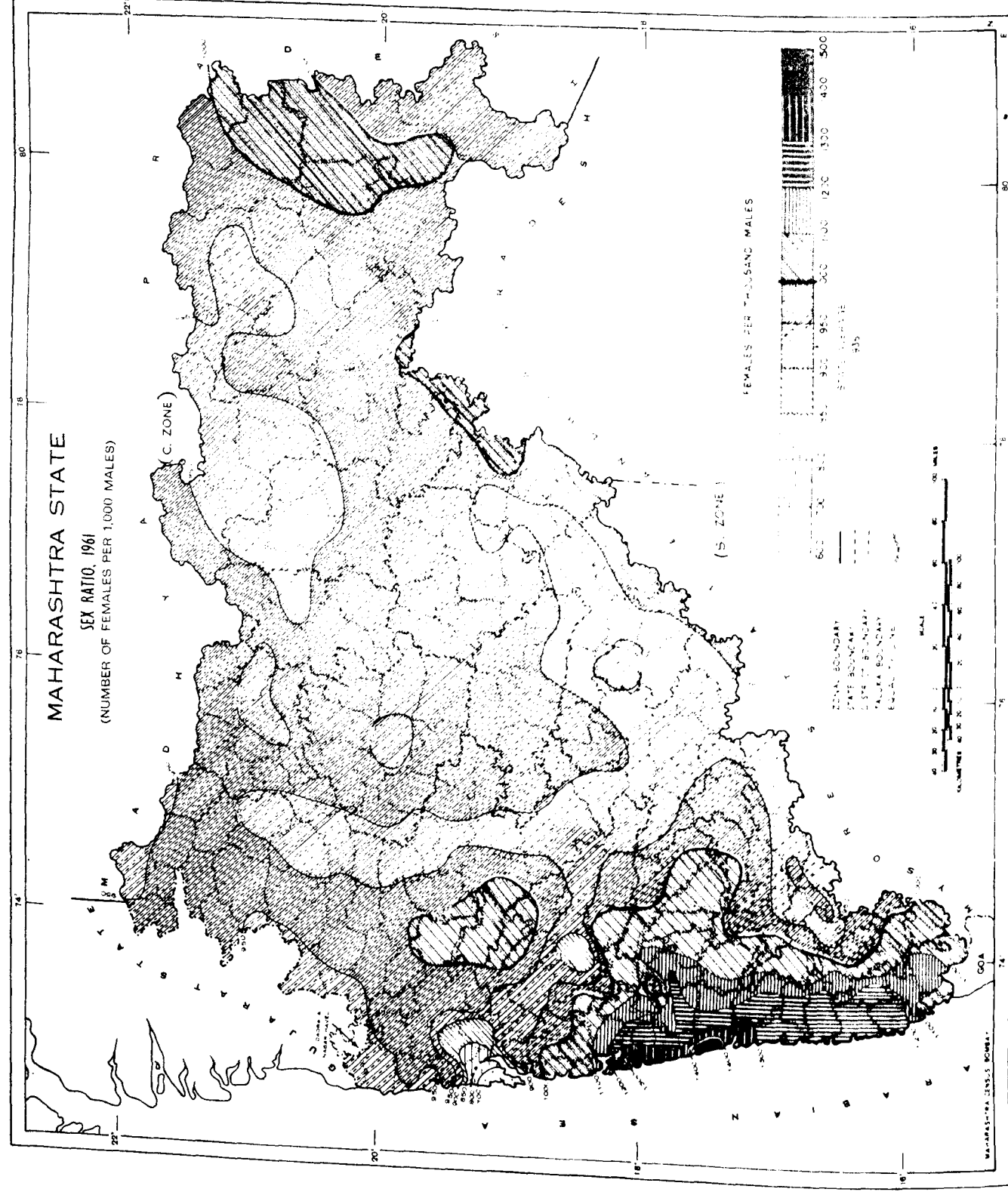
Maharashtra as a whole. Ratnagiri district records the highest proportion of boys (30.79 per cent) while the lowest is recorded by Greater Bombay (17.95 per cent). The highest proportion of girls is recorded by Osmanabad district (27.54 per cent), whereas the lowest is in Bhandara district (23.38 per cent). Although the proportion of girls is higher than that of boys for Maharashtra as a whole, the reverse is the case in a majority of the districts.

Young men and women belonging to age-group 15-34 constitute 32.70 per cent of male and 33.13 per cent of female population respectively in Maharashtra as a whole. The highest proportion is 44.91 per cent among males and 39.65 per cent among females in Greater Bombay. The lowest proportion among males is 25.30 per cent in Ratnagiri district and that among females is 30.77 per cent in Satara district. Greater Bombay records a higher proportion for males than for females, while the proportions for males and females are almost equal in Thana and Nagpur districts. In all other districts the proportion of females is higher than that of males.

22.09 per cent of males and 20.16 per cent of females in Maharashtra are middle aged i.e. in the age-group 35-59. Greater Bombay has the highest proportion of middle aged males (24.69 per cent) and the lowest proportion of middle aged females (18.44 per cent), while it is the reverse with Ratnagiri district, the values being 20.45 per cent for males and 23.75 per cent for females. In all the districts of Maharashtra, except Ratnagiri and Satara, the proportion of middle-aged males is higher than that of middle-aged females.

Old men and women aged 60 years and above form 5.01 per cent of male and 5.65 per cent of female population respectively in Maharashtra as a whole. Ratnagiri district has the highest proportion for both males (7.47 per cent) and females (7.43 per cent) while Greater Bombay records the lowest proportions for both males (3.05 per cent) and females (3.87 per cent). The percentage of old women is higher than that of old men, except in the districts of Ratnagiri, Satara, Sholapur, Bhair and Osmanabad.

Source—Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table C-III, Part A.



MAP No. 29
SEX RATIO, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the pattern of sex ratio observed in different parts of Maharashtra.

Method

After plotting the talukawise figures of sex ratio isopleth lines have been drawn at suitable intervals. The intervening space between two isopleths has been shaded with hatchings ranging from high to low, using red colour for sex ratio above parity.

Salient Features

A high sex ratio of '1000 and above' is observed in contiguous areas of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, Kolhapur and Sangli districts with isolated pockets in Ahmadnagar and Poona; Nanded and Bhandara and Chanda districts. The sex ratio is the highest in the talukas of Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts in the Konkan belt. The high ratio in the region is

due to the traditional sex-selective male migration from the districts comprising the region to Greater Bombay.

The only region with low sex-ratio (below 900) consists of the city district of Greater Bombay and its adjacent area of Thana district. The low sex-ratio in this region is due to heavy sex-selective migration to Greater Bombay from within and outside the State.

In the remainder of the State, the sex ratio varies from 900 to 1000. There are two regions with sex ratio '950-1000'—one, a small belt enveloping the region having high sex ratio and the other comprising portions of Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Ahmadnagar districts and also of districts of Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions covering 117 talukas. This is mostly a fertile tract, with black cotton soil predominating.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.

CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX RATIO, 1951-1961

Purpose

This twin-map presents a taluka-wise picture of the sex ratio in 1951 against a similar picture in 1961. The first map shows the number of females per 1,000 males in 1951, while the second shows the corresponding position in 1961.

Method

The data for both the Census years have been grouped into the same six ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using six grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Hatching for talukas with sex ratios above parity has been shown in red, while talukas with parity of sexes have been indicated by red boundary besides hatching them in red. A change in 1961 as compared to 1951 in the sex ratio of a taluka will be visible from the map only if it involves change of range.

Salient Features

For Maharashtra as a whole, the sex ratio has gone down by five points from 941 in 1951 to 936 in 1961. There is change of range only in 25 talukas out of a total of 229 talukas (excluding Greater Bombay, which is a City district). Nine of these have moved up to a higher range, while sixteen have moved to a lower range.

The distribution of 229 talukas by six ranges of sex ratio in 1951 and 1961 is as follows :—

Range of Sex Ratio	Number of Talukas in	
	1951	1961
Below 900	4	6
900-999	166	172
1,000-1,099	38	30
1,100-1,199	8	6
1,200-1,299	12	13
1,300 and above	1	2
	229	229

In 1951 Kalyan, Thana, Nasik and Poona City talukas, each having one city included in it had sex ratio below 900. In 1961, besides these talukas, Bhivandi and Hatkanangle talukas also show sex ratio below 900. The variation in Bhivandi taluka is possibly due to Bhivandi town, which attracts a large number of male Muslim migrants in its cotton-weaving industry, who do not normally bring their families along.

There are only two talukas in the highest range, viz., 1300 and above, Guhagar and Mhasala, both in the coastal region. Guhagar taluka had the highest sex ratio both in 1951 and 1961, while the sex ratio for Mhasala has moved upto a higher range in 1961.

The distribution of 229 talukas into nine ranges of variation in sex ratio from 1951 to 1961 is as follows :—

1951-61 Variation	No. of Talukas
+ 46 and over	3
+ 31 to 45	16
+ 16 to 30	18
+ 1 to 15	47
No variation	4
- 1 to 15	82
- 16 to 30	46
- 31 to 45	8
- 46 and over	5
	229

The three talukas where the sex ratio has gone up by more than 45 points during the decade are Guhagar (+ 77), Lanja (+ 53) and Mhasala (+ 47), all in the Konkan region which is noted for sex selective (male) emigration.

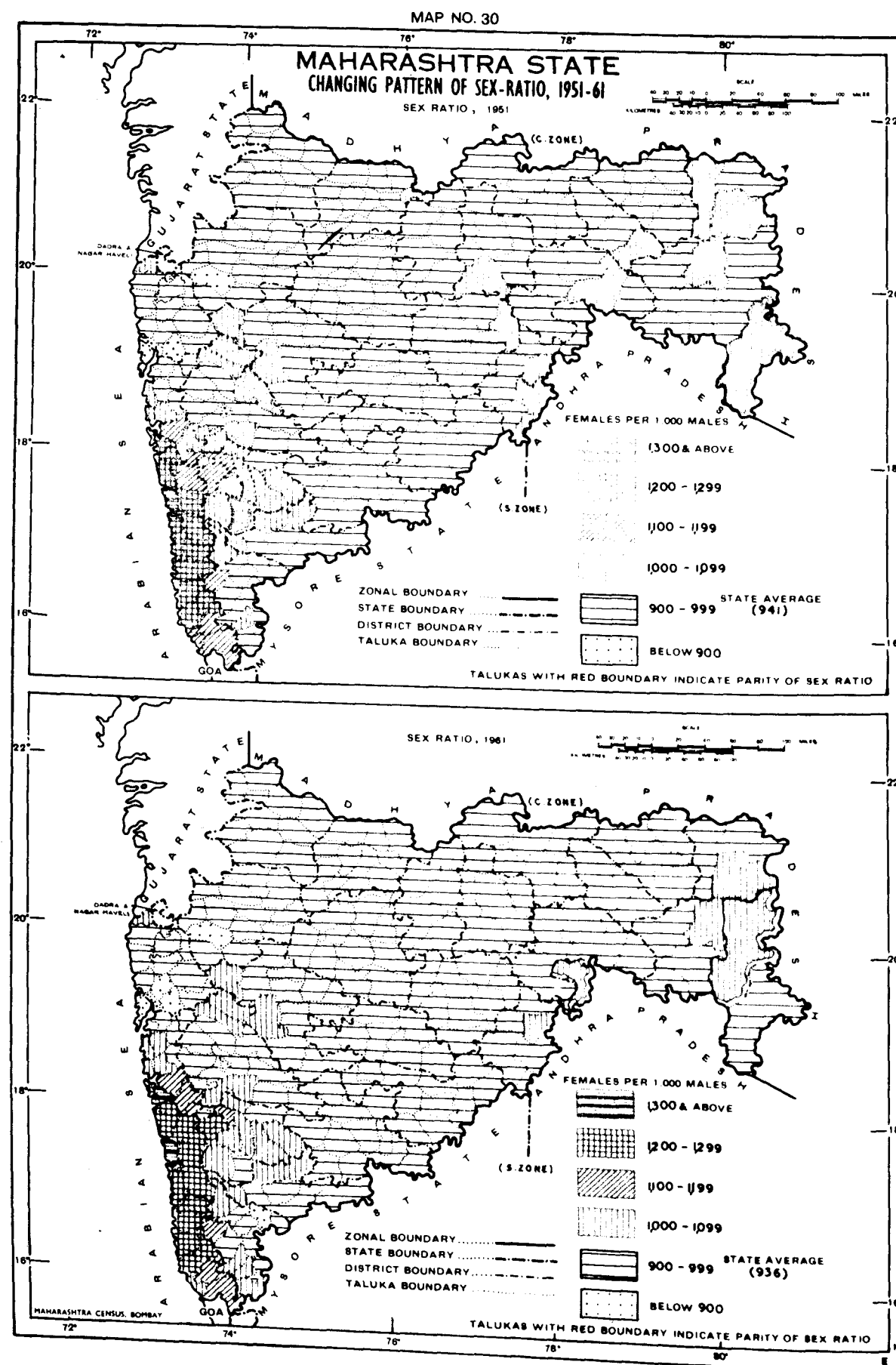
The five talukas where the sex ratio has dropped by over 45 points are Vengurla (—107), Bhivandi (—80), Velhe (—64), Dhond (—58) and Nagpur (—47). The fall in the sex ratio of Vengurla taluka may be due to immigration of male labour from outside to the new mining centre at Redi.

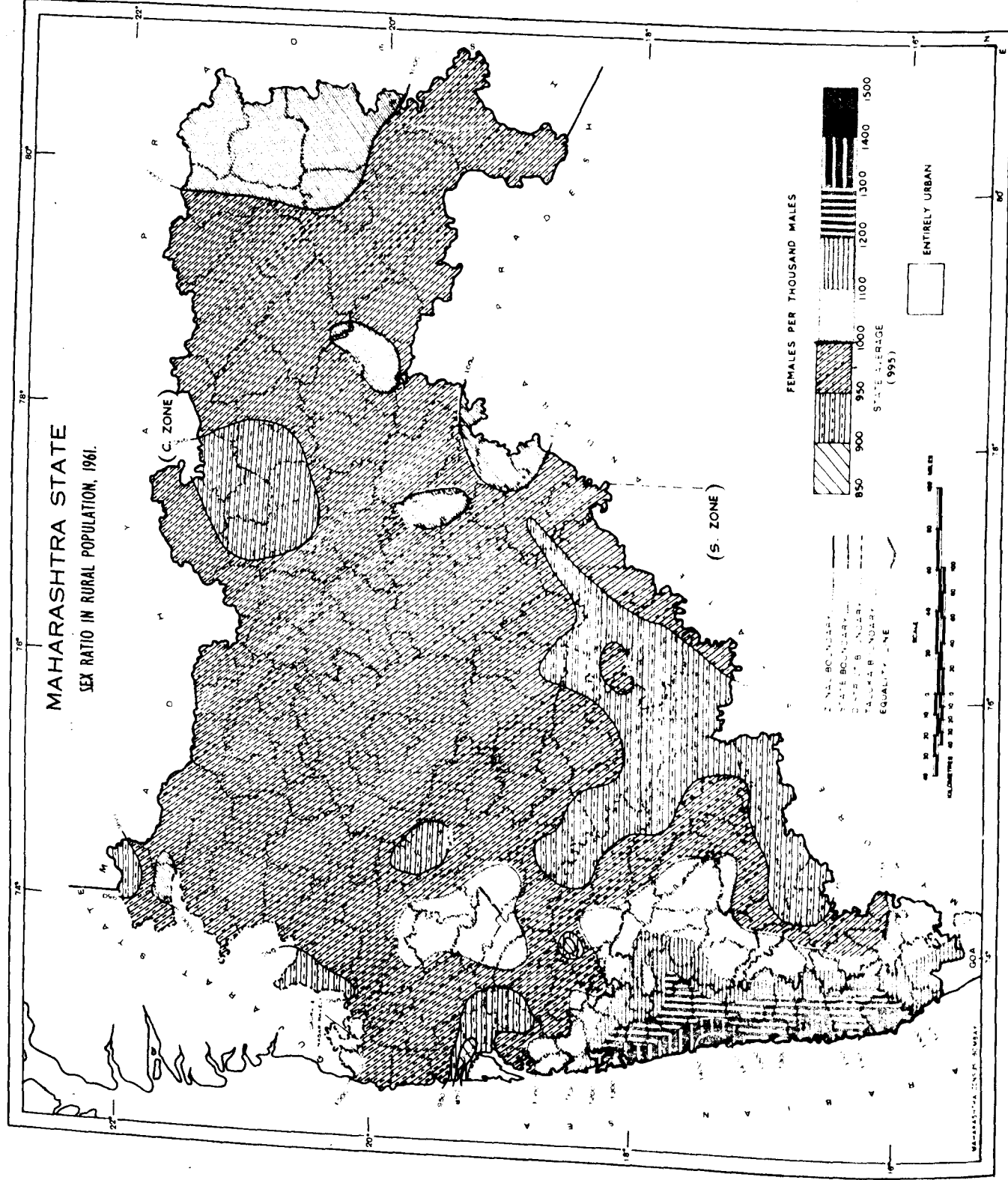
The fall in sex ratio in Bhivandi taluka is due to reasons already stated above.

The 1951 and 1961 sex ratios for the districts of Maharashtra are given in the table below :—

Changing Pattern of Sex Ratio, 1951-61					
State/District	Sex Ratio		District	Sex Ratio	
	1951	1961		1951	1961
Maharashtra	941	936	Aurangabad	974	960
Greater Bombay	603	663	Parbhani	980	972
Thana	920	919	Bhir	957	968
Kolaba	1,040	1,058	Nanded	983	970
Ratnagiri	1,224	1,237	Osmanabad	947	949
Nasik	956	946	Buldhana	981	959
Dhulia	970	967	Akola	960	938
Jalgaon	971	957	Amravati	958	933
Ahmadnagar	971	962	Yeatmal	989	972
Poona	939	944	Wardha	983	964
Satara	1,051	1,047	Nagpur	956	929
Sangli	968	957	Bhandara	1,005	997
Sholapur	945	936	Chanda	996	985
Kolhapur	970	967			

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract and District Census Handbooks, 1951.





MAP No. 31
SEX RATIO IN RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the pattern of sex ratio observed in rural areas of Maharashtra.

Method

After plotting the taluka-wise figures of rural sex ratio, isopleth lines have been drawn at suitable intervals. The intervening space between two isopleths has been shaded with hatchings ranging from high to low, using red colour for sex ratio above parity.

Salient Features

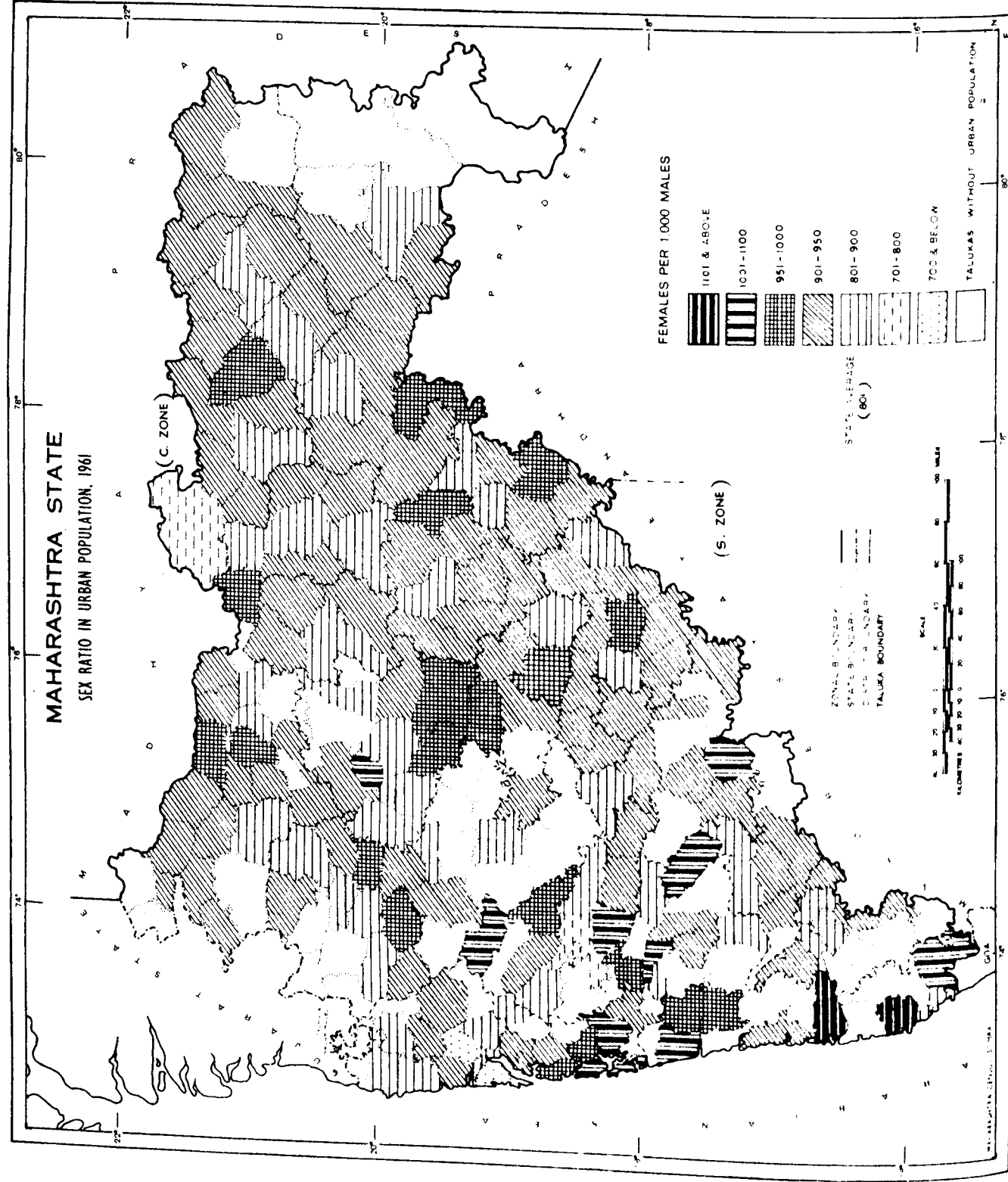
A region of high sex ratio above parity is observed in contiguous areas of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, Kolhapur and Sangli districts. All the talukas of Ratnagiri have sex ratio above 1,100, the sex ratio for Guhagar taluka being the highest viz., 1,433. Except the talukas of Karjat, Panvel and Uran, which border on Greater Bombay, and Sudhagad Mahal, all

the talukas of Kolaba district and all the talukas of Satara district have sex ratio above parity. The three districts of Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Satara are known for sex selective (male) emigration to Greater Bombay.

Poona City and Thana talukas have sex ratio below 900 and form two isolated pockets with low sex ratio.

Excluding the region in the south with sex ratio 900-950, comprising mainly the portions of Sholapur, Sangli and Osmanabad districts, the sex ratio varies from 950-1000 in the remainder of the State, with a few exceptions the notable among them being the area comprising all the talukas of Bhandara district and Brahmपुरi and Gadchiroli talukas of Chanda district with sex ratio above 1,000. These talukas have predominant rice cultivation.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 32

SEX RATIO IN URBAN POPULATION

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka (tahsil) of the State the sex ratio in the urban population in 1961. The sex ratio has been expressed as the number of females in the population for every 1,000 males.

Method

The data have been grouped into seven ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using seven grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Talukas with sex ratio above parity have been shown in red. Talukas without urban population have been left blank.

Definition

An urban area in a taluka comprises the following :—

- (1) all places having municipalities or cantonments, irrespective of population ; and
- (2) all other places with population 5,000 or above, where according to 1961 Census data, at least $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the male working population had been engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

Salient Features

For Maharashtra as a whole, the sex ratio works out to 801. Among the districts, Greater Bombay, which attracts a large number of migrants from other parts of Maharashtra and outside has the lowest sex ratio viz. 663, while Ratnagiri, from which sex selective (male) migration to Greater Bombay takes place has the highest sex ratio viz., 987. Except Greater Bombay all the twenty-five districts come above the State average.

Excluding Greater Bombay an entirely urban district, the distribution into six ranges of the 171 talukas with urban population in the remaining twenty-five districts is as follows :—

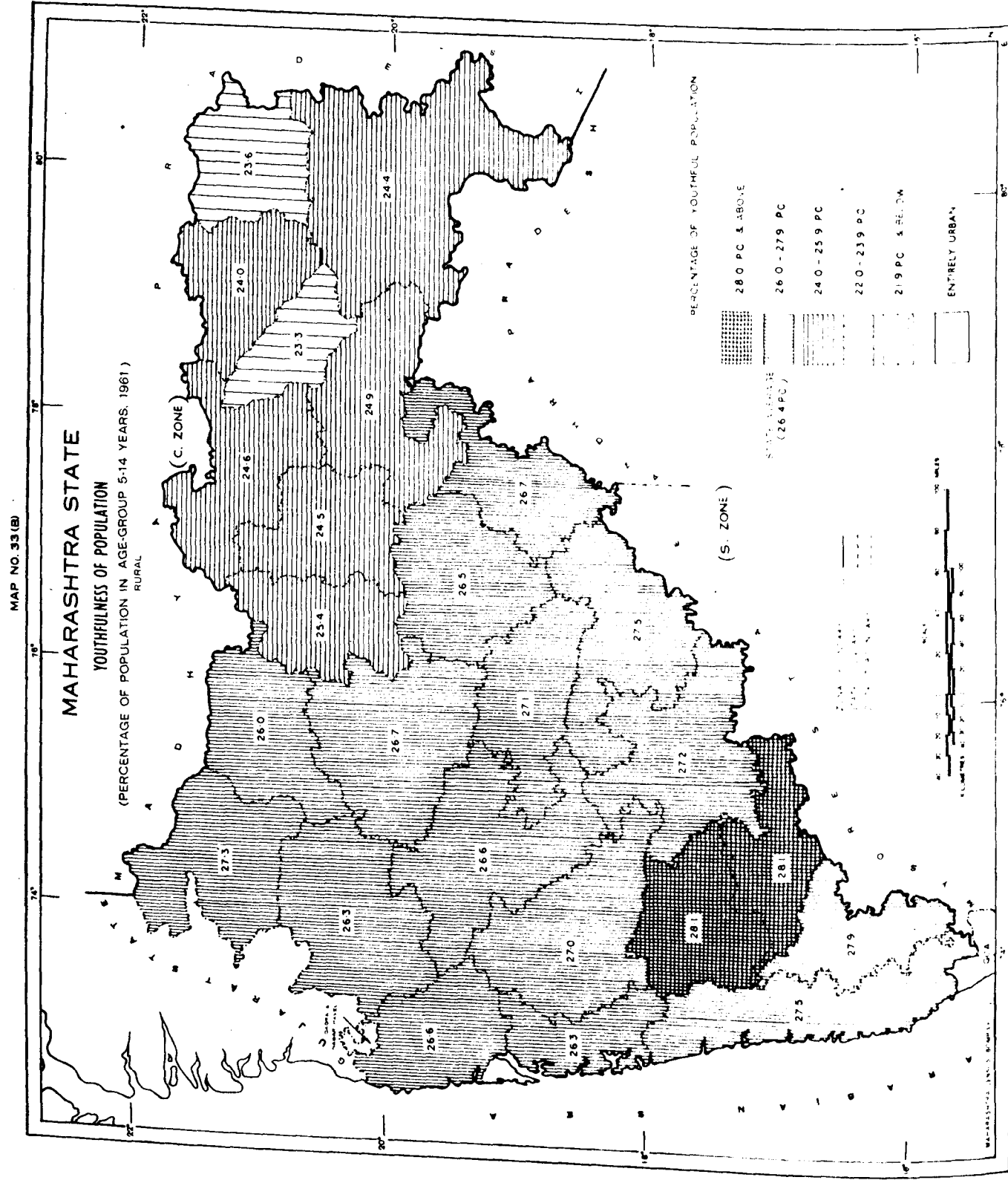
Sex ratio Range	No. of Talukas
1,101 and above	2
1,001-1,100	11
951-1,000	20
901-950	89
801-900	44
701-800	3
700 and below	1

109 talukas or about 60 per cent of the total number fall in the range 901-1,000. There is only one taluka with sex ratio below 700 viz., Bhivandi (663), which includes only Bhivandi town where the main industry is cotton weaving on power looms, which attracts a large number of male Muslim migrants from other States like Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

There are three talukas in the range 701-800 viz., Thana (775) in Thana district, Haveli (768) in Poona district, and Melghat (779) in Amravati district.

Thirteen talukas have sex ratio above parity. Only two talukas have recorded very high sex ratios of 1,101 or above. They are Rajapur (1,139) and Malvan (1,161) from Ratnagiri district, which is noted for heavy male emigration to Greater Bombay.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



Vd 5188—6Ba

Purpose

This map shows for each district the percentage which the young population (of both sexes) in the age-group 5-14 years in the rural areas constitutes of the total rural population.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Greater Bombay, which is an entirely urban district, has been left blank. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Definitions

Age is defined as age in years completed at last birth-day.

Rural population is population enumerated in rural areas. A rural area in a district comprises all villages and is characterised by predominance of agriculture as the principal occupation of the people. For purposes of the Census, a rural place is defined as a place that is not 'urban'. For definition of the term 'urban', please see maps relating to urban areas.

Salient Features

For Maharashtra as a whole, the proportion of young population in the age-group 5-14 works out to 26.4 per cent which is greater than the corresponding proportion for urban population (23.8 per cent). Among the districts, the proportion varies from 23.3 per cent in Wardha district to 28.1 per cent in Satara and Sangli districts.

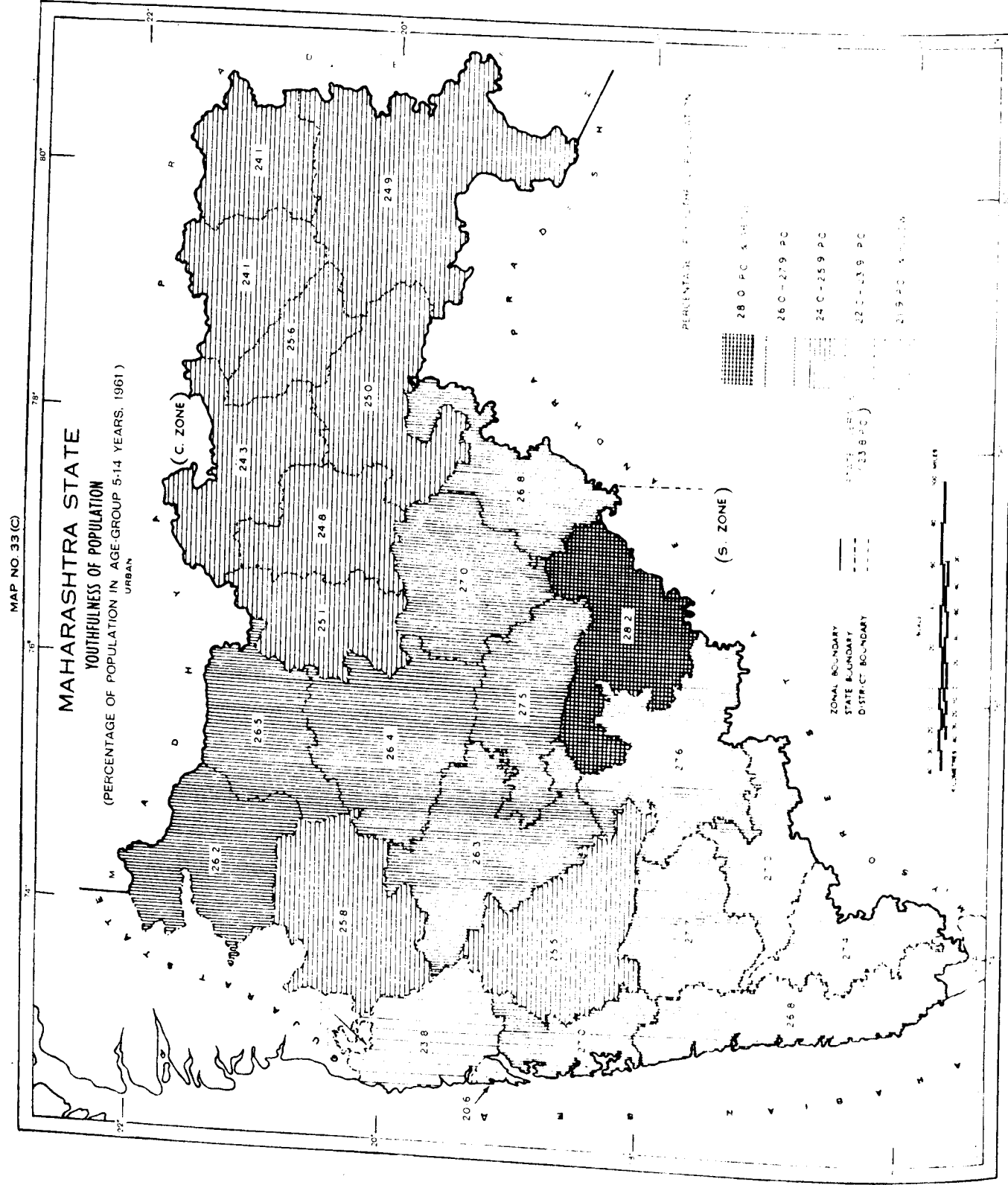
MAP No. 33(B)

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1961 (RURAL AREAS)

All the districts of Aurangabad Division and Western Maharashtra except Kolaba, Nasik and Jalgaon, rank above the State average, while Kolaba, Nasik and Jalgaon districts of Western Maharashtra and all the eight districts of Nagpur Division go below.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	28.1	... Satara	15	26.3	... Kolaba
2	28.1	... Sangli	16	26.3	... Nasik
3	27.9	... Kolhapur	17	26.0	... Jalgaon
4	27.5	... Ratnagiri	18	25.4	... Buldhana
5	27.5	... Osmanabad	19	24.9	... Yeotmal
6	27.3	... Dhulia	20	24.6	... Amravati
7	27.2	... Sholapur	21	24.5	... Akola
8	27.1	... Bhir	22	24.4	... Chanda
9	27.0	... Poona	23	24.0	... Nagpur
10	26.7	... Aurangabad	24	23.6	... Bhandara
11	26.7	... Nanded	25	23.3	... Wardha
12	26.6	... Thana			
13	26.6	... Ahmādnagar			
14	26.5	... Parbhani			
	26.4	... State Average			

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra. Part II-C(i), Table C-III. Part C.



MAP No. 33(C)
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1961 (URBAN AREAS)

Purpose

This map shows for each district of Maharashtra the percentage which the young population (of both sexes) in the age-group 5-14 years in the urban areas constitutes of the total urban population.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading the percentage figures have been inserted in the map in each district.

Definitions and concepts

An urban area in a district comprises the following :—

- (1) all places having Municipalities or cantonments, irrespective of population ; and
- (2) all other places with population 5,000 or above where according to the 1961 Census at least three-fourth's of the male working population had been engaged principally in non-agricultural pursuits, that is, devoting most time to such pursuits.

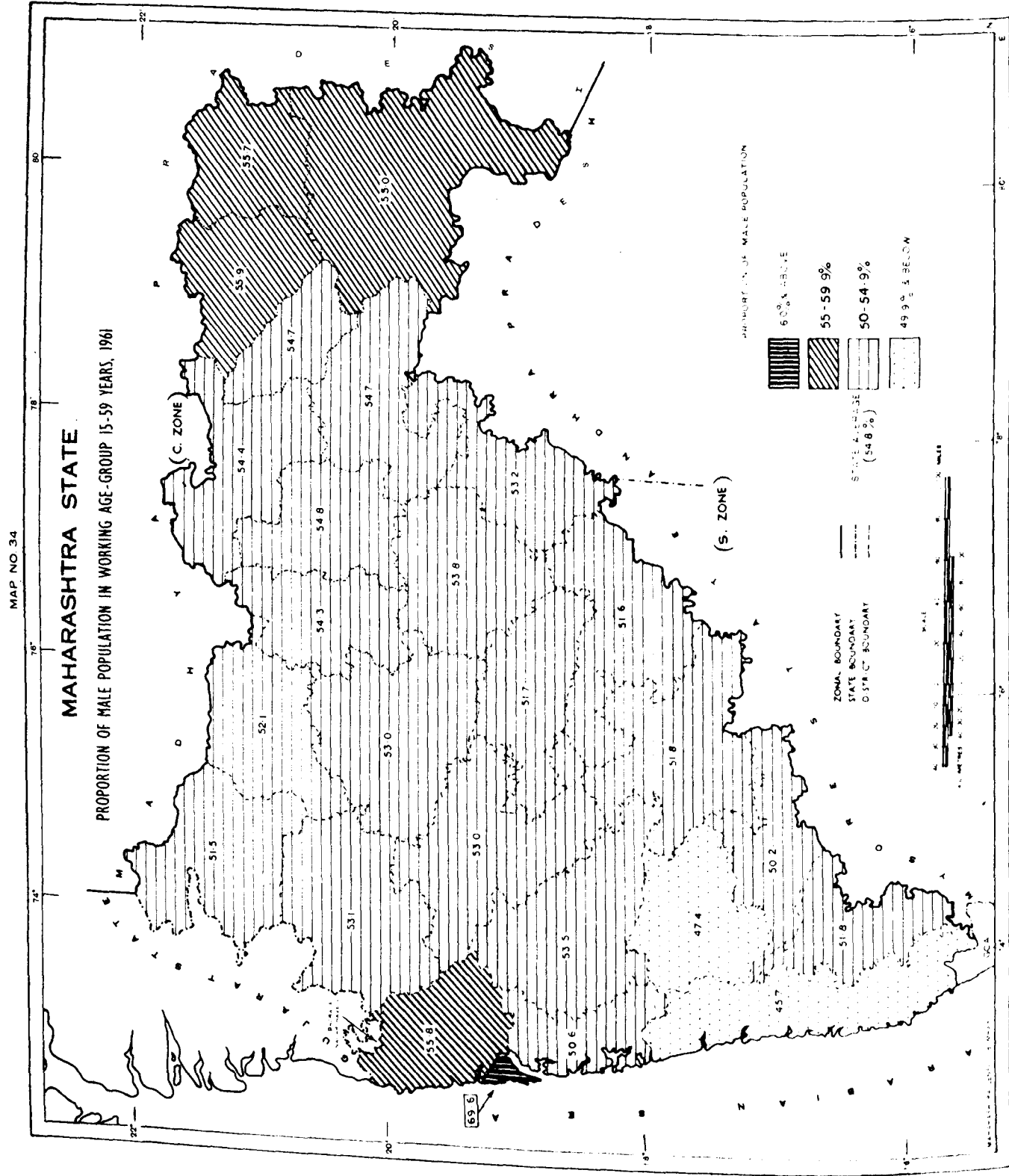
Salient Features

For Maharashtra as a whole, the proportion of young population (age-group 5-14) works out to 23.8 per cent. Among the districts, the proportion varies from 20.6 per cent in Greater Bombay to 28.2 per cent in Osmanabad district.

All the districts except Greater Bombay and Thana districts rank, above the State average. The proportion for Thana district is equal to the State average and that for Greater Bombay is smaller than the State average.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	28.2	Osmanabad	15	25.8	Nasik
2	27.7	Satara	16	25.6	Wardha
3	27.6	Sholapur	17	25.5	Poona
4	27.5	Bhir	18	25.1	Buldhana
5	27.4	Kolhapur	19	25.0	Yavatmal
6	27.0	Kolaba	20	24.9	Chanda
7	27.0	Sangli	21	24.8	Akola
8	27.0	Parbhani	22	24.3	Amravati
9	26.8	Ratnagiri	23	24.1	Nagpur
10	26.8	Nanded	24	24.1	Bhandara
11	26.5	Jalgaon			
12	26.4	Aurangabad	23.8		State average and Thana District
13	26.3	Ahmadnagar			
14	26.2	Dhulia	20.6		Greater Bombay.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i) Table C-III, Part B.



MAP No. 34

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP, 1961

Only five districts come above the State average, viz., Greater Bombay and Thana near the west coast, and three easternmost districts of Vidarbha, viz., Nagpur Bhandara and Chanda.

The districts of Kolaba, Sangli, Satara and Ratnagiri, which send out able bodied males in large numbers for employment outside, particularly in Greater Bombay show comparatively small proportions, ranging from 45.7 per cent in Ratnagiri to 50.6 per cent in Kolaba.

Proportion of male population in working age-group, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	69.6	Greater Bombay	13	53.2	Nanded
2	55.9	Nagpur	14	53.1	Nasik
3	55.8	Thana	15	53.0	Ahmadnagar
4	55.7	Bhandara	16	53.0	Aurangabad
5	55.0	Chanda	17	52.1	Jalgaon
			18	51.8	Sholapur
			19	51.8	Kolhapur
			20	51.7	Bhir
			21	51.6	Omanabad
			22	51.5	Dhulia
			23	50.6	Kolaba
			24	50.2	Sangli
			25	47.4	Satara
			26	45.7	Ratnagiri

7	54.7	Yeotmal
7	54.7	Wardha
9	54.4	Amravati
10	54.3	Buldhana
11	53.8	Parbhani
12	53.5	Poona

54.8	State average and Akola
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Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-B(i), Table B-1.

Purpose

This map presents for each district of Maharashtra the percentage which the male population in the age-group 15-59 years constitutes of the total male population.

Method

The data have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by using four grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

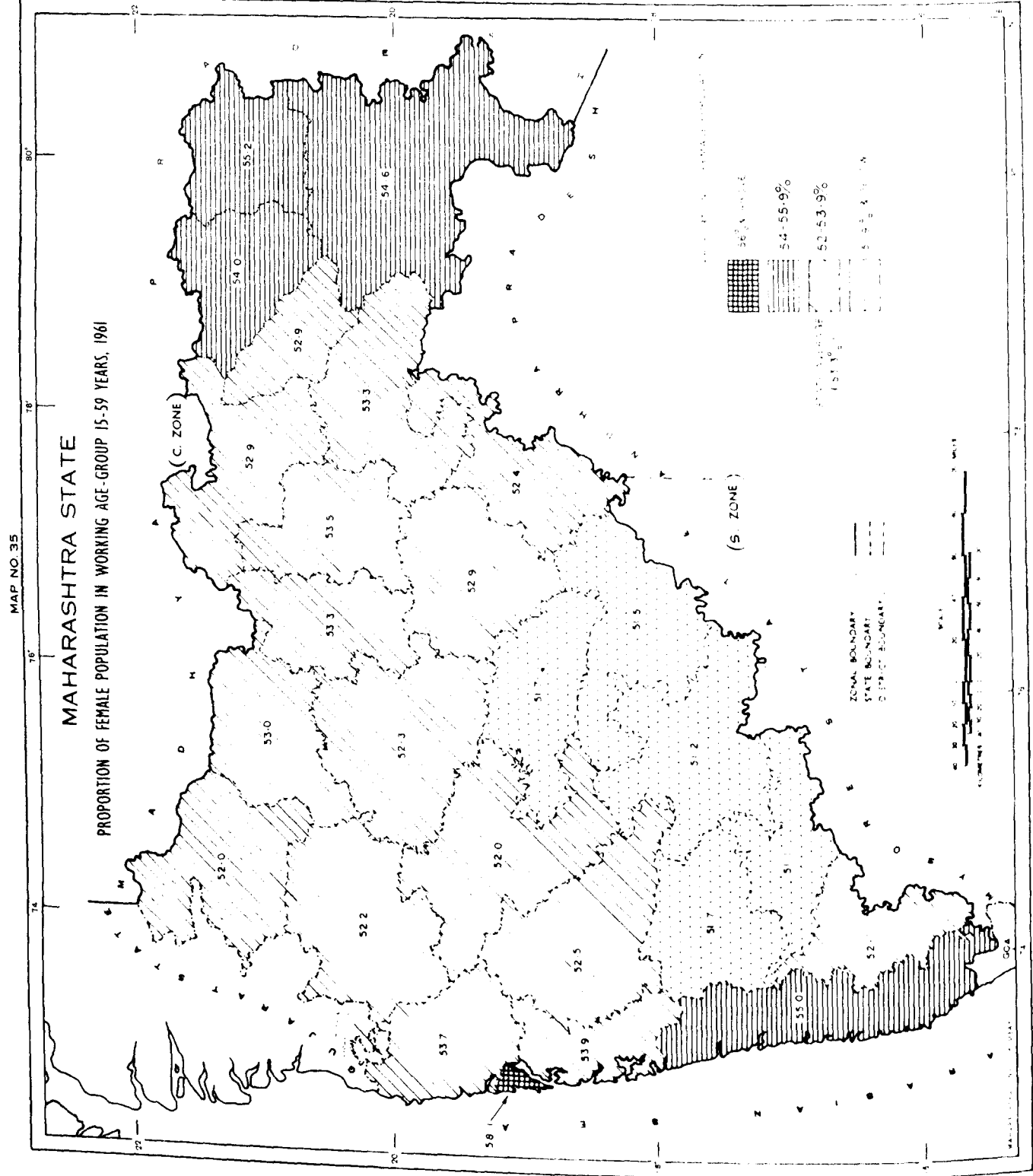
Definitions and Concepts

The age-group 15-59 years is called the 'working age-group' because of its association with capacity to work and the population in this age-group is taken as constituting the potential work force. Age is defined as age last birth-day.

It is usual to compute for each sex separately the proportion which the population in the age-group 15-59 years constitutes of the total population of the sex to serve as an index to the work potential of the population of that sex.

Salient Features

For Maharashtra as a whole, the work potential of the male population works out to 54.8 per cent. The proportion ranges from 69.6 per cent in Greater Bombay district to 45.7 per cent in Ratnagiri district. Akola (54.8 per cent), Wardha (54.7 per cent) and Yeotmal (54.7 per cent) come very close to the State average.



MAP No. 35

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP, 1961

districts come above the State average and eighteen go below. Buldhana and Yeotmal districts have proportions very close to the State average.

Proportion of female population in working age-group, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	58.1	Greater Bombay	12	52.9	Wardha
2	55.2	Bhandara	15	52.5	Poona
3	55.0	Ratnagiri	16	52.4	Nanded
4	54.6	Chanda	17	52.3	Aurangabad
5	54.0	Nagpur	18	52.2	Nasik
6	53.9	Kolaba	19	52.1	Kolhapur
7	53.7	Thana	20	52.0	Dhulia.
8	53.5	Akola	20	52.0	Ahmadnagar
53.3		State average, Buldhana and Yeotmal.	22	51.7	Satara
			22	51.7	Bhir
11	53.0	Jalgaon	24	51.5	Osmanabad
12	52.9	Parbhani	25	51.2	Sholapur
12	52.9	Amravati	26	51.1	Sangli

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-B(ii), Table B-1.

Purpose

This map presents for each district of Maharashtra the percentage which the female population in the age-group 15-59 years constitutes of the total female population.

Method

The data have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by using four grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

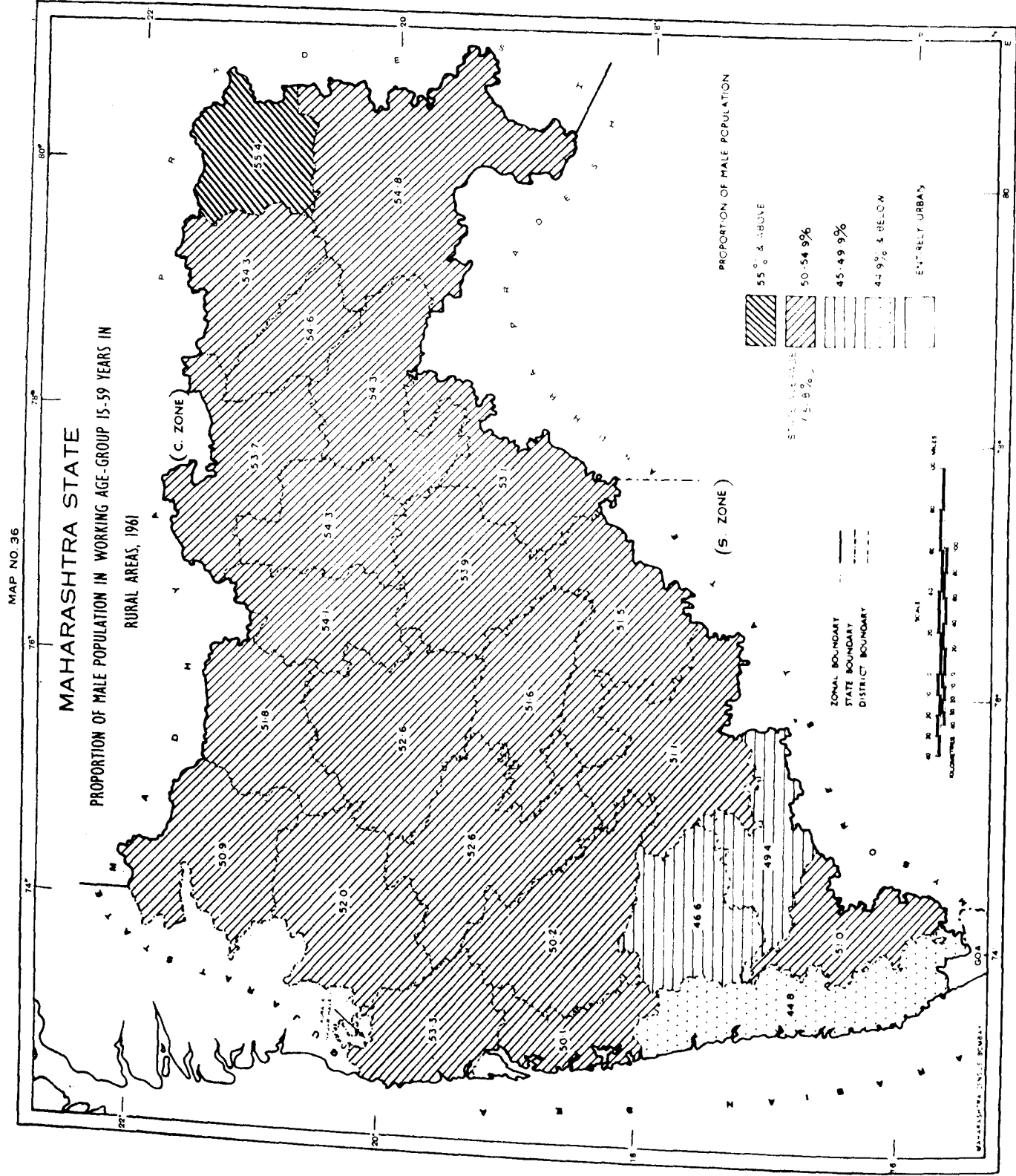
Definitions and concepts

The age-group 15-59 years is called the 'working age-group' because of its association with capacity to work and the population in this age-group is taken as constituting the potential work-force. Age is defined as age last birth-day.

It is usual to compute for each sex separately the proportion which the population in the age-group 15-59 years constitutes of the total population of the sex to serve as an index of the work potential of the population of that sex.

Salient Features

For Maharashtra as a whole, the work potential of the female population works out to 53.3 per cent. The range of variation of this proportion among the districts is not very wide. The proportion ranges from 58.1 per cent in Greater Bombay district to 51.1 per cent in Sangli district. Eight



MAP No. 36

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map presents for the rural areas in each of the district of Maharashtra the proportion which the male population in the age-group 15-59 years constitutes of the total male population.

Method

The data have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by using four grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Greater Bombay district has been left blank since it has no rural area. For facility of reading the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district (except Greater Bombay, which is left blank).

Definitions and concepts

A rural area in a district includes all villages (which normally have small populations below 5,000) and is characterised by absence of places having municipalities and by existence of a substantial proportion of male workers engaged in agriculture. By strict definition, a rural place is one that is not 'urban'. For definition of the term 'urban', please see maps relating to urban areas.

The age-group 15-59 years is called the 'working age-group' because of its association with capacity to work and the population in this age-group is taken as constituting the potential work force. Age is defined as age last birthday.

It is usual to compute for each sex separately the proportion which the population in the age-group 15-59 years constitutes of the total population of the sex to serve as an index of the work potential of the population of that sex.

Salient Features

The table in the next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of work potential of the male population in the rural areas, with the State average interposed at the appropriate place.

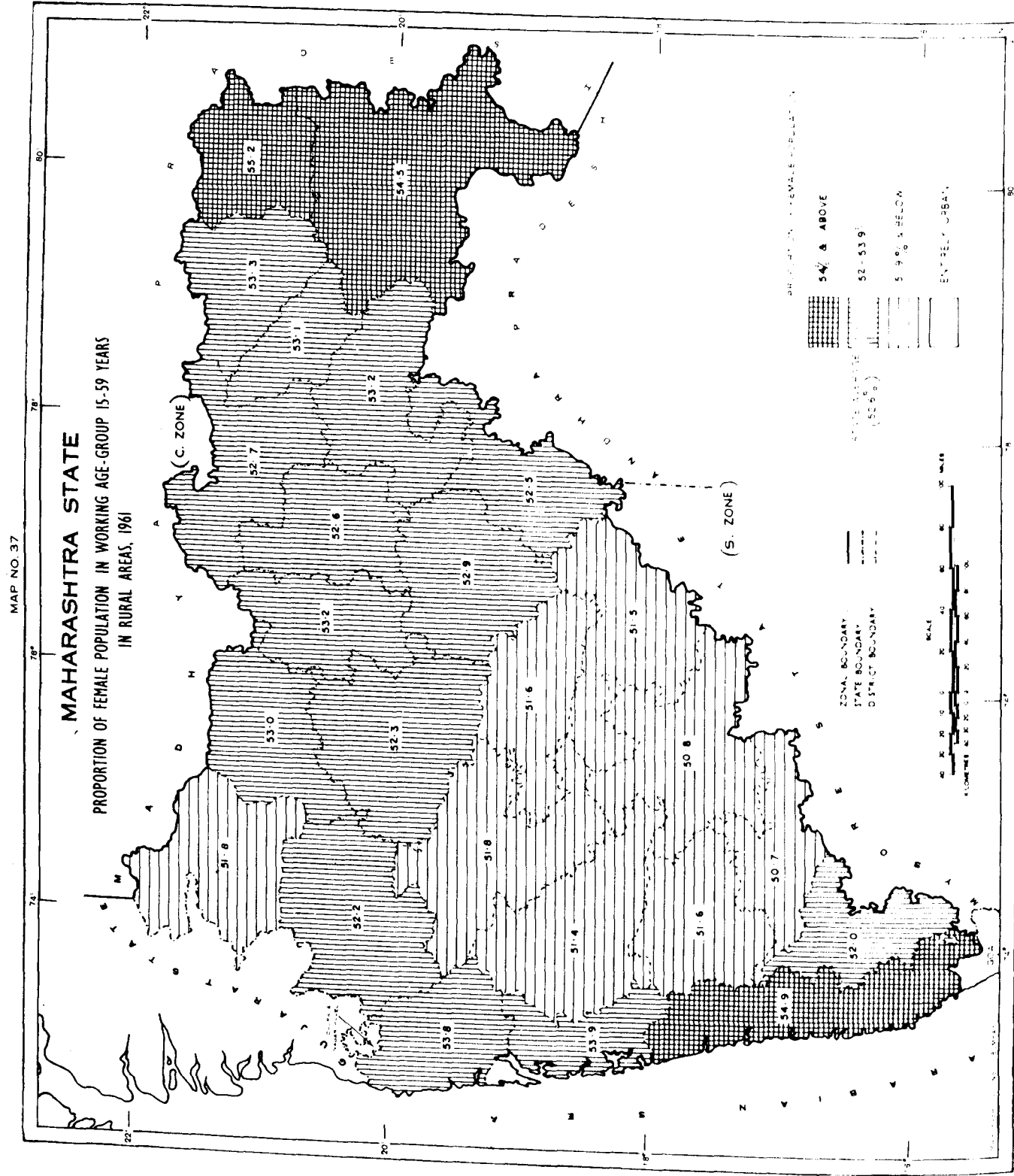
For Maharashtra as a whole, the work potential of the male population in the rural areas works out to 51.8 per cent.

The range of variation of this proportion among the districts is not very wide. The proportion ranges from 55.4 per cent in Bhandara district to 44.8 per cent in Ratnagiri district.

The main causes of differences in this proportion from district to district would appear to be the varying rates of inward and outward migration of population. The age-group 15-59 years is the one most affected by migration. Those districts which are characterised by heavy outmigration would show low proportions, while the reverse would be the case with districts which attract substantial numbers of in-migrants.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	55.4	Bhandara	14	52.0	Nasik
2	54.8	Chandrapur			
3	54.6	Wardha			
4	54.3	Akola	16	51.6	Bhir
4	54.3	Yavatmal	17	51.5	Osmanabad
4	54.3	Nagpur	18	51.1	Sholapur
7	54.1	Buldhana	19	51.0	Kolhapur
8	53.9	Parbhani	20	50.9	Dhulia
9	53.7	Amravati	21	50.2	Poona
10	53.3	Thane	22	50.1	Kolaba
11	53.1	Nanded	23	49.4	Sangli
12	52.6	Ahmadnagar	24	46.6	Satara
12	52.6	Aurangabad	25	44.8	Ratnagiri

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-B(i), Table B-1.



Vd 5188-7A

Purpose

This map presents for the rural areas in each of the districts of Maharashtra the percentage which the female population in the age-group 15-59 years constitutes of the total female population.

Method

The data have been grouped into three ranges and the districts have been shaded by using three grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Greater Bombay district has been left blank since it has no rural area. For facility of reading the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district (except Greater Bombay, which is left blank).

Definitions and concepts

A rural area in a district includes all villages (which normally have small populations below 5,000) and is characterised by predominance of agriculture as the principal occupation of the people, that is, the one to which they devote most time. For purposes of the Census, a rural place is defined as a place that is not 'urban'. For definition of the term 'urban', please see maps relating to urban areas.

The age-group 15-59 years is called the 'working age-group' because of its association with capacity to work and the population in this age-group is taken as constituting the potential work force. Age is defined as age last birthday.

It is usual to compute for each sex separately the proportion which the population in the age-group 15-59 years constitutes of the total population of the sex to serve as an index of the work potential of the population of that sex.

MAP No. 37

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING
AGE-GROUP IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

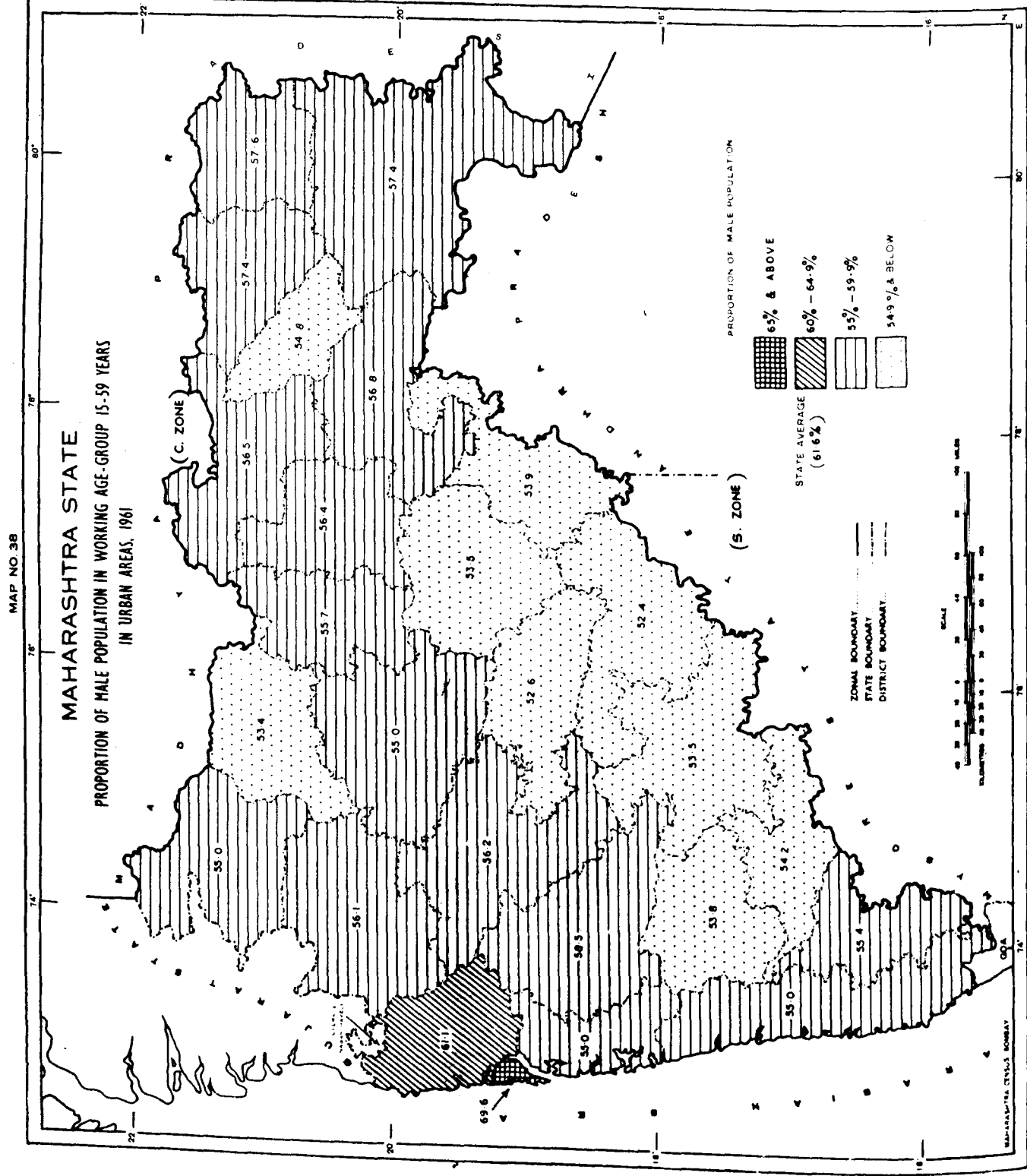
Salient Features

For Maharashtra as a whole, the work potential of the female population in the rural areas works out to 52.6 per cent. The range of variation of this proportion among the districts is not very wide. The proportion ranges from 55.2 per cent in Bhandara district to 50.7 per cent in Sangli district.

Proportion of female population in working age-group in rural areas, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	55.2	Bhandara	14	52.5	Nanded
2	54.9	Ratnagiri	15	52.3	Aurangabad
3	54.5	Chanda	16	52.2	Nasik
4	53.9	Kolaba	17	52.0	Kolhapur
5	53.8	Thana	18	51.8	Dhulia
6	53.6	Akola	18	51.8	Ahmadnagar
7	53.3	Nagpur	20	51.6	Satara
8	53.2	Buldhana	20	51.6	Bhir
8	53.2	Yeatmal	22	51.5	Osmanabad
10	53.1	Wardha	23	51.4	Poona
11	53.0	Jalgaon	24	50.8	Sholapur
12	52.9	Parbhani	25	50.7	Sangli
13	52.7	Amravati			
	52.6	State average			

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-B(1), Table B-I.



(86)

MAP No. 38

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for urban areas of each district of Maharashtra, the percentage which the male population in the age-group 15-59 years forms of the total male population.

Method

The data have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by using four grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Definitions and concepts

An urban area in a district comprises the following :—

- (1) all places having Municipalities or cantonments irrespective of population ; and
- (2) all other places with population 5,000 or above where according to the 1961 Census at least three-fourth's of the male working population had been engaged principally in non-agricultural pursuits, that is, devoting most time to such pursuits.

The age-group 15-59 years is called the 'working age-group' because of its association with capacity for productive work or services and the population in this age-group is taken as constituting the potential manpower force. Age is defined as age in completed years on last birthday.

It is usual to compute for each sex separately the proportion which the population in the age-group 15-59 constitutes of the total population of the sex to serve as an index of the work potential of that sex.

Salient Features

The table in the next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of the proportion of male population in the working age-group 15-59.

The main cause of the differences in this proportion from district to district would appear to be migration either from the rural areas of the district or from or to other districts. Of all age groups, the age-group 15-59 is the most affected group by migration.

The work potential of the male population for the urban areas of Maharashtra works out to 61.6 per cent. Greater Bombay—a city district attracting substantial male workers from outside—has the highest proportion (69.6 per cent). It is also the only district ranking above the state average. The lowest proportion is observed in Osmanabad district (52.4 per cent). Thana district follows Greater Bombay with a proportion of 61.1 per cent and is the only district in the second highest range. The high proportion there is probably due to the overflow of the growing population of Greater Bombay to this neighbouring district.

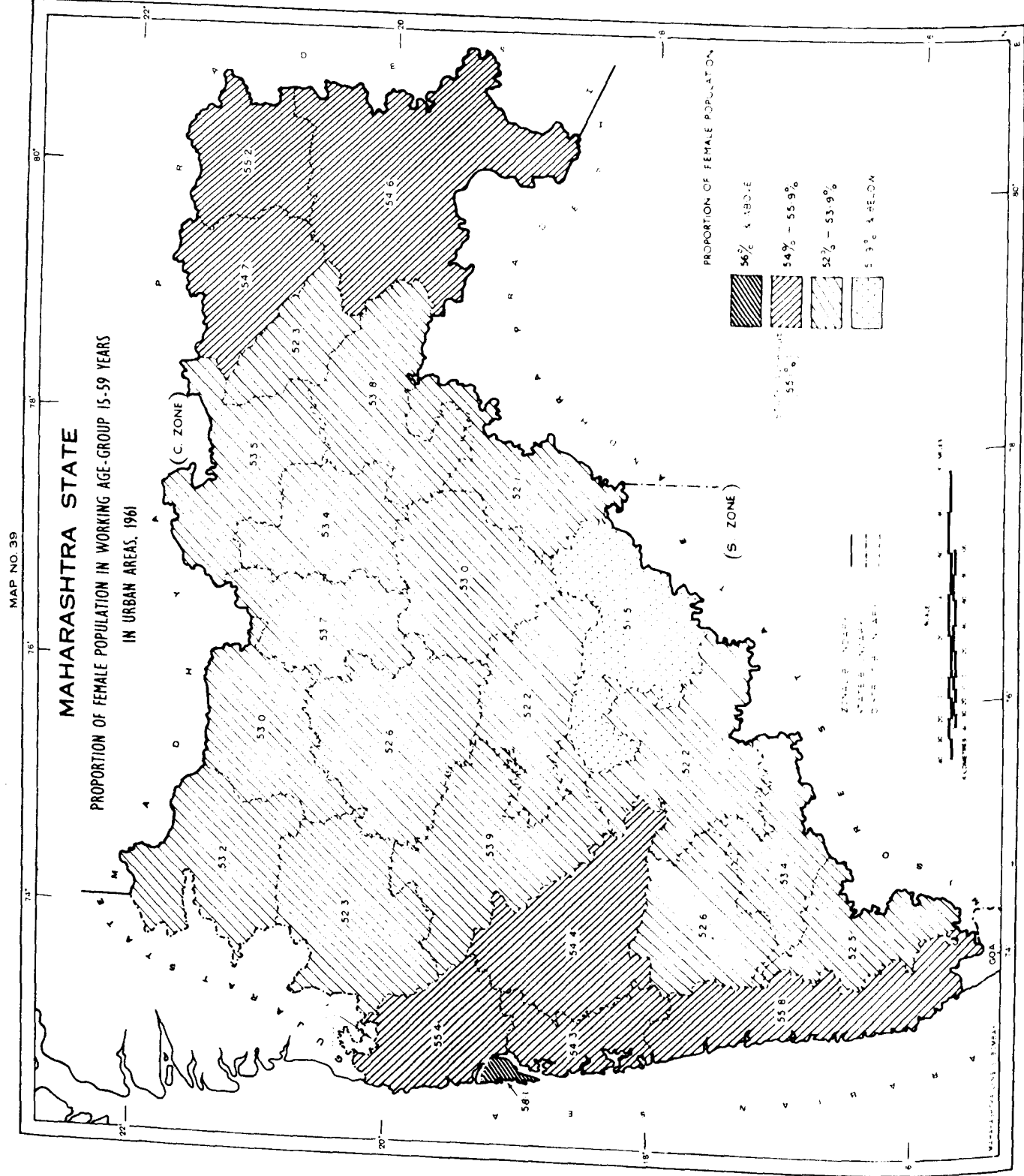
Except Greater Bombay and Thana, all other districts fall in the last two ranges. The districts of Aurangabad Division have comparatively lower work potential while the districts of Nagpur Division (except Wardha) have fairly high proportions in the working age-group.

The comparatively low proportions for Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts of Bombay division and Satara district of Poona Division are attributable to heavy out migration to Greater Bombay.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	69.6	Greater Bombay	12	55.4	Kolhapur
			13	55.0	Kolaba
			13	55.0	Ratnagiri
			13	55.0	Dhulia
			13	55.0	Aurangabad
2	61.1	Thana	14	54.8	Wardha
3	58.5	Poona	15	54.2	Sangli
4	57.6	Bhandara	16	53.9	Nanded
5	57.4	Nagpur	17	53.8	Satara
5	57.4	Chanda	18	53.5	Sholapur
7	56.8	Yavatmal	18	53.5	Bhir
8	56.5	Amravati	19	53.4	Jalgaon
9	56.4	Akola	20	52.6	Bhir
10	56.2	Ahmadnagar	21	52.4	Osmanabad
10	56.1	Nasik			
11	55.7	Buldhana			

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-(B)(i), Table B-1.

(87)



(88)

MAP No. 39

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING
AGE-GROUP IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for urban areas of each district of Maharashtra, the percentage which the female population in the age-group 15-59 years constitutes of the total female population.

Method

The data have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by using four grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Definitions and concepts

An urban area in a district comprises the following :—

- (1) all places having Municipalities or cantonments irrespective of population ; and
- (2) all other places with population 5,000 or above where according to the 1961 Census data, atleast three-fourth's of the male working population had been engaged principally in non-agricultural pursuits, that is, devoting most time to such pursuits.

The age-group 15-59 years is called the 'working age-group' because of its association with capacity to work and the population in this age-group is taken as constituting the potential work force. Age is defined as age last birthday.

It is usual to compute for each sex separately the proportion which the population in the age-group 15-59 constitutes of the total population of the sex to serve as an index of the work potential of that sex.

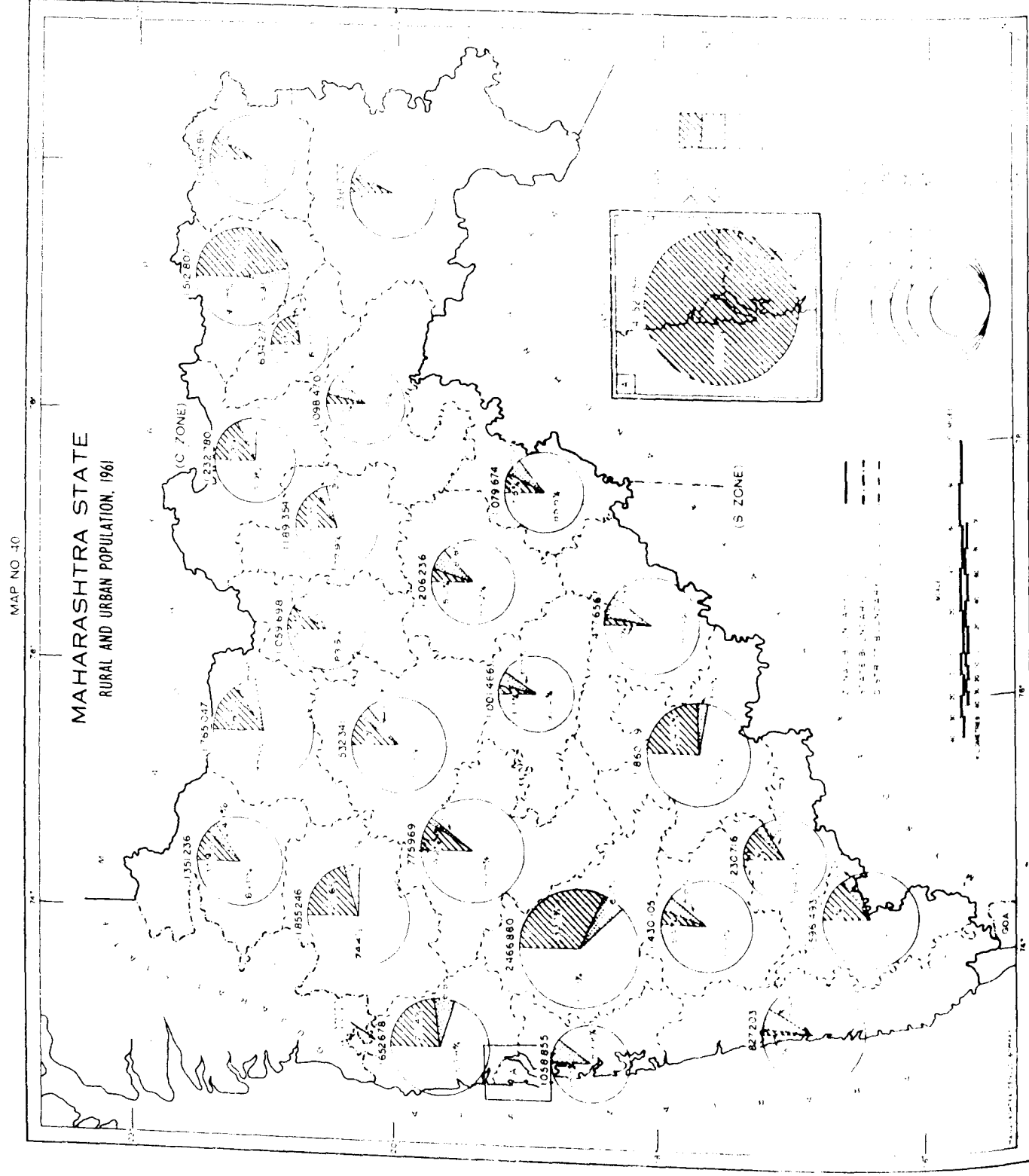
Salient Features

For Maharashtra as a whole, the work potential of the female population in the urban areas works out to 55.1 per cent. The range of variation of this proportion among the districts is not very wide. The proportion ranges from 58.1 per cent in Greater Bombay district to 51.5 per cent in Osmanabad district. Only four districts, viz., Greater Bombay, Ratnagiri, Thana and Bhandara, come above the State average. The remaining twenty-two go below.

Proportion of female population in working age-group in urban areas, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	58.1	Greater Bombay	13	53.4	Sangli
2	55.8	Ratnagiri	13	53.4	Akola
3	55.4	Thana	15	53.2	Dhulia
4	55.2	Bhandara	16	53.0	Jalgaon
			16	53.0	Parbhani
	55.1	State average	18	52.6	Satara
5	54.7	Nagpur	18	52.6	Aurangabad
6	54.6	Chanda	20	52.5	Kolhapur
7	54.4	Poona	21	52.3	Nasik
8	54.3	Kolaba	21	52.3	Wardha
9	53.9	Ahmadnagar	23	52.2	Sholapur
10	53.8	Yeastmal	23	52.2	Bhir
11	53.7	Buldhana	25	52.1	Nanded
12	53.5	Amravati	26	51.5	Osmanabad

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Table B-1



MAP No. 40

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each district of Maharashtra the proportions which the populations enumerated in the rural and urban areas constitute of the total population. Among the urban population, the proportions constituted by the population enumerated in towns with populations 20,000 or above and that enumerated in towns with populations less than 20,000 have also been indicated separately.

Method

A circle is drawn in each district proportionate to the total population of the district. A shaded segment is shown therein to denote the proportion constituted by the urban population in the district. Within the shaded segment two divisions are shown by using two grades of hatching to denote the proportions constituted by the population enumerated in towns with populations 20,000 or above and that enumerated in towns with populations less than 20,000. The unshaded portion of the circle represents the proportion constituted by the rural population. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the three portions of the circle in each district.

Definition and Concepts

For definitions of 'urban' and 'rural' areas, please see notes on maps No. 21 and 38.

Salient Features

If Greater Bombay, which is a cent per cent urban district, is left out of consideration, Nagpur district, with 52.07 per cent urban population, stands out as the most urbanised district in Maharashtra. Chanda, with 7.73 per cent urban population, is the least urbanised district.

The State average for proportion of urban population works out to 28.22 per cent. Four districts—Greater Bombay (100 per cent), Nagpur (52.07 per cent), Poona (38.10 per cent) and Thana (30.21 per cent)—come above the State average. The remaining twenty-two districts go below the State average.

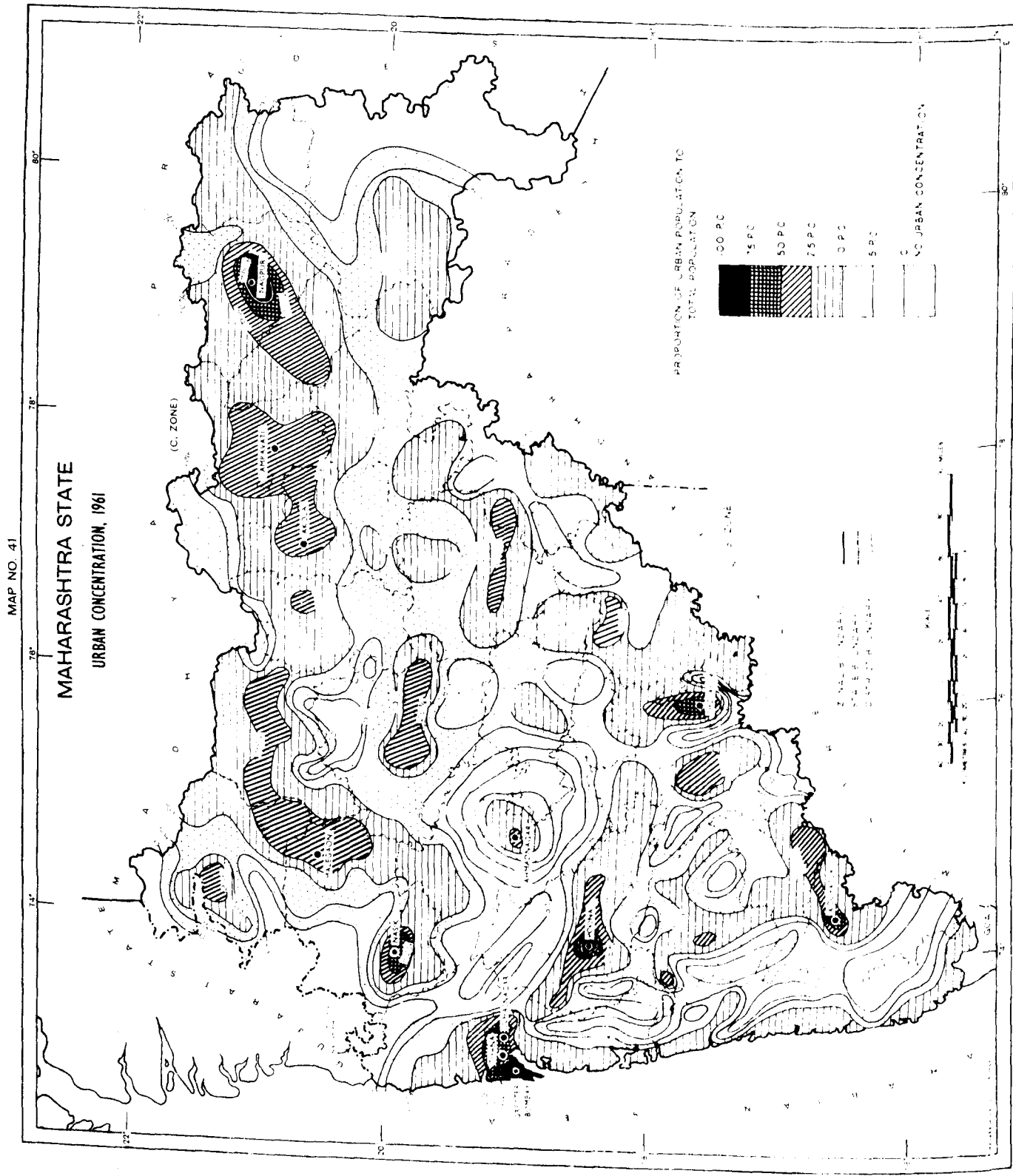
Small towns with populations less than 20,000 are predominant in Kolaba district. The population in such towns in Kolaba district constitutes 10.08 per cent of the total population and this exhausts the urban population of the district, that is, Kolaba district has no town with population 20,000 or above. The next highest percentage for population in such towns (8.33 per

cent) is found in Parbhani district, which is closely followed by Yavatmal district (8.46 per cent) and Amravati district (8.28 per cent). The lowest percentage (1.34 per cent) constituted by population in which such towns is found in Ahmadnagar district which, incidentally ranks twenty-second in respect of proportion of total urban population, with a percentage of 10.55.

Rural and Urban Population, 1961

Rank according to proportion of urban population	Value	District	Percentage to total population of urban population in	
			Towns with population more than 20,000	Towns with population less than 20,000
1	2	3	4	5
1	100.00	Greater Bombay	100.00	...
2	52.07	Nagpur	46.75	5.32
3	38.10	Poona	32.10	6.00
4	30.21	Thana	23.42	6.79
5	28.22	State average	23.33	4.89
6	27.95	Solapur	24.44	3.51
7	26.14	Amravati	17.86	8.28
8	25.60	Nashik	20.61	4.99
9	23.65	Wardha	21.37	2.28
10	22.50	Jalgaon	16.08	6.42
11	22.10	Akola	16.83	5.27
12	19.28	Kolhapur	14.93	4.35
13	16.56	Buldhana	9.04	7.52
14	15.97	Dhulia	11.90	4.07
15	15.64	Sangli	12.03	3.61
16	14.44	Nanded	7.51	6.93
17	14.14	Aurangabad	10.10	4.04
18	13.82	Parbhani	4.99	8.83
19	12.61	Yavatmal	4.15	8.46
20	11.08	Satara	5.46	5.62
21	10.74	Bhandara	8.59	2.15
22	10.58	Osmanabad	2.77	7.81
23	10.55	Ahmadnagar	9.21	1.34
24	10.08	Kolaba	...	10.08
25	9.85	Bhir	3.30	6.55
26	8.09	Ranagiri	1.70	6.39
	7.73	Chanda	5.80	1.93

Source—Census of India, 1961, Volume X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Table A-1.



(92)

MAP No. 41
URBAN CONCENTRATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the degree of urban concentration in Maharashtra.

Method

The percentage value of urban population to total population of each taluka has been inserted approximately in the centre of the taluka and isopleth lines have been drawn at suitable intervals. The intervening spaces between two isopleths have been shaded with hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

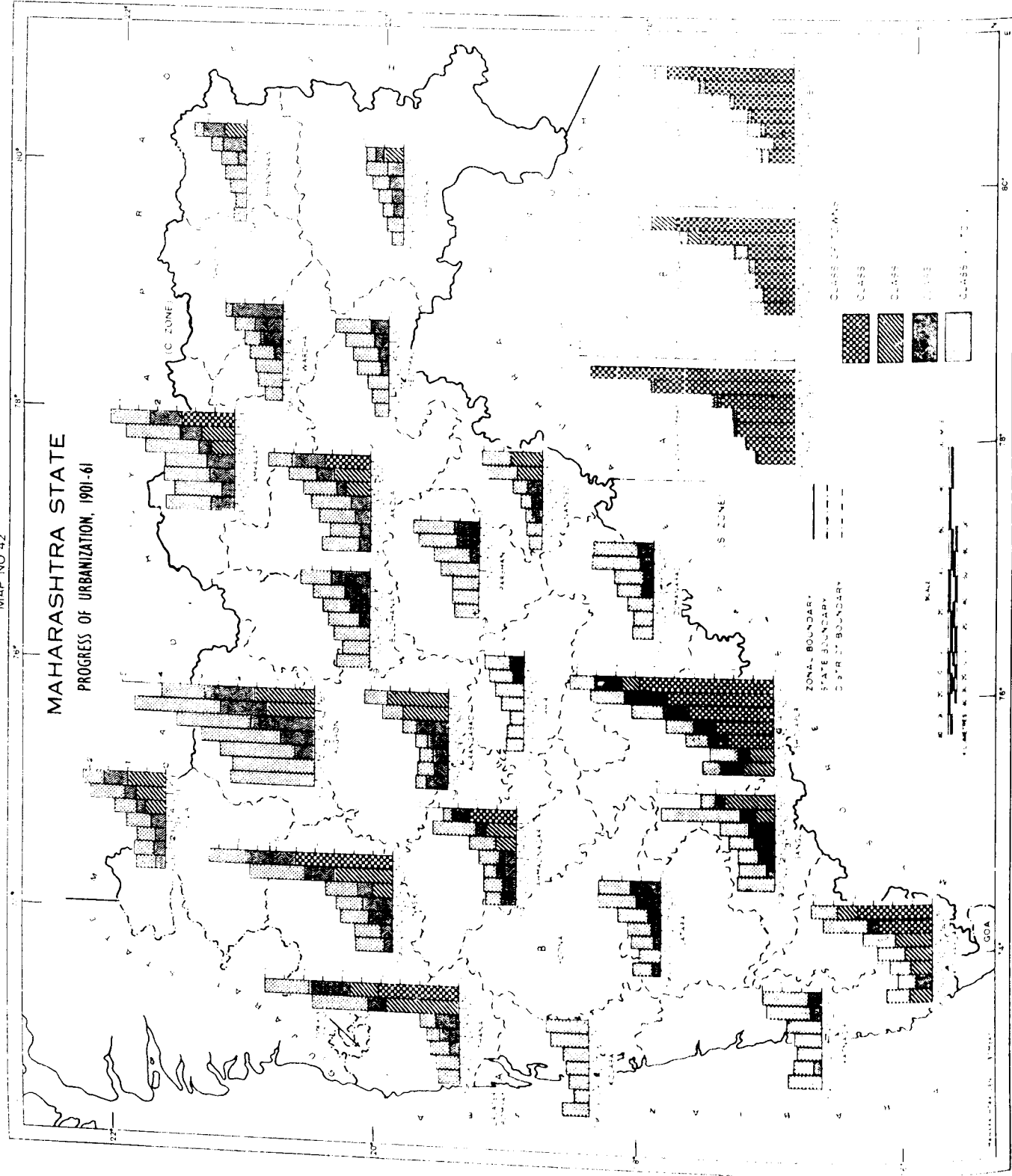
Maharashtra has 28.2 per cent of its population living in urban areas. Greater Bombay district is entirely urban. The twelve cities (including Greater Bombay) of the State having more than one lakh population form

the major nuclei of the heavy concentration of urban population and account for 60 per cent of the urban population of the State. Excluding Greater Bombay a city district, seven talukas, each having a city have more than 50 per cent of their population residing in urban areas, 59 or about 26 per cent talukas have no urban population.

The proportion of urban population varies widely from taluka to taluka and no distinct regions of urban concentration are evident except the two regions, one a long strip along the west coast and the other in the north stretching over portions of Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara districts, with a few isolated pockets having higher urban proportion and two pockets in the extreme north having lower urban proportion.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.

(93)



MAP No. 42

PROGRESS OF URBANISATION, 1901-1961

Purpose

This map depicts the urban population contained in various classes of towns grouped into four categories (classes I, II, III and IV to VI together) for all the districts of Maharashtra since the Census of 1901.

Method

The towns have been broadly classified into six classes on the basis of population as follows :—

Class I	...	One lakh and over	Class IV	...	10,000—19,999
Class II	...	50,000—99,999	Class V	...	5,000—9,999
Class III	...	20,000—49,999	Class VI	...	Below 5,000

Seven histograms to represent seven Censuses from 1901 have been drawn for each district proportional to the total urban population at each Census. In each bar the population contained in the four groups of class I, II, III and IV to VI together have been demarcated by different shades.

Salient Features

266 places in Maharashtra were treated as towns in 1961. The number of towns in each class for the last seven Censuses is as follows :—

Class	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
I	..	12	5	4	4	3	3
II	..	15	16	7	1	1	2
III	..	47	39	33	29	21	13
IV	..	89	84	69	57	45	60
V	..	88	196	122	119	113	116
VI	..	15	43	31	48	54	25
Total	..	266	383	266	258	238	219

The differences in the number of towns and the consequent difference in population in each class between one census and another may be attributed to any of the following—(1) movement of a town of a particular class to a different class, (2) elevation of formerly rural area to the status of a town, (3) declassification of places treated as towns in earlier census, (4) merger of a number of satellite towns with neighbouring big towns.

Only in the three districts of Greater Bombay, Poona and Nagpur has there been a continuous existence of a class I town since 1901. It appeared in Sholapur district in 1921 while there was no class I town in Kolhapur district prior to 1951. As many as seven new towns were added to this class in 1961 from the districts of Thana, Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Akola and Amravati. Of these new towns Thana and Nasik districts had two each, while the remaining districts had one each.

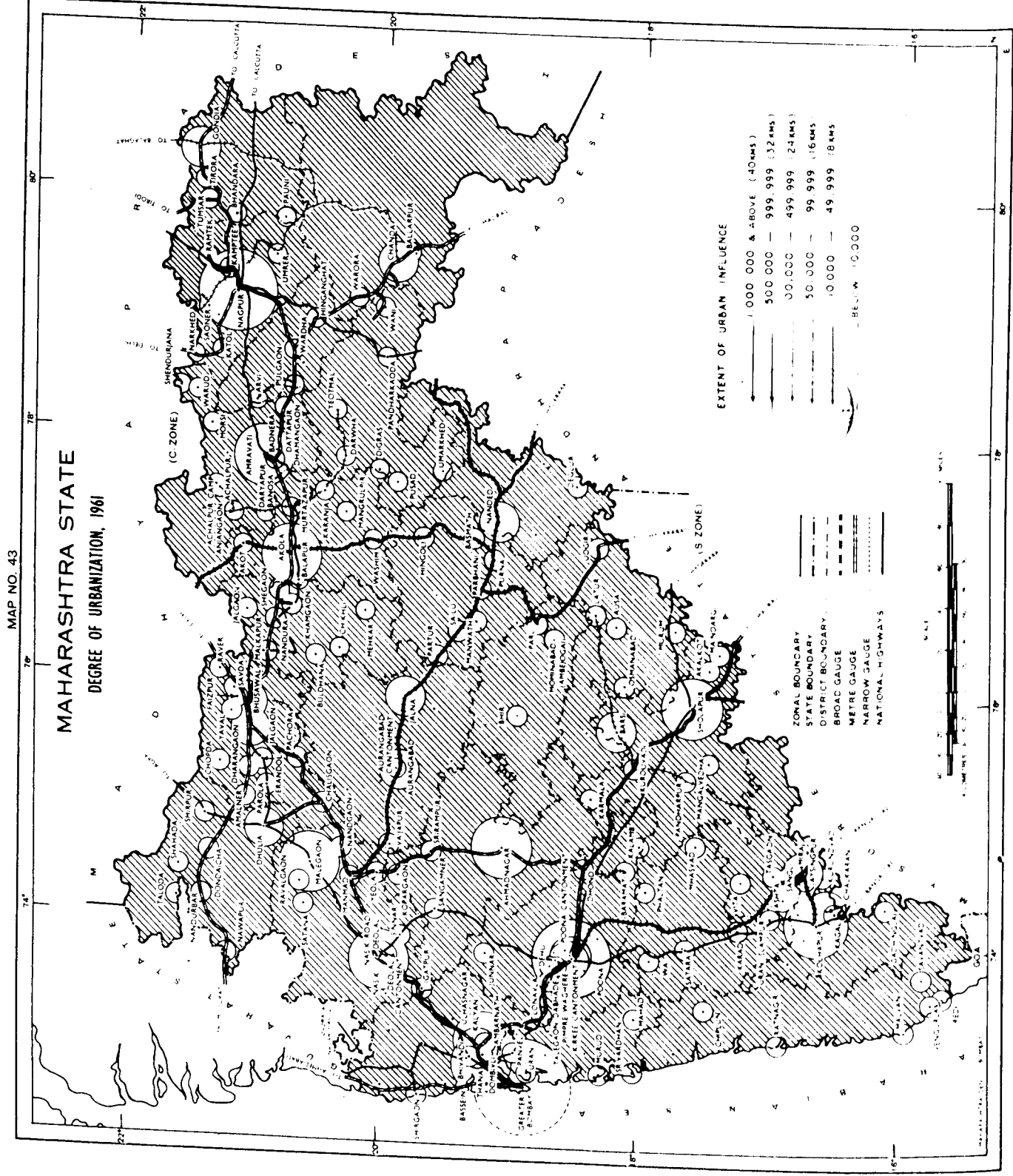
Of all the districts in Maharashtra, Kolaba district presents a unique feature of having its towns in size group class IV to VI throughout the period 1901 to 1961. Among the districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, Parbhani, Bhir, Osmanabad, Buldhana, Yeotmal and Wardha, there appeared in none either a class I or a class II town during the last sixty years. In Kolaba district not even class III town appeared during that period. Class II towns appeared in Bhandara and Chanda districts only in 1961. There were no class II towns in 1961 in Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Akola and Amravati districts due to their being upgraded to Class I.

Percentage of population in each class to total urban population in Maharashtra from 1901 to 1961 is as follows :—

Class	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
I	..	60.49	45.47	39.58	38.57	42.50	32.86
II	..	9.17	11.85	7.93	1.50	1.36	4.03
III	..	13.00	13.03	18.04	19.77	14.96	11.45
IV	..	11.17	12.80	17.08	17.35	15.70	25.07
V	..	5.65	15.05	15.35	19.05	20.24	23.74
VI	..	0.52	1.80	2.02	3.76	5.24	2.85

Population living in cities, i.e., class I towns, has always claimed the lion's share in the urban population of the State. Its proportion has increased from 32.86 per cent in 1901 to 60.49 per cent in 1961. The trend has been one of continuous increase, except for the slump years of early thirties when there was an exodus of population from big cities. The proportion of population living in small towns (class IV to VI together) has decreased continuously from 51.66 per cent in 1901 to 17.34 per cent in 1961.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Table A-IV.



(96)

MAP No. 43
DEGREE OF URBANISATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the location and concentration of towns and the area over which urban influence is exerted by them.

Method

The area of influence of a town depends on its population size. For towns with population above a million the urban influence is assumed to extend upto a radius of 40 km ; for towns with population 500,000-999,999 32 km ; for towns with population 100,000-499,999, 24 km ; for towns with population 50,000-99,999 16 km and for towns with population 10,000-49,999, 8 km. Towns with population below 10,000 have been shown by dots.

Circles of proportionate radii have been drawn with location points of the towns as centres to indicate the urban influence. In cases where the

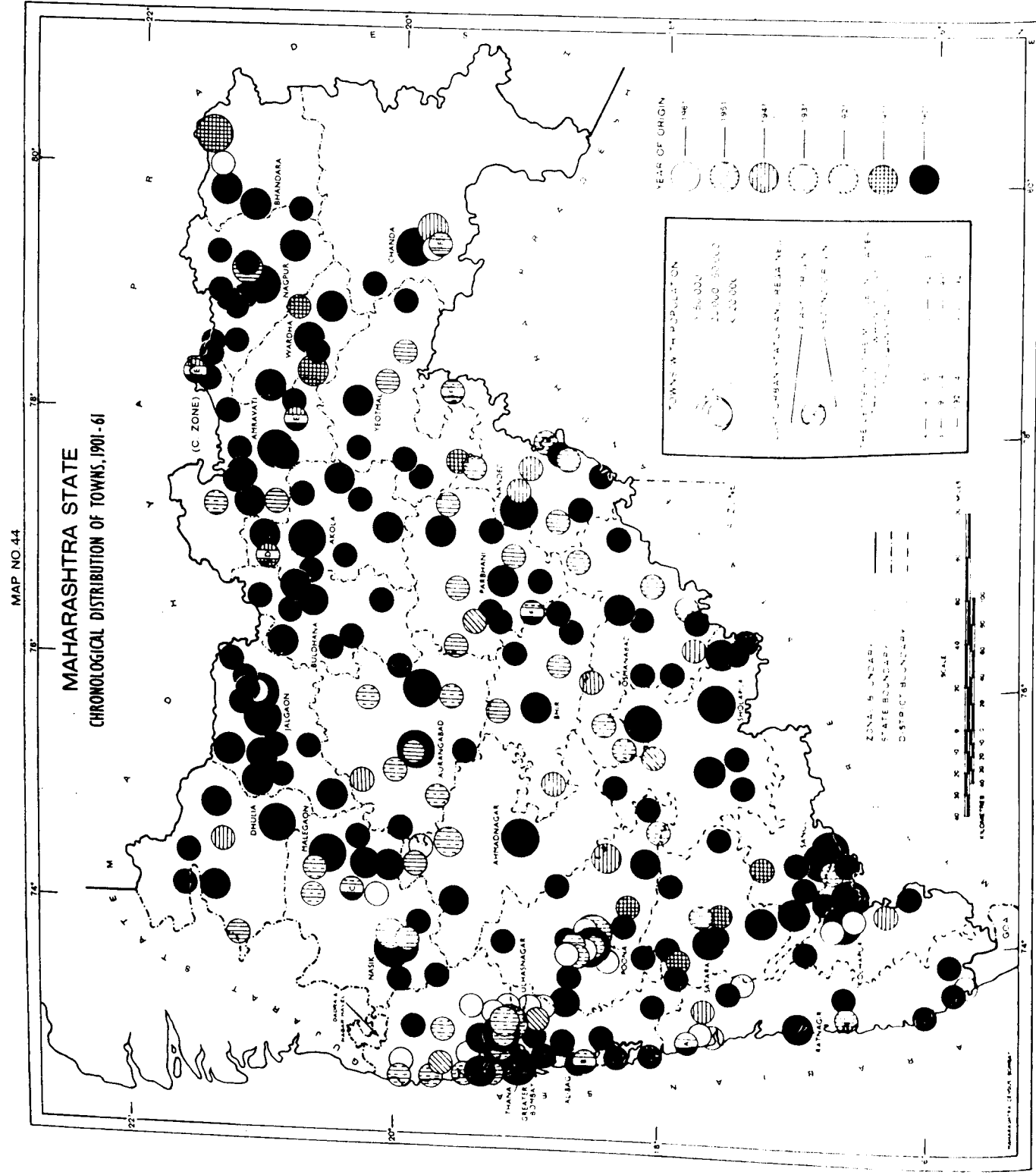
circles overlap each other their arcs are joined so as to delineate the contiguous zones. The areas outside the circles are hatched so as to clearly distinguish the rural areas from the urban areas.

Salient Features

The towns in Maharashtra are more or less scattered over the whole State. Only a few zones of urban concentration are perceptible.

The largest zone is formed by the three cities of Bombay, Ulhasnagar and Thana, exerting their influence over a number of adjoining towns Kolhapur City, Ichalkaraji, Sangli and Miraj and other adjoining towns form the second largest area of urban concentration. One more zone of conurbation worth mention is noticeable near Jalgaon, a class II town.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Table A-IV.



(98)

MAP No. 44

CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS, 1901-61

Purpose

This map shows the chronological distribution of the towns of 1961 Census since 1901.

Method

All the towns of 1961 census have been grouped into three population sizes viz. over 50,000—50,000 and below 20,000 and represented by circles drawn proportionate to these ranges. The year in which a town attained urban status has been indicated by using different symbols explained in the legend. For a town which lost its urban status at any of the Censuses but regained it at a subsequent Census and maintained it in 1961, the year of origin and the period for which it lost its urban status have been indicated in the manner explained in the legend.

Salient Features

The distribution of the 266 towns of 1961 by year of origin is given below :—

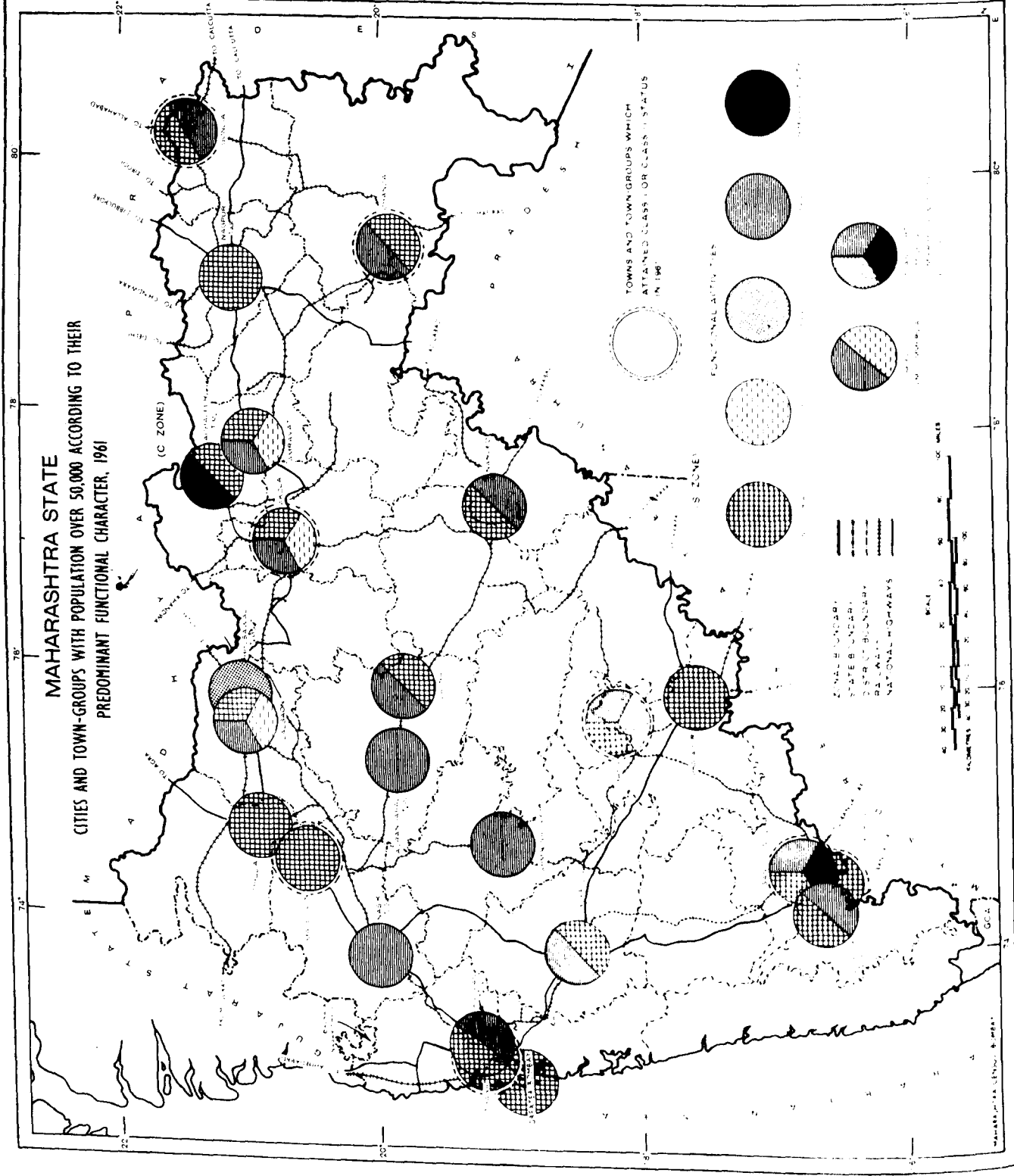
Year of Origin	No. of Towns
1901	169
1911	9
1921	4
1931	20
1941	11
1951	31
1961	22

Name of Town	District	Year of Origin	Year in which lost urban Status	Year in which regained urban Status
1	2	3	4	5
Revdanda	Kolaba	1901	1911	1951
Harnai	Ratnagiri	1901	1911	1961
Chandor	Nasik	1901	1921	1951
Sonpeth	Parbhani	1901	1941	1951
Kinwat	Nanded	1931	1941	1951
Telhara	Akola	1911	1921	1941
Shendurjana	Amravati	1901	1931	1941
Chandur	Amravati	1901	1931	1941
Rajura	Chanda	1931	1941	1941

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Table A-IV.

(99)

MAHARASHTRA STATE CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS WITH POPULATION OVER 50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961



(100)

MAP No. 45

CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS WITH POPULATION OVER 50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the cities, towns and town-groups with population above 50,000 by their predominant functional character determined on the basis of industrial classification adopted at the 1961 Census.

Method

The nine industrial categories of workers adopted at the 1961 Census have been grouped into the following five broad sectors of economic activity.

Sector of Economic activity	Industrial Categories
(1) Primary Activity ...	I At Cultivation. II As Agricultural Labourer. III In Mining, Quarrying, Fishing, Livestock, Hunting etc.
(2) Industrial ...	IV At Household Industry. V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry.
(3) Commercial ...	VI In Construction VII In Trade and Commerce.
(4) Transport ...	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications.
(5) Services ...	IX In other Services.

For each city or town-group the percentage of workers in these five sectors to the total working population is calculated. The functional character of the town is then determined as follows :—

- (1) If one sector of activity absorbs more than two-fifths (i.e., more than 40 per cent) of total workers in a town, it is designated by that sector.
- (2) If the percentage of workers in the predominant sector is less than 40 per cent, then the percentages for the first two predominant sectors are grouped together. If the total of these two functions is 60 per cent or more, it is named by the two functions according to the order of predominance indicated in the reference.
- (3) If the total of the percentage of workers in the first two predominant sectors does not come up to 60 per cent of total workers then the town

is designated by the first three predominant functions according to order of predominance as indicated in the reference.

Uniform circles are then drawn to represent Cities and town-groups over 50,000 population and shaded insile with appropriate hatching according to the predominant functional character or characters.

The cities, town or town-groups which have attained Class I or Class II status in 1961 are indicated by broken lines around the circles representing such towns.

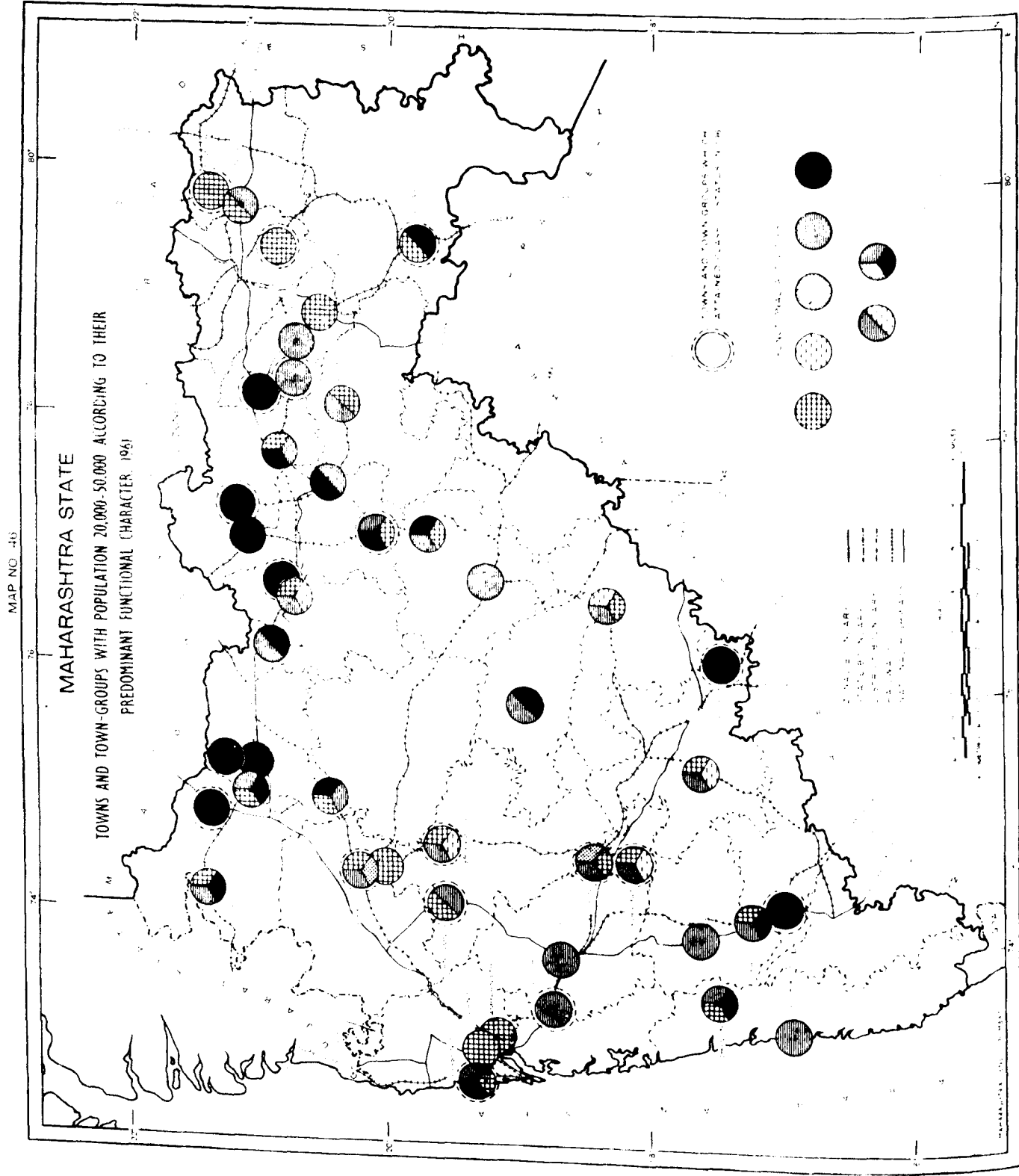
Salient Features

The cities, towns and town-groups (T. G.) above 50,000 population are shown below according to their functional characters.

Predominant functional character	Cities/Towns/Town-groups
I <i>One Character.</i>	
Industrial	... (1) Greater Bombay, (2) Thana T. G., (3) Malegaon, (4) Dhulia, (5) Sholapur, (6) Ichalkaranji, (7) Nagpur T. G.
Transport	... (1) Bhuaawal T. G.
Service	... (1) Nasik T. G., (2) Poona T. G., (3) Aurangabad T. G.
II <i>Two characters.</i>	
Industrial-cum-service	... (1) Kalyan T. G., (2) Kolhapur T. G., (3) Nanded, (4) Gondia.
Service-cum-Industry	... (1) Poona T. G., (2) Jalna, (3) Chanda.
Primary-Activity-cum-Industrial	(1) Achalpur T. G.
III <i>Three characters.</i>	
Industrial-cum-service-cum-Primary Activity.	(1) Sangli T. G.
Service-cum-Industrial-cum-Commercial.	(1) Jalgaon, (2) Barsi, (3) Akola, (4) Amravati.

Source—Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census

(101)



MAP No. 46

TOWNS AND TOWN-GROUPS WITH POPULATION 20,000-50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the towns and town-groups with population 20,000-50,000 (Class III towns) by their predominant functional character determined on the basis of industrial classification adopted at the 1961 Census.

Method

The nine industrial categories of workers adopted at the 1961 Census have been grouped into the following five broad sectors of economic activity.

Sector of Economic Activity	Industrial Categories
(1) Primary Activity	... I As cultivator. II As Agricultural Labourer.
(2) Industrial	... III In Mining, Quarrying, Fishing, Livestock, Hunting, etc. IV At Household Industry. V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry. VI In Construction.
(3) Commercial	... VII In Trade and Commerce.
(4) Transport	... VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications.
(5) Services	... IX In other Services.

For each town or town-group the percentage of workers in these five sectors to the total working population is calculated. The functional character of the town is determined as follows :—

(1) If one sector of activity absorbs more than two-fifths (i.e. more than 40 per cent) of total workers in a town, it is designated by that sector.

(2) If the percentage of workers in the predominant sector is less than 40 per cent, then the percentages for the first two predominant sectors are grouped together. If the total for these two functions is 60 per cent

or more, it is named by the two functions according to the order of predominance indicated in the reference.

(3) If the total of the percentages of workers in the first two predominant sectors does not come up to 60 per cent of total workers, then the town is designated by the first three predominant functions according to the order of predominance indicated in the reference.

Uniform circles are then drawn to represent the towns and town-groups with population 20,000-50,000 and shaded inside with appropriate hatching according to the predominant functional character or characters.

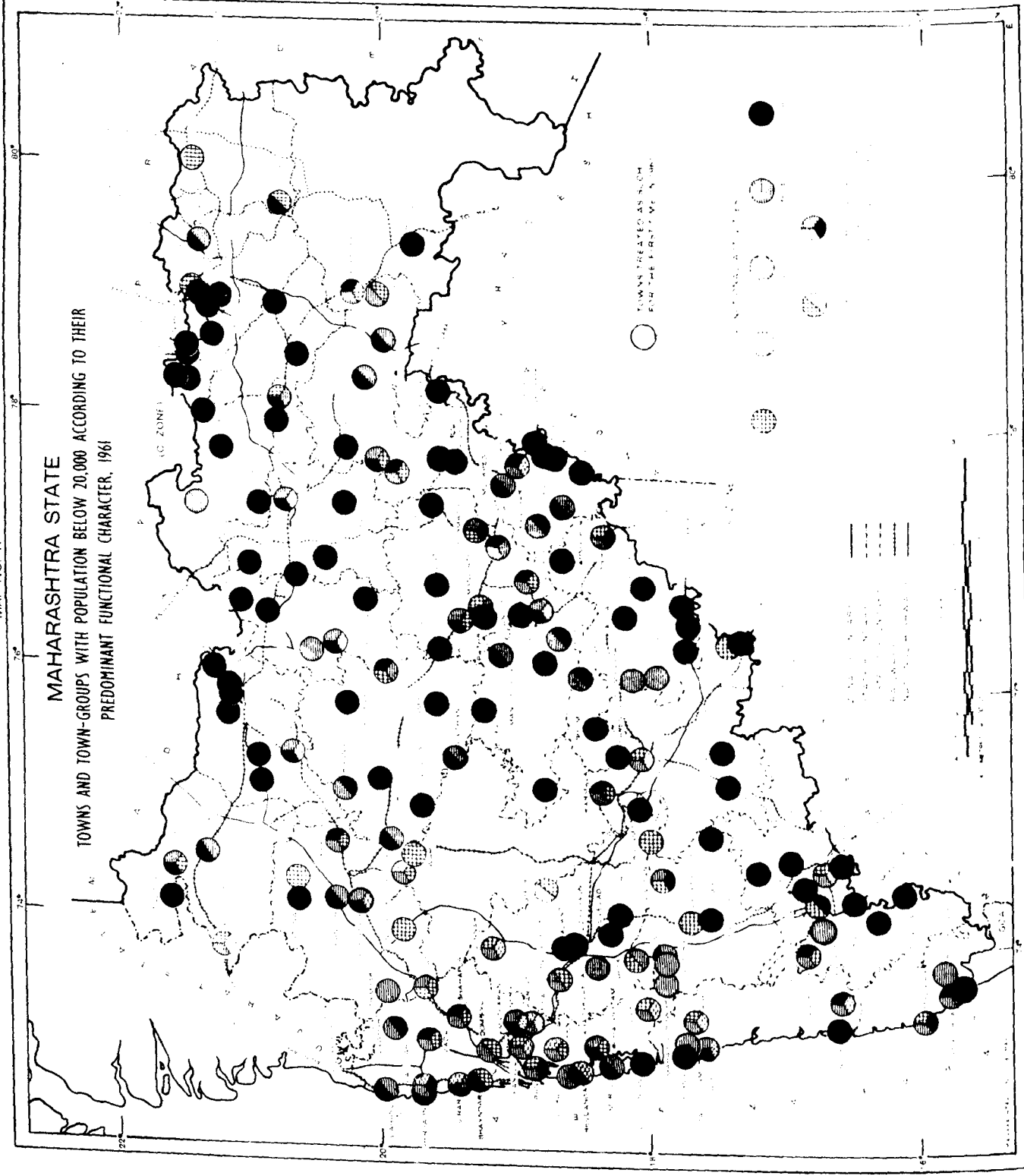
The towns or town-groups which have attained Class III status in 1961 are indicated by broken lines around the circles representing such towns.

Salient Features

Of the 45 towns or town-groups with population 20,000-50,000, 22 towns are having only one predominant function, 7 towns are having two predominant functions and 16 are having three predominant functions. Services claim the largest number of workers in 20 towns, followed by 'Primary Activity' (13 towns) and Industry including construction (12 towns). There is no town or town-group with Transport or Commerce as the only predominant function or the first predominant function.

Of the 22 towns with only one predominant function, 9 are 'Primary activity' towns, 7 'Service' towns and 6 'Industrial' towns. The proportion of workers in 'Industrial' sector is very high for Bhivandi (73.4 per cent) and Ambarnath (66.3 per cent), towns of Thana district; Ambarnath has a match factory and ammunition factory while in Bhivandi cotton weaving on powerlooms is the chief industry. The highest proportion in 'Primary sector' is observed in Shegaon (60.78 per cent). In fact all the 'Primary Activity' towns except Shirpur would have been classified actually as villages (since they have more than 25 per cent of the male working population engaged in agricultural pursuits), had it not been for the fact that they have municipalities.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 47

TOWN AND TOWN-GROUPS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the towns and town-groups with population below 20,000 by their predominant functional character determined on the basis of industrial classification adopted at the 1961 Census.

Method

The nine industrial categories of workers adopted at the 1961 Census have been grouped into the following five broad categories of economic activity :—

Sector of Activity	Industrial Categories
(1) Primary Activity	... I As cultivator. II As Agricultural Labourer. III In Mining, Quarrying, Fishing, Livestock, Hunting etc.
(2) Industrial	... IV At Household Industry. V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry. VI In Construction.
(3) Commercial	... VII In Trade and Commerce.
(4) Transport	... VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications.
(5) Services	... IX In other Services.

For each town or town-group the percentage of workers in these five sectors to the total working population is calculated. The functional character of the town is then determined as follows :

- (1) If one sector of activity absorbs more than two-fifths (i.e. more than 40 per cent) of total workers in a town, it is designated by that sector.
- (2) If the percentage of workers in the predominant sector is less than 40 per cent, then the percentage of the first two predominant functions are pooled and if the total of these two functions is 60 per cent, or more the town is named by the two functions according to the order of predominance indicated in the reference.
- (3) If the total of the percentage of workers in the first two predominant sectors does not come up to 60 per cent of total workers, then the town is designated by the first three predominant functions according to the order of predominance indicated in the reference.

Uniform circles are drawn to represent the towns and town-groups with population below 20,000 comprising Class IV (population 10,000-20,000), Class V (population 5,000-10,000) and Class VI (population below 5,000) towns. The circles are shaded inside with appropriate hatching according to the predominant functional character or characters.

The towns or town-groups treated as such for the first time in 1961 have been represented by circles with red circumference.

Concepts and Definitions

Where two or more urban units are adjacent or form a compact urban unit, they have been grouped together and that group is called a town-group. Classification of towns together constituting a town-group is done on the basis of the total population of the group.

Salient Features

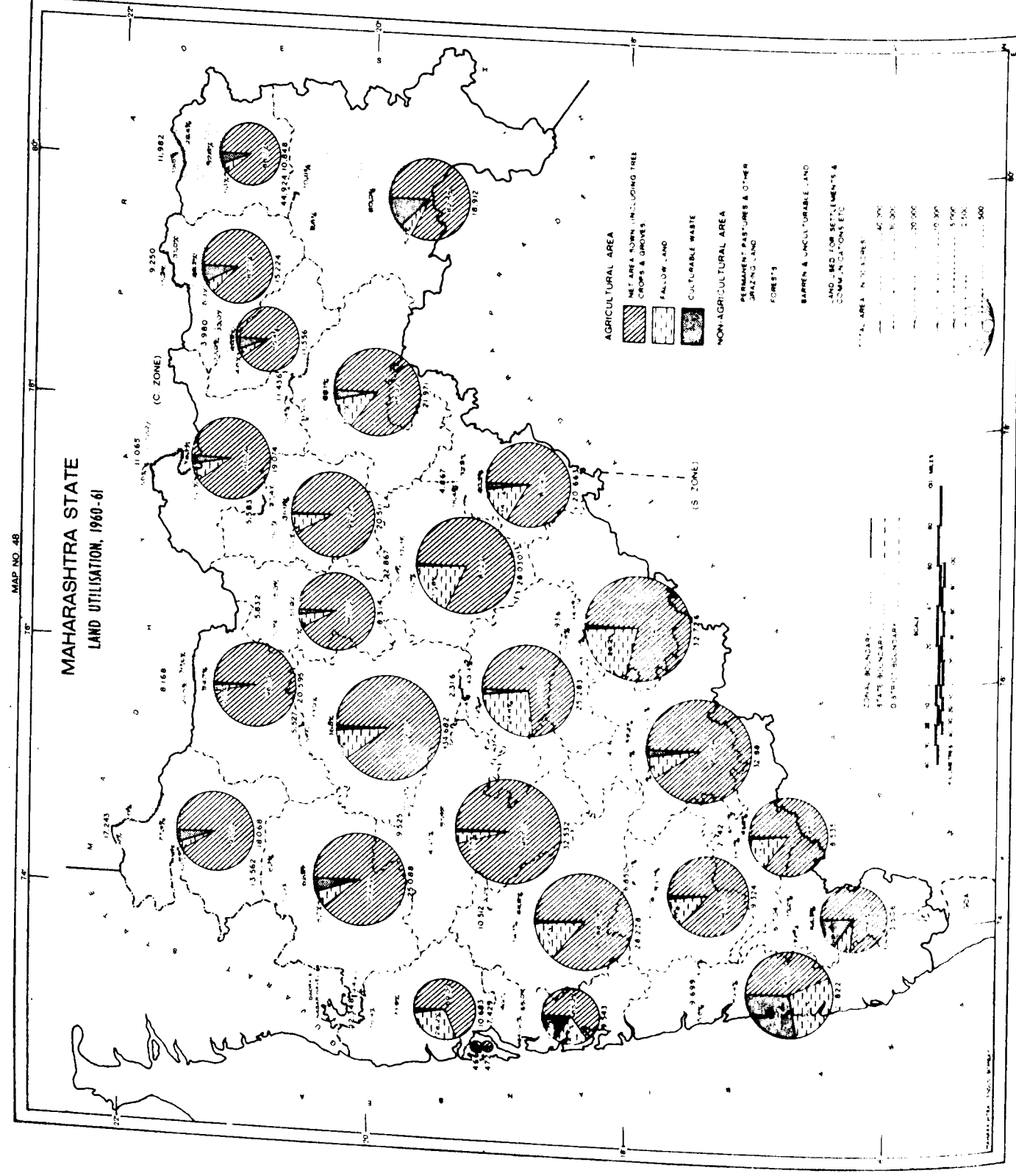
Of the 172 towns or town-groups with population below 20,000, 102 (78 'Primary Activity', 16 'Service' and 8 'Industrial') have only one predominant function, 24 two predominant functions and 46 three predominant functions. The proportion of purely 'Primary Activity' towns to the total towns with only one predominant function has increased with decrease in population size. There is not a single purely 'Primary Activity' town with population above 50,000. For towns with population 20,000-50,000 their proportion is 40.9 per cent and for towns with population below 20,000 their proportion is 76.5 per cent. In the case of purely 'Industrial' towns, the pattern is just the reverse.

All purely 'Primary Activity' towns, except Shirgaon, Srivardhan, Redi, Harnai and Nate would have been classified actually as villages (since they have more than 25 per cent of male working population engaged in agricultural pursuits) had it not been for the fact that they have municipalities. Shirgaon, Srivardhan, Harnai and Nate are all coastal towns, with male workers possibly predominating in the 'Fishing' industry and Redi is a mining centre.

'Primary Activity' claims the largest number of workers in 106 towns, followed by 'Services' (50 towns), 'Industry including Construction' (14 towns) and 'Transport' (2 towns). There is no town with 'Commerce' as the first predominant function. The two towns with largest number of workers in 'Transport' are Ieatpuri (Nasik District) and Purna (Parbhani district)—both Railway junctions.

Source—Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.

Economic Aspects



MAP No. 48

LAND UTILISATION, 1960-61

Purpose

This map shows the manner in which land was utilised for various purposes during 1960-61 in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

The circles have been drawn for each district to represent agricultural and non-agricultural areas. The circles are proportionate in size to the respective areas in the district. The agricultural area is classified into (a) net area sown (including tree and grove crops), (b) fallow land and (c) culturable waste. The non-agricultural area is classified into (a) permanent pastures and other grazing land, (b) forests, (c) barren and unculturable land and (d) land used for settlements, communications etc. These uses have been represented by sectors of respective circles according to their percentage shares. The circles along with sectors representing non-agricultural area are shown in red to distinguish from those for agricultural area.

Salient Features

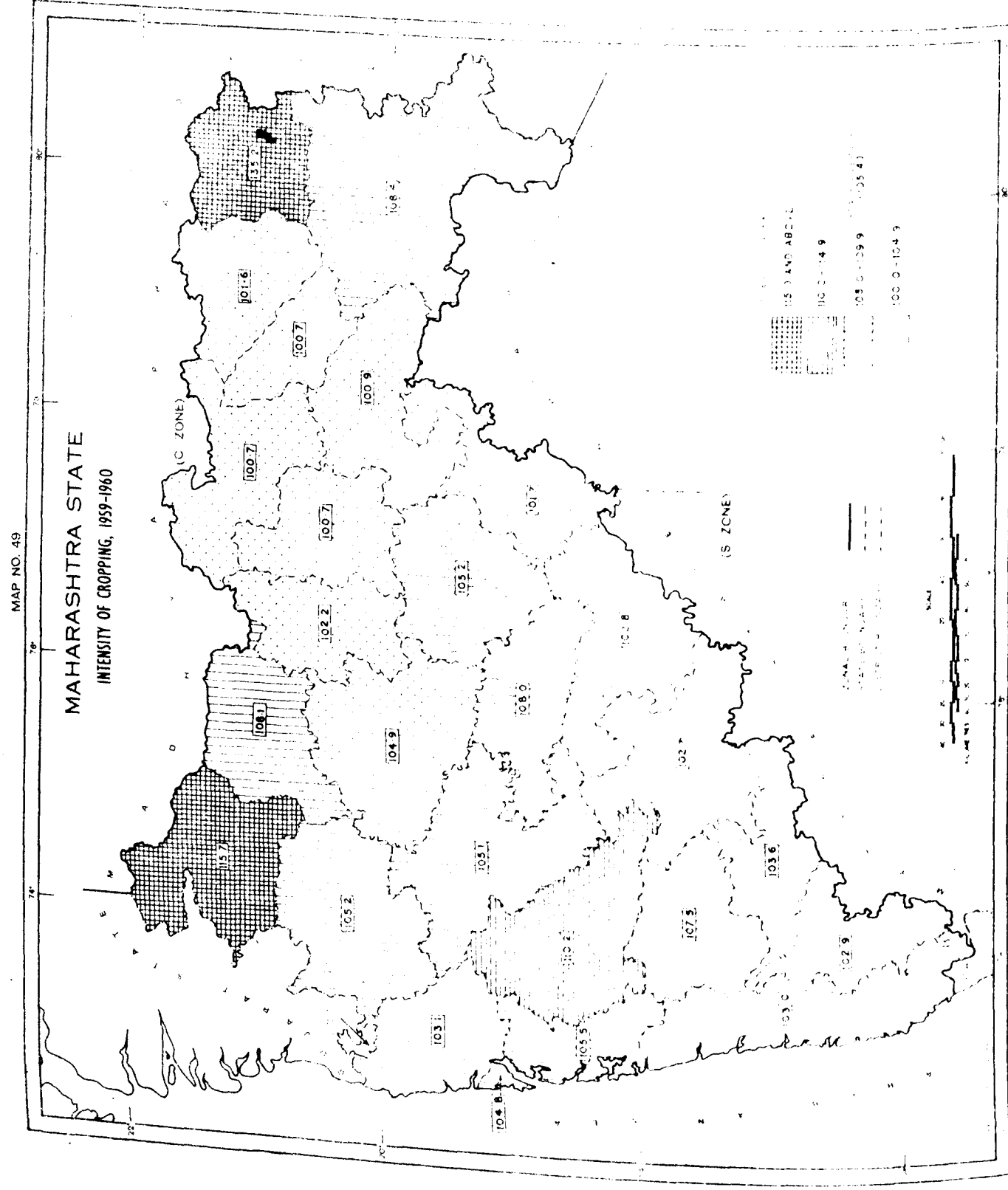
In Maharashtra, 84.4 per cent of agricultural area is sown area, 11.2 per cent is fallow land and 4.3 per cent is culturable waste. Among the districts of Maharashtra, Jalgaon district, with 96.7 per cent records the highest proportion of net area sown, followed very closely by Ahmadnagar district (95.6 per cent) while the lowest proportion of 43.1 per cent is recorded by Ratnagiri district. As much as 29 per cent of the agricultural area in Ratnagiri district is fallow land, whereas this proportion is as low as 2.1 per cent in Jalgaon district. Culturable waste is the highest

in Ratnagiri district (27.9 per cent) while it is the lowest in Poona district (0.8 per cent).

Of the total non-agricultural area in Maharashtra, forests constitute 57.9 per cent, barren and unculturable land 19.2 per cent, permanent pastures and other grazing land 15.4 per cent and land used for settlements, communications etc., 7.5 per cent. The proportion of area under forests varies from 80.2 per cent in Chanda district to 1.6 per cent in Osmanabad district. Amravati, Dhulia and Thana districts have more than 70 per cent of the non-agricultural area under forests. Ratnagiri district, with 89.4 per cent of barren and unculturable land, seems to be an exception as the next highest proportion recorded for this category by Sholapur district is only 41.5 per cent. The lowest proportion of 2.6 per cent is recorded by Chanda district. The proportion of area under permanent pastures and other grazing land varies from 44.8 per cent in Osmanabad district to an almost negligible proportion of 0.1 per cent in Ratnagiri district. All the districts of Aurangabad division have considerably higher proportions for this category. The proportion of land used for settlements, communications etc., is the highest in Greater Bombay (50.4 per cent) and it is considerably higher than the State average in the districts of Aurangabad division.

For Maharashtra as a whole, the agricultural area accounts for a very high proportion. The predominance of agricultural area is seen in all districts, except Thana, Bhandara and Chanda, where non-agricultural area accounts for a higher proportion of the total area of the district.

Source—Season and Crop Reports and Land Record Department.



MAP No. 49
INTENSITY OF CROPPING, 1959-60

Purpose

This map shows the relationship between net sown area and gross sown area in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

Index numbers of intensity of cropping have been worked out by dividing the gross sown area by the net sown area in each district and multiplying by 100. The area figures are considered for the year 1959-60. The index values have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by four grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the index values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Salient Features

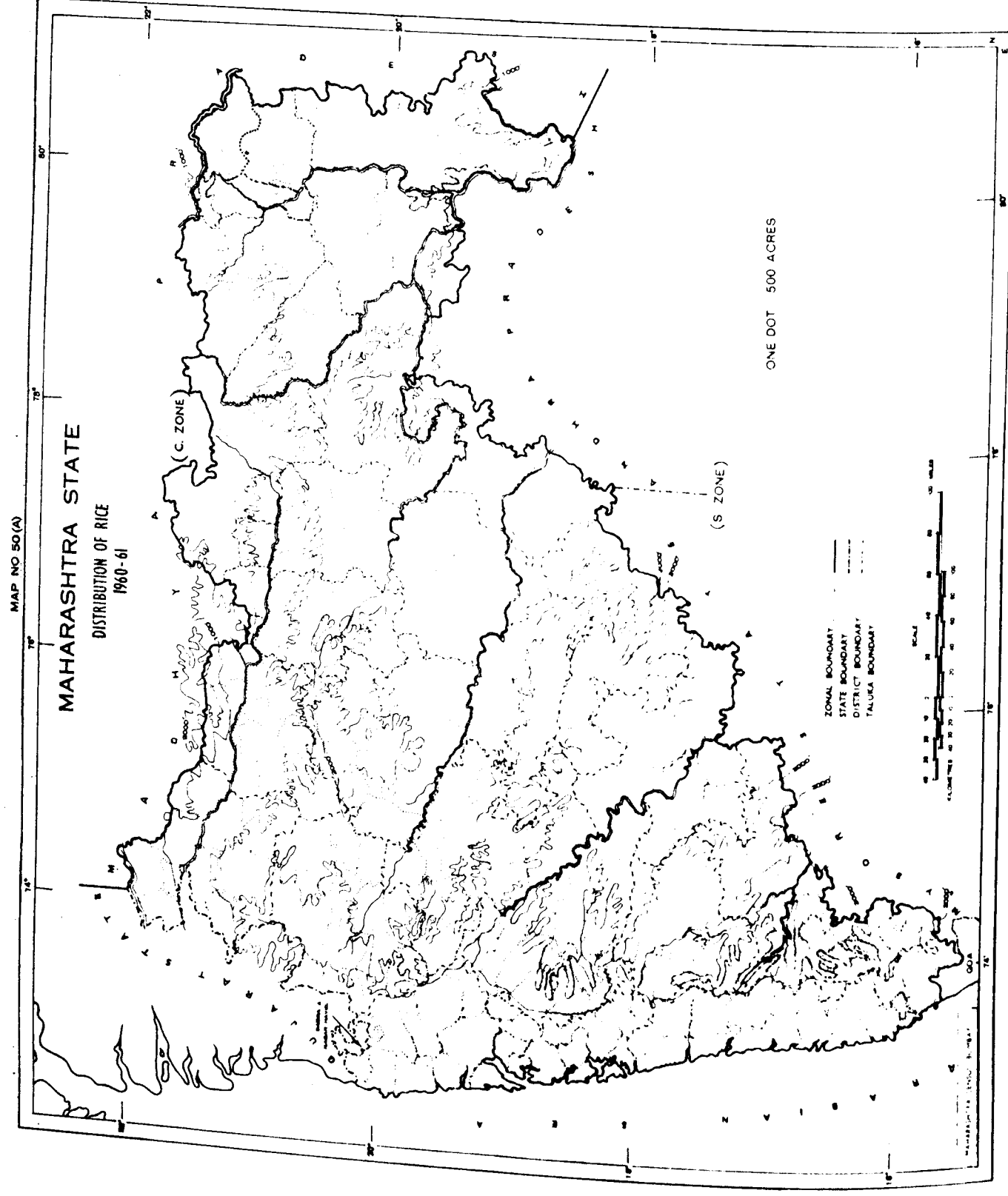
The intensity of cropping mostly depends on water-supply, climate and soil conditions. It is generally higher if water-supply is satisfactory both from natural rainfall and irrigation. A major part of the State falls on the plateau where the rainfall is low and variable and the State has, therefore, a low (105-4) index for intensity of cropping.

On the basis of rainfall the indices show several regional traits. In the coastal region of the hilly areas of the Western Ghats, comprising the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and part of Kolhapur, the rainfall varies from 80" to 40". However, these districts are marked with low crop intensity of cultivation varying from 102-9 in Kolhapur district to 105-5 in Kolaba district.

The eastern part of the Sahyadri Range is practically a plateau and the rainfall decreases from 80" to 25" with a major part having around 25" to 30". This tract comprises Satara, Sangli, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar, Nasik, Dhulia, western part of Jalgaon and eastern part of Kolhapur district. However moving eastwards, extending from Dhulia to Jath in Sangli district, the rainfall is low and precarious and the tract is exposed to frequent scarcities and famines. Irrigation facilities are, therefore, made available on a large scale in this area. Crop intensity is medium and varies from 102-7 in Sholapur district to 110-2 and 115-7, respectively in Poona and Dhulia districts.

Beyond the scarcity region, the rainfall increases and becomes more dependable. This tract extends over Jalgaon, the whole of Marathwada and Vidarbha excluding Bhandara and Chanda and the eastern part of Nagpur district. The rainfall varies from 30" to 40" and there has been very little irrigation development. As a result, the crop intensity in this region is very low and varies from 100-7 to 108-1. Bhandara, Chanda and the eastern part of Nagpur district form another distinct region having heavy (40" to 60") rainfall supplemented by irrigation from tanks and *bhandaras*. The crop intensity is strikingly higher and Bhandara district has the highest (135-2) intensity of cropping in the State.

The State index of 105-42 for the total area is much lower compared to that of India (114-97) while in the case of irrigated area, the difference between the indices (Maharashtra 115-09 and India 115-13) is very insignificant.



Purpose

The map shows the distribution of rice in the State in 1960-61.

Method

The area under rice is indicated by dot method in the map.

Salient Features

Alluvial soil, hot and damp climate and sufficient water or heavy rainfall (100" or more) are the three dominant factors in the geographical distribution of rice in the State. The early varieties of rice are sown in June or early July and harvested between September and November. There is also a later or irrigated variety of rice known as "Vaingan", chiefly grown in the South Konkan.

Rice is, therefore, an important crop all along the coastline from Ratnagiri to Thana and in comparatively high rainfall areas immediately to the east of ghats comprising parts of Kolhapur, Poona (Maval) and Nasik districts. It has, however, a higher proportion in Bhandara and Kolaba districts. In the clayey loams of the valleys of the Wainganga and Wardha rivers consisting of Bhandara, Chanda and eastern part of Nagpur district, rice is the predominant crop. In these districts, apart from areas with a rainfall of 40" to 60", rice is also cultivated with the aid of irrigation from tanks and "bandharas". Irrigation in the coastal areas is mostly limited to wells and a few private canals in Ratnagiri district.

MAP No. 50(A)

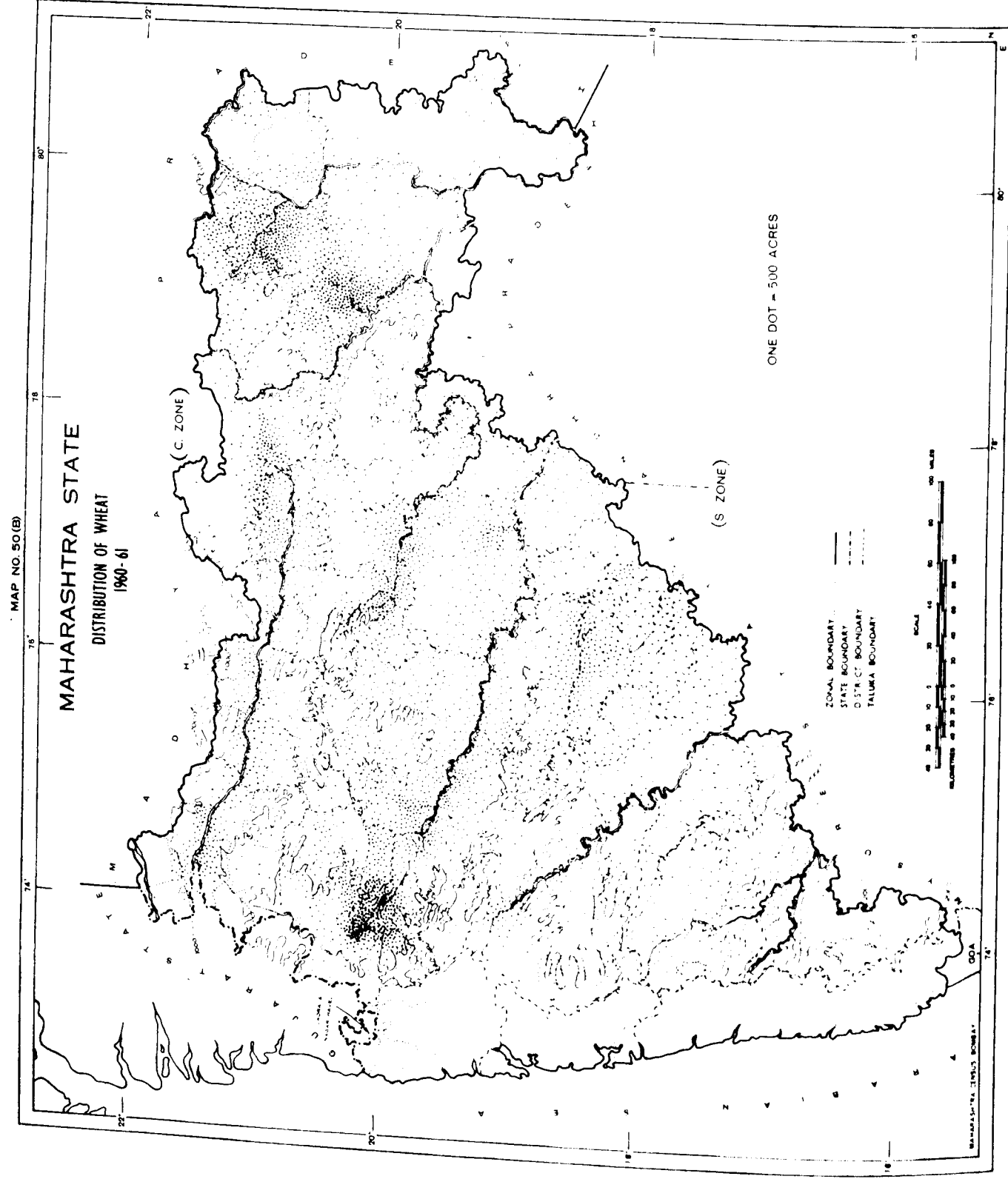
DISTRIBUTION OF RICE, 1960-61

In the districts on the plateau, east of Sahyadri range, moving eastwards in the districts of Marathwada and Vidarbha (excluding Bhandara and Chanda), rice is grown mostly along the terraced flanks of the river-basins. However, the production is not extensive. In the transitional belt of Sahyadris and in the areas of moderate rainfall rice is mostly produced with the support of tanks and canal irrigation. The irrigated area under the crop accounts for 22.3 per cent of total irrigated area or 1.5 per cent of the total cropped area.

Rice stands third in area and second in production among the foodgrains in the State. 10.03 per cent of the area under foodgrains is occupied by rice. Its cultivation is, however, intensive and the production also is comparatively larger in the six districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, Bhandara and Chanda. This is evident from the fact that these six districts together account for over 75 per cent of the total area and more than 80 per cent of the total production of rice in the State.

Of the country's area and production of rice, the State accounts for 3.82 per cent and 40.04 per cent, respectively.

The partially-revised estimates (in thousand tons) in terms of cleaned rice for the important rice-growing States for the year 1960-61 are as follows :—West Bengal (5,367), Bihar (4,472), Orissa (3,670), Madras (3,350), Andhra Pradesh (3,498), Madhya Pradesh (3,401), Uttar Pradesh (3,101), Assam (1,640), Maharashtra (1,279), Mysore (1,237) and Kerala (1,063).



MAP No. 50(B)
DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT, 1960-61

Purpose

The map shows distribution of wheat in the State in 1960-61.

Method

The area under wheat is shown by dot method in the map.

Salient Features

Wheat grows best on deep black soils found along the river valleys. It is mainly a "Rabi" crop, sown in October or November and is generally ready for harvest in March. Late rains in October followed by clear cold weather and a lot of dew are very much favourable for a bumper harvest. As a dry crop, it grows best along the rivers. The irrigated wheat is found in Western Maharashtra and some of the districts of Marathwada and is grown alone and sometimes mixed with safflower, linseed, gram, cotton or jowar.

"Soft" and "Hard" are the two important classes of wheat and these varieties are further sub-divided into two sub-classes each, distinguished by the grain being white or red. The hard white variety has by far the largest area in the State.

In view of the exacting climate, no wheat is grown in the coastal area of the State comprising the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and part of Kolhapur district. In the southern Maharashtra plateau, although the area under the crop is substantial, it does not show any marked regional

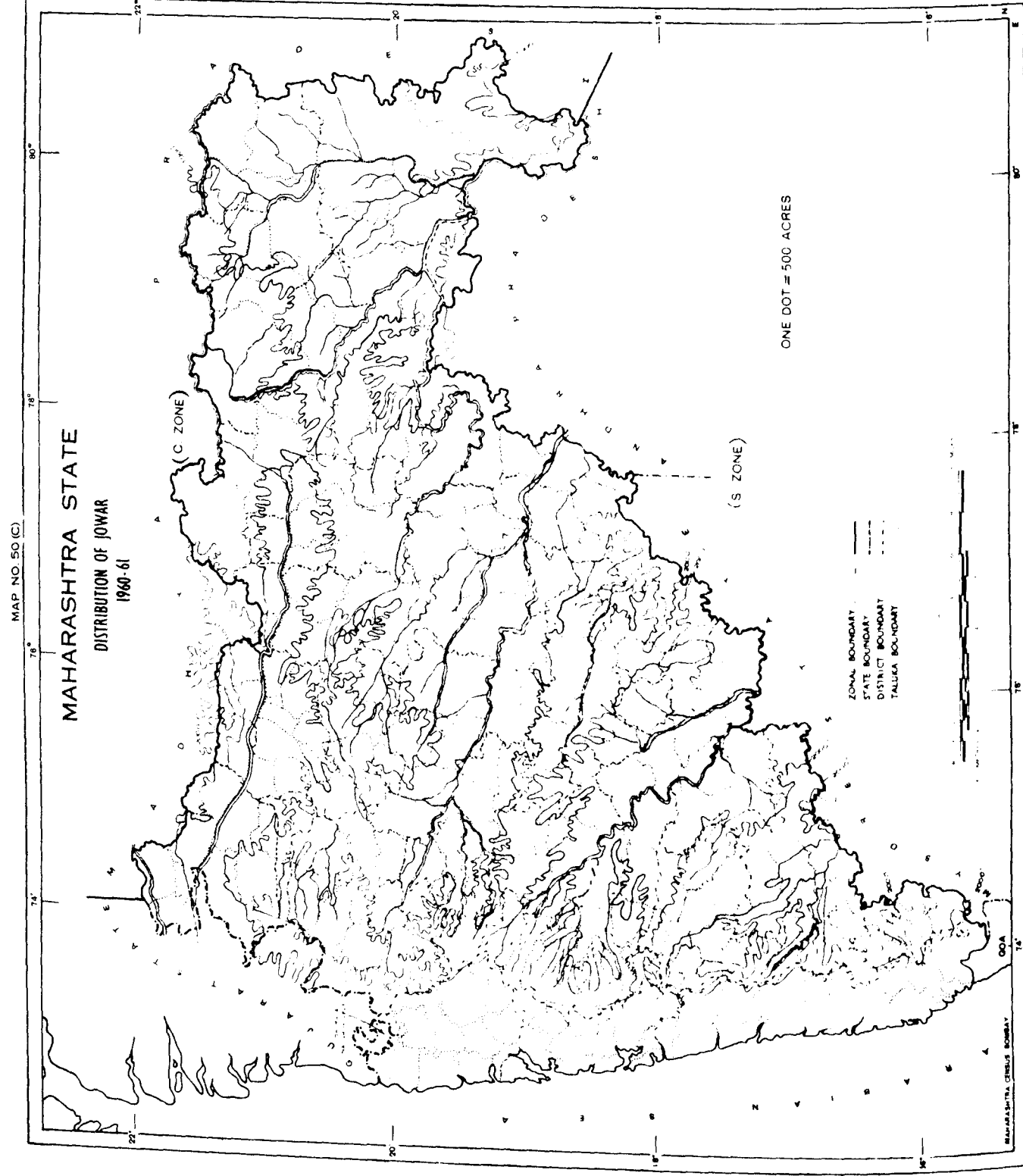
preference. In the Godavari valley on the other hand wheat cultivation almost follows flanks. Along the Godavari river and in the plains of Kopergaon in Ahmadnagar district, it is cultivated predominantly. Cultivation of wheat in Dhulia and Jalgaon districts is mostly in the alluvial low land tracts of the Tapi basin. All the districts of Marathwada and Vidarbha grow wheat. Their pockets of concentration are mostly the river-basins. Among the wheat-producing districts, Nasik, Nagpur and Aurangabad are each having more than 2 lakh acres. The other major wheat-producing districts are Parbhani, Osmanabad, Akola, Ahmadnagar, Bhir, Buldhana, Amravati and Wardha.

The irrigated area under the crop accounts for 11.4 per cent of the total irrigated area or hardly 0.7 per cent of the total cropped area in the State.

Wheat is the fourth important food-crop which accounts for 7 per cent of area under food-crops. The percentage distribution of area under wheat in the State is, however, low compared to India. Of the country's area and production of wheat, the State accounts for 6.97 per cent and 3.65 per cent, respectively.

The partially-revised estimates (in thousand tons) for the important wheat-growing States for the year 1960-61 are as follows :—

Uttar Pradesh (3,883), Punjab (2,596), Madhya Pradesh (2,921), Rajasthan (996), Bihar (436), Maharashtra (367) and Gujarat (291).



Purpose

The map gives the distribution of jowar in the State in 1960-61.

Method

The areas under both "Kharif" and "Rabi" jowar are shown by dot method in this map.

Salient Features

Nearly one-third of the total area under crops in the State is occupied by jowar. Its cultivation is mainly restricted to richer soils of the dry parts having rainfall below 35".

Agriculturally the crop has three main divisions, viz., (1) the early sown or the 'kharif' varieties (red and white), (2) the late sown or the 'rabi' varieties—all white and (3) the irrigated hot season crop grown for fodder alone.

The early varieties are important in Dhulia, Jalgaon and the districts of Marathwada and Vidarbha. "Kharif" jowar is generally sown in June or July and cut in November.

"Rabi" jowar occupies more than 50 per cent of the total area under the crop. Sholapur, Ahmadnagar and Poona are the chief centres and together account for more than half of the "rabi" area. This variety is also important in the districts of Marathwada. "Rabi" jowar is sown in

MAP No. 50(C)

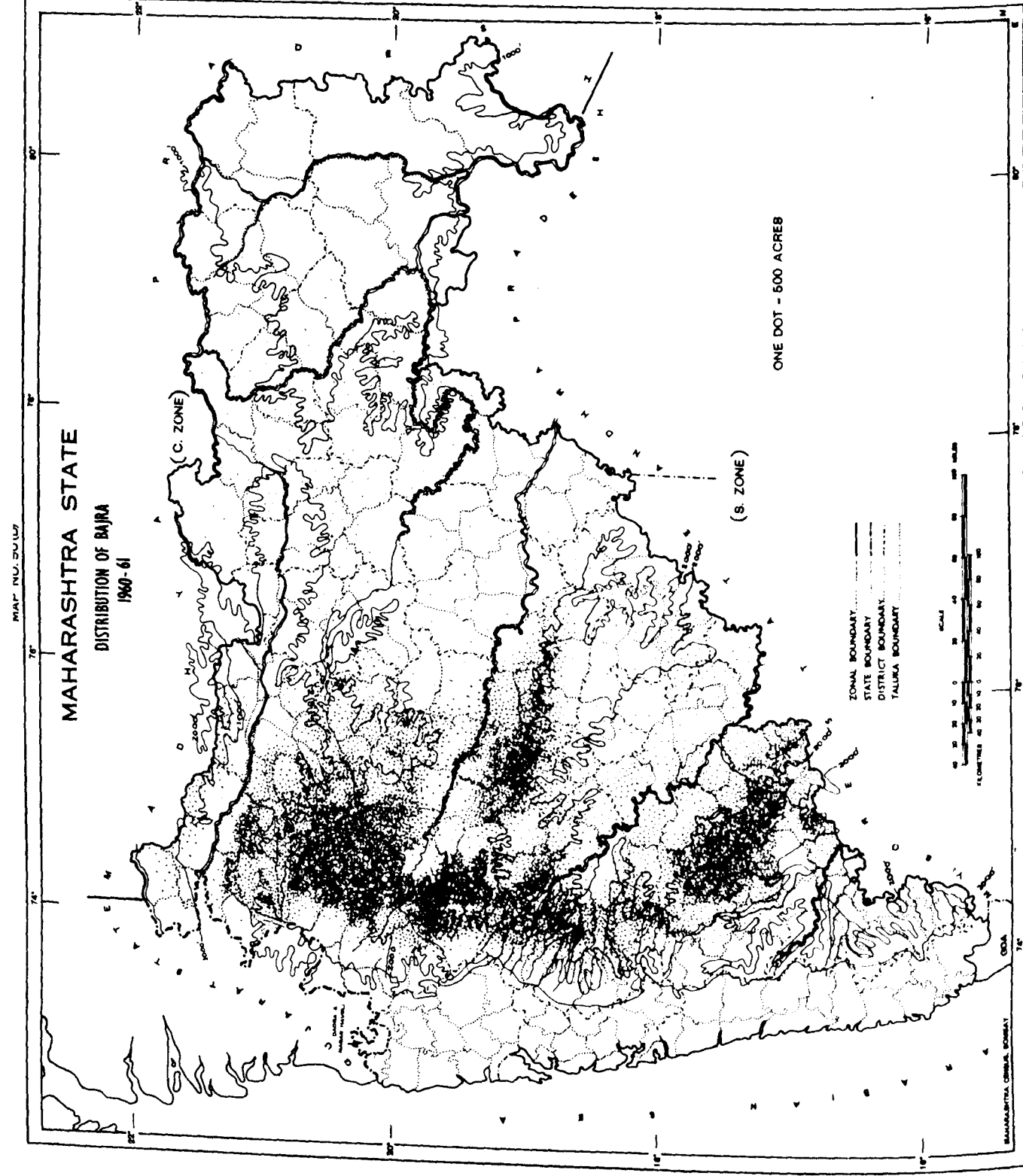
DISTRIBUTION OF JOWAR, 1960-61

the middle of August to the middle of October and harvested from the middle of January to the middle of February.

The irrigated hot season varieties which are generally sown between November and February are mainly utilised as fodder.

In the plateau tract of Western Maharashtra comprising the districts of Satara, Poona, Sholapur and Ahmadnagar the crop is grown extensively in the black soil regions of the Krishna, Bhima and Godavari valleys. In Nasik district jowar stands next to bajri while it is widely cultivated in the alluvial lowlands of the Tapi in Dhulia and Jalgaon districts. Almost all the districts of Marathwada grow both "Kharif" and "Rabi" jowar. Its production is, however, extensive in the districts of Aurangabad and Osmanabad. In Vidarbha on the other hand it is grown predominantly as a "kharif" crop except in the district of Chanda where it is mainly a "rabi" crop. The only district having a small area under the crop is Bhandara in this region. Greater Bombay, Kolaba and Ratnagiri have no area under jowar while that in Thana is comparatively very low and is on an experimental basis. The irrigated area under the crop accounts for 21.8 per cent of the total irrigated area, or 1.4 per cent of the total cropped area.

Jowar stands first in area and production in the State. 48.5 per cent of the area under foodgrains is occupied by jowar as against 15.3 per cent in the Indian Union. Of the country's area and production of jowar, the State accounts for 36.3 per cent and 45.4 per cent respectively.



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Purpose
The map shows the distribution of bajra in the State during the year 1960-61

Method

The area under the crop is shown by dot method in the map.

Salient Features

Bajra is the second important food crop in Maharashtra and occupies 8.7 per cent of the total cropped area in the State. It is a supplementary crop to jowar in the drier parts of the State and is mostly raised in the areas of inferior soils where jowar is not usually grown. The upland portions or the higher regions of the river are mostly given to bajra.

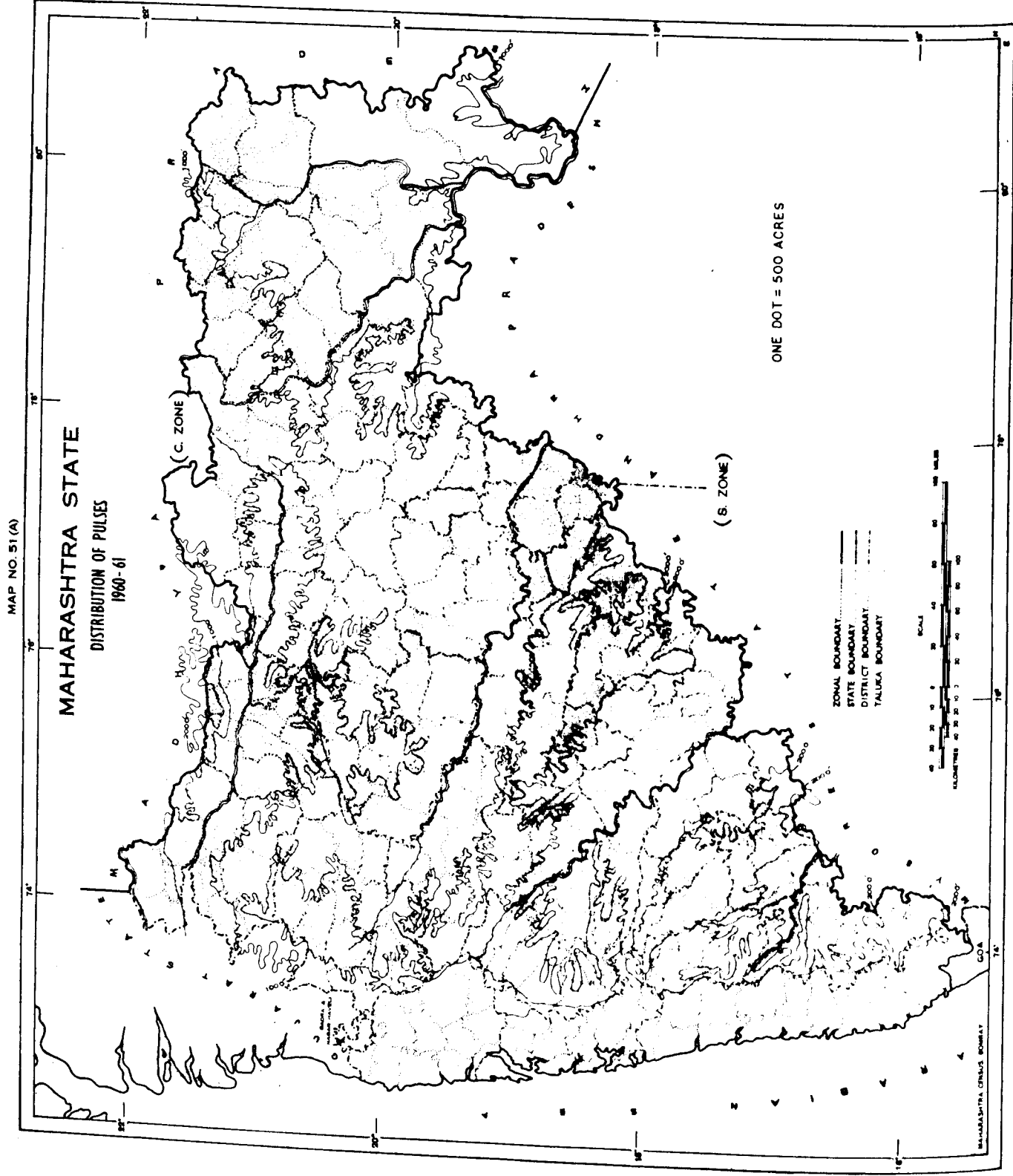
Bajra is sown in June or July and harvested towards the beginning of November. Except in Dhulia and Jalgaon districts where it is cultivated alone, bajra is practically always a mixed crop sown with pulse mixtures. The variety generally in use in the State is known as "Deccan".

MAP No. 50(D)
DISTRIBUTION OF BAJRA, 1960-61

The crop is mainly grown in the districts of Poona division except Kolhapur and in the districts of Aurangabad and Bhira in Aurangabad division and Nasik, Dhulia and Jalgaon in Bombay division. Its cultivation in the districts of Nagpur division is comparatively low. Nasik district has an area of 8.4 lakh acres or 20.7 per cent of the total area under the crop in the State. Nearly 46 per cent of the area under bajra is noticed in the three districts of Nasik, Ahmadnagar and Poona. Moreover, it is a major crop in the north-western parts of Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad and Bhira, almost the whole of Nasik district and in the southern portions of Dhulia and Jalgaon districts. No Bajra is grown in the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Rainagiri and Bhandara while it is very scarce in the districts of Nagpur and Chanda.

The irrigated area is small and accounts for only 2.7 per cent of the total irrigated area or 0.2 per cent of the total cropped area in the State.

Bajra stands second in area and third in production in the State. 12.6 per cent of the area under food-grains is occupied by Bajra as against 10.1 per cent in the Indian Union. Of the country's area and production of Bajra, the State accounts for 14.3 per cent and 15.3 per cent respectively.



Purpose
The map shows the distribution of area under pulses in the State during 1960-61.

Method
The area is shown by dot method in the map.

Salient Features

Pulses are grown as a second crop to jowar in the State. A good number of them are cultivated subordinate to or mixed with other crops and the soils on which they grow, therefore, vary with the requirement of the crop which it accompanies. They are generally grown as 'kharif' crops and to a limited extent in the 'rabi' season as a second crop. Pulses are seldom irrigated except in a majority of the districts of Poona division where gram and mug are also cultivated as irrigated crops.

Among the pulses tur, gram, mug (green gram), udid (black gram), kulthi (horse gram), masur, math, val, chavli, watana and lakh are the important varieties in the State. They are cultivated in almost all the districts with pockets of concentration in the districts of Aurangabad Osmanabad, Jalgaon and Parbhani districts. Tur and gram with areas of 13.1 lakh and 9.9 lakh acres are the important pulses in the State and account for nearly 40 per cent of the area under the crop.

Tur occupies the greatest area under the pulses and is generally sown alone or mixed with other crops. It is grown in almost all the districts

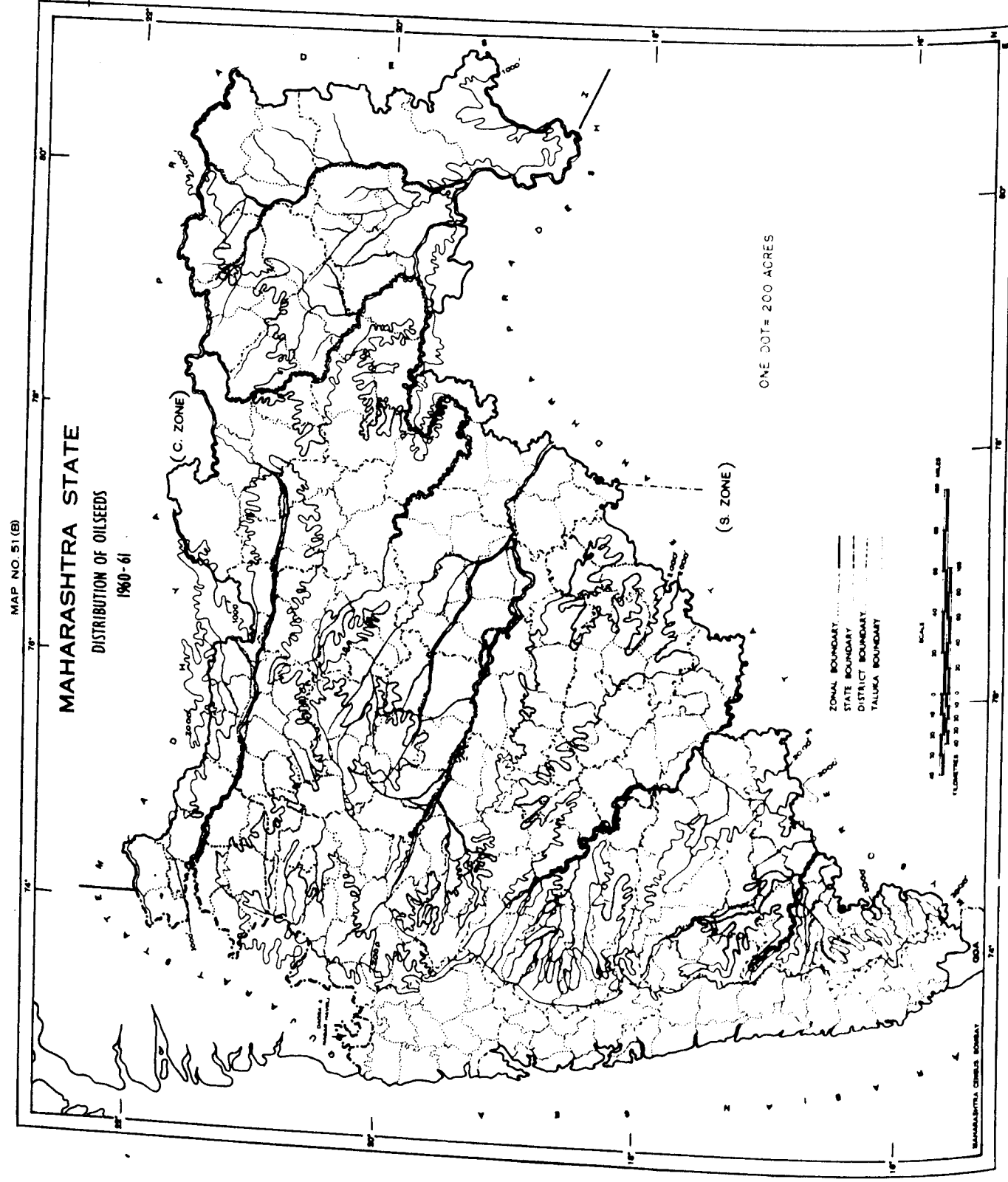
MAP No. 51(A)
DISTRIBUTION OF PULSES, 1960-61

of the State with concentration in the districts of Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Yeotmal and Nagpur. Gram is usually grown in all kinds of soils. Black, red, yellow and white are the four varieties, the former three of which are indiscriminately grown together while white gram is sown on a small scale in Ahmadnagar district only. Although the crop is noticed in all the districts (except Greater Bombay), the important districts having the largest area are Osmanabad and Aurangabad. Mug and udid are predominantly found in the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Jalgaon and Osmanabad. Tur, gram, mug and udid together occupy nearly 70 per cent of the area under pulses and the remaining pulses are, therefore, distributed in selected districts of the State.

Pulses occupy 12.5 per cent of the total cropped area in the State, as against 15.2 per cent in the country. The irrigated area under the crop is only 3.4 per cent of the total irrigated area or hardly 0.2 per cent of the total cropped area.

Pulses stand second in area and third in production among the food crops. 18.2 per cent of the area under foodgrains is occupied by pulses in the State as against 20.5 per cent in the Indian Union. Of the country's area and production of pulses, the State accounts for 10.1 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively.

Source—Basic and Current Agricultural Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Poona.



MAP No. 51(B)

DISTRIBUTION OF OIL-SEEDS, 1960-61

Purpose

The map shows the distribution of area under oil-seeds in the State during 1960-61.

Method

The area is shown by dot method in the map.

Salient Features

Maharashtra is one of the principal producers of oil-seeds in the country. Some of these oil-seeds are grown subordinate or mixed with other crops and the soils on which they grow vary according to the requirement of the crop which they accompany. The season of cultivation depends generally on the variety of oil-seeds sown, as they are sown either in 'kharif' or 'rabi' season while some are cultivated in both the seasons. Medium to light or sandy soils are favourable for the cultivation of the crop. Except groundnuts, no oil-seeds are generally irrigated in the State.

Groundnut, sunflower, sesamum, linseed, castor-seed, nigerseed, mustard and rapeseed are some of the important varieties while coconut, karanj, neem, cashewnut, cocum and mongli-errand are less important varieties noticed in the State. The oil-seeds are cultivated in almost all the districts. They are, however, grown on a large scale in the districts of Osmanabad, Dhulia and Jalgaon and are less common in Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts.

Groundnut, by far, is the most important oil-seed occupying nearly 58 per cent of the total area under oil-seeds in the State. It is grown both as dry and irrigated crop having good soil recuperative value and is sometimes mixed with taller crops like jowar, castor, bajri, tur and cotton. Sowing period starts between May and July and harvesting is done between September and December. It is grown in almost all the districts except Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. However, Osmanabad, Dhulia and Jalgaon are the most important groundnut growing districts.

Safflower is next to groundnut occupying about 17 per cent of area under oil-seeds and is usually grown as a subordinate crop with rabi jowar, wheat and gram or sometimes sown along on the headlands as a border to the principal crop. It is sown in October or November and is harvested in February or March. The seed is exported in large quantities. The cultivation of the crop is mostly confined to the districts of Poona and Aurangabad divisions, with Aurangabad, Ahmadnagar and Sholapur districts as pockets of concentration.

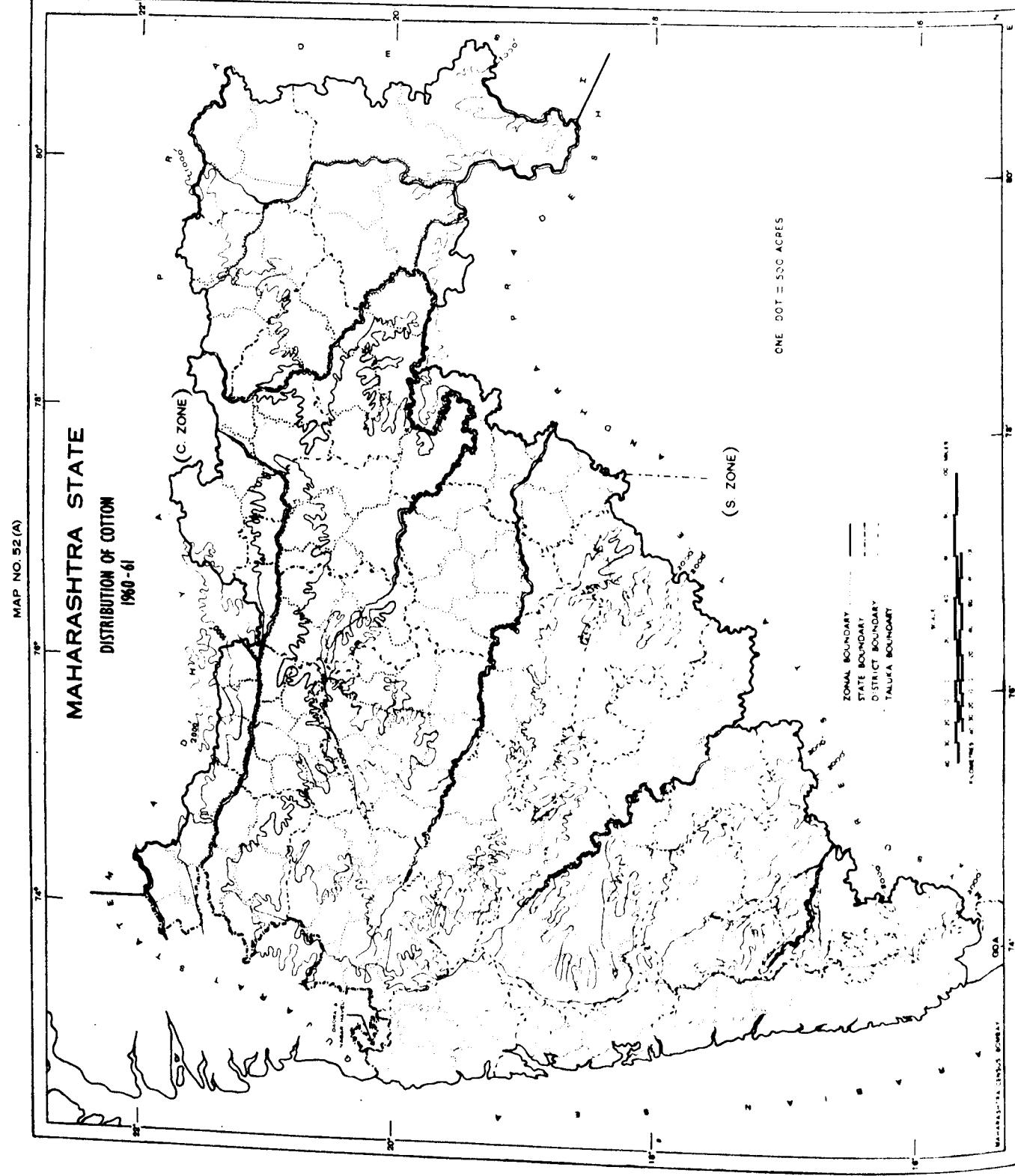
Sesamum accounts for nearly 6 per cent of area under oil-seeds and is sown along or mixed in 'kharif' or 'rabi' seasons in sandy light or black soil. Although the crop is grown in almost all the districts it is found concentrated in the districts of Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha.

Among the non-edible oil-seeds linseed accounts for nearly 14 per cent of the area under oil-seeds and is predominantly grown in Vidarbha and Marathwada districts. Its cultivation is, however, intensive in the districts of Bhandara and Chanda. Niger-seed occupies about 4 per cent of the area under oil-seeds and is cultivated chiefly in the Deccan and Marathwada districts. The greatest concentration is, however, in Osmanabad and Ahmadnagar districts.

Oil-seeds occupy 10.5 per cent of the total cropped area in the State. Since groundnut is the only irrigated oil-seed in the State, only about 1.1 per cent of total irrigated area or hardly 0.1 per cent of the total cropped area in the State comes under oil-seeds.

Oil-seeds stand second or next to cotton in area among non-food crops in the State. Nearly 25 per cent of the area under non-food crops is occupied by oil-seeds as against about 51 per cent in the country. Of the country's area and production, the State accounts for nearly 11 per cent and 13 per cent respectively.

Source—Basic and Current Agricultural Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Poona.



MAP No. 52(A)
DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON, 1960-61

Purpose

The map gives the distribution of cotton in the State during the year 1960-61.

Method

The area under cotton in each district is shown by dot method in the map.

Salient Features

Maharashtra by far ranks first in the country so far as cultivation of cotton is concerned. Nearly 33 per cent of the acreage under the crop is found in the State.

Cotton is grown easily in places where the rainfall ranges between 20" and 30", though in certain localities, the precipitation might be even up to 60" and over. The soil in which the crop grows is either deep black or rich black or of medium and lighter type that is well drained and is generally the most fertile.

The crop is largely grown as 'Kharif' one, sown with the commencement of the monsoon rains in June or July and harvested in November or December. Mixed cropping of cotton with other crops like bajra, castor and other oil-seeds is a feature in almost all the districts of the State. The most common varieties found in the State are Buri, Deviraj, Jarila Virnar, H 420, Oomaras, Gaorani and Surti H Vijalpa.

Cotton is grown extensively in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. Its cultivation, however, goes on decreasing towards the western and eastern

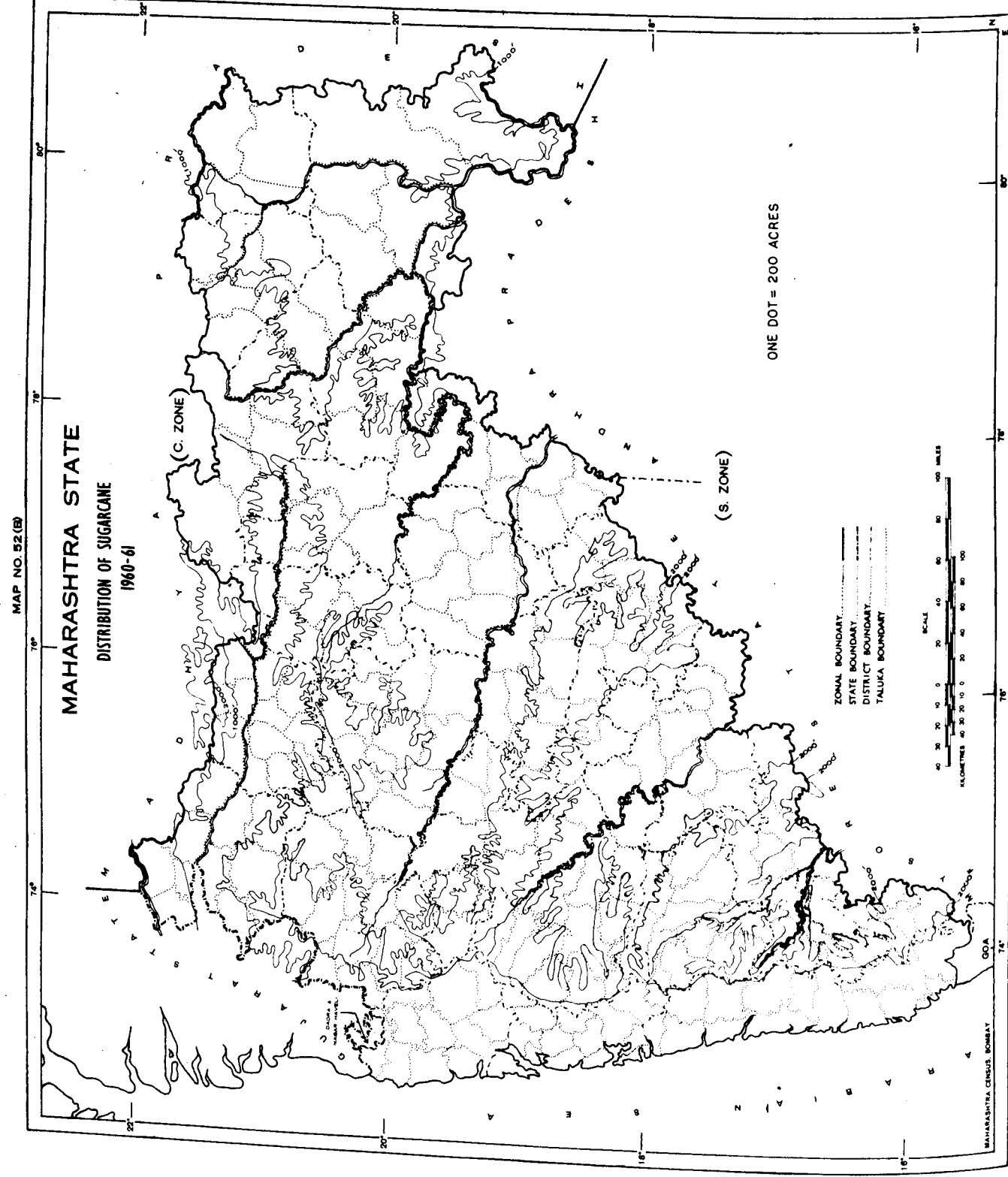
parts of the State. More than 85 per cent respectively of area and production of cotton in the State is confined to the districts of Nagpur (except Bhandara) and Aurangabad divisions while a little over 12 per cent is grown in Jalgaon and Dhulia districts of Bombay Division. The entire tract is characterised by black cotton soils which have a high moisture retention capacity, being loamy to clayey in texture. Its cultivation is strikingly high in the districts of Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal and Buldhana and moderately high in the districts of Jalgaon, Parbhani, Nanded and Aurangabad. The crop is, however, grown to a small extent in the Deccan Canal Area comprising the districts of Ahmadnagar, Poona and Sholapur. No cotton is grown in the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Bhandara.

The irrigated area is negligible being 2.9 per cent of the total irrigated area or hardly 0.2 per cent of the total cropped area.

13.3 per cent of the total cropped area is under cotton in the State compared to 5 per cent in the Indian Union. Of the country's area and production of cotton, the State accounts for 32.7 per cent and 30.1 per cent respectively.

In terms of acreage, the important cotton growing States in the country during 1960-61 were Maharashtra (32.7 per cent), Gujarat (22.4 per cent), Mysore (13.2 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (10.2 per cent), Punjab (7 per cent) and Madras (6 per cent).

Source—Basic and Current Agricultural Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Poona.



MAP No. 52(B)
DISTRIBUTION OF SUGARCANE, 1960-61

Purpose

The map gives the distribution of sugarcane in the State during the year 1960-61.

Method

The area under sugarcane in each district is shown by dot method in the map.

Salient Features

Sugarcane is one of the most important commercial crops in the State. It is grown more or less in all districts. It is always an irrigated crop, grown on any description of soil from lighter type to the heavier one, in case drainage is secured by a pervious sub-soil or by artificial means. Being a tropical crop, it requires high moisture climate and ample water supply. However, the best soil for the crop is the medium well drained soil of about 24 to 30 inches in depth.

According to the soil and climate, the cane is planted sometime between January, February and March and takes about twelve months to mature. Out of the many varieties of cane grown in the State, the principal ones are as follows :—

- (1) *Thick and juicy canes* : (a) "Pundya" (pale yellow) generally grown on the Deccan canals and in the Deccan districts. (b) "Kabirya" (striped) in Sholapur and Satara districts.

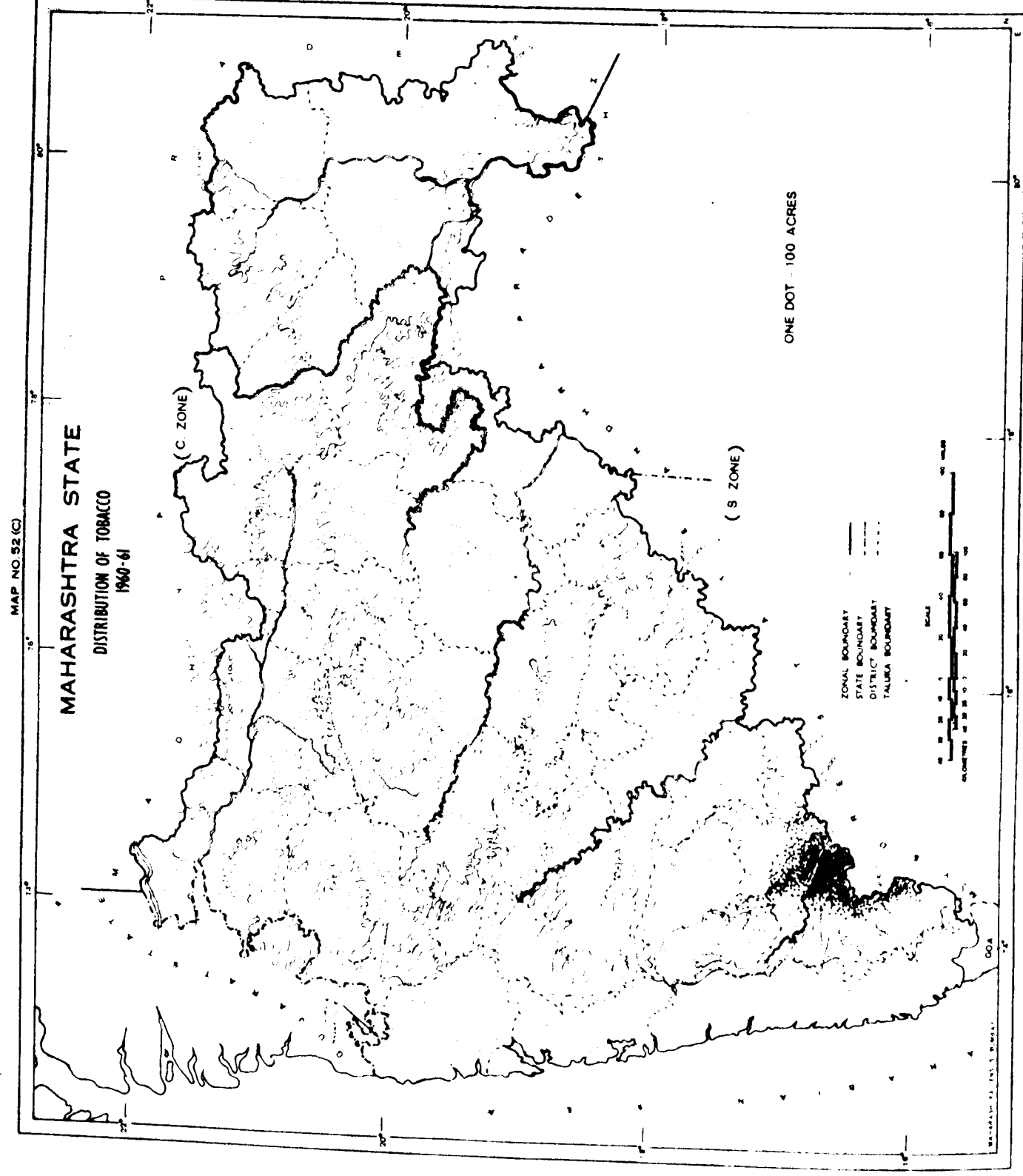
- (2) *Medium thick canes less juicy than the above group* : (a) "Kavangiri" or "Kala Malbari" (medium thick red cane) in Konkan and Nasik districts (b) "Bangdya" in parts of Nasik.

- (3) *Thick and hard canes* : (a) "Khadya" in Western parts of Nasik and in Dhulia.

The cultivation of sugarcane is mostly concentrated in the districts of Poona division where irrigational facilities are available on a large scale. This division claims nearly 72 per cent of area and 83 per cent of production of the total crop in the State. It is, however, grown on a very small extent in Nagpur Division. Ahmadnagar is the most important cane-producing area accounting for about 23 per cent of area and 34 per cent of production of the total crop in the State. Kolhapur comes next with nearly 20 per cent of area and 21 per cent of production. The other important cane growing districts are Poona, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, Aurangabad, Sangli and Osmanabad. No cane is grown in the districts of Greater Bombay and Kolaba.

The crop is almost irrigated and the area accounts for 12.7 per cent of the total irrigated area or 0.8 per cent of the total cropped area. Thus, the percentage of the area under cane to the total cropped area in the State is low compared to that (1.5 per cent) of the Indian Union. Out of the country's area and production of sugarcane, the State accounts for 6.6 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively.

Source—Basic and Current Agricultural Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Poona.



MAP No. 52(C)
DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO, 1960-61

Purpose

The map shows the distribution of tobacco in 1960-61.

Method

The area under the crop in the various districts is shown by dot method in this map.

Salient Features

Tobacco is one of Maharashtra's important cash crops. Cultivation of the crop is concentrated in selected parts of the State.

The soils best suited for tobacco are the alluvial type found in river valleys and red and sandy loams. Black cotton soil is also suitable for the cultivation of the crop. These should be deep, retentive and well drained since the deep roots of the crop are very sensitive to moisture.

Seed is sown in the second fortnight of July and the crop stands in the field for about five months. Irrigation is seldom given, unless the plants obviously suffering from want of water. Large proportions in all the districts, except Kolhapur in Poona division are irrigated. Otherwise it is mostly cultivated as a non-irrigated crop in other districts of the State. The crop is sometimes grown in rotation with jowar, gram or "sann" hemp.

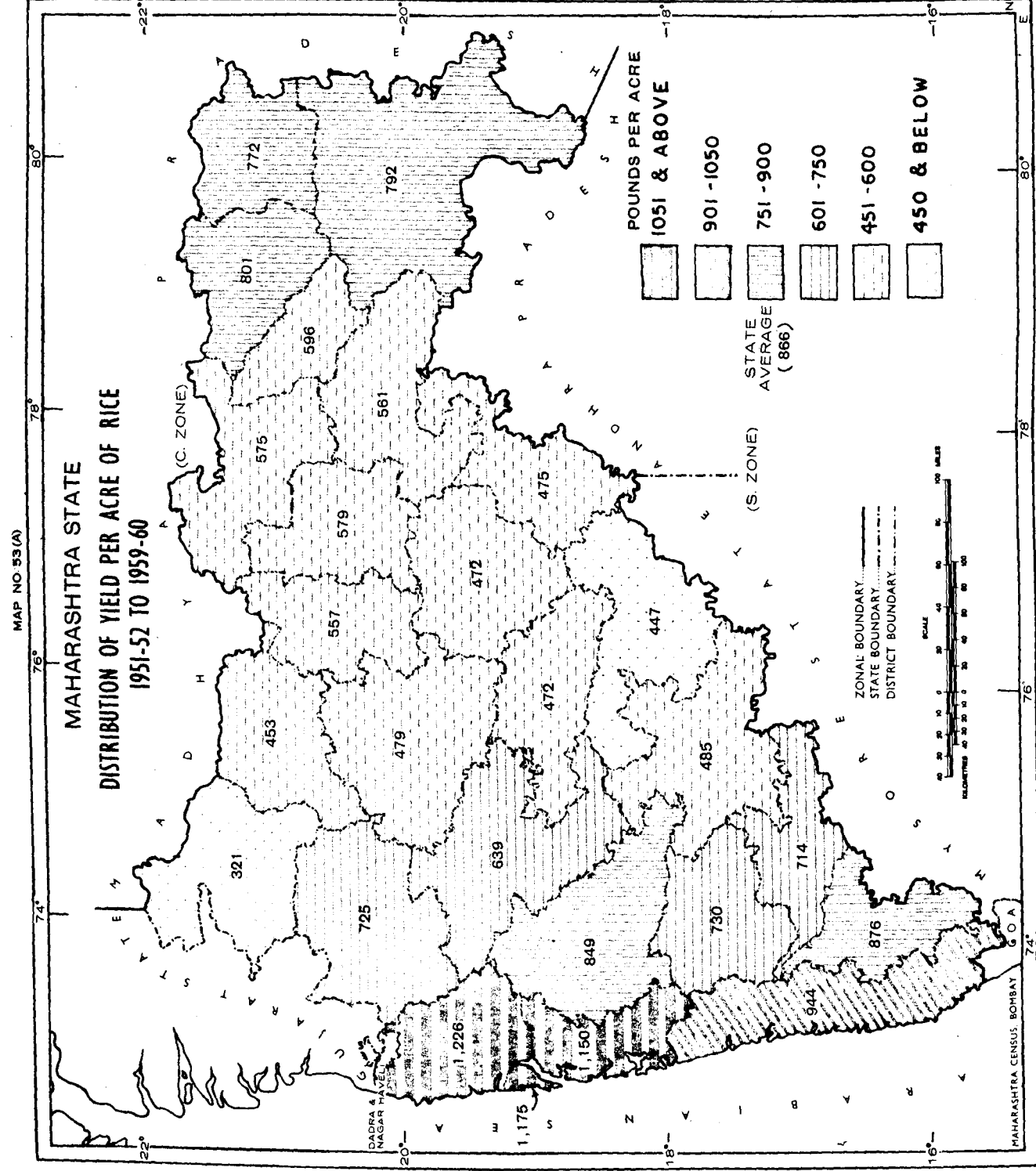
Tobacco is grown for the sake of its leaves which are used after curing, "Karibaglani", "Shendi Surti" or "Lendi Surti" and "Virginia" are the three important varieties generally grown in the State.

Kolhapur and Sangli are by far the most important tobacco producing districts accounting for nearly 82 per cent of area and 74 per cent of production of total crop in the State. Sholapur comes next with nearly 3 per cent of area and 5 per cent of production. The other important tobacco growing districts are Satara, Aurangabad, Chanda, Ahmadnagar and Osmanabad. Poona division, however, accounts for about 90 per cent of the area and 87 per cent of the production of total crop. Tobacco is grown in small quantities in other districts of the State. However, no crop is grown in the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Greater Bombay, Wardha and Bhandara. Special "Virginia" tobacco is cultivated at Asaralli and Ankasia in Chanda District and is mainly exported to foreign countries.

Tobacco occupies hardly 0.13 per cent of the total cropped area in the State compared to 0.26 per cent in the Indian Union. The irrigated area is only 0.14 per cent of the total irrigated area. Of the country's area and production the State accounts for 6.3 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively.

In terms of acreage (in '000 tons) the important tobacco growing States in the country during 1960-61 are Andhra Pradesh (355), Gujarat (216), Mysore (99) and Maharashtra (54).

Source—Basic and Current Agricultural Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Poona.



MAP No. 53(A)

DISTRIBUTION OF YIELD PER ACRE OF RICE, 1951-52 to 1959-60

Purpose

The map to shows the relative position of various districts in terms of average yields of rice.

Method

The estimates of average yields are based on the results of crop estimation surveys carried out on random sampling principle. Nine years average yield beginning from 1951-52 has been taken into consideration and the figures are then graded into above and below the State average. The districts are then shaded by choropleth method according to the gradation of average yield. Absolute figures in each district indicate the average yield of rice in pounds.

Salient Features

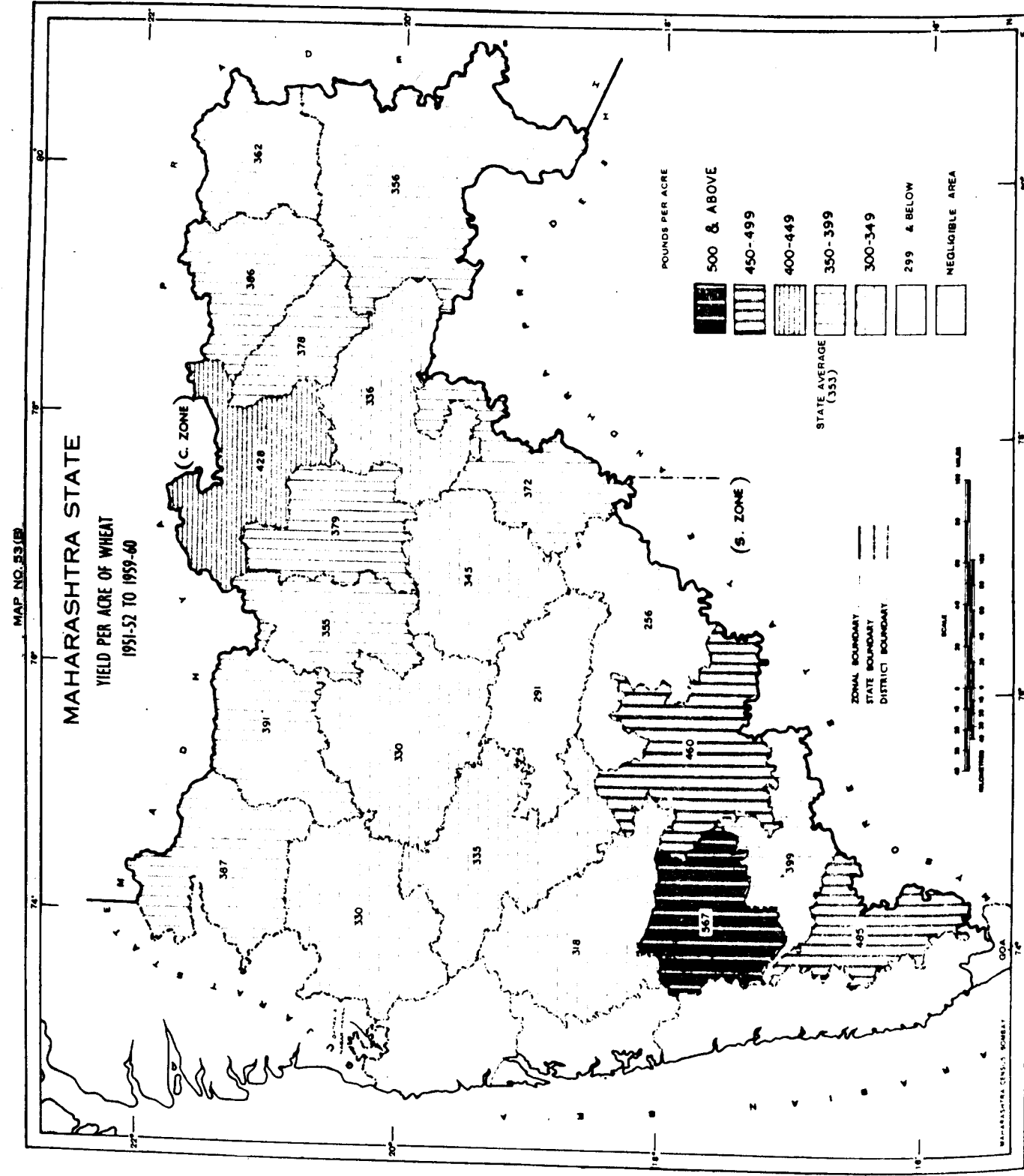
Rice is grown practically in all the districts of the State. The coastal districts comprising the Konkan region have average yields per acre, higher than the State average (866 pounds per acre). The highest yields are, however, recorded in the districts of Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay ranging from 1,150 lbs. to 1,226 lbs. per acre.

The next high average yield is in the district of Ratnagiri (944 lbs.).

Immediately to the east of Ghats and the districts to the far east of the State, the rainfall is high and assured. The average yields per acre in the districts of Kolhapur, Poona, Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara are moderately high and range from 876 lbs. to 772 lbs.

The rest of the area indicates low average yields ranging from moderately low to very low. The districts of Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Satara and Sangli have average yields of rice moderately low, ranging from 639 lbs. to 730 lbs. per acre. The central part of the State consisting some of the districts of Vidarbha, Marathwada, Jalgaon and Sholapur has low average yields per acre, varying from 453 lbs. in Jalgaon district to 596 lbs. in Wardha. This is a low rainfall area, known for cash crops like cotton and oilseeds. Osmanabad district with 447 lbs. per acre shows a significantly low average yield while the lowest yield rate (321 pounds per acre) is noticed in Dhulia District.

Source—Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Poona.



MAP No. 53(B)

YIELD PER ACRE OF WHEAT, 1951-52 to 1959-60

Purpose

The map gives an idea of distribution of average yield per acre of wheat.

Method

The method employed in working out the average yields is the same as that described in Map No. 53(A). The map has been drawn by choropleth method by grading the average yields above and below the State average. The average yield per acre of wheat in pounds is indicated in each district by absolute figures.

Salient Features

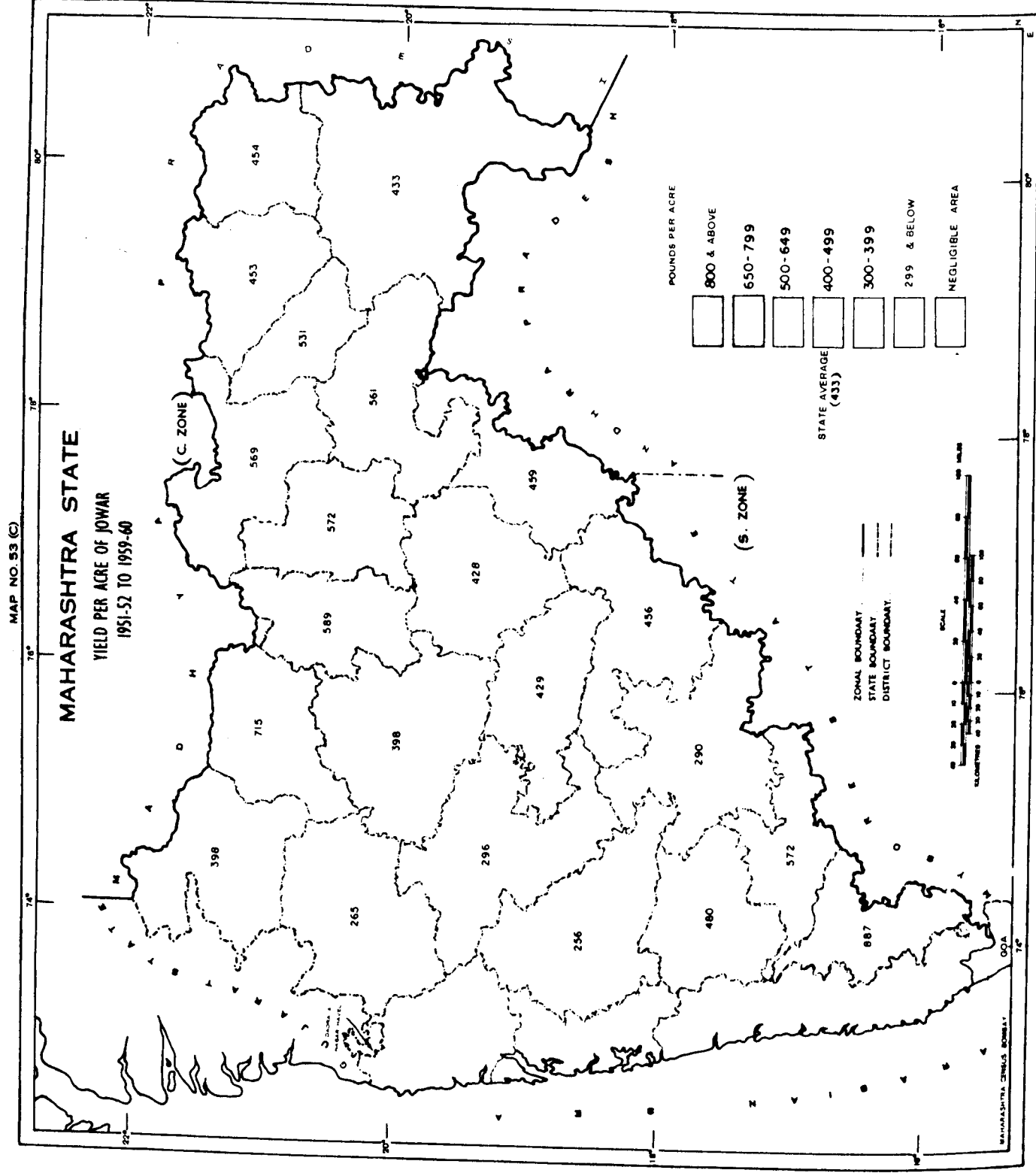
Except in the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, wheat is grown in all other districts of the State. The State average yield is 353 pounds per acre. The highest average yield of 567

pounds is recorded in Satara district where more than 75 per cent area under the crop is irrigated.

Among the major wheat producing districts Solapur, Kolhapur and Amravati have produced high yields exceeding 400 pounds per acre. The next high average yields are found in the districts of Sangli, Nanded, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Buldhana, Akola, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda, varying from 356 pounds to 399 pounds per acre.

Poona, Ahmadnagar, Nasik, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Yeotmal districts record average yields below the State average ranging from 318 pounds to 345 pounds per acre. The districts of Osmanabad and Bhir have very low average yield rates of 256 pounds and 291 pounds per acre.

Source—Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Poona.



MAP No. 53(C)

YIELD PER ACRE OF JOWAR, 1951-52 to 1959-60

Purpose

The map shows the distribution of average yield per acre of Jowar, during the nine years' period of 1951-52 to 1959-60.

Method

The method used in working out the average yields is the same as that described in Map No. 53(A). The average yields are graded into above and below the State average and are indicated by choropleth method in the map. The absolute figures of values of average yields are shown in each district in the map.

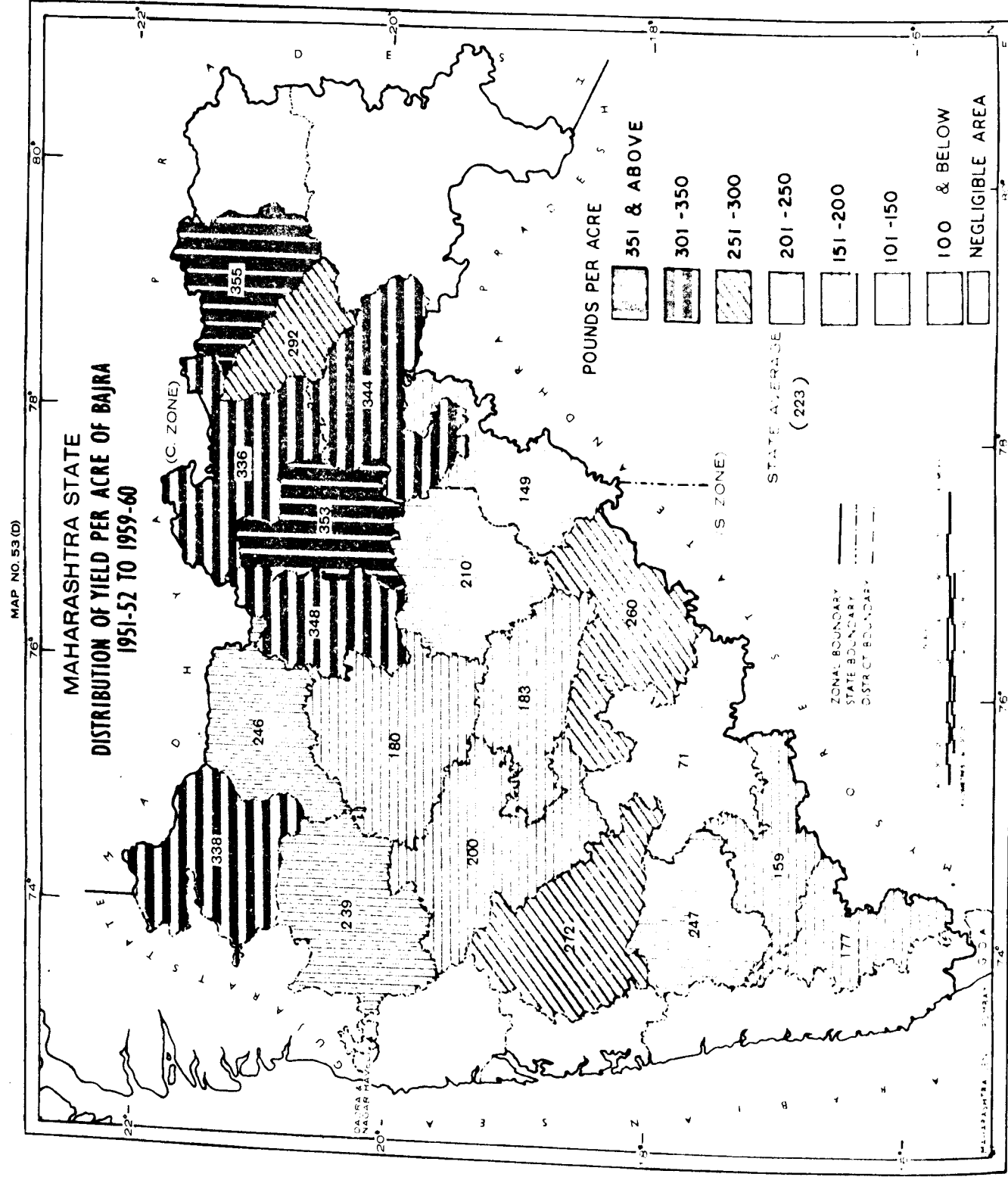
Salient Features

The State average yield of jowar during the last nine years is 433 pounds per acre. Jowar includes both "Kharif" and "Rabi" varieties. The highest average yield of 887 pounds per acre has been recorded in Kolhapur

district while Jalgaon stands next with 715 pounds. Sangli, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal and Wardha districts have produced yields exceeding 500 pounds per acre. Satara, Osmanabad, Nanded, Nagpur and Bhandara districts have average yields above the State average (433 pounds), ranging from 453 pounds to 480 pounds per acre which Chanda district has an average yield equal to the State average (433 pounds). Bhir and Parbhani districts record yields exceeding 400 pounds but below the State average.

The average yields per acre in the districts of Dhulia (398 pounds) and Aurangabad (398 pounds) are low. The area showing lowest average yields (below 300 pounds) comprises Nasik, Poona, Ahmadnagar and Sholapur districts. These districts have yields between 256 pounds and 296 pounds per acre.

Source—Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Poona.



Purpose

The map shows the distribution of average yield per acre of Bajra during the nine years' period of 1951-52 to 1959-60.

Method

The method used in working out the average yields is the same as that mentioned in Map 53(A). The average yield of each district are graded into above and below the State average and the map is then drawn by choropleth method. Absolute figures of average yields are indicated in each district in the map.

Salient Features

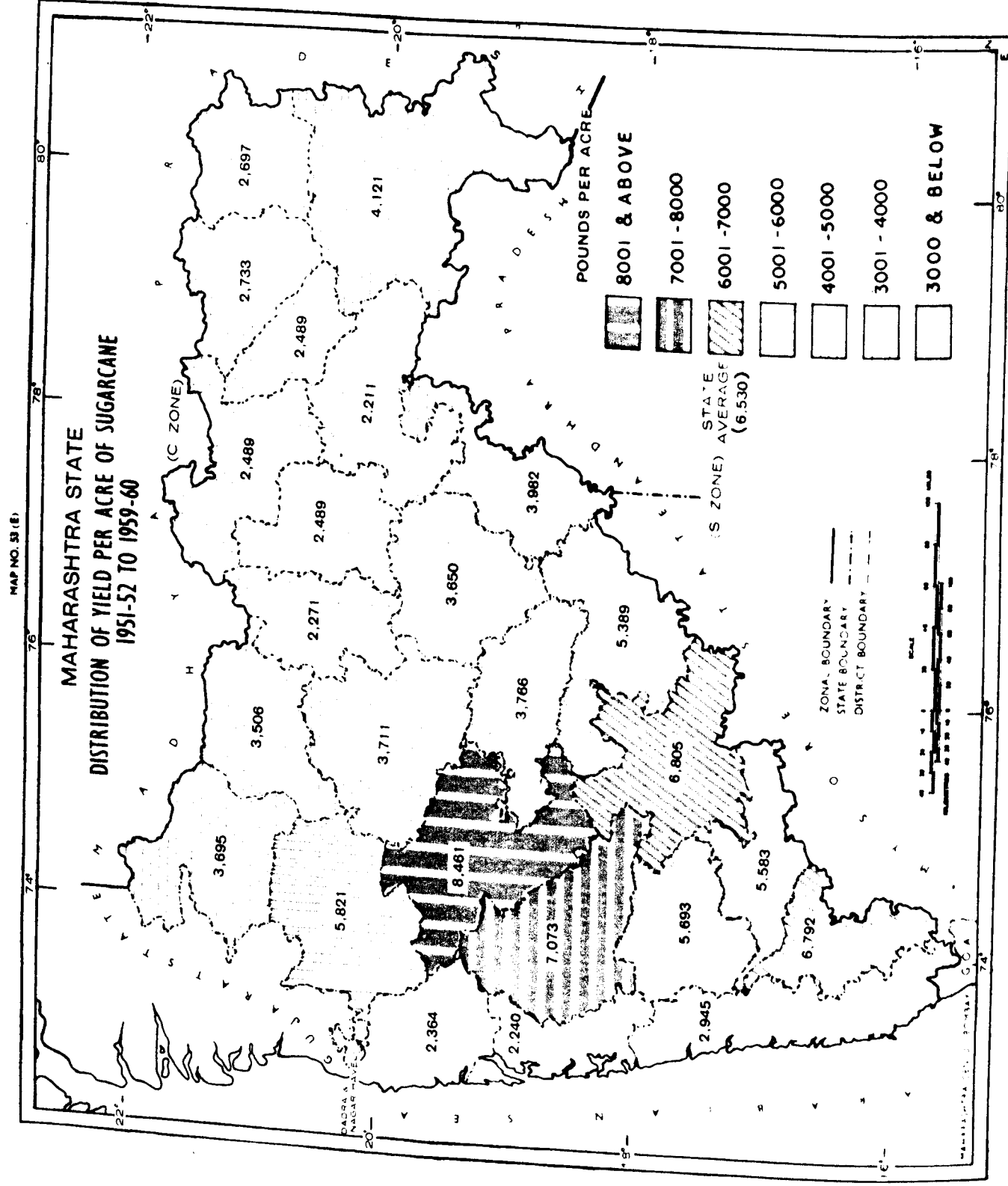
Bajra is grown in almost all the districts of the State except in the districts receiving high rainfall. The average yield is estimated at 223 pounds per acre at the State level. Nagpur and Akola districts have maximum average yields of 355 pounds and 343 pounds per acre respectively.

MAP No. 53(D)

YIELD PER ACRE OF BAJRA, 1951-52 to 1959-60

Within the State there are, however, wide regional variations in the crop yields. Even though the area under the crop in the six bajra growing districts of Nagpur division is smaller, the average yields in these districts are comparatively higher than those of the other districts of the State. Buldhana, Yeotmal, Dhulia and Amravati districts record average yields between 336 pounds and 348 pounds per acre. Wardha, Poona and Osmanabad districts record average yields varying between 260 pounds and 292 pounds per acre. The whole of Aurangabad division, Poona division and Jalgaon and Nasik districts of Bombay division constitute a tract of low yield. In the districts of Satara, Jalgaon, Nasik and Parbhani, the average yield per acre ranges from 210 pounds to 247 pounds, which is near about the State average of 223 pounds. The central districts of Ahmadnagar, Bhir, Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Sangli show moderately low average yields ranging from 159 pounds to 200 pounds per acre. Nanded district has a very low average yield of 149 pounds while the lowest average yield of only 71 pounds per acre is noticed in Sholapur district. Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Bhandara and Chanda have practically no area under the crop.

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Poona.



MAP No. 53(E)
YIELD PER ACRE OF SUGARCANE, 1951-52 to 1959-60

Purpose

The distribution of average yield per acre of sugarcane in terms of gur for the period 1951-52 to 1959-60 is indicated in the map.

Method

The method used in working out the average yields is the same as that described in Map No. 53(A). The map is drawn by choropleth method by grading the district values of average yields above and below the State average. The absolute figures of average yields are indicated in each district in the map.

Salient Features

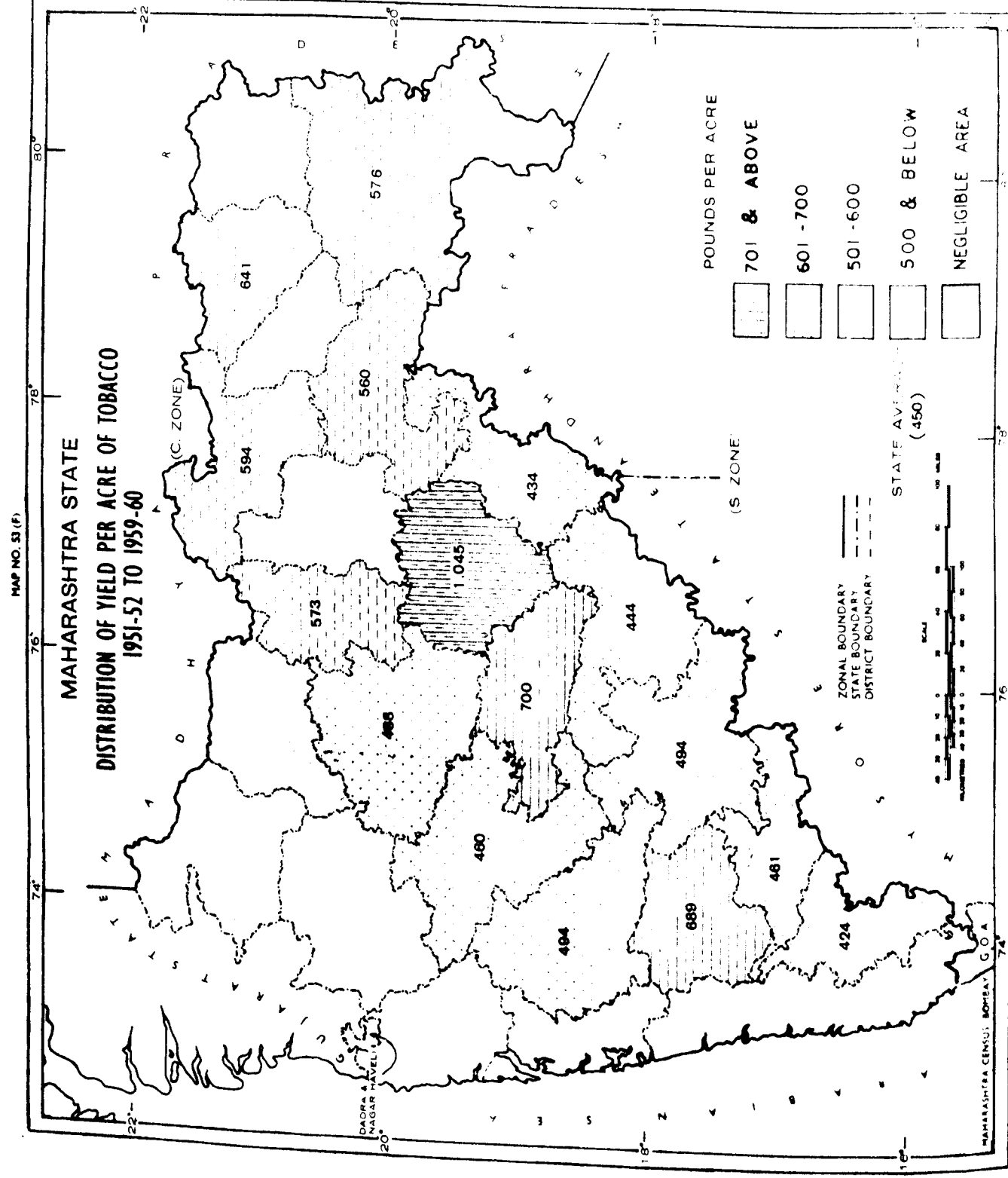
Sugarcane is grown to a large extent in the districts of Western Maharashtra where there are a number of factories producing sugar. The State average yield of sugarcane works out to 6,530 pounds per acre. Ahmadnagar district which has a fairly large irrigated area, records the highest average yield of 8,461 pounds per acre in the State. Poona district

follows with 7,073 pounds per acre. Sholapur and Kolhapur districts have average yields exceeding 6,000 pounds per acre and are near about the State average.

The rest of the districts show low average yields. Nasik, Satara, Sangli and Osmanabad districts record moderately low average yields ranging from 5,389 pounds to 5,821 pounds per acre. A low yield of 4,121 pounds per acre is noticed in the district of Chanda while the districts of Aurangabad division (except Osmanabad district), Dhulia and Jalgaon districts also show very low average yields ranging from 3,506 pounds to 3,982 pounds per acre.

In the Nagpur division and the Konkan region where there is very little irrigation development, the average yield of sugarcane does not exceed 3,000 pounds per acre. The districts comprising these areas have strikingly low yields ranging from 2,211 pounds to 2,945 pounds per acre.

Source—Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Poona.



MAP No. 53(F)

YIELD PER ACRE OF TOBACCO, 1951-52 to 1959-60

Purpose

The map gives the districtwise distribution of average yield per acre of tobacco during the nine years' period of 1951-52 to 1959-60.

Method

The method employed in working out the average yields is the same as that given in Map No. 53(A). The average yields are graded in suitable ranges and the map is then drawn by choropleth method. Absolute figures of average yields are indicated in each district in the map.

Salient Features

According to the gradation of the average yields of tobacco, the State has been divided into four broad groups (i) very high average yield of Parbhani district; (ii) higher yields of Bhir, Satara and Nagpur districts; (iii) medium yields in tobacco producing districts of Nagpur division and (iv) low yields of the districts of Western Maharashtra and Aurangabad division.

The average yield is significantly high (1,045 pounds per acre) in Parbhani district which has hardly 300 acres of land under the crop.

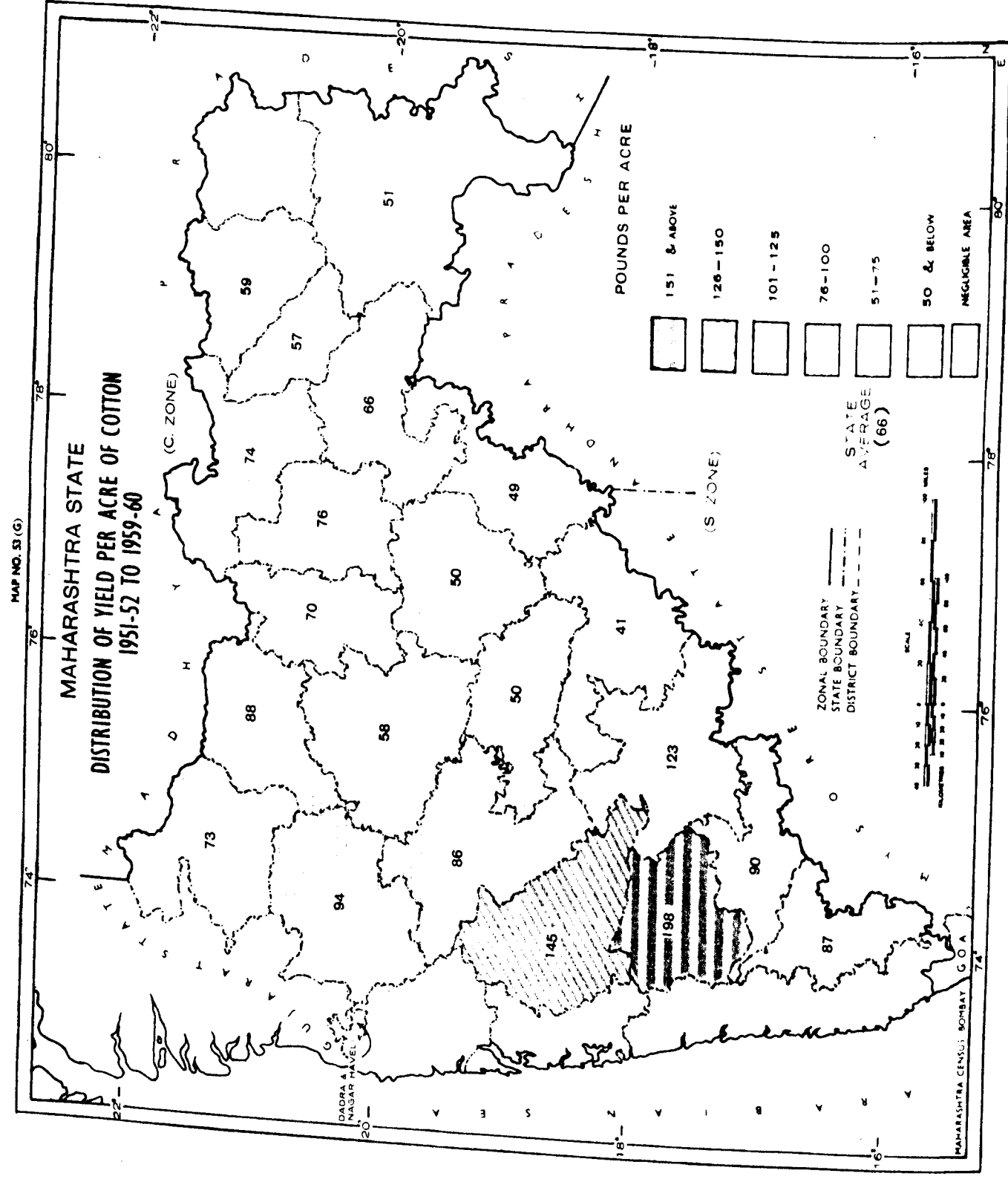
The next higher average yields are recorded in the districts of Bhir, Satara and Nagpur and range between 641 pounds and 700 pounds per acre.

The third tract with medium average yields are the districts of Buldhana, Yeotmal, Amravati and Chanda where the average yields vary between 560 pounds and 594 pounds per acre.

The area showing lower values of average yields comprises Aurangabad, Ahmadnagar, Poona, Nanded, Osmanabad, Sholapur, Sangli and Kolhapur districts. The average yield in these areas is near about the State average of 450 pounds per acre. Kolhapur district having the highest area under the crop, has the lowest average yield (424 pounds per acre) in the State. Moreover, the average yields in the area varies between 424 pounds and 494 pounds per acre.

Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts have no area under the crop while Akola, Jalgaon, Dhulia and Nasik districts have very negligible area and hence no average yields are shown.

Source—Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Poona.



MAP No. 53(G)
YIELD PER ACRE OF COTTON, 1951-52 to 1959-60

Purpose

The map intends to show the districtwise variation in average yield of cotton (lint) per acre in the State during the period 1951-52 to 1959-60.

Method

The method used in working out the average yields is the same as that described in Map No. 53(A). The map is drawn by choropleth method by grading the district values of average yields above and below the State average. The absolute figures of average yields are indicated in each district in the map.

Salient Features

Cotton is grown in most parts of the State except the heavy rainfall districts of Konkan region and Bhandara. The State average yield comes to 66 pounds per acre. The maximum yield of 198 pounds per acre is noticed in Satara district where the crop is almost grown under irrigation.

The next high average yield (145 pounds per acre) is recorded in the district of Poona, while the third area with average yield above 100 pounds per acre is Sholapur district (123 pounds per acre).

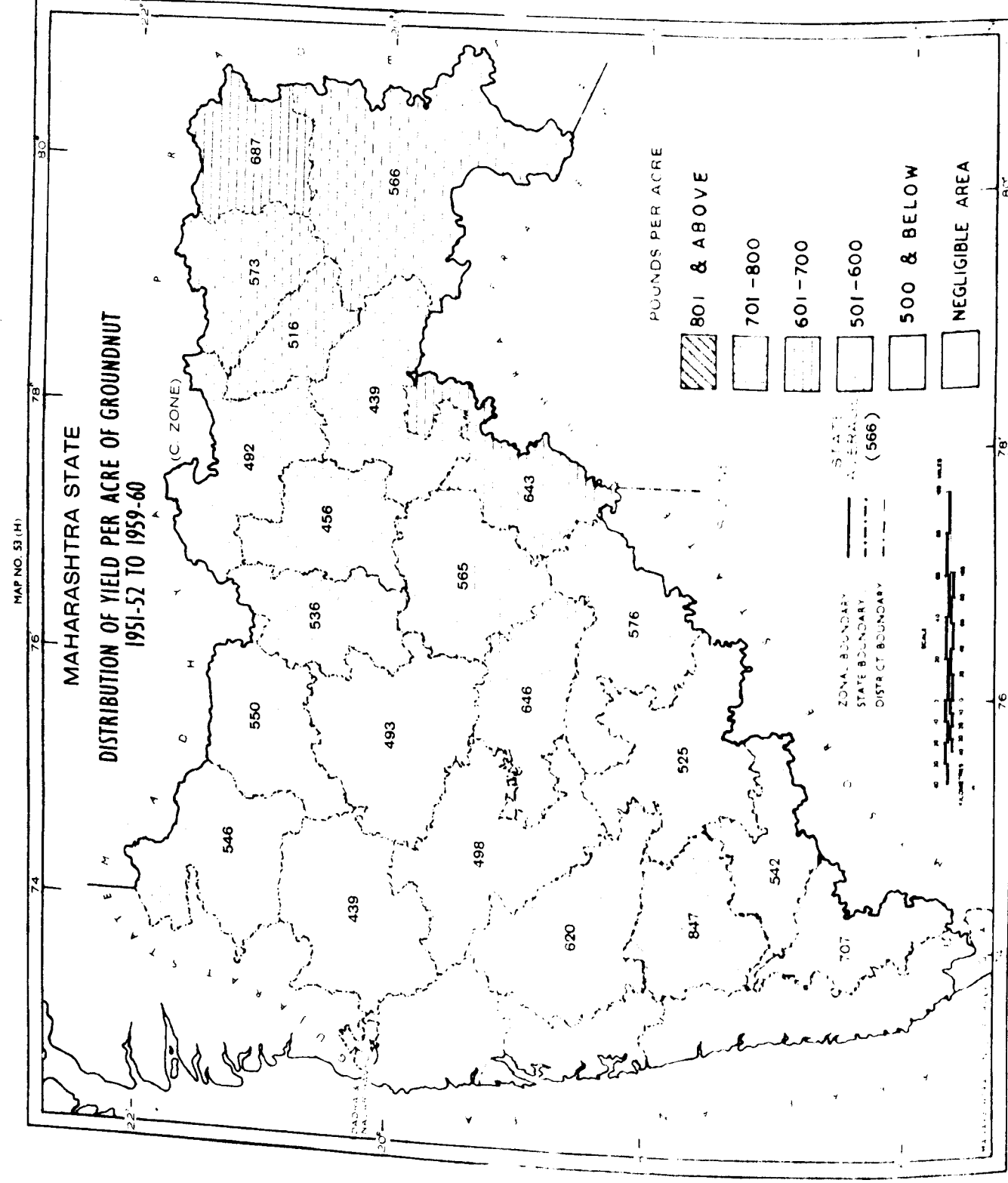
The area where the average yield is neither high nor below the State average comprises Nasik, Sangli, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Ahmadnagar and Akola districts whose average yields range between 76 pounds and 94 pounds per acre. Thus it will be seen that even though the area under the crop in Poona division is comparatively small, the yield rates are higher, due to the fact that most of the cotton in this area is grown under irrigation.

In the cotton-growing areas of Nagpur division, Dhulia and Aurangabad districts the average yield is near about the State average of 66 pounds per acre. The districts in these tracts have very large areas under the crop though average yield rates vary between 51 pounds and 74 pounds per acre.

The area showing lowest values of average yields comprises districts of Parbhani, Bhil, Nanded and Osmanabad of Aurangabad division. These districts also have large areas under the crop though the yield rates vary between 41 pounds and 50 pounds per acre. The lowest yield rate of 41 pounds per acre is noticed in Osmanabad district.

Thana district has a negligible area under the crop while Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Bhandara districts have no area under the crop.

Source—Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Poona.



MAP No. 53(H)

YIELD PER ACRE OF GROUNDNUT, 1951-52 to 1959-60

Purpose

The map gives the districtwise distribution of average yield in pounds per acre of groundnut during the period 1951-52 to 1959-60.

Method

The method employed in working out the average yields is the same as that described in Map No. 53(A). The average yields are graded as below and above the State average and the map is drawn by choropleth method. Absolute figures of average yields are indicated in each district in the map.

Salient Features

Groundnut is one of the most important oil seeds in the State. The average yield at the State level is 566 pounds per acre. The maximum average yield of 847 pounds per acre is recorded in Satara district which is followed by Kolhapur district with 707 pounds per acre.

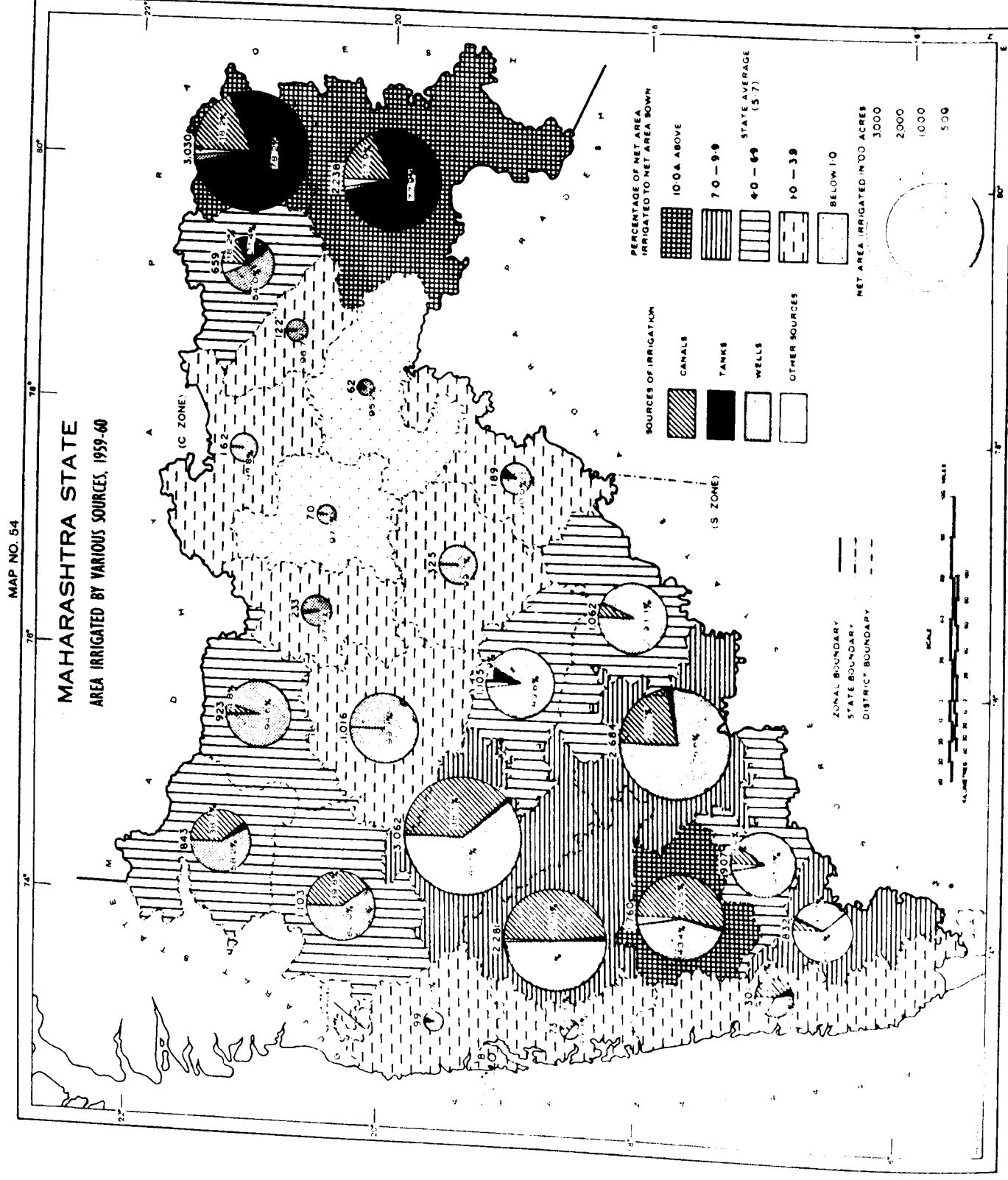
The next high values of average yields are noticed in the districts Bhandara, Bhilr, Nanded and Poona where the average yields range between 620 pounds and 687 pounds per acre.

A large number of districts in the State have average yields near the State average of 566 pounds. The area comprises the districts Dhulia and Jalgaon from Bombay division, Sangli and Sholapur from Poona division, Osmanabad and Bhilr from Aurangabad division and Buldhana, Wardha, Nagpur and Chandrapur from Nagpur division. The average yields in these districts vary between 516 pounds and 576 pounds per acre.

Comparatively lower yields ranging between 439 pounds and 498 pounds per acre are recorded in the districts of Nasik, Yeotmal, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad and Ahmadnagar.

Thana district has a negligible area under the crop while no groundnut is grown in the districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

Source—Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Poona.



MAP No. 54
AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES, 1959-60

Purpose

This map indicates the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown in each district of Maharashtra. The distribution of irrigated area by sources of irrigation viz., Canals, Tanks, Wells and other sources, has also been shown in the map.

Method

A circle proportionate in size to the net area irrigated has been drawn for each district and it is divided into four sectors proportional to the area irrigated by various sources. The sectors are shown with different shadings to indicate the various sources of irrigation. The values of percentages of net area irrigated to net area sown for the 26 districts have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded outside the centrally drawn circles by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

Only 5.7 per cent of the net area sown is under irrigation in Maharashtra. Among the districts of Maharashtra this proportion varies from 0.3 per cent in Yeotmal district to 32.4 per cent in Bhandara district. Only

three districts, viz., Satara (10.4 per cent), Bhandara (32.4 per cent) and Chanda (15.2 per cent), have more than 10 per cent of the net sown area under irrigation, while Akola and Yeotmal districts have negligible proportions of irrigated area. These proportions reveal the inadequate irrigation facilities in almost all the districts of Maharashtra.

Among the various sources of irrigation, wells account for 54.6 per cent of the net irrigated area in Maharashtra, followed by canals (23.8 per cent), tanks (18.0 per cent) and other sources (3.6 per cent). This pattern, is however, not found uniformly in all the districts. Wells continue to be a major source of irrigation in almost all the districts of Maharashtra, with a few exceptions. In Bhandara and Chanda districts, more than 75 per cent of the net irrigated area is under tank water, while in Kolhapur district other sources account for 61.66 per cent of the net irrigated area. In Ratnagiri and Satara districts, more area is under canal waters than under wells. Area irrigated by canals accounts for significant proportions of the net irrigated area in the districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhulia, Ahmadnagar, Poona and Satara.

Source: Season and Crop Reports and Land Records Department.

MAJOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, 1961

Purpose

This map, reproduced on the basis of a map published by the Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission, shows the major and medium irrigation schemes in Maharashtra classified into the following four categories :—

1. Irrigation work constructed prior to 1951.
2. Irrigation projects taken up in the First Five-Year Plan.
3. Irrigation projects taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan.
4. Irrigation projects to be taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan.

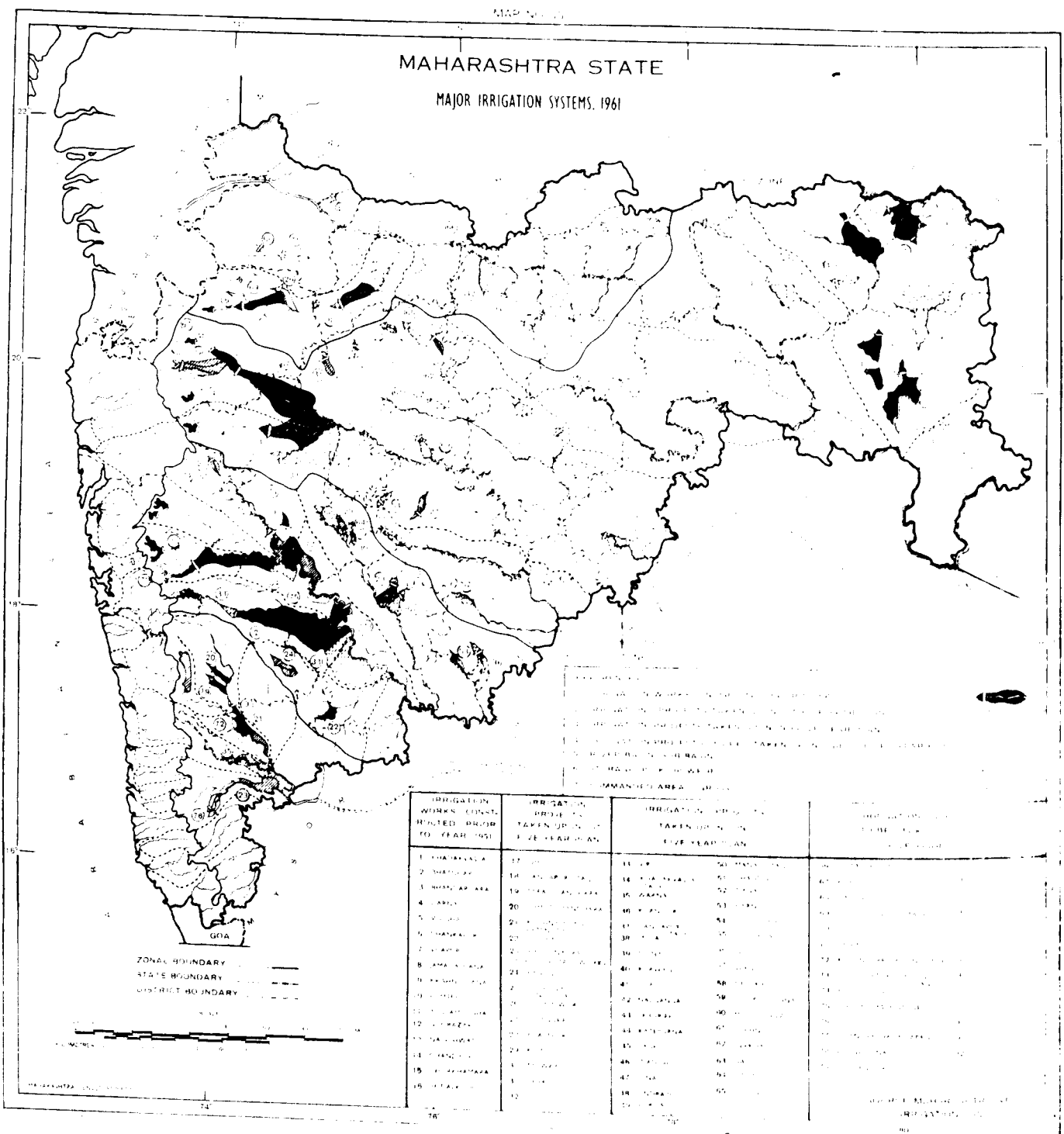
Krishna Canal opened in 1870 was the first of its kind among the major irrigation works in operation prior to 1951 in Maharashtra. The Mutha Canals system at Khadakvasla built in 1875 consists of a dam 36 m. high and a lake storage of 3,091 m.c. ft. which besides supplying drinking water to Poona city and Kirkee cantonment irrigates about 16,000 acres of land. The Godavari canals project which consists of a reservoir on the Darna, a source tributary was completed in 1915-16 mainly with a view to offering protection to the scarcity regions of Nasik and Ahmadnagar districts. The Wilson dam at Bhandar-dara on the Pravara river, impounds 11,189 m.c. ft. and feeds two canals together irrigating 80,000 acres of land in Ahmadnagar district. The waters impounded by the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar, which was considered to be the largest masonry dam in the country at the time of its completion in 1928 are utilised by the Nira right and left bank canals taking

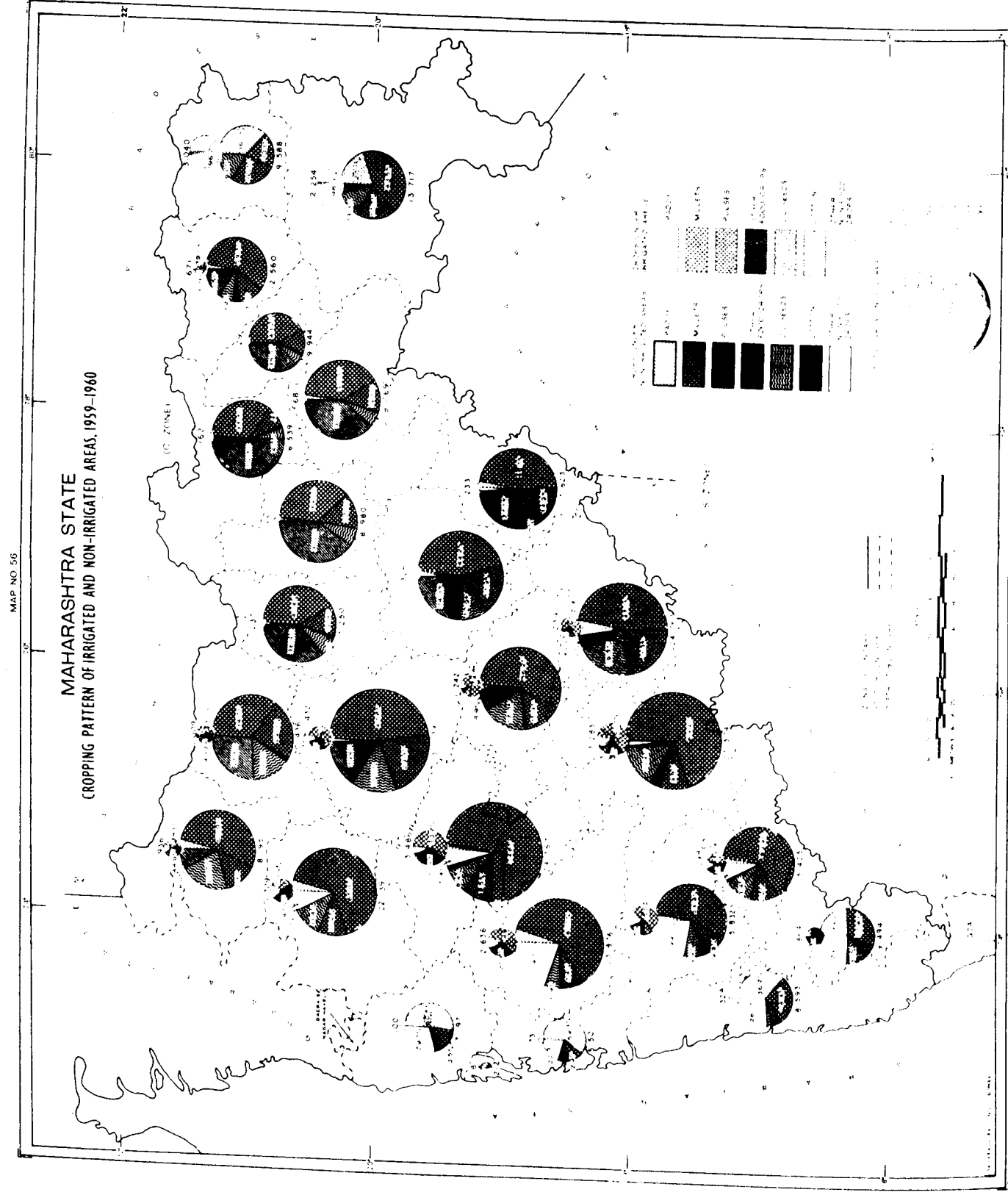
off from the pick-up weir at Vir and irrigate about 1,70,000 acres. In Vidarbha, Ramtek, Asolamendha, Ghorazari and Naleshwar tank irrigation schemes were completed between 1909 and 1919, while in Marathwada no major scheme was carried out till as late as 1954.

A number of major and medium irrigation projects were taken up during the first plan period. The Ghod Project comprises an earthen dam across the Ghod river at Chinchani in Poona district and two canals, the left bank canal to irrigate 43,600 acres and the right one to irrigate 17,200 acres. The Gangapur project was constructed on the Godavari itself to augment the supply to the Godavari canals. The Radhanagari project is principally a hydel-power project with a lake storage of 7,225 m.c. ft. on the Bhogawati river. The tail waters are utilised by lift irrigation at several places down the river, where small pick-up weirs have been constructed.

As many as thirty-three irrigation projects were taken up during the second plan period. The Vir dam project forms a part of the overall development of the water resources of the Nira valley. The dam on completion will impound a storage of 9,835 m.c. ft. and will extend the irrigation on the existing Nira right bank canal system by 66,000 acres. The Purna project in the lower reaches of the S. Purna river which was taken up during the second plan will provide irrigation facilities to an area of 1.52 lakh acres. Manar Stage I Project in Nanded district will irrigate 25,000 acres.

Source—Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission.





MAP No. 56

CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1959-60

Purpose

This map shows the percentage share of area under each crop in the irrigated and non-irrigated areas of each district in Maharashtra. The crops shown in the map include paddy, millets, pulses, other food crops, oilseeds, cotton and other non-food crops.

Method

Two circles have been drawn for each district to represent irrigated and non-irrigated areas separately. The circles are proportionate in size to the area under each category and are divided into sectors proportional to the area under each crop. Sectors are shaded by different hatchings to represent different crops. Circles and sectors thereof pertaining to irrigated areas have been shown in colour to distinguish them from those representing non-irrigated areas.

Salient Features

With a little over 6 per cent of the gross cropped area under irrigation, which reflects the poor facilities for irrigation in the State, it is but natural that the area under irrigation is somewhat substantial only in a few districts Ahmadnagar, Sholapur, Bhandara, Poona, Satara and Chanda are the districts in which irrigation is somewhat substantial.

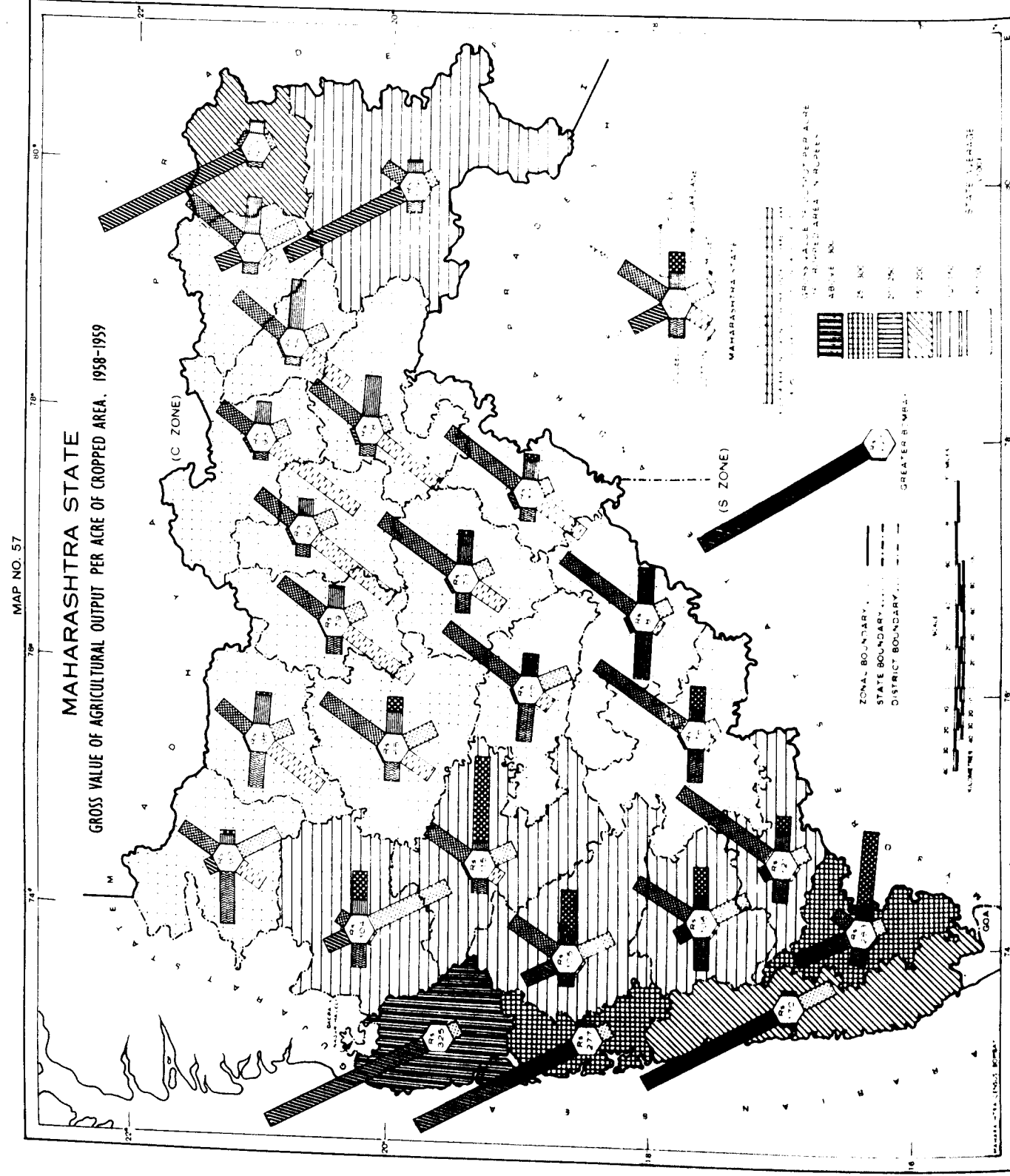
Nearly seventy per cent of the non-irrigated area is under food crops, while non-food crops account for the rest of such area for Maharashtra as a whole. Food crops occupy nearly 92 per cent of the irrigated area in the State, while the share of non-food crops is a little over 8 per cent.

In the non-irrigated areas of Maharashtra as a whole millets with 49 per cent of the area under them occupy a predominant position among different crops. Pulses and cotton share fourteen per cent each, while oilseeds have eleven per cent of the non-irrigated area under them. Paddy and other non-food crops account for 6 per cent and 5 per cent respectively, while areas under other food crops form a negligible one per cent of the non-irrigated area.

In the case of irrigated area, however, there is a shift in the pattern from cotton, oilseeds and pulses to other food crops (which includes sugarcane) and paddy, millets retaining their predominance (though reduced to some extent) as in the case of non-irrigated area.

Millets account for a little over 38 per cent of the irrigated area, while other food crops and paddy share nearly 27 per cent and 22 per cent respectively. The highest proportion of irrigated area under a single crop is recorded by Bhandara and Chanda districts where more than 96 per cent of such area is under paddy.

Source: Season and Crop Reports.



MAP No. 57

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1958-59

Purpose

This map shows districtwise variations in the value of agricultural produce per acre of cropped area in the State and also indicates the share added by different crops.

Method

For each district, a hexagon has been drawn, the sides of which form the bases of rectangular bars with lengths proportional to the percentage shares contributed by the various crops to the value of agricultural output in the district. The crops taken into consideration are rice, jowar, millets, oilseeds and cotton, and for each of these one bar has been drawn. Crops like pulses and sugarcane have been combined in the sixth bar. The district values of agricultural output per acre of cropped area have been grouped into six ranges and the districts have been shaded with six different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. The actual value per acre for the district has been indicated inside the hexagon.

Salient Features

The gross value of agricultural output per acre of cropped area for the State comes to Rs. 100. All districts of Aurangabad division, all districts of Nagpur division except Bhandara and Chanda, and Dhulia and Jalgaon districts of Bombay division show values below the State average. These districts form a compact region. The highest value of agricultural output

per acre is recorded by Thana district (Rs. 325), followed by Kolhapur (Rs. 283) and Kolaba (Rs. 277). Thana and Kolaba are rice growing districts, while Kolhapur district grows plenty of sugarcane.

Rice is a predominant crop in the coastal districts of Thana (93.58 per cent), Kolaba (92 per cent) and Ratnagiri (77.14 per cent) and also in Bhandara (84.68 per cent) and Chanda (69.96 per cent) districts, contributing the highest share to the value of agricultural output. The highest share for the Jowar crop is seen in the districts of Aurangabad division. The districts of Sangli (55.49 per cent) and Sholapur (54.45 per cent) also show high shares for Jowar. Millet is grown in almost all the districts of the State but Nasik shows the highest share for this crop (45.62 per cent). Pulses and oilseeds are also common crops found in all the districts. The highest shares are shown by the districts of Yeotmal (20.71 per cent), Wardha (25.57 per cent), Osmanabad (24 per cent) and Dhulia (26.88 per cent). Ahmadnagar and Kolhapur districts show high shares for the sugarcane crop 43.88 per cent and 43.22 per cent respectively. Cotton is grown mainly in five districts of Nagpur division, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda districts being excluded. The highest share is recorded by Amravati (54.24 per cent). Jalgaon district also records a fairly high share for cotton (33.19 per cent).

Source—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961

The following table shows the ranking of the districts in descending order of value of agricultural output per cultivating household :—

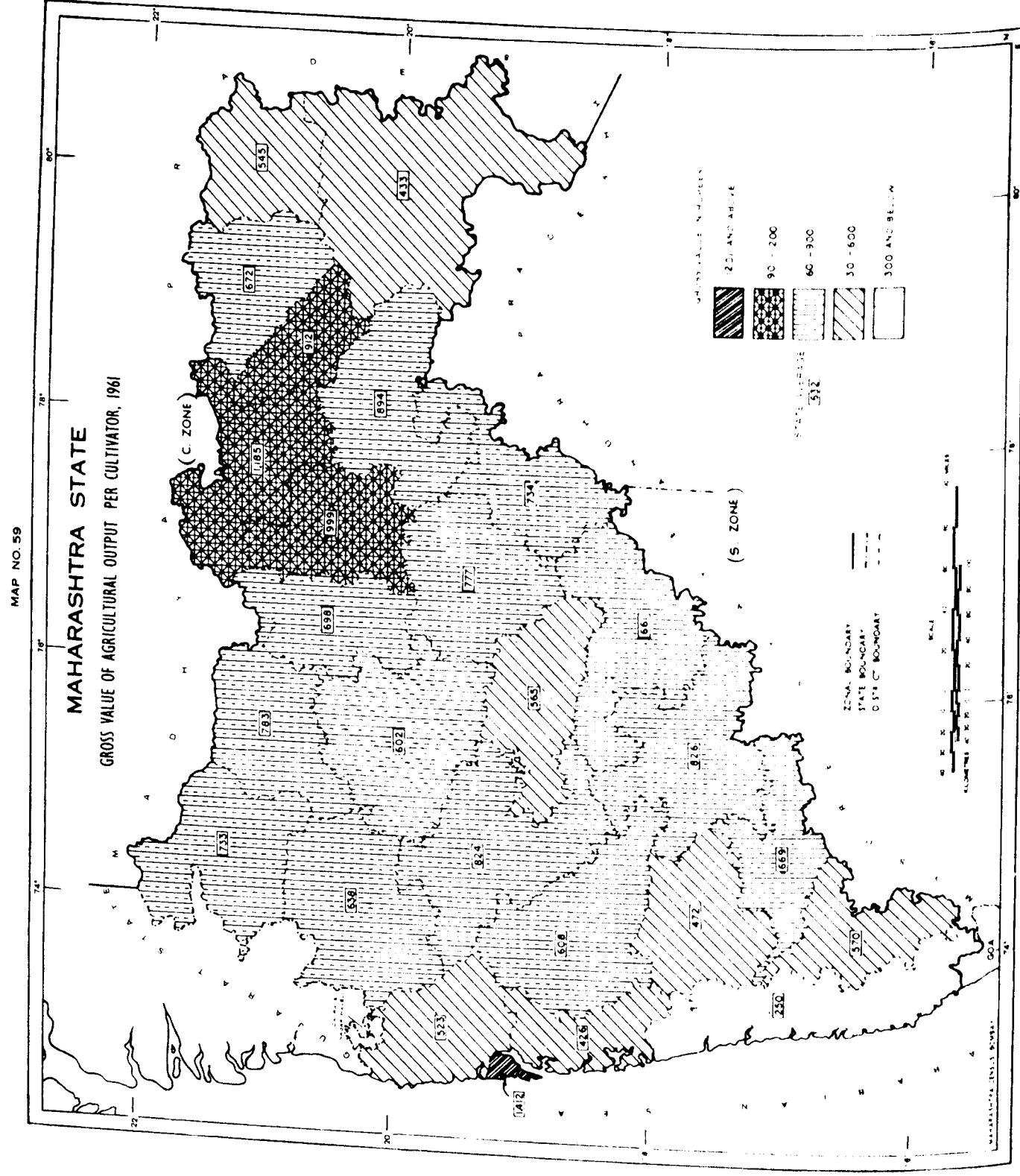
of value of agricultural output per cultivating household. —

The total number of cultivating households obtained from a count of 20 per cent Sample of households was multiplied by five. The gross value of agricultural output for each district was then divided by the number of cultivating households to obtain the value per cultivating household. The district values have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded with four hatches ranging from high to low

The gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household works out to Rs. 1,475 for the State as a whole. Ahmadnagar district tops the list with a value of Rs. 2,318. Fifteen districts in all rank above the State average, and eleven districts below it. The lowest value per cultivating household is recorded by Ratnagiri district (Rs. 587), and the second lowest by Kolaba district (Rs. 975).

Rank	Value (in Rs.)	District	Rank	Value (in Rs.)	District
1	2,318	..	15	1,489	..
2	1,917	..			Jalgaon
3	1,822	..		1,475	State average
4	1,770	..	16	1,436	..
5	1,714	..	17	1,434	..
6	1,697	..	18	1,402	..
7	1,695	..	19	1,400	..
8	1,667	..	20	1,362	..
9	1,642	..	21	1,299	..
10	1,609	..	22	1,145	..
11	1,607	..	23	1,125	..
12	1,576	..	24	1,045	..
13	1,564	..	25	975	..
14	1,505	..	26	587	..

Source—(1) Bureau of Economics and Statistics Maharashtra.
(2) Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part I



MAP No. 59

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR, 1961

Purpose

The map proposes to show districtwise as well as regional variations in productivity of agricultural land in the State in terms of gross value of output per cultivator in 1961.

Method

The gross value of agricultural output is worked out by taking out the total of the value of rice, jowar, bajra, wheat, millets, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, etc. The number of persons appearing under "cultivators" which forms a part of the nine industrial categories into which workers are classified, are taken as cultivators to work out the per cultivator gross value. These per cultivator gross values are graded into suitable ranges and the districts are then shaded by choropleth method to show the regional variation in productivity. In each district the figure for gross value per cultivator is also given.

Salient Features

The highest value of Rs. 1,412 of productivity per cultivator is noticed in the district of Greater Bombay. This may perhaps be due to the very small

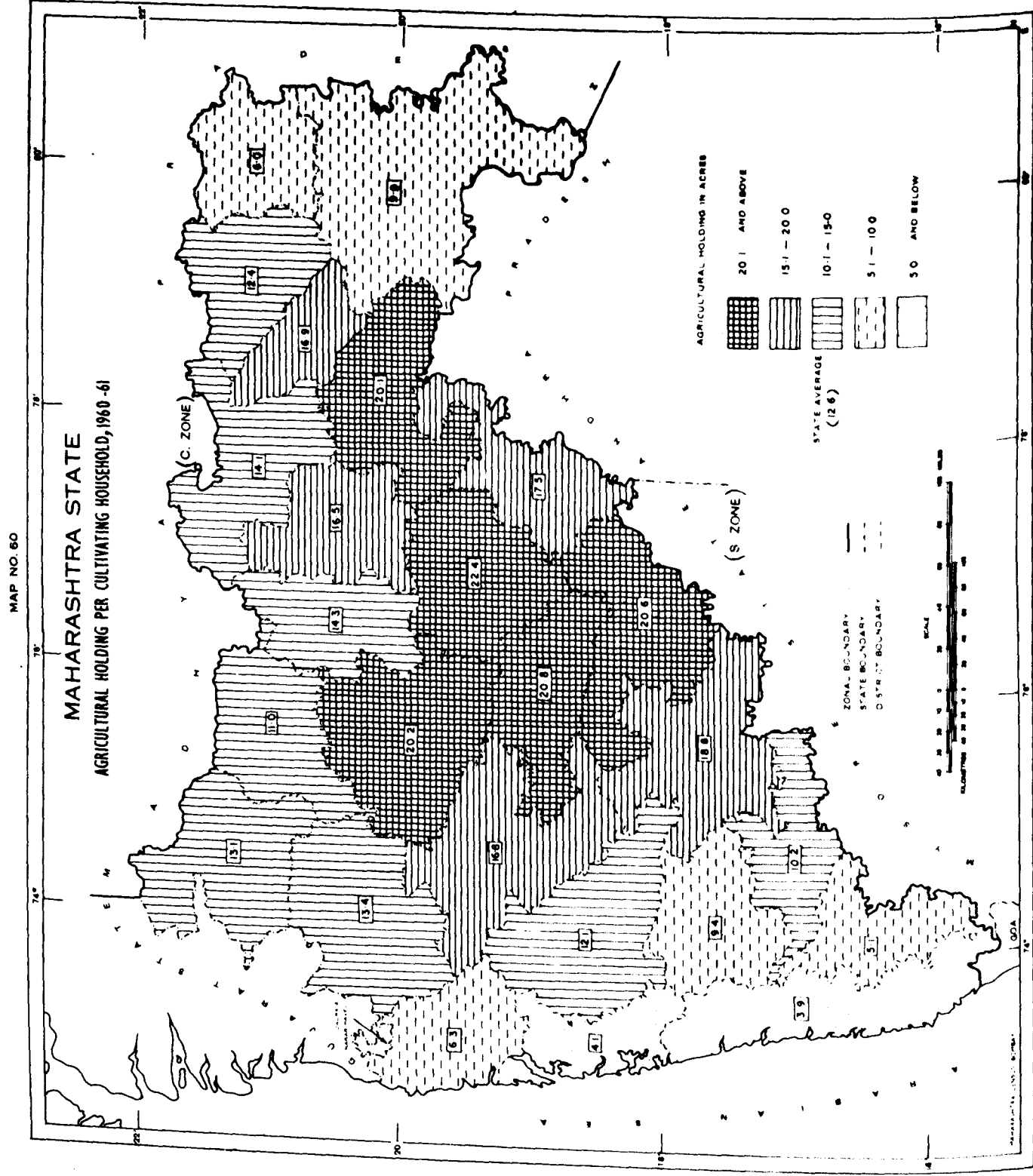
number of cultivators compared to the land under cultivation in the district which is mainly a large industrial centre. Apart from this district, the significant high values of agricultural output per cultivator are reported from the districts of Amravati (Rs. 1,185), Akola (Rs. 999) and Wardha (Rs. 912). These high values are attributed to the cultivation of high value cash crops like cotton and to some extent jowar, wheat, tur and other pulses in the basins of Wardha and Purna rivers.

Except in the districts of Konkan, Satara, Kolhapur, Bhir, Bhandara and Chanda the gross values of agricultural output per cultivator in all other districts are moderately high and vary between Rs. 602 and Rs. 894.

The districts of Kolhapur, Bhir, Bhandara, Thana, Satara and Kolaba have values neither high nor low (Rs. 426 to Rs. 570).

The lowest value of Rs. 250 of agricultural output per cultivator is reported from the district of Ratnagiri in the State.

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



MAP No. 60

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1960-61

Purpose

The map shows the average agricultural holding per cultivating household in the districts of the State in 1960-61.

Method

The total area under cultivation of agricultural holdings is obtained by totalling the areas under current fallows and net area sown and compiled from the records of the Agricultural Department. The number of cultivating households is obtained by multiplying by five the figures taken from Table B-X of Part-III of the Census Report, tabulated on 20 per cent sample of households. The agricultural holding per cultivating household for each district is worked out. These figures are then classified into five suitable ranges and the districts are shaded by choropleth method by five grades of hatching. The absolute figure of agricultural holding per cultivating household is shown in each district in the map.

Salient Features

The average area of agricultural holding per cultivating household in the State is 12.6 acres. Significantly high values of agricultural holdings are noticed in almost all the districts of Marathwada except Nanded district

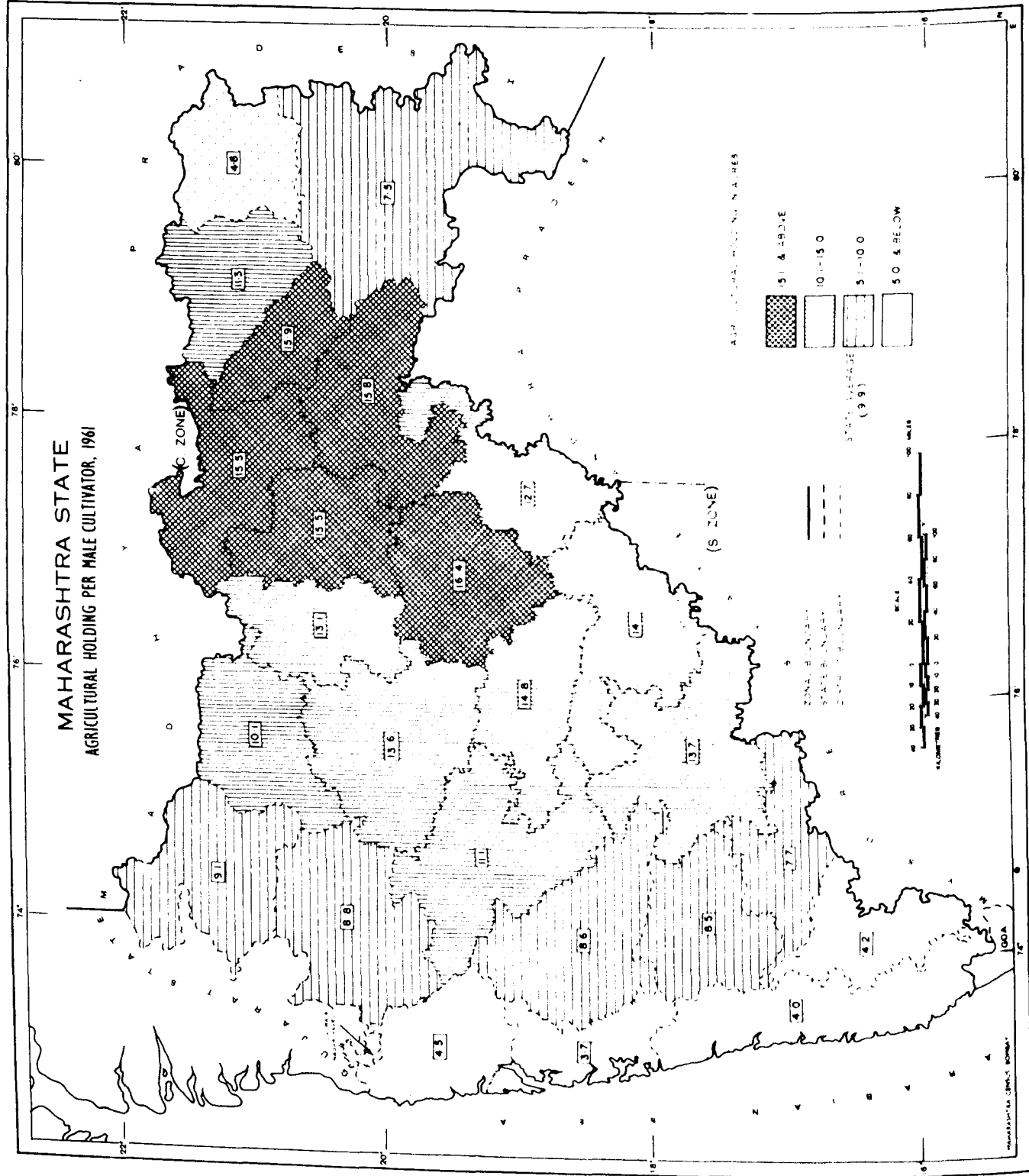
and Yeotmal district in the State. The values in these districts range between 20.1 acres and 22.4 acres.

The next high values of agricultural holdings are reported from the area adjoining the districts mentioned above and comprises Sholapur, Nanded, Wardha, Ahmadnagar and Akola districts. The agricultural holdings per cultivating household in these districts vary between 16.5 acres and 18.8 acres.

The third area with neither high nor low values is located mostly on the northern side of the State and comprises the districts of Buldhana, Amravati, Nasik, Dhulia, Nagpur, Poona, Jalgaon and Sangli. The values in these districts vary between 10.2 acres and 14.3 acres.

Small holdings below 10 acres are noticed in the districts of Kolhapur, Thana, Bhandara, Satara and Chanda while significantly low holdings (below 5 acres) are reported from the districts of Kolaba (4.1 acres) and Ratnagiri (3.9 acres) in the State.

Source - (1) Basic and Current Agricultural Statistics of Maharashtra State.
(2) Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part III, Table B-X.



MAP No. 62
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the area of agricultural holding per male cultivator in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

The total area under cultivation (net area sown plus current fallows) in a district divided by the number of male cultivators in the district gives the agricultural holding per male cultivator. The district values obtained in this manner have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by using four grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

Agricultural holding per male cultivator in Maharashtra works out to 9.9 acres. Among the districts, it varies from 3.7 acres in Kolaba district to 16.4 acres in Parbhani district.

The size of holding is the least in the Konkan region in the west. It gradually increases as we go eastward. However, there is a sharp fall in the size of holding in the easternmost districts of Bhandara and Chanda.

Large holdings are noticeable in the districts where rice cultivation is considerably low. In fact Jalgaon district of Bombay division, Ahmadnagar and Sholapur districts of Poona division, the entire Aurangabad division and Nagpur division except Bhandara and Chanda districts from a continuous and compact region with large holdings and all these districts rank above the State average.

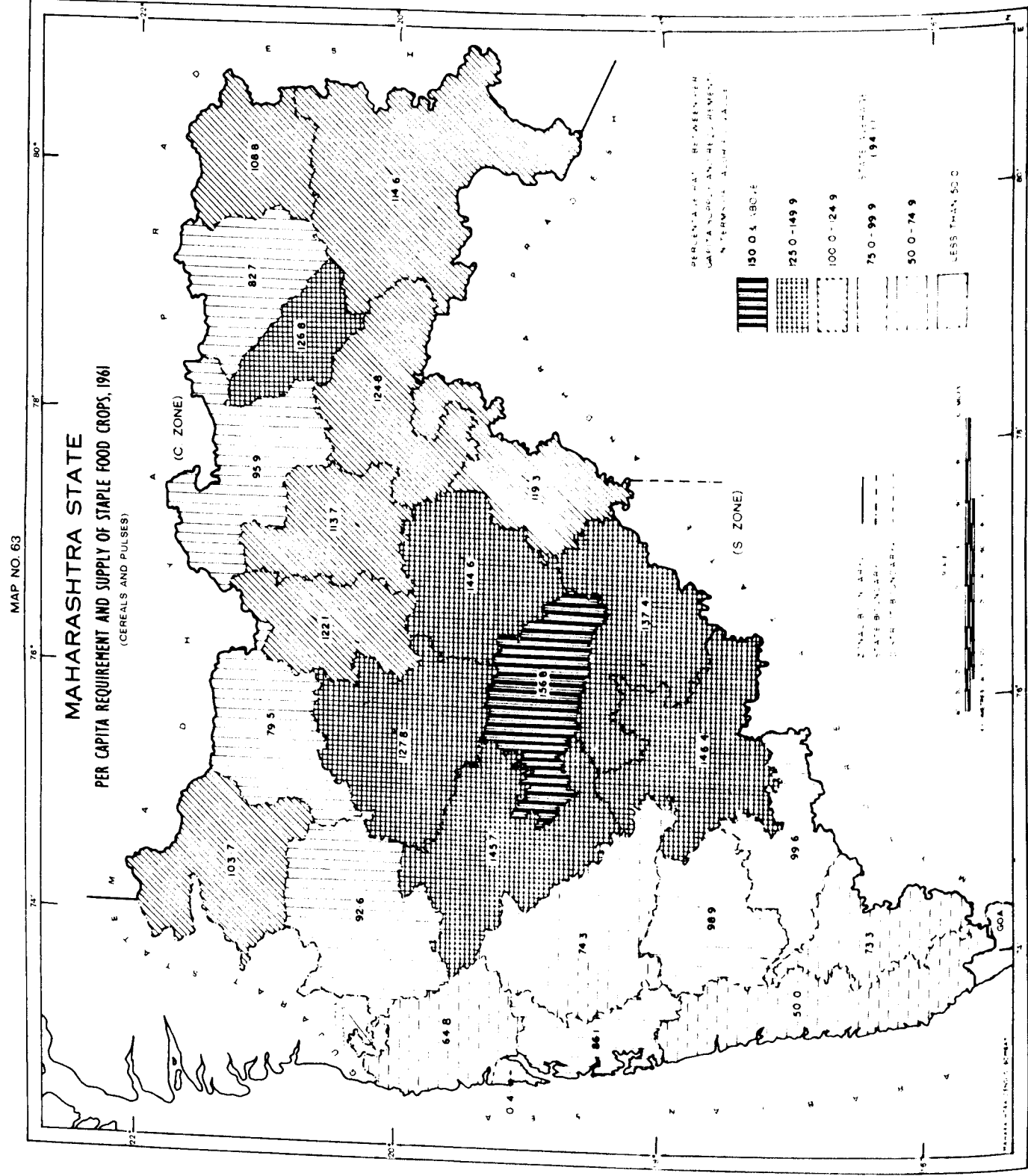
Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts (comprising Konkan region) and Kolhapur district in the west and Bhandara and Chanda districts in the east, where rice is the main crop have lowest sizes of holding. Except Chanda district, where a sizeable area comes under jowar and cotton crops

the remaining five districts stand out distinctly from the other districts and fall in the lowest range.

Agricultural holding per male cultivator

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	16.4	Parbhani	14	10.1	Jalgaon
2	15.9	Wardha	State average		
3	15.8	Yavatmal	15	9.1	Dhule
4	15.5	Akola	16	8.8	Nasik
5	15.5	Amravati	17	8.6	Poona
6	14.8	Bhir	18	8.5	Satara
7	14.1	Osmanabad	19	7.7	Sangli
8	13.7	Sholapur	20	7.5	Chanda
9	13.6	Aurangabad	21	4.8	Bhandara
10	13.1	Buldhana	22	4.5	Thana
11	12.7	Nanded	23	4.2	Kolhapur
12	11.3	Wardha	24	4.0	Ratnagiri
13	11.1	Ahmadnagar	25	3.7	Kolaba

Source— (1) Basic and Current Agricultural Statistics of Maharashtra State (Agricultural Department).
(2) Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 63

PER CAPITA REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS, 1961

(Cereals and Pulses)

Purpose

This map presents the *per capita* requirement and supply of staple food crops (Cereals and Pulses) in each district of Maharashtra by choropleth method.

Method

The total food requirements in calories have been calculated by adopting the method recommended by the Nutrition Advisory Committee *vide* Health Bulletin No. 23 by W. R. Aykroyd (page 16).

For determining the food supply, the average annual production of cereals and pulses has been calculated for the five-year period ending 1960-61. Districtwise figures relating to *per capita* net production of cereals and pulses, the *per capita* requirements of cereals and pulses and the percentage ratios between these two were furnished by the Registrar General's Office. The district values have been then grouped into six ranges and the districts have been shaded with six different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

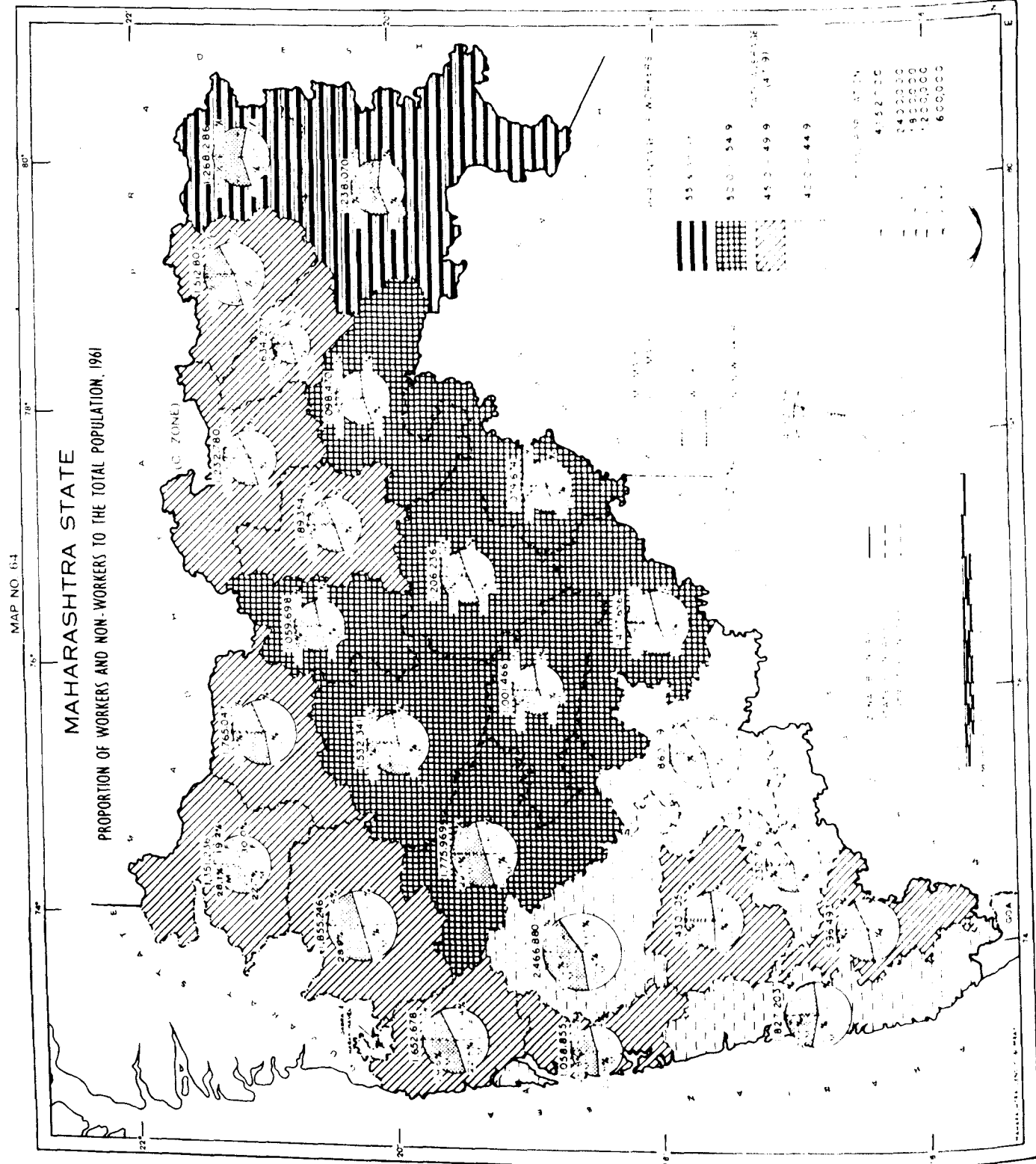
Salient Features

The percentage ratio between *per capita* supply and requirements works out to 94.1 for the State as a whole. Out of the 26 districts of the State, 17 districts are above the State average and 9 below it. All the districts of Aurangabad division have percentage ratios above 100. Bhir district has the highest percentage ratio of 156.8, followed by Sholapur (146.4) and Ahmadnagar (145.7). Greater Bombay which is an entirely urban district, obviously records a very low percentage ratio of 0.4.

The following table shows the ranking of the districts in descending order of percentage ratio.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	156.8	Bhir	15	99.6	Sangli
2	146.4	Sholapur	16	98.9	Satara
3	145.7	Ahmadnagar	17	95.9	Amravati
4	144.6	Parbhani			
5	137.4	Osmanabad		94.1	State average
6	127.8	Aurangabad	18	92.6	Nasik
7	126.8	Wardha	19	86.1	Kolaba
8	124.8	Ycotmal	20	82.7	Nagpur
9	122.1	Buldhana	21	79.5	Jalgaon
10	119.2	Nanded	22	74.3	Poona
11	114.6	Chanda	23	73.3	Kolhapur
12	113.7	Akola	24	64.8	Thana
13	108.8	Bhandara	25	50.0	Ratnagiri
14	103.7	Dhulia	26	0.4	Greater Bombay

Source.—Office of the Registrar General, India.



MAP No. 64

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Salient Features

For Maharashtra as a whole, the work participation rate comes out to 47.9 per cent. Fourteen districts come above the State average and twelve go below, with the rates ranging from 58.4 per cent in Bhandara district to 40.6 per cent in Greater Bombay district.

West Maharashtra has only three districts above the State average, while ten go below. Vidarbha has six districts above the State average and two below. Marathwada has all the five districts above the State average.

Proportion of workers to total population, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	58.4	Bhandara	15	47.3	Dhulia
2	57.8	Chanda	16	47.1	Thana
3	54.2	Yeatmal	17	46.9	Amravati
4	54.1	Bhir	18	46.8	Kolaba
5	52.9	Aurangabad	19	46.5	Nagpur
6	52.2	Nanded	20	46.1	Jalgaon
7	52.1	Osmanabad	21	45.6	Kolhapur
8	51.8	Parbhani	22	44.9	Ratnagiri
9	51.3	Buldhana	23	43.8	Sholapur
10	50.3	Ahmadnagar	24	43.2	Sangli
11	49.9	Wardha	25	42.7	Poona
12	49.3	Nasik	26	40.6	Greater Bombay
13	49.2	Akola			
14	48.4	Satara			
	47.9	State average			

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.

Purpose

This map shows the work participation rate among the population in each district of Maharashtra. The data cover both the sexes and rural as well as urban areas.

Method

The district values of percentages of workers to total population have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by using four grades of hatching ranging from high to low. In addition, a circle has been drawn in each district proportionate to the total population of the district and a shaded segment has been shown therein to represent the proportion of workers among the population. The unshaded portion represents the proportion of non-workers. In the shaded as well as the unshaded portions, radii in dotted lines have been drawn to mark out the Male and Female divisions among the workers and the non-workers. The letters 'M' and 'F' stand for Male and Female divisions respectively.

Definitions and Concepts

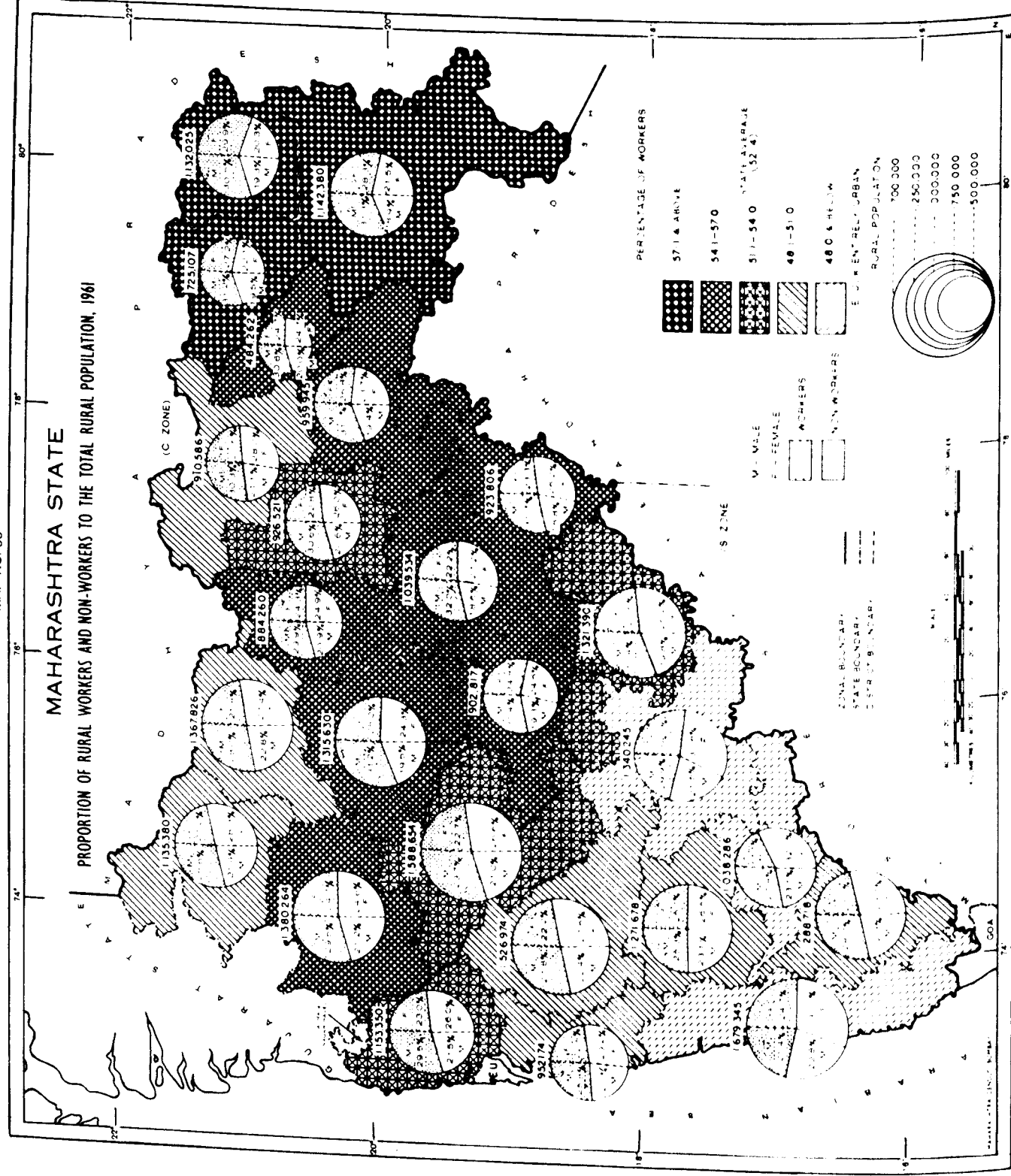
A person has been classified as a worker if—

- in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock dairying, household industry, etc., he had had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the last working season; and
- in the case of regular (non-seasonal) employment in any industry, trade, profession or service, he was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of the enumerator's visit, ignoring days of absence on account of illness or such other cause.

Work includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

A person engaging himself in more than one type of work has been classified with reference to his principal work, which is defined as the work to which he devotes most time.

A person who cannot be classed as a worker according to the above definition has been treated as a 'non-worker'. Non-workers include full-time students, housewives, dependents and disabled persons, retired persons and rentiers, beggars, vagrants etc. inmates of mental and charitable institutions and unemployed persons seeking work.



MAP No. 65

PROPORTION OF RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map presents the proportions of workers and non-workers in the rural population in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

In a circle drawn proportionate to the total rural population in each district, the proportion of workers is indicated by a shaded sector. The unshaded portion represents the proportion of non-workers. Each sector is divided by a dotted line to indicate the proportions of males and females among workers and non-workers, respectively.

The district values of percentages, of working population in the rural areas have been grouped into five ranges and the portions of the districts outside the circles have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Definitions and Concepts

A person has been classified as a worker if—

- in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc, he/she had had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the last working season, and
- in the case of regular (non-seasonal) employment in any industry, trade, profession or service, he/she was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of enumerator's visit, ignoring days of absence on account of illness or such other cause.

Work includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

A person engaging himself in more than one type of work has been classified with reference to his/her principal work, which is defined as the work to which he/she devotes most time.

Non-workers include full-time students, housewives, dependent and disabled persons, retired persons and rentiers, beggars, vagrants etc., inmates of mental and charitable institutions, and unemployed persons seeking work.

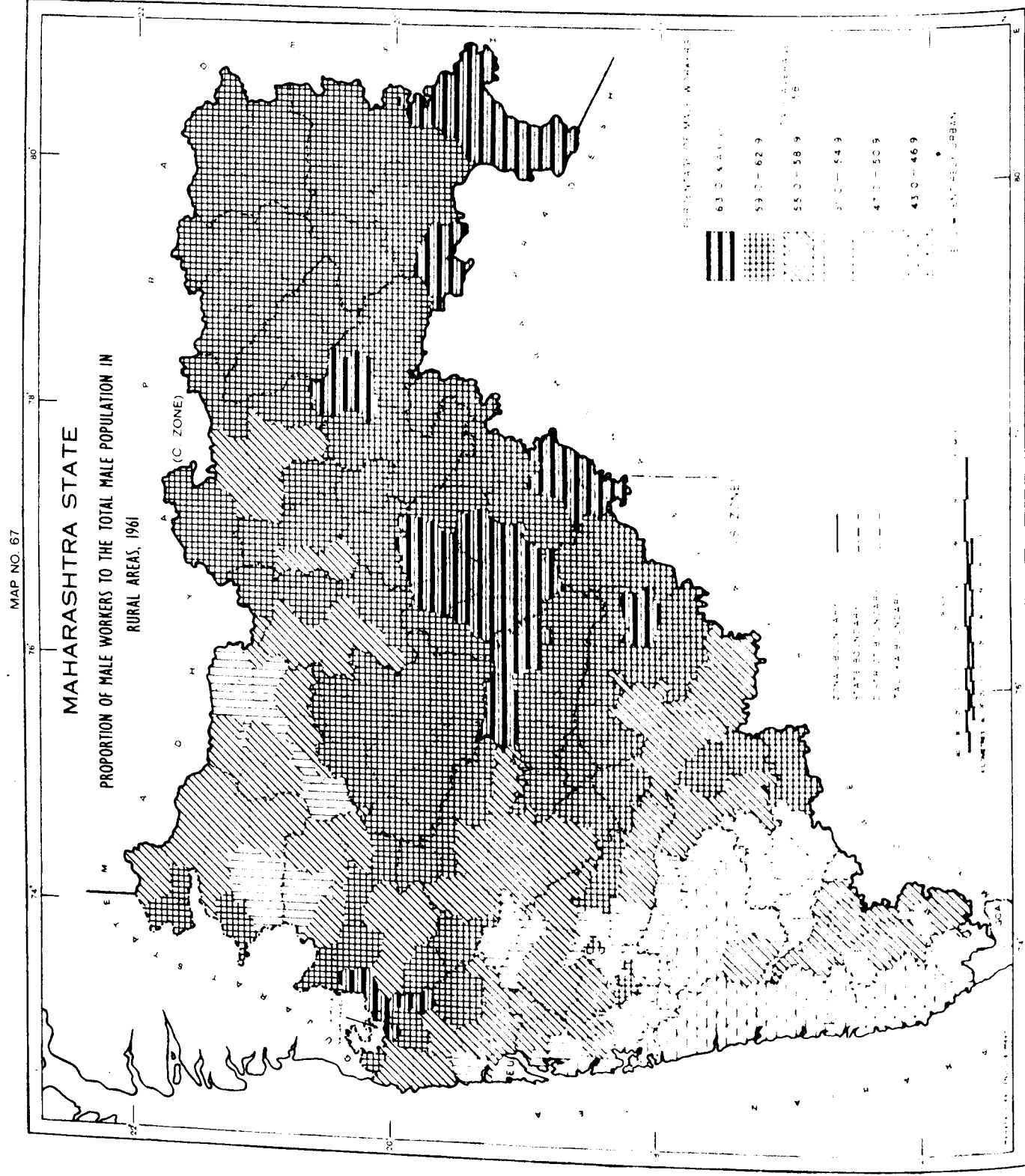
Salient Features

Workers constitute 52.4 per cent of the rural population in Maharashtra. Among the districts their proportion varies from 44.9 per cent in Sangli district to 60.4 per cent in Bhandara district.

All the districts of Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions, except Amravati, have proportions of workers higher than the State average. Only three districts of Western Maharashtra rank above the State average, while ten stand below. All districts of Aurangabad division fall in the range 54.1-57.0 indicating less variation among these districts.

For Maharashtra as a whole the work participation rates for males and females work out to 29.1 per cent and 23.3 per cent, respectively. Parbhani district of Aurangabad Division has the highest participation rate for males (32.0) per cent while Bhandara district of Nagpur division has the highest participation rate for females (29.9 per cent). The highest participation rate for females in Bhandara appears to be due to their greater participation in cultivation and bidi-manufacturing household industry.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 67

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the percentage of workers among the male population residing in the rural areas, or, in other words, the rural male participation rate. Greater Bombay district has been left out since it has no rural area.

The data relate to the male population of all ages and not to the population in any specific age group.

Method

The data have been grouped into six ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using six grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Definitions and concepts

A rural area in a taluka includes all villages (which normally have small populations, below 5,000) and is characterised by predominance of agriculture as the principal occupation of the people, that is, the one to which they devote most time. For purposes of the Census, a rural place is defined as one that is not 'urban'. For definition of the term 'urban', please see maps relating to urban areas.

A person has been classified as a worker if—

(a) in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., he/she had had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the last working season; and

(b) in the case of regular (non-seasonal) employment in any industry, trade, profession or service, he/she was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of the enumerator's visit, ignoring days of absence on account of illness or such other cause.

Work includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

A person engaging himself in more than one type of work has been classified with reference to his/her principal work, which is defined as the work to which he/she devotes most time.

Salient Features

On the basis of district figures, the position works out as follows. Parbhani district shows the highest male participation rate in the rural areas, viz.,

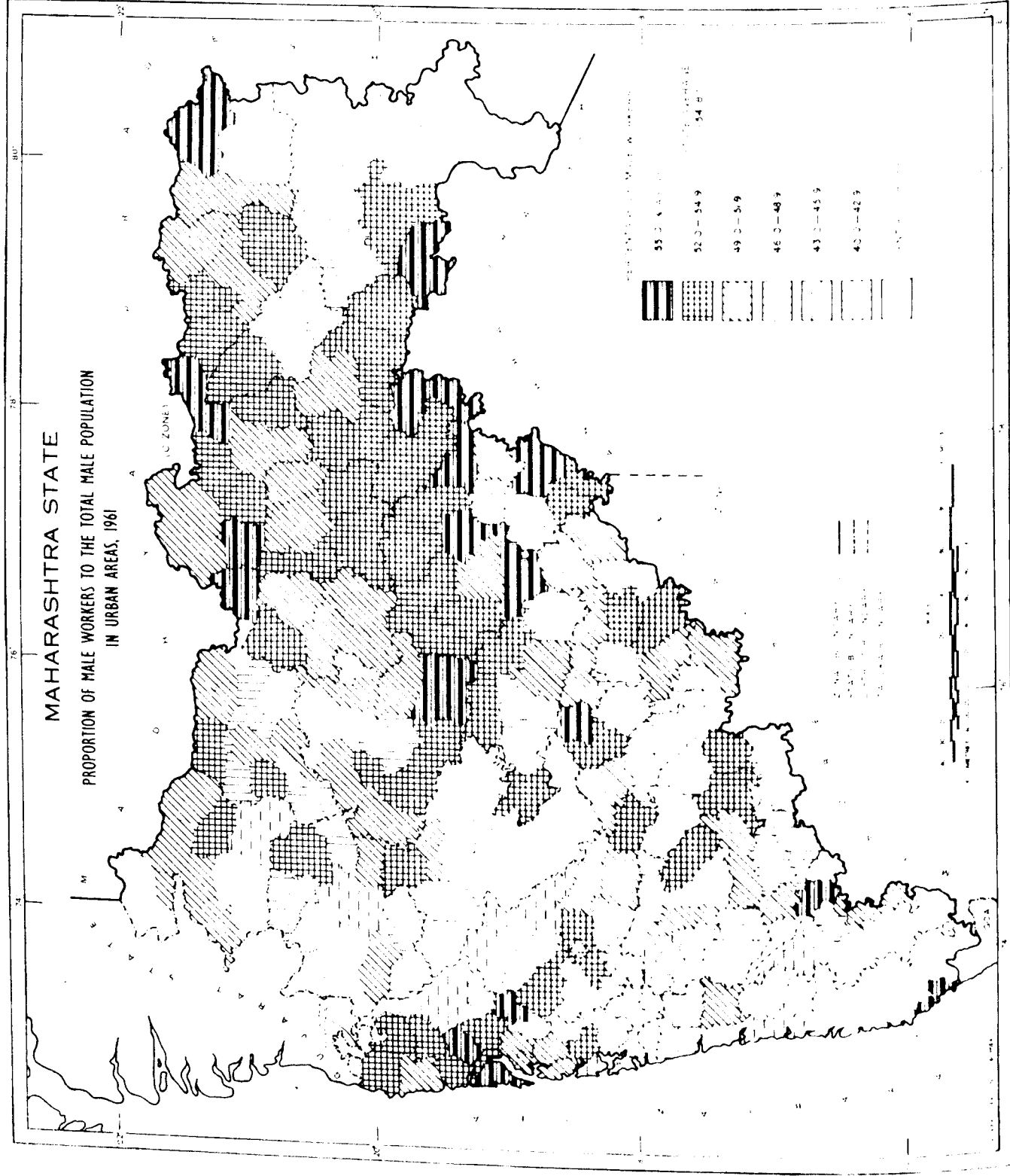
63.25 per cent. while Ratnagiri district shows the lowest rate of 48.38 per cent. The average for Maharashtra State as a whole works out to 58.07 per cent.

Sixteen districts come above the State average and nine go below. All the nine districts which go below the State average are from West Maharashtra. Only three districts from this region, viz., Ahmadnagar, Nasik and Sholapur, come above the State average. Vidarbha has all its eight districts and Marathwada all its five districts above the State average, and these thirteen districts are above the three districts of West Maharashtra which come above the State average. The twelve (rural) districts of West Maharashtra (Greater Bombay, an entirely urban district, being excluded) are thus the last twelve in the rank order.

Percentage of male workers to the total male population in rural areas, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	63.25	.. Parbhani	14	58.60	.. Ahmadnagar
2	62.78	.. Nanded	15	58.22	.. Nasik
3	62.42	.. Chanda	16	58.14	.. Sholapur
4	62.01	.. Bhir		58.07	.. State average
5	61.61	.. Nagpur	17	57.82	.. Thana
6	61.59	.. Aurangabad	18	56.66	.. Dhulia
7	61.53	.. Yeotmal	19	55.69	.. Kolhapur
8	61.32	.. Osmanabad	20	55.43	.. Poona
9	61.22	.. Bhandara	21	55.14	.. Jalgaon
10	60.47	.. Wardha	22	54.57	.. Sangli
11	59.71	.. Akola	23	53.39	.. Kolaba
12	58.93	.. Amravati	24	52.32	.. Satara
13	58.90	.. Buldhana	25	48.38	.. Ratnagiri

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP NO. 68

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the percentage of workers among the male population residing in the urban areas, or, in other words, the urban male participation rate.

The data relate to the male population of all ages and not to the population in any specific age group.

Method

The data have been grouped into six ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using six grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Talukas having no urban areas have been left blank. In the case of Greater Bombay, data have been presented for the city district as a whole.

Definitions and Concepts

An urban area in a taluka comprises the following :

- (1) all places having municipalities or cantonments, irrespective of population ; and
- (2) all other places with populations 5,000 or above, where according to the 1961 census data, at least three-fourths of the male working population had been engaged principally in non-agricultural pursuits, that is, devoting most time to such pursuits. A person has been classified as a worker if—

(a) in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., he/she had had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the last working season ; and

(b) in the case of regular (non-seasonal) employment in any industry, trade, profession or service, he/she was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of the enumerator's visit, ignoring days of absence on account of illness or such other cause.

Work includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

A person engaging himself in more than one type of work has been classified with reference to his/her principal work, which is defined as the work to which he/she devotes most time.

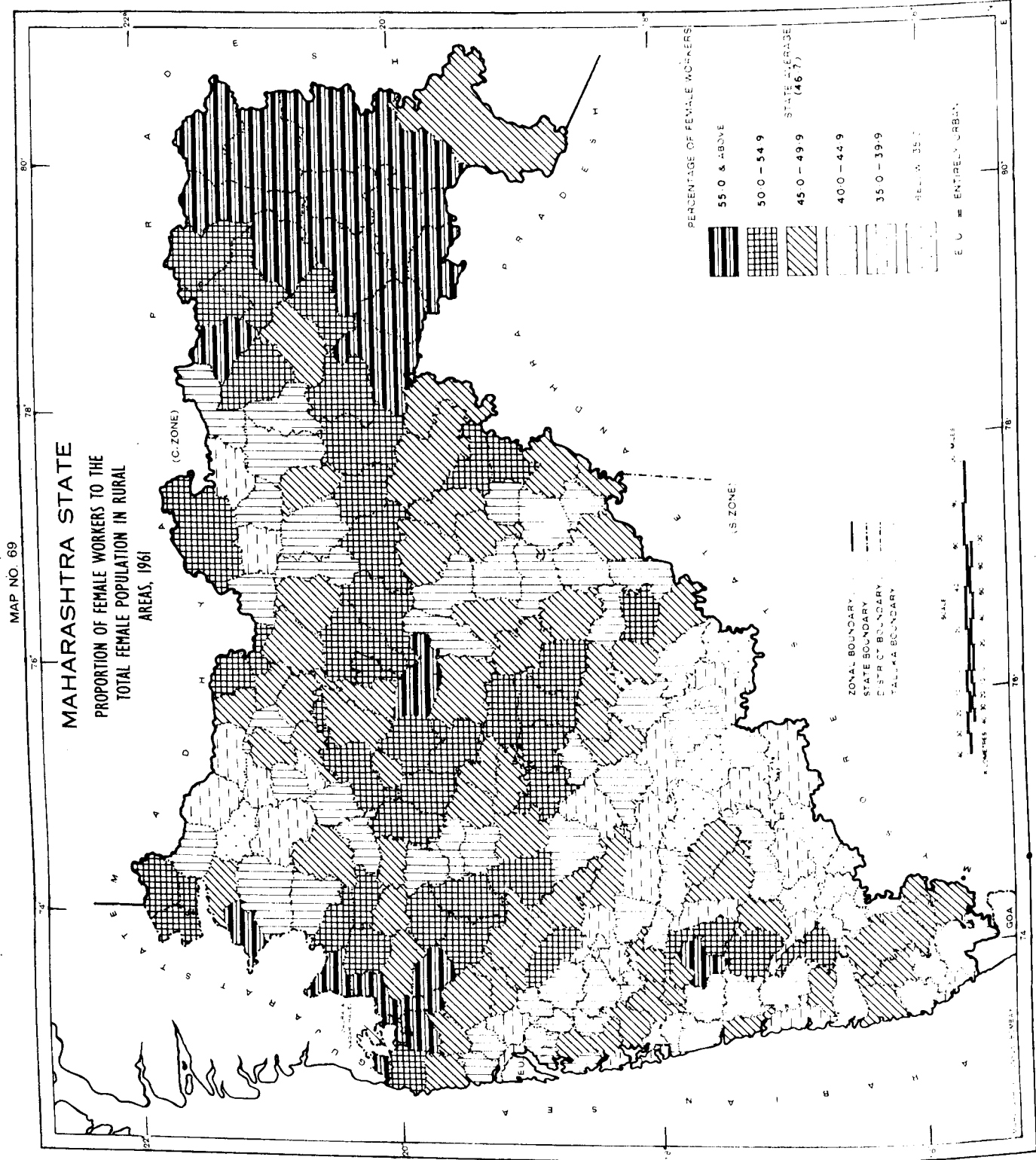
Salient Features

On the basis of district figures, the position works out as follows. Greater Bombay, an entirely urban district, shows the highest male participation rate, viz., 61.73 per cent, while the urban areas of Satara district show the lowest rate of 45.86 per cent. The average for Maharashtra State as a whole works out to 54.84 per cent.

Next to Greater Bombay, the Thana urban area shows the highest male participation rate of 54.28 per cent. Only Greater Bombay district comes above the State average. All the remaining twenty-five districts go below.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	61.73	Greater Bombay	13	50.38	Osmanabad
	54.84	State average	14	50.29	Kolaba
2	54.28	Thana	15	49.42	Bhir
3	53.45	Bhandara	16	49.09	Aurangabad
4	53.22	Parbhani	17	48.92	Poona
5	52.08	Akola	18	48.86	Kolhapur
6	51.82	Chanda	19	48.61	Sholapur
7	51.79	Ycetmal	20	48.53	Jalgaon
8	51.54	Buldhana	21	48.53	Ahmadnagar
9	51.46	Amravati	22	48.20	Sangli
10	51.33	Nanded	23	47.98	Dhulia
11	51.30	Nagpur	24	47.61	Ratnagiri
12	50.45	Nasik	25	46.96	Wardha
			26	45.86	Satara

Source—Censu of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 69

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE
POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the percentage of workers among the female population residing in the rural areas, or, in other words, the rural female participation rate. Greater Bombay district has been left blank since it has no rural area.

The data relate to the female population of all ages and not to the population in any specific age group.

Method

The data have been grouped into six ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using six grades of hatching from high to low.

Definitions and Concepts

A rural area in a taluka includes all villages (which normally have small populations below 5,000) and is characterised by the predominance of agriculture as the principal occupation of the people, that is, the one to which they devote most time. For purposes of the Census, a rural place is defined as one that is not 'urban'. For definition of the term 'urban', see maps relating to urban areas.

A person has been classified as a worker if :

- in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., he/she had had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the last working season ; and
- in the case of regular (non-seasonal) employment in any industry, trade, profession or service, he/she was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of the enumerator's visit, ignoring days of absence on account of illness or such other cause.

Work includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

A person engaging himself in more than one type of work has been classified with reference to his/her principal work, which is defined as the work to which he/she devotes most time.

Salient Features

On the basis of district figures, the position works out as follows. Bhandara district shows the highest female participation rate in the rural area, viz., 59.61 per cent, while Sangli district shows the lowest rate of 34.89 per cent. The average for Maharashtra State as a whole works out to 46.74 per cent.

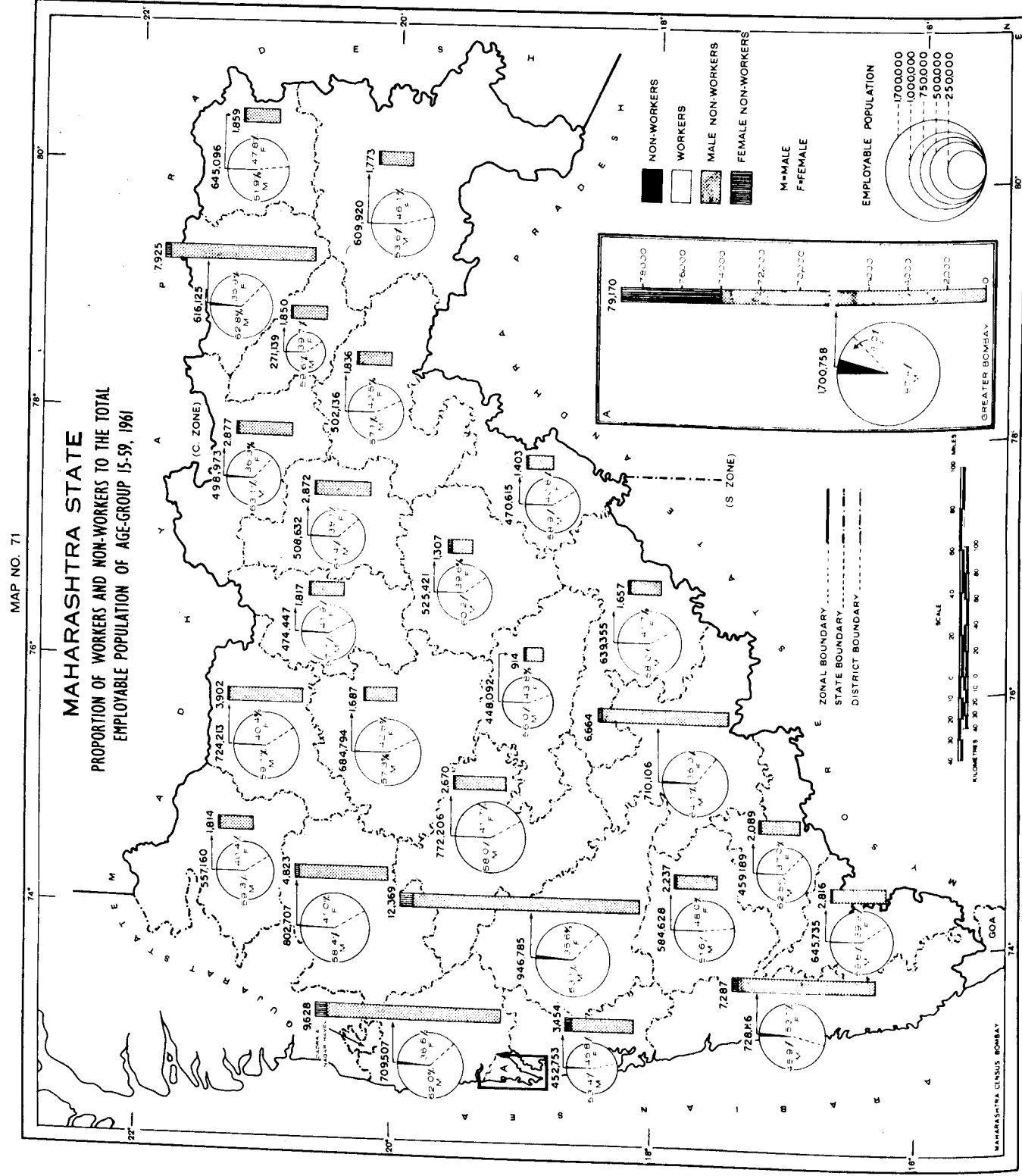
Thirteen districts come above the State average and twelve go below. Only three districts of Western Maharashtra, viz., Nasik, Satara and Thana come above the State average. The remaining nine (Greater Bombay being excluded) go below.

Seven out of the eight districts of Vidarbha come above the State average and only one, viz., Amravati, goes below.

Marathwada has three districts above and two below the State average.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	59.61	Bhandara	14	46.24	Osmanabad
2	56.76	Chanda	15	46.06	Ahmadnagar
3	55.11	Nagpur	16	44.97	Parbhani
4	52.12	Yeotmal	17	44.47	Poona
5	50.64	Aurangabad	18	44.34	Jalgaon
6	50.27	Bhir	19	44.25	Ratnagiri
7	50.04	Nasik	20	43.63	Kolaba
8	49.98	Wardha	21	42.86	Dhulia
9	49.34	Buldhana	22	42.42	Amravati
10	48.67	Satara	23	42.24	Kolhapur
11	47.04	Nanded	24	37.01	Sholapur
12	46.90	Thana	25	34.89	Sangli
13	46.77	Akola			
	46.74	State average			

Source—Census of India 1961, Volume X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



(180)

Purpose

This map shows for each district of Maharashtra the proportions which workers and non-workers constitute among the 'employable' population in the age-group 15-59 years.

The data cover both the sexes and rural as well as urban areas. They are, however, restricted to the age-group 15-59 years since that is the group which is relevant so far as capacity to work is concerned, although there may also be persons falling outside this age-group, that is, young persons below the age of 14 years and elderly persons aged 60 years or above, who may actually be working.

Method

In each district, a circle has been drawn proportionate to the total employable population in that district. A shaded segment has been shown in each circle to denote the proportion constituted by 'non-workers' among the total employable population. The remaining unshaded portion represents the 'workers.'

The 'male' and 'female' divisions among the workers have been indicated by drawing a radius to intersect the arc representing the 'workers' at an appropriate place, so that the two divisions represent the proportions constituted by the two sexes among the workers. The letters 'M' and 'F' stand for male and female divisions respectively.

The same method could have been followed for showing 'male' and 'female' divisions among 'non-workers' by dividing appropriately the arc representing the 'non-workers'. However, in almost all cases, the 'non-workers' segment of the employable population constitutes an extremely small portion of it and further sub-division of this small segment would hardly have been noticeable. It was, therefore, considered necessary to draw in each district a bar proportionate to the absolute figure of 'non-worker' employable population and to show the 'male' and 'female' divisions therein by using two distinguishing shades. For facility of reading, the various values depicted have been indicated in figures at the appropriate places.

MAP No. 71

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Definitions and concepts

Employable population is population which is either working or is seeking work. In other words, it covers persons who are actually working and those who have returned themselves as 'unemployed but seeking work.' The 'persons actually working' and the 'unemployed' respectively form the 'worker' and 'non-worker' constituents of the 'employable' population.

For definition of 'worker' 'non-worker' please see note on map No. 64.

Salient Features

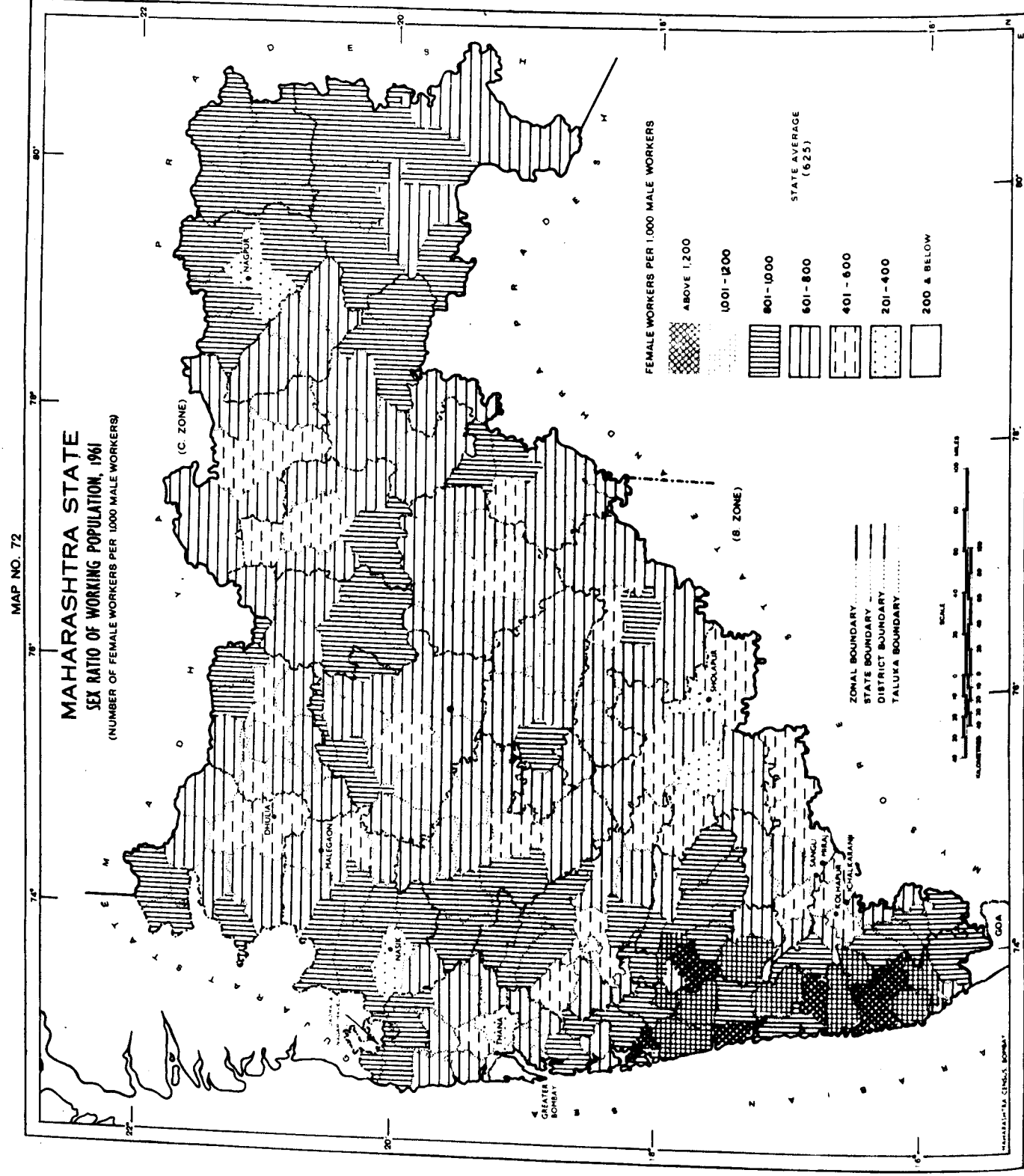
In all districts, the non-worker 'unemployed' constitute an almost negligible proportion of the 'employable' population, except in Greater Bombay, where it is somewhat large (4.65 per cent). In other districts it ranges from 1.36 per cent (Thana) to 0.20 per cent (Bhir). The State average works out to 1.01 per cent.

Proportion of Non-workers among the total employable population age-group 15-59, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	4.65	Greater Bombay	13	0.45	Sangli
2	1.36	Thana	14	0.44	Kolhapur
3	1.31	Poona	15	0.38	Satara
4	1.29	Nagpur	16	0.38	Buldhana
			17	0.37	Yeotmal
	1.01	State average	18	0.35	Ahmadnagar
5	1.00	Ratnagiri	19	0.33	Dhulia
6	0.94	Sholapur	20	0.30	Nanded
7	0.76	Kolaba	21	0.29	Bhandara
8	0.68	Wardha	22	0.29	Chandrapur
9	0.60	Nasik	23	0.26	Osmanabad
10	0.58	Amravati	24	0.25	Aurangabad
11	0.56	Akola	25	0.25	Parbhani
12	0.54	Jalgaon	26	0.20	Bhir

Source—Census of India, 1961, Volume X, Maharashtra, Part II-B(i), Table B-1.

(181)



Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.

Method

The data have been grouped into seven ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using seven grades of hatching from high to low. Talukas with sex ratio above parity have been distinguished by hatching in red. Locations of a few manufacturing, trade and transport centres with population over 50,000 have been shown in the map to help understand the possible effect of such towns on the sex ratio of working population.

Salient Features

There are 625 female workers for every 1,000 male workers in the State. The corresponding ratios for the four administrative divisions are : Bombay division (501), Poona division (647), Aurangabad division, (701) and Nagpur division (731).

Among the districts, Greater Bombay, a city district attracting a large number of male migrants from other districts of Maharashtra and outside has the lowest sex ratio while Ratnagiri from which considerable sex selective (male) migration takes place has the highest sex ratio (1,080). Eighteen districts have values higher than the State average, while eight districts have values lower than it.

Excluding Greater Bombay, an entirely urban district, the distribution of 229 talukas of the State into seven ranges is as follows :—

Sex Ratio Range	No. of Talukas
Below 200	...
201-400	1
401-600	6
601-800	29
801-1,000	107
1,001-1,100	69
Above 1,200	11
	6
	229

176 or 76.8 per cent talukas have sex ratio between 601—1,000, 46.7 per cent in the range 601—800 and 30.1 per cent in the range 801—1,000.

MAP No. 72

SEX RATIO OF WORKING POPULATION

It will be observed that the sex ratio is generally low in talukas having large industrial, commercial and transport centres.

Poona City taluka of Poona district is the only taluka with sex ratio below 200. It includes the industrial city of Poona and Poona and Kirkee cantonments.

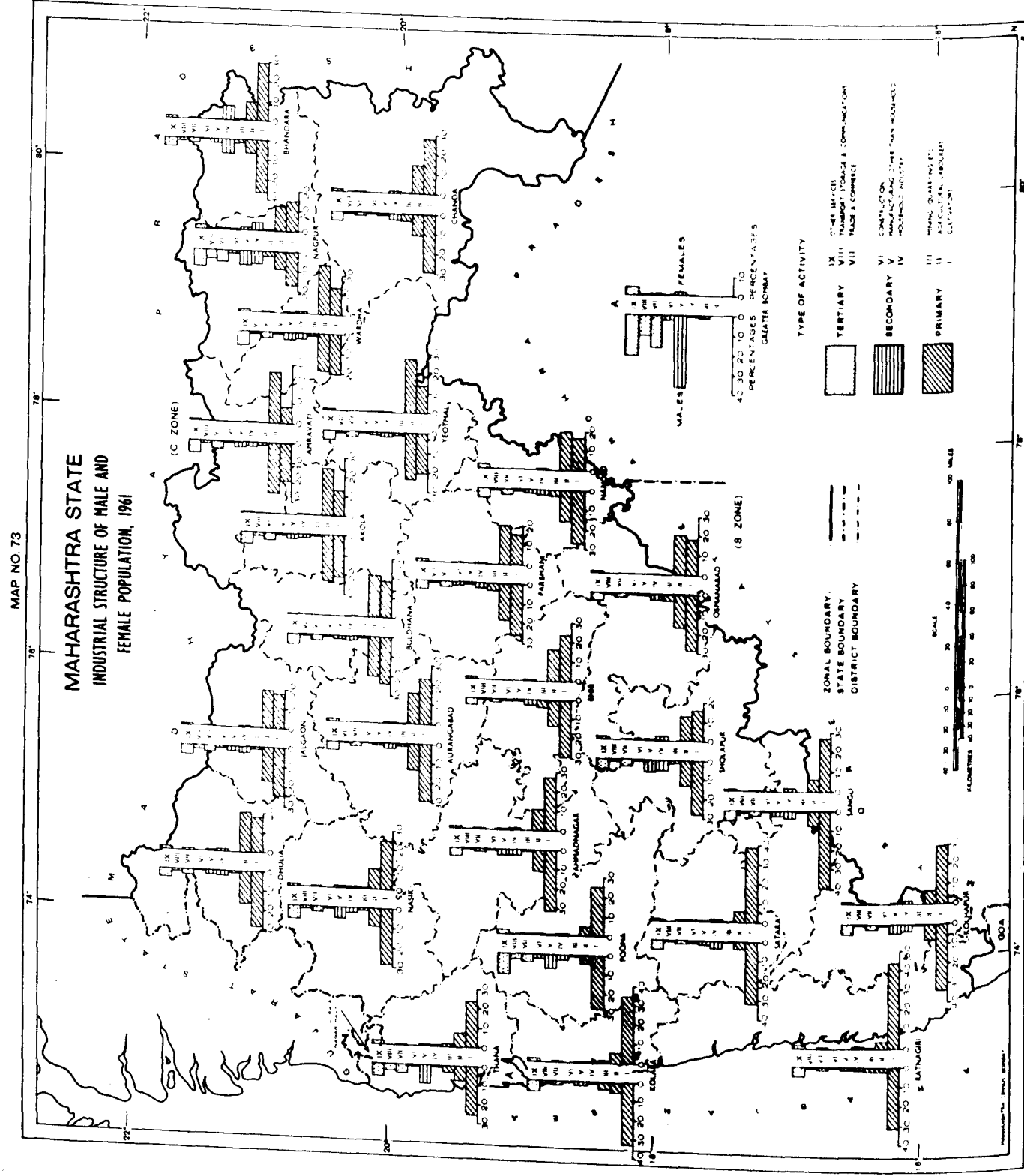
The six talukas falling in the next range are Kalyan and Thana talukas of Thana district, Nasik taluka of Nasik district, Pandharpur and Barsi talukas of Sholapur district and Nagpur taluka of Nagpur district.

Sixteen of the seventeen talukas with sex ratio above parity come from Kolaba (2), Ratnagiri (11) and Satara (3) districts which are noted for sex selective (male) emigration to Greater Bombay. Bavda Mahal of Kolhapur district, which is an entirely rural taluka is the remaining one with sex ratio above parity.

There is wide variation in the sex ratios in the talukas of Bombay and Poona divisions, while in the talukas of Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions it is mostly concentrated in the two ranges 601—800 and 801—1,000.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	1,080	Ratnagiri	15	652	Kolhapur
2	933	Bhandara	16	645	Akola
3	923	Satara	17	635	Osmanabad
4	863	Chanda	18	628	Nanded
5	816	Kolaba			
6	802	Bhir	625	State average	
7	801	Aurangabad	597	Nagpur	
8	773	Yeotmal	594	Parbhani	
9	743	Buldhana	593	Thana	
10	715	Ahmadnagar	592	Amravati	
11	707	Nasik	578	Sangli	
12	700	Wardha	570	Poona	
13	684	Dhulia	531	Sholapur	
14	682	Jalgaon	95	Greater Bombay	

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



Purpose

This map depicts the districtwise distribution of the working population of each sex in Maharashtra by three sectors of production viz. primary, secondary and tertiary, with each sector sub-divided further into three broad industrial categories.

Method

The industrial structure in each district is presented as a pyramid which is constructed by drawing a horizontal rectangular bar to represent each industrial category for males and females separately and in opposite directions. Each bar is drawn proportionate in length to the percentage of workers in the respective category to the total workers of that sex in the district. Three different hatchings have been used to indicate the three sectors into which the categories fall. The bars on the left and right of the vertical axis represent the proportions of male and female workers respectively.

Definitions and Concepts

The working population is divided into nine broad industrial categories as given below :—

- I—Cultivators.
- II—Agricultural Labourers.
- III—In Mining, quarrying, livestock, hunting, forestry, logging, fishing and plantations, orchards and allied activities.
- IV—At Household Industry.
- V—In Manufacturing other than household industry.
- VI—In Construction.
- VII—In Trade and Commerce.
- VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications.
- IX—In Other services.

The first three categories constitute the Primary sector, the next three the Secondary sector and the last three the Tertiary sector.

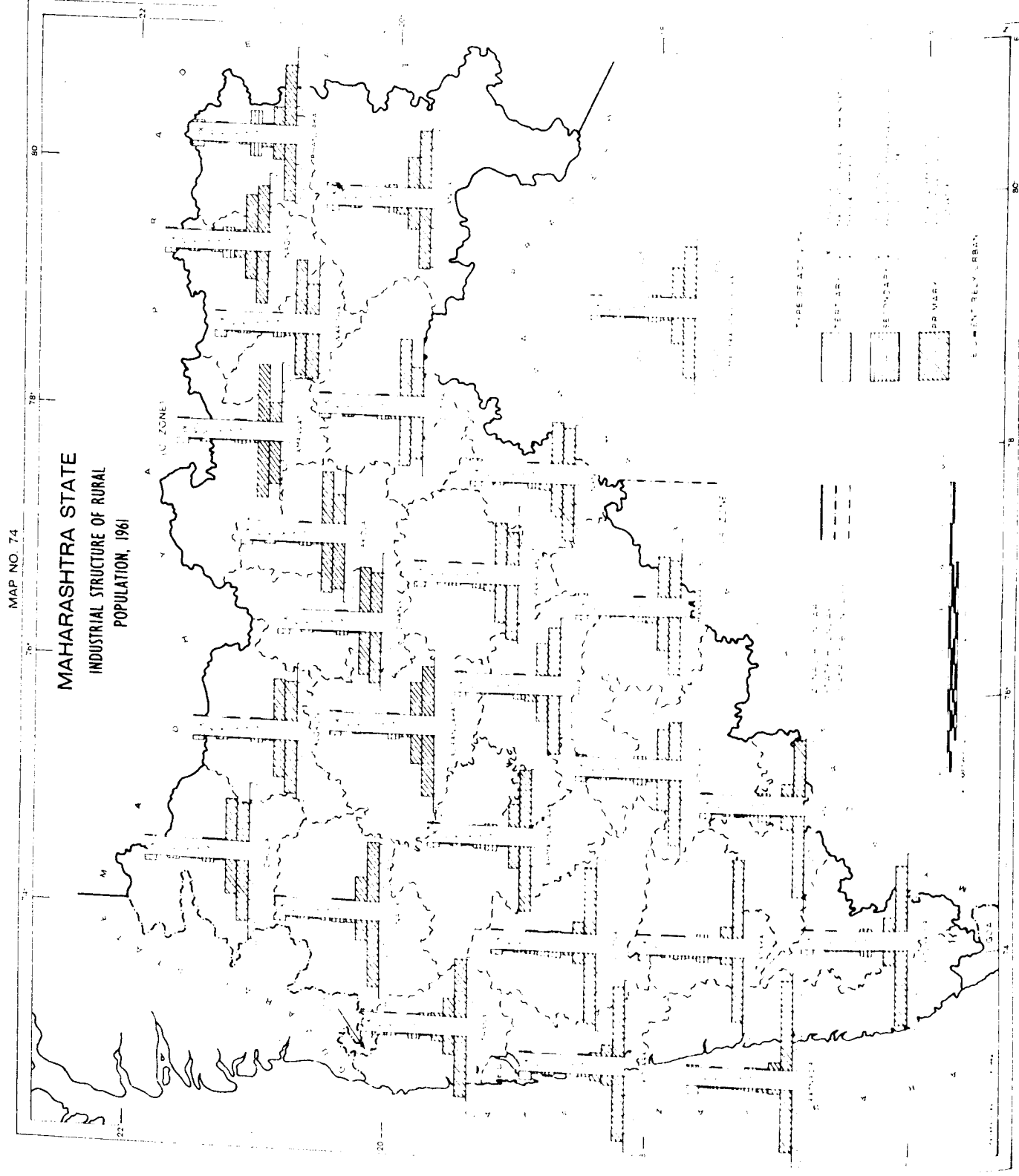
MAP No. 73
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, 1961

Salient Features

The Primary sector, with more than 72 per cent workers dominates the economic scene in Maharashtra, followed by the Tertiary sector with 15.41 per cent workers and the secondary sector with 12.52 per cent workers. The city district of Greater Bombay apart, this general trend observed for Maharashtra as a whole is prevalent in all the districts of the State. The only fluctuations, which are not many are the higher proportions in the Secondary sector than in the Tertiary sector which are found in a few districts, but the preponderance of the Primary sector remains undisturbed. Greater Bombay district which has a very small proportion (1.89 per cent) of workers in the Primary sector has the highest proportions of workers both in the Secondary (43.48 per cent) and in the Tertiary (54.63 per cent) sectors among all districts of the State. Workers in Agriculture comprising the categories of cultivator and agricultural labourers claim a lion's share in the high proportion of workers in the Primary sector, their proportion being nearly 70 per cent for Maharashtra as a whole. The entirely urban district of Greater Bombay again stands in contrast to this general trend prevailing in the rest of the districts. In the primary sector cultivators account for a higher proportion than agricultural labourers, except in the districts of Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal and Wardha, which have extensive areas under cotton. Buldhana district situated in the same rich cotton soil belt of Berar has almost equal proportions for the two categories.

Analysis by sex of participation in various sectors reveals that the deficiency of females is less pronounced in the primary sector in all the districts and females have higher proportions than males in this sector in the districts of Ratnagiri, Satara and Bhandara. In the secondary and tertiary sectors males invariably predominate with higher proportions than females in all the districts. The male-female differentials are also quite significant except in the case of the secondary sector in Bhandara district where as much as 8 per cent of females are engaged in that sector as against 9 per cent of males.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 74
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the distribution of the rural working population of each sex in each district of Maharashtra by three sectors of production viz. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary, each sector being further sub-divided into three broad industrial categories.

Method

The rural industrial structure in each district is shown by a pyramid by drawing rectangular horizontal bars for the various categories proportionate in length to the percentages of workers in the respective categories to the total workers in rural areas, bars for males and females being drawn in opposite directions. Three different hatchings have been used to show the categories falling in each of the three sectors.

Definitions and Concepts

The working population is divided into nine industrial categories as given below :—

- I—Cultivators.
- II—Agricultural Labourers.
- III—In Mining, quarrying, livestock, hunting, forestry, logging, fishing and plantations, orchards and allied activities.
- IV—At Household Industry.
- V—In Manufacturing other than household industry.
- VI—In Construction.
- VII—In Trade and commerce.
- VIII—In Transport, storage and communications.
- IX—In Other services.

The first three categories constitute the Primary sector, the next three the Secondary sector, and the last three the Tertiary sector.

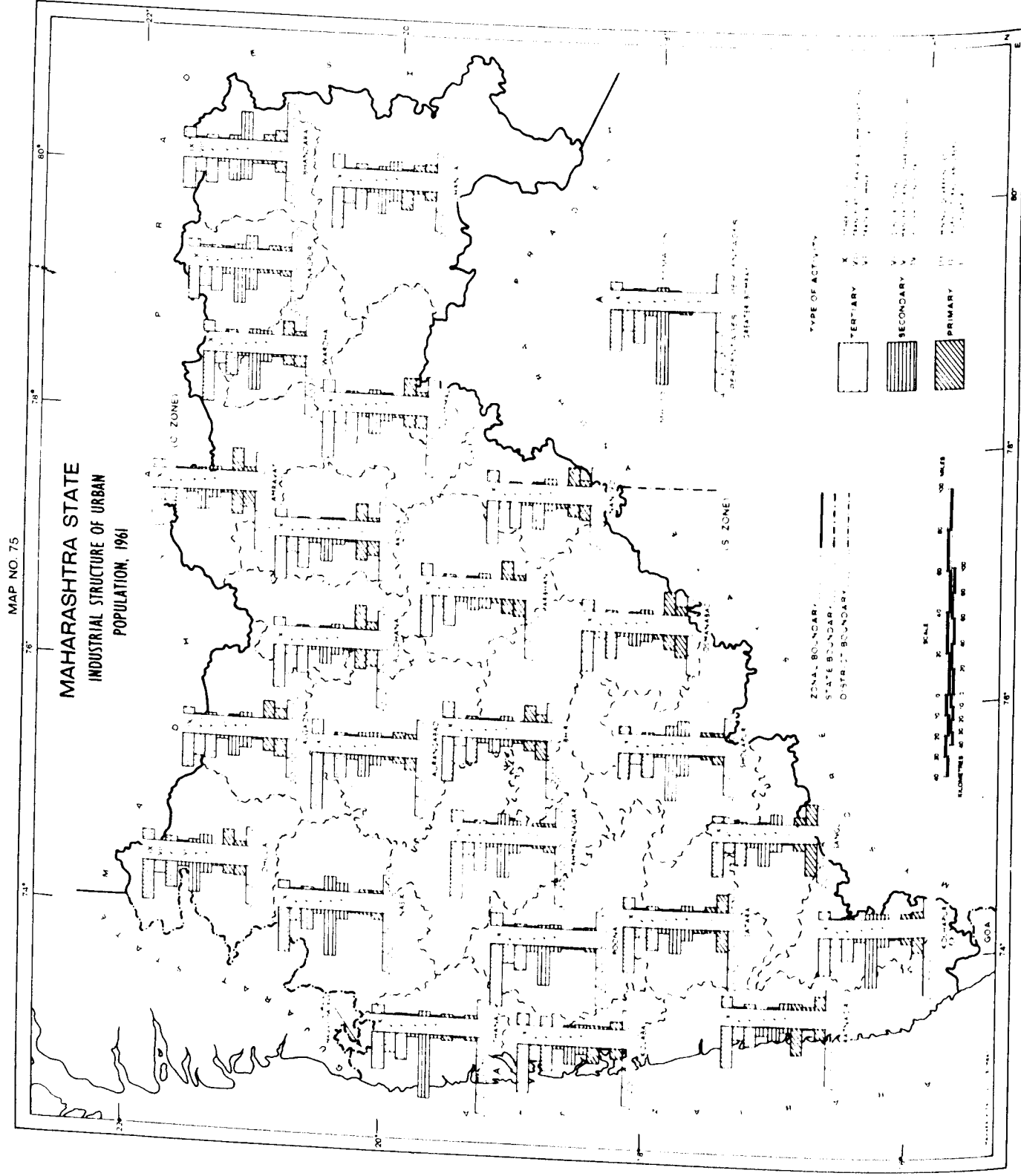
Salient Features

The Primary sector accounts for 88.42 per cent of the total workers in rural areas, while the Secondary and Tertiary sectors account for 5.99 per cent and 5.59 per cent respectively for Maharashtra as a whole. The Primary sector is so predominant in the rural areas that even the lowest proportion for a district of Maharashtra, which occurs in Bhandara, is as high as 79.14 per cent. Yeotmal district tops the list with 92.30 per cent of its workers in the Primary sector. All the districts of Poona division and Nagpur and Bhandara districts of Nagpur division have higher proportion of workers engaged in the Secondary sector than the State average. The comparatively high proportion of 15.17 per cent in Bhandara district may be attributed to bidi making industry, which is carried on more or a household scale than in large scale factories, as revealed by nearly 14 per cent of workers engaged in household industry. It is interesting to note that females predominate over males so far as participation in this household industry is concerned.

In the districts of Maharashtra females generally have lower proportions in all the sectors than males. Only a few exceptions to this general trend are found in the Primary sector alone.

Proportions of females engaged in Primary sector in Ratnagiri and Satara districts are considerably higher, while in Kolaba, Bhandara and Chanda districts they are moderately higher than those of males. The higher proportions of females in Ratnagiri, Satara and Kolaba districts may be the result of high sex ratio in the age group of adults consequent upon large numbers of males migrating to Greater Bombay in search of employment. Proportion of females engaged in the Secondary sector is the highest in Bhandara district and is nearly five times the State average.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X. Maharashtra, Part II-A. Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 75
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the districtwise distribution of the urban working population of each sex of Maharashtra by three sectors of production viz., primary, secondary and tertiary—each sector being further sub-divided into three broad industrial categories.

Method

The urban industrial structure in each district is shown by a pyramid by drawing rectangular horizontal bars for the various categories proportionate in length to the percentages of workers in the respective categories to the total workers in urban areas, bars for males and females being drawn in opposite directions. Three different hatchings are used to show the categories falling in each of the three sectors.

Definitions and Concepts

The working population is divided into nine industrial categories as given below :—

- I—Cultivators.
- II—Agricultural Labourers.
- III—In Mining, quarrying, livestock, hunting, forestry, logging, fishing and plantations, orchards and allied activities.
- IV—At Household Industry.
- V—In Manufacturing other than household industry.
- VI—In Construction.
- VII—In Trade and commerce.
- VIII—In Transport, storage and communications.
- IX—In Other services.

The first three categories constitute the Primary sector, the next three Secondary sector and the last three the Tertiary Sector.

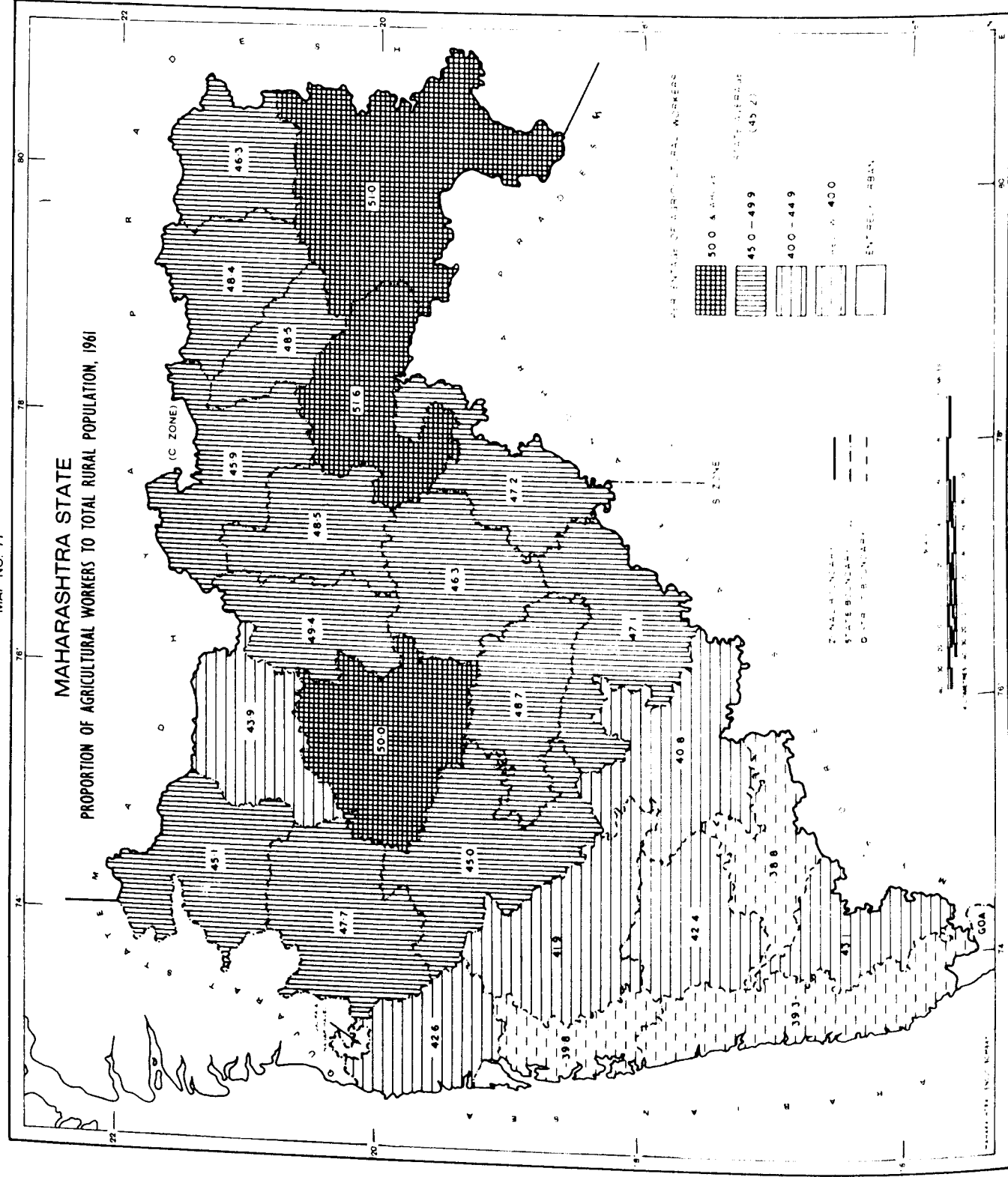
Salient Features

In the urban areas of Maharashtra State, the primary sector accounts for only 12.24 per cent of the working population. The secondary and the tertiary sectors account for as much as 36.41 per cent and 51.35 per cent respectively. The tertiary sector predominates in all the districts of Maharashtra, with the sole exception of Sholapur district where the secondary sector absorbs more than 50 per cent of the working population. The proportions in the tertiary sector are higher than the State average in six districts, viz. Poona (63.83 per cent), Ahmednagar (59.24 per cent), Kolaba (59.10 per cent), Aurangabad (56.92 per cent), Greater Bombay (54.63 per cent) and Yeotmal (53.02 per cent). The highest proportion claimed by Poona district appears to be due to inclusion in its urban area of Poona City, which is a renowned centre of education and culture as well as an important administrative centre.

The secondary sector ranks second for urban areas of Maharashtra as a whole and accounts for 36.41 per cent of the workers. Deviations from the state pattern are observed in Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Jalgaon district of Bombay division, Satara and Sangli districts of Poona division, all the districts of Aurangabad division except Aurangabad and Buldhana, Akola, Amravati and Yeotmal districts of Nagpur division. In these districts the primary sector absorbs more workers than the secondary sector, but the tertiary sector predominates.

The primary sector ranks third for Maharashtra as a whole. Six of the districts, viz., Greater Bombay (1.89 per cent), Thana (10.08 per cent), Nasik (9.43 per cent), Ahmednagar (8.88 per cent), Poona (6.60 per cent) and Nagpur (12.13 per cent) however, have proportions lower than the State average of 12.24 per cent. Each of these districts contains one or two big cities each having a population of over one Lakh and exhibiting predominantly non-agricultural characteristics.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Volume X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 77
PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION

Purpose

This map shows for each district of Maharashtra the proportion which the agricultural workers (i.e. cultivators and agricultural labourers) constitute of the total rural population.

Method

The data have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by using four grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district. Greater Bombay district, which is an entirely urban area, has been left blank.

Definitions and concepts

For definition of 'agricultural worker', please see notes on map No. 76.

Salient Features

Table in the last column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of proportions of agricultural workers.

The proportion of agricultural workers (to total rural population) for Maharashtra as a whole works out to 42.5 per cent. Fourteen districts rank above the state average, while 11 stand below. The proportions vary from 38.8 per cent in Sangli district to 51.6 per cent in Yavatmal district.

The percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers to the rural population in the State and the four administrative divisions are given below :—

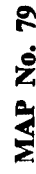
	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers
Maharashtra	...	15.2
Bombay Division	...	11.6
Poona Division	...	9.0
Aurangabad Division	...	10.8
Nagpur Division	...	22.4

All the districts of Aurangabad and Nagpur Divisions rank above the State average. The size of holdings is larger in the cotton producing districts of Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions which necessitates the employment of large number of hired workers. Only Nasik district of Western Maharashtra has a greater proportion than the State.

The three districts falling in the highest range are Aurangabad from Aurangabad Division and Yavatmal and Chanda from Nagpur Division, while the three districts with proportions below 40 per cent are Kolaba and Ratnagiri of Bombay division and Sangli from Poona Division.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	51.6	Yavatmal	15	45.1	Dhulia
2	51.0	Chanda	16	45.0	Ahmadnagar
3	50.0	Aurangabad	17	43.9	Jalgaon
4	49.4	Buldhana	18	43.1	Kolhapur
5	48.7	Bhir	19	42.6	Thana
6	48.5	Akola	20	42.4	Satara
7	48.5	Wardha	21	41.9	Poona
8	48.4	Nagpur	22	40.8	Sholapur
9	47.7	Nasik	23	39.8	Kolaba
10	47.2	Nanded	24	39.3	Ratnagiri
11	47.1	Osmanabad	25	38.8	Sangli
12	46.3	Parbhani			
13	46.3	Bhandara			
14	45.9	Amravati			
	45.2	State average			

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



Purpose

wada. Ignoring Greater Bombay, three districts go below the State average, out of which two (Thana and Poona) are from West Maharashtra and one (Nagpur) from Vidarbha.

Ten districts having proportions 70·0 per cent or above form a contiguous area in the south-east and only two districts falling in this range, viz., Dhulia and Sangli, are a little detached from the rest.

Proportion of male agricultural workers to total male workers in age group 15-59, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	100	...	1	100	...
2	95	...	2	95	...
3	90	...	3	90	...
4	85	...	4	85	...
5	80	...	5	80	...
6	75	...	6	75	...
7	70	...	7	70	...
8	65	...	8	65	...
9	60	...	9	60	...
10	55	...	10	55	...
11	50	...	11	50	...
12	45	...	12	45	...
13	40	...	13	40	...
14	35	...	14	35	...
15	30	...	15	30	...
16	25	...	16	25	...
17	20	...	17	20	...
18	15	...	18	15	...
19	10	...	19	10	...
20	5	...	20	5	...

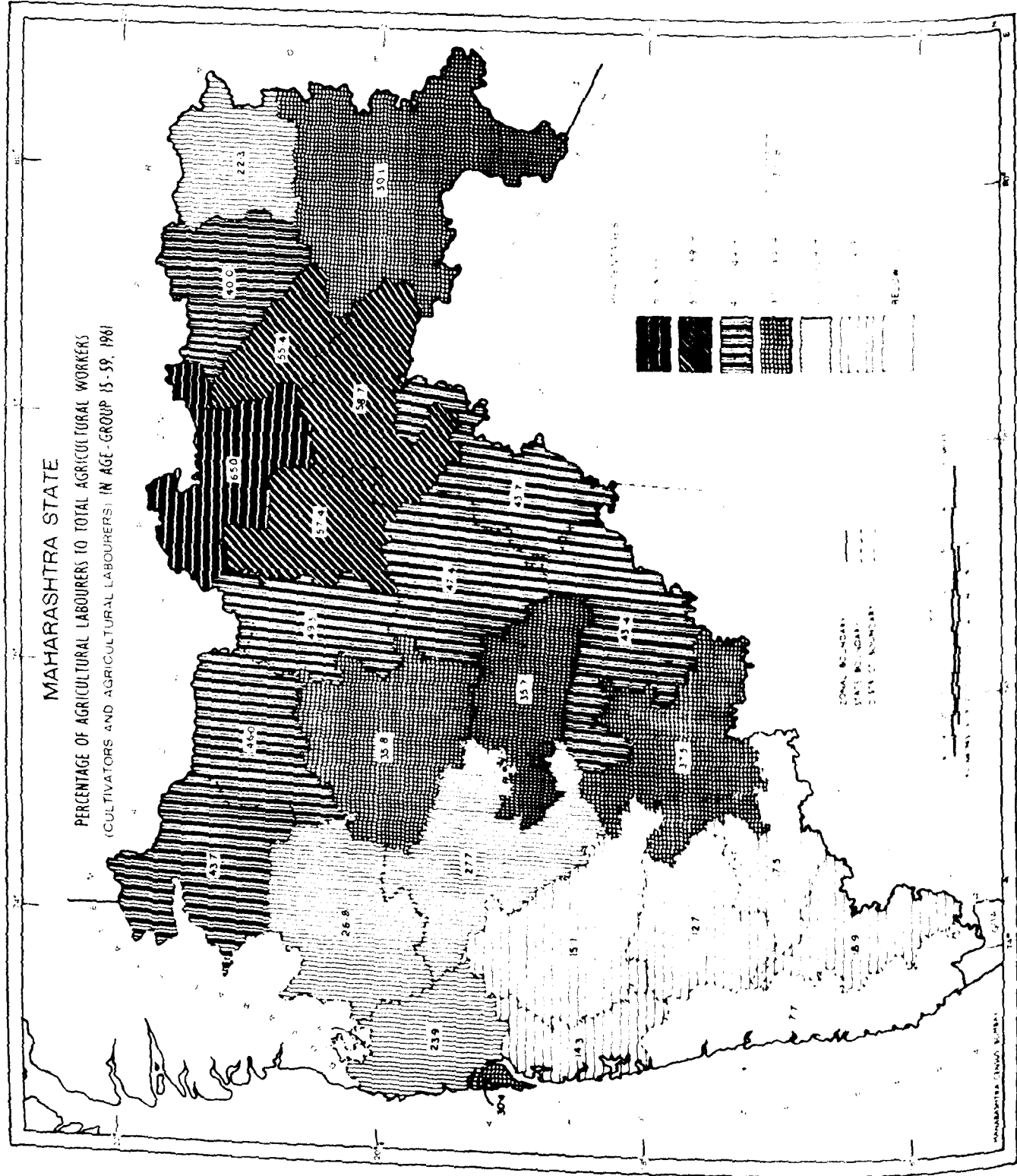
For definitions, see notes on map No. 78.

.. Bhandara
.. Nasik
.. Sholapur

.. Nasik
.. Sholapur

Source—Census of India, 1961, Volume X, Maharashtra, Part II-B (i), Table B-1.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	78.3	Osmanabad	15	68.6	Jalgaon
2	77.6	Bhir	16	68.0	Ratnagiri
3	76.6	Yeotmal	17	67.6	Kolaba
4	76.0	Buldhana	18	66.2	Satara
5	75.0	Aurangabad	19	65.6	Wardha
6	74.9	Dhulia	20	64.5	Bhandara
7	74.6	Parbhani	21	62.9	Nasik
8	73.9	Nanded	22	61.7	Sholapur
9	73.4	Chanda			
10	72.3	Sangli		57.0	State average
11	72.0	Ahmadnagar	23	51.0	Thana
12	71.7	Akola	24	47.3	Poona
13	69.8	Amravati	25	39.9	Nagpur
14	68.9	Kolhapur	26	0.2	Greater Bombay



MAP No. 81
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers (consisting of cultivators and agricultural labourers) in each of the districts of Maharashtra based on the 1961 Census data. The picture presented would show the variation from district to district in the extent of dependence of the tillers of the land on hired labour.

The population of the above categories of workers in the age-group 15-59 years only is considered because that is the age-group that is relevant so far as capacity to work is concerned, although in actual fact there may be workers of these categories outside this age-group, that is, among young children of ages 0-14 and among elderly persons aged 60 years or above.

Method

The data have been grouped into seven ranges and the districts have been shaded by using seven grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Definitions and Concepts

For definitions and concepts, see notes on map No. 78.

Salient Features

Table in the next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers.

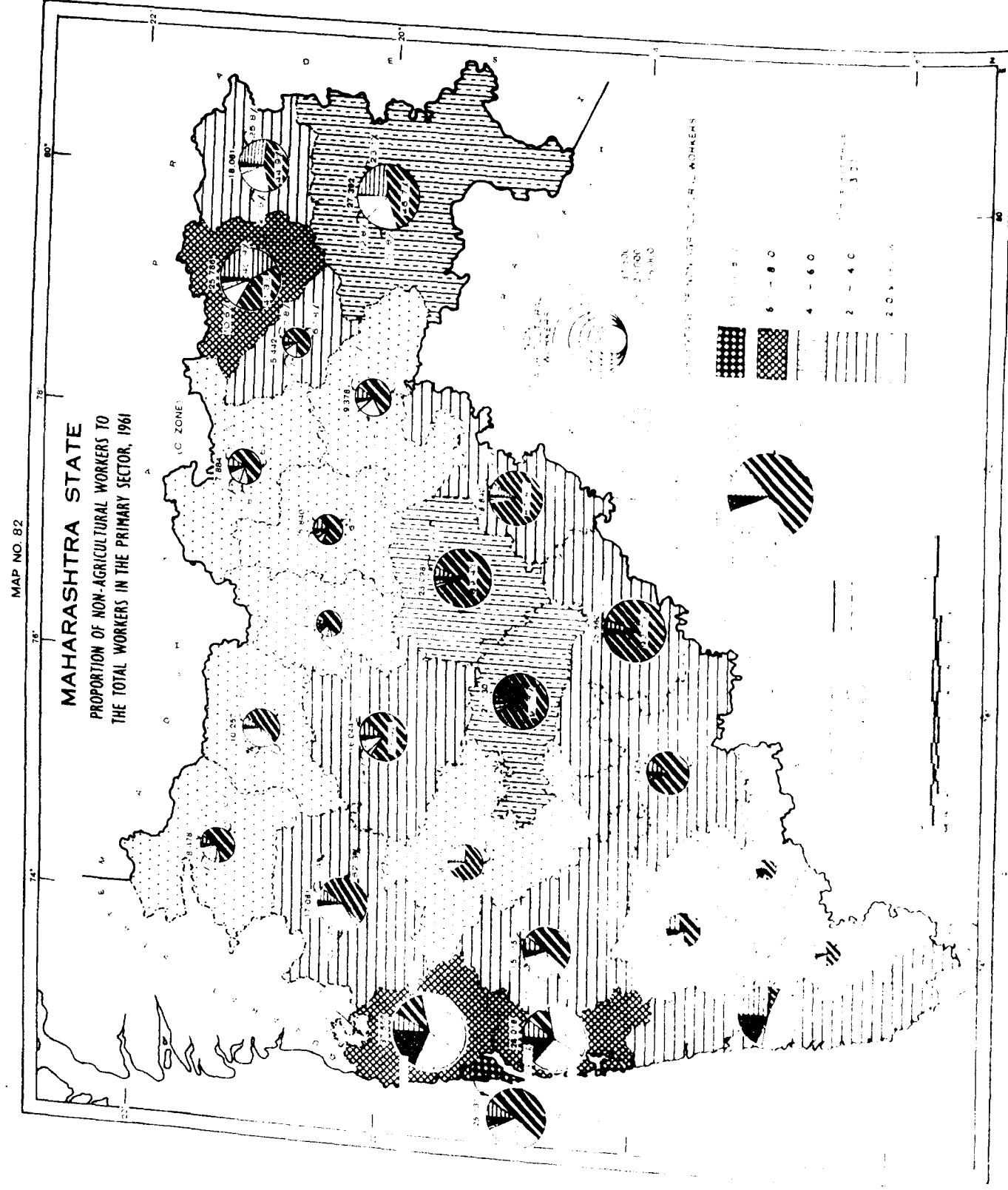
For Maharashtra as a whole, the percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in the age-group 15-59 years works out to 33.8 per cent. Fourteen districts come above the State average and twelve go below. The highest proportion of 65 per cent is found in Amravati district and the lowest of 7.7 per cent in Ratnagiri district.

Among the fourteen districts coming above the State average, only three, viz., Jalgaon, Dhulia and Sholapur, are from West Maharashtra. The remaining ten districts of West Maharashtra go below the State average. All the five districts of Marathwada are above the State average, while out of the eight districts of Vidarbha, only, two, viz., Chanda and Bhandara, go below the State average.

The fourteen districts coming above the State average constitute a compact region in the centre, and all of them have more than one-third of their agricultural workers as labourers, the actual proportions ranging from 35.7 per cent in Bhir district to 65.0 per cent in Amravati district. The average sizes of land holding is fairly large in most of these districts, and they have fairly extensive areas under cultivation of either cotton or groundnut or both.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	65.0	Amravati	15	33.8	State average
2	58.7	Yeotmal	16	30.4	Greater Bombay
3	57.4	Akola	17	30.1	Chanda
4	55.4	Wardha	18	27.7	Ahmadnagar
5	49.3	Buldhana	19	26.8	Nasik
6	47.4	Parbhani	20	23.9	Thana
7	46.0	Jalgaon	21	22.3	Bhandara
8	43.7	Dhulia	22	18.9	Kolhapur
9	43.7	Nanded	23	17.5	Sangli
10	43.4	Osmanabad	24	15.1	Poona
11	40.0	Nagpur	25	14.3	Kolaba
12	37.5	Sholapur	26	12.7	Satara
13	35.8	Aurangabad		7.7	Ratnagiri
14	35.7	Bhir			

Source—Census of India, 1961, Volume X, Maharashtra, Part II-B (i), Table B-1.



MAP No. 82

PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the proportion of non-agricultural workers to the total workers in the primary sector of production in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

Proportions of non-agricultural workers to the total workers in the primary sector for all districts have been grouped into five ranges and each district is hatched by a shading corresponding to the range to which it belongs. Besides this hatching, a circle is drawn in each district proportionate to the number of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector of production in that district and it is divided into five sectors corresponding to the number of workers engaged in various non-agricultural primary activities.

Definitions and Concepts

All workers belonging to Category I (Cultivators), Category II (Agricultural Labourers) and Category III (Mining, Quarrying, Livestock etc.) have been treated as workers in the Primary Sector. The non-agricultural workers belong to Category III.

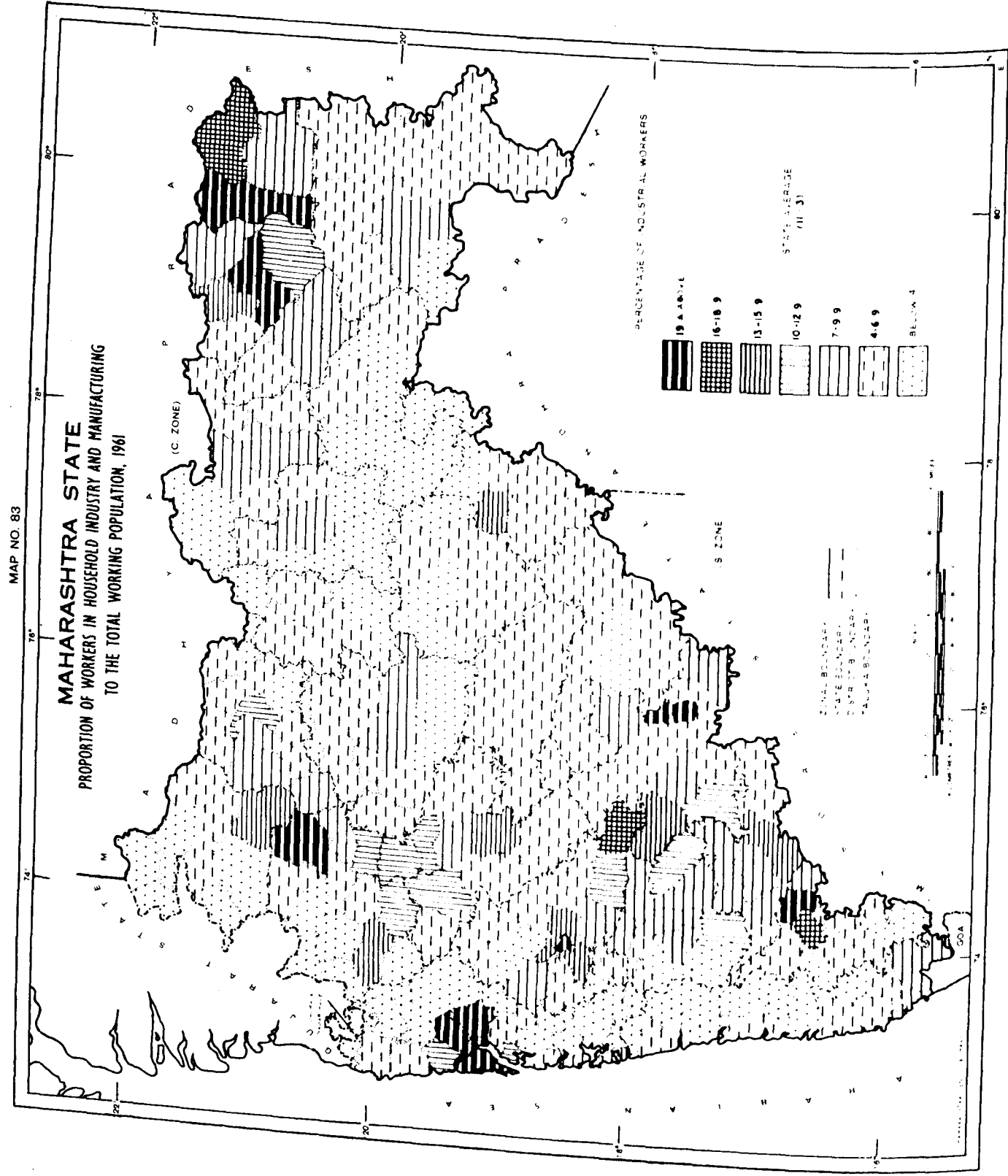
Salient Features

Non-agricultural workers in the Primary Sector constitute a meagre 3 per cent of the total workers in that sector in Maharashtra. Among the districts, their proportion varies from 0.7 per cent in Sangli district to 78.7 per cent in Greater Bombay, which is a city district.

There are no marked regional patterns of variation except that all the districts of Poona division have proportions below the State average. Thana (7 per cent) and Kolhapur (6.8 per cent) districts of Bombay division and Nagpur district (6.4 per cent) fall in the second highest range of 6.1 to 8 per cent. Besides these districts, Ratnagiri district of Bombay division, all the districts of Aurangabad division except Aurangabad and Bhandara and Chanda districts of Nagpur division have higher proportions than the State average.

Among the various non-agricultural pursuits in the Primary Sector, Livestock and Hunting contribute a sizeable proportion of workers in all the districts of Maharashtra, except in the three coastal districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Fishing and forestry and logging are predominant (with more than 60 per cent of the non-agricultural primary workers) in Thana and Kolaba district. Ratnagiri district has more than 74 per cent of the non-agricultural primary workers in 'Fishing' and 'Mining and Quarrying'. Ratnagiri district of Bombay division, Ahmadnagar and Kolhapur districts of Poona division and Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda districts of Nagpur division have more than 20 per cent of the non-agricultural primary workers in mining and quarrying. In the districts of Aurangabad division, the non-agricultural activities in the primary sector are less diversified and are more or less confined to rearing of livestock.

Source - Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-B(b), Table B-IV, Part C.



MAP No. 83
PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND
MANUFACTURING TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the percentage which the workers engaged in household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry form of the total working population.

The data cover both the sexes and rural as well as urban areas.

Method

The data have been grouped into seven ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using seven grades of hatching ranging from high to low. In the case of Greater Bombay, data have been presented for the city district as a whole.

Definitions and Concepts

For definition of 'worker', see notes on map No. 64.

Workers engaged in 'household industry and manufacturing' include all persons working principally in establishments whose major activity can be classified under this head, irrespective of the actual function which any particular individual therein may perform. The term 'establishment' means the whole of the premises under the same organisation or management at a particular address.

A 'household industry' has been defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It includes primary production other than cultivation, such as raising of plantation crops, livestock and hunting, fishing, forestry and logging, and also mining and quarrying. But it does not include trade or any profession or service, even though carried on at home. Household industry thus relates to all production carried on under conditions mentioned above, which can be classified under minor groups 005 to 009, major groups 01, 02, 03, and 04 and Divisions 1 and 2 & 3 of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification.

'Manufacturing' includes all manufacturing and repairing involving secondary production, which does not fall in the category of 'household industry' as defined above. It would thus cover all production, not carried on as a household industry, which can be classified under Division 2 & 3 of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification.

The proportion which the workers engaged in 'household industry and manufacturing' constitute of the total working population serves as an indicator of the extent of industrialisation of a country or region.

Salient Features

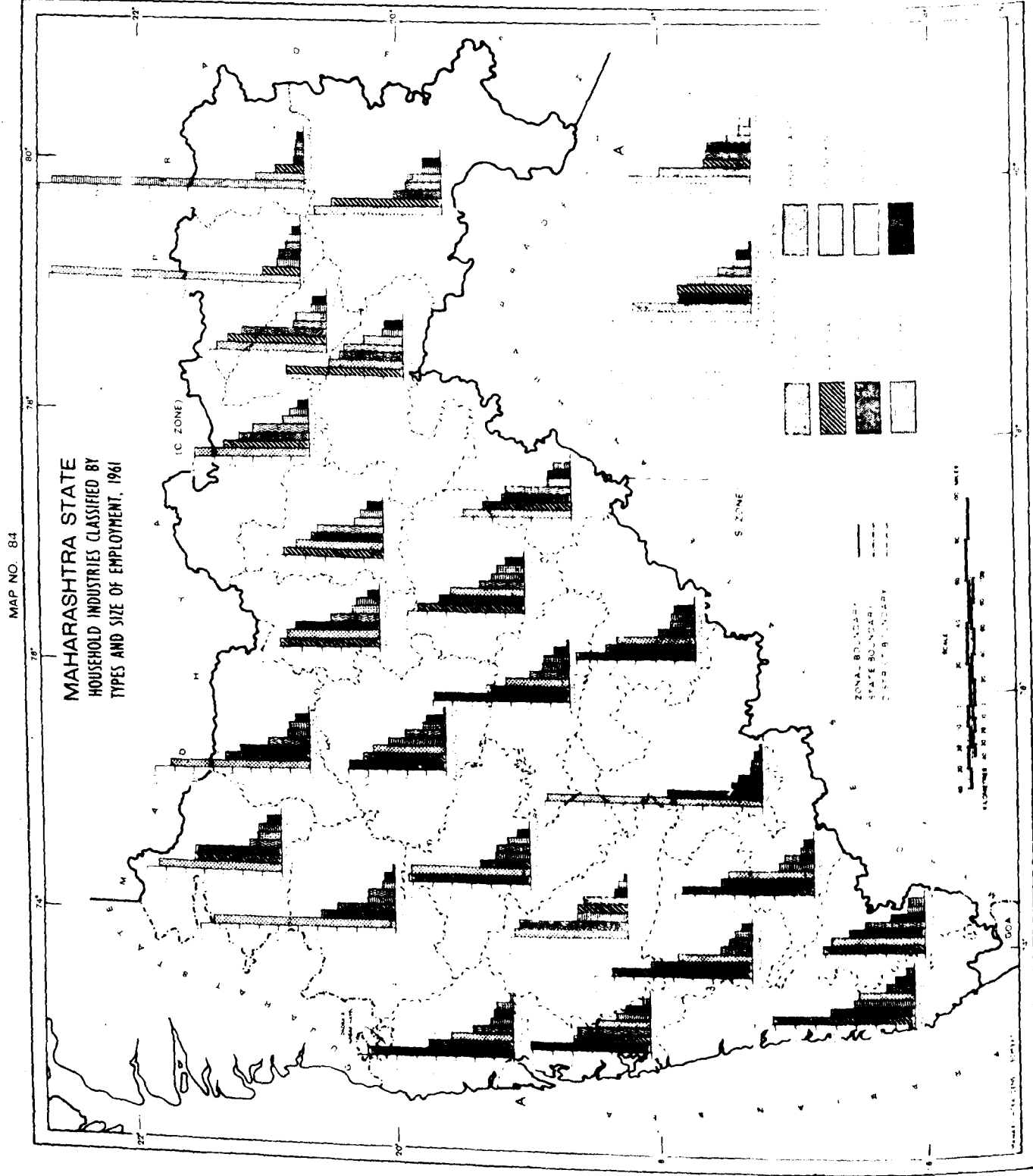
On the basis of district figure, the position works out as follows : Greater Bombay district has the highest percentage (40.83) of workers engaged in 'household industry and manufacturing'. Nagpur and Bhandra districts follow with percentages of 19.30 and 16.63, respectively. The lowest percentage (4.10) is recorded by Yeotmal district. The average for Maharashtra State works out to 11.28 per cent.

Six districts come above the State average, out of which four, viz., Greater Bombay, Sholapur, Thana and Poona, are from Western Maharashtra, and two viz., Nagpur and Bhandara, are from Vidarbha. Among the five districts of Marathwada, Nanded shows the highest percentage (5.72). It ranks sixteenth among the twenty-six districts of Maharashtra.

Percentage of workers in Household Industry and Manufacturing
to the total working population, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	40.83	Greater Bombay	13	6.72	Jalgaon
2	19.30	Nagpur	14	5.96	Dhulia
3	16.63	Bhandara	15	5.94	Amravati
4	15.70	Sholapur	16	5.72	Nanded
5	12.62	Thana	17	5.54	Chanda
6	11.85	Poona	18	5.45	Aurangabad
	11.28	State average	19	4.87	Bhir
7	10.79	Nasik	20	4.85	Akola
8	10.12	Kolhapur	21	4.60	Buldhana
9	8.77	Sangli	22	4.58	Parbhani
10	8.14	Ahmadnagar	23	4.57	Osmanabad
11	7.68	Satara	24	4.45	Kolaba
12	7.51	Wardha	25	4.41	Ratnagiri
			26	4.10	Yeotmal

Source—Census of India, 1961, Volume X, Maharashtra. Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 84

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose

Employment structure and size of employment of Household Industries in 1961 are depicted in this map for each district of Maharashtra. The various household industries in the State have been classified into eight types viz., (1) Agro-based, (2) Forest-based, (3) Livestock and Fish-based, (4) Textile, (5) Mineral-based, (6) Engineering, (7) Chemical and (8) Miscellaneous. The employment strength in these types has been worked out by grouping the appropriate minor codes of ISIC.

Method

The employment strength in each of the types of Household Industries has been represented by means of histograms drawn proportionate to the percentage share of each type of Household Industry. These bars have been arranged from the highest to the lowest and shaded with different hatches to differentiate each type of industry.

Definitions and Concepts

A 'household industry' has been defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It includes primary production other than cultivation, such as raising of plantation crops, livestock and hunting, fishing, forestry and logging and also mining and quarrying. But it does not include trade or any profession or service, even though carried on at home. Household industry thus relates to all production, carried on under conditions mentioned above, which can be classified under minor groups 005 to 009, major groups 01, 02, 03, 04 and divisions 1 and 2 & 3 of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification.

Salient Features

In Maharashtra, only 4.4 per cent of the total workers are engaged in Household Industry. The proportion varies from 1.4 per cent in Greater Bombay district to 14.7 per cent in Bhandara district. In Bhandara, Agro-based industries account for more than 70 per cent of workers engaged in Household industry. Only 6 districts rank above the State average and the proportion for Chanda district equals the State

average. Nagpur district follows Bhandara with a proportion of 10.6. Textile industry is its principal household industry, with above 70 per cent workers engaged in it. The other districts coming above the State average are Sholapur (8.1 per cent), Sangli (6.3 per cent), Satara (5.3 per cent) and Kolhapur (5.3 per cent). Sholapur has textile industry as its principal industry, appropriating more than 50 per cent of workers engaged in Household Industry, while Forest-based household industries predominate in Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur.

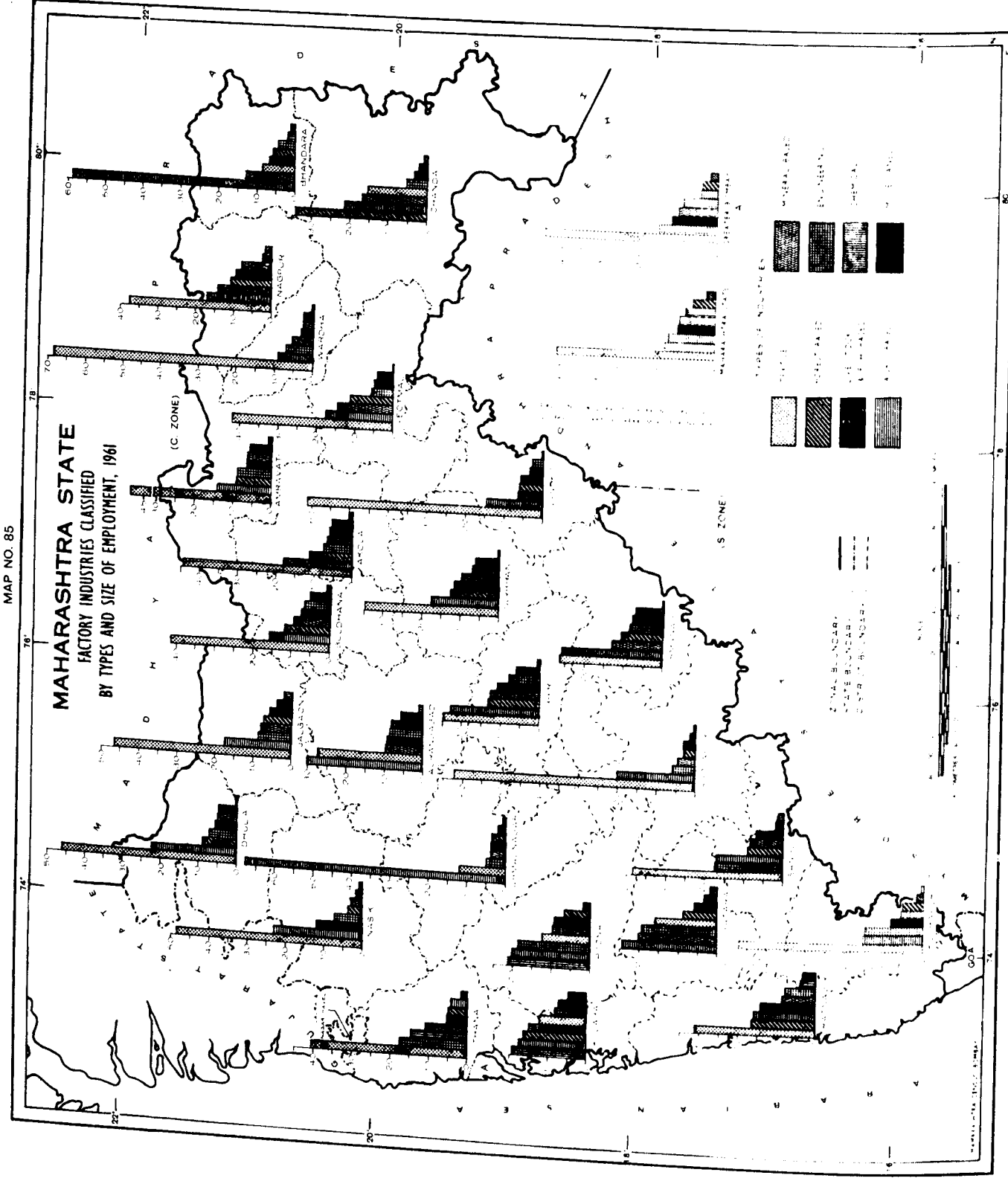
In all the districts of the State except Greater Bombay, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Nagpur and Bhandara districts Textile, Forest-based and Live-stock and Fish-based household industries occupy the first three positions.

The percentage of workers engaged in Chemical industries (0.33 per cent) is very meagre in the State as well as in all the districts, except Greater Bombay with 3 per cent of the workers in Household Industries engaged in this particular type. In fact, in some of the districts the proportions are so low that they could not be presented in the map.

Percentage of workers in Household Industry to total workers

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	14.7	Bhandara	13	3.9	Aurangabad
2	10.6	Nagpur	13	3.9	Nanded
3	8.1	Sholapur	15	3.7	Osmanabad
4	6.0	Sangli	16	3.6	Wardha
5	5.3	Satara	17	3.5	Dhulia
6	5.3	Kolhapur	17	3.5	Parbhani
4.4		State average and Chanda	19	3.0	Amravati
			20	2.8	Ratnagiri
			20	2.8	Buldhana
8	4.2	Jalgaon	22	2.5	Yavatmal
8	4.2	Ahmadnagar	23	2.3	Akola
10	4.0	Nasik	24	2.2	Thana
10	4.0	Poona	24	2.2	Kolaba
10	4.0	Bhir	26	1.4	Greater Bombay

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-B (i), Table B-IV, Part C.



MAP No. 85

FACTORY INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the percentage distribution of workers among various types of industries in the districts of Maharashtra.

Method

Histograms are drawn for each district proportionate to the percentage of workers engaged in each type of industry and the bars are arranged in descending order of strength of employment.

Conceptions and Definitions

All establishments engaged in Manufacturing, Servicing, Repairing etc. other than those carried on as household industries, constitute factory industries.

The industries have been classified into eight broad categories of (1) Agro-based, (2) Forest-based, (3) Livestock and Fish-based, (4) Textile, (5) Mineral-based, (6) Engineering, (7) Chemical and (8) Miscellaneous.

Salient Features

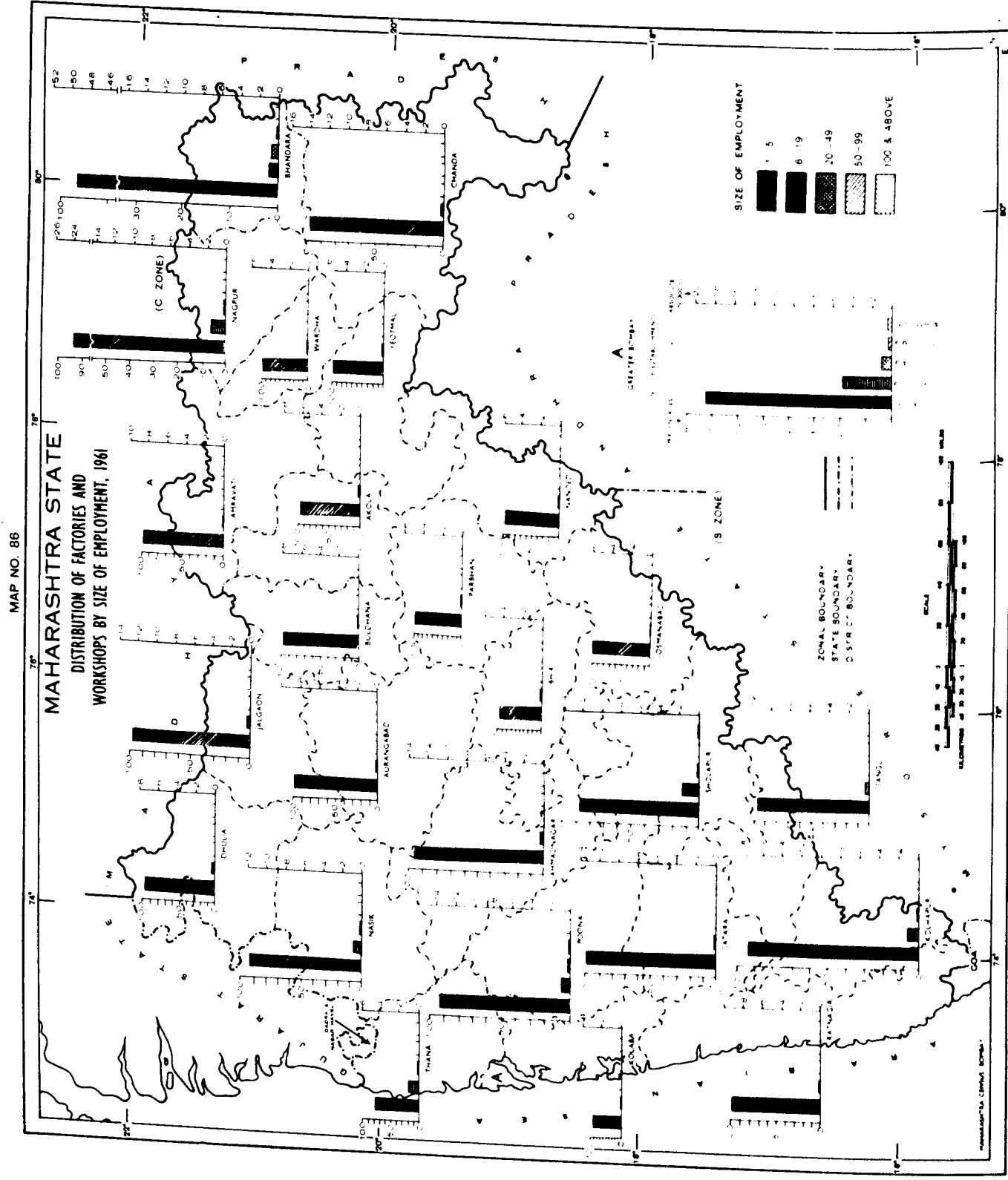
The percentage share of workers in various types of industries in Maharashtra is as follows :—

Type of Industry	Percentage to total workers in factory industries.
Textile	40.56
Engineering	13.04
Agro-based	12.44
Miscellaneous	9.33
Mineral-based	9.12
Chemical	7.45
Forest-based	5.64
Livestock and fish-based	2.42

The textile industry is the most prominent in the district of Greater Bombay, Sholapur, Thana, Nasik, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Wardha and Nanded. Apart from these districts containing some of the famous centres of textile production, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati and Yeotmal districts have proportions of workers in textile industry higher than the average of 40.56 per cent for Maharashtra as a whole. Engineering industry which ranks second for Maharashtra as a whole is also important in the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur and Nagpur where the proportion of workers engaged in that industry is more than the State average of 13.04 per cent. In all the districts of Maharashtra except Greater Bombay, Thana and Wardha, the proportion of workers engaged in agro-based industries is higher than the State average of 12.44 per cent. The highest proportion of (7.63 per cent in Ahmadnagar district may be due to the large number of sugar factories in that district. Half the number of districts in Maharashtra have proportions of workers in mineral-based industry above the State average of 9.12 per cent. Chemical industry is of some significance in the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba and Poona.

It is interesting to note that Greater Bombay has the highest number of workers in each type of industry among the districts of Maharashtra. The extent of concentration of industries in Greater Bombay can be readily seen from the fact that it alone accounts for more than 50 per cent of the workers in Maharashtra in each type of industry, excepting agro-based, forest based and livestock and fish-based industries.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-B(i), Table B-IV, Part C.



MAP No. 86

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the classification of factories and workshops in each district of Maharashtra by the number of workers employed therein.

Method

The number of factories and workshops have been grouped into five classes according as they are employing 1-5 workers, 6-19 workers, 20-49 workers, 50-99 workers and 100 workers and above. Five bars, showing at the same time the percentage proportion of workshops in a particular size class to the total workshops in the district and the absolute number of workshops in that class, have been drawn for each district. Two vertical axes, one on the left showing percentage proportions and the other on the right indicating absolute number, are drawn for facility of reading.

Salient Features

A majority of workshops in Maharashtra are small sized. The percentage proportion of factories and workshops in Maharashtra in various employment sizes is as follows :—

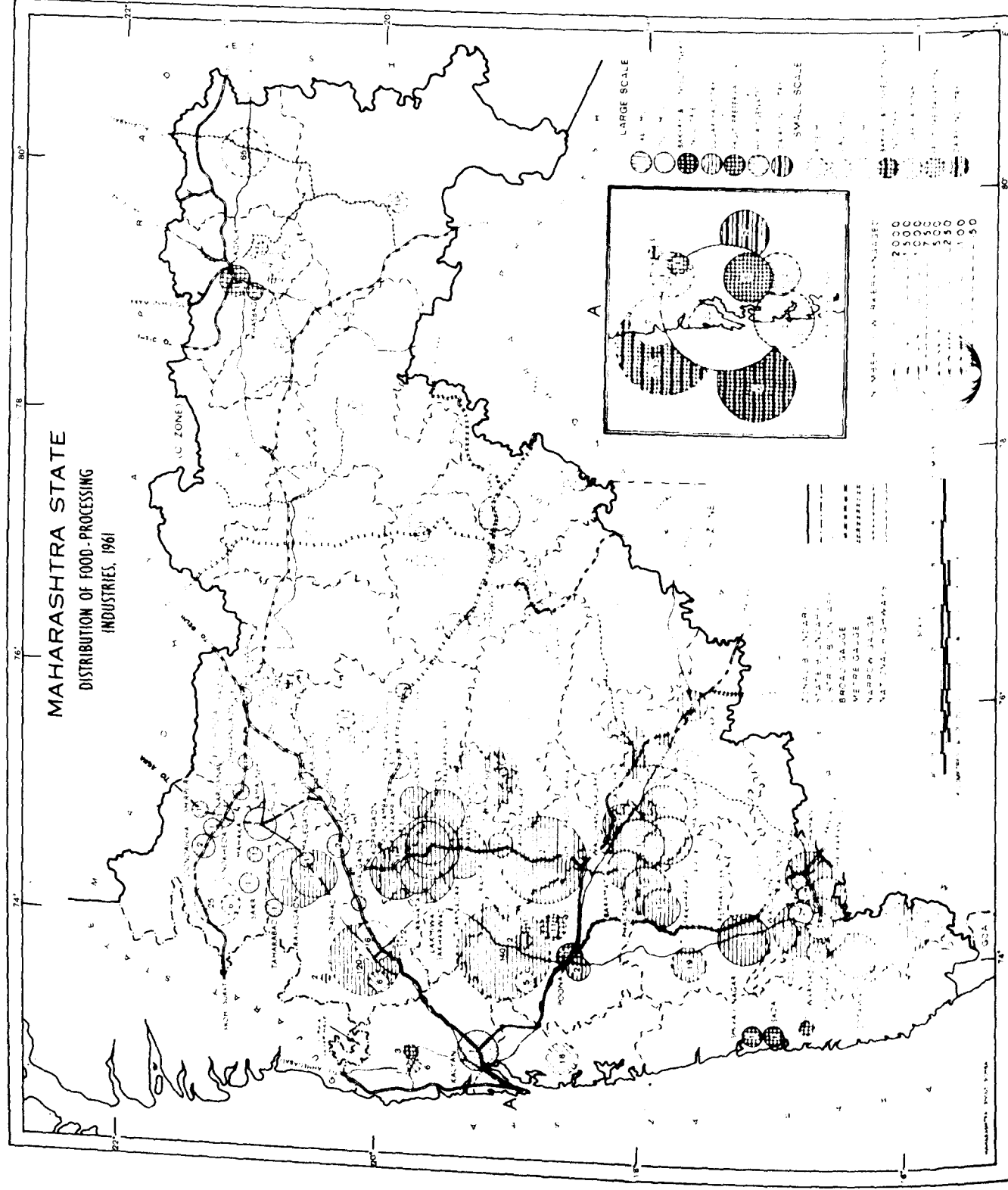
Size class	Percentage proportion
1-5 workers	93.1
6-19 workers	5.3
20-49 workers	1.0
50-99 workers	0.3
100 workers and above	0.3

Workshops with 1-5 workers account for 93.1 per cent of the total factories and workshops in Maharashtra. Among the districts of Maharashtra this proportion varies from 72.8 per cent in Greater Bombay to 98.2 per cent in Chanda.

Factories and workshops employing 6-19 workers constitute 5.3 per cent of the total industrial establishments in Maharashtra. Among the districts, Greater Bombay records the highest proportion of 19.3 per cent followed very closely by Thana district with 18.9 per cent. The lowest proportion of 1.5 per cent is recorded by Yeotmal district. Barely one per cent of factories and workshops employ 20-49 workers. Of the total number of 3,123 workshops of this type in Maharashtra, 1,086 are in Greater Bombay, 751 in Bhandara district, 210 in Poona district, 203 in Nasik district, 160 in Sholapur district, 133 in Nagpur district and 125 in Thana district.

Industrial establishments employing 50-99 workers and those employing 100 workers and over have equal proportions (0.3 per cent) of the total industrial establishments in the State. Among the districts, Greater Bombay tops the list in both the categories with 17 per cent and 21 per cent respectively.

Source : Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part IV, Table E-III.

**Purpose**

This map presents the pattern of distribution of industries related to food processing. This category includes the following industries :—rice mills, dal mills, oil mills, bakery and confectionery, sugar factories, fruit preservation, hydrogenated oil and dairy industry. This map shows only those small-scale and large-scale industrial units which are registered under the Factories Act.

Method

Industries have been divided into two groups, large-scale and small-scale. A circle with the location of factory as its centre and proportionate in size to the employment strength has been drawn to represent a large-scale industry. Small-scale industrial units of a particular type are shown for the district as a whole by drawing a circle in a similar manner inside the district regardless of their actual locations. Circles are shaded by different hatchings to represent different industries. The number inside or just outside the circle indicates the number of factories. Coloured circles with broken circumference are shown for small-scale industries to distinguish them from large-scale industries.

Salient Features

Although there is no large-scale rice mill in Maharashtra, there are 109 small-scale rice mills employing 1,217 workers. Among the districts of Maharashtra, Bhandara has the largest number of units (65), followed by Kolaba (18) and Chanda (10). Thana and Nasik districts have six units each.

There are five large-scale units employing 1,600 workers and 86 small-scale units employing 1,531 workers, producing dal in Maharashtra. Of the five large-scale units, two are in Greater Bombay and one each at Jaysingpur in Kolhapur district, Jalna in Aurangabad district and Nanded in Nanded district. Concentration of small-scale units is found in Greater Bombay (29), Sholapur (13), Nagpur (9) and Amravati (8) districts.

MAP No. 87**DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1961**

There are 62 large-scale and 203 small-scale oil mills in Maharashtra, employing 7,755 and 3,905 workers respectively. Greater Bombay district with 20 large-scale units has the largest concentration of oil mills, followed by Dhulia (9), Jalgaon (8), Parbhani (6) and Nasik (5). There is no oil mill—either large-scale or small-scale—in the districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, nor in any of the districts of Nagpur division.

Seven large-scale and 151 small-scale units are engaged in the manufacture of bakery and confectionery products. The large-scale units are located at Bombay (6) and Poona (1). Small-scale units are also concentrated in these areas, with Bombay accounting for 132 and Poona for 11 units.

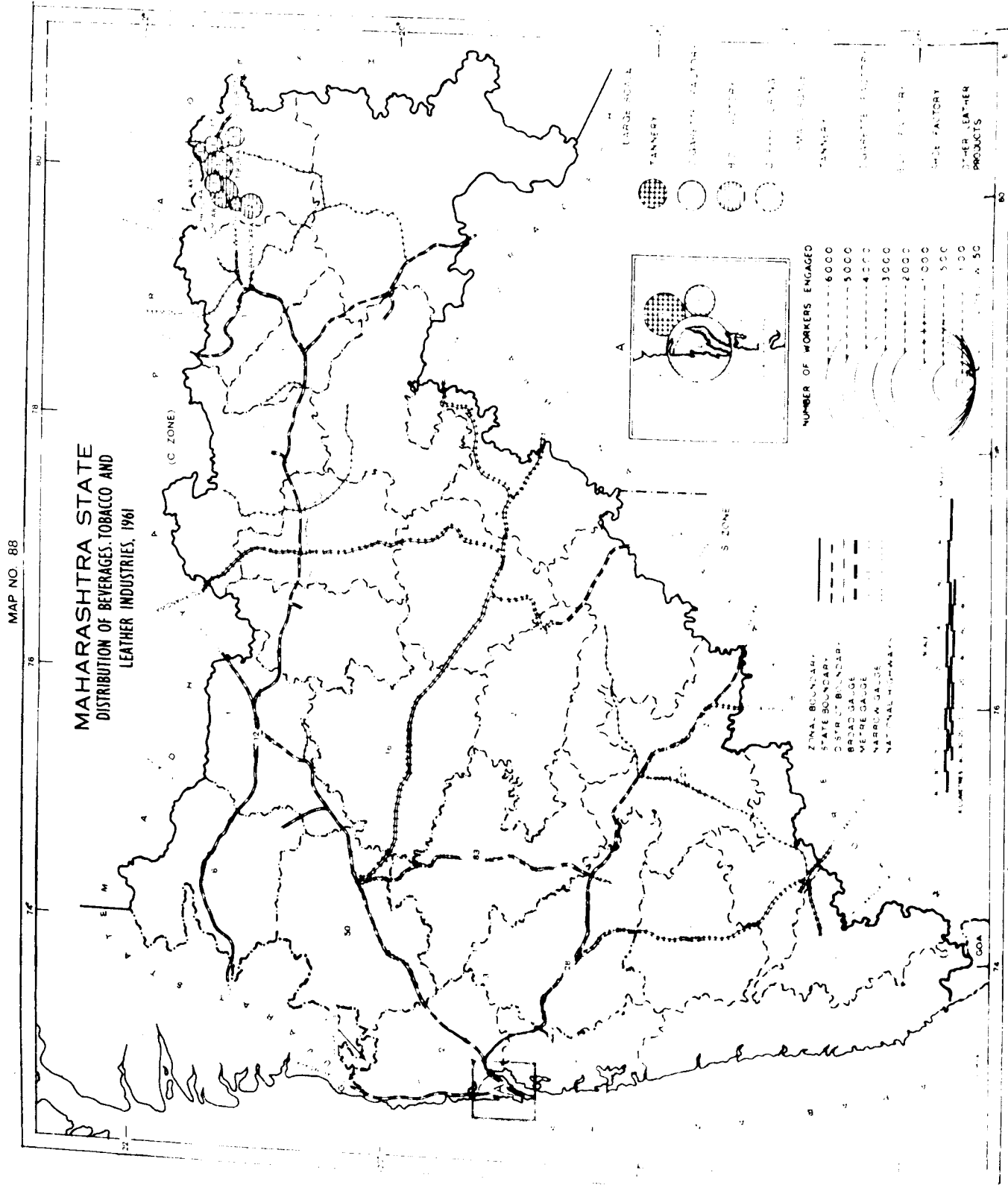
There are 32 sugar factories employing more than 17000 workers in Maharashtra. Ahmadnagar district with 12 units has the largest number of sugar factories, followed by Kolhapur district with six units. Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts have three units each, while there are two units in Nasik district. The only other three districts having one sugar factory each are Dhulia, Sangli and Aurangabad. Small-scale units included in this category are engaged in the manufacture of *gur*. They appear to be concentrated in the districts of Western Maharashtra, excepting Greater Bombay and the three Konkan districts.

Of the nine large-scale fruit preservation units in Maharashtra, five are in Greater Bombay and two each in Ratnagiri and Nagpur districts. All the small-scale units are also located in these three districts with the exception of one unit which is in Poona district.

The only two large-scale units producing hydrogenated oil (*vanaspati*) in Maharashtra are in Greater Bombay.

There are only four large-scale units manufacturing dairy products in Maharashtra, of which two are in Greater Bombay and two in Poona. Both the dairies in Bombay at Aarey and Worli are run by Government. Of the two dairies in Poona one is run by Government and the other by the Military Farm.

Source—Commercial Directory of Industries in Maharashtra, Parts I and II, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra.



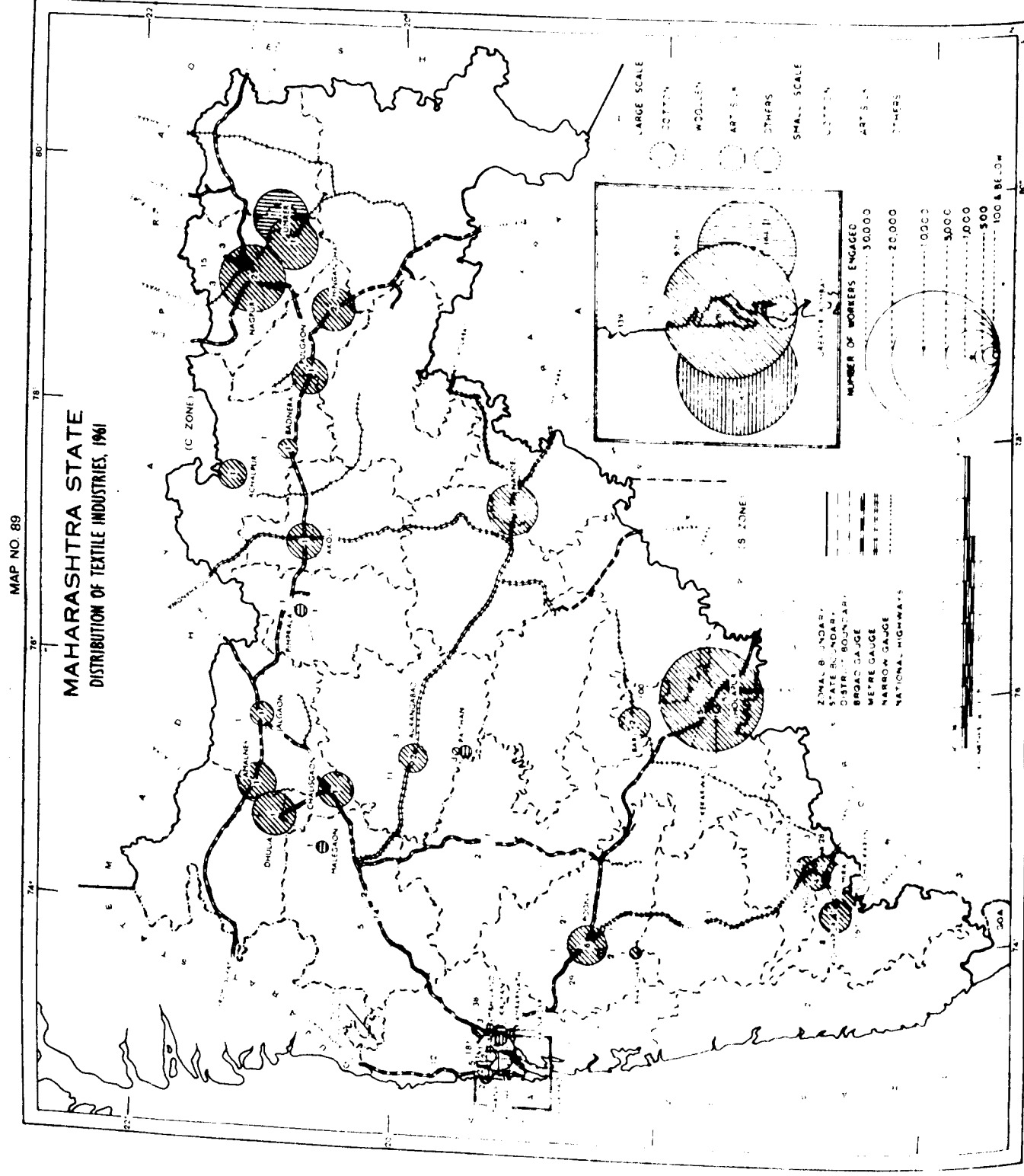
MAP No. 88
DISTRIBUTION OF BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND LEATHER INDUSTRIES, 1961

to the employment strength has been drawn to represent a large-scale industry. Small-scale industrial units of a particular type are shown for the district as a whole by drawing a circle in a similar manner inside the district regardless of their actual locations. Circles are shaded by different hatchings to represent different industries. The number inside or just outside the circle indicates the number of factories. Coloured circles with broken circumference are shown for small-scale industries to distinguish them from large-scale industries.

Source—Commercial Directory of Industries in Maharashtra, Parts I and II, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra.

Purpose
This map shows the distribution of (a) Coffee curing works (b) Cigarette factories, (c) Bidi factories, (d) Tanneries, (e) Shoe factories and (f) Factories manufacturing other leather products. This map shows only those large-scale and small-scale industrial units which are registered under the Factories Act.

Method
Industries have been divided into two groups—large-scale and small-scale. A circle with the location of factory as its centre and proportionate in size



MAP No. 89
DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map indicates the pattern of distribution of textile industries in Maharashtra. These industries have been grouped as follows :—(a) Cotton textiles, (b) Woollen textiles, (c) Silk textiles and (d) Others. This map shows only those large-scale and small-scale industrial units which are registered under the Factories Act.

Method

Industries have been divided into two groups—large-scale and small-scale. A circle with the location of factory as its centre and proportionate in size to the employment strength has been drawn to represent a large-scale industry. Small-scale industrial units of a particular type are shown for the district as a whole by drawing a circle in a similar manner inside the district regardless of their actual locations. Circles are shaded by different hatchings to represent different industries. The number inside or just outside the circle indicates the number of factories. Coloured circles with broken circumference are shown for small-scale industries to distinguish them from large-scale industries.

Salient Features

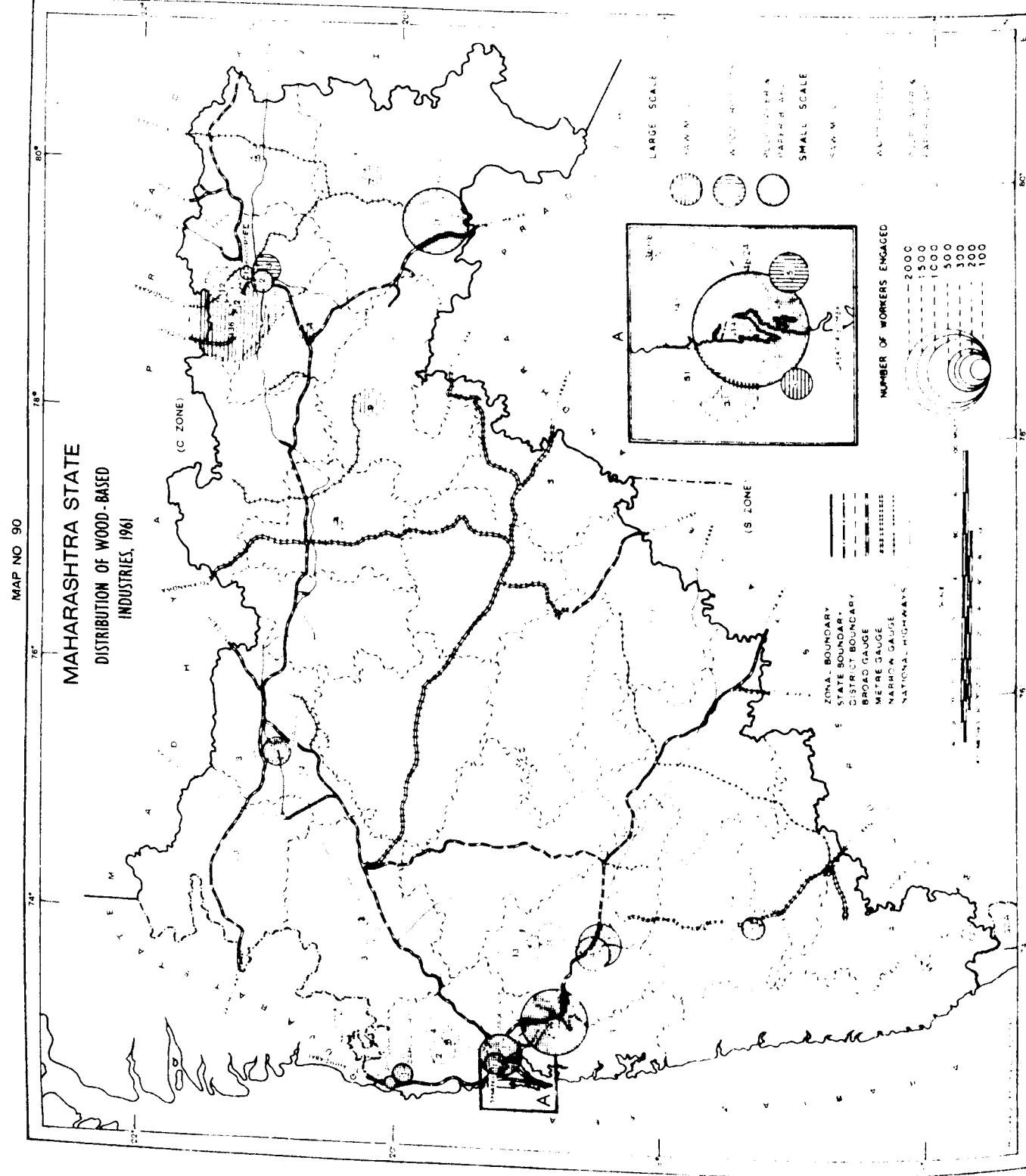
There are 118 large-scale industrial units manufacturing cotton textiles which provide employment to more than 2.5 lakh persons in Maharashtra whereas the small-scale units number 444 and employ nearly 10 thousand workers. The largest concentration of cotton textile mills is in Greater

Bombay, where 61 mills employ more than 1.9 lakh workers. Sholapur city is another important cotton textile centre where more than 18,000 workers are employed in five mills. Small-scale units are concentrated in Kolhapur, Sholapur, Greater Bombay and Thana districts.

There are 14 large-scale units producing woollen textiles, of which nine are located in Greater Bombay. The remaining five units are located in Thana district, three at Panch Pakhadi and two at Thana. There are more than one hundred large-scale and 332 small-scale units manufacturing art silk which provide employment for more than 25,000 and nearly eight thousand workers respectively. Greater Bombay alone has 87 large-scale units employing more than 23,000 workers. Thana district ranks second, with nine units spread over five centres. Large-scale silk mills are also located at Malegaon (1) in Nasik district, Poona City (1), Paithan (2) in Aurangabad district and Pimpri in Buldhana district. Small-scale units are concentrated in Greater Bombay and Thana districts.

The units grouped under 'others' include hosiery mills, clothing and tailoring firms, units manufacturing umbrellas, textile dyeing, bleaching, finishing and processing units etc. There are 74 large-scale and 411 small-scale units in Maharashtra. The largest concentration of these units is in Greater Bombay, where 64 large-scale and 339 small-scale units are located.

Source—Commercial Directory of Industries in Maharashtra, Parts I and II, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra.



MAP No. 90

DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of industries which use wood as the raw material. These units include saw mills, factories manufacturing wood products (including furniture) and pulp, paper and paper board mills. Only those units which are registered under the Factories Act have been shown.

Method

Industries have been divided into two groups — large-scale and small-scale. A circle with the location of factory as its centre and proportionate in size to the employment strength has been drawn to represent a large-scale industry. Small-scale industrial units of a particular type are shown for the district as a whole by drawing a circle in a similar manner inside the district regardless of their actual locations. Circles are shaded by different hatchings to represent different industries. The number inside or just outside the circle indicates the number of factories. Coloured circles with broken circumference are shown for small-scale industries to distinguish them from large-scale industries.

Salient Features

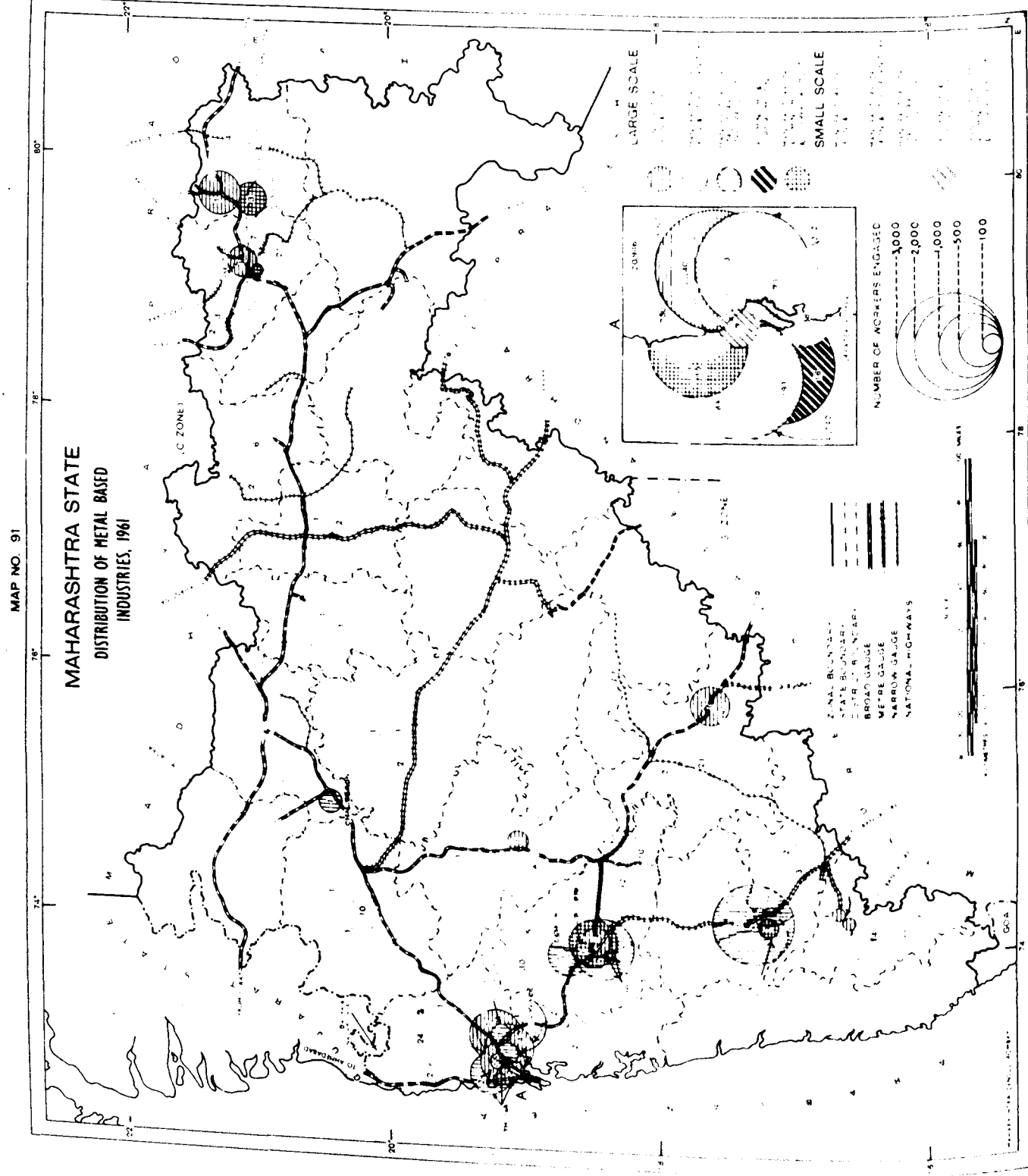
There are four large-scale and 218 small-scale saw mills in Maharashtra. Three large-scale saw mills are located in Greater Bombay and one at

Kamptee in Nagpur district. Small-scale units are also concentrated in these districts with Nagpur accounting for 136 units and Greater Bombay for 33 units.

Eight large-scale and 90 small-scale units are engaged in the manufacture of wood products including furniture. Five large-scale units in Greater Bombay are manufacturing plywood, boxes, packing cases, cork discs etc., while the three units in Nagpur are picture frame works. Small-scale units are concentrated in the districts of Greater Bombay (51), Poona (13) and Nagpur (12).

There are 56 large-scale and 164 small-scale units producing pulp, paper and paper board in Maharashtra. The largest number of units is in Greater Bombay (34), followed by Khopoli (7) in Kolaba district. There are four units in Thana district, located at Dahanu Road, Majiwade, Thana and Gholwad, two units at Erandol in Jalgaon district, four units in Poona City and one at Mundwa in Poona district, one unit at Ogalewadi in Satara district, two units at Nagpur in Nagpur district and one unit at Ballarpur in Chanda district. Greater Bombay with 145 small-scale units has the largest concentration of such units among the districts of Maharashtra.

Source—Commercial Directory of Industries in Maharashtra, Parts I and II, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra.



MAP No. 91

DISTRIBUTION OF METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map presents the distribution of industries engaged in (a) smelting, refining etc., of iron and steel, (b) manufacture of iron and steel furniture, (c) manufacture of structural steel products, (d) smelting of aluminium and copper, and (e) manufacture of aluminium and copper products. Only those industrial units which are registered under the Factories Act have been shown.

Method

Industries have been divided into two groups—large-scale and small-scale. A circle with the location of factory as its centre and proportionate in size to the employment strength has been drawn to represent a large-scale industry. Small-scale industrial units of a particular type are shown for the district as a whole by drawing a circle in a similar manner inside the district regardless of their actual locations. Circles are shaded by different hatchings to represent different industries. The number inside or just outside the circle indicates the number of factories. Coloured circles with broken circumference are shown for small-scale industries to distinguish them from large-scale industries.

Salient Features

Of the 54 large-scale units in Maharashtra engaged in smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms of iron and steel etc. Greater Bombay accounts for 40 units employing nearly 10,000 workers. Thana district ranks second with seven units located at Ulhasnagar (1), Majiwade (4) and Thana (2). Small-scale units are also concentrated in Greater Bombay where as many as 84 units out of 123 units in the State are located. Other districts with significant numbers of workshops of this type are Kolhapur (14), Poona (10) and Nagpur (7).

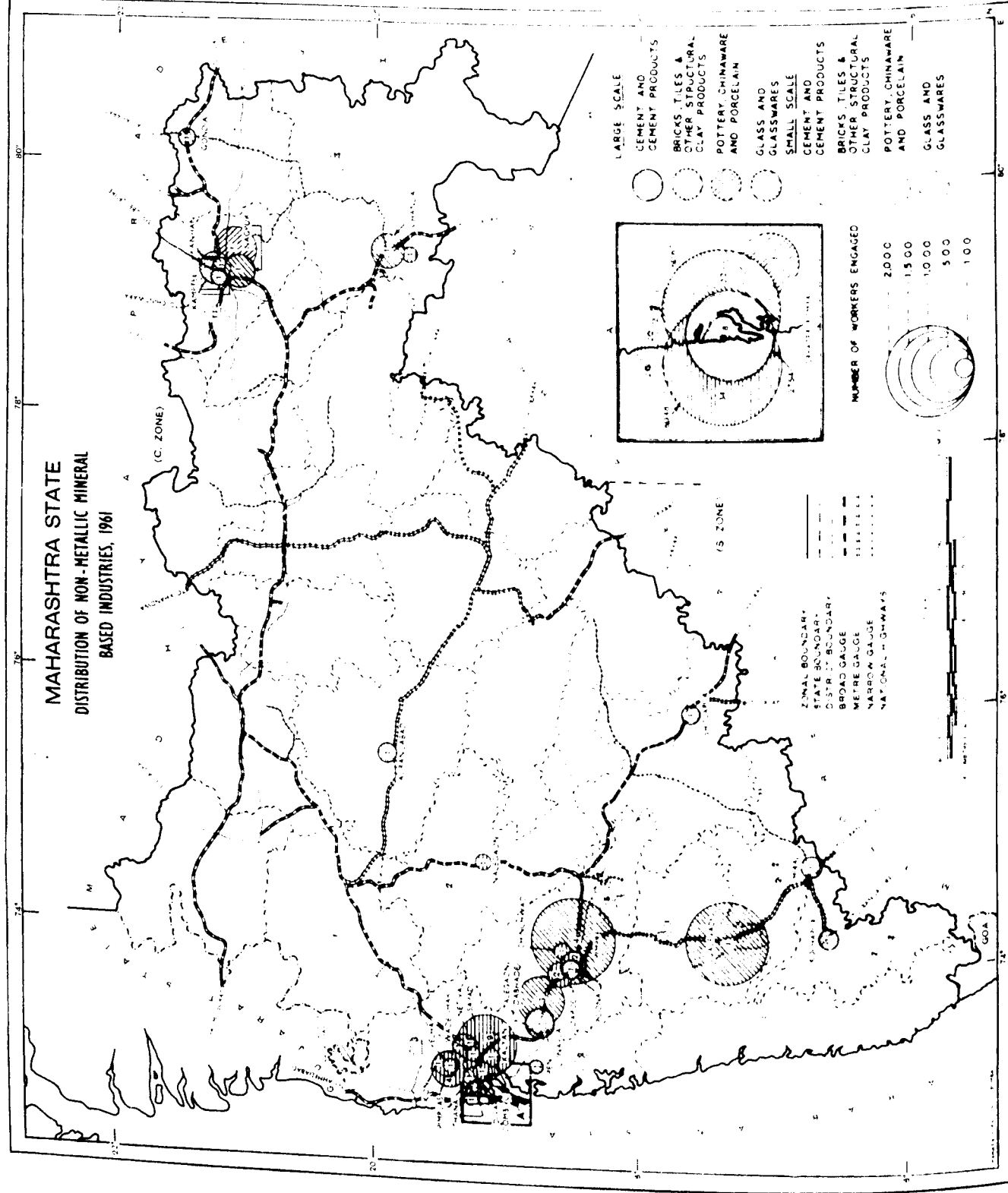
There are four large-scale and 50 small-scale units manufacturing iron and steel furniture. Three large-scale units employing more than five thousand workers and 38 small-scale units are located in Greater Bombay. The only remaining large-scale unit is located at Thana. Besides these districts the small-scale units are located in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur and Nagpur.

In Maharashtra 207 large-scale units and 988 small-scale units manufacturing structural steel products provide employment for more than 45,000 and 25,000, workers respectively. These industrial units are concentrated in Greater Bombay, where 193 large-scale and 780 small-scale units are located. Of the remaining large-scale units, eight are in Poona district, four in Thana district and one each in Jalgaon and Satara districts. Besides Greater Bombay, a significant number of small-scale units is found in the districts of Poona (92), Thana (24), Sholapur (23) and Nagpur (21).

All the 16 large-scale aluminium and copper smelting factories in Maharashtra are located in Greater Bombay. Of the 18 small-scale units in the State only one is in Poona district and the rest in Greater Bombay.

There are 23 large-scale and 118 small-scale units manufacturing aluminium and copper products in Maharashtra. There are 15 large-scale units in Greater Bombay, two in Poona City and one at Pimpri in Poona district, one at Karad in Satara district, one in Nagpur City and three at Bhandara in Bhandara district. Small-scale units are concentrated in Greater Bombay (73 units) and in Poona district (30 units).

Source—Commercial Directory of Industries in Maharashtra, Parts I and II, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra.



MAP No. 92

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of non-metallic mineral based industries which include industrial units manufacturing cement and cement products, bricks, tiles and other structural clay products, pottery, chinaware and porcelain and glass and glassware. Only units registered under the Factories Act are shown in the map.

Method

Industries have been divided into two groups: large-scale and small-scale. A circle with the location of factory as its centre and proportionate in size to the employment strength has been drawn to represent a large-scale industry. Small-scale industrial units of a particular type are shown for the district as a whole by drawing a circle in a similar manner inside the district regardless of their actual locations. Circles are shaded by different hatchings to represent different industries. The number inside or just outside the circle indicates the number of factories. Coloured circles with broken circumference are shown for small-scale industries to distinguish them from large-scale industries.

Salient Features

There are 18 large-scale and an equal number of small-scale units manufacturing cement and cement products in Maharashtra. Greater Bombay has eight large-scale units while Poona and Nagpur districts have

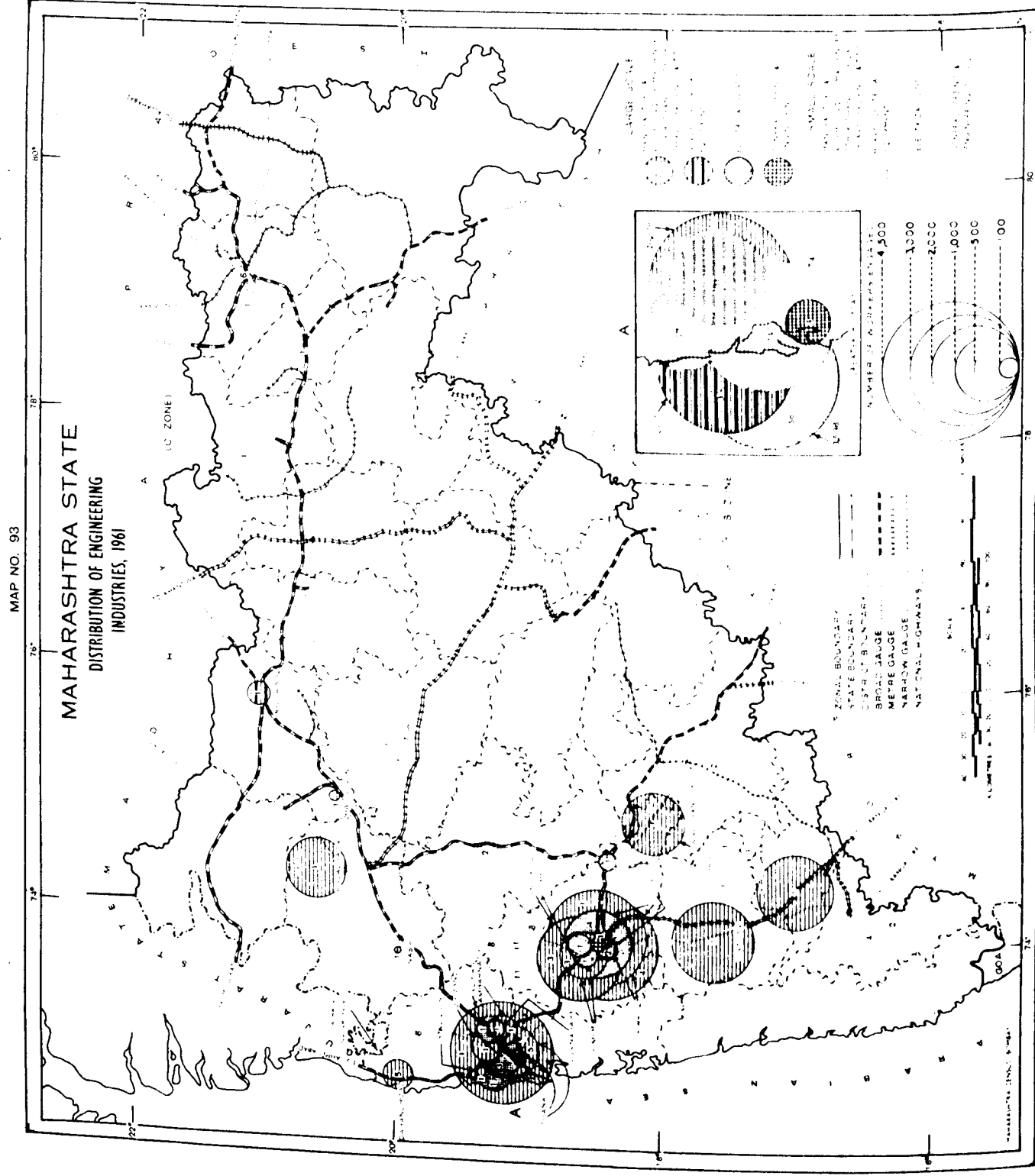
two units each. Kolhapur district, with seven small-scale units, has the largest concentration of small-scale units.

In Maharashtra, 61 large-scale and 57 small-scale industrial units produce bricks, tiles and other structural clay products. Greater Bombay with 34 units has the largest concentration, followed by Thana district with 20 units. There are five units in Poona district and one each in Ahmadnagar and Chanda districts. Small-scale units are concentrated in the districts of Greater Bombay (20), Poona (15) and Nagpur (11).

Greater Bombay (2) and Nagpur (1) are the only two centres in Maharashtra, where large-scale units manufacturing pottery and chinaware are located. Of the three small-scale units of this type one is in Greater Bombay and two in Kolaba district.

There are 35 large-scale and 21 small-scale industrial units manufacturing glass and glassware in the State. Greater Bombay with 22 large-scale and 20 small-scale units appears to be the area of largest concentration of such units. Seven large-scale units in Poona district are located at Pimpri (4) and Talegaon Dabhade (3). There is one large-scale unit at each of the following centres: Thana, Ogalewadi (in Satara district), Nagpur, Kamptee, Gondia and Chanda.

Source—Commercial Directory of Industries in Maharashtra, Parts I and II, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra.



MAP No. 93
DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of engineering industries which have been classified into (a) heavy machines and tools, (b) heavy electrical equipment, (c) electrical goods and (d) general jobbing and engineering goods. Only those industrial units registered under the Factories Act have been shown in the map.

Method

Industries have been divided into two groups : large-scale and small-scale. A circle with the location of factory as its centre and proportionate in size to the employment strength has been drawn to represent a large-scale industry. Small-scale industrial units of a particular type are shown for the district as a whole by drawing a circle in a similar manner inside the district regardless of their actual locations. Circles are shaded by different hatchings to represent different industries. The number inside or just outside the circle indicates the number of factories. Coloured circles with broken circumference are shown for small-scale industries to distinguish them from large-scale industries.

Salient Features

Large-scale industrial units manufacturing heavy machines and tools are concentrated in the districts of Greater Bombay (77), Thana (14) and Poona

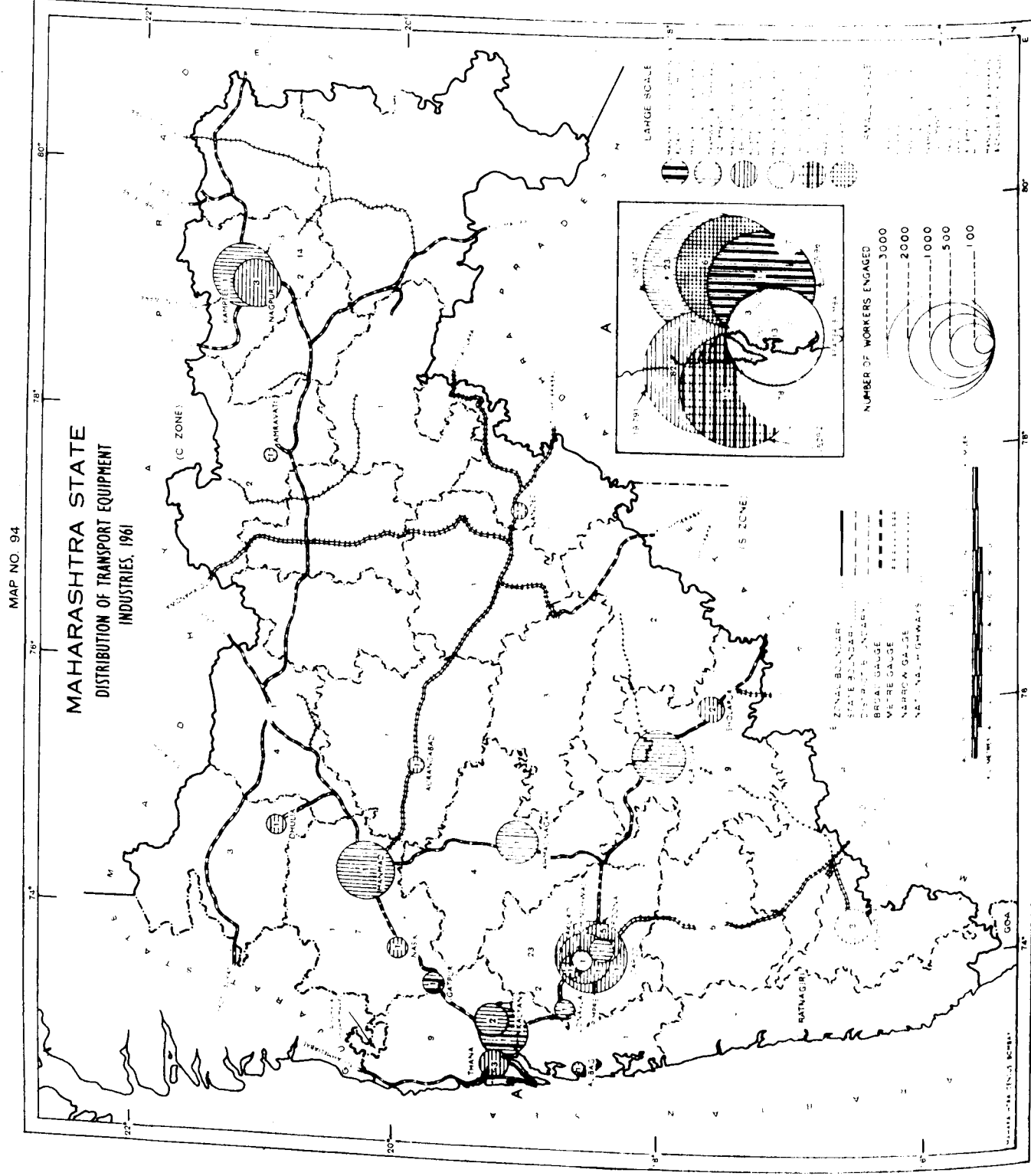
(12). Other centres in the State, with one unit each, are Nasik and Ravalgaon in Nasik district, Chalisgaon in Jalgaon district, Satara and Kirloskarwadi in Sangli district. The largest concentration of small-scale units is found in Greater Bombay, where 141 units are located.

Of the 35 large-scale industrial units manufacturing heavy electrical equipments in Maharashtra, 33 are in Greater Bombay, one at Ulhasnagar in Thana district and one at Bhusaval in Jalgaon district. The small-scale units are located in the districts of Greater Bombay (81), Poona (6), Satara (2) and Aurangabad (1).

Large-scale units manufacturing electrical goods are found in the districts of Greater Bombay (56), Poona (9) and Thana (5). Small scale units are significant in number in Greater Bombay (74) and Poona (11) districts.

Large-scale industrial units related to general jobbing and engineering goods are located in Greater Bombay (4) and Poona (1). Besides 67 small scale units of this type in Greater Bombay, there are eight units in Poona district and one each in Thana and Nagpur districts.

Source—Commercial Directory of Industries in Maharashtra, Parts I and II, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra.



MAP No. 94
DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of industries engaged in manufacturing and repairing of transport equipment. The industries included in this category are (a) manufacture and repairs of locomotives, (b) manufacture and repairs of coaches, wagons etc. (c) manufacture and repairs of motor vehicles, (d) manufacture and repairs of bicycles and motor cycles, (e) ship building and (f) air-craft industry. Only units registered under the Factories Act are shown in the map.

Method

Industries have been divided into two groups : large-scale and small-scale. A circle with the location of factory as its centre and proportionate in size to the employment strength has been drawn to represent a large-scale industry. Small-scale industrial units of a particular type are shown for the district as a whole by drawing a circle in a similar manner inside the district regardless of their actual locations. Circles are shaded by different hatchings to represent different industries. The number inside or just outside the circle indicates the number of factories. Coloured circles with broken circumference are shown for small scale industries to distinguish them from large-scale industries.

Salient Features

Three large-scale units in Maharashtra engaged in the manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives are located at Greater Bombay, at Kalyan in Thana district and at Igatpuri in Nasik district. The small-scale units are concentrated in Greater Bombay.

There are 31 large-scale and three small-scale units in Maharashtra which manufacture or repair coaches, wagons etc. The largest concentration is found in Greater Bombay where 23 large-scale and all the three small-scale units are located. There are two large-scale units at Kalyan and one each at Manmad, Ahmadnagar, Poona, Lonavala, Kurduwadi and Kamptee Road.

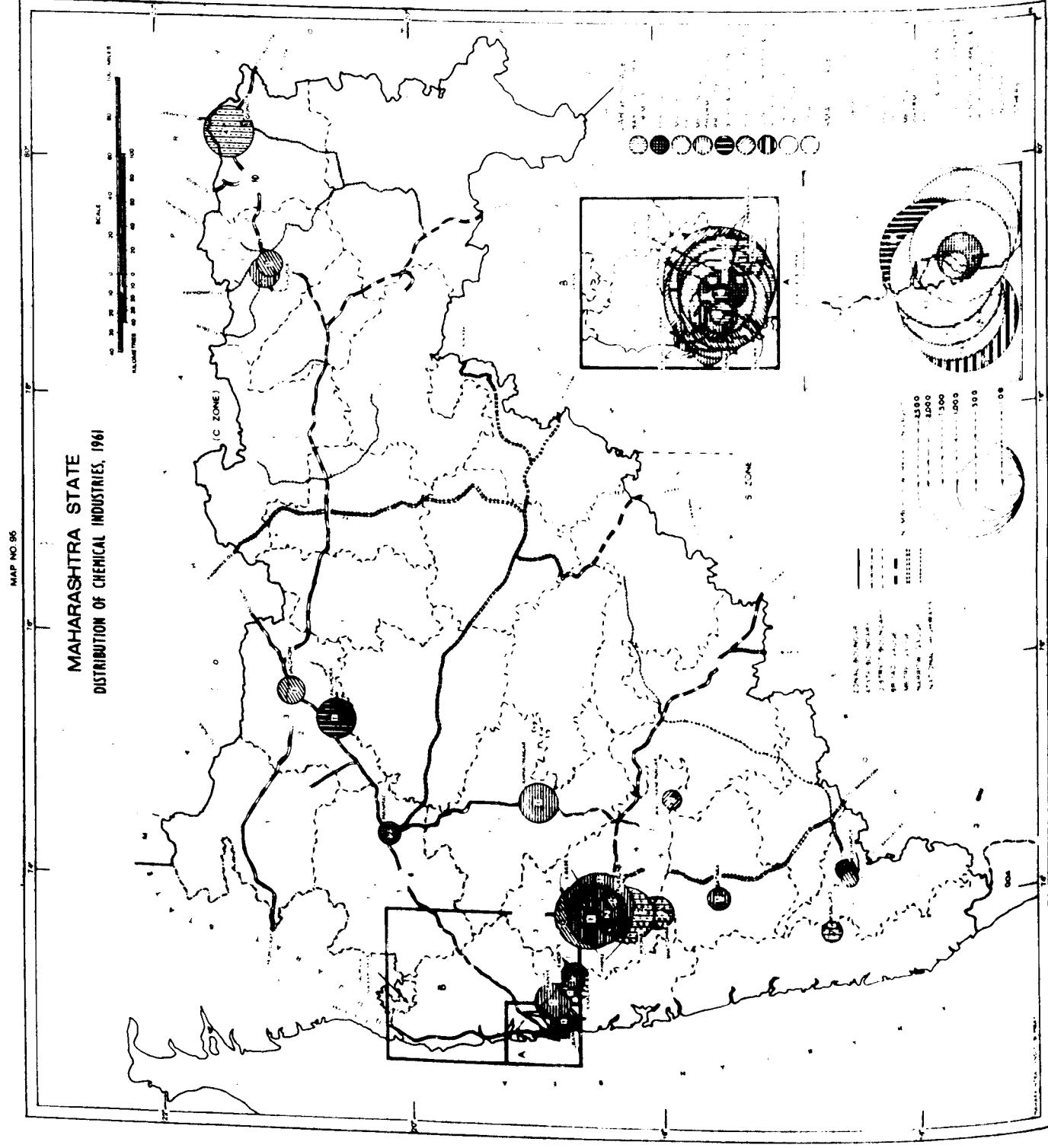
87 large-scale and 185 small-scale units in Maharashtra are engaged in the manufacture, assembling and repairing of motor vehicles of all types. Although these units are spread over a number of districts, they appear to be concentrated in Greater Bombay, where 62 large-scale and 78 small-scale units are located. Of the seven large-scale units in Poona district, five are in Poona City and one each at Pimpri and Dapodi. Thana, Kolhapur and Nagpur cities have three units each, while Sholapur city has two large-scale units.

The only two centres with large-scale units manufacturing and repairing bicycles and motor-cycles are Greater Bombay (13) and Chinchwad (1) in Poona district. Small-scale units are found in the districts of Greater Bombay (7), Poona (2) and Nagpur (3).

Of the 13 large-scale units engaged in building and repairing of ships, steamers, boats and marine engines, 12 are in Greater Bombay and one at Akurdi village in Poona district.

All the six large-scale units engaged in manufacturing or repairing equipment used in air transport are located in Greater Bombay.

Source—Commercial Directory of Industries in Maharashtra, Parts I and II, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra.



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MAP No. 95

DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of chemical industries which are classified into nine categories—basic industrial chemicals such as acids etc., fertilisers, matches, explosives etc., medicines, pharmaceutical products etc., soap and glycerine, plastic products, synthetic resins etc., synthetic rubber and rubber products, petroleum products and others which include dyestuffs, paints, varnishes etc. Only those industrial units which are registered under the Factories Act are shown in the map.

Method

Industries have been divided into two groups—large-scale and small-scale. A circle with the location of factory as its centre and proportionate in size to the employment strength has been drawn to represent a large-scale industry. Small-scale industrial units of a particular type are shown for the district as a whole by drawing a circle in a similar manner inside the district regardless of their actual locations. Circles are shaded by different hatchings to represent different industries. The number inside or just outside the circle indicates the number of factories. Coloured circles with broken circumference are shown for small-scale industries to distinguish them from large-scale industries.

Salient Features

There is a concentration of chemical industries in and around Greater Bombay. A majority of large-scale industrial units of all types is seen to

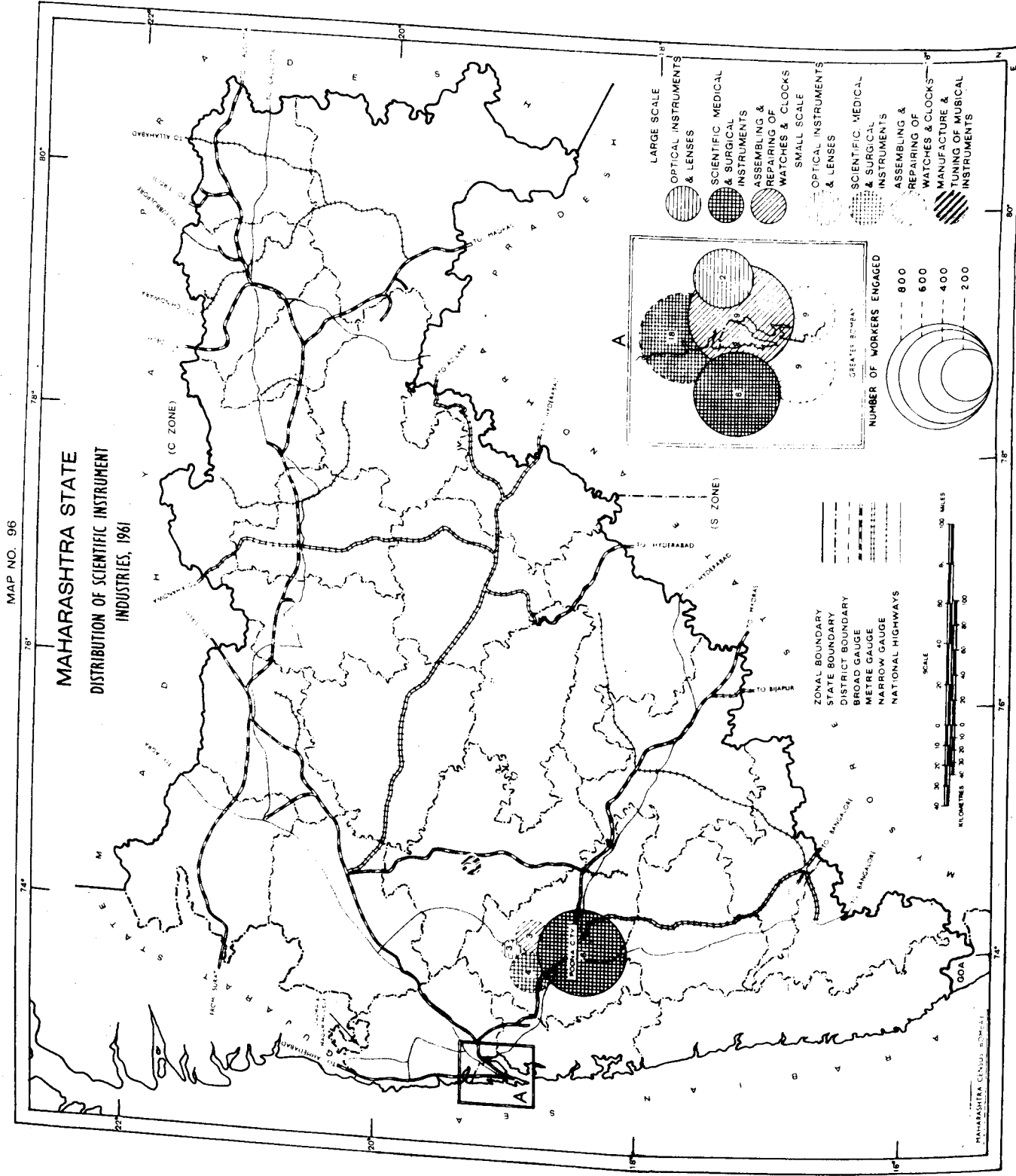
be concentrated in the region comprising Greater Bombay and parts of the neighbouring districts of Thana and Kolaba which are in its immediate neighbourhood. A few large-scale and some small-scale chemical industries are found in the districts of Nagpur division, while there is no registered chemical industry of any type in the districts of Aurangabad division.

Among various chemical industries, large-scale industrial units producing medicines, pharmaceutical products, perfumes, cosmetics etc., are more numerous (88) and employ more workers than any other type of chemical industry. Large-scale industrial units manufacturing basic industrial chemicals (29), plastic products and synthetic resins (19) and dyestuffs, paints, varnishes etc. (62) vary in number but have more or less the same employment potential.

All the seven large-scale units of petro-chemical industries are located in Greater Bombay and refer to kerosene and petrol installations of Burmah Shell, Caltex, Esso and Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company.

Small-scale industrial units manufacturing dye-stuffs, paints, varnishes etc. (171), medicines, pharmaceutical products, cosmetics etc. (100) and basic industrial chemicals (80) are also of some significance from the point of view of employment they provide. Most of these units are concentrated in and around Greater Bombay.

Source—Commercial Directory of Industries in Maharashtra, Parts I and II, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra.



Purpose

This map shows the distribution of industrial units manufacturing (a) optical instruments and lenses, (b) scientific, medical and surgical instruments. Besides these, the map also shows units (c) assembling and repairing watches and clocks and (d) manufacturing and tuning of musical instruments. Only units registered under the Factories Act have been shown in the map.

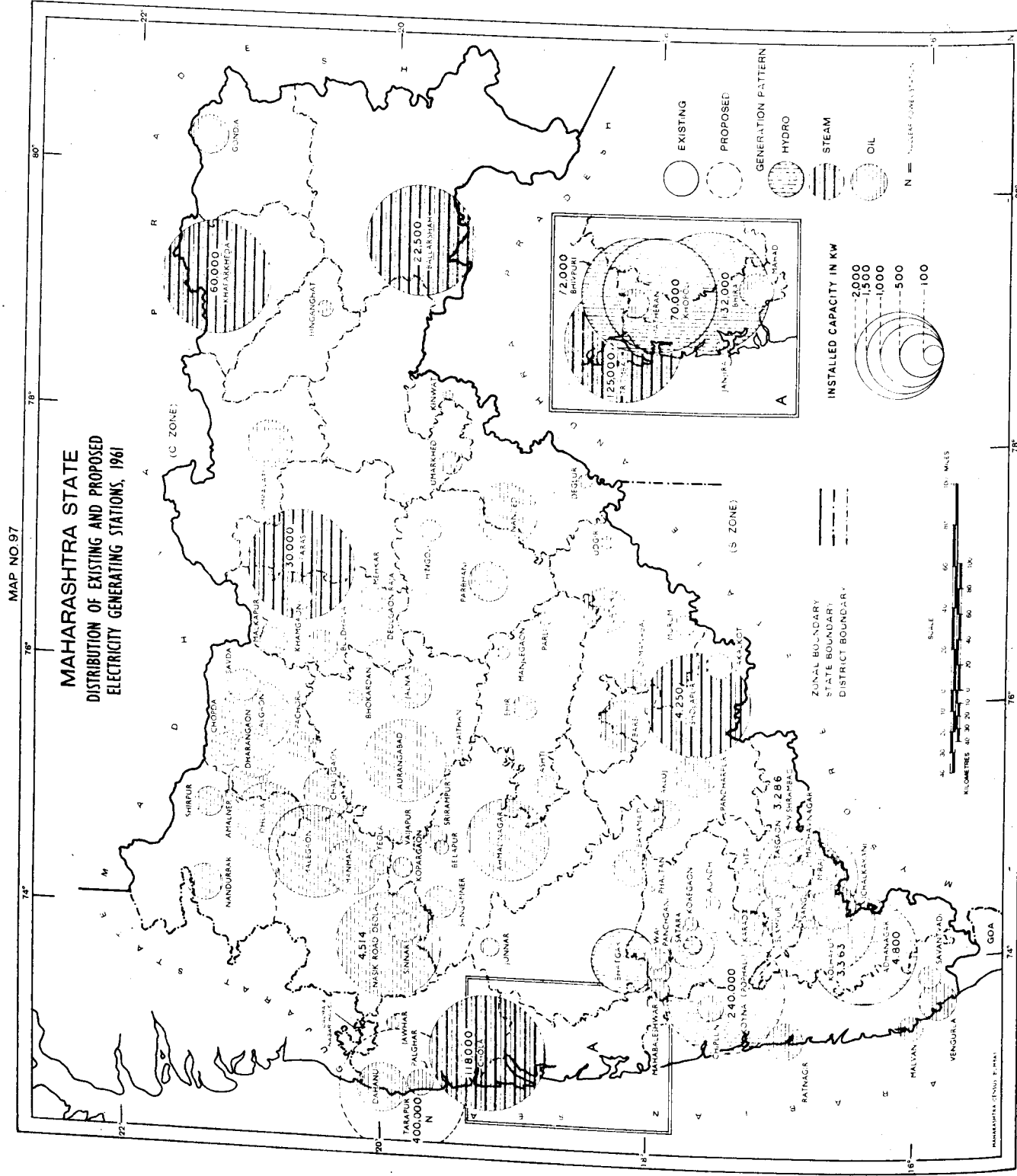
Method

Industries have been divided into two groups : large-scale and small-scale. A circle with the location of factory as its centre and proportionate in size

MAP No. 96
DISTRIBUTION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961

to the employment strength has been drawn to represent a large-scale industry. Small-scale industrial units of a particular type are shown for the district as a whole by drawing a circle in a similar manner inside the district regardless of their actual locations. Circles are shaded by different hatchings to represent different industries. The number inside or just outside the circle indicates the number of factories. Coloured circles with broken circumference are shown for small-scale industries to distinguish them from large-scale industries.

Source—Commercial Directory of Industries in Maharashtra, Parts I and II, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra.



MAP No. 97

DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the electricity generating stations in Maharashtra by their generation pattern. Both the categories of existing and proposed stations as on 31st March, 1961 have been shown in the map.

Method

A circle has been drawn for each generating station proportional in size to its installed capacity with its location as the centre. For stations with an installed capacity of more than 3,000 Kw, the circles have not been drawn to scale and the figures inside the circles indicate their capacity. The proposed power stations are represented by circles with broken circumferences. The circles have been hatched in three shades corresponding to their generation pattern viz., hydro, steam (thermal) and oil. The only nuclear power station in the state at Tarapur has been shown by a blank circle.

Salient Features

The three hydel power stations managed by the Tatas are situated in the neighbourhood of Bombay. They are at Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira in Kolaba district with a total installed capacity of 2.74 lakh Kw. The power generated is almost entirely consumed in the Bombay-Poona region. The other smaller hydel power projects are at Bhatgar (1,024 Kw.) in Poona district and at Radhanagari (4,800 Kw.) in Kolhapur district. The proposed

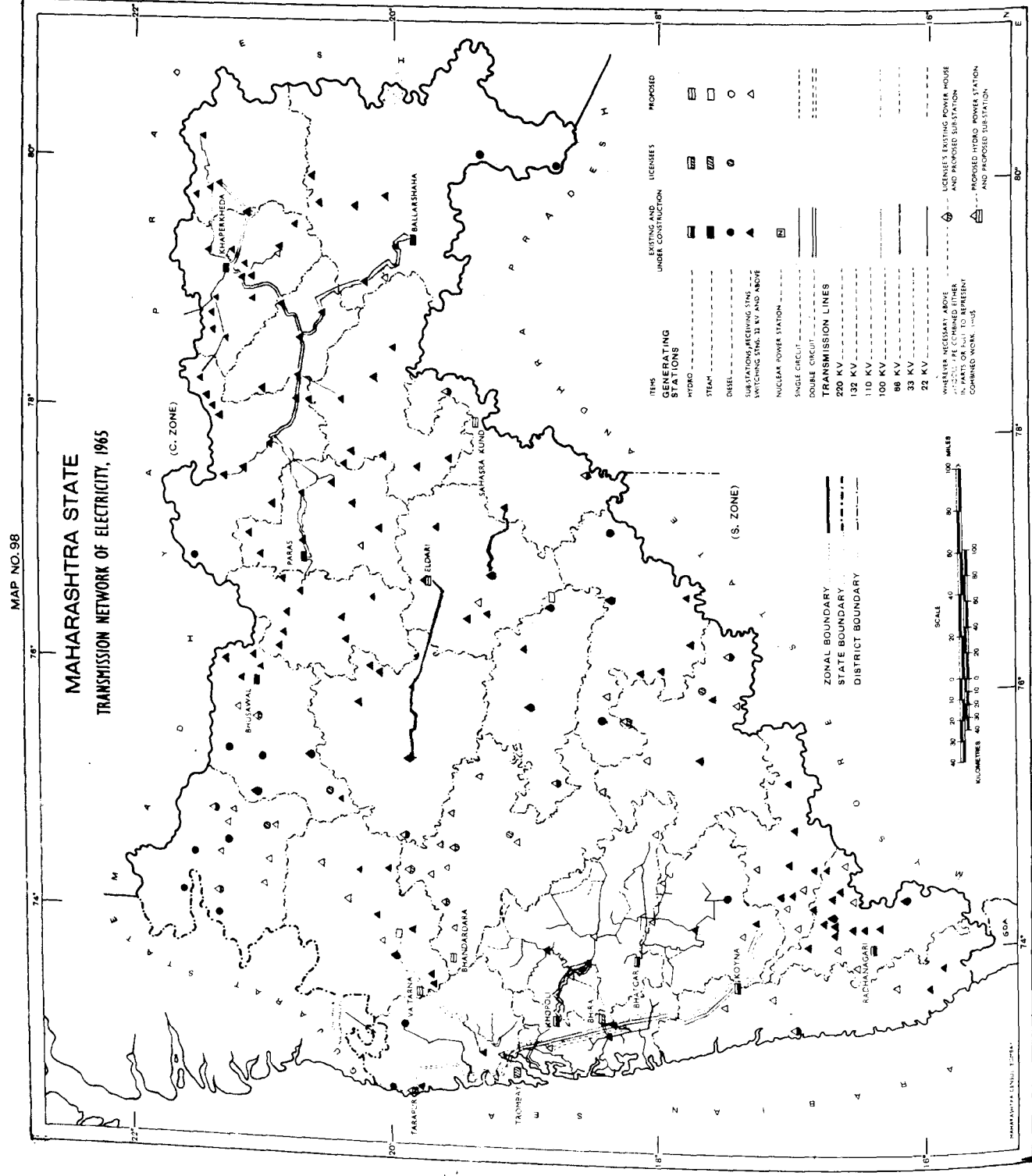
generating station of Koyna project at Pophali in Ratnagiri district will have an installed capacity of 2.4 lakh Kw.

The only two thermal power stations in Western Maharashtra at Trombay and at Chola near Kalyan have installed capacities of 1.25 and 1.18 lakh Kw. respectively. The three thermal power stations run by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board at Paras (30,000 Kw.) in Akola district, at Khaparkheda (60,000 Kw.) in Nagpur district and at Ballarshah (22,500 Kw.) in Chanda district are in the coal mining region of Vidarbha. Besides these there is one thermal power station at Sholapur with an installed capacity of 4,250 Kw.

There are a number of electricity generating stations working on oil with varying capacities in different parts of the State. These are usually small units for meeting the local demands for power. The noteworthy among these are located at Nasik Road-Deolali (4,514 Kw.) in Nasik district, at Vishrambag (3,286 Kw.) in Sangli district and at Kolhapur (3,363 Kw.) in Kolhapur district.

The proposed nuclear power station at Tarapur in Thana district will have an installed capacity of 400,000 Kw. and will provide power to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Source—(1) Maharashtra State Electricity Board.
(2) Public Electricity Supply, All India Statistics, 1959-60.



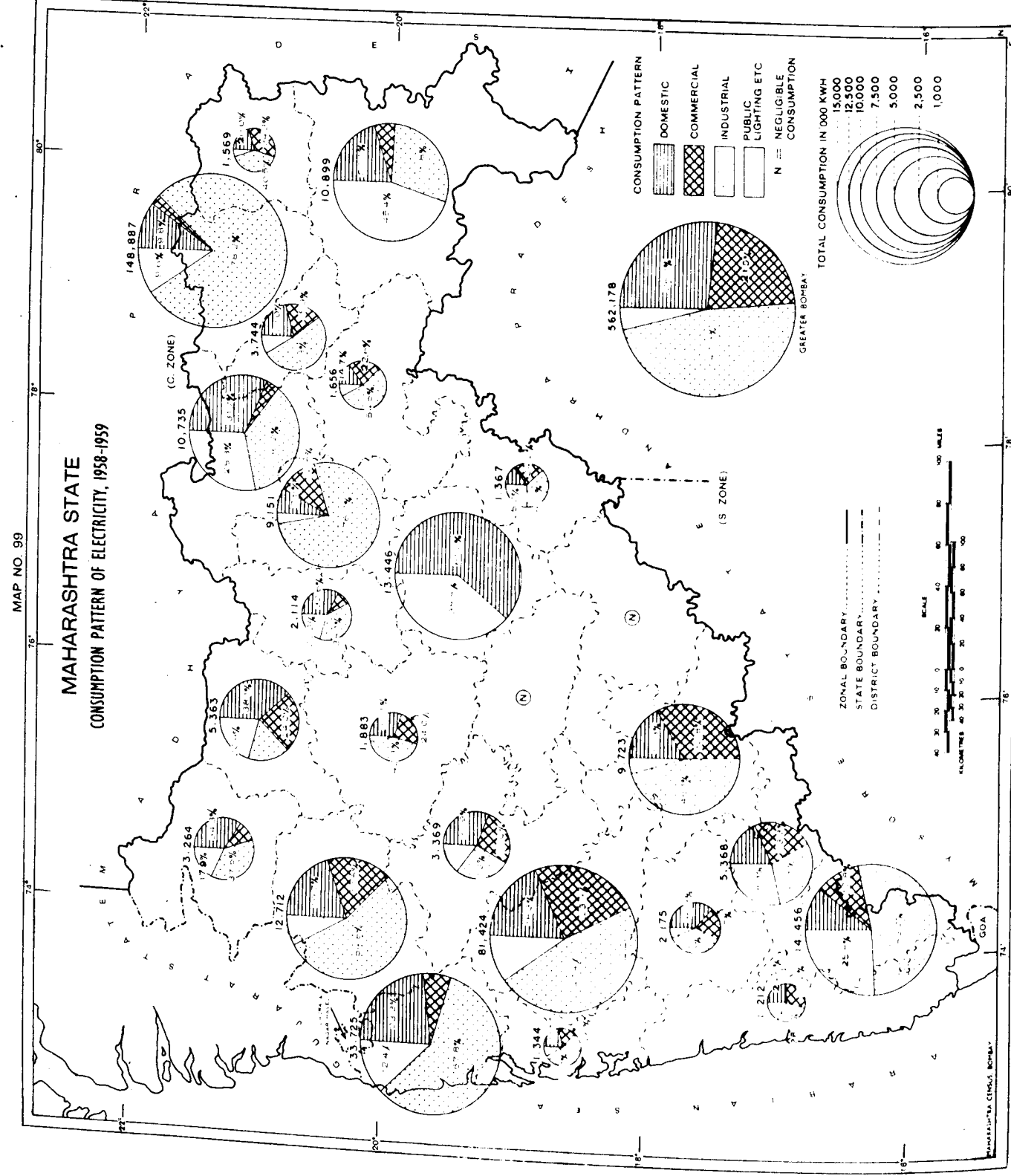
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MAP No. 98

TRANSMISSION NETWORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

This map depicts the power transmission network as it was in 1965. Generation stations are indicated by different symbols. Different colours are used to show transmission lines of different capacity.

The Koyna-Trombay transmission line feeding major industries in the zone and the east-west link extending from Bombay to Khaperkheda are the two dominant features. The regional imbalance, as also the imbalance between rural and urban areas, as of 1965, is reflected in the map.



MAP No. 99
CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY, 1958-59

Purpose

This map shows the pattern of consumption of electric power for various purposes such as domestic, commercial, industrial, public lighting etc. in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

A circle has been drawn for each district proportionate in size to the total consumption of electricity in the district. Each circle is divided into segments to indicate the percentage share of the various purposes. No circles have been shown in Bhir and Osmanabad district as the consumption of electricity there is very low.

Salient Features

Greater Bombay which consumed 562.2 million KWH of electricity during 1958-59 recorded the highest consumption among the districts of Maharashtra. Nagpur and Poona districts, which rank second and third respectively, consumed 148.9 million KWH and 81.4 million KWH respectively. Besides these districts with very high consumption, there were six other districts with consumption of over 10 million KWH. The districts of Aurangabad division except Parbhani had comparatively low consumption of electricity.

In as many as 18 districts, the consumption of electric power for industrial purposes was the highest.

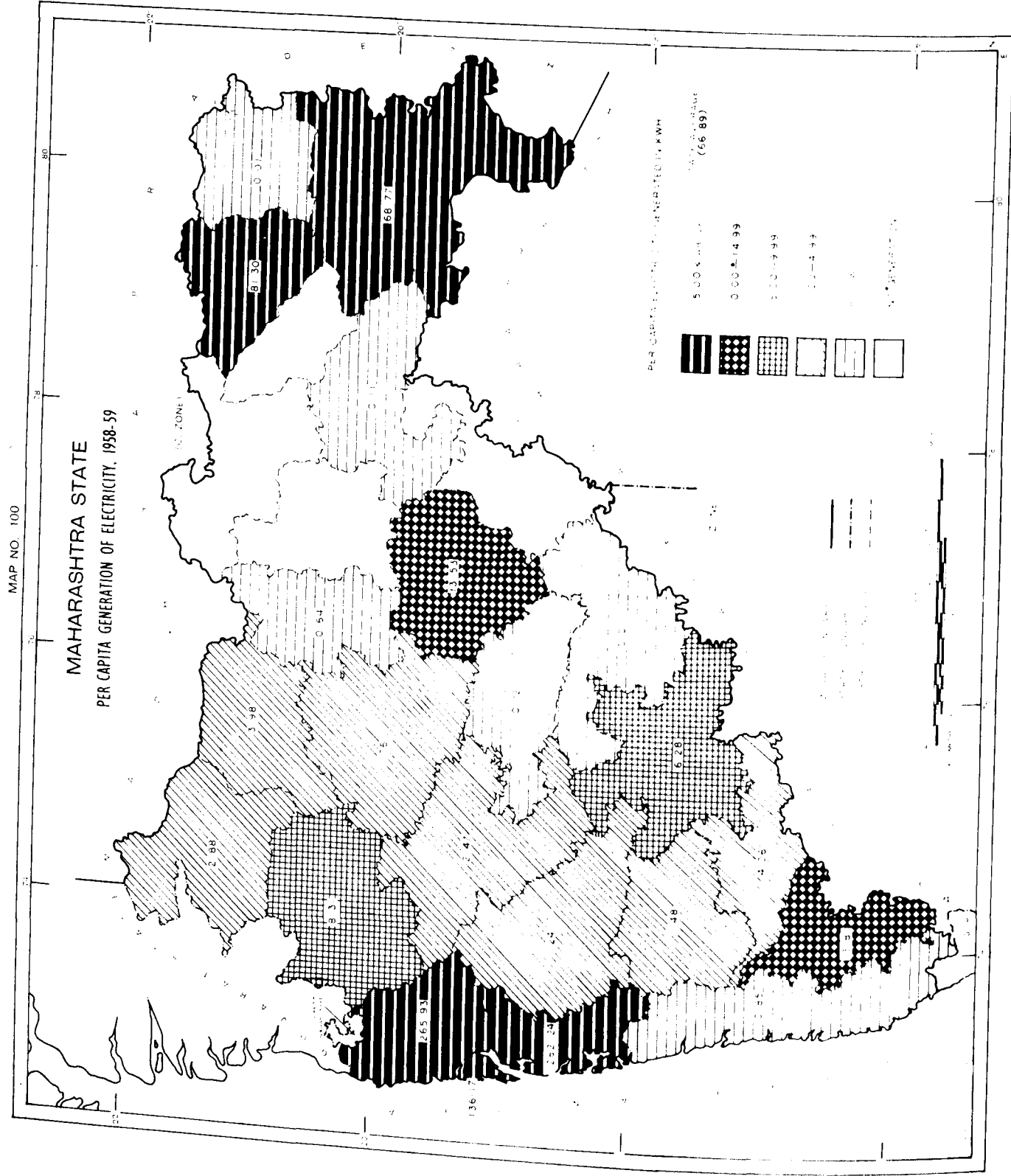
Nagpur ranks first among the districts, the proportion of electric power consumed for industries in that district being as much as 78.23 per cent. Akola district with 76.17 per cent ranks second. Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Kolhapur, Yeotmal and Wardha districts consumed more than 50 per cent of the energy for industrial purposes, whereas in Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad districts there was no electric energy consumption for industrial purposes.

The proportion of electricity consumed for domestic purposes was the highest in Parbhani district (61.18 per cent) and the lowest in Nagpur district (9.77 per cent). Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar and Parbhani districts had higher proportions of energy consumed for domestic purposes, while Satara district had equal proportions for industrial and domestic purposes.

Consumption of electric energy for commercial purposes was the highest (45.28 per cent) in Bhir district. Ratnagiri and Bhir were the only two districts with higher proportions of energy consumed for commercial purposes. Parbhani and Osmanabad districts did not record any consumption of energy for commercial purposes.

Osmanabad and Chanda districts had higher proportions of power consumption for public lighting etc. than for other purposes.

Source—Report of Central Water and Power Commission, Simla.



MAP No. 100

PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1958-59

Purpose

This map shows the *per capita* generation of electricity in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

The *per capita* generation of electricity in the districts has been calculated in KWH by dividing the total generation for the district in the year 1958-59 by its 1961 population. The district values have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded with five grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

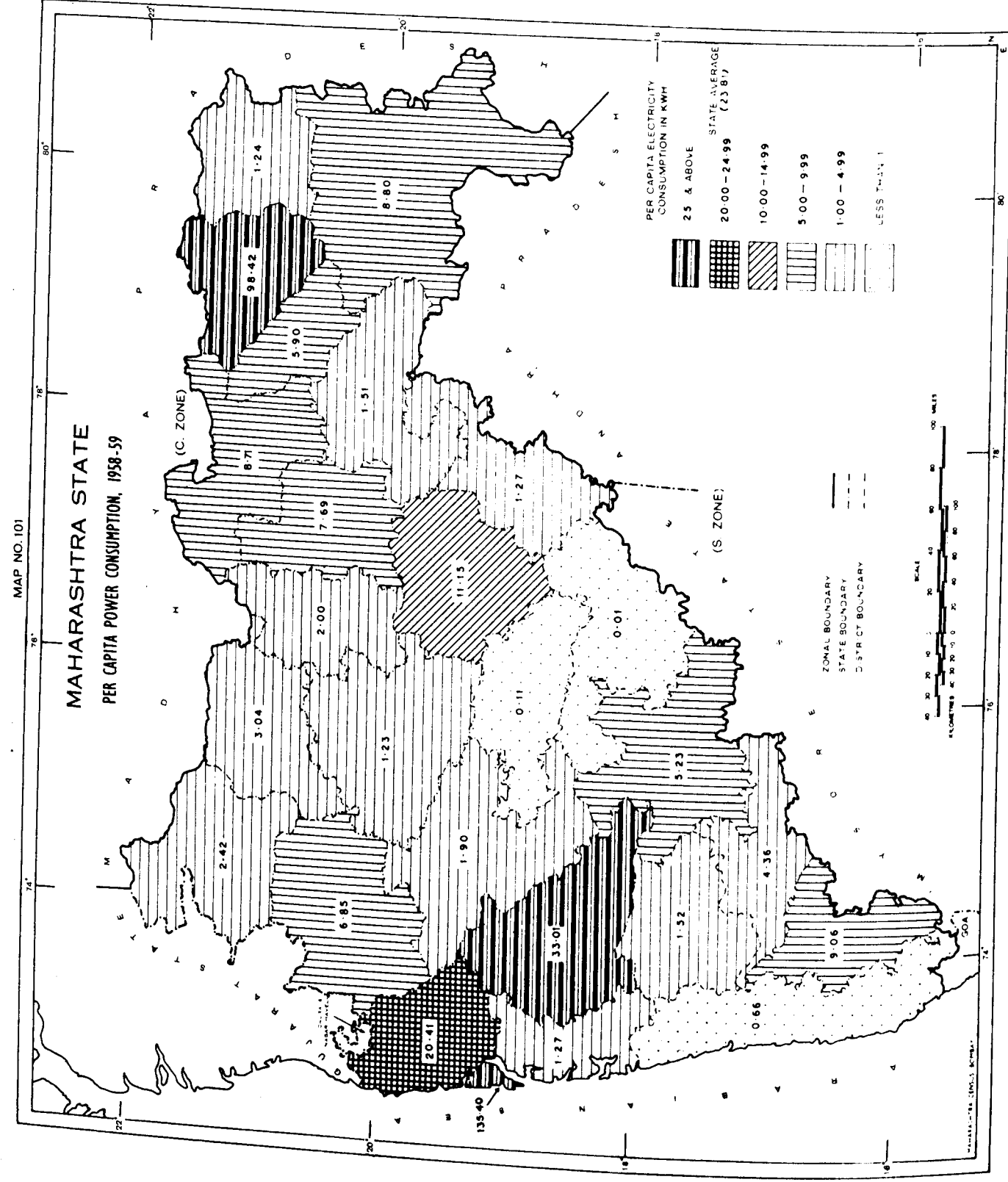
The *per capita* generation of electricity for the State works out to be 66.89 KWH. Of the 26 districts of Maharashtra, four districts viz., Nanded, Akola, Amravati and Wardha have no generating stations. Five districts have *per capita* generation above the State average. Among them, Kolaba district with 1,262.24 KWH ranks first as the three Hydro-Electric power stations, viz., Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira are situated in this district. It is followed by Thana, 265.93 KWH (Chola Power House), Greater Bombay 136.17 KWH (Trombay Thermal Power Station), Nagpur 81.30 KWH (Kharakheda Power Station) and Chanda 68.77 KWH (Ballarshah Power Station) respectively. Two other districts with *per capita* generation above 10 KWH are Kolhapur (13.81 KWH) and Parbhani (13.53 KWH). The remaining districts have *per capita* generation much below the State average.

Per Capita Generation of Electricity, 1958-59

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	1,262.84	Kolaba	13	2.47	Ahmadnagar
2	265.93	Thana	14	1.76	Aurangabad
3	136.17	Greater Bombay	15	1.48	Satara
4	81.30	Nagpur	16	1.24	Poona
5	68.77	Chanda	17	0.85	Ratnagiri
	66.89	State average	18	0.64	Buldhana
6	13.81	Kolhapur	19	0.12	Bhir
7	13.53	Parbhani	20	0.11	Yeotmal
8	8.31	Nasik	21	0.01	Osmanabad
9	6.28	Sholapur	22	0.01	Bhandara
10	4.06	Sangli		No generating station.	Nanded
11	3.98	Jalgaon		Do.	Akola
12	2.88	Dhulia		Do.	Amravati
				Do.	Wardha

Source—(1) Report of Central Water and Power Commission, Simla.

(2) The Tata Power Company Limited.



MAP No. 101
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY, 1958-59

Purpose

The map shows the *per capita* consumption of electricity in each district of Maharashtra during the year 1958-59.

Method

The *per capita* power consumption in each district is calculated by dividing the total consumption in the district during the year 1958-59 by its 1961 population. The district values have been grouped into six ranges and the districts have been shaded with six different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

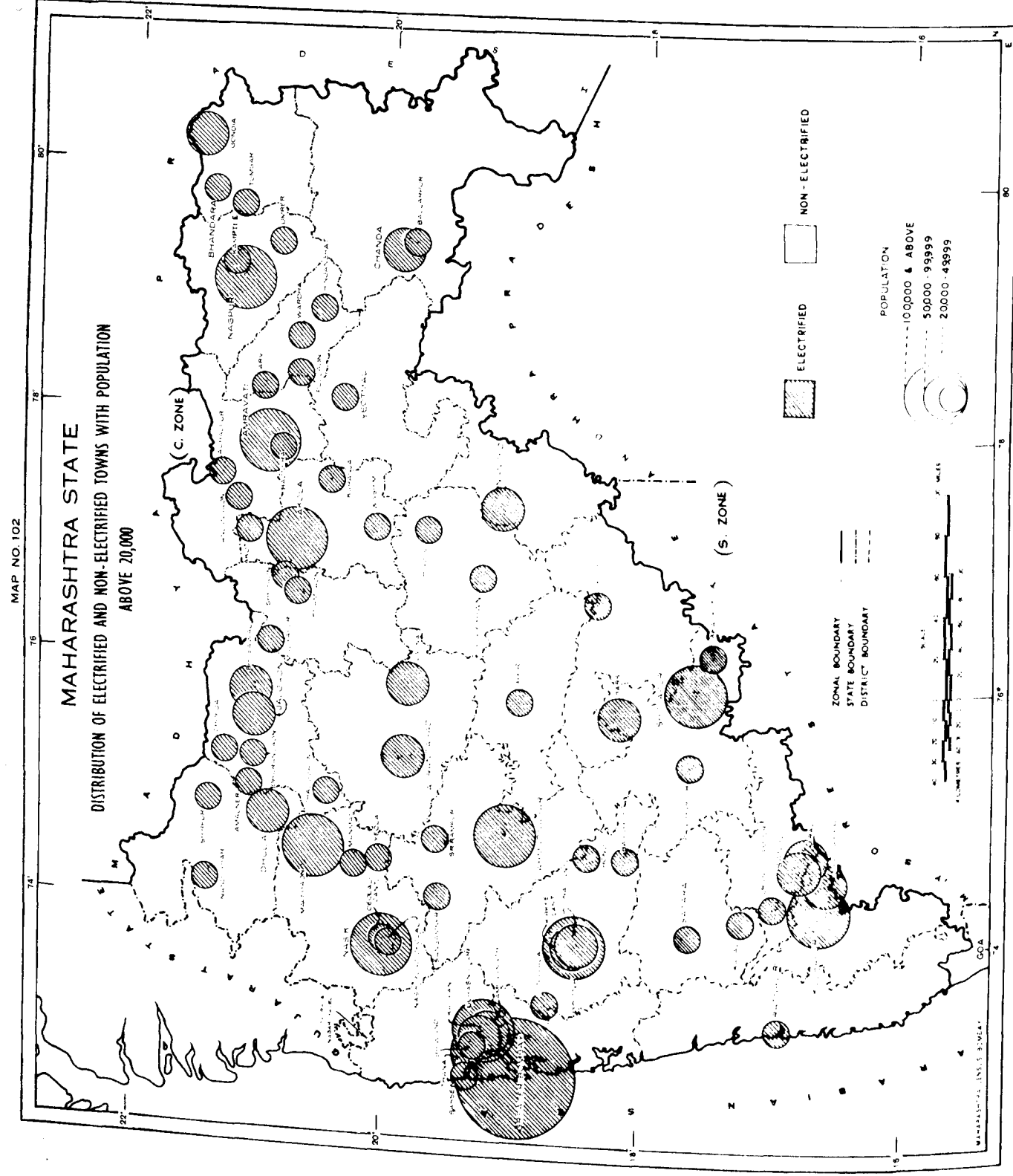
Salient Features

The State average of *per capita* power consumption works out to 23.81 KWH. Out of the 26 districts, three districts have recorded *per capita* consumption above the State average and the rest below it. Greater Bombay district with its *per capita* consumption of 135.40 KWH ranks first. Second comes Nagpur district with 98.42 KWH, followed by Poona with 33.01 KWH. In these districts, electricity is mostly consumed for industrial purposes. Most of the electricity generated in Kolaba district is supplied to Greater Bombay, Thana and Poona districts. Besides, Poona has its own generating station at Bhatnagar.

Among the twenty-three districts having *per capita* consumption below the State average, Thana district leads with a consumption of 20.41 KWH. Here too, electricity is mostly consumed for industrial purposes. It is followed by Parbhani district with 11.15 KWH *per capita* consumption.

Source—(1) Report of Central Water and Power Commission, Simla.

(2) Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 102

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS
WITH POPULATION ABOVE 20,000

Purpose

This map illustrates the position obtaining in the State with regard to electrification of towns having population above 20,000.

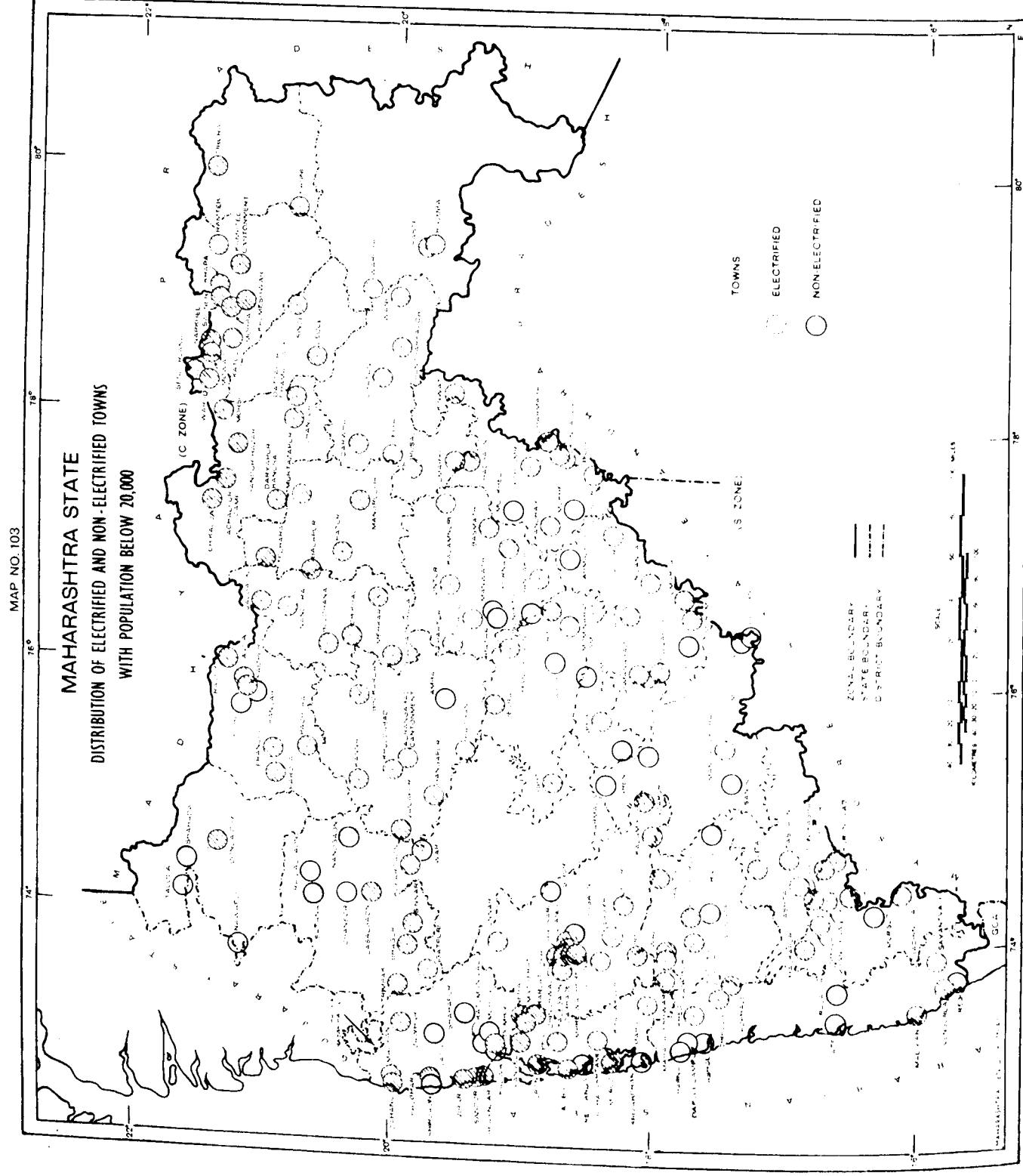
Method

Location of towns with population over 20,000 whether electrified or non-electrified is shown in the map. Around the towns, circles are drawn of four different sizes, proportionate to the population. Electrified towns are then shaded.

Salient Features

There are 74 towns with population over 20,000 in the State and all these towns have been electrified. These towns together constitute 27.82 per cent of all classes of urban centres in the State, bringing 82.66 per cent of the total urban population under electricity.

Source—Report of the Central Water and Power Commission, Simla.



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MAP No. 103

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000

Purpose

This map shows in respect of each town with a population below 20,000 as to whether it is electrified or not.

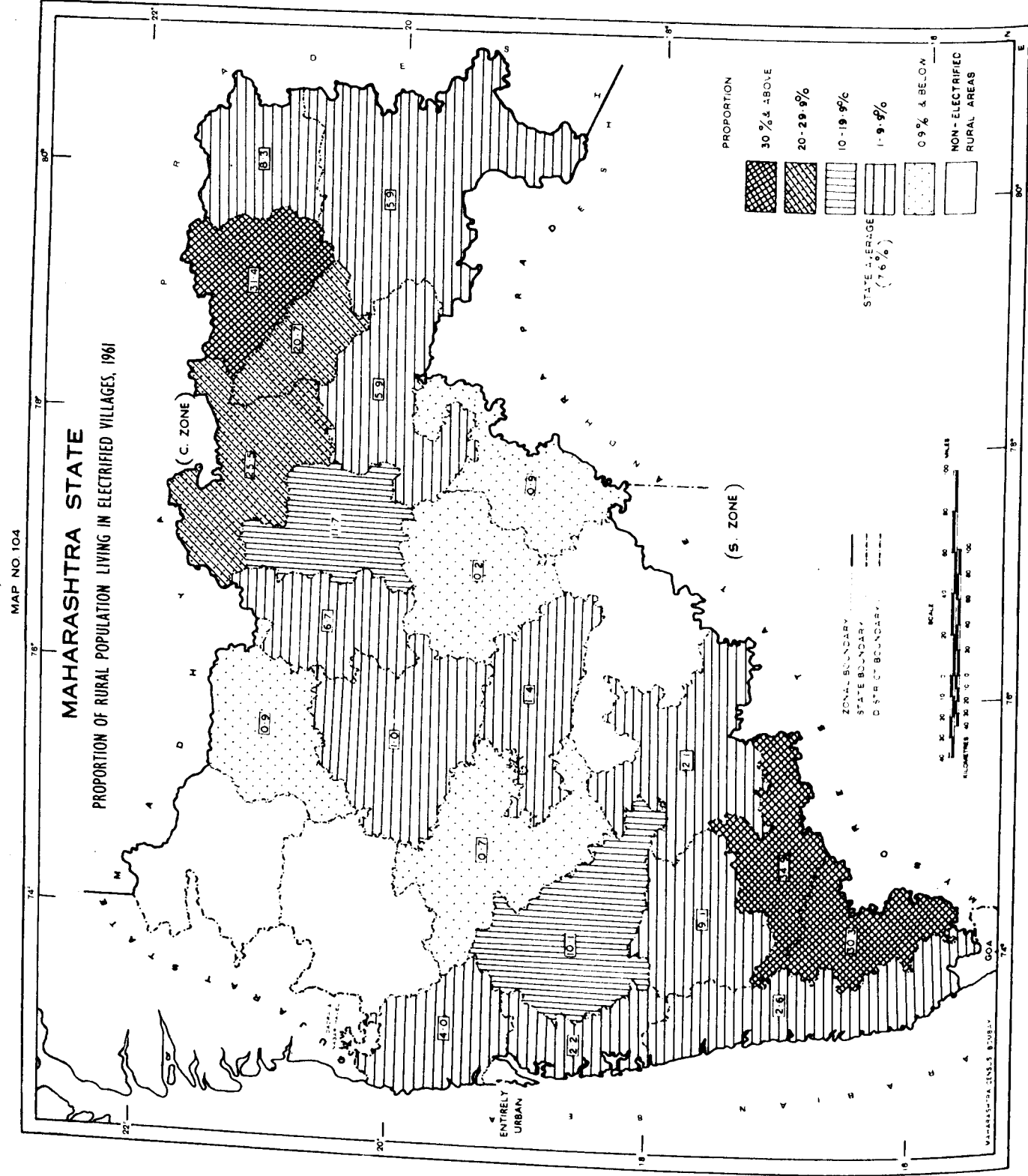
Method

Circles of uniform size have been drawn for electrified as well as non-electrified towns. For electrified towns, red circles have been drawn and these have been hatched with red colour, while for non-electrified towns black circles have been drawn without hatches.

Salient Features

All the towns in the Nagpur division are electrified. Out of the 58 towns in the Bombay division, 36 are electrified, while 22 are not electrified. In Poona division, 33 towns are electrified and 11 are not electrified. Aurangabad division has 35 electrified and 11 non-electrified towns.

Source—(1) Maharashtra State Electricity Board.
(2) District Statistical Offices.



MAP No. 104
PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED
VILLAGES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the proportion of the rural population served by electricity in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

For each district the proportion of rural population served by electricity to the total rural population is worked out. These proportions are then classified above and below the State average ranging from high to low and districts are shaded by choropleth method according to this gradation.

Salient Features

Electrification has brought under its fold more populated villages and the average population of an electrified village works out to about 2,500. As a result of the Rural Electrification Scheme, nearly 20 per cent of the diesel pumps in electrified villages have been replaced by electrically operated pumps and electric pumps now form more than 50 per cent of the total pump sets operating in these villages.

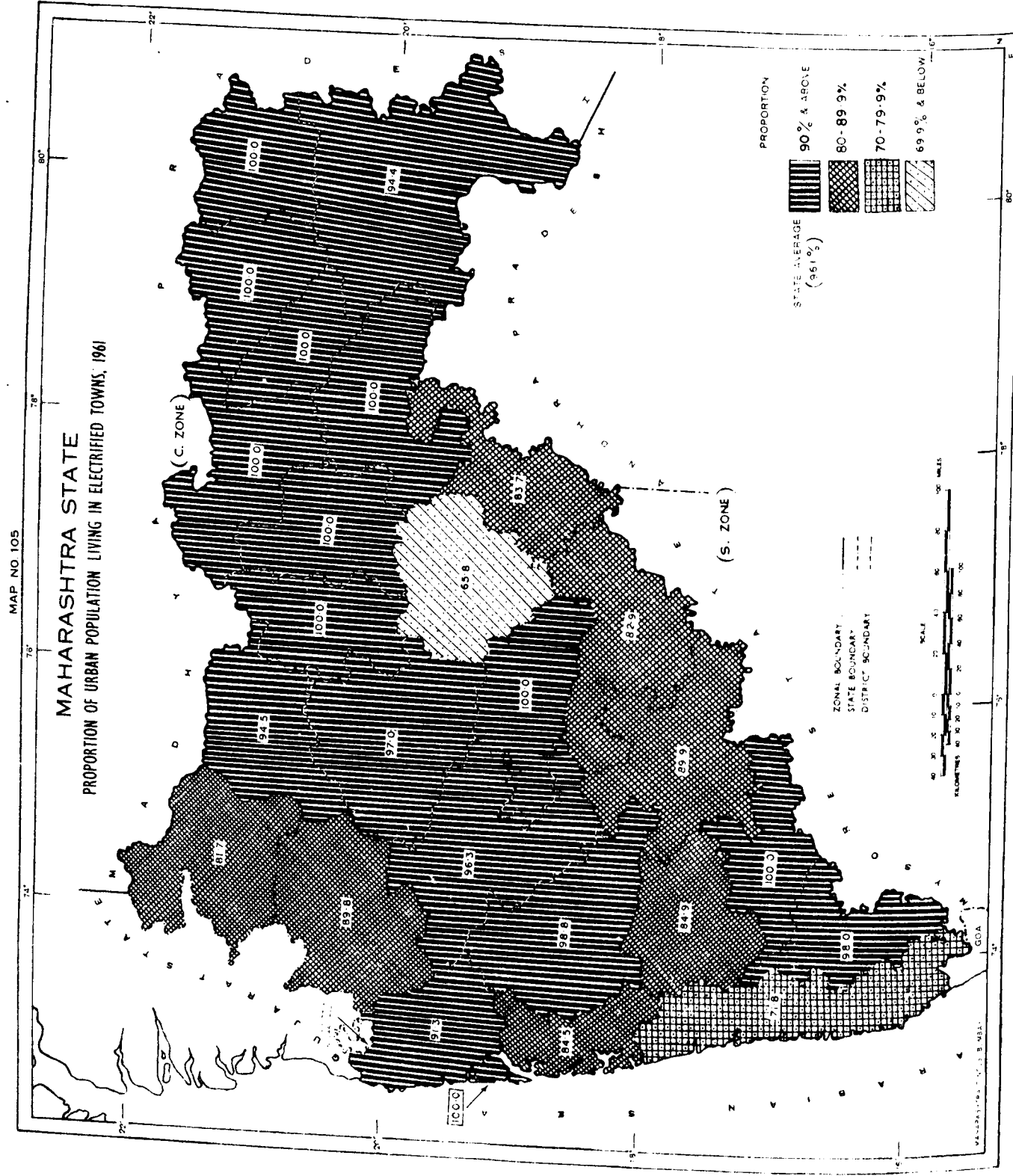
Except for the districts of Kolhapur and Sangli, rural electrification in Western Maharashtra has not made much progress, although the districts like Thana, Kolaba and Poona are endowed with resources of hydroelectric power. This is mainly due to the fact that urban areas like Bombay, Thana, Ulhasnagar, Poona, etc., consume considerable electric energy for industrial purposes. In the coastal districts of Thana Kolaba and Ratnagiri, proportions of rural population living in electrified villages vary from 2.2 per cent in Kolaba district to 4.0 per cent in Thana. However, the

power consumption in these districts is mostly for cottage and small-scale industries and not for agriculture, as they lack in irrigation. This proportion increases gradually for the districts to the east of ghats where power is used for irrigation purposes in rural areas. With the location of the Radhanagari hydro-electric project in the area, the strikingly high proportions noticed in Sangli (34.9 per cent) and Kolhapur (30.3 per cent) districts are mainly due to the utilisations of power for lift irrigation and household industries.

No electricity, is, however, utilised in rural areas of Dhulia and Nasik districts while in Ahmadnagar and Jalgaon, the proportions of rural population utilising electricity are very low.

The rural areas of the district of Marathwada are very backward in the use of electric power, perhaps due to lack of power generating stations and inadequate irrigational facilities. As a result, there is no rural electrification in Osmanabad district while the utilisation in the rural areas of Parbhani and Nanded districts is very poor. Electricity is, however, used on a large scale for agricultural purposes in most of the rural areas of Vidarbha comprising the districts from Nagpur division. This may be attributed to the location of big thermal power stations in this region and the special concessions offered both by the Government as well as the Electricity Board, to the agriculturists. This is evident from the high proportions of rural population under electric fold, noticed in the districts of Nagpur (31.4 per cent), Amravati (25.5 per cent), Wardha (20.7 per cent) and Akola (11.7 per cent).

Source—Maharashtra State Electricity Board



MAP No. 105

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS, 1961

Purpose

The map intends to show the districtwise proportion of urban population living in electrified towns in the State during the year 1961.

Method

The proportions of the districts are graded into suitable ranges and the districts are shaded by choropleth method to show the range from large to small percentage of urban population of electrified towns.

Salient Features

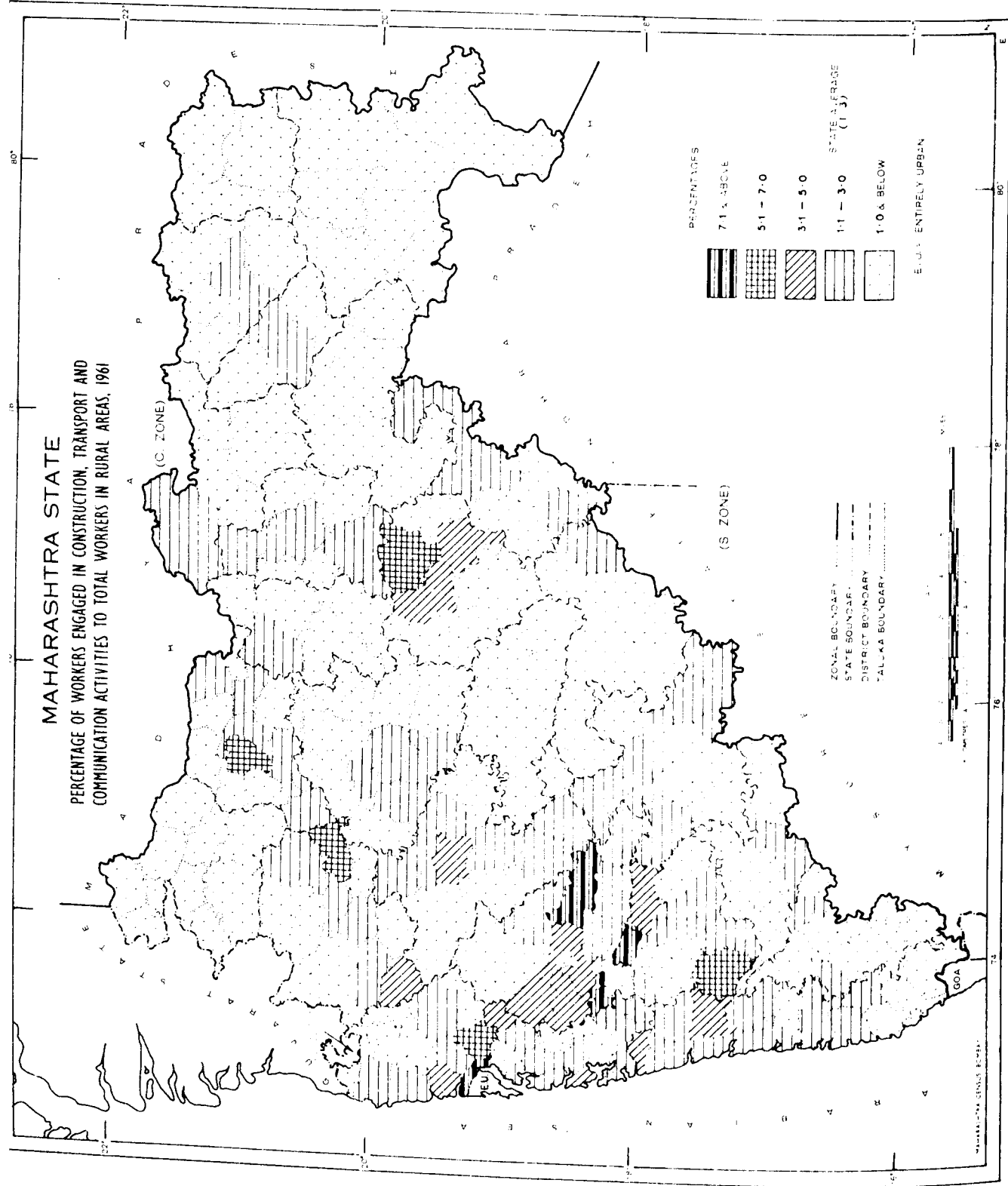
96.1 per cent of the urban population is served by electricity in the State. Among the districts, Greater Bombay, Sangli, Bhir and all the districts except Chanda in Nagpur division have all their urban population living in electrified towns. The percentages of urban population living in

electrified towns in the districts of Thana, Kolhapur, Poona, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Jalgaon and Chanda are nearabout the State average (96.1 per cent) and vary between 91.3 per cent in Thana district and 98.8 per cent in Poona district.

The area where the percentages of urban population in electrified towns are between 80 and 90, comprises the districts of Dhulia, Nasik, Kolaba, Satara, Sholapur, Osmanabad and Nanded.

71.8 per cent of the urban population in Ratnagiri district is living in electrified towns, while Parbhani district records the lowest proportion for such population viz., 65.8 per cent.

Source—(1) Report of the Central Water and Power Commission, Simla.
(2) Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 106

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the percentage which the workers engaged in Construction, Transport and Communication activities form of the total working population in the rural areas.

The data cover both the sexes.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Greater Bombay district has been left blank since it has no rural area.

Definitions and Concepts

A rural area in a taluka includes all villages (which normally have small populations below 5,000) and is characterised by predominance of agriculture as the principal occupation of the people, that is, the one to which they devote most time. For purposes of the Census, a rural place is defined as one that is not 'urban'. For definition of the term 'urban', please see maps relating to urban areas.

For definition of 'worker', please see map No. 64.

Development of communications and housing is an essential factor contributing to the economic growth of the nation. The proportion of the working population in any region which is engaged in activities leading to development of communications and housing serves as a rough indicator of the progress being made by the region towards acquisition of this essential overhead to economic development.

Workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities include all persons working principally in establishments whose major activity can be classified under this head, irrespective of the actual function which any particular individual therein may perform. The construction activity includes construction of buildings, roads, bridges, tunnels, railway lines, telegraph and telephone lines, waterways, etc. Transport activity includes transporting by various means and also storage and warehousing. Communication activity includes communication by post, telegraph, wireless telephone, etc., and also the activity described as 'information and broadcasting'.

Salient Features

On the basis of district figures, the position works out as follows. Poona district tops the list with a percentage of 3.18 for workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities in the rural areas. The lowest percentage of 0.52 is recorded by the rural area of Yeotmal district. The average for Maharashtra State works out to 1.30 per cent.

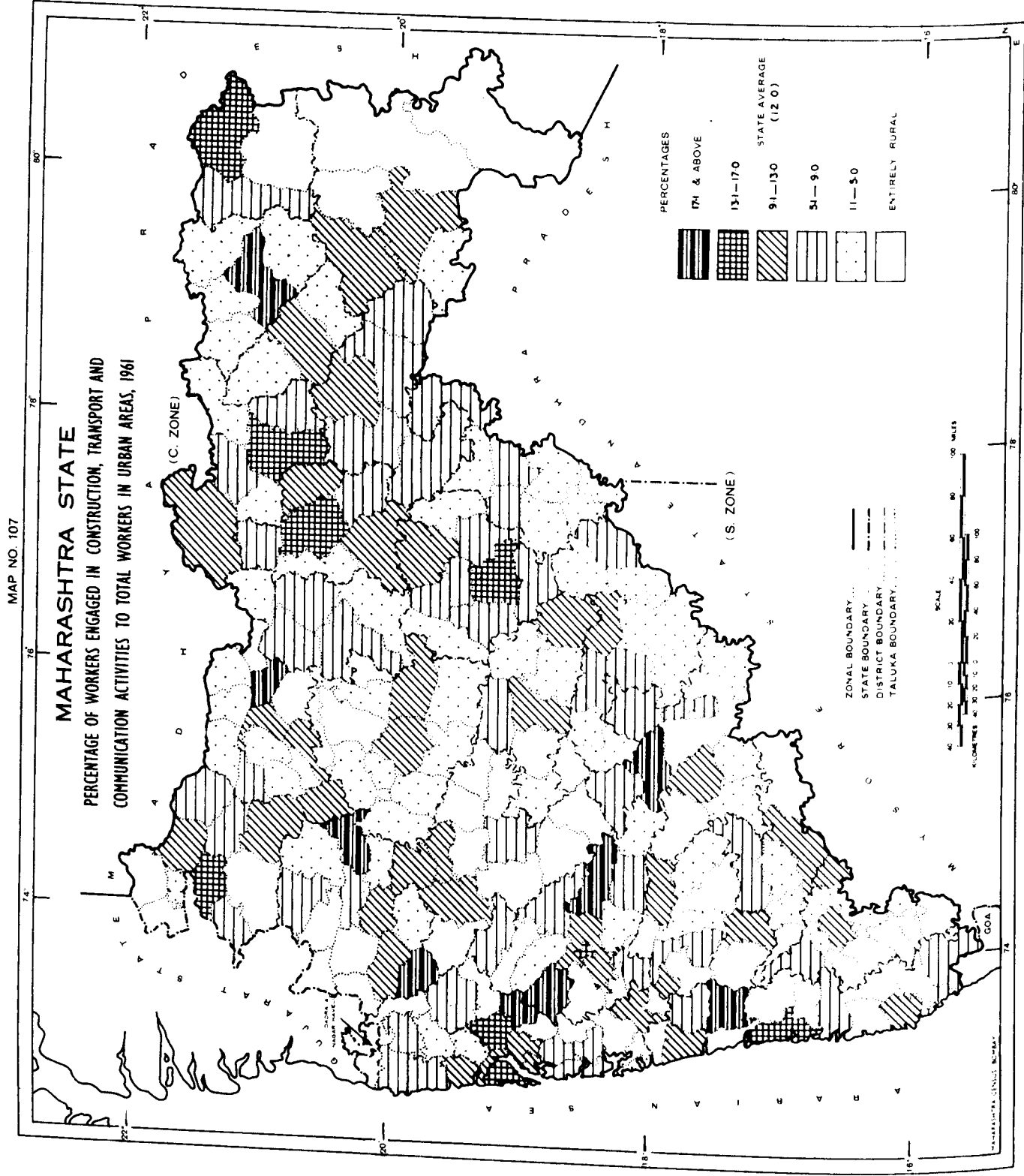
Ten districts come above the State average, out of which eight are from Western Maharashtra, one from Marathwada, viz., Parbhani, and one from Vidarbha, viz., Wardha.

Fifteen districts go below the State average, out of which four are from Western Maharashtra, four from Marathwada and seven from Vidarbha.

Percentage of Workers engaged in Construction, Transport and Communication activities to total workers in Rural Areas, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	3.18	Poona	13	1.07	Sangli
2	2.66	Satara	14	1.03	Nanded
3	2.25	Thana	15	0.92	Buldhana
4	2.13	Parbhani	16	0.89	Nagpur
5	1.68	Kolaba	17	0.80	Aurangabad
6	1.66	Ratnagiri	18	0.76	Amravati
7	1.51	Jalgaon	19	0.72	Osmanabad
8	1.46	Naik	20	0.71	Kolhapur
9	1.43	Ahmadnagar	21	0.67	Bhandara
10	1.34	Wardha	22	0.65	Bhir
1.30		State average	23	0.61	Chanda
11	1.29	Sholapur	24	0.59	Dhulia
12	1.08	Akola	25	0.52	Yeotmal

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 107

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the percentage which the workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities form of the total working population in the urban areas.

The data cover both the sexes.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. In the case of Greater Bombay data have been presented for the district as a whole.

Definitions and Concepts

An urban area in a taluka comprises the following :—

- (1) all places having municipalities or cantonments, irrespective of population ; and
- (2) all other places with population 5,000 or above, where, according to the 1961 Census data, at least three-fourths of the male working population had been engaged principally in non-agricultural pursuits, that is, devoting most time to such pursuits.

For definition of 'worker' please see note on map No. 64.

Development of communications and housing is an essential factor contributing to the economic growth of the nation. The proportion of the working population in any region which is engaged in activities leading to development of communications and housing serves as a rough indicator of the progress being made by the region towards acquisition of this essential overhead to economic development.

Workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities include all persons working principally in establishments whose major activity can be classified under this head, irrespective of the actual function which any particular individual therein may perform. The term 'establishment' means the whole of the premises under the same organisation or management at a particular address.

Construction activity includes construction of buildings, roads, bridges, tunnels, railway lines, telegraph and telephone lines, waterways, etc. Transport activity includes transporting by various means and also storage and warehousing. Communication activity includes communication by post,

telegraph, wireless, telephone, etc., and also the activity described as 'information and broadcasting'.

Salient Features

On the basis of district figures, the position works out as follows. Nagpur district tops the list with a percentage of 15.54 for workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities in the urban areas. Poona district (13.97 per cent) and Greater Bombay district (13.88 per cent) follow. The lowest percentage of 5.61 is recorded by the urban area of Nanded district. The average for Maharashtra State works out to 12.02 per cent.

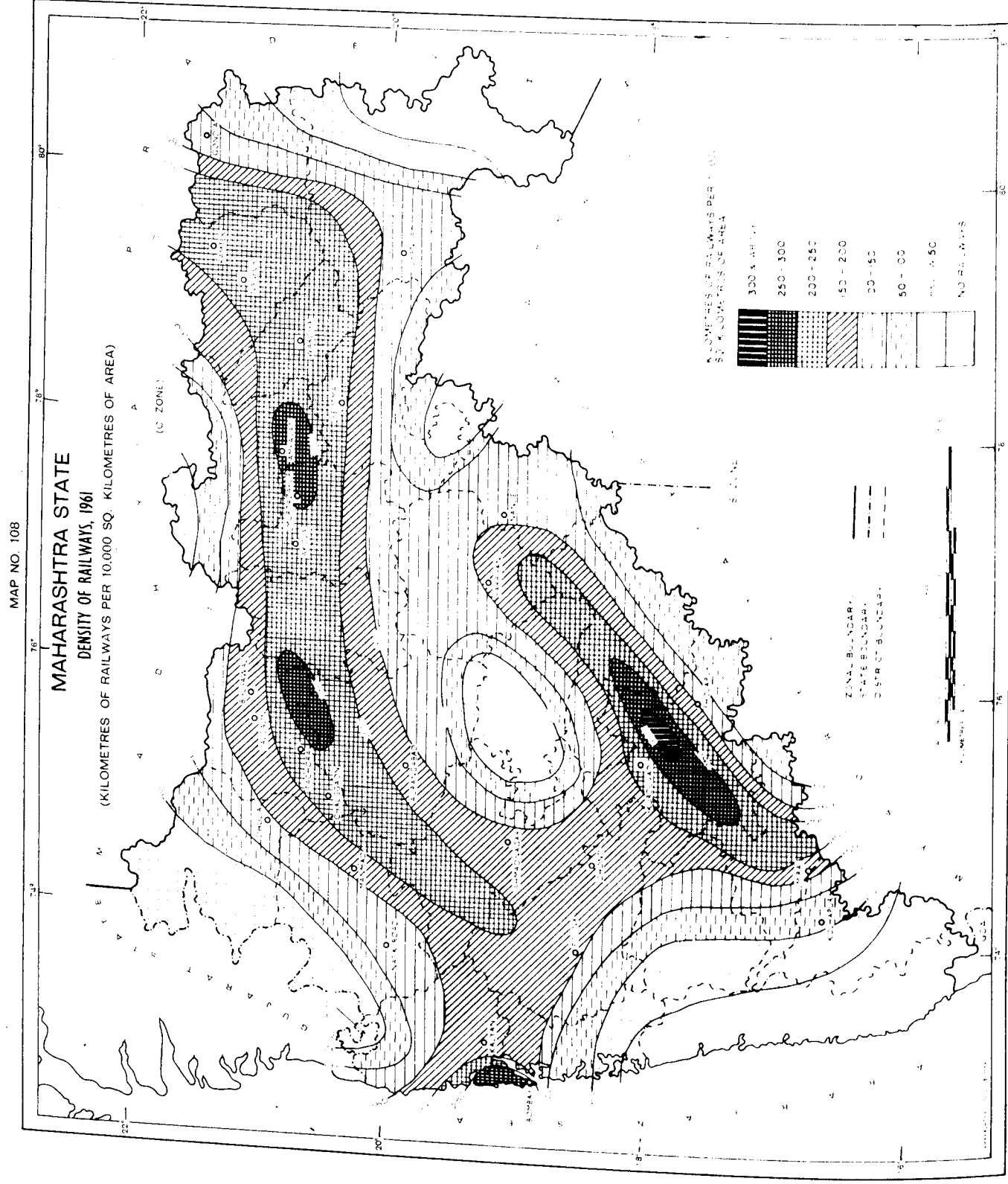
Six districts come above the State average, out of which only one, viz., Nagpur, is from Vidarbha, while all the remaining five are from Western Maharashtra.

Twenty districts go below the State average, out of which eight are from Western Maharashtra, five from Marathwada and seven from Vidarbha.

Percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities to total workers in urban areas, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	15.54	Nagpur	12	9.74	Aurangabad
2	13.97	Poona	13	9.52	Ahmadnagar
3	13.88	Greater Bombay	14	9.49	Dhulia
4	13.66	Jalgaon	15	8.65	Satara
5	12.98	Ratnagiri	16	8.59	Parbhani
6	12.74	Thana	17	8.46	Amravati
			18	8.19	Sangli
			19	8.06	Ycetmal
			20	7.97	Bhir
7	10.81	Akola	21	7.58	Wardha
8	10.41	Kolaba	22	7.55	Sholapur
9	10.41	Chanda	23	7.29	Kolhapur
10	9.80	Bhandara	24	6.83	Buldhana
11	9.74	Nasik	25	5.92	Osmanabad
			26	5.61	Nanded

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 108

DENSITY OF RAILWAYS, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the density of railways measured in terms of kilometres of railways per 10,000 square kilometres of area.

Method

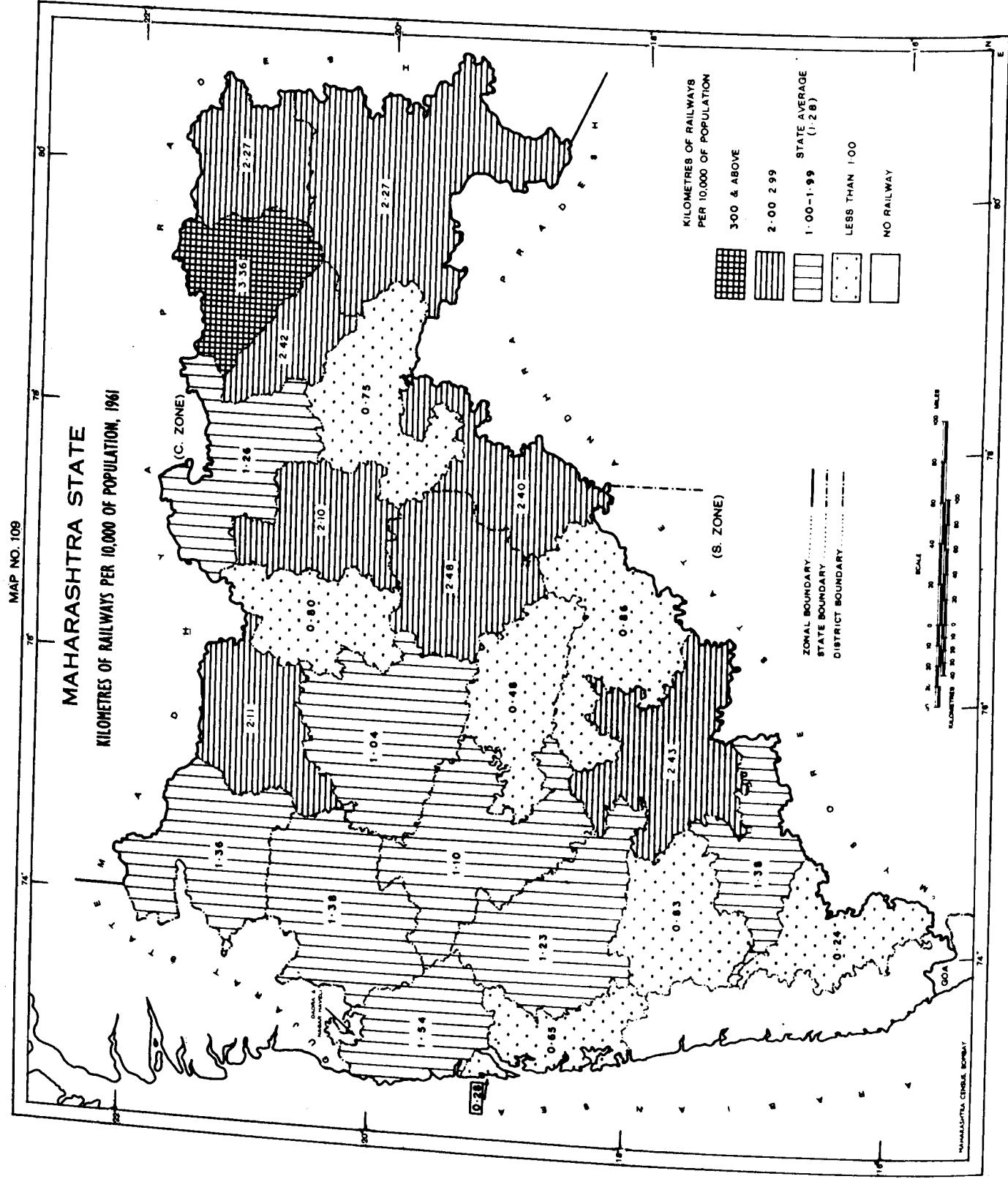
A base map of Maharashtra showing the railway lines was taken and a grid containing squares, each representing an area of 10,000 square kilometres, was superimposed on it. The length of railway track in each of these squares was measured with the help of rotameter and it was recorded in the centre of the square. Isopleths were then drawn for suitable ranges and the areas in between were hatched from high to low.

Salient Features

The highest density of 300 kilometres and above per 10,000 square kilometres of area is found in only one pocket, comprising parts of Barsi,

Madha and Mohol talukas of Sholapur district. Four pockets scattered in different regions belong to the next range of 250 to 300 km. and consists of Greater Bombay to the West, parts of Murtijapur, Amravati and Chandur talukas towards the east, area at the trijunction of Jalgaon, Aurangabad and Buldhana districts to the north and a central belt running from north-east to south-west of Sholapur district to the south. A broad belt of moderate density runs through the districts of Nagpur division and also covers some portions of Aurangabad, Jalgaon and Ahmadnagar districts, while the other passes through the districts of Sangli, Sholapur and Osmanabad. The density is very low in the regions consisting of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara and Kolhapur districts in the west, Nasik and Dhulia districts in the north and a part of Chanda district in the east.

Source—The Map of Maharashtra. Government Photocnographic Press, Poona.



MAP No. 109

KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the length of railways per 10,000 of population in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

The district values have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded with different grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Ratnagiri district which is not covered by railways has been shown black.

Salient Features

The average length of railways per 10,000 of population for Maharashtra as a whole works out to 1.28 km. Among the districts of Maharashtra, this value varies from 3.76 km. in Nagpur district to 0.24 km. in Kolhapur district.

13 districts have recorded values above the State average of 1.28 km. and the rest are below that average. It is interesting to note that while there is only one district in the highest range of 3 km. and above, there are eight districts in each of the three ranges of less than 1 km., 1.00—1.99 km. and 2.00—29.9 km.

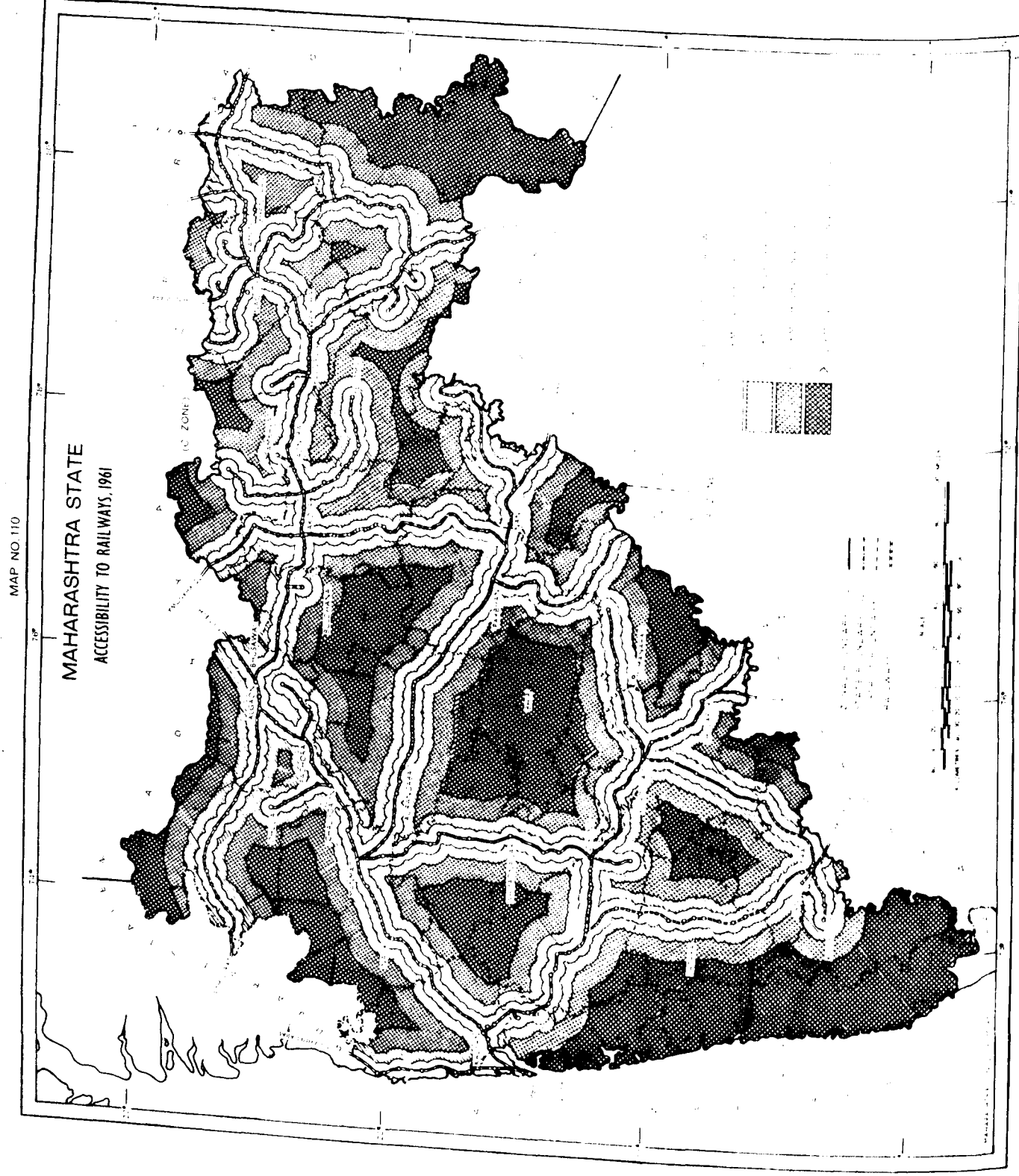
The districts of Nagpur division generally show higher values, whereas those in Konkan, along with the neighbouring district of Kolhapur, have considerably lower values.

The following table shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of length of railways per 10,000 of population.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	3.36	Nagpur	14	1.26	Amravati
2	2.48	Parbhani	15	1.23	Poona
3	2.43	Sholapur	16	1.10	Ahmadnagar
4	2.42	Wardha	17	1.04	Aurangabad
5	2.40	Nanded	18	0.86	Osmanabad
6	2.27	Bhandara	19	0.83	Satara
7	2.27	Chandrapur	20	0.80	Buldhiana
8	2.11	Jalgaon	21	0.75	Yavatmal
9	2.10	Akola	22	0.65	Kolaba
10	1.54	Thane	23	0.48	Bhir
11	1.38	Nasik	24	0.28	Greater Bombay
12	1.36	Sangli	25	0.24	Kolhapur
13	1.36	Dhule	26	No Railway	Ratnagiri
1.28		State average			

Source—(1) Central and Western Railway Time Tables.

(2) Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 110
ACCESSIBILITY TO RAILWAYS, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the accessibility to railways measured in terms of distances from the railway track.

Method

Railway tracks throughout the State of Maharashtra are traced on the base map and railway stations are indicated by hollow circles. The various regions of accessibility are formed by areas contained between the arcs of circles with centres as railway stations and radii of 8 km., 16 km. and 32 km. Places within a distance of 8 km. from railway tracks are treated as accessible and those between 8 km. and 16 km. as slightly in accessible. Highly inaccessible areas lie at distances ranging between 16 km. and 32 km. while very highly inaccessible areas lie beyond 32 km. from railway tracks.

Salient Features

A glance at the map reveals that there are more than a dozen pockets of very highly inaccessible areas in Maharashtra. A broad belt of an average

width of 60 km. stretching from the north-west portion of Kolaba district to the southern portion of Kolhapur district is the most prominent area falling in this category, while the eastern part of Chanda district forms the next important pocket. An almost rectangular pocket comprising nearly the whole of Bhir district and the eastern talukas of Ahmadnagar district is also very highly inaccessible to railways. Parts of Aurangabad, Parbhani and Buldhana districts to the north, parts of Poona and Ahmadnagar districts to the west and parts of Thana, Nasik and Dhulia districts to the north-west also form three compact regions of very inaccessible area.

Among the four divisions in Maharashtra, Nagpur division has a good network of railways providing fairly good accessibility to the region in the neighbourhood. It is interesting to note that district headquarters like Alibag, Ratnagiri, Bhir and Buldhana are situated in the regions of very highly inaccessible areas which seems to have marred their growth and development.

Source—The Map of Maharashtra, Government Photocincographic Press, Poona 1960.

AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS IN TERMS OF AREA AND POPULATION

This map is a combination of two previous maps. 108 and 109, one of which ignores area and the other population. In this map has been shown the availability of railways in km. in each district per 10,000 of population per 10,000 Sq. km. of area.

The index to assess the availability of railways is---
 Km. of railways $\times 1,000 \times 1,00,000$

The values thus calculated for each district have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded with four different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Except for Ratnagiri district, which has no railway, all the districts are above the State average which works out to 0.04 km. The highest index of availability of railways is recorded by Greater Bombay district (6.3 km.). Next comes Wardha district (3.9 km.), followed by Nagpur district (3.4 km.). Both the districts have a good network of railways. Akola, Parbhani and Nanded districts form a compact region falling in the second range of 2.0—2.9 km. Bhandara district also falls in the same range.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	6.3	..	15	0.9	Nasik
2	3.9	..	16	0.9	Chanda
3	3.4	..	17	0.8	Poona
4	2.4	..	18	0.8	Satara
5	2.4	..	19	0.8	Buldhana
6	2.0	..	20	0.7	Ahmadnagr
7	2.0	..	21	0.6	Aurangabad
8	1.9	..	22	0.6	Osmanabad
9	1.7	..	23	0.6	Yeotmal
10	1.6	..	24	0.4	Bhir
11	1.6	..	25	0.3	Kolhapur
12	1.1	..		0.04	State average
13	1.0	..		No Railway	Ratnagiri
14	0.9	..	26		

(2) Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Table A-1.

DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS, 1961

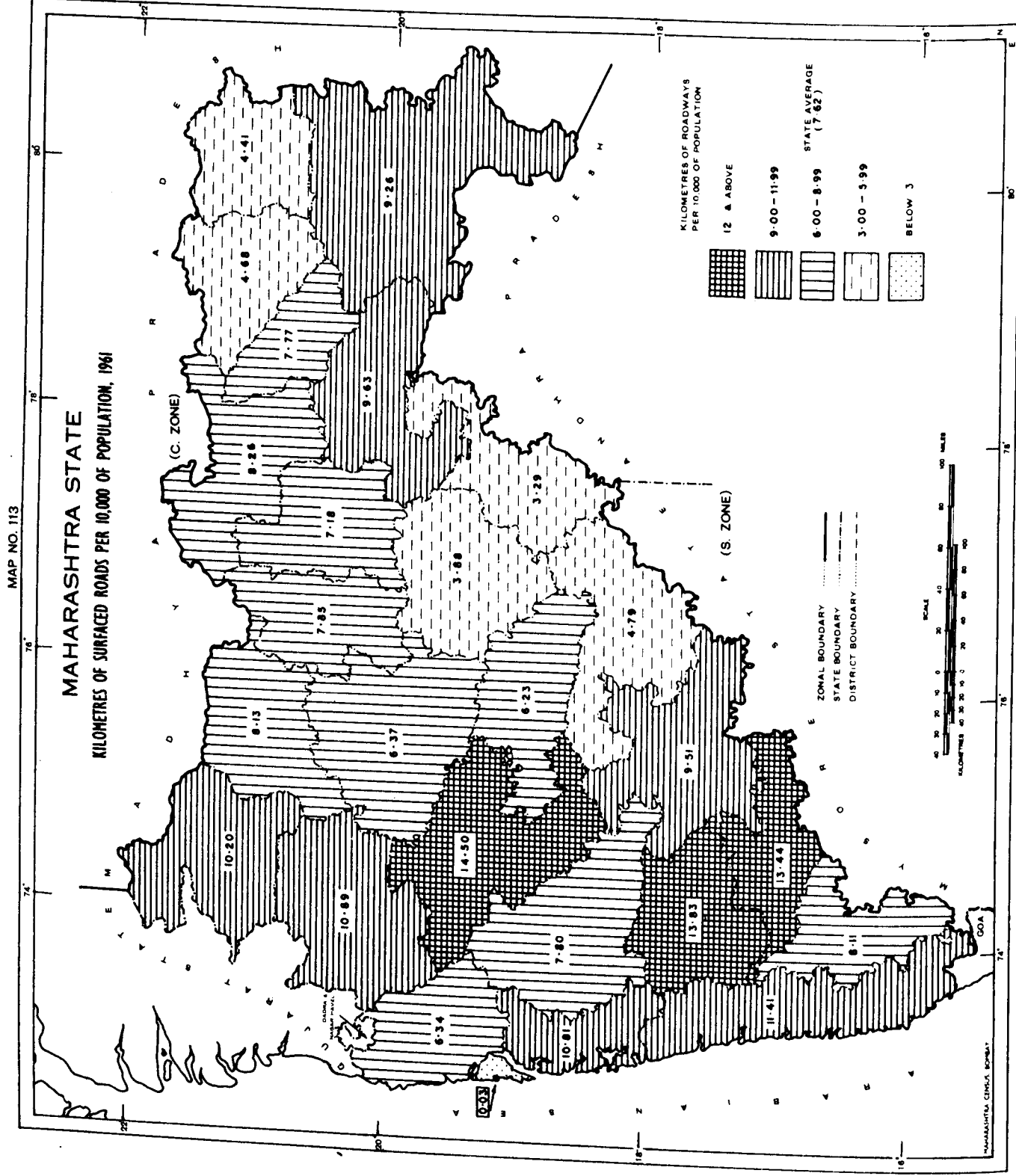
This map depicts the density of surfaced roads measured in terms of kilometres of surfaced roads per 10,000 sq. Kilometres of area.

On a base map of Maharashtra showing the surfaced roads a grid containing squares each representing an area of 10,000 sq. kilometres was superimposed. The length of surfaced roads in each of these squares was measured with the help of a rotameter and it was recorded in the centre of the square. Isopleths were then drawn for suitable ranges and the areas in between were hatched from high to low.

The region of highest density of surfaced roads (above 1,100 Km.) is found to be situated in Satara district. The second highest range of 900 to 1,100 Km. has two regions, one at the north comprising parts of Ahmadnagar and Aurangabad districts and the other a larger one to the south consisting of the entire Satara district and parts of Poona, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur districts.

If density of surfaced roads is taken as a measure of road development in the region, it is seen that districts in Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions are not developed as those in Bombay and Poona divisions in this respect.

Source—The Map of Maharashtra, Government Photocnographic Press, Poona 1960.



MAP No. 113

KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the length of surfaced roads in km. per 10,000 population in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Surfaced Roads include National and State highways, Major and Other district roads.

Salient Features

The State has 7.62 km. of surfaced roads per 10,000 population. Greater Bombay, a city district, having the least area in the State and attracting heavy immigration, has the lowest value (0.03). However, the length of surfaced roads in the suburbs only has been taken into account while working out the length of surfaced roads per 10,000 of population in Greater Bombay. If the municipal roads are also taken into account, the value for Greater Bombay would work out to 2.17 km. per 10,000 population. Ahmadnagar district records the highest value (14.50) in the State. Sixteen districts rank above the State average, while ten stand below.

The three districts falling in the highest range are Ahmadnagar (14.50), Satara (13.83) and Sangli (13.44)—all from Poona division.

Except Greater Bombay and Thana districts, all other districts of Bombay division have values greater than the State average.

All the districts of Poona division rank above the State average while all the districts of Aurangabad division rank below.

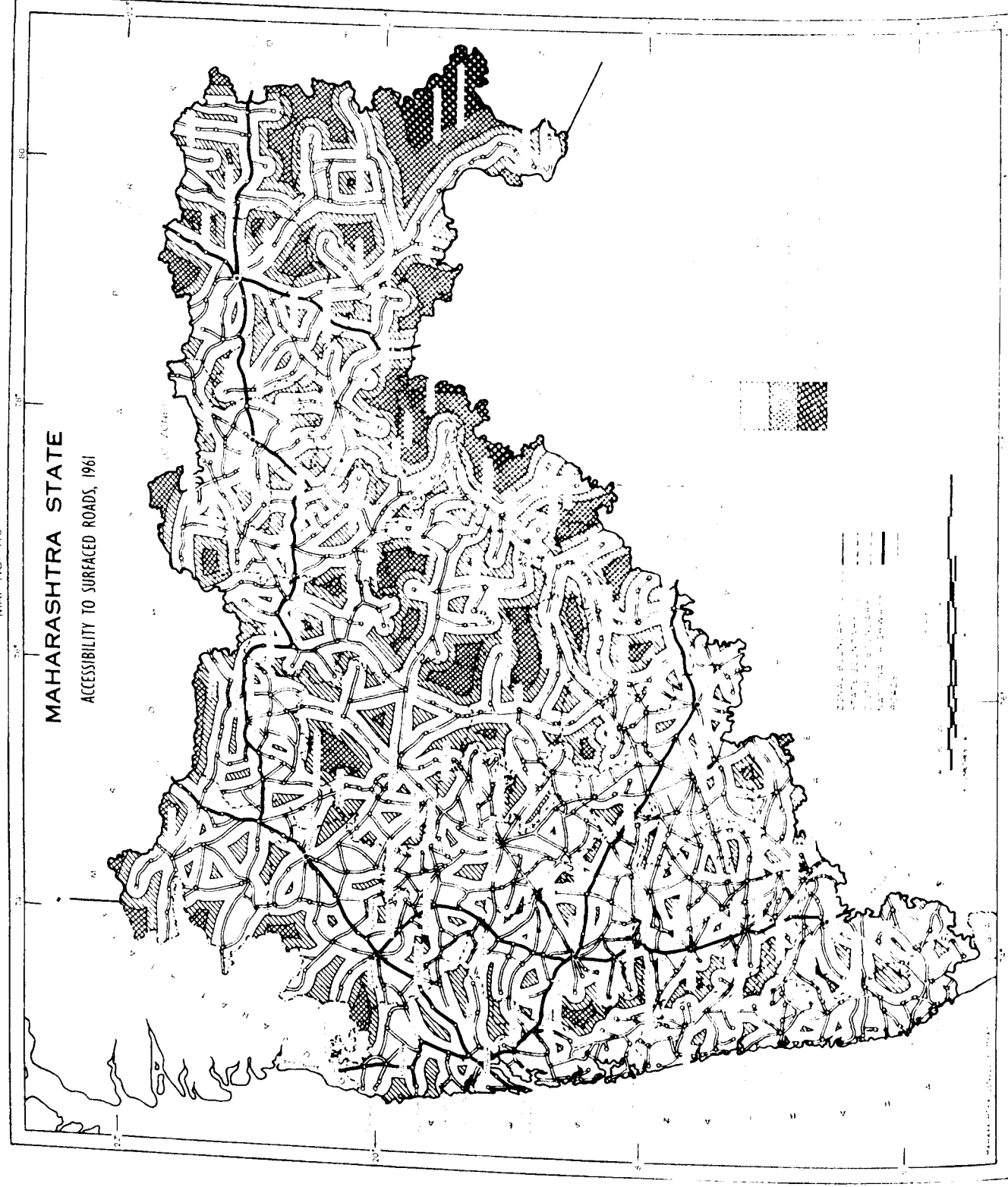
Excepting Akola, Nagpur and Bhandara districts, all the other districts of Nagpur division rank above the state average. Yeotmal District (9.65) ranks first among the districts of Nagpur division.

Kilometres of Surfaced Roads per 10,000 of Population, 1961.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	14.50	Ahmadnagar	15	7.80	Poona
2	13.83	Satara	16	7.77	Wardha
3	13.44	Sangli			
4	11.41	Ratnagiri			
5	10.89	Nasik	17	7.18	Akola
6	10.81	Kolaba	18	6.37	Aurangabad
7	10.20	Dhulia	19	6.34	Thana
8	9.63	Yeotmal	20	6.23	Bhir
9	9.53	Sholapur	21	4.79	Osmanabad
10	9.26	Chanda	22	4.68	Nagpur
11	8.26	Amravati	23	4.41	Bhandara
12	8.13	Jalgaon	24	3.88	Parbhani
13	8.11	Kolhapur	25	3.29	Nanded
14	7.85	Buldhana	26	0.03	Greater Bombay

Source—(1) Buildings and Communications Department, Government of Maharashtra.

(2) Census of India, 1961, Vol. X. Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 115

ACCESSIBILITY TO SURFACED ROADS, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the accessibility to surfaced roads measured in terms of distances from the surfaced roads.

Method

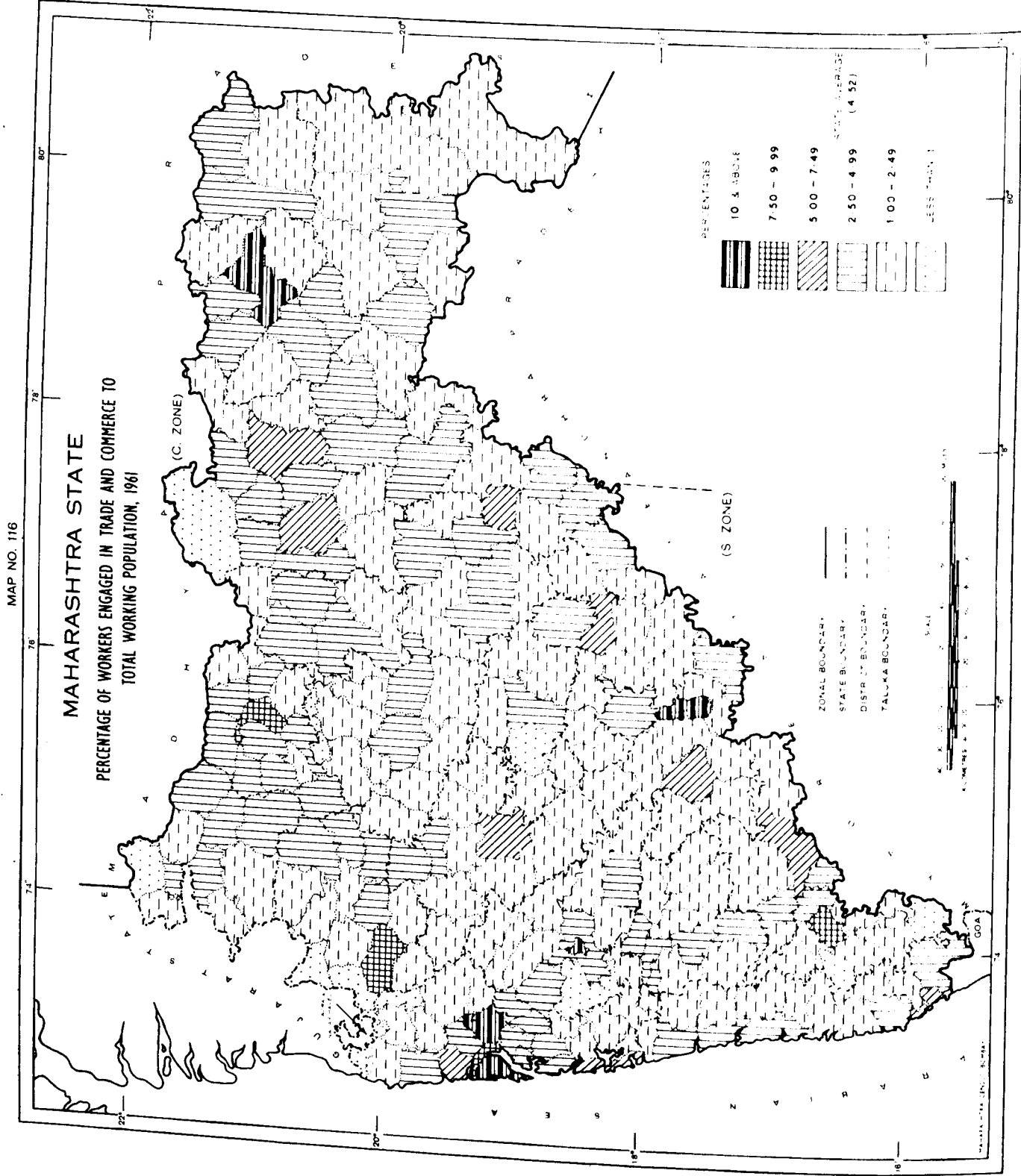
On an outline map of Maharashtra, the National Highways and other roads (motorable) were plotted. The various regions of accessibility were then determined as areas contained between the lines parallel to the roads at distances of 8, 16 and 32 Kilometres respectively. Places within a distance of 8 Kilometres from a road are treated as accessible, while those between 8 and 16 Kilometres as slightly inaccessible. Highly inaccessible areas lie at distances ranging between 16 Kilometres and 32 Kilometres, while very highly inaccessible areas lie beyond 32 Kilometres from a road. The three regions of varying inaccessibility have been shaded by different hatchings, while accessible areas are left blank.

Salient Features

Except for a sizeable rectangular pocket in the north-east portion of Sironcha taluka in Chanda district and a couple of isolated pockets in Kinwat and Bhokar talukas of Nanded district, there are no regions in Maharashtra which are very highly inaccessible to surfaced roads.

If accessibility to surfaced roads is taken as a measure of the road development in the region, it can be said that districts in Aurangabad division lag behind those in other divisions, except for Chanda district of Nagpur division. Highly inaccessible areas are concentrated in Aurangabad division and in some parts of Nagpur division, while in Poona division there is hardly any area highly inaccessible to roads.

Source—The Map of the Maharashtra. Government Photoinographic Press, Poona, 1960.



MAP No. 116

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the percentage which the workers engaged in Trade and Commerce form of the total working population.

The data cover both the sexes and rural as well as urban areas.

Method

The data have been grouped into six ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using six grades of hatching ranging from high to low. In the case of Greater Bombay, data have been presented for the city district as a whole.

Definitions and Concepts

A person has been classified as a worker if—

- in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., he had had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the last working season; and
- in the case of regular (non-seasonal) employment in any industry, trade, profession or service, he was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of the enumerator's visit, ignoring days of absence on account of illness or such other cause.

Work includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

A person engaging himself in more than one type of work has been classified with reference to his principal work, which is defined as the work to which he devotes most time.

'Workers engaged in trade and commerce' include all persons working principally in establishments whose major activity is trade and commerce, irrespective of the actual function which any particular individual therein may perform. The term 'establishment' means the whole of the premises under the same organisation or management at a particular address.

The activity 'trade and commerce' is confined to buying and selling of goods and excludes production or manufacturing. It includes wholesale trade, retail trade and miscellaneous trade. Importing and exporting of

goods and commodities, dealing in real estate and properties or in stocks, shares and futures, auctioneering, money lending, banking and insurance are all covered under 'miscellaneous trade'.

Salient Features

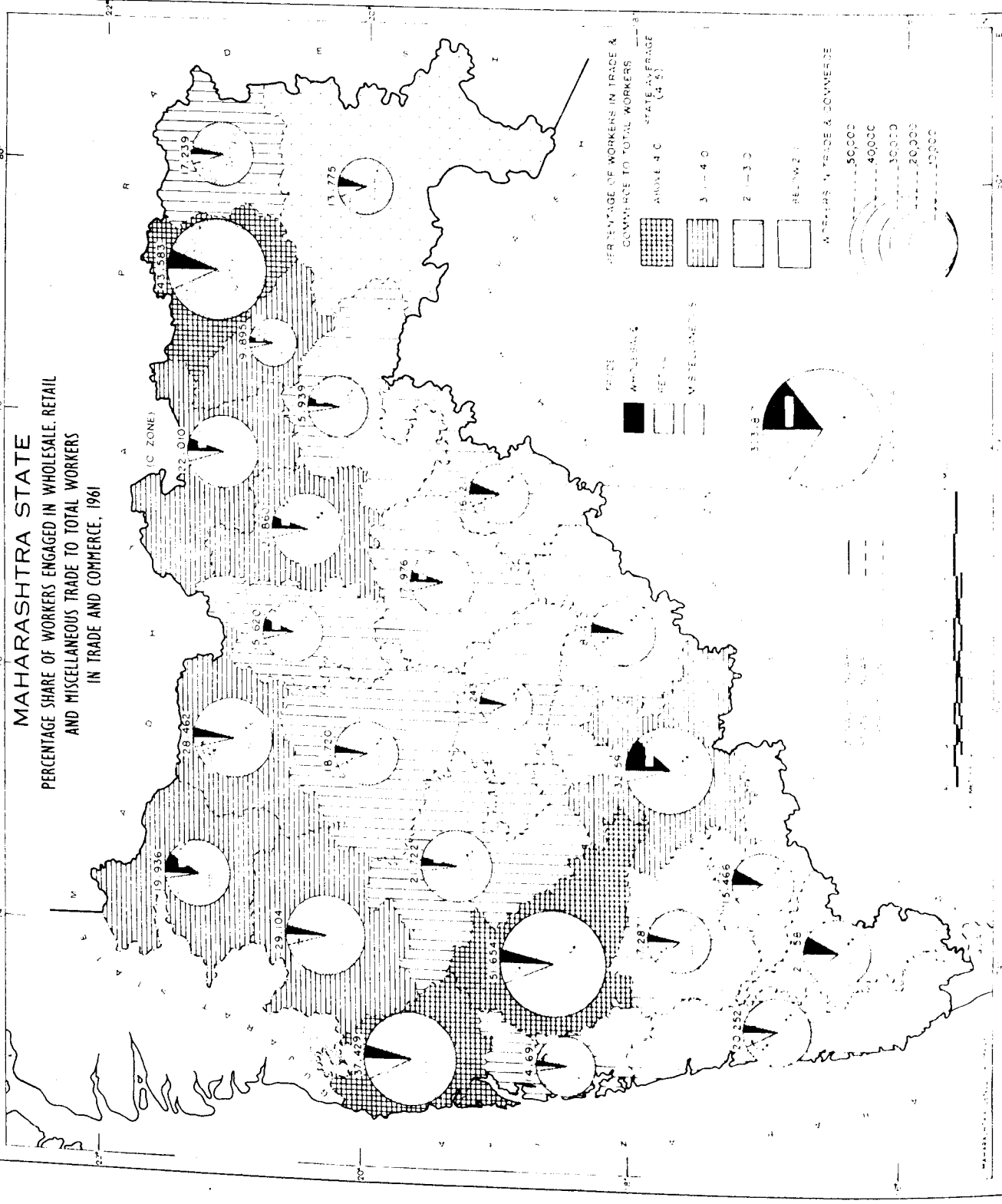
On the basis of district figures, the position with regard to the strength of workers in 'Trade and Commerce' sector works out as follows. Greater Bombay district surpasses all other districts with a percentage as high as 18.01. Next comes Nagpur district with a percentage of 6.20. The lowest percentage (1.93) is shown by Chanda district.

Besides Greater, Bombay, three other districts, viz., Nagpur, Poona and Thana, come above the State average, which works out to 4.52 per cent. Twenty-two districts go below the State average.

Percentage of Workers engaged in Trade and Commerce to total working population, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	18.01	Greater Bombay	13	2.91	Sangli
2	6.20	Nagpur	14	2.90	Kolhapur
3	4.90	Poona	15	2.88	Parbhani
4	4.81	Thana	16	2.88	Nanded
			17	2.87	Buldhana
			18	2.68	Yeatmal
5	4.52	State average	19	2.50	Satara
6	4.00	Sholapur	20	2.47	Ratnagiri
7	3.81	Amravati	21	2.43	Ahmadnagar
8	3.74	Akola	22	2.39	Osmanabad
9	3.50	Jalgaon	23	2.33	Bhandara
10	3.18	Nasik	24	2.31	Aurangabad
11	3.13	Wardha	25	2.07	Bhir
12	3.12	Dhulia	26	1.93	Chanda
	2.96	Kolaba			

Source—Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 117

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE, RETAIL AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADE TO TOTAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the percentage distribution of workers in Trade and Commerce by wholesale, retail and miscellaneous trade for each district in Maharashtra.

Method

A circle proportionate in size to the total workers in Trade and Commerce has been drawn for each district and it is divided into three sectors proportional to the strength of workers in Wholesale, Retail and Miscellaneous trades. The values of percentages of workers in Trade and Commerce to total workers for the twenty-six districts have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have been shaded outside the centrally drawn circles by using four grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Definitions and Concepts

The three branches of Wholesale, Retail and Miscellaneous trades are covered by the following major groups of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification :—

Major Group	Branch of Trade
60-63	Wholesale Trade
64-68	Retail Trade
69	Trade and Commerce—Miscellaneous

Salient Features

Of the 856,050 workers engaged in Trade and Commerce in Maharashtra, Greater Bombay alone had 303,817 workers which is ample proof of the extent to which commercial activities of Maharashtra are concentrated in this large city.

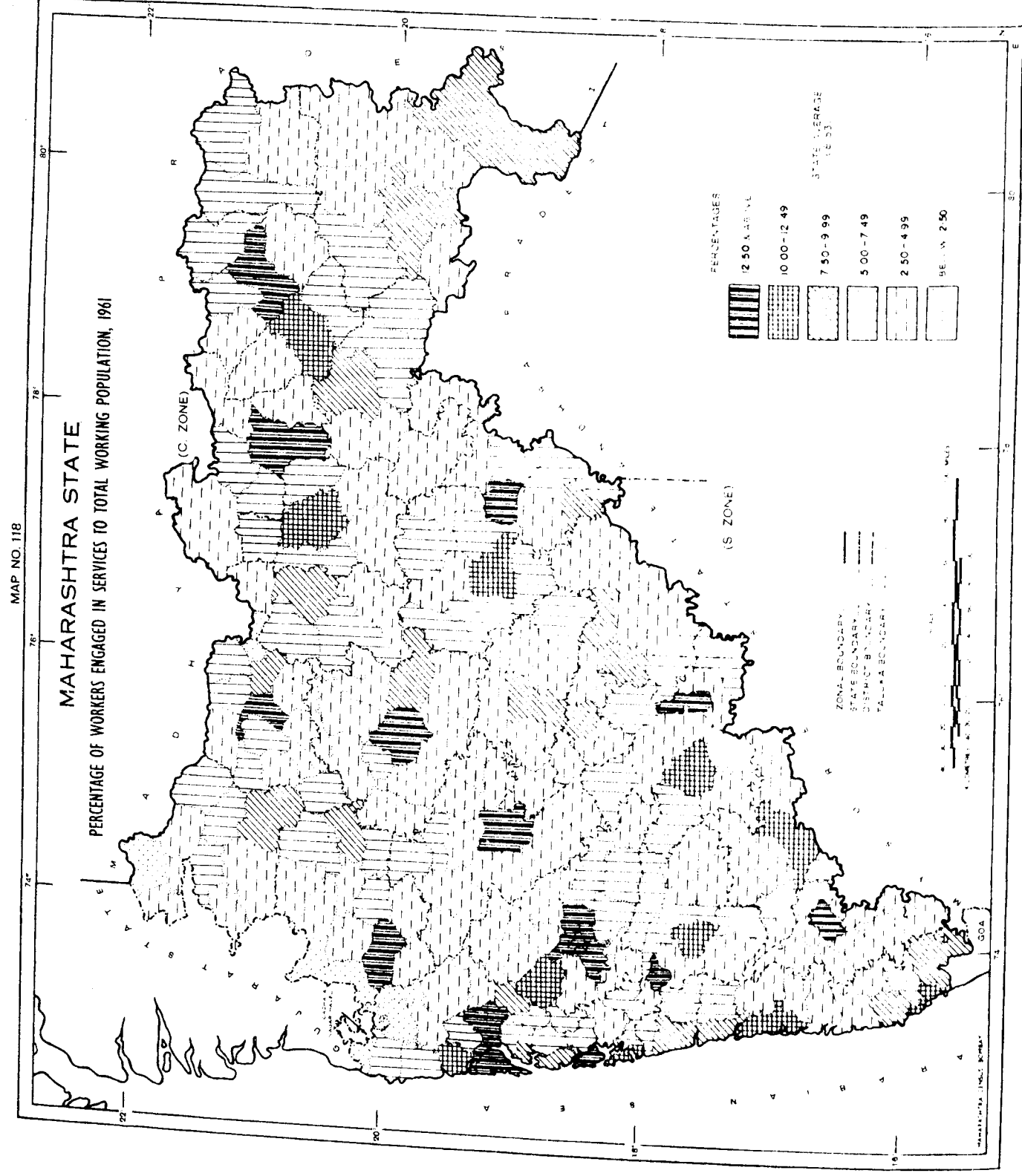
A majority of the workers in Trade and Commerce are engaged in retail trade, which accounts for 82.4 per cent of total workers in Trade and Commerce for Maharashtra as a whole. The rest of the workers in this category are almost equally distributed between Wholesale Trade (8.5 per cent) and Trade and Commerce—Miscellaneous (9.1 per cent).

Wholesale trade is of considerable importance in Greater Bombay, where 14.5 per cent of the workers in Trade and Commerce are engaged in wholesale trade. The next highest proportion is recorded by Sholapur district (12.3 per cent), followed by Dhulia district (9.3 per cent). The remaining 23 districts have proportions lower than the State average of 8.5 per cent.

Miscellaneous trade and commerce which covers Banking and Financial Institutions, Insurance Companies, Stocks, Shares, Import and Export of goods etc., is significant only in a few districts. Greater Bombay with 15.6 per cent of the workers ranks first and is followed by Satara (10.6 per cent) and Kolhapur (10.1 per cent). All the other districts have proportions lower than the State average of 9.1 per cent.

State/District	Percent share of workers in Trade and Commerce engaged in—				
	Trade and Commerce to total workers	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Trade and Commerce (Miscellaneous)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Maharashtra	4.5	8.5	82.4	9.1	
Greater Bombay	18.0	14.5	69.9	15.6	
Thana	4.8	4.1	88.5	7.4	
Kolaba	3.0	2.6	95.0	2.4	
Ratnagiri	2.5	3.5	89.6	6.9	
Nasik	3.2	3.3	92.6	4.1	
Dhulia	3.1	9.3	88.3	2.4	
Jalgaon	3.5	3.6	92.6	3.8	
Ahmadnagar	2.4	3.5	94.3	2.2	
Poona	4.9	4.0	89.7	6.3	
Satara	2.5	3.6	85.8	10.6	
Sangli	2.9	7.8	84.2	8.0	
Sholapur	4.0	12.3	84.0	3.7	
Kolhapur	2.9	8.2	81.7	10.1	
Aurangabad	2.3	3.5	89.7	6.8	
Parbhani	2.9	4.6	90.8	4.6	
Bhir	2.1	4.1	89.4	6.5	
Nanded	2.9	6.1	87.5	6.4	
Osmanabad	2.4	4.5	88.9	6.6	
Buldhana	2.9	6.2	89.9	3.9	
Akola	3.7	5.2	90.9	3.9	
Anravati	3.8	5.7	89.9	4.4	
Yavatmal	2.7	4.3	92.8	2.9	
Wardha	3.1	3.6	93.0	3.4	
Nagpur	6.2	6.0	87.4	6.6	
Bhandara	2.3	3.2	91.7	5.1	
Chanda	1.9	5.4	88.9	5.8	

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-B(i), Table B-IV Part C.



MAP No. 118

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the percentage which he workers engaged in 'Services' form of the total working population.

The data cover both the sexes and rural as well as urban areas.

Method

The data have been grouped into six ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using six grades of hatching ranging from high to low. In the case of Greater Bombay, data have been presented for the city district as a whole.

Definitions and Concepts

A person has been classified as a worker if—

(a) in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., he had had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the last working season; and

(b) in the case of regular (non-seasonal) employment in any industry, trade, profession or service, he was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of the enumerator's visit, ignoring days of absence on account of illness or such other cause.

Work includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

A person engaging himself in more than one type of work has been classified with reference to his principal work, which is defined as the work to which he devotes most time.

Workers engaged in 'Services' include all persons working principally in establishments whose major activity is 'rendering of services', irrespective of the actual function which any particular individual therein may perform. The term 'establishment' means the whole of the premises under the same organisation or management at a particular address.

The activity 'Services' includes public services, educational and scientific services, medical and health services, religious and welfare services, legal services, business services, community services and trade and labour associations, recreation services, personal services and other miscellaneous services.

Salient Features

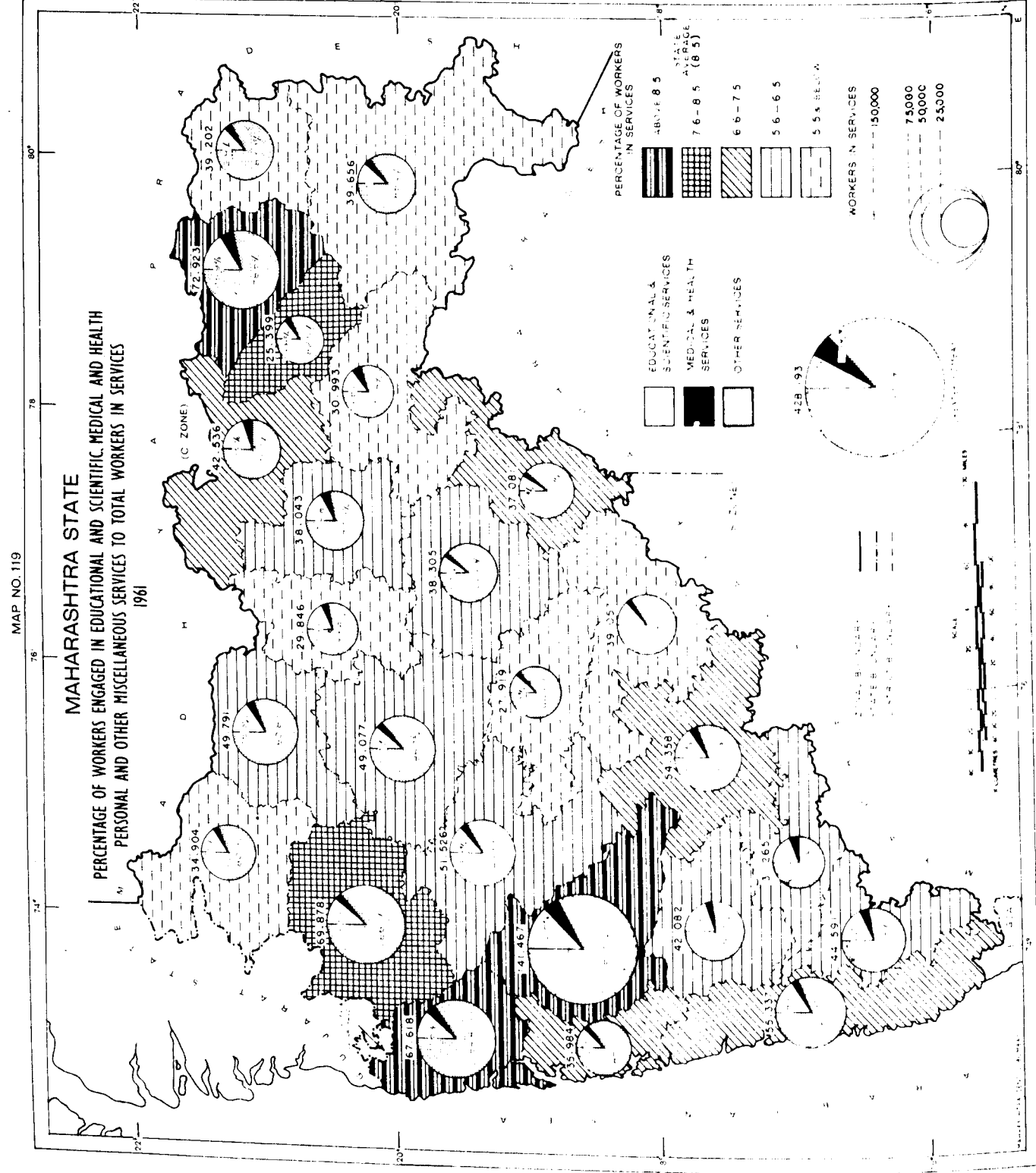
Greater Bombay, an entirely urban district, tops the list with a percentage of 25.39 for service workers. Next comes Poona district with a percentage of 13.43. The lowest percentage of 5.08 is recorded by Osmanabad district. The average for Maharashtra State as a whole works out to 8.53.

In addition to Greater Bombay and Poona, two districts, viz., Nagpur and Thana, come above the State average. Twenty-two districts go below the State average.

Percentage of Workers engaged in Services to total working Population 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	25.39	Greater Bombay	14	6.12	Jalgaon
2	13.43	Poona	14	6.12	Kolhapur
3	10.37	Nagpur	16	6.08	Satara
4	8.69	Thana	17	6.05	Aurangabad
	8.53	State average	18	5.88	Sangli
5	8.02	Wardha	19	5.77	Ahmadnagar
6	7.64	Nasik	20	5.54	Chanda
7	7.36	Amravati	21	5.49	Buldhana
8	7.26	Kolaba	22	5.46	Dhulia
9	6.74	Ratnagiri	23	5.29	Bhandara
10	6.67	Sholapur	24	5.21	Yeatmal
11	6.58	Nanded	25	5.15	Bhir
12	6.50	Akola	26	5.08	Osmanabad
13	6.14	Parbhani			

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.



MAP No. 119

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL AND HEALTH, PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each district of Maharashtra the percentage distribution of workers in services by three broad types of services, viz., Educational and Scientific services, Medical and Health services and Personal and other Miscellaneous services.

Method

A circle proportionate to the total workers in services has been drawn for each district and it is divided into three sectors proportional to the strength of workers in Educational and Scientific services, Medical and Health services and Personal and other miscellaneous services. The values of percentages of workers in services to total workers for the twenty-six districts have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded outside the centrally drawn circles by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Definitions and Concepts

The workers who are classified under 'services' may be engaged in any of the following activities :—

- (1) Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services.
- (2) Public services.
- (3) Educational and Scientific services.
- (4) Medical and Health services.
- (5) Religious and Welfare services.
- (6) Legal services.
- (7) Business services.
- (8) Community services and Trade and Labour Associations.
- (9) Recreation services.
- (10) Personal Services.
- (11) Activities not adequately described.

The first and the last activities correspond to Divisions 5 and 9 respectively of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification while the other activities correspond to major groups under Division 8 of that classification.

Salient Features

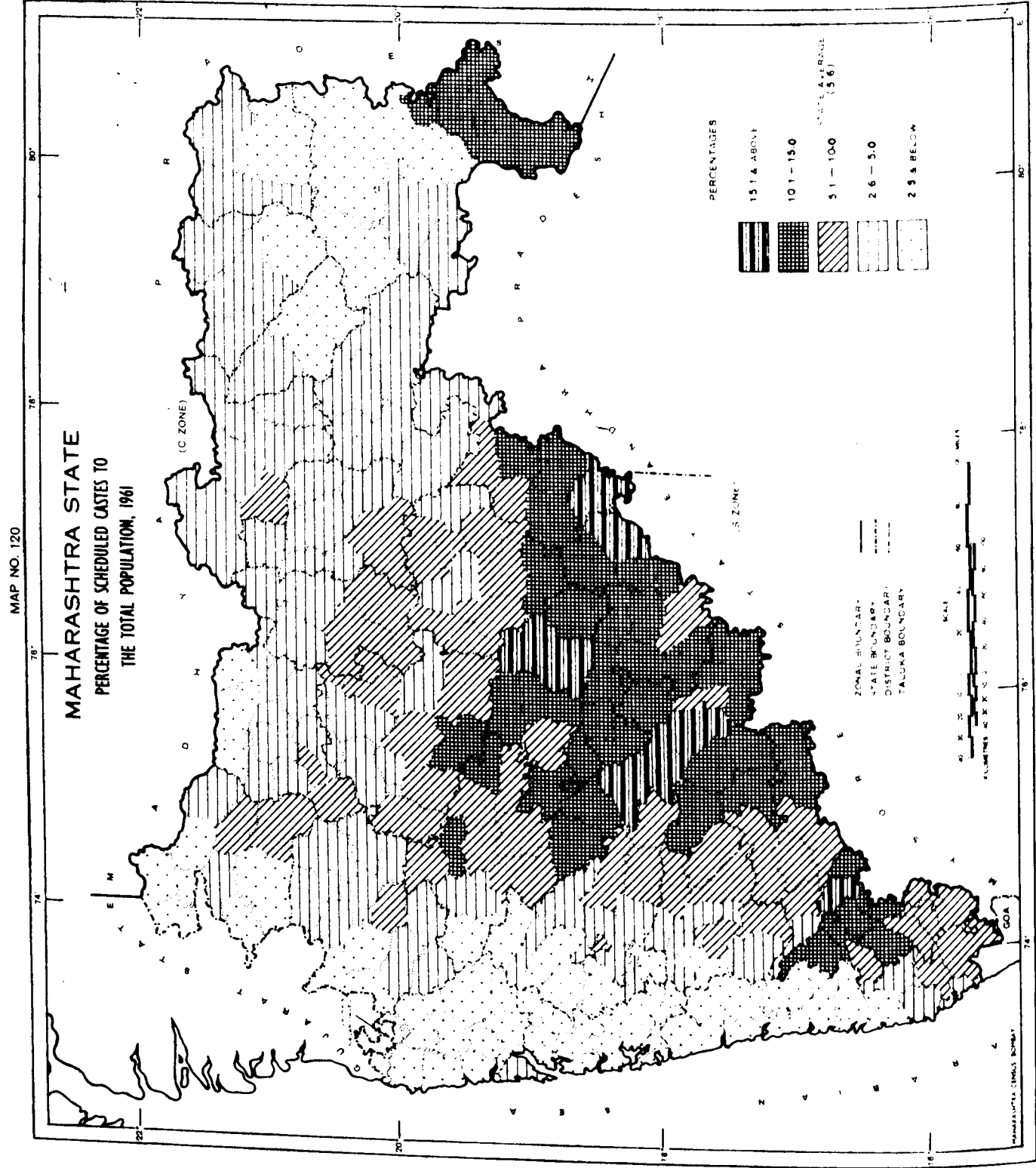
Only four districts viz., Greater Bombay (25.4 per cent), Poona (13.4 per cent), Nagpur (10.4 per cent) and Thana (8.7 per cent), have proportions of workers engaged in services which are higher than the State average of 8.5 per cent. Greater Bombay alone accounts for 26.5 per cent of the workers engaged in this category in Maharashtra while Poona district ranks second with 8.7 per cent of the workers in the State.

Personal and other Miscellaneous services account for 83.3 per cent of the total workers in services for Maharashtra as a whole. Educational and Scientific services claim 12.4 per cent, while Medical and Health services account for only 4.3 per cent of the workers in services. The State pattern of preponderance of the three types of services obtains in general in almost all the districts. Some regional variations are no doubt noticed in the proportions of workers engaged in the three types of services. The districts of Bombay Division except Ratnagiri, Dhulia and Jalgaon, and all the districts of Aurangabad Division have proportions of workers in Personal and other Miscellaneous services higher than the State average, while the districts of Poona Division and Nagpur Division except Chanda district have proportions below that average. The position is exactly the reverse in the case of workers in Educational and Scientific services with the exception of Osmanabad district of Aurangabad Division which records a higher proportion than the State average in both the categories.

Only six districts viz., Greater Bombay, Sangli, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal and Nagpur have more than 5 per cent workers in Medical and Health services. Besides these districts, Poona and Kolhapur districts are also above the State average (4.3 per cent) while Buldhana district is on par with the State. The remaining 17 districts are below the State average.

Source: Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-B(i), Table B-IV, Part C.

Socio Cultural Aspects



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MAP No. 120

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the percentage which the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes form of the total population.

The data cover both the sexes and rural as well as urban areas.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. In the case of Greater Bombay, data have been presented for the city district as a whole.

Definitions and Concepts

A person has been treated as belonging to a Scheduled Caste only if he has been enumerated in an area for which his caste as returned by him has been declared as a Scheduled Caste in the notifications issued by the President of India under Article 341 of the Constitution. The figure of Scheduled Caste population of a taluka or any other unit has been arrived at by applying this criterion.

Salient Features

On the basis of district figures, the position works out as follows. The proportion of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes is the highest (13.51 per cent) in Bhir district and the lowest (1.31 per cent) in Kolaba district. The average for Maharashtra State works out to 5.63 per cent.

Nine districts come above the State average and seventeen go below.

Marathwada has all its five districts above the State average. The other four districts which are above, viz., Sholapur, Kolhapur, Ahmadnagar and Sangli, are from West Maharashtra.

Vidarbha has all the eight districts below the State average. The other nine districts are from West Maharashtra.

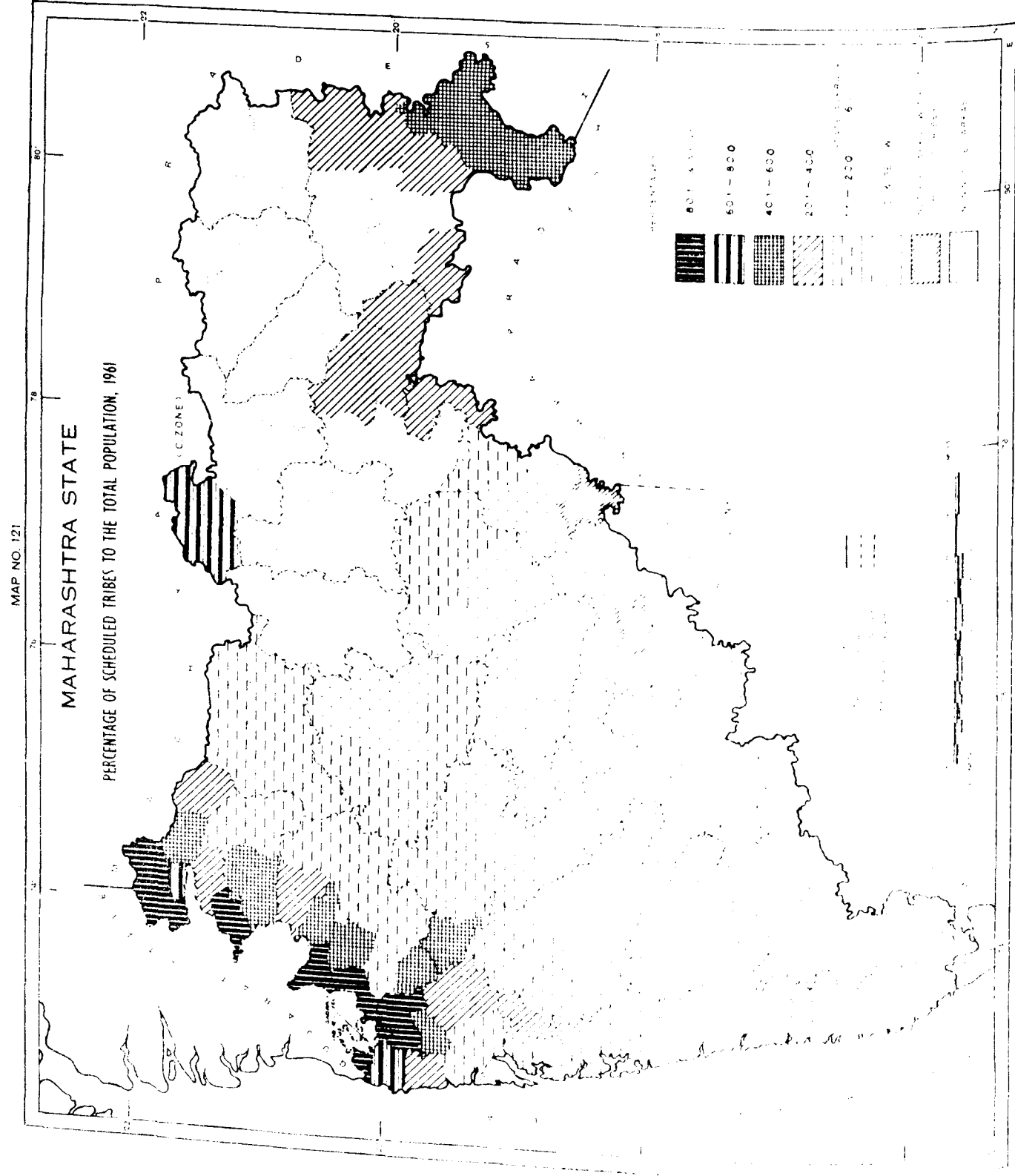
The low proportions for Scheduled Caste population in the districts of West Maharashtra and Vidarbha probably indicate that the movement started in October 1956 under the leadership of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for conversion of Scheduled Caste population to Buddhism gained much greater support in Western Maharashtra and Vidarbha than in Marathwada.

Percentage of Scheduled Castes to the Total Population, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	13.51	Bhir	13	4.70	Akola
2	13.39	Osmanabad	14	3.95	Amravati
3	12.84	Sholapur	15	3.87	Yavatmal
4	11.39	Kolhapur	16	3.66	Nasik
5	11.01	Nanded	17	3.60	Nagpur
6	8.87	Ahmadnagar	18	3.56	Dhulia
7	8.29	Sangli	19	3.47	Jalgaon
8	6.96	Parbhani	20	3.44	Chanda
9	6.05	Aurangabad	21	2.98	Greater Bombay
			22	2.45	Bhandara
	5.63	State average	23	2.39	Wardha
10	5.30	Buldhana	24	2.08	Ratnagiri
11	5.24	Satara	25	1.37	Thana
12	4.91	Poona	26	1.31	Kolaba

Source - Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.

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MAP No. 121

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each taluka of Maharashtra the percentage which the persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes form of the total population.

The data cover both the sexes and rural as well as urban areas.

Method

The data have been grouped into six ranges and the talukas have been shaded by using six grades of hatching ranging from high to low. In the case of Greater Bombay data have been presented for the city district as a whole. Talukas having no tribal population have been left blank.

Definitions and Concepts

A person has been treated as belonging to a Scheduled Tribe only if he has been enumerated in an area for which his tribe as returned by him has been declared as a Scheduled Tribe in the notifications issued by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution. The figure of Scheduled Tribe population of a taluka or any other unit has been arrived at by applying this criterion. No tribe has been notified as a Scheduled tribe in five districts of Vidarbha, viz., Buldhana, Akola, Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara.

Salient Features

For Maharashtra State as a whole, the proportion of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes out of the total population works out to 6.06 per cent. Seven districts come above the State average and fourteen go below.

Dhulia district tops the list with a percentage of 37.99 followed by Thana (30.29 per cent) and Nasik (24.40 per cent). The lowest percentage (0.03) is recorded by Osmanabad district.

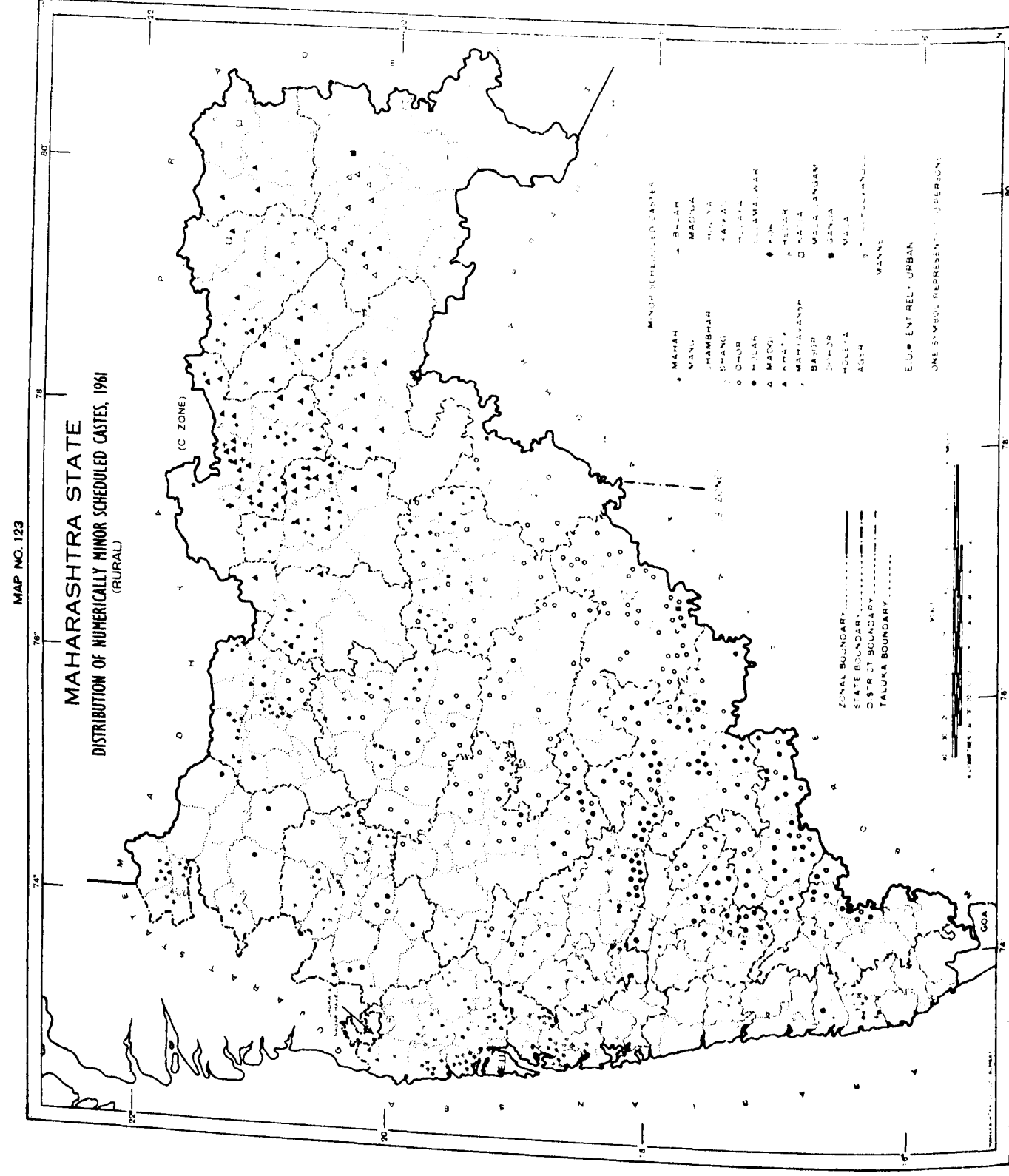
Among the seven districts coming above the State average, five are from Western Maharashtra and two from Vidarbha. Among the fourteen districts going below the State average, eight are from Western Maharashtra, one from Vidarbha and five from Marathwada.

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to the Total Population, 1961

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	37.99	Dhulia	11	3.64	Poona
2	30.29	Thana	12	2.89	Parbhani
3	24.40	Nasik	13	1.60	Aurangabad
4	14.82	Chanda	14	0.54	Greater Bombay
5	14.17	Yestmal	15	0.49	Sholapur
6	9.01	Kolaba	16	0.24	Bhir
7	6.18	Ahmadnagar	17	0.17	Ratnagiri
6.06		State average	18	0.17	Satara
8	5.59	Jalgaon	19	0.10	Kolhapur
9	4.45	Amravati	20	0.05	Sangli
10	3.76	Nanded	21	0.03	Osmanabad

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-A, Primary Census Abstract.

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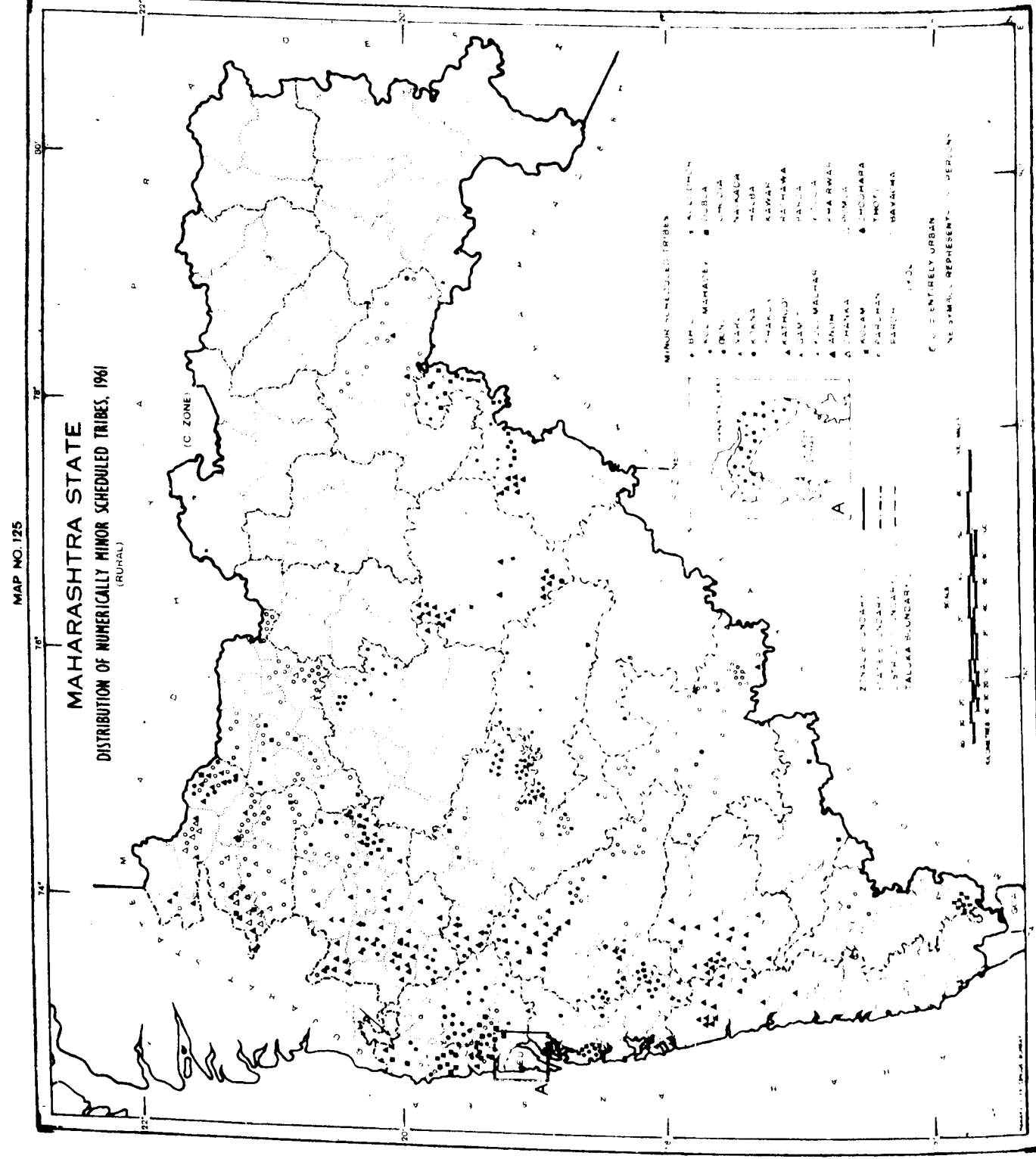


MAP No. 123

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES (RURAL), 1961

This map shows the talukawise distribution of numerically minor scheduled castes in the rural areas of Maharashtra according to the 1961 census. Each symbol represents 100 persons. (See also note on map No. 122).

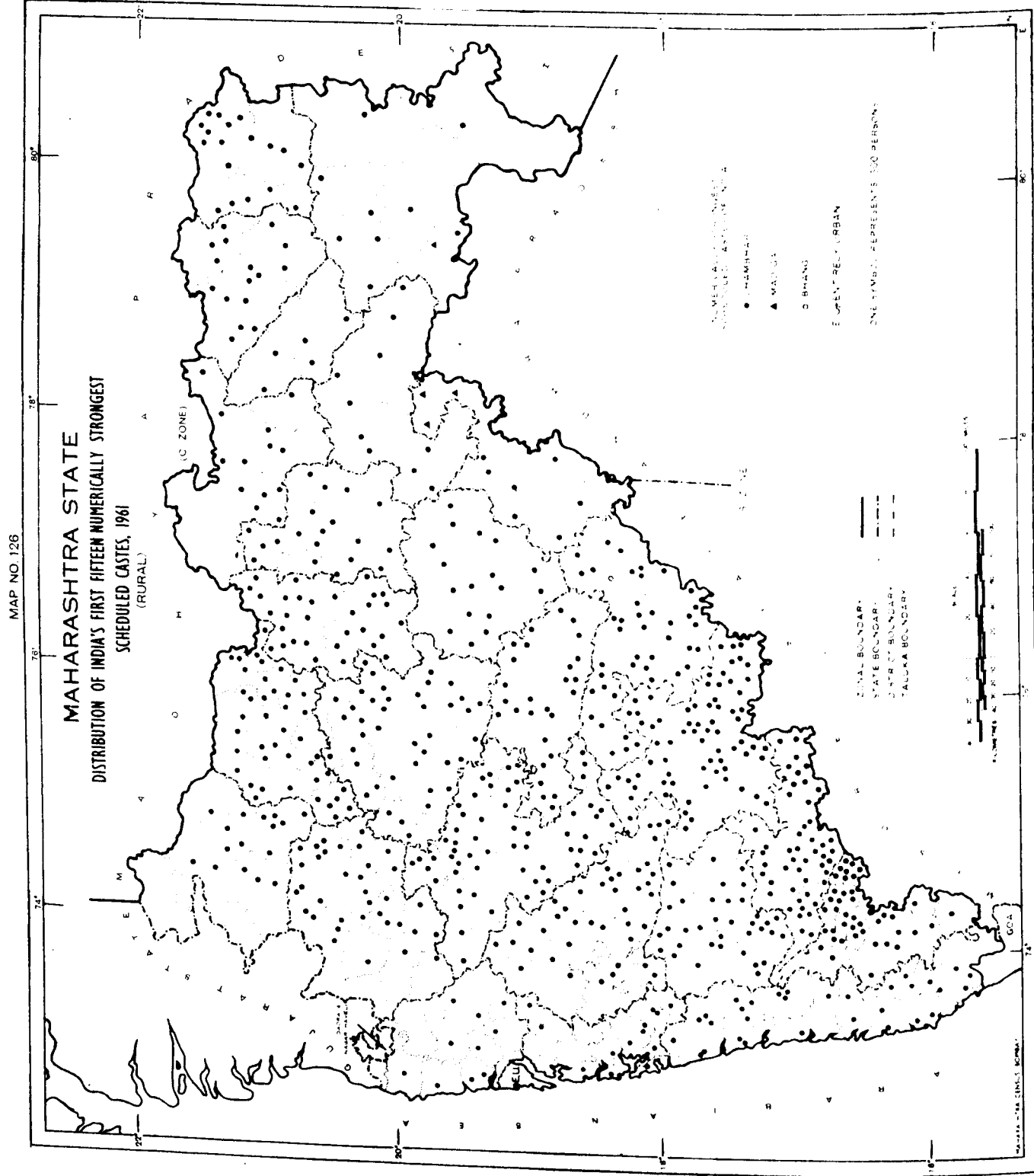
members may constitute smaller groups in other zones where also they are notified as a scheduled caste. A number of scheduled castes will therefore be found appearing in maps 122 and 123 as numerically major and minor scheduled castes in different zones of the State.



MAP No. 125
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED TRIBES (RURAL) 1961

This map shows the tahsil-wise distribution of numerically minor scheduled tribes in the rural areas of Maharashtra according to the 1961 census. Each symbol represents 100 persons. (See also notes on map 124). A particular tribe, e.g. Bhils, may be concentrated in one zone and rank

as a numerically major tribe therein. Its members may be found in smaller numbers in some other part of the area within which it is notified as a scheduled tribe. A number of tribes will therefore appear in both maps 124 and 125 which are based on distribution alone.



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MAP No. 126
DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S FIRST FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY STRONGEST SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961
(Rural)

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of numerically important scheduled castes in the country as enumerated in the rural areas of Maharashtra.

Method

Out of India's first fifteen numerically strongest scheduled castes, only three scheduled castes viz., Chambhar, Madiga and Bhang could be shown in the map. The distribution of these three scheduled castes has been shown by different symbols, each symbol representing 500 persons. The other scheduled castes which are in the list but could not be represented in the map, being small in number, are Mala and Pasi.

Salient Features

The three numerically strongest scheduled castes viz., Chambhar, Madiga and Bhang number 3,52,439 1,603 and 7,032 and form 20.24, 0.09 and

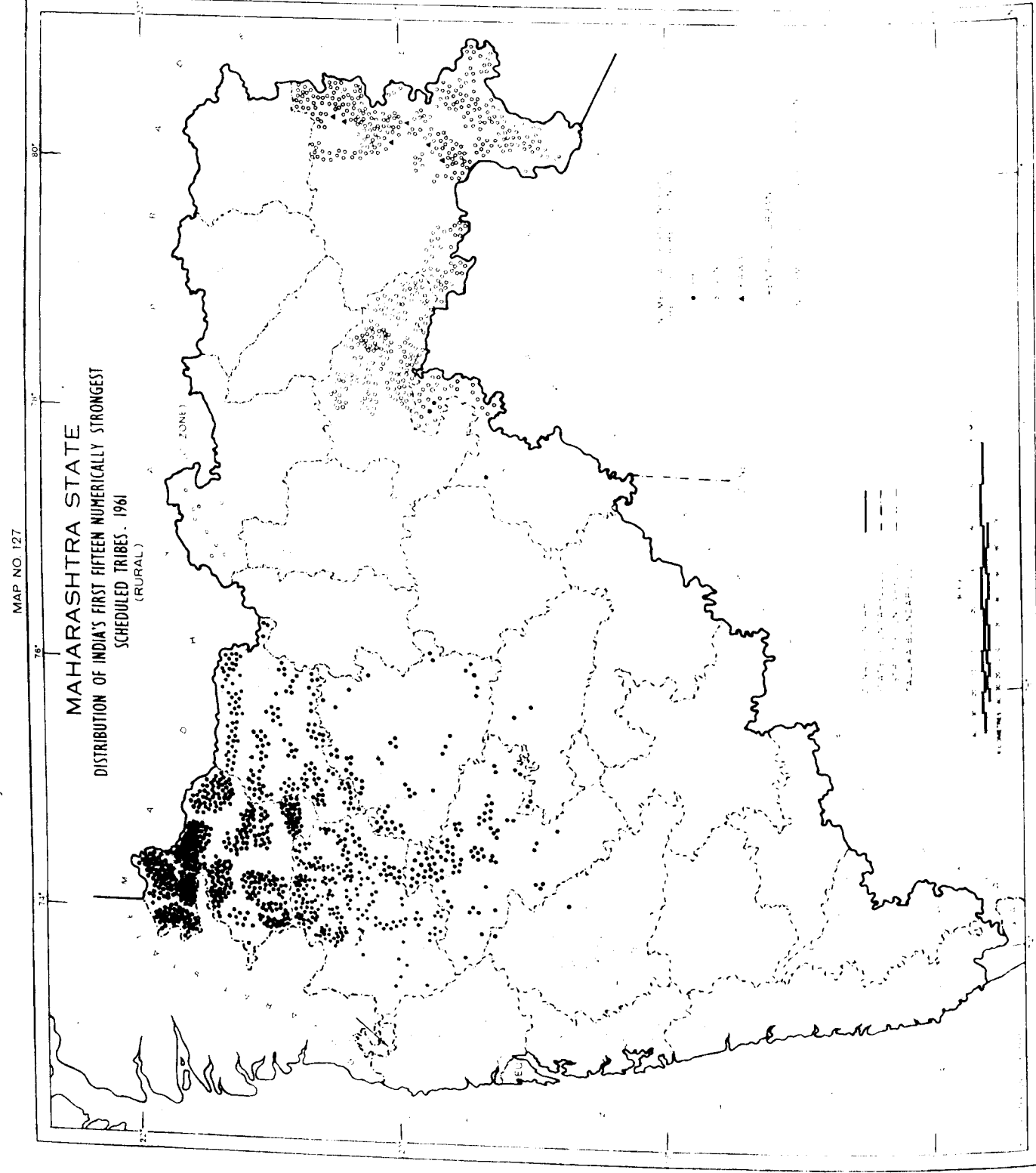
0.40 per cent respectively of the total scheduled caste population in the State.

Chambhars are scattered almost all over the State, but are predominant in the districts of Poona Division. Sholapur district has the highest number of Chambhars (36,603). Aurangabad and Osmanabad districts of Aurangabad division also have fairly large numbers of Chambhars (21,016 and 21,358 respectively). Of the total 20,990 chambhars in Kolhapur district more than half are concentrated in the three talukas of Hatkanangale, Shirol and Karveer.

Madiga is not an important scheduled caste in the State. It is found only in the Kinwat taluka of Nanded district (1,337) and in the Rajura taluka of Chanda district.

Source: Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part V-A, Table SCT-1, Part A.

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DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S FIRST FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY STRONGEST SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of numerically important scheduled tribes in the country as enumerated in the rural areas of Maharashtra.

Method

Out of India's first fifteen numerically strongest Scheduled Tribes, only three scheduled tribes viz., Bhil, Gond and Kavar, could be shown in the map. The distribution of these tribes has been shown by different symbols, each representing 500 persons. The other scheduled tribes in the list which could not be represented in the map, being small in number, are Kol and Oraon.

Salient Features

Bhil, Gond and Kavar, the three numerically strongest scheduled tribes number 554,052, 267,844 and 2,915 and form 24.01, 11.61 and 0.13 per cent respectively of the total tribal population in the rural area of the State.

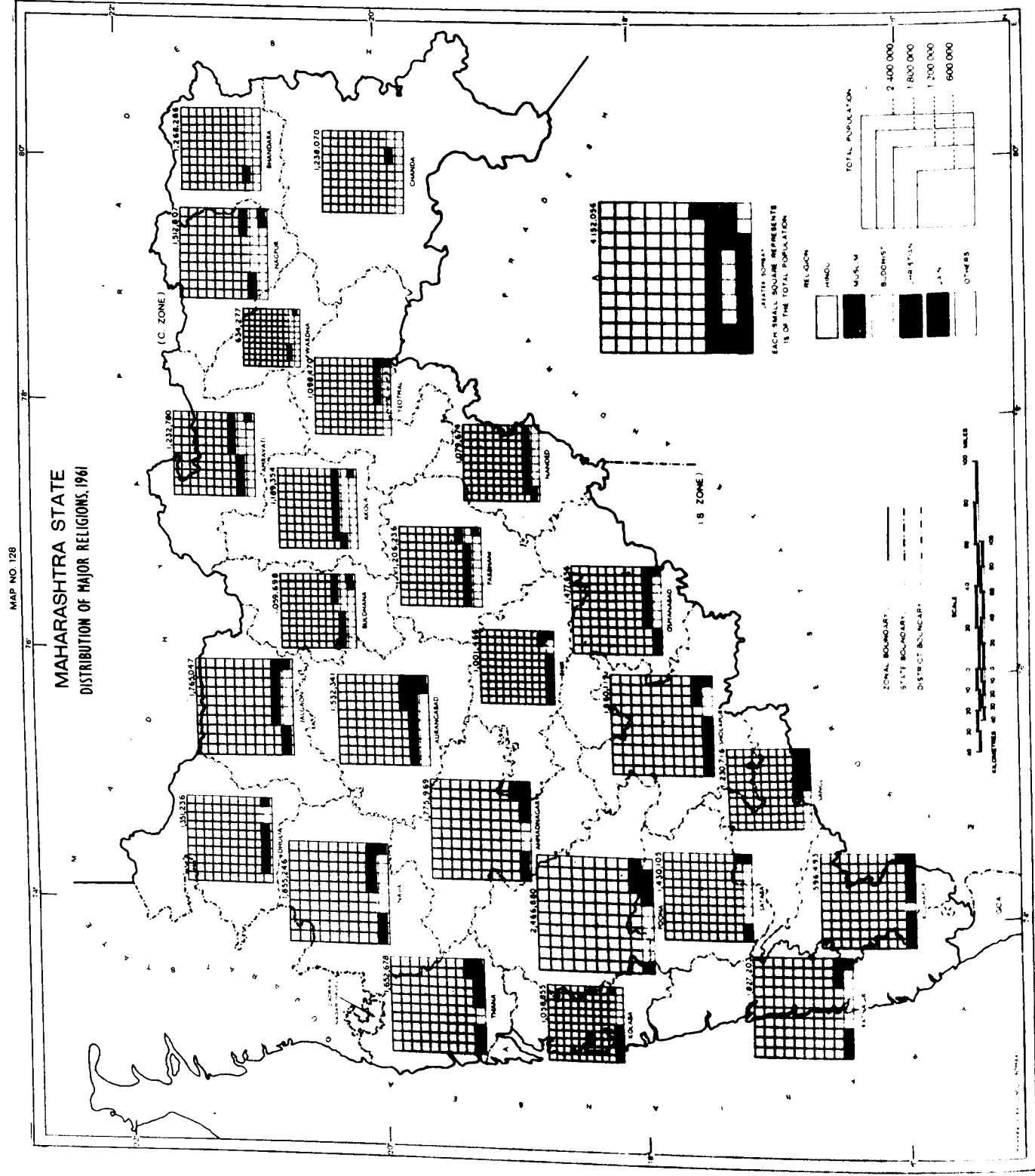
(Rural)

More than half the number of Bhils are concentrated in Dhulia district (290,046). Bhils are seen in almost all the talukas of Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Ahmadnagar districts. Shahada taluka in Dhulia district has the highest number of Bhils (60,152), followed by Sakri (40,584) and Akrani (33,276) from the same district. It is seen that Bhils are heavily concentrated in or near the forest and hilly areas of these districts.

Gonds are found mainly in three talukas of Chanda district, particularly in Gadchiroli taluka where they number 88,845. Sironcha and Rajura talukas have 57,348 and 19,640 Gonds respectively. They are also seen to be concentrated in Yeotmal, Kelapur and Wani talukas of Yeotmal district. They number 22,412, 38,277 and 22,383 respectively. Kinwat taluka of Nanded district and Melghat taluka of Amravati district also have fairly large numbers of Gonds viz., 13,957 and 4,364.

Kavar is not an important scheduled tribe of the State and is found mainly in Gadchiroli taluka of Chanda district (2,812). In Melghat, Yeotmal and Kelapur talukas the number of Kawars is negligible.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part V-A, Table SCT-1, Part B.



MAP No. 128
DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1961

Purpose and method

The map shows the percentages of populations professing the five major religions—Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity and Jainism. 'Other religions' and 'religions not stated' are clubbed together and shown separately under 'Others'.

For each district, a square proportionate to the total population is drawn and it is divided into 100 small squares, each representing one per cent of the population under any of these religions. Five different colours are used to differentiate population belonging to each religion as shown in the index of the map.

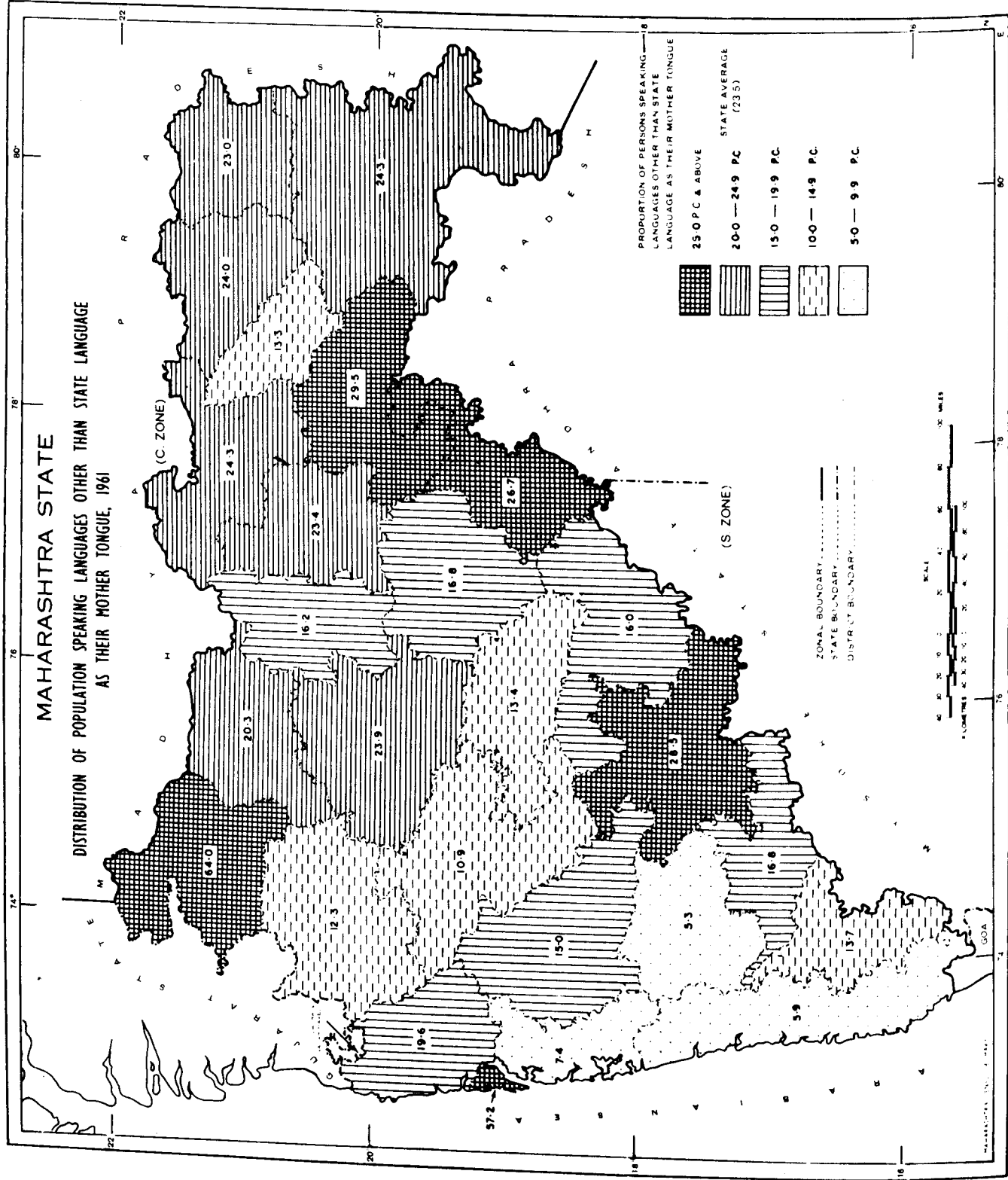
Salient Features

The Hindus form 82.24 per cent of the total population of Maharashtra. The Muslims (7.70 per cent) are numerically the second largest religious group, although their population is less than one-tenth of that of the Hindus. The third largest group is of Buddhists (7.05 per cent). The population of Buddhists increased considerably because of the conversion of a large number

of erstwhile scheduled castes during 1951-61. The Christians and Jains constitute 1.42 per cent and 1.23 per cent respectively of the total population.

A more or less similar pattern is observed in almost all the districts with some regional variations except in Greater Bombay which is a cosmopolitan area and is the only district where the Hindu population forms less than 75 per cent of the total.

Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded and Akola districts have Muslim populations 10 per cent above. The six northern districts of the Nagpur division have Buddhists forming more than 12 per cent of their population. Christians account for 1.4 per cent of the State's population. Greater Bombay, Thana, Ahmednagar, Poona and Aurangabad have Christian populations above one per cent of their total. Kolhapur, Sangli, Greater Bombay, Ahmednagar and Poona have Jain populations of more than one per cent. The State percentage is 1.23. The Zoroastrian population fell by 2.6 per cent during 1951-61. In Greater Bombay where they were mostly concentrated, they amounted to 1.7 per cent of the population. The number of Jews fell by 18.7 per cent between 1951 and 1961.



MAP No. 129

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN STATE LANGUAGE AS THEIR MOTHER TONGUE, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the percentage of population in each district whose mother tongue is some language other than Marathi, the State Language of Maharashtra.

Method

The percentages of population speaking languages other than Marathi as their mother tongue have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been hatched by five grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

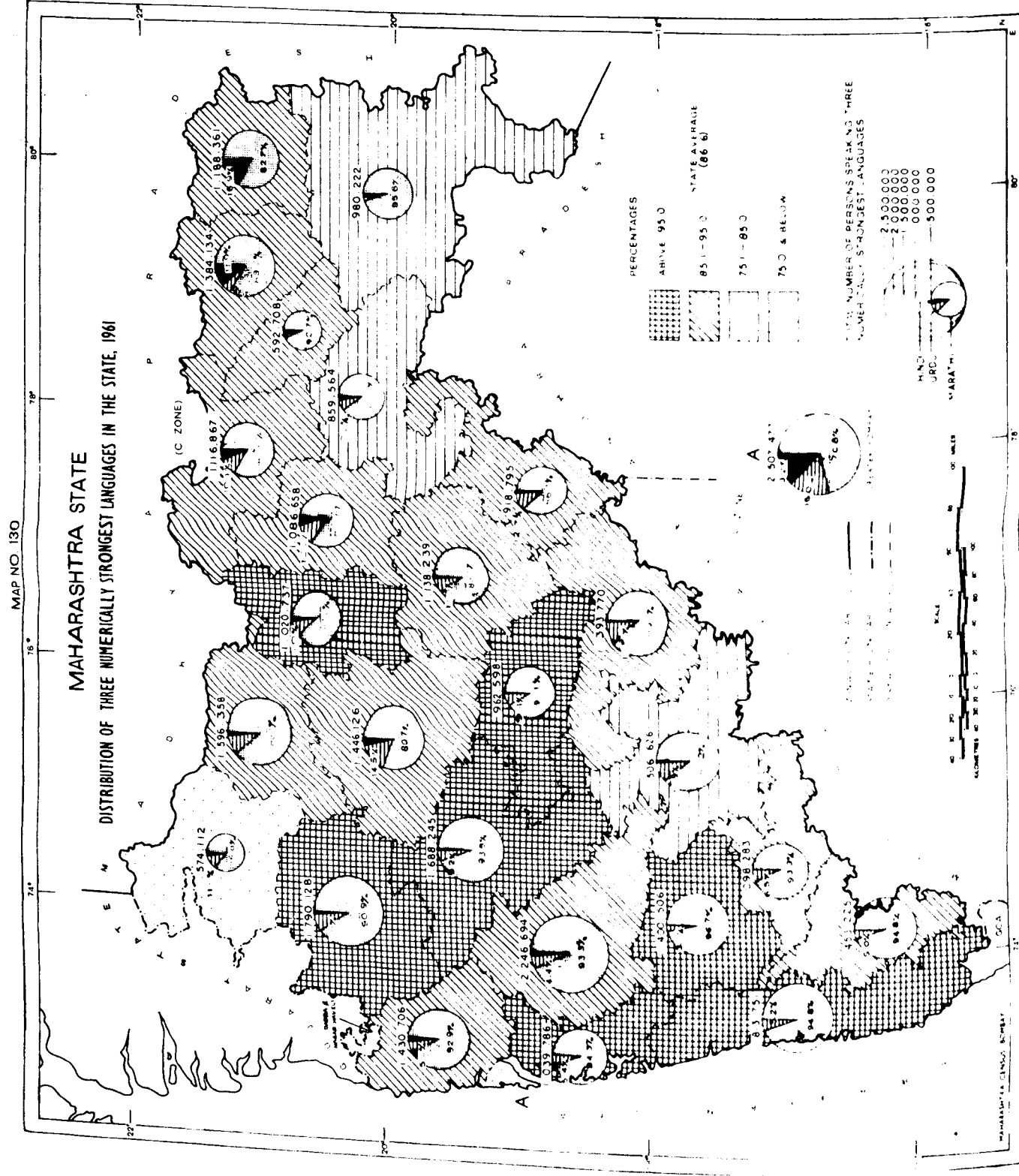
In Maharashtra, 9.27 millions out of a total population of 39.55 millions or nearly 23.5 per cent of the population have returned languages other than Marathi as their mother tongues. Among the districts of Maharashtra, this proportion varies from 5.3 per cent in Satara to 64.0 per cent in Dhulia. Of the nine districts having proportions higher than the State average of 23.5 per cent, Dhulia (64 per cent) and Greater Bombay (57.2 per cent) are the only two districts with more than 50 per cent of such population. Greater Bombay, with its large industries and a variety of commercial activities, attracts a large number of migrants not only from within Maharashtra, but even from outside. The highest proportion of 64 per cent found in Dhulia district, is on account of the large number of speakers of Bhili (3.1 lakhs) and Ahirani (2.8 lakhs), languages which have not been grouped under Marathi.

Only three districts, viz., Kolaba (7.4 per cent), Ratnagiri (5.9 per cent) and Satara (5.3 per cent) have less than 10 per cent of the population speaking languages other than Marathi as their mother tongue. These districts are traditional suppliers of migrants to Greater Bombay and in their turn do not attract migrants on any large scale.

Proportion of persons speaking languages other than State Languages as their mother-tongue.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	64.0	Dhulia	13	19.6	Thana
2	57.2	Greater Bombay	14	16.8	Parbhani
3	29.5	Yeatmal	15	16.8	Sangli
4	28.5	Sholapur	16	16.2	Buldhana
5	26.7	Nanded	17	16.0	Osmanabad
6	24.3	Chanda	18	15.0	Poona
7	24.3	Amravati	19	13.7	Kolhapur
8	24.0	Nagpur	20	13.4	Bhir
9	23.9	Aurangabad	21	13.3	Wardha
	23.5	State average	22	12.3	Nasik
10	23.4	Akola	23	10.9	Ahmadnagar
11	23.0	Bhandara	24	7.4	Kolaba
12	20.3	Jalgaon	25	5.9	Ratnagiri
			26	5.3	Satara

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table C-V.



MAP No. 130

DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961

Purpose

The districtwise percentage of speakers of Marathi, Urdu and Hindi, which are the three numerically strongest languages in Maharashtra, have been shown in this map. The percentage share of each of the three languages among their total speakers is also shown for each district.

Method

A circle proportionate in size to the total number of speakers of the three strongest languages in Maharashtra is drawn for each district and it is further divided into three sectors proportional to the strength of speakers of these three languages. The values of percentages of speakers of these three languages to the total population in each district have been grouped into four ranges and the district have been shaded outside the centrally drawn circles by using four grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

34.23 million out of a total population of 39.55 million or 86.6 per cent of the population in Maharashtra, returned either Marathi or Urdu or Hindi as their mother tongue. Among these three languages, Marathi, the State Language, has the highest number of speakers (30.28 million), followed by Urdu (2.72 million) and Hindi (1.23 million). At the district level, however, apart from Marathi speakers, the speakers of the other two languages viz., Urdu and Hindi do not necessarily rank second and third.

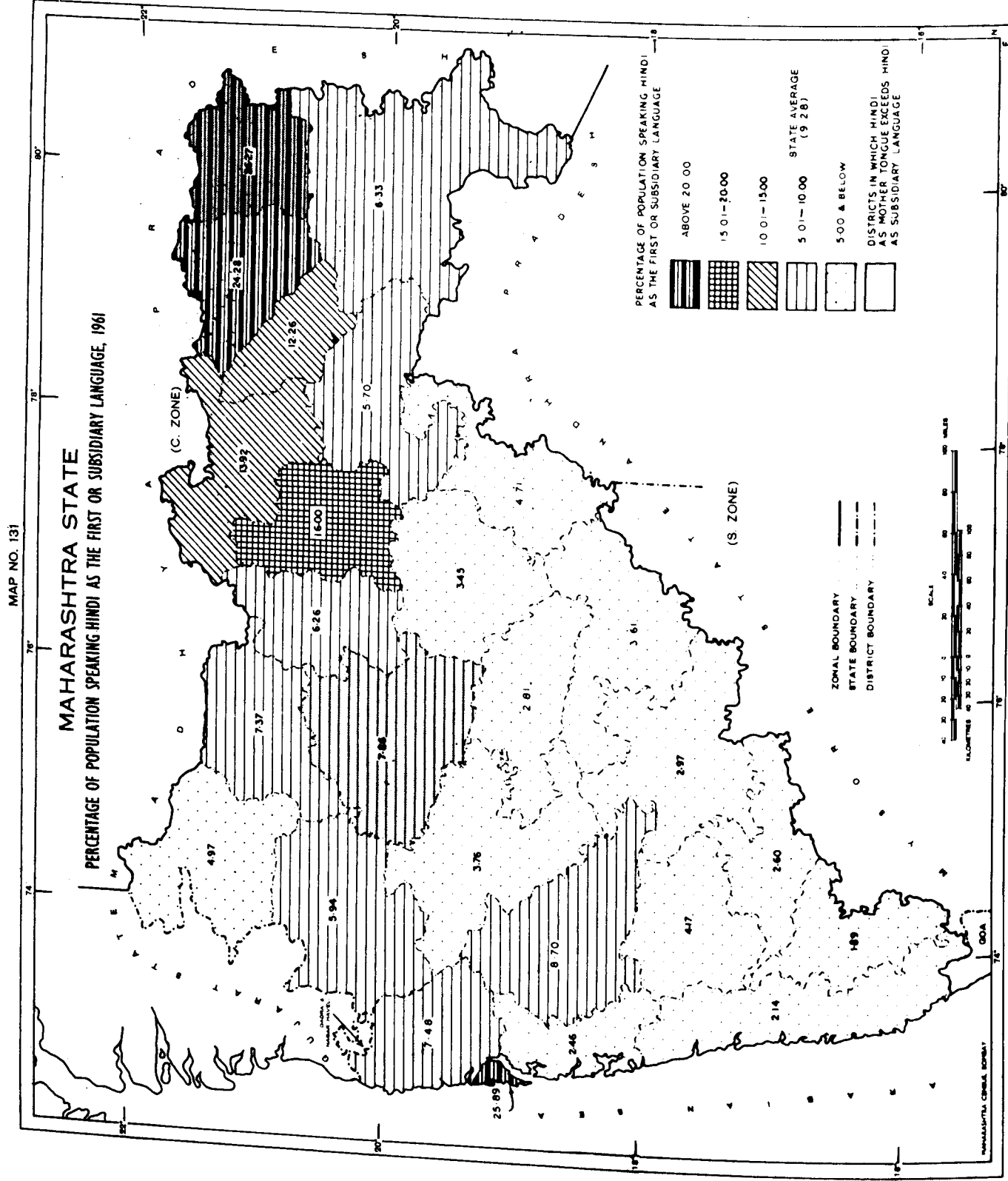
Hindi speakers, who rank third in Maharashtra as a whole, outnumber Urdu speakers and rank second in the districts of Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda. In as many as nine districts, the proportion of Hindi speakers among speakers of the three languages is less than one per cent, while in the case of Urdu speakers, this is so in only one district. All the districts of Bombay division except Greater Bombay, all the districts of Poona division, all the districts of Aurangabad division except Auranga-

bad, and Buldhana, Yeotmal and Chanda districts of Nagpur division have proportions of Hindi speakers less than the State average (3.6 per cent). The proportion of Urdu speakers is more than the State average of 8 per cent in Greater Bombay, Dhulia and Jalgaon districts of Bombay division, Sholapur district of Poona division, all the districts of Aurangabad division and Buldhana, Akola and Amravati districts of Nagpur division. The proportion of Marathi speakers varies from 70.8 per cent in Greater Bombay to 96.7 per cent in Satara district.

Proportion of speakers of three numerically strongest languages to total population

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	99.3	...	15	91.1	Poona
2	98.2	...	16	91.0	Kolhapur
3	97.9	...	17	90.6	Amravati
4	96.5	...	18	90.4	Jalgaon
5	96.3	...	19	89.2	Sangli
6	96.1	...	20	86.6	Thana
7	95.1	...	...	86.6	State average
8	94.4	...	...	...	...
9	94.4	...	...	...	...
10	94.3	...	21	85.1	Nanded
11	93.7	...	22	81.0	Sholapur
12	93.5	...	23	79.2	Chanda
13	91.5	...	24	78.3	Yeotmal
14	91.4	...	25	60.4	Greater Bombay
			26	42.5	Dhulia

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table C-V.



MAP No. 131

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST OR SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the percentage of the total Hindi speakers i.e., those who have returned Hindi as their mother tongue plus those who have returned it as a subsidiary language, to the total population in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

The percentage values of the population speaking Hindi as the first or subsidiary language to the total population have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Further, those districts in which the population with Hindi as mother tongue exceeds the population which has returned Hindi as a subsidiary language have been shown in colour, while retaining the hatching of the respective districts.

Salient Features

1.23 million persons have returned Hindi as their mother tongue and 2.44 millions have returned this as their subsidiary language. Thus a total of 3.67 million persons or 9.28 per cent of the total population in Maharashtra can speak Hindi with felicity. This figure does not include persons who returned Hindi as a subsidiary language of the second importance and not of the first importance.

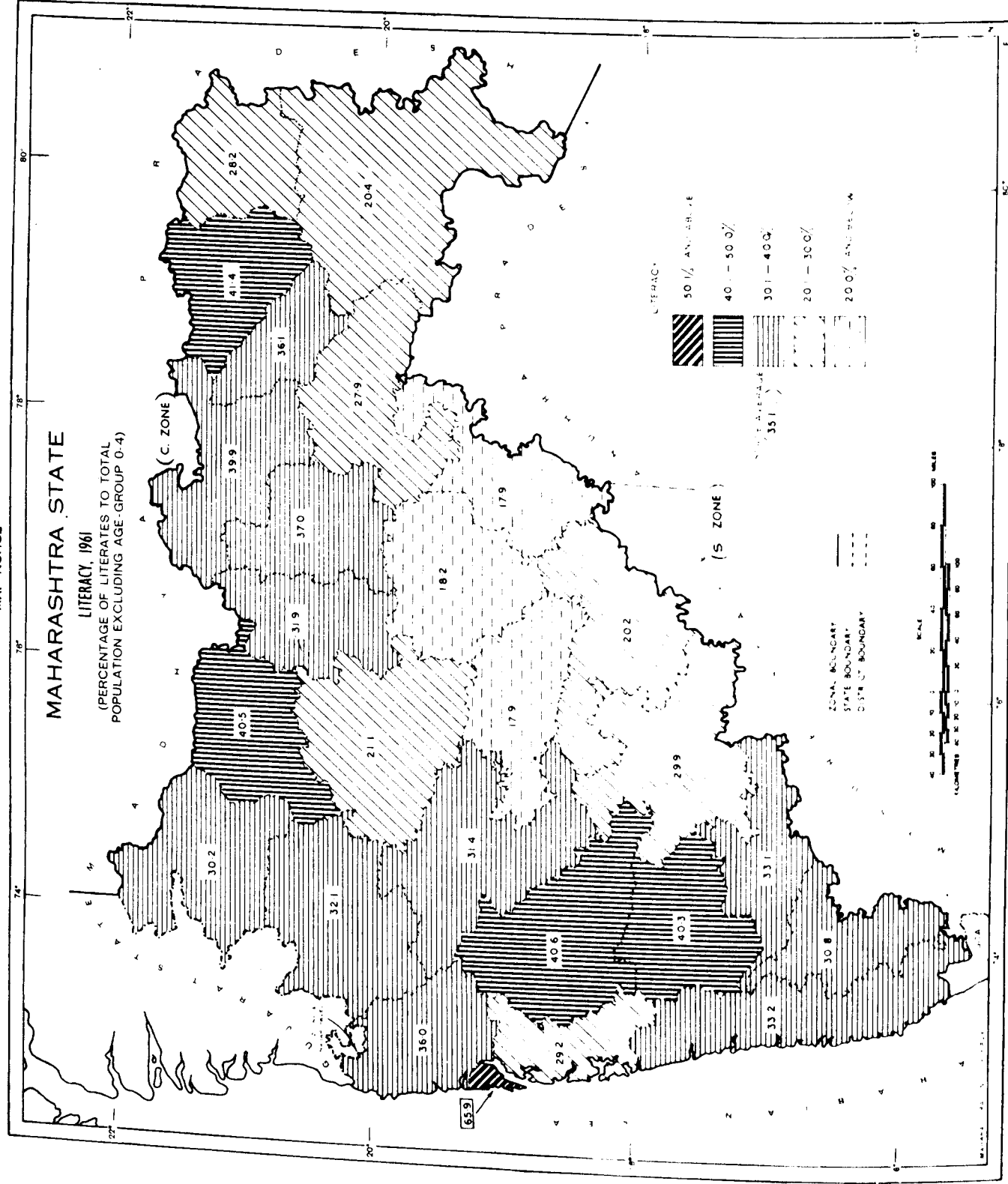
In Maharashtra as a whole, the strength of population returning Hindi as a subsidiary language was nearly twice that of the persons returning that language as mother tongue. In all the districts of Maharashtra except Aurangabad and Bhandara, the number of persons who returned Hindi as a subsidiary language outnumber those with Hindi as mother tongue. The proportion of Hindi speakers varies from 1.89 per cent in Kolhapur district to 26.27 per cent in Bhandara district. The districts which record proportions of more than 20 per cent. are Bhandara (26.27 per cent), Greater

Bombay (25.89 per cent) and Nagpur (24.28 per cent). Besides these, Akola (16 per cent), Amravati (13.92 per cent) and Wardha (12.26 per cent) districts of Nagpur division have proportions higher than the State average of 9.28 per cent.

Proportion of Hindi speakers to total Population

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	26.27	Bhandara	13	5.94	Nasik
2	25.28	Greater Bombay	14	5.70	Yeotmal
3	24.89	Nagpur	15	4.97	Dhulia
4	16.00	Akola	16	4.71	Nanded
5	13.92	Amravati	17	4.17	Satara
6	12.26	Wardha	18	3.76	Ahmadnagar
9.28		State average	19	3.61	Osmanabad
7	8.70	Poona	20	3.45	Parbhani
8	7.86	Aurangabad	21	2.97	Sholapur
9	7.48	Thana	22	2.81	Bhir
10	7.37	Jalgaon	23	2.60	Sangli
11	6.33	Chanda	24	2.46	Kolaba
12	6.26	Buldhana	25	2.14	Ratnagiri
			26	1.89	Kolhapur

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i) Table C-VI.



MAP No. 132
LITERACY, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the percentage of literates among the population aged 5 years and above in each district of Maharashtra. The data cover both the sexes and rural as well as urban areas.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Definitions and Concepts

Literacy is defined as ability both to read and write a simple letter in any language.

Literacy rates used for this map have been worked out as percentages of literates to the total population, excluding population in the age-group 0-4 years, for which the question of literacy hardly arises. Age is defined as age last birthday.

Salient Features

The rate of literacy among the population of Maharashtra as a whole works out to 35.08 per cent. Greater Bombay, a city district, surpasses all other districts with a rate of 65.89 per cent. The district second in rank, viz., Nagpur, shows a comparatively much lower rate of 41.37 per cent. The lowest rate of 17.89 per cent is shown by Nanded district.

Nine districts come above the State average and seventeen go below. Out of the nine districts coming above the State average, five (including Greater Bombay) are from Western Maharashtra and four from Vidarbha.

All the five districts of Marathwada go below the State average. They would in fact have been the last five in the rank order, had it not been for Chand district of Vidarbha, which shows a slightly lower rate (20.35 per cent)

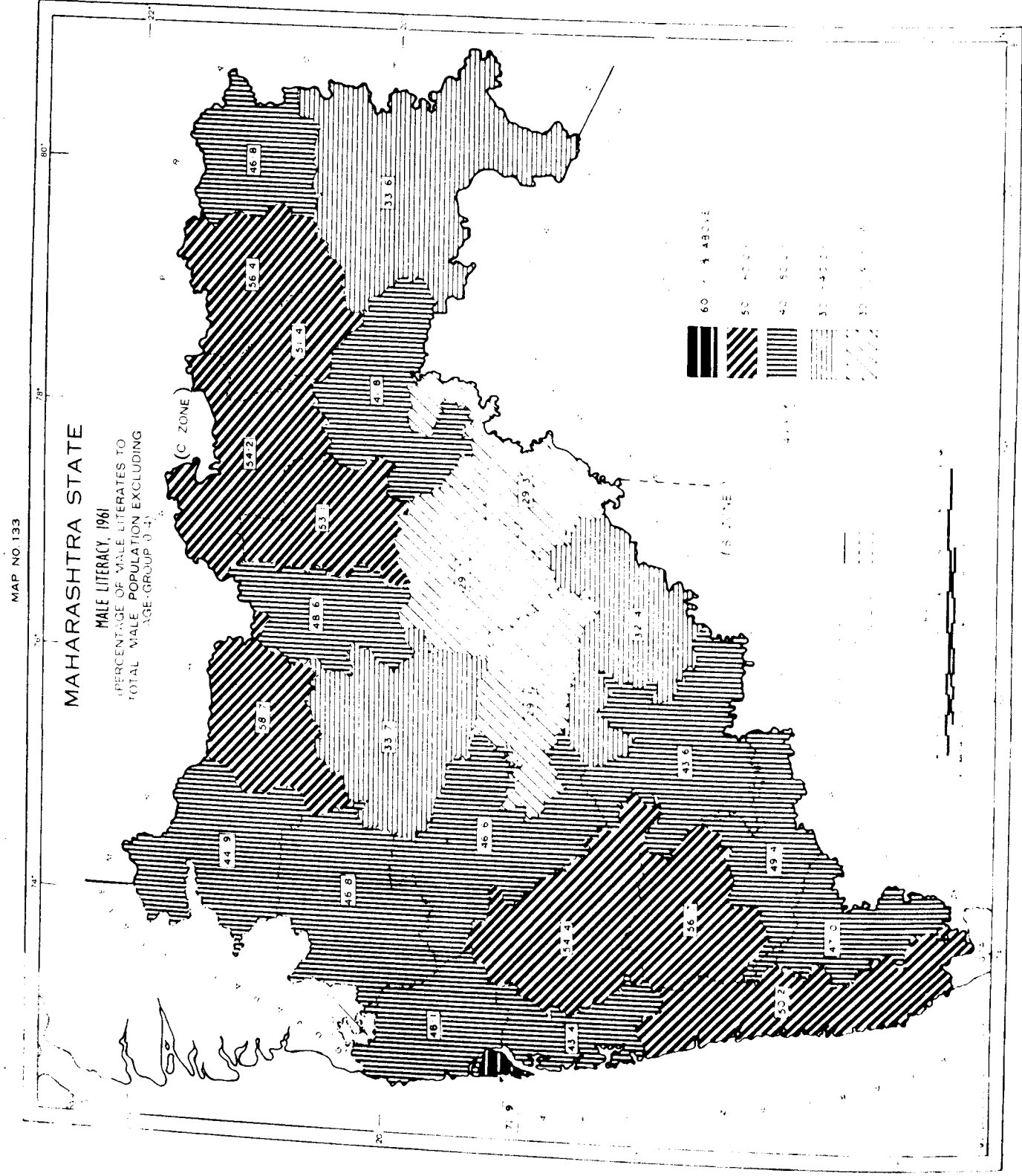
compared to Aurangabad district, which is showing a rate of 21.14 per cent, the highest for Marathwada districts.

Besides the five districts of Marathwada, eight districts of Western Maharashtra and four districts of Vidarbha also go below the State average.

Literacy, 1961 (Percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4)

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	65.89	Greater Bombay	13	31.89	Buldhana
2	41.37	Nagpur	14	31.39	Ahmadnagar
3	40.59	Poona	15	30.80	Kolhapur
4	40.47	Jalgaon	16	30.24	Dhulia
5	40.30	Satara	17	29.86	Sholapur
6	39.91	Amravati	18	29.17	Kolaba
7	37.03	Akola	19	28.22	Bhandara
8	36.10	Wardha	20	27.87	Yeotmal
9	36.00	Thana	21	21.14	Aurangabad
35.08		State average	22	20.35	Chanda
			23	20.15	Osmanabad
10	33.21	Ratnagiri	24	18.18	Parbhani
11	33.09	Sangli	25	17.93	Bhir
12	32.09	Nasik	26	17.89	Nanded

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table I C-III-Part A.



MAP No. 133

MALE LITERACY, 1961

(33.61 per cent) compared to Aurangabad district, which is showing a rate of 33.72 per cent, the highest for Marathwada districts.

Besides the five districts of Marathwada, seven districts of Western Maharashtra and four districts of Vidarbha also are below the State average.

Male literacy, 1961 (Percentage of male literates to total male Population excluding age-group 0-4)

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	71.85	Greater Bombay	14	46.77	Bhandara
2	58.74	Jalgaon	15	46.76	Nasik
3	56.72	Satara	16	46.55	Ahmadnagar
4	56.38	Nagpur	17	44.94	Dhulia
5	54.42	Peona	18	43.64	Sholapur
6	54.20	Amravati	19	43.41	Kolaba
7	53.06	Akola	20	41.81	Ycetmal
8	51.40	Wardha	21	33.72	Aurangabad
9	50.18	Ratnagiri	22	33.61	Chanda
10	49.39	Sangli	23	32.35	Osmnabad
49.26		State average	24	29.73	Parbhani
11	48.56	Buldhana	25	29.26	Nanded
12	48.12	Thana	26	29.09	Bhir
13	46.98	Kolhapur			

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table C-III, Part A.

Purpose

This map shows the percentage of literates among the male population aged 5 years and above in each district of Maharashtra. The data cover both rural as well as urban areas.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Definitions and Concepts

Literacy is defined as ability both to read and write a simple letter. The language used is not material.

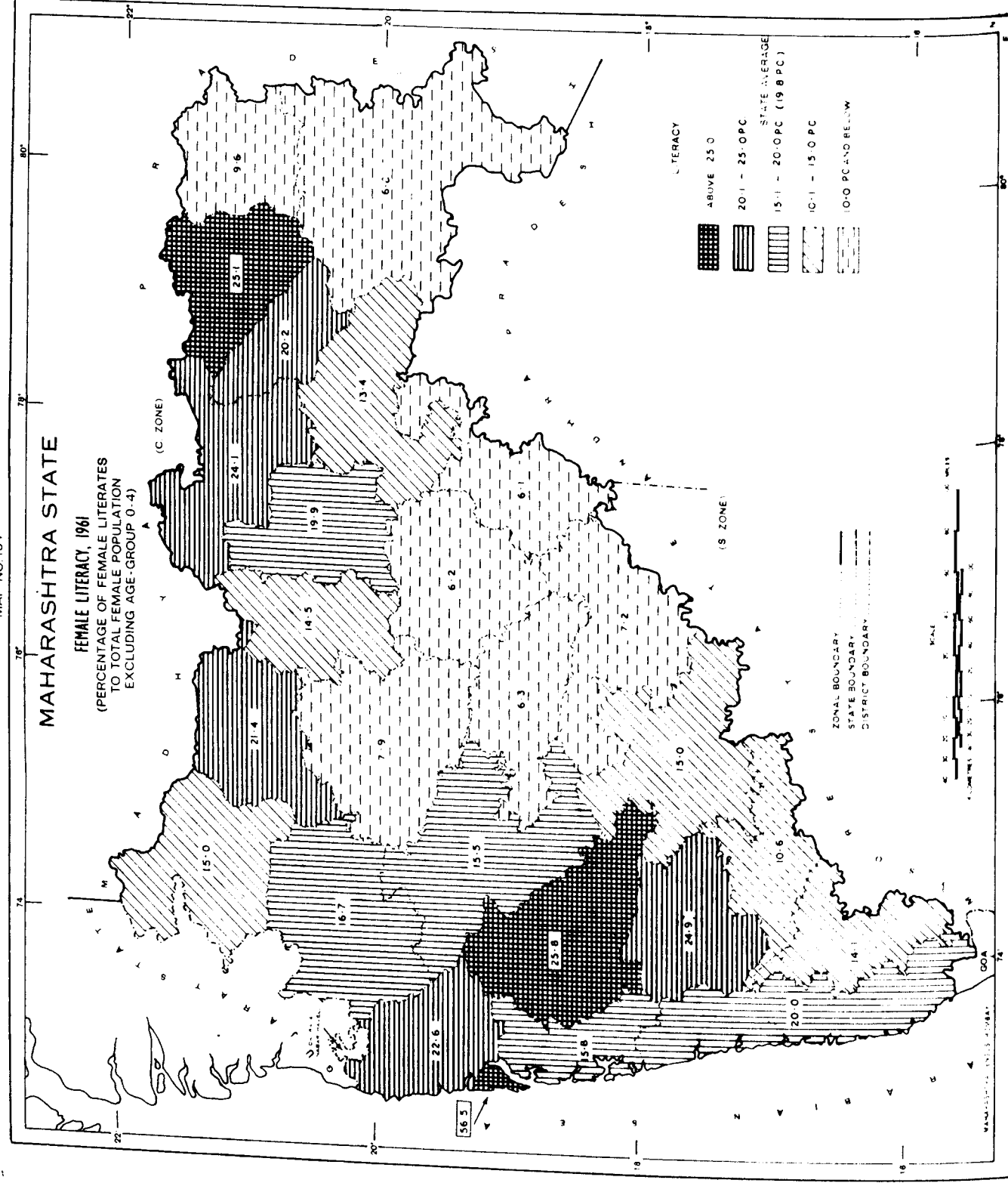
Literacy rates used for this map have been worked out as percentages of male literates to the total male population, excluding population in the age-group 0-4 years, for which the question of literacy hardly arises. Age is defined as age last birthday.

Salient Features

The rate of literacy among the male population of Maharashtra as a whole works out to 49.26 per cent. Greater Bombay, a city district, surpasses all other districts with a rate of 71.85 per cent. As compared to Greater Bombay, the district second in rank, viz., Jalgaon, shows a rate of 58.74 per cent only. The lowest rate of 29.09 per cent is shown by Bhir district.

Ten districts stand above the State average of which six (including Greater Bombay) are from Western Maharashtra and four from Vidarbha. Sixteen districts are below the State average.

All the five districts of Marathwada rank below the State average. They would in fact have been the last five in the rank order, had it not been for Chanda district of Vidarbha, which shows a slightly lower rate



MAP No. 134
FEMALE LITERACY, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the percentage of literates among the female population aged 5 years and above in each district of Maharashtra. The data cover both rural as well as urban areas.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Definitions and Concepts

Literacy is defined as ability both to read and write a simple letter. The language used is not material.

Literacy rates used for this map have been worked out as percentages of female literates to the total female population, excluding population in the age-group 0-4 years, for which the question of literacy hardly arises. Age is defined as age last birthday.

Salient Features

The rate of literacy among the female population of Maharashtra as a whole works out to 19.80 per cent. Greater Bombay, a city district, surpasses all other districts with a rate of 56.46 per cent. The district second in rank, viz., Poona, shows a much lower rate of 25.82 per cent. The lowest rate of 6.11 per cent is shown by Nanded district.

Ten districts come above the State average and sixteen go below. Out of the ten districts coming above the State average, six (including Greater Bombay) are from Western Maharashtra and four from Vidarbha.

All the five districts of Marathwada go below the State average. They would in fact have been the last five in the rank order, had it not been for Chanda district of Vidarbha, which shows a slightly lower rate

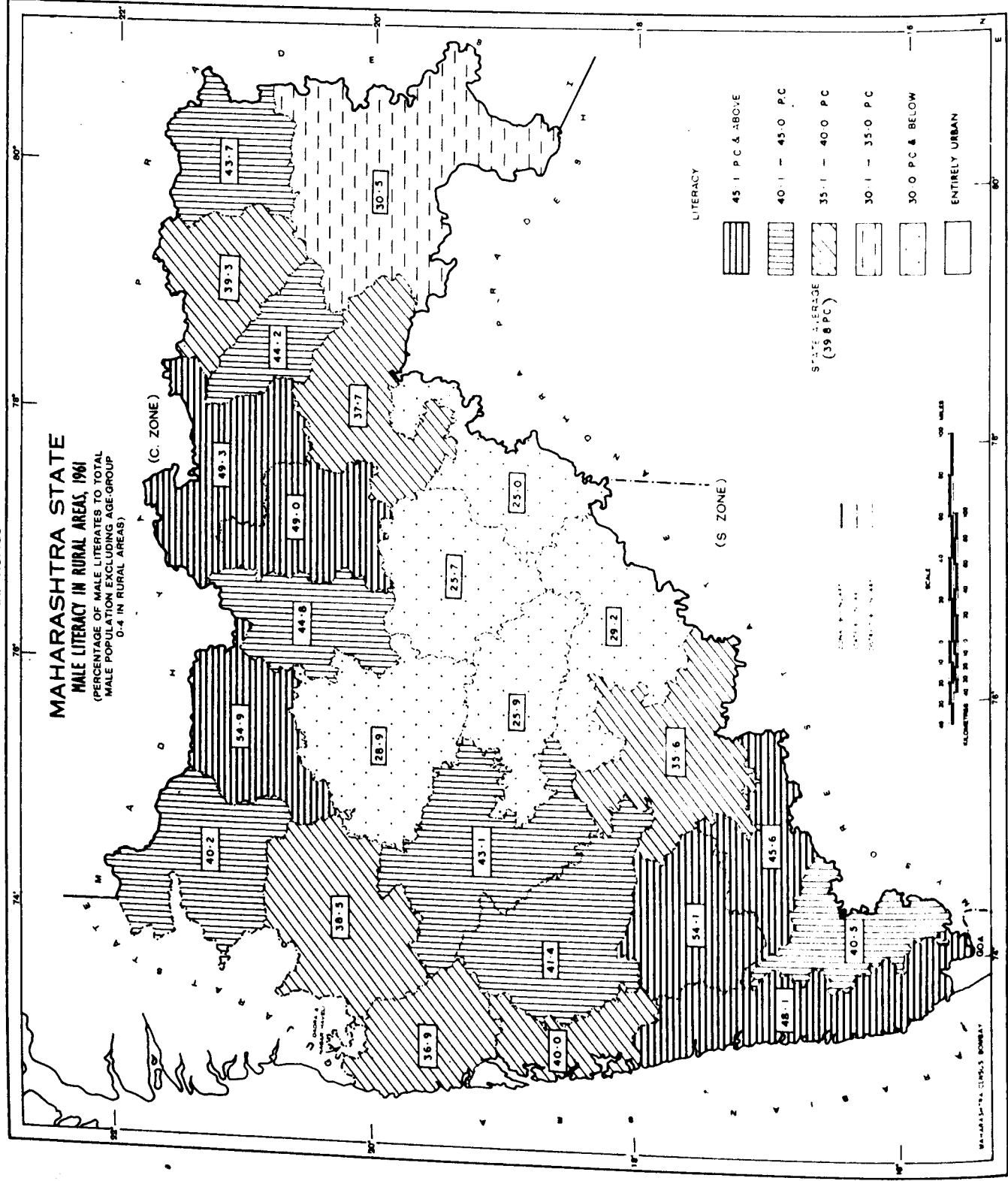
(6.84 per cent) compared to Aurangabad and Osmanabad districts, which are showing rates of 7.92 and 7.15 per cent respectively.

Besides the five districts of Marathwada seven districts of Western Maharashtra and four districts of Vidarbha also go below the State average.

Female literacy, 1961 (percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4)

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	56.46	Greater Bombay	13	15.52	Ahmadnagar
2	25.82	Poona	14	15.02	Sholapur
3	25.11	Nagpur	15	14.99	Dhulia
4	24.89	Satara	16	14.46	Buldhana
5	24.06	Amravati	17	14.09	Kolhapur
6	22.63	Thana	18	13.43	Ycotmal
7	21.42	Jalgaon	19	10.61	Sangli
8	20.17	Wardha	20	9.60	Bhandara
9	20.00	Ratnagiri	21	7.92	Aurangabad
10	19.85	Akola	22	7.15	Osmanabad
19.80		State average	23	6.84	Chanda
16.71		Nasik	24	6.30	Bhir
15.84		Kolaba	25	6.17	Parbhani
			26	6.11	Nanded

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table C-III, Part A.



MAP No. 135
MALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the rates of literacy among males in rural areas for each of the districts of Maharashtra based on the data collected at the 1961 Census.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Data have been presented in this map for twenty-five districts only. Greater Bombay district being excluded since it has no rural areas.

Definitions and Concepts

A rural area in a district includes all villages (which normally have small populations below 5,000) and is characterised by absence of places having municipalities and by existence of a substantial proportion of male workers engaged in agriculture. By strict definition, a rural place is one that is not urban. For definition of the term 'urban', please see maps relating to urban areas.

Literacy is defined as ability both to read and write a simple letter. The language used is not material.

Literacy rates used for this map have been worked out as percentages of male literates to total male population in the rural areas, excluding population in the age-group 0-4 years, for which the question of literacy hardly arises. Age is defined as age last birthday.

Salient Features

The table in next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of male literacy rates in rural areas, with the State average interposed at the appropriate place.

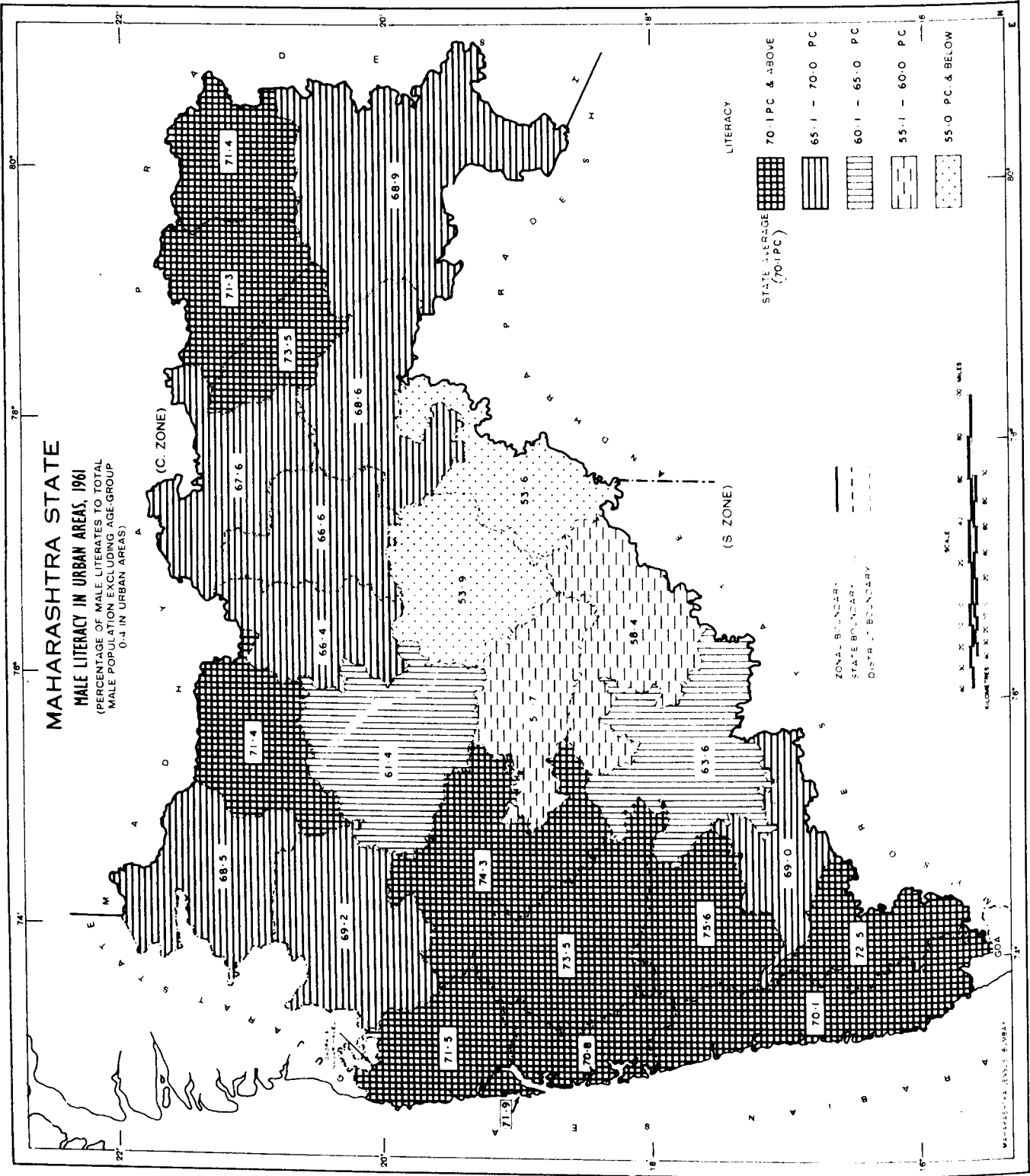
The percentage of literacy among males in rural areas of Maharashtra as a whole works out to 39.8. Fourteen districts come above the State average and eleven below.

Among districts, the male literacy in rural areas ranges from 54.9 per cent in Jalgaon to 25.0 per cent in Nanded.

Among the districts coming above the State average, nine are from Western Maharashtra and five from Vidarbha. All the five districts of Marathwada go below the State average and are, in fact, the last five in the rank order. Three districts each from Western Maharashtra and Vidarbha, which are below the State average, are above the five districts of Marathwada.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	54.9	Jalgaon	14	40.0	Kolaba
2	54.1	Satara	15	39.8	State average
3	49.3	Amravati	16	39.3	Nagpur
4	49.0	Akola	17	38.5	Nasik
5	48.1	Ratnagiri	18	37.7	Yeotmal
6	45.6	Sangli	19	36.9	Thana
7	44.8	Buldhana	20	35.6	Sholapur
8	44.2	Wardha	21	30.5	Chanda
9	43.7	Bhandara	22	29.2	Osmanabad
10	43.1	Ahmadnagar	23	28.9	Aurangabad
11	41.4	Poona	24	25.9	Bhir
12	40.5	Kolhapur	25	25.7	Parbhani
13	40.2	Dhulia	25	25.0	Nanded

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table C-III, Part C.



MAP No. 136
MALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the percentage of literates among males in urban areas in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Definitions and Concepts

An urban area in a district comprises the following :—

- (1) All places having municipalities or cantonments, irrespective of population, and
- (2) all other places with populations 5,000 or above, where, according to the 1961 Census data, at least three-fourths of the male working population had been engaged principally in non-agricultural pursuits, that is, devoting most time to such pursuits.

Literacy is defined as ability both to read and write a simple letter. The language used is not material.

Literacy rates used for this map have been worked out as percentages of male literates to total male population in the urban areas, excluding population in the age-group 0-4 years, for which the question of literacy hardly arises. Age is defined as age last birthday.

Salient Features

The percentage of literacy among males in the urban areas of Maharashtra as a whole works out to 70.1. Among the districts, the rate varies from 75.6 per cent in Satara to 53.6 per cent in Nanded. Eleven districts come above the State average and fifteen go below.

Out of the eleven districts which rank above the State average, eight are from Western Maharashtra and the remaining three are from Vidarbha. Surprisingly, Greater Bombay, which is an entirely urban city district, does

not top the list but gets a sixth place with a rate of 71.9 per cent. The five districts which excel Greater Bombay in this respect are Satara, Ahmadnagar, Poona, Wardha and Kolhapur.

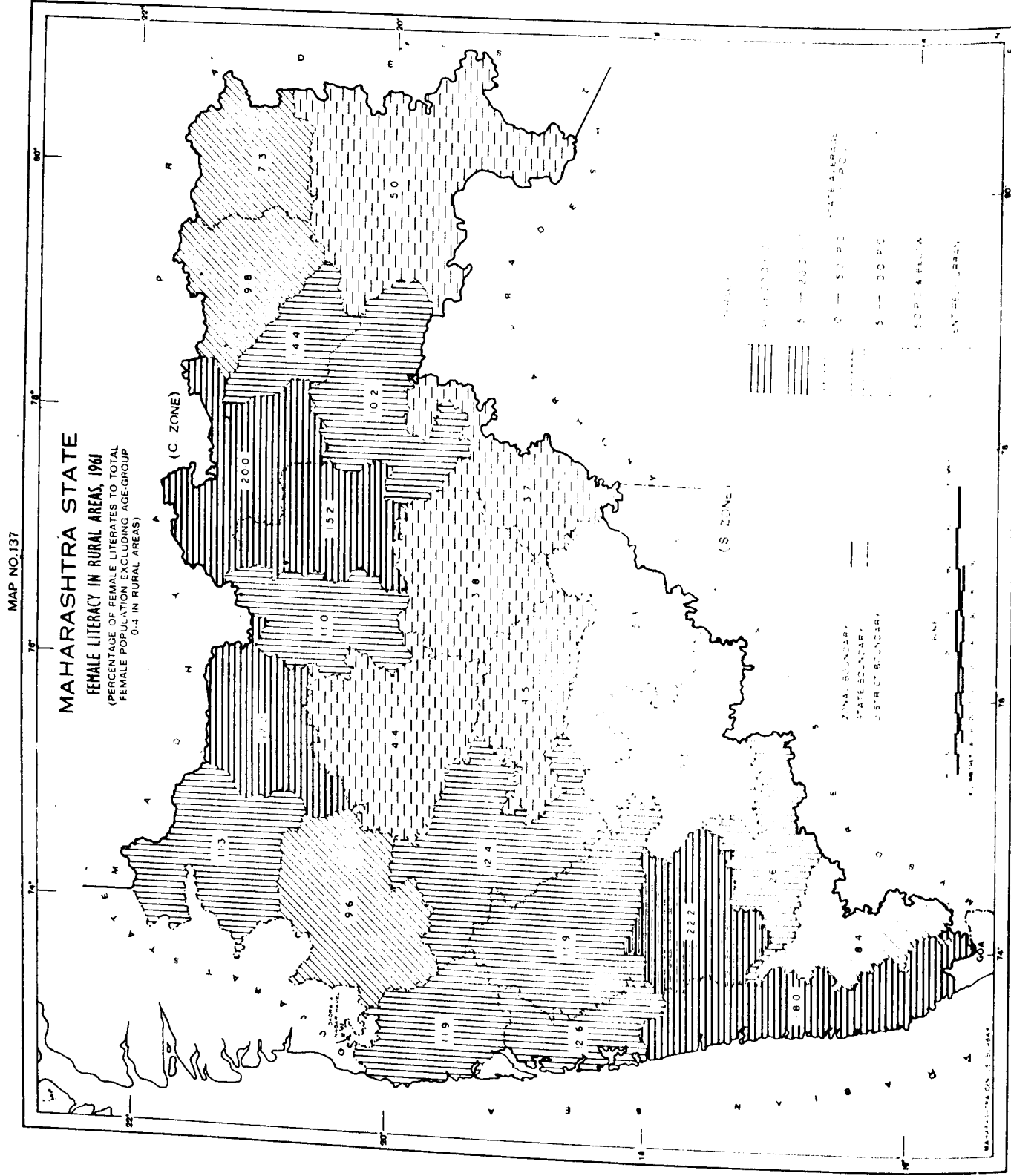
Ratnagiri district shows the same rate as the State average and may be said to be representative of the State in this respect. Four other districts of Western Maharashtra stand below the State average. Vidarbha has also five districts below the State average.

As for Marathwada, all the five districts are below the State average and they are in fact the last five in the rank order.

Percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 in urban areas

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	75.6	Satara	13	69.2	Nasik
2	74.3	Ahmadnagar	14	69.0	Sangli
3	73.5	Poona	15	68.9	Chandrapur
4	73.5	Wardha	16	68.6	Yavatmal
5	72.5	Kolhapur	17	68.5	Dhule
6	71.9	Greater Bombay	18	67.6	Amravati
7	71.5	Thane	19	66.6	Akola
8	71.4	Jalgaon	20	66.4	Buldhana
9	71.4	Bhandara	21	63.6	Sholapur
10	71.3	Nagpur	22	61.4	Aurangabad
11	70.8	Kolaba	23	58.4	Osmanabad
	70.1	State average	24	57.7	Bhir
	70.1	Ratnagiri	25	53.9	Parbhani
12	70.1	Nanded	26	53.6	Nanded

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X. Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table C-III, Part B.



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Purpose

This map shows the percentage of literates among females in rural areas in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low. Greater Bombay district has been left blank since it has no rural area. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district (except Greater Bombay, which is left blank).

Definitions and Concepts

A rural area in a district includes all villages (which normally have small populations below 5,000) and is characterised by predominance of agriculture as the principal occupation of the people, that is, the one to which they devote most time. For purposes of the Census, a rural place is defined as one that is not 'urban'. For definition of the term 'urban', please see maps relating to urban areas.

Literacy is defined as ability both to read and write a simple letter. The language used is not material.

Literacy rates used for this map have been worked out as percentages of female literates to total female population in the rural areas, excluding population in the age-group 0-4 years, for which the question of literacy hardly arises. Age is defined as age last birthday.

Salient Features

The percentage of literacy among females in the rural areas of Maharashtra as a whole works out to 11.1. Twelve districts come above the State average and thirteen go below.

Among districts, the female literacy in rural areas ranges from 22.2 per cent in Satara to 3.7 per cent in Nanded.

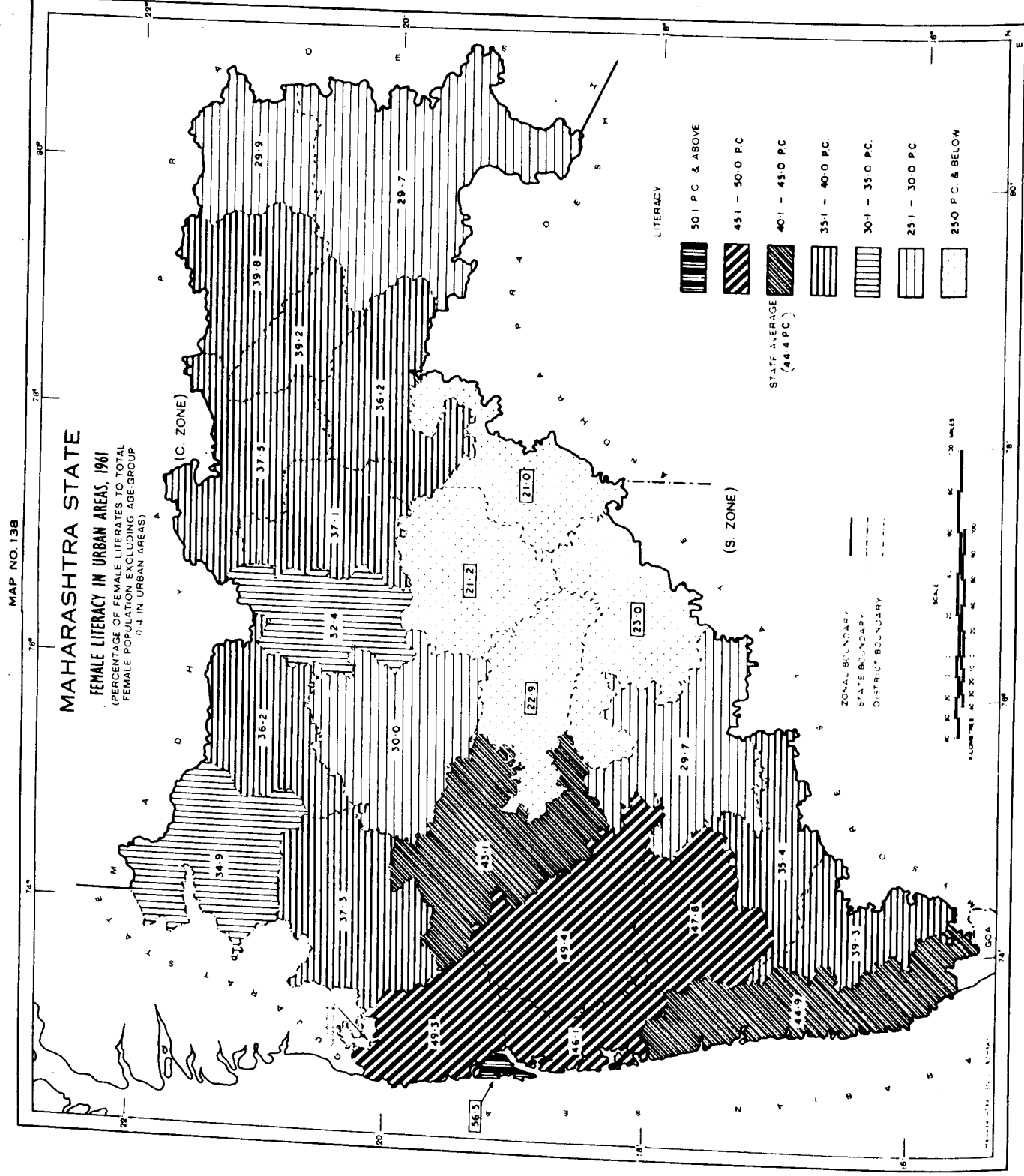
MAP No. 137
FEMALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Among the districts coming above the State average, nine are from Western Maharashtra and three from Vidarbha. All the five districts of Marathwada go below the State average, four of them being in fact the last four in the rank order. Three districts from Western Maharashtra and five from Vidarbha also go below the State average. Osmanabad is the only one among the districts of Marathwada which shows a slightly better rate of female literacy in rural areas. This rate is, however, better than the rate in only one district outside Marathwada, viz., Chanda district of Vidarbha. The rate in Osmanabad district is 5.3 per cent, as compared to 5.0 per cent in Chanda district.

Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group, 0-4 in rural areas

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	22.2	Satara	13	11.0	Buldhana
2	20.0	Amravati	14	10.2	Yavatmal
3	18.0	Ratnagiri	15	9.8	Nagpur
4	17.2	Jalgaon	16	9.6	Nasik
5	15.2	Akola	17	9.3	Sholapur
6	14.4	Wardha	18	8.4	Kolhapur
7	12.6	Kolaba	19	7.3	Bhandara
8	12.6	Sangli	20	5.3	Osmanabad
9	12.4	Ahmadnagar	21	5.0	Chanda
10	11.9	Poona	22	4.5	Bhir
11	11.9	Thana	23	4.4	Aurangabad
12	11.3	Dhulia	24	3.8	Parbhani
	11.1	State average	25	3.7	Nanded

Source—Census of India, 1961. Volume X. Maharashtra, Part II-C(i). Table C-III, Part C.



MAP No. 138
FEMALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the percentage of literates among females in urban areas in each district of Maharashtra.

Method

The data have been grouped into seven ranges and the districts have been shaded by using seven grades of hatching ranging from high to low. For facility of reading, the percentage values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Definitions and Concepts

For definition of 'urban area' and 'literacy', please see notes on map Nos. 38 and 132.

Salient Features

The percentage of literacy among females in the urban areas of Maharashtra as a whole works out to 44.4. Only six districts come above the State average and all of them are from Western Maharashtra. The remaining twenty districts go below.

Greater Bombay, which is an entirely urban district, tops the list with a percentage of 56.5. The other five districts which come above the State average are Poona, Thana, Satara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, with percentages ranging from 49.4 to 44.9. These five districts, together with Greater Bombay, form a compact region in the south-west of Maharashtra. The five districts other than Greater Bombay also happen to be the most important five districts in Maharashtra from the point of view of contribution of migrants to Greater Bombay.

Out of the seven districts of Western Maharashtra, which go below the State average, Sholapur has the lowest percentage, viz., 29.7. It ranks twenty-first among the twenty-six districts of Maharashtra.

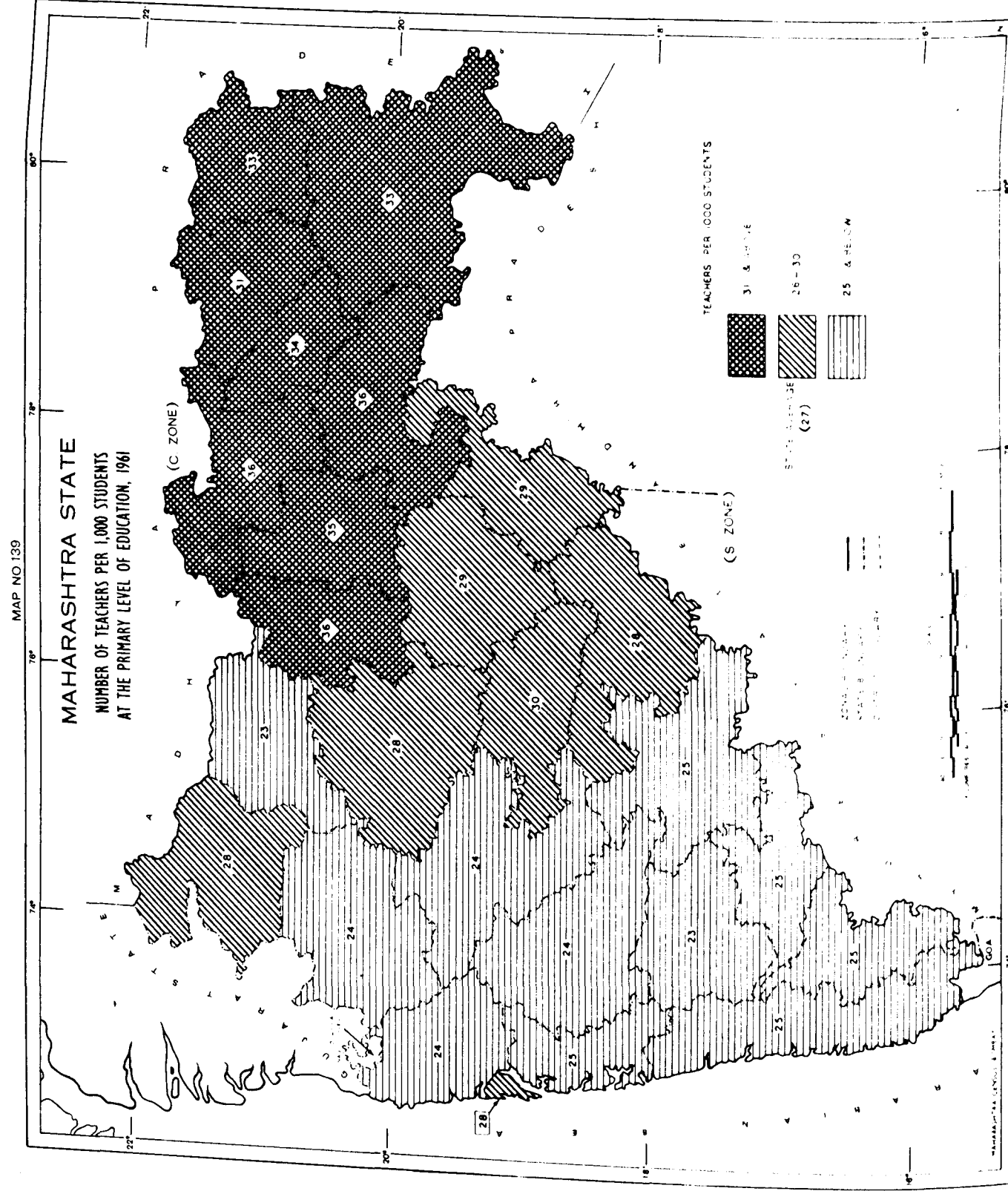
All the eight districts of Vidarbha go below the State average, the highest percentage (39.8) being observed in Nagpur district and the lowest (29.7) in Chanda district, which comes very close to Sholapur district of Western Maharashtra.

All the five districts of Marathwada also go below the State average. Four of them, viz., Osmanabad, Bhir, Parbhani and Nanded, are in fact the last four in the rank order, and the percentages in these districts range from 23.0 to 21.0. As for the fifth district, viz., Aurangabad, the percentage is 30.0.

FEMALE LITERACY PER CENT IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
Percentage of female literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4 in urban areas

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	56.5	Greater Bombay	13	37.1	Akola
2	49.4	Poona	14	36.2	Yeotmal
3	49.3	Thana	15	36.2	Jalgaon
4	47.8	Satara	16	35.4	Sangli
5	46.1	Kolaba	17	34.9	Dhulia
6	44.9	Ratnagiri	18	32.4	Buldhana
44.4		State average	19	30.0	Aurangabad
7	43.1	Ahmadnagar	20	29.9	Bhandara
8	39.8	Nagpur	21	29.7	Sholapur
9	39.3	Kolhapur	22	29.7	Chanda
10	39.2	Wardha	23	23.0	Osmanabad
11	37.5	Amravati	24	22.9	Bhir
12	37.3	Nasik	25	21.2	Parbhani
			26	21.0	Nanded

Source—Census of India, 1961, Volume X, Maharashtra, Part II-(i), Table C-III, Part B.



MAP No. 139

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose

The teacher-student ratio at the primary level of education is indicated in this map.

Method

The number of teachers per 1,000 students at the primary level of education has been calculated for each district and also for the State as a whole. The district values have been grouped into three ranges and the State average has also been indicated at the appropriate place. The districts have been shaded by using three different grades of hatching.

For facility of reading the values have been inserted in the map in each district.

Salient Features

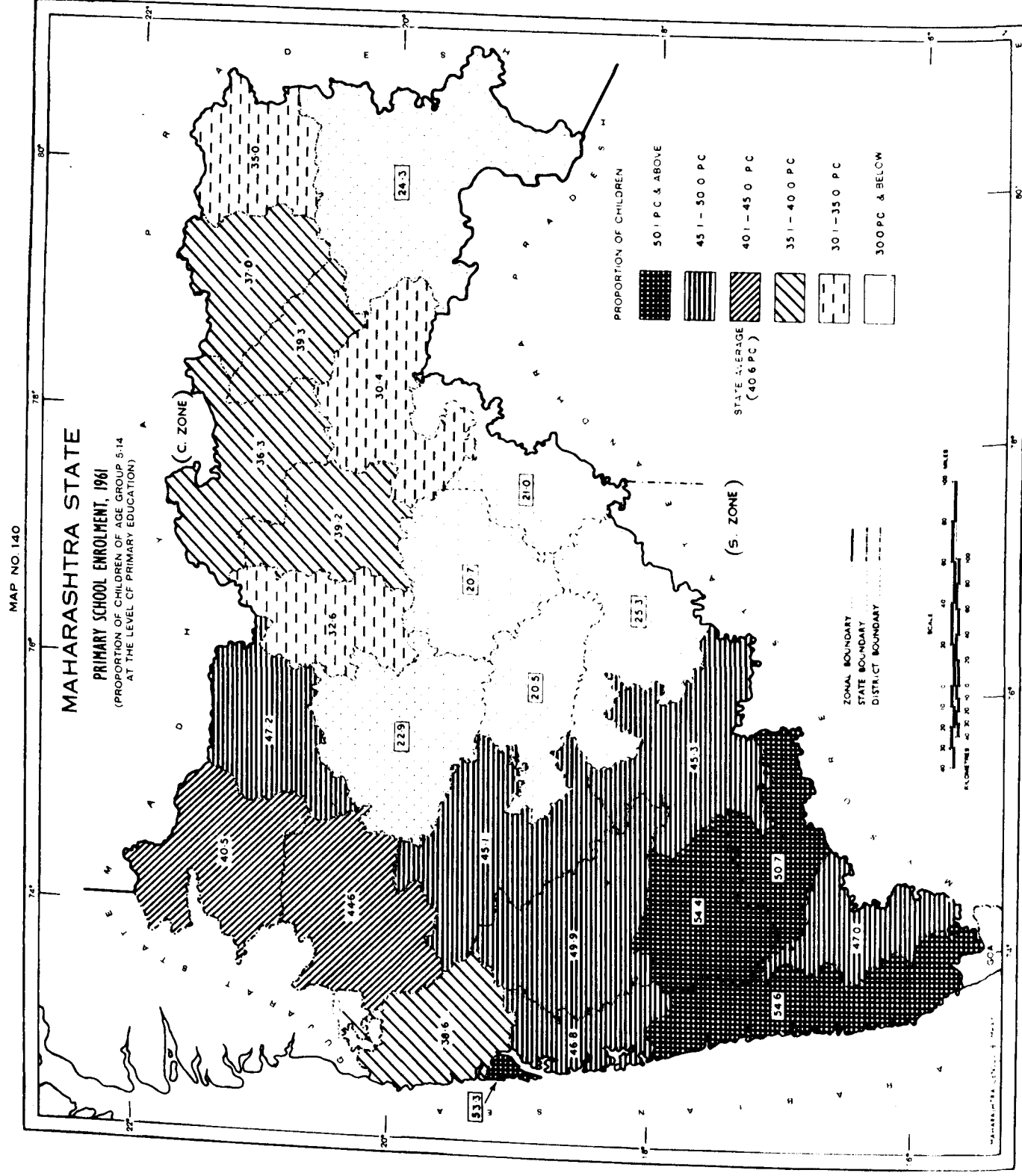
The accompanying table shows the district-wise distribution of students and teachers and the teacher-pupil ratio at the primary level of education.

The teacher-pupil ratio is the highest in the Nagpur Division. Aurangabad, Bombay and Poona Divisions follow. The higher ratio in the Aurangabad and Nagpur Divisions is not so much an indicator of better availability of teaching facilities there as of the rather low primary school enrolment, which naturally inflates the teacher-pupil ratio. For comparison of primary school enrolment, see Map No. 140.

State/Division/District	1	Total number of pupils	2	Total number of teachers	3	Teachers per 1,000 pupils	4
MAHARASHTRA STATE							
Bombay Division	..	..	4 178,024	112,672	27		
1. Greater Bombay	..	..	1 639,955	41,617	25		
2. Thana	..	..	454,439	12,574	28		
3. Kolaba	..	..	174,037	4,134	24		
4. Ratnagiri	..	..	131,749	3,301	25		
5. Nasik	..	..	274,033	6,771	25		
6. Dhulia	..	..	216,901	5,170	24		
7. Jalgaon	..	..	148,123	4,185	28		
	..	..	240,673	5,482	23		

State/Division/District	Total number of pupils 2	Total number of teachers 3	Teachers per 1,000 pupils 4
1			
Poona Division	..	..	..
8. Ahmadnagar	..	1,369,087	33,182
9. Poona	..	212,617	5,013
10. Satara	..	324,932	7,811
11. Sangli	..	218,002	5,005
12. Sholapur	..	174,751	4,301
13. Kolhapur	..	230,341	5,782
Aurangabad Division	..	208,444	5,270
14. Aurangabad	..	387,074	11,082
15. Parbhani	..	93,655	2,617
16. Bhir	..	66,292	1,954
17. Nanded	..	57,067	1,703
18. Osmanabad	..	67,151	1,974
Nagpur Division	..	102,911	2,834
19. Buldhana	..	781,906	26,791
20. Akola	..	87,696	3,173
21. Amravati	..	114,585	4,020
22. Yeotmal	..	125,060	4,521
23. Wardha	..	82,939	3,009
24. Nagpur	..	59,468	2,013
25. Bhandara	..	133,853	4,190
26. Chanda	..	104,784	3,432
	..	73,521	2,433

Source—Education in Maharashtra, A Statistical Epitome—1961-62, Director of Education, Maharashtra State.



MAP No. 140
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the relative position of the districts in regard to primary school enrolment as in 1961.

Method

Proportion of children of age-group 5-14 at the level of primary education is worked out for each district in the State. These proportions are then arranged into suitable ranges above and below the State average. The districts are then shaded by choropleth method. Absolute figures of proportions are given in each district in the map.

Salient Features

Ratnagiri district with 54.6 per cent has the highest proportion of primary school enrolment in the State. This is followed by the districts of Satara (54.4 per cent), Greater Bombay (53.3 per cent) and Sangli (50.7 per cent).

Compared to the districts in Nagpur and Aurangabad Division, the districts in Bombay and Poona divisions have higher proportions of children of age-group 5-14, attending primary level of education. The proportions in the districts of Poona, Kolaba, Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon, Sholapur and Kolhapur

vary between 45.1 per cent and 49.9 per cent. However, these districts are above the State average of 40.6 per cent.

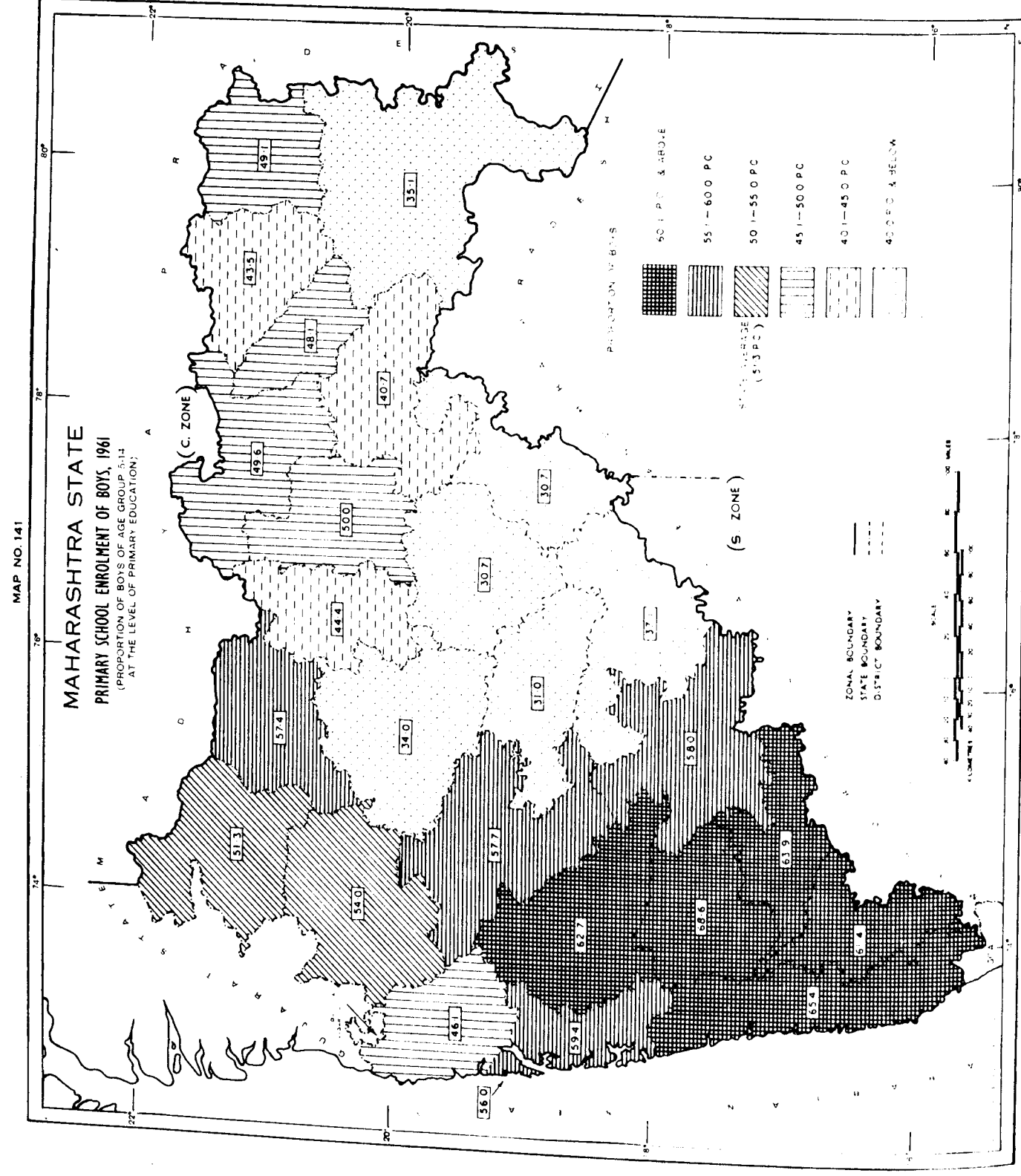
The proportions of enrolment in the districts of Wardha, Akola, Thana, Nagpur and Amravati are moderately less and range between 36.3 per cent in Amravati district and 39.3 per cent in Wardha district.

The districts of Bhandara, Buldhana and Yeotmal have low proportions of enrolment varying between 30.4 per cent in Yeotmal and 35.0 per cent in Bhandara.

Significantly low proportions (not exceeding 26 per cent) are reported from Chanda district which is mostly a dense forest area and the economically backward areas of Aurangabad division. The proportions of enrolment in the districts of these areas vary between 20 per cent and 26 per cent. The lowest proportion of 20.5 per cent is noticed in Bhir district in the State.

Source—(1) Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table C-III Part A.

(2) Education in Maharashtra, A Statistical Epitome, 1961-62, Director of Education, Maharashtra State.



MAP No. 141

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1961

Purpose

The map intends to show the relative position of primary school enrolment of boys in each district of the State in 1961.

Method

The proportion of boys of age-group 5-14 at the level of primary education to the total population of boys at the age 5-14 is worked out for each district. These proportions are then graded above and below the State average and the districts are shaded by choropleth method. For facility of reading, these values are inserted in the map in each district.

Salient Features

The highest proportion of primary school enrolment of boys in the State is in Satara district. Significantly high proportions of primary school enrolment of boys are noticed in the districts of Western Maharashtra. The districts of Satara, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Poona and Kolhapur reported enrolment varying between 68.6 per cent to 61.4 per cent.

The next high proportions are noticed in the districts of Kolaba, Sholapur, Greater Bombay, Ahmadnagar and Jalgaon. 55 per cent to 60 per cent of the boys of age-group 5-14 are found to be attending primary schools in these districts.

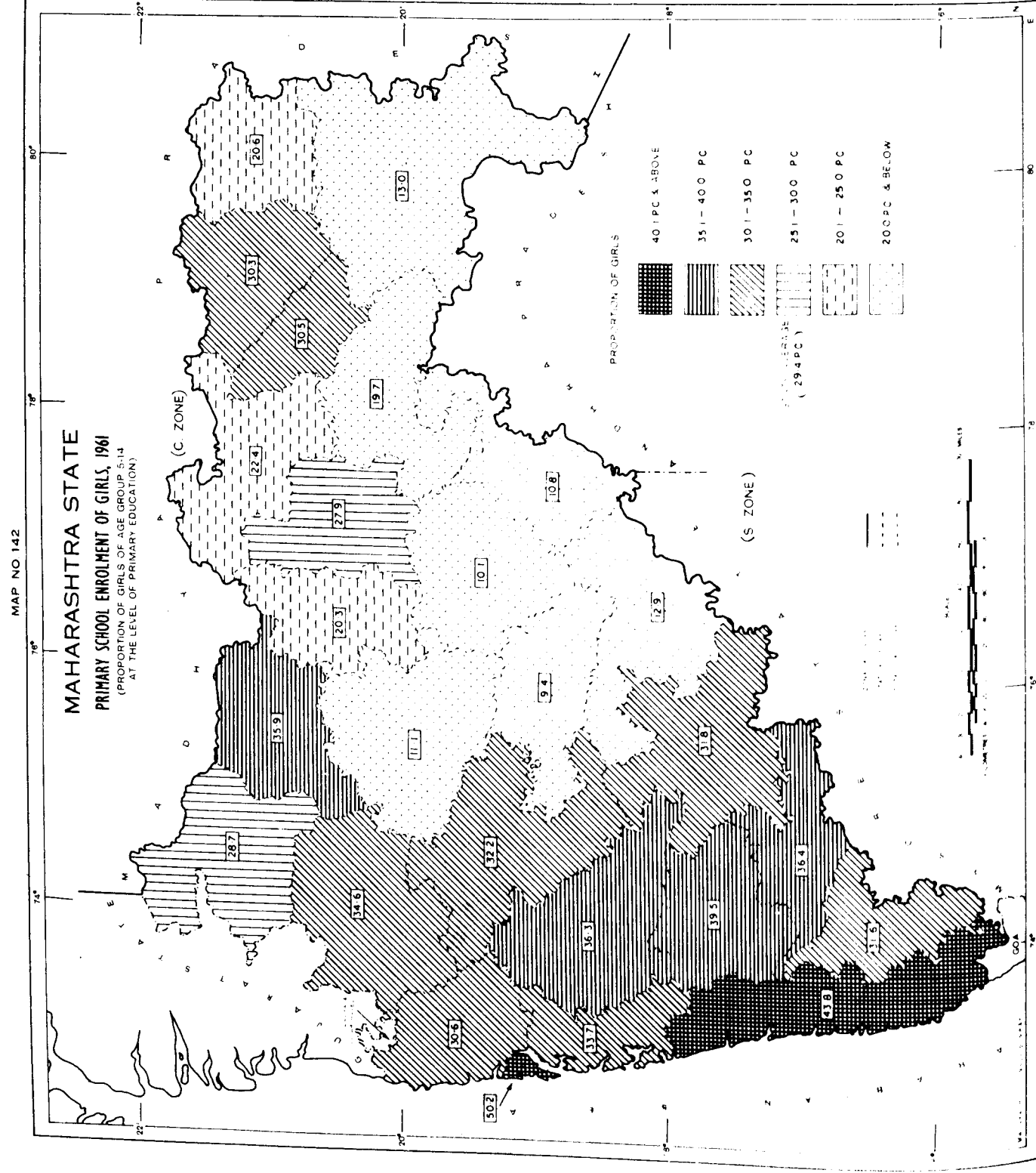
The attendance of boys in the primary schools in Nasik and Dhulia districts is nearabout the State average (51.3 per cent).

The only district in Western Maharashtra having low proportion (46.1 per cent) of primary school enrolment of boys is Thana. This may perhaps be attributed to the large number of tribal population residing in this district. Regional disparities are, however, noticed in Marathwada and Vidarbha compared to Western Maharashtra. The districts of Akola, Amravati, Bhandara and Wardha have proportions ranging from 48.1 per cent to 50.0 per cent as against 40.7 per cent to 44.4 per cent in Buldhana, Nagpur and Yeotmal districts. Only 35.1 per cent of the boys of age-group 5-14 are reported to be attending primary schools in Chanda district.

The proportions of Marathwada districts vary between 30.7 per cent and 37.1 per cent. Parbhani and Nanded districts have lowest proportions of 30.7 per cent each.

Source—(1) Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table C-III, Part A.

(2) Education in Maharashtra, Statistical Epitome, 1961-62.



MAP No. 142

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1961

Purpose

The map is drawn to show the distribution of primary school enrolment of girls in each district.

Method

The percentages of girls of age-group 5-14 at the level of primary education to the total population of girls of the age-group 5-14, are worked out for each district. These percentages are grouped into six classes and the district are hatched by choropleth method. Absolute figures of percentages are shown in each district in the map.

Salient Features

Growth of primary education has not been uniform in the various constituent regions of the State. As a result of the introduction of compulsory education in Western Maharashtra in 1948-49, this part of the State is most advanced. Most of the districts in Bombay division except Dhulia (28.7 per cent) have proportions of enrolment of girls in primary schools between 30 per cent and 51 per cent. Greater Bombay, the metropolis, obviously has the highest proportion of 50.2 per cent in the State while Ratnagiri district though economically backward records a percentage of 43.8 per cent. The attendance of girls in the primary schools in the remaining districts vary between 31 and 36 for every 100 girls of age-group 5-14. The attendance of girls in Poona division

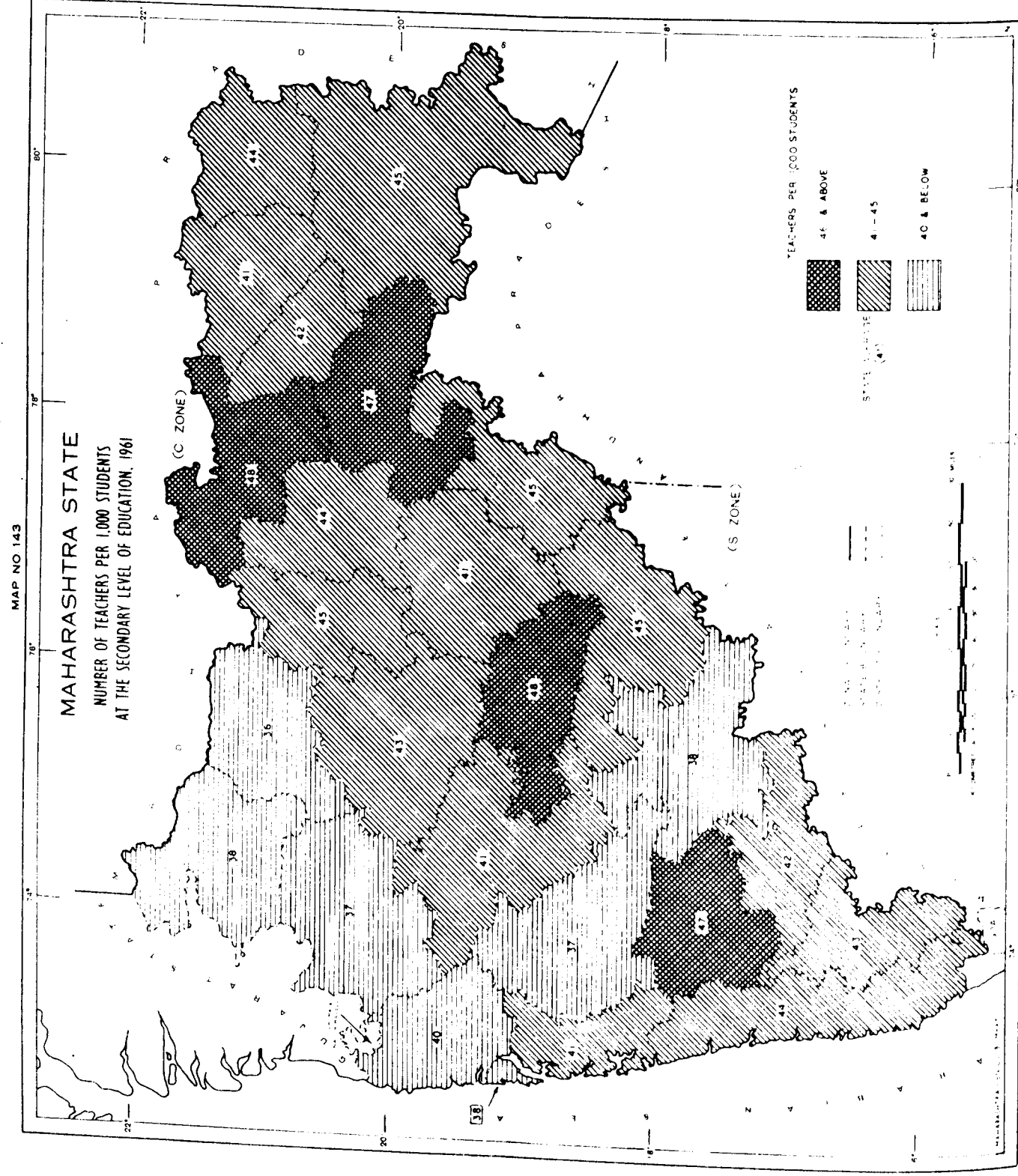
is lower compared to Bombay division. The proportions of attendance in these districts range between 32 per cent and 40 per cent. Satara district with 39.5 per cent has the highest attendance while Kolhapur district with 31.6 per cent has the lowest attendance in the division. The percentage of attendance is, however, above the State average of 29.4 per cent.

Except for the districts of Wardha (30.5 per cent) and Nagpur (30.3 per cent), all other districts in Nagpur division have percentage attendance of girls below the State average, varying between 13.0 per cent and 27.9 per cent. The lowest percentage of 13.0 per cent is recorded in the district of Chanda in this division.

Aurangabad division is the most backward in education and specially in female education. The percentage attendance of girls in primary schools in the districts of this division varies between 9.4 per cent and 12.9 per cent. Osmanabad district records the highest attendance of 12.9 per cent as against the lowest attendance of 9.4 per cent in Bhir district in this division. Bhir district has also the lowest percentage in the State.

Source --(1) Census of India, 1961. Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table C-III, Part A.

(2) Education in Maharashtra, Statistical Epitome, 1961-62.



MAP No. 143

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the districtwise distribution of the number of teachers per 1,000 students at the secondary level of education for each district during the year 1961.

Method

The number of teachers per 1,000 students at the secondary level of education is worked out for each district and the State as a whole. The figures are then arranged into three classes above and below the State average. The districts are shaded by choropleth method according to this gradation in the map. The number of teachers per 1,000 students is also indicated in each district.

Salient Features

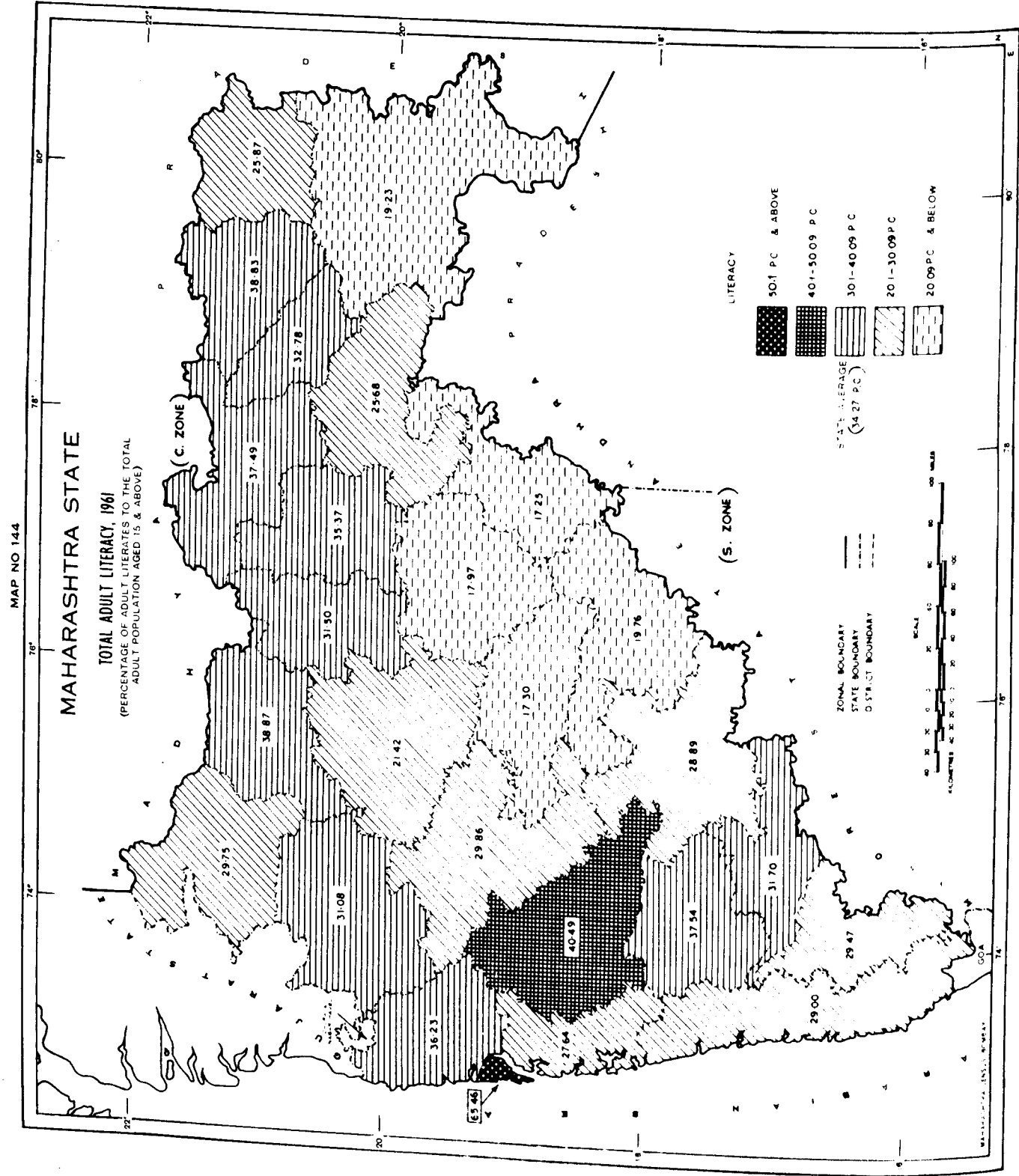
As in the case of primary education, secondary education has also made considerable progress. The number of secondary educational institutions as well as the pupils attending them have nearly doubled during the plan periods. On an average, 41 teachers are teaching 1,000 students at the

secondary level of education in the State. At the primary level, the proportion is 27 teachers per 1,000 student.

Taking into consideration the regional distribution of the ratios of teachers to pupils in secondary schools, Nagpur and Aurangabad divisions are having higher ratios of teachers compared to Western Maharashtra. Amravati and Bhir districts from Nagpur and Aurangabad divisions have 48 teachers per 1,000 students. Yeotmal with 47 teachers per 1,000 students comes next. The remaining districts of Nagpur and Aurangabad divisions are also reported to have moderately high proportions varying between 41 and 45 teachers per 1,000 students.

Moderately high proportions, ranging between 41 and 44 are also noticed in the south-west portion of the State comprising the districts of Sangli, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Kolaba. Low proportions varying between 36 and 40 teachers per 1,000 students are noticed in the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Nasik, Dhulia and Jalgaon from Bombay division and Ahmadnagar and Sholapur districts of Poona division.

Source—Education in Maharashtra, Statistical Epitome, 1961-62.



MAP No. 144

TOTAL ADULT LITERACY, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the literacy rates for adults, i.e., the percentages of adult literates to the total adult population aged 15 and above, in the districts of Maharashtra.

Method

The percentage values of adult literates to the total adult population aged 15 and above for the 26 districts have been grouped into five ranges and the districts are accordingly shaded with different hatchings ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

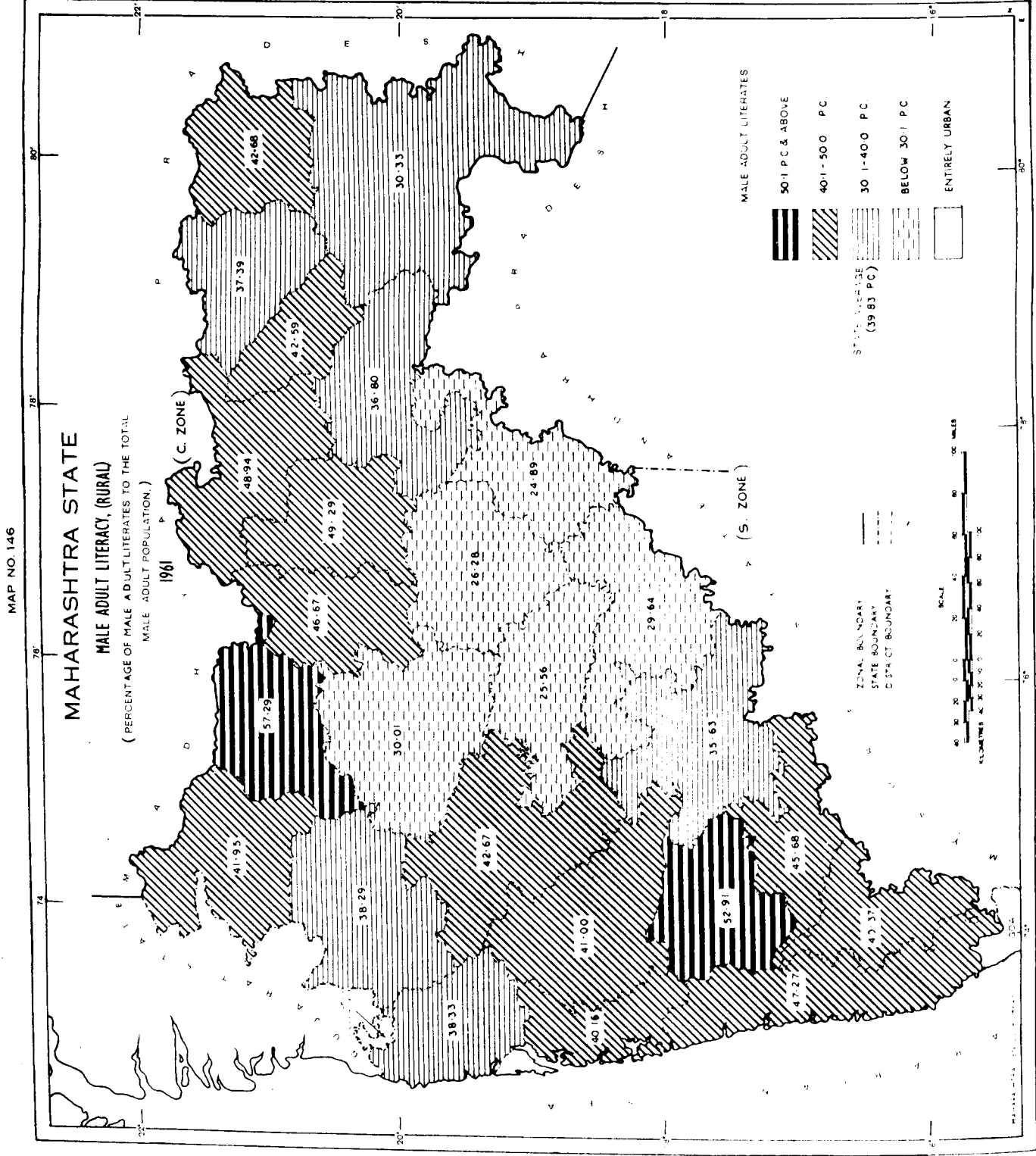
The literacy rate for adult population works out to 34.27 per cent for Maharashtra as a whole. Among the districts of Maharashtra, this rate varies from 17.25 per cent in Nanded district to 65.46 per cent in Greater Bombay. Apart from the entirely urban district of Greater Bombay, the other districts which record rates of adult literacy higher than the State average are Poona (40.49 per cent), Jalgaon (38.87 per cent), Nagpur (38.83 per cent), Satara (37.54 per cent), Amravati (37.49 per cent), Thana (36.23 per cent) and Akola (35.37 per cent).

There are no marked patterns of regional variation, except that all districts in Aurangabad division record very low rates of literacy ranging from 17.25 per cent in Nanded to 21.42 per cent in Aurangabad district. Chanda is the only district in Nagpur division recording literacy rate of less than 20 per cent. It is found that districts which record literacy rates higher than the State average contain at least one city of over one lakh population the only exceptions being Jalgaon and Satara districts.

The following table shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of their literacy rates :—

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	65.46	Greater Bombay	13	29.86	Ahmadnagar
2	40.49	Poona	14	29.75	Dhulia
3	38.87	Jalgaon	15	29.47	Kolhapur
4	38.83	Nagpur	16	29.00	Ratnagiri
5	37.54	Satara	17	28.89	Sholapur
6	37.49	Amravati	18	27.64	Kolaba
7	36.23	Thana	19	25.87	Bhandara
8	35.37	Akola	20	25.68	Yeotmal
		State average	21	21.42	Aurangabad
		34.27	22	19.76	Osmanabad
9	32.78	Wardha	23	19.23	Chanda
10	31.70	Sangli	24	17.97	Parbhani
11	31.50	Buldhana	25	17.30	Bhir
12	31.08	Nasik	26	17.25	Nanded

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(i), Table C-III, Part A.



MAP No. 146

MALE ADULT LITERACY (RURAL), 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the literacy rates for adult males in rural areas of the districts of Maharashtra.

Method

The percentage values of male adult literates to the total male adult population in rural areas for the 25 districts have been grouped into four ranges and the districts are shaded with different hatchings ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

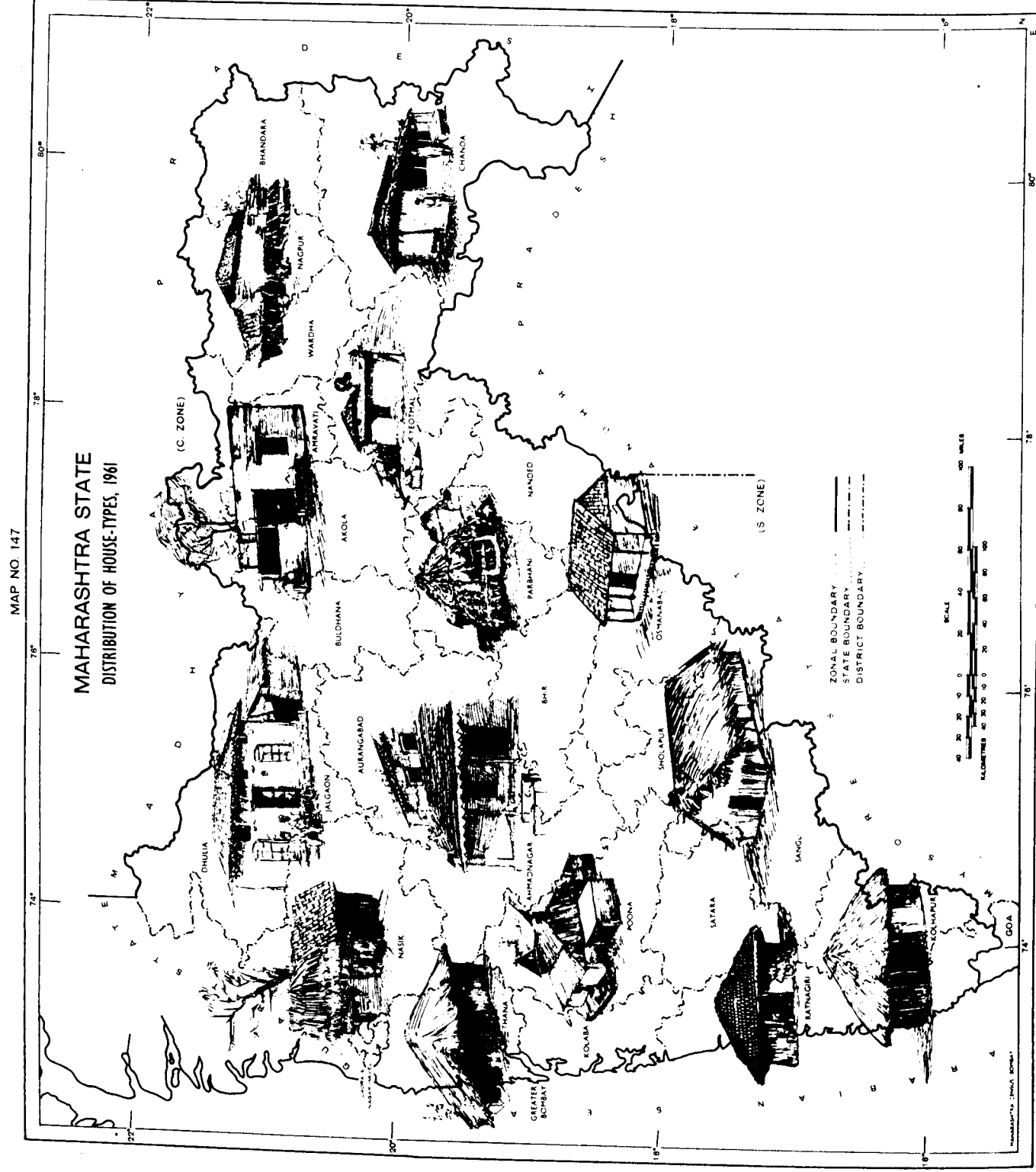
The proportion of adult male literates works out to be 39.83 per cent for the rural areas of Maharashtra. Among the districts of Maharashtra this proportion varies from 24.89 per cent in Nanded district to 57.29 per cent in Jalgaon district. Fourteen districts record proportions higher than the State average while eleven districts have proportions below the average.

There are some marked patterns of regional variation of this rate. All the districts in Western Maharashtra except Thana, Nasik and Sholapur as also those in Nagpur division except Yeotmal, Nagpur, and Chanda districts have proportions higher than the State average. The districts of Aurangabad division form a compact region of very low rate of literacy.

Table below shows the districts in Maharashtra (except the entirely urban district of Greater Bombay) in the descending order of the rates of male adult literacy in rural areas.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	57.29	Jalgaon	15	38.33	Thana
2	52.91	Satara	16	38.29	Nasik
3	49.29	Akola	17	37.39	Nagpur
4	48.94	Amravati	18	36.80	Yeotmal
5	47.27	Ratnagiri	19	35.63	Sholapur
6	46.67	Buldhana	20	30.33	Chanda
7	45.68	Sangli	21	30.01	Aurangabad
8	42.68	Bhandara	22	29.64	Osmanabad
9	42.67	Ahmadnagar	23	26.28	Parbhani
10	42.59	Wardha	24	25.56	Bhir
11	41.95	Dhulia	25	24.89	Nanded
12	41.00	Poona			
13	40.37	Kolhapur			
14	40.16	Kolaba			
	39.83	State average			

Source—Census of India, 1961, Volume X, Maharashtra, Part II-C(1), Table C-III, Part C.



MAP No. 147

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE TYPES

This map shows by pictorial representation the types of houses met with in different areas of the state on the basis of the 1961 census data. Rainfall and temperature on the one hand and the building material locally available determine the type of houses.

The border line of flat roofs coincides roughly with the 25-inch isohyet. Gables are a common feature in the heavy rainfall zone, whether the houses are thatched or tiled. Roofs with tiles are the most predominant type in Maharashtra. The proportion of tiled roofs is higher in areas of higher rainfall. Barring tribal and forest areas, the tiled roof region coincides with the 35-inch isohyet passing from Akrani taluka in Dhulia to Kolhapur in the south.

Rural areas of Thana, Kolaba, Yeotmal and Chandrapur districts accounted for 50 per cent of dwellings with walls of leaves and grass in rural areas of the State. The rural areas of Nasik and Dhulia accounted for 20 per cent more. These six districts have large forests and a big percentage of tribal population. Dwellings with mud walls formed 35.7 per cent of the total in rural areas. The range of variation was between 1.5 per cent for Satara and 87 per cent for Bhandara. Mud-wall dwellings predominated in the Tapi basin and the Godavari basin to the north of that river. This region has a rainfall of 25-60 inches. The Godavari basin to the south of that river and the entire Krishna basin has a large number of dwellings with stone walls.

Houses in Ratnagiri have mostly mud walls but some are of laterite dressed stone. They are often detached and stand in small compounds.

A Kunbi's house has bamboo rafters and a thatch of straw and coarse grass. A Maratha's house has brick walls and a tiled roof.

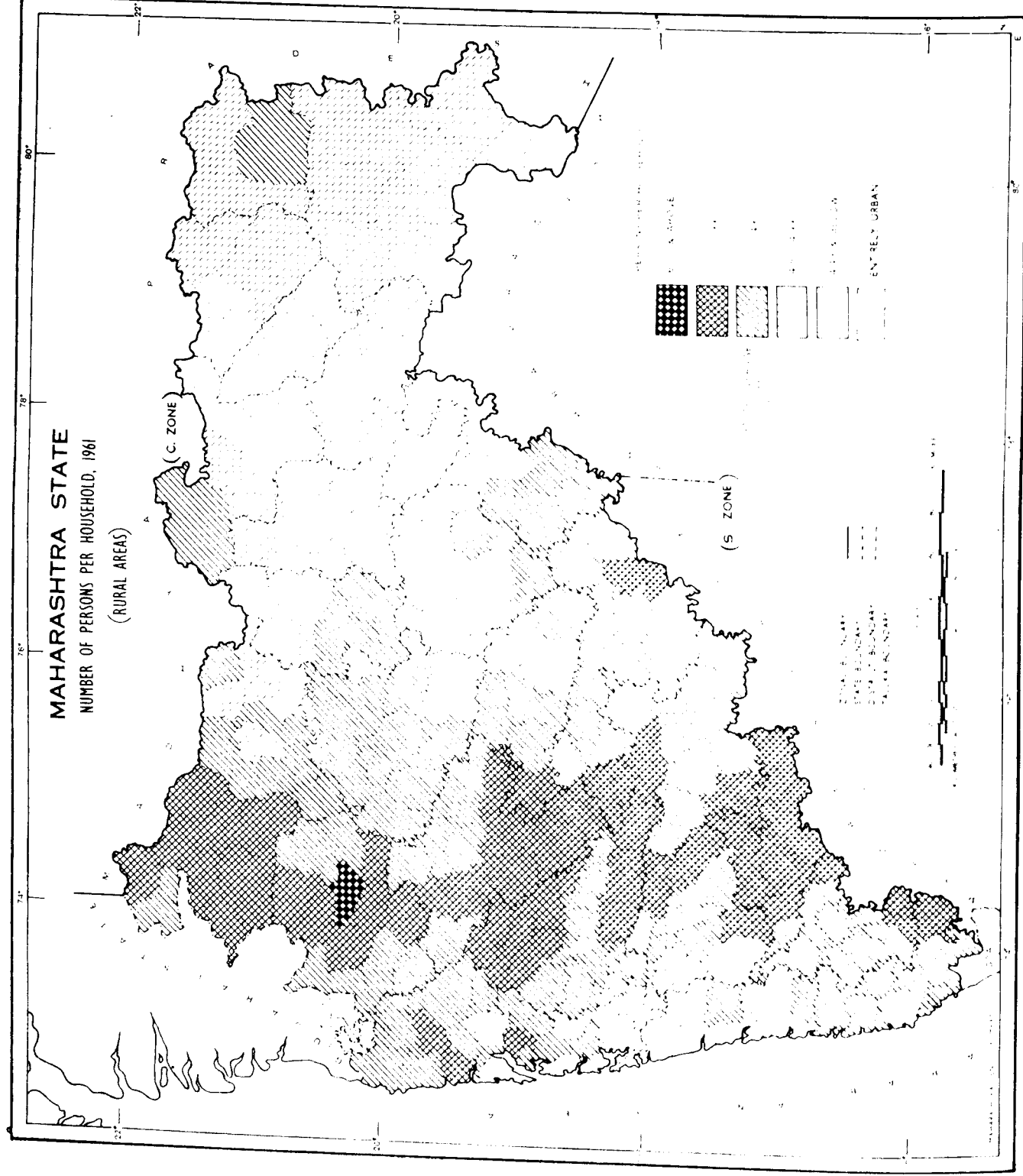
In the rural areas of Poona, we see thatched houses with walls of mud and wattle reed. Cattle are kept in sheds or pens separate from the dwelling. In the towns, we can see the large 'vada' type of houses, generally two-storeyed and built round a quadrangle. Most of the houses in Kolhapur are thatched in the rainy west and flatroofed in the dry east. They are built of stone or sun-dried bricks.

A typical Marathwada village is situated on stony land near a nala. The houses are flat-roofed and are of a dull khaki colour.

Houses in Akola villages open on narrow winding lanes. The larger of them stand within an enclosure and have separate places for living, cooking, bathing, storing grain and tethering cattle. The space between the dwelling house and the enclosure is often used as a farmyard. Houses at times have a flat top of mud. Tiles are more common in the north and tin roofs in the south.

Cultivators' houses in Yeotmal have one to three rooms with a yard in front and a kitchen garden behind. They are usually thatched, but at times have tiled roofs. The walls are usually of mud.

Both tiled and thatched houses are met with in Nagpur and Bhandara. Well-to-do cultivators have terraced houses. The cattle are tied in a shed near the dwelling or in a verandah behind the house.



MAP No. 148

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD (RURAL AREAS) 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the average size of a household i.e. the number of persons per household, in the rural areas of each taluka in Maharashtra.

Method

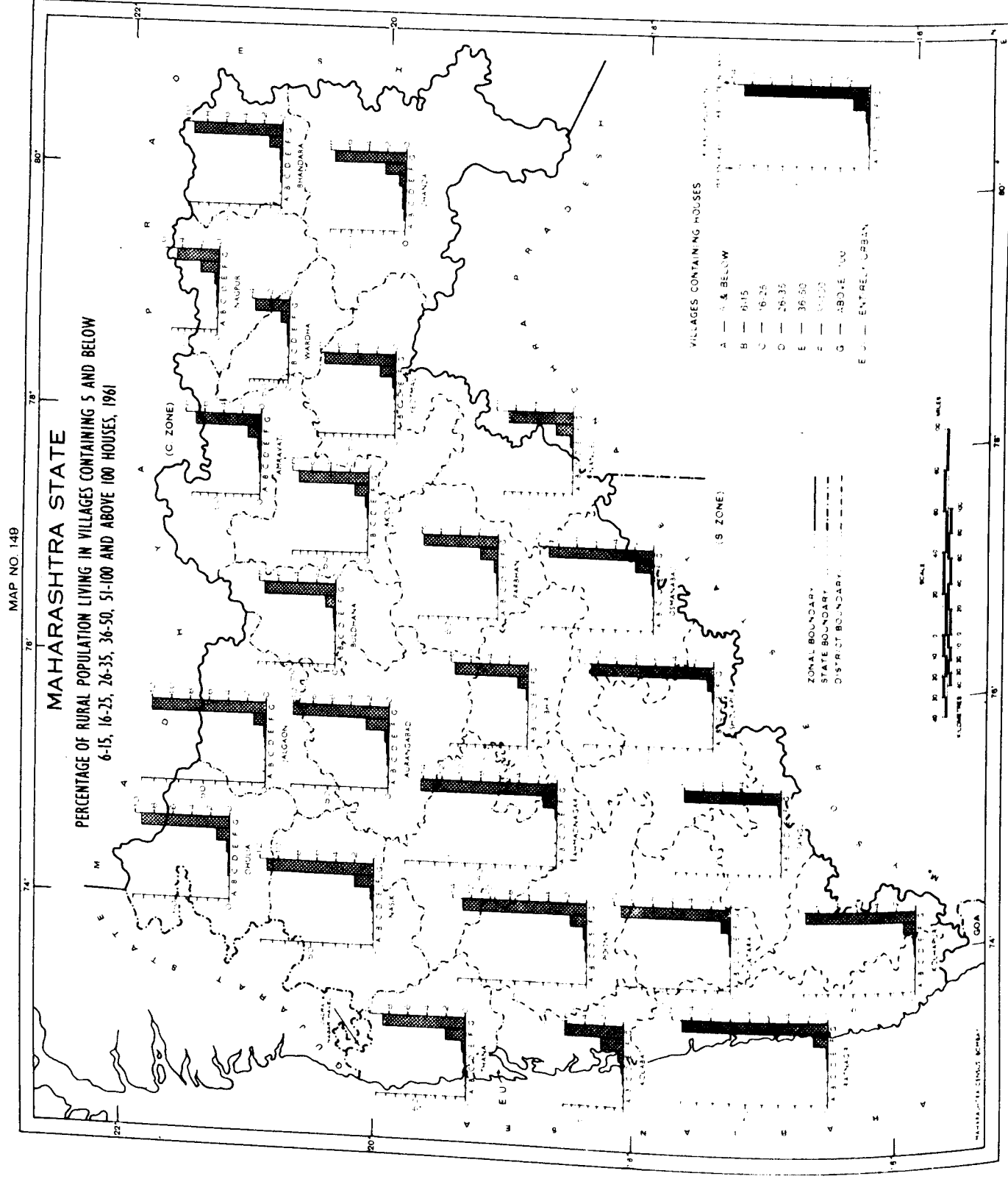
The values of average size of household for all the talukas have been grouped into five ranges and the talukas have been shaded with different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

The value of the average size of household works out to 5.11 for the rural areas of Maharashtra. Among the talukas, this value varies from 6.16 in Chandor taluka of Nasik district to 3.62 in Murud Mahal of Kolaba district.

A glance at the map reveals that the talukas in Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions have less number of persons per household than those in Bombay and Poona divisions. Of the 16 talukas in the lowest range, as many as 12 are from Nagpur division. Save the two talukas Ashti (5.60) in Bhir district and Nilanga (5.53) in Osmanabad district of Aurangabad division, there is no taluka recording a value above 5.50 either in Aurangabad or in Nagpur division. A majority of the talukas in the second highest range form a compact serpentine belt stretching continuously from Dhulia district in the north to Sangli district in the south passing through the districts of Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Poona and Satara.

Source—Census of India, 1961, Volume X, Maharashtra, Part IV, Table E-V.



MAP No. 149
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows for each district of Maharashtra except Greater Bombay, an entirely urban district, the distribution of population by village groups formed on the basis of the number of occupied houses in each village.

Method

The villages have been grouped as shown below on the basis of the number of occupied houses in each village.

Group	No. of houses	
A	...	5 and below
B	...	6-15
C	...	16-25
D	...	26-35
E	...	36-50
F	...	51-100
G	...	Above 100.

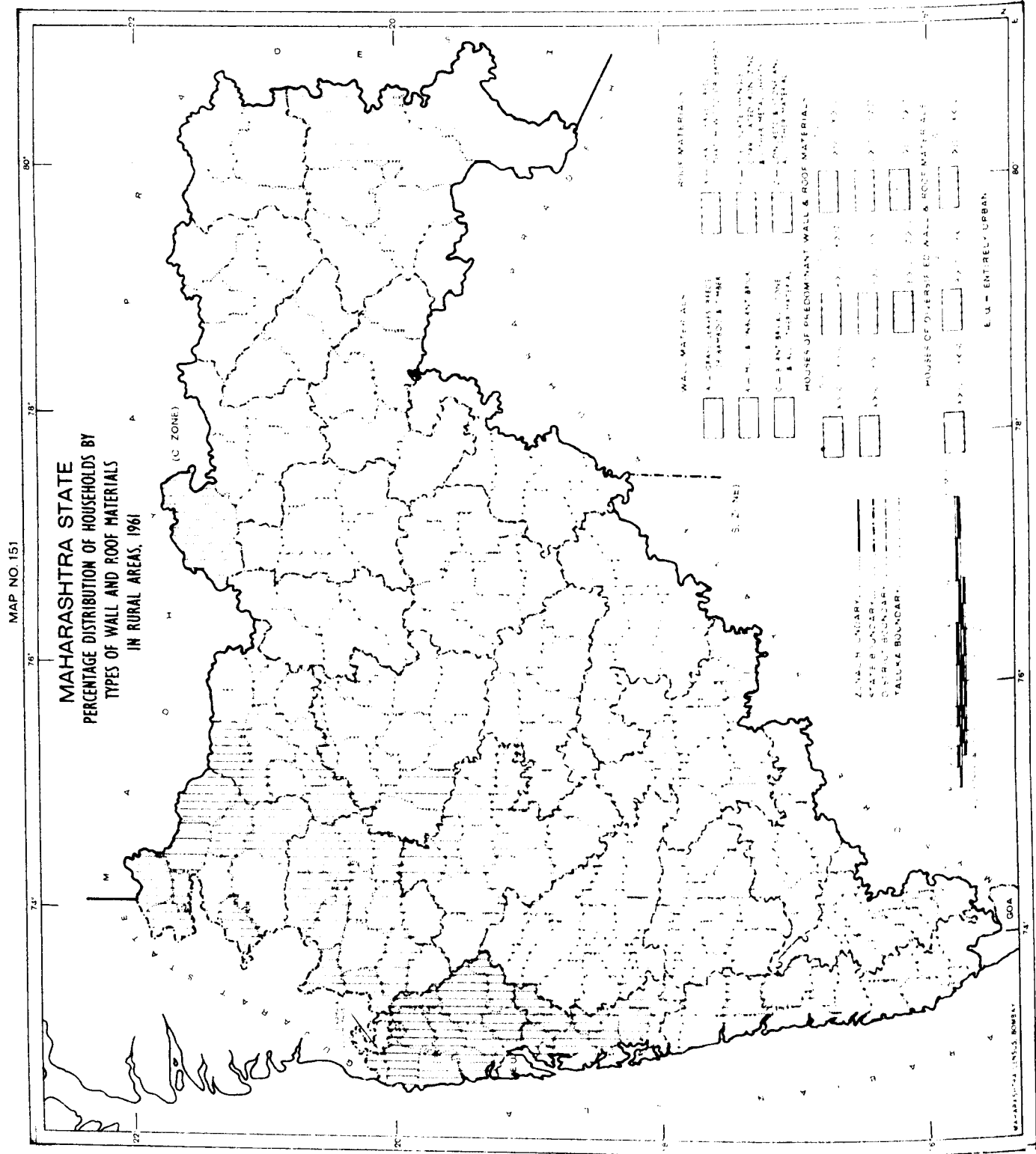
A histogram has been drawn for each district, wherein each group is assigned a column which presents the rural population contained in the group as also its percentage to total rural population in the district. Two vertical axes one on the left showing population in lakhs and the other on the right indicating percentages are shown for facility of reading.

Salient Features

The association of larger population with villages having larger number of houses is observed in all the districts of Maharashtra without exception. For Maharashtra as a whole, the proportion of rural population living in villages with above 100 houses is as large as 81.60 per cent while villages containing 51-100 houses account for 13.40 per cent of the rural population. The remaining 5 per cent of the rural population of the State is distributed among the five groups of villages with the group having larger number of houses accounting for a higher share.

Among the districts of Maharashtra, the proportion of population living in villages with above 100 houses is the highest in Sangli district 97.05 per cent followed by Sholapur district with 94.44 per cent while it is the lowest in Nagpur district 61.51 per cent. The population in villages having 51-100 houses has the maximum proportion of 26.34 per cent in Nagpur district, while Kolaba district with 24.86 per cent ranks second. Villages with 36-50 houses have above 5 per cent of the rural population in the districts of Nagpur 5.96 per cent, Chanda 5.87 per cent and Kolaba 5.82 per cent. Chanda district alone has a population of some significance in the case of other groups of villages with diminishing number of houses.

Source—Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbooks—Village Directory.



MAP No. 151
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF
WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS IN RURAL AREAS

Purpose

The nature of dwellings in the rural areas of the talukas in Maharashtra is depicted in this map. The nature of dwelling refers to wall and roof materials of the house. The data have been compiled from the Housing Table E-IV which is based on the information collected at the houselisting done in October 1960.

Method

The materials of wall and roof are grouped as under :—

Wall Materials	Roof Materials
A—Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and timber.	X—Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.
B—Mud and unburnt bricks.	Y—Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets.
C—Burnt bricks, stone and all other material.	Z—Concrete, stone and all other material.

The group of materials of wall or roof used by more than 50 per cent of the households in a taluka has been shown as the predominant group for that taluka. In the case of talukas where no single group of materials of wall or roof is predominant, a combination of the two most prevalent groups is used to indicate the diversified wall or roof materials. Roof materials have been represented by lines in three colours, while the background shaded in three different colours depicts wall materials. For talukas with diversified materials of wall or roof there appear alternate bands or lines of different colours.

Concepts and Definitions

The material of wall of a dwelling is the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made. Where a house consists of two or more rooms whose walls are made of different materials, the material of wall is the one out of which the walls of the main bed-room are constructed.

The material of roof is the one out of which most of the roof exposed to weather is constructed. In the case of a multistoreyed building, the intermediate floor or floors have been considered as the roof of the storey.

Salient Features

Walls of grass, leaves, reeds etc. would denote a hut or cottage type of dwelling associated with poverty, backwardness or tribal ways of living. This group of wall materials is predominant in the districts of Thana, Kolaba and Chanda and to some extent in Nasik, Dhulia and Yeotma districts. These six districts have considerable areas under forests and large percentages of tribal population.

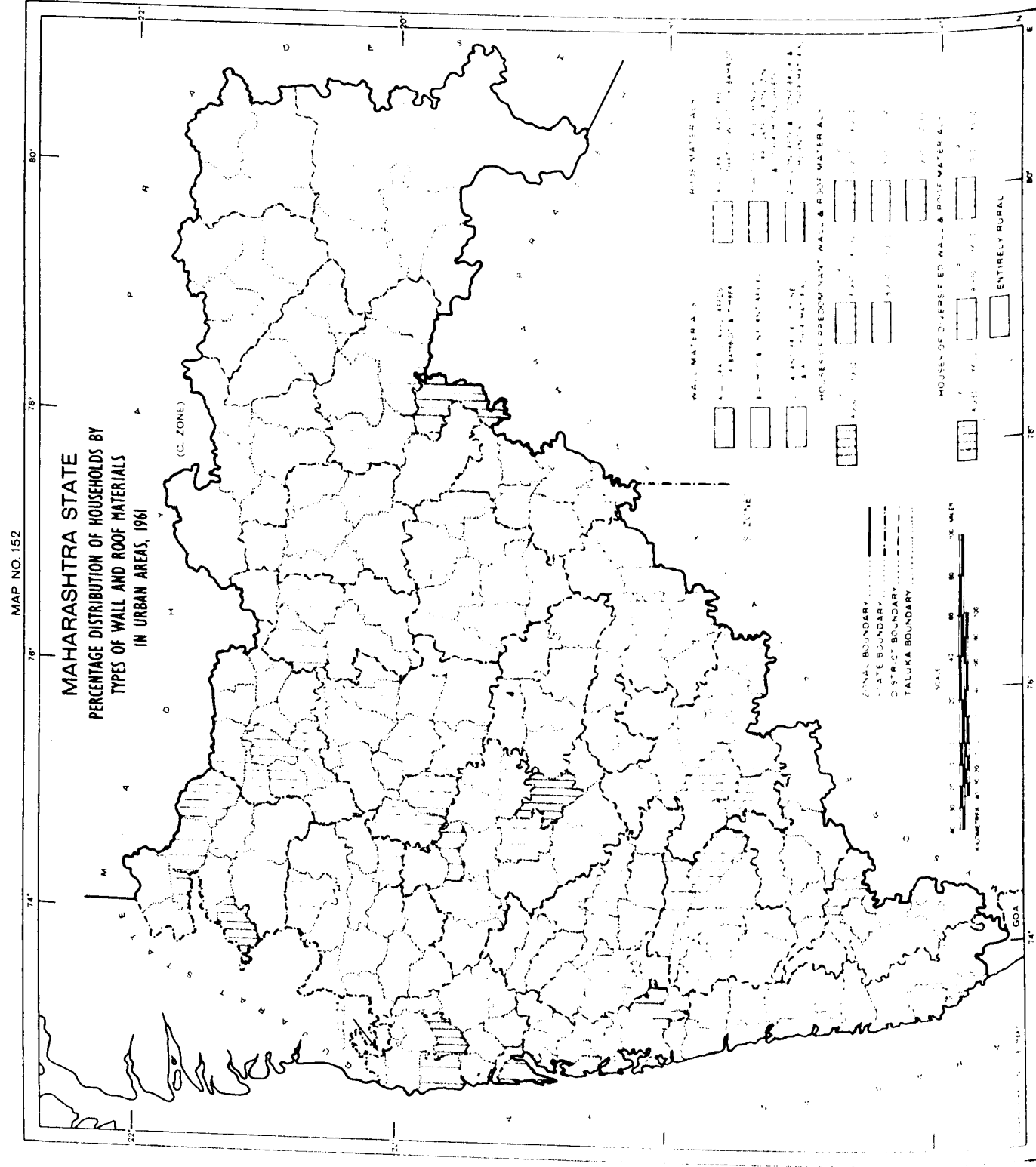
Dwellings with walls of mud and unburnt bricks, predominate in the whole of the Tapi river basin and out of the Godavari basin in areas lying to the north of Godavari river. Ratnagiri district with a few talukas of Kolhapur district in the south west is another region of predominance of dwelling with walls of mud and unburnt bricks. The proportions of such dwellings increases as one proceeds from Godavari river towards north, more so towards north-east.

The region where dwellings with walls of stone, burnt bricks and all other material predominate is a compact area consisting of the entire Krishna river basin and southern portion of Godavari basin.

Roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo are a common type in the plains in Godavari, Krishna and Tapi river basins. These dwellings predominate in a few talukas of Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar and heavy rainfall zone.

Roofs with tiles are the most predominant type in Maharashtra. The regions where tiled roofs predominate cover all the areas of Maharashtra which have more than 35 inches annual rainfall excepting the forest or tribal areas where roofs of grass, leaves, thatch etc. predominate. Of the two compact regions where dwellings with corrugated iron sheet roofs predominate one is situated in the south of Aurangabad division and the other in the south of Nagpur division.

Dwellings with roofs of concrete, stone slabs and all other material predominate in a few talukas of Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts. The materials of roof predominant in these talukas is either stone slabs or all other material and not concrete.



MAP No. 152
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF
WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS IN URBAN AREAS

Purpose

This map shows the predominant materials of wall and roof of the dwellings in the urban areas of each taluka in Maharashtra.

Method

This map has been prepared on the same pattern as the preceding one.

Salient Features

Walls of grass, leaves, reeds etc. are more a rural feature as is evident from the fact that the urban areas account for only 17.58 per cent of all such dwellings in the State.

Dwellings with walls of mud or unburnt bricks are more common in the talukas of Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions. Talukas of Ratnagiri and Kolhapur districts to the south-west also form regions in which dwellings with walls of mud or unburnt bricks predominate.

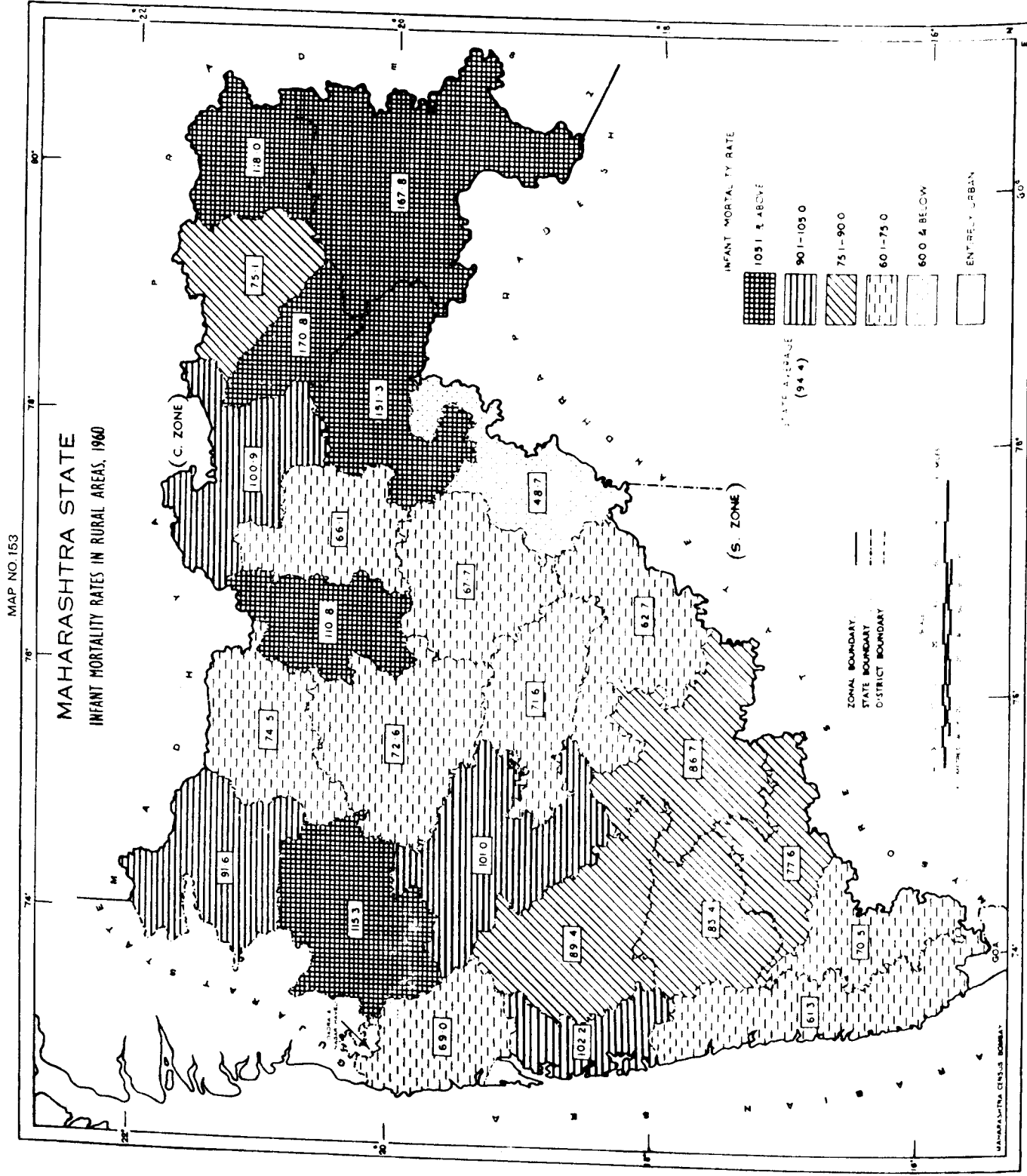
Walls of burnt bricks are more or less an urban feature. Dwellings with such types of walls are more predominant in talukas having cities and large towns.

In the urban areas of Maharashtra grass, leaves, reeds, thatch etc. form the most predominant material of roof in 14 talukas and one of the two

most prevalent material of roof in 12 talukas. As many as 18 talukas with dwellings of such roofs are concentrated in Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar and Aurangabad districts.

A glance at the map reveals that tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron or other metal sheets form the most predominant type of roof material in the urban areas of Maharashtra. Roofs of tiles, slate and shingle predominate in the high rainfall zone of Konkan and the five eastern districts of Vidarbha with a comparatively high rain-fall. Corrugated iron and other metal sheets predominate in almost all the districts of Aurangabad division and Buldhana, Akola and Yeotmal districts of Nagpur division.

The group of materials of roof consisting of concrete and stone, brick and lime and all other material predominates only in a few talukas. All other material is predominant in Yeola taluka of Nasik district and Mangalwedha and Sangola talukas of Sholapur district while concrete and stone is predominant in Sangamner taluka of Ahmadnagar district. Brick and lime in Ahmadnagar taluka of Ahmadnagar district and all other material in Akalkot taluka of Sholapur district form one of the two most prevalent materials of roof, the other being corrugated iron or other metal sheets in both the cases.



MAP No. 153

INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN RURAL AREAS, 1960

Purpose

The map indicates the infant mortality rates in rural areas of each district in the State in 1960. Infant mortality rate is taken as the number of infant deaths under one year of age per thousand live-births recorded in the period.

Method

These rates are arranged in five ranges. Each range is assigned a separate shading and the districts are hatched by choropleth method. Absolute figures of infant mortality rates are shown in the districts in the map.

Salient Features

Deaths of infants under one year of age form a major contributory factor of the death rate in the rural areas in the State. Of the total number of persons dying in a year in the rural areas of the State more than 9 per cent generally die in their first year of life. However, during the plan periods basic services for maternal and child health in rural areas are established with the result that this infant death rate has been brought down in the recent years.

High infant mortality rates are reported from the five districts (viz., Buldhana, Yeotmal, Wardha, Bhandara and Chanda) from Nagpur division and Nasik district of Bombay division in the State. Infant death rate in

these districts range from 110.8 to 170.8. The highest rate in the State is reported from Wardha (170.8) district which is followed by Chanda with 167.8. These are well above the State average of 94.4.

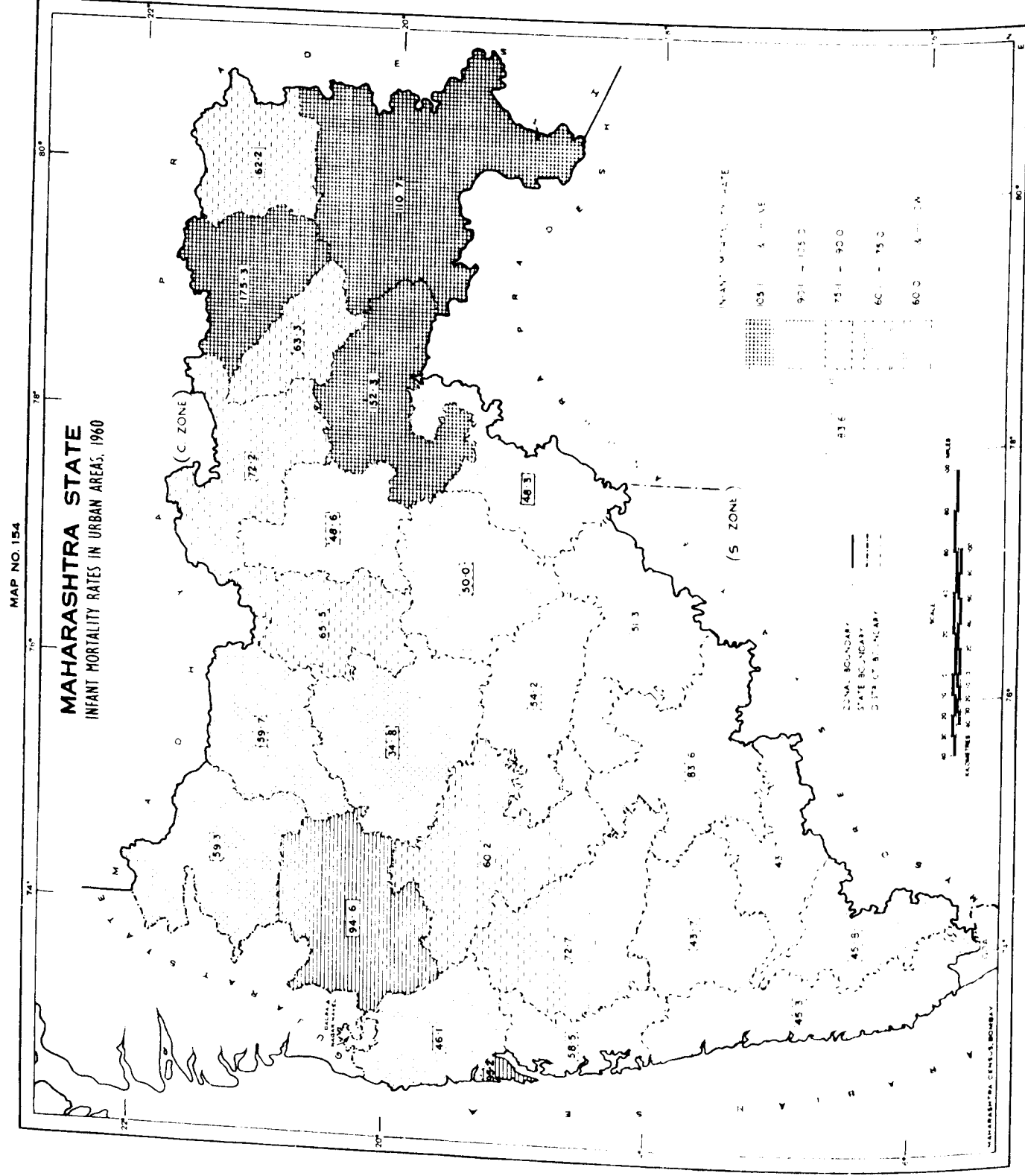
Dhulia, Amravati, Ahmadnagar and Kolaba districts have infant mortality rates near about the State average. The rates, however, vary between 91.6 and 102.2 in these districts.

Sangli, Satara, Sholapur and Poona districts of Poona division form a distinct belt with infant mortality rates varying between 77.6 and 89.4 i.e., above 75 and below 90. Nagpur district with 75.1 also falls in the above group.

The number of districts having infant death rates between 60 and 75 in the state is comparatively high. Almost all the districts except Nanded from Aurangabad division, Akola, Jalgaon, Thana, Ratnagiri and Kolhapur districts come under this range. Ratnagiri district has the lowest infant mortality rate of 61.3 while Jalgaon has the highest rate 74.5 in this group.

The lowest infant death rate of 48.7 in the State is noticed in the district of Nanded.

Source—Director of Public Health, Maharashtra State, Poona.



MAP No. 154
INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN URBAN AREAS, 1960

Purpose

The map shows the distribution of infant mortality rates in urban areas of all the districts in the State in 1960. Infant mortality rate is worked out in the same way as explained in Map No. 153.

Method

The rates are arranged in five suitable ranges. The districts are then shaded by choropleth method as per the assigned separate shading of each range. Absolute figures of infant mortality rates are shown in the districts in the map.

Salient Features

The highest infant mortality rates above 100 are reported mostly from Nagpur, Yeotmal and Chanda districts of Nagpur division. Infant death rates in these districts range between 110.7 and 175.3. Nagpur district with 175.3 has the highest infant death rate in the State. Yeotmal with 152.3 and Chanda with 110.7 are the second and the third.

Comparatively high rates are noticed in the districts of Greater Bombay (95.2) and Nasik (94.6).

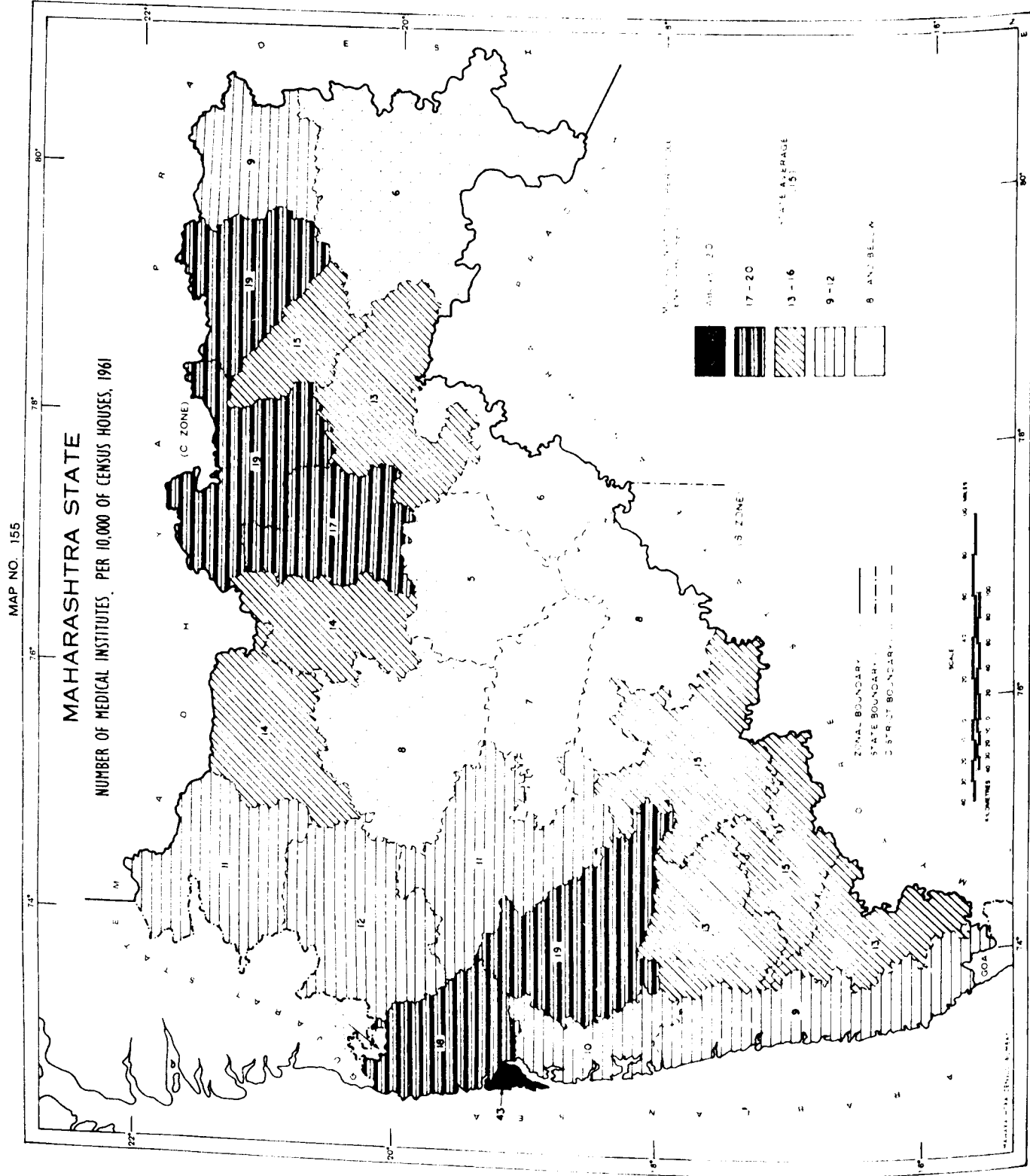
Sholapur district with 83.6 has infant mortality rate equal to the State average.

Poona, Ahmadnagar, Buldhana, Amravati, Wardha and Bhandara districts are reported to have infant death rates ranging between 60.2 and 72.7.

All the districts of Aurangabad division, Bombay division (except Greater Bombay and Nasik), Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur from Poona division and Akola from Nagpur division have comparatively low infant mortality rates not exceeding 60. The rates in these districts vary between 34.8 and 59.7.

The lowest infant death rate of 34.8 is found in the district of Aurangabad.

Source—Director of Public Health, Maharashtra State, Poona.



MAP No. 155

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the proportion of Census houses used as medical institutes in each district and thus reveals the extent of available medical facilities. Medical institutes include all those census houses used as public health centres, hospitals and dispensaries of all kinds, clinics and consulting rooms of doctors, homeopaths, v aids and hakims.

Method

The data have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded by using five grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

The table in the next column shows the districts of Maharashtra arranged in descending order of proportion of Census houses used as medical institutes with the State average interposed at the appropriate place.

There are 15 census houses used as medical institutes per 10,000 such houses in the State. Among the districts, the proportion varies from 5 census houses used as medical institutes in Parbhani district to 43 in Greater Bombay district which is a city district. Poona, Amravati and Nagpur district each with a proportion of 19 follow.

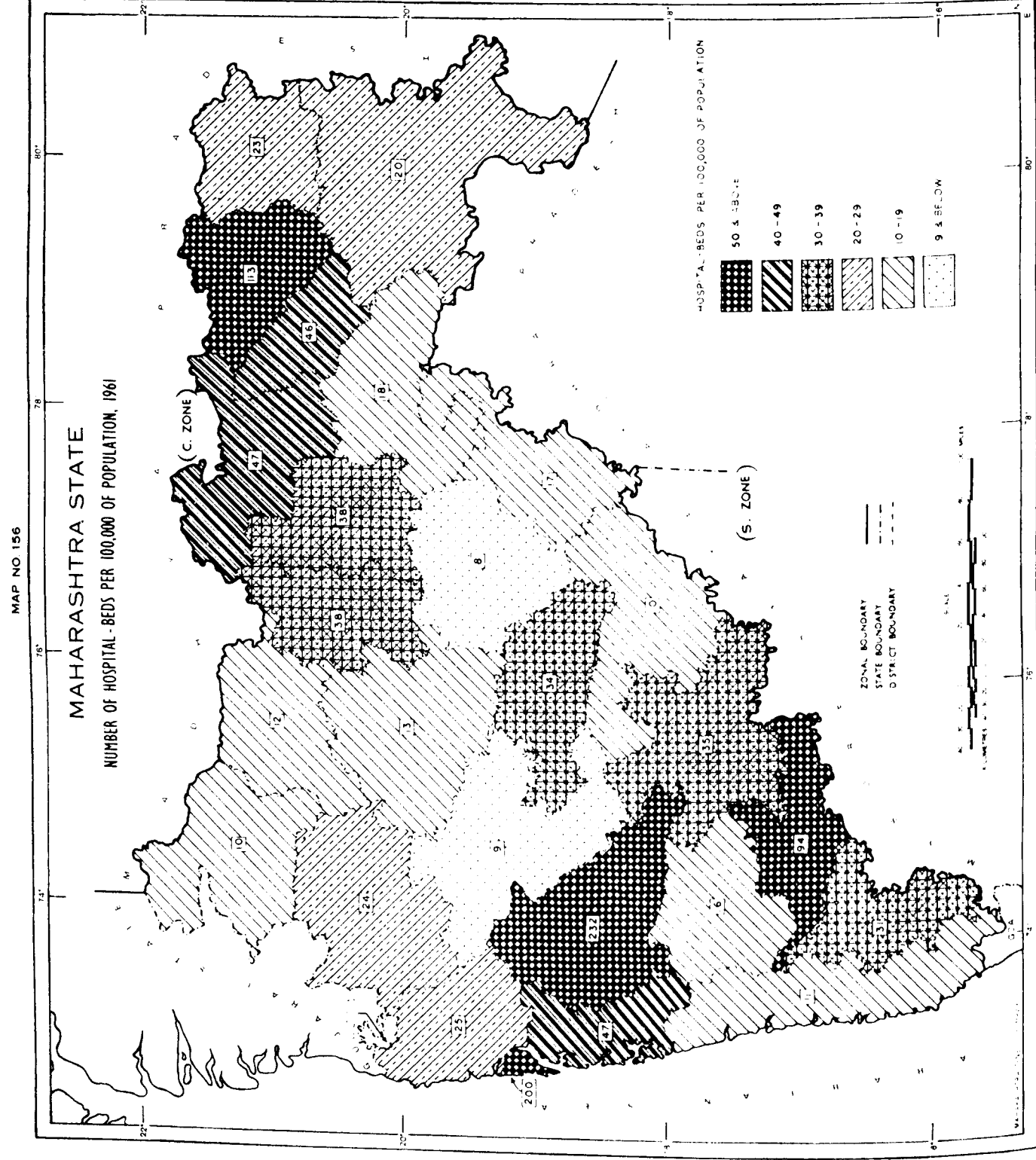
Six districts record proportions higher than the State average and seventeen districts have proportions below it. The proportions for the remaining three districts Sangli, Sholapur and Wardha, being identical to the State average. These districts may in this respect be taken as representative of the State as a whole.

The districts of Poona division excluding Ahmednagar district and the districts of Nagpur division except Bhandara and Chanda districts, have

comparatively high proportions of census houses used as medical institutes. The districts of Aurangabad division which form a compact region have the lowest proportions of census houses used as medical institutes.

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	43	Greater Bombay	12	13	Yeotmal
2	19	Poona	15	12	Nasik
2	19	Amravati	16	11	Dhulia
2	19	Nagpur	16	11	Ahmadnagar
5	18	Thana	18	10	Kolaba
6	17	Akola	19	9	Ratnagiri
			19	9	Bhandara
15		State average, Sangli, Sholapur and Wardha	21	8	Aurangabad
			21	8	Osmanabad
10	14	Jalgaon	23	7	Bhir
10	14	Buldhana	24	6	Nanded
12	13	Sarara	24	6	Chanda
12	13	Kolhapur	26	5	Parbhani

Source-Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part IV, Table E-1.



MAP No. 156

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1,00,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map gives the districtwise distribution of the number of hospital beds per lakh of population in 1961.

Method

The proportions of hospital beds available in the districts are arranged in suitable ranges. The districts are then shaded by choropleth method. Absolute figures of proportions are given in each district in the map.

Salient Features

Maharashtra's relative position in the country in regard to medical facilities is rather unsatisfactory. This is obvious from the fact that only 60 hospital beds are available per 1,00,000 of population in the State. The maximum number of 232 beds per lakh of population is reported from the district of Poona while Greater Bombay with 200 beds ranks the second in the State. Even though Greater Bombay is leading in medical facilities, the proportion of beds available is comparatively low, mainly because of the large population living in the city.

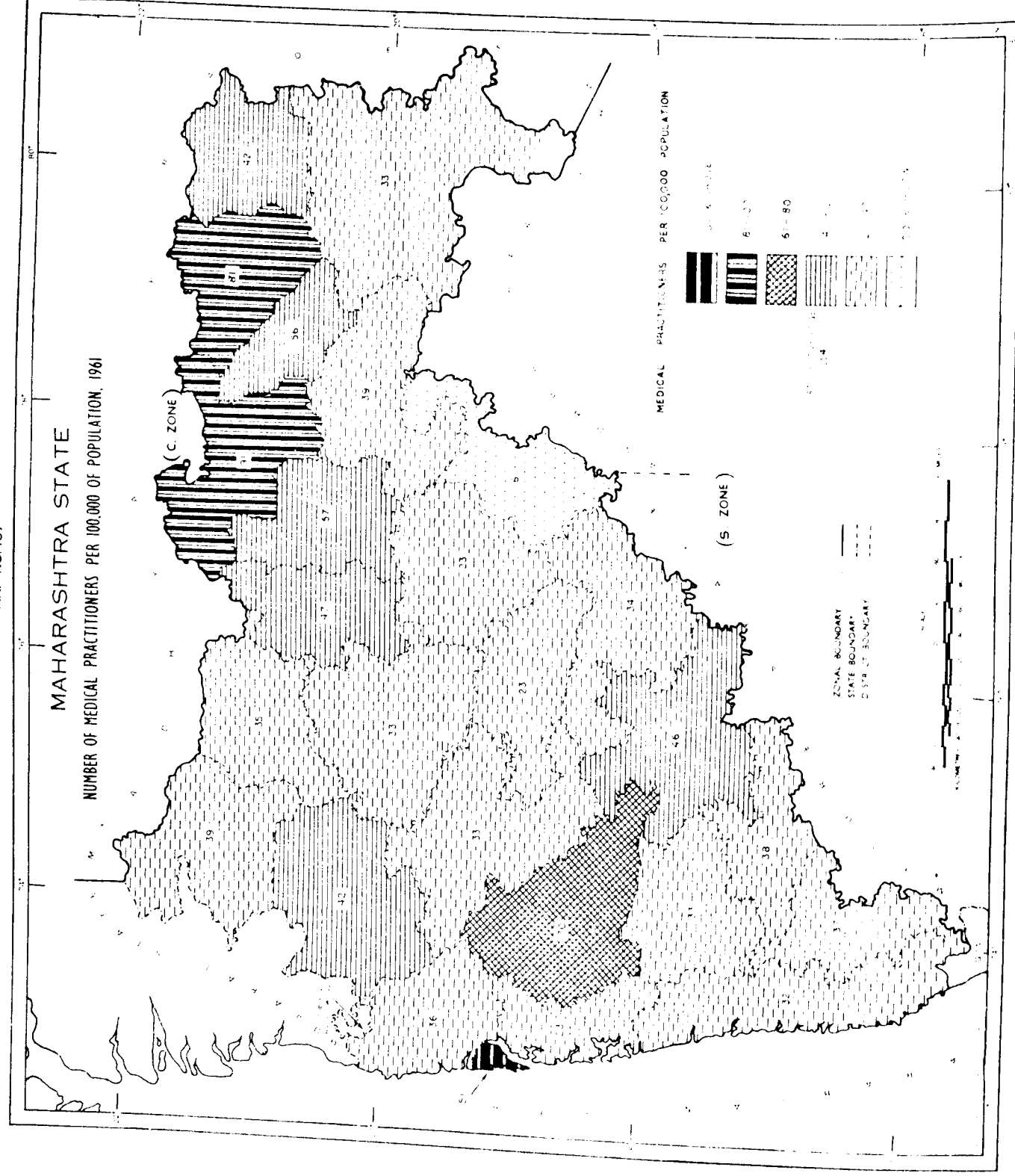
Only in four out of twenty-six districts is the proportion higher than the State average. These districts are Poona (232), Greater Bombay (200), Nagpur (113) and Sangli (94). All other districts have proportions below the State average of 60.

The three districts of Amravati (47), Kolaba (47) and Wardha (46), have moderately low proportions of beds per lakh of population.

The districts of Buldhana, Akola, Sholapur, Bhair and Kolhapur have proportions ranging between 31 and 38 while Thana, Nasik, Bhandara and Chanda districts show low proportions varying between 20 and 25 hospital beds per lakh of population.

Similarly, relatively very low proportions of hospital beds varying between 10 and 18 are noticed in the districts of Dhulia, Osmanabad, Ratnagiri, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Satara, Nanded and Yeotmal. Ahmadnagar and Parbhani districts have significantly low proportions of 9 and 8 hospital beds respectively.

Source—(1) The Civil Surgeons,
(2) The District Health Officers,
(3) The District Local Boards.



MAP No. 157

NUMBER OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 1,00,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the availability of medical practitioners per lakh of population in each district in the State during the year 1961.

Method

The medical practitioners included in this map are the personnel classified according to the National classification of occupations and comprise the following categories : (a) Physicians and Surgeons (Allopathic); (b) Physicians (Ayurvedic); (c) Physicians (Homeopathic); (d) Physicians (others); (e) Physiologists; (f) Dentists, and (g) Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists not elsewhere classified. The proportions have been grouped into six ranges and the districts are shaded by choropleth method by different grades of hatching. Absolute figures of proportions are shown in the respective districts in the map.

Salient Features

The availability of medical personnel per lakh of population in the State is 54. Greater Bombay has the highest proportion of 151 medical practitioners per lakh of population.

The next high proportions of medical practitioners are noticed in the districts of Amravati (91), and Nagpur (81) in Vidarbha region. The third

area of comparatively high proportion is Poona district with 70 doctors per lakh of population.

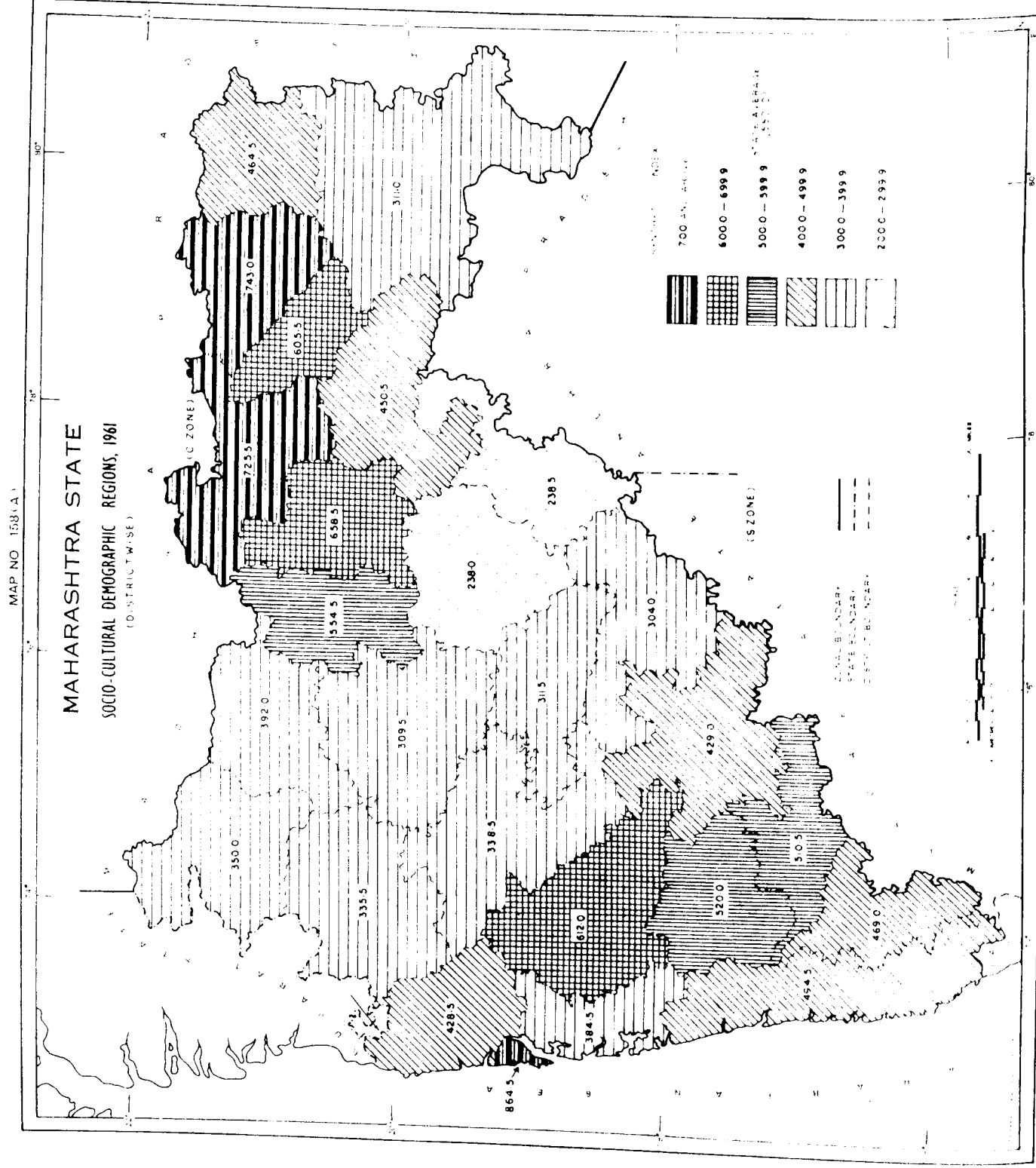
Except for the districts of Akola (57) and Wardha (56), the remaining districts in the State have medical personnel below the State average of 54 doctors per lakh of population. The districts of Buldhana, Sholapur, Nasik and Bhandara have proportions of doctors varying between 42 and 47 per lakh of population.

Taking into consideration the regional variations of the medical practitioners in the remaining part of the State the three districts in the Konkan have proportions ranging between 23 and 36 while in the districts of Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur in the upper ghats these proportions vary between 33 and 38 doctors per lakh of population. In the central part of the State comprising all the districts in Marathwada except Nanded, the districts of Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Yeotmal and Chanda the proportions vary between 23 and 39.

The lowest proportion of 16 medical practitioners per lakh of population is reported from Nanded District in the State.

Source—Census of India 1961, Vol. XI, Maharashtra, Part II-B(ii), Table B-V.

Demographic Regions



Purpose

This map shows the level of socio-cultural development in each district of Maharashtra by choropleth method.

Method

The following eleven indicators have been used for assessing the level of socio-cultural development :—

1. Urbanism—Percentage of urban population to total population.
2. Castes and Tribes—Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population to the total population.
3. Literacy—(i) Literacy : Percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4.
(ii) Female Literacy : Percentage of female literate to total female Population excluding age-group 0-4.
4. Education—(i) Primary School enrolment of girls.
(ii) No. of teachers per 10,000 students at the primary level of education.
(iii) No. of teachers per 10,000 students at the Secondary level of education.
- (iv) Percentage of workers engaged in educational and scientific services to total workers in services.
5. Medical Facilities : (i) No. of medical institutions per 1,000 Census houses.
(ii) No. of hospital beds per 1,00,000 of population, 1961.
(iii) No. of medical practitioners per 1,00,000 of population.

For each indicator, treating the minimum and the maximum district values as representing the scores 0 and 100 respectively and taking the State average to be 50, a smooth curve was drawn through the three points and the scores for each district were determined on the basis of this curve from the value of the indicator for the district.

For the indicator 'Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population' however, the maximum value was taken as representing the score 0 and the minimum as representing the score 100.

Eleven scores were obtained for each district from the curves drawn for the eleven indicators. By addition of these scores, a 'Synthetic Index' was

MAP No. 158(A)

SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961 (DISTRICTS)

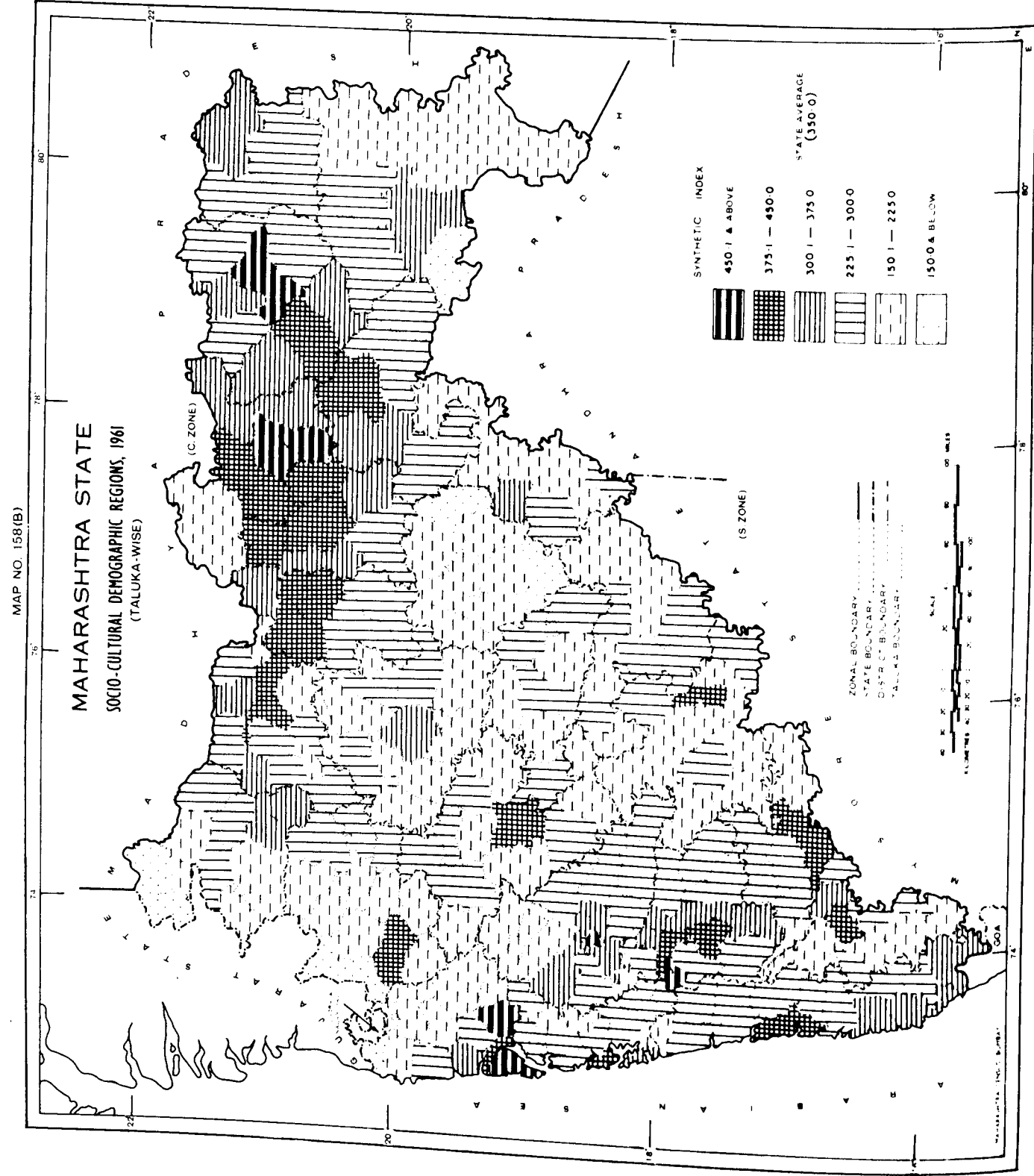
arrived at for each district. The district synthetic indices have been grouped into six ranges and the districts have been shaded with six different grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

The score for the State in respect of each indicator is assumed to be 50. Thus the State average of synthetic index for these eleven indicators works out to 550. Out of the twenty-six districts of Maharashtra, seven districts rank above the State average and 19 districts below it. The highest synthetic index is recorded by Greater Bombay district (864.5). This high socio-cultural development in Greater Bombay may be attributed to its industrialised structure. Next comes Nagpur district with synthetic index (743.0), followed by Amravati (725.5), Akola (658.5), Poona (612.0), Wardha (605.5), and Buldhana (554.5) respectively.

The following table shows the ranking of the districts in descending order of synthetic indices :—

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	864.5	Greater Bombay	13	450.5	Ycetmal
2	743.0	Nagpur	14	429.5	Sholapur
3	725.5	Amravati	15	428.5	Thana
4	658.5	Akola	16	392.0	Jalgaon
5	612.0	Poona	17	384.5	Kolaba
6	605.5	Wardha	18	350.0	Dhulia
7	554.5	Buldhana	19	338.5	Ahmadnagar
	550.0	State average	20	335.5	Nasik
8	520.0	Satara	21	311.5	Bhir
9	510.5	Sangli	22	311.0	Chanda
10	494.5	Ratnagiri	23	309.5	Aurangabad
11	469.0	Kolhapur	24	304.0	Osmanabad
	464.5	Bhandara	25	238.5	Nanded
12			26	238.0	Parbhani



MAP No. 158(B)

SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961 (TALUKAS)

Purpose

This map depicts the level of socio-cultural development in each taluka of the State by choropleth method.

Method

The same method as used for the preceding map has been adopted for this map. Only seven indicators were available for assessing the level of socio-cultural development. They were as follows :—

1. Urbanism—Percentage of urban population to total population.
2. Scheduled Castes and Tribes—Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population to the total population.
3. Literacy—(i) Literacy-percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4. (ii) Female literacy-percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4.
4. Education—(i) No. of teachers per 10,000 students at the primary level of education. (ii) No. of teachers per 10,000 students at the secondary level of education.
5. Medical Facilities—No. of medical institutions per 1,000 Census houses.

For each indicator, treating the minimum and the maximum taluka values as representing the scores 0 and 100 respectively and taking the State average to be 50, a smooth curve was drawn through the three points and

the scores for each taluka were determined on the basis of this curve from the value of the indicator for the taluka.

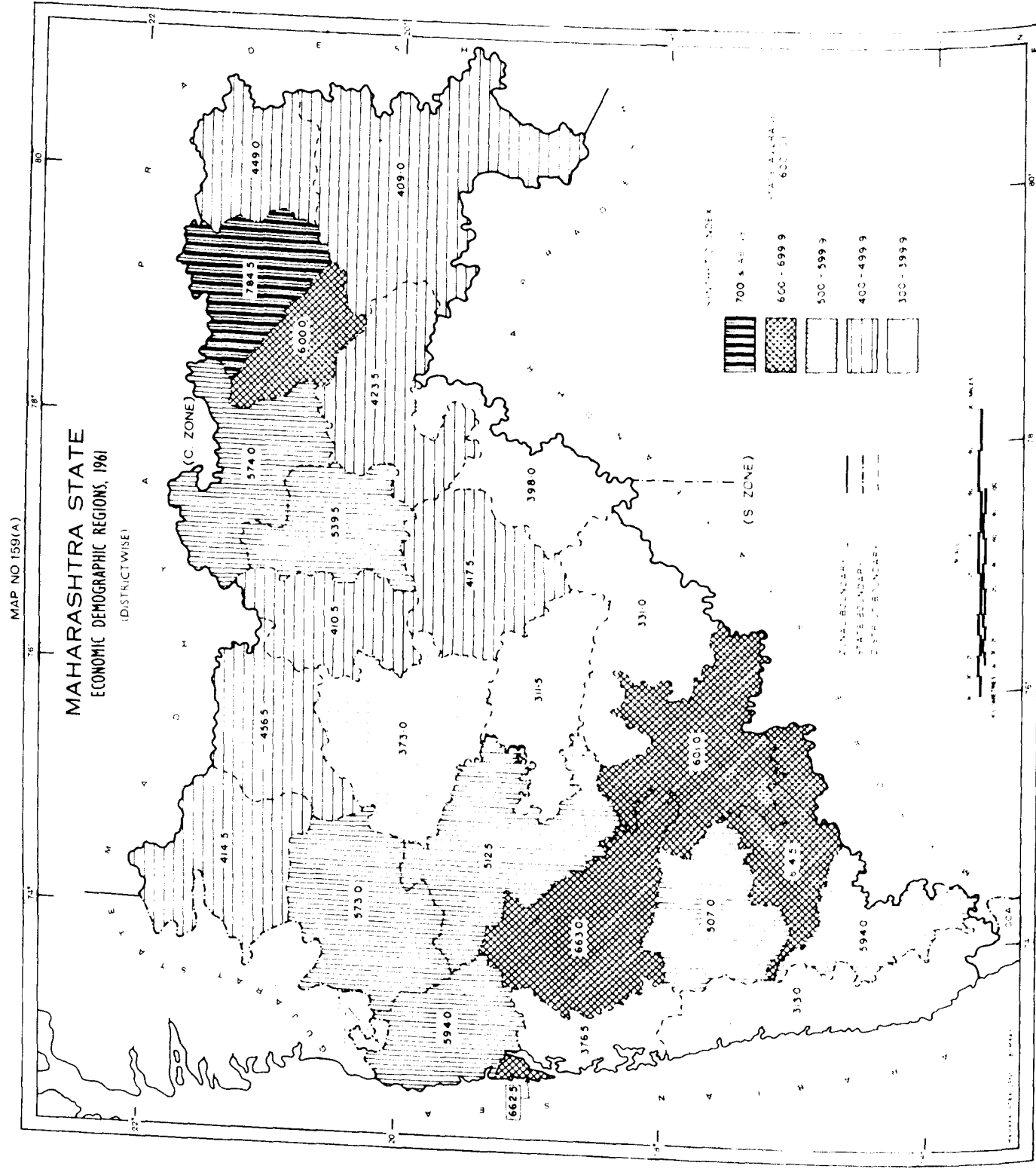
For the indicator, 'Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population' however, the maximum value was taken as representing the score 0 and the minimum as representing the score 100.

Seven scores were obtained for each taluka from the curves drawn for the seven indicators, by addition of which a 'Synthetic Index' was arrived at for each taluka. The taluka Synthetic indices were then grouped into six different ranges and the talukas shaded with hatches ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

The score for the State in respect of each indicator is assumed to be 50. The State Synthetic index for these seven indicators together thus works out to 350. Only 51 talukas out of the total of 229 rank above the State average. The rest go below it. Poona City taluka records the highest synthetic index of 541. It is followed by Nagpur taluka (523), Mahabaleshwar (516), Kalyan (477) and Amravati (469).

The lowest synthetic index is recorded by Talasari mahal in Thana district (60). It is followed by Akalkuwa (73.5), Akrani (100), Rajura (128), Kalamnuri (142), Peint (145.5), Surgana (146.5) and Gangakhed (149.5).



MAP No. 159(A)
ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961 (DISTRICTS)

Purpose

This map shows the level of economic development in different districts of the State by choropleth method.

Method

The same method as for Map No. 158(A) has been used here for assessing the level of economic development. The following twelve indicators have been used for deducing the synthetic index.

1. *Level of urbanism*—
 - (i) Degree of urbanism—Percentage of Urban population to total population.
 - (ii) Percentage of population living in cities with population above 50,000 to total population.
2. *Level of Agricultural development*—
 - (i) Gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household.
 - (ii) Per capita supply of staple foodcrops.
3. *Industrial development*—
 - (i) Percentage of workers in Household industry and manufacturing to total working population.
 - (ii) Percentage of workers in factory industries to total workers in household industry and manufacturing.
4. *Power development*—
 - (i) Per capita consumption of electricity.
 - (ii) Percentage of rural population living in electrified villages to total rural population.
5. *Employment position*—

Proportion of workers to the total employable population of age-group 15-59.
6. *Housing position*—

Percentage of households with three rooms and more to total No. of households.
7. *Transport Development*—
 - (i) Density of Railways—Kilometres of railways per 10,000 sq. km of area.
 - (ii) Density of Roads—Kilometres of roads per 10,000 sq. km of area.

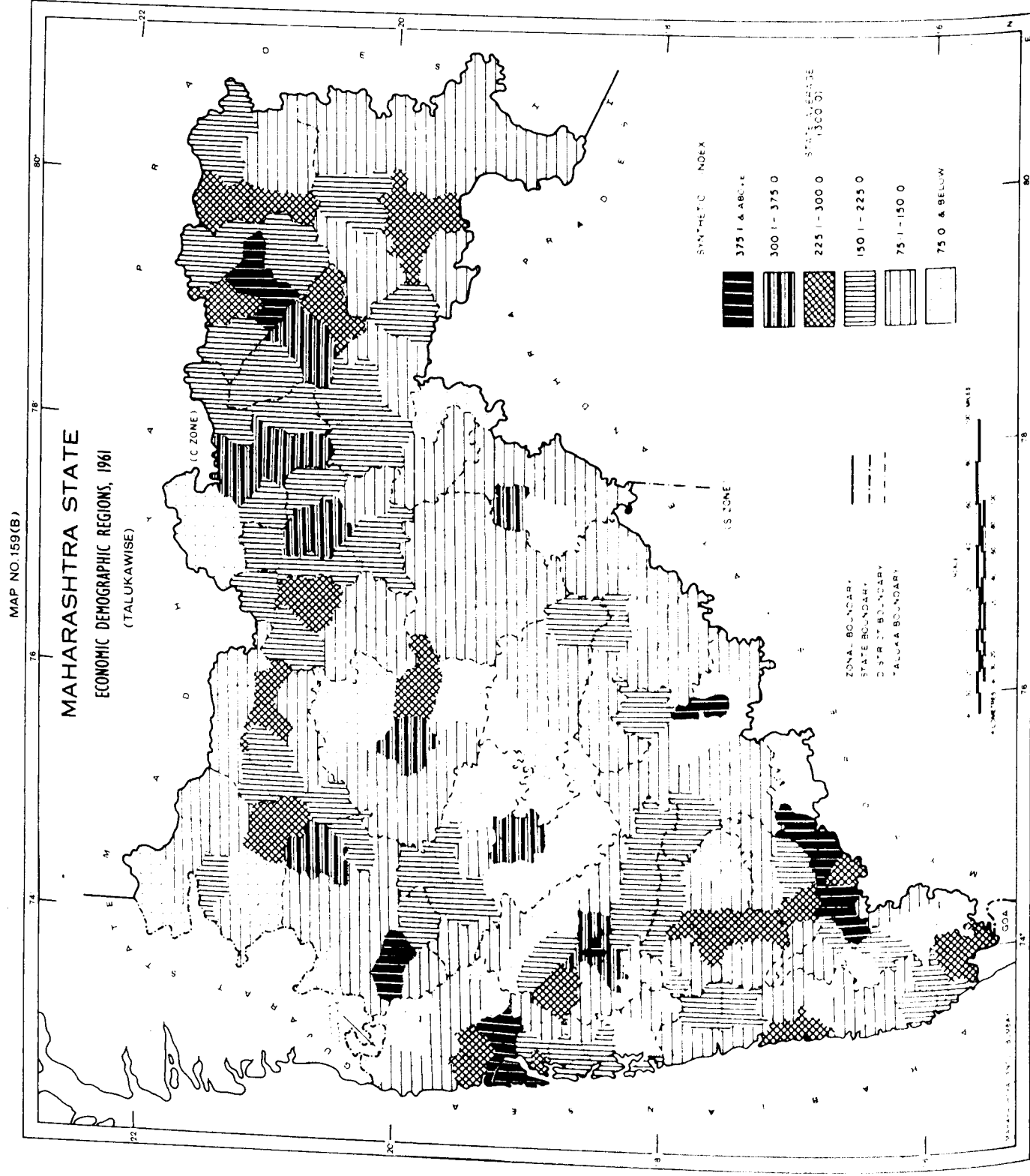
For each indicator, treating the minimum and the maximum district values as representing the scores 0 and 100 respectively and taking the State average to be 50, a smooth curve was drawn through the three points and the scores for each district were determined on the basis of this curve from the value of the indicator for the district. Twelve scores were obtained for each district from the curves drawn for each indicator. By addition of these scores, a 'Synthetic Index' was arrived at for each district. The district synthetic indices have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded with five grades of hatching ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

The score for the State is assumed to be 50. Thus the State average of Synthetic Index or these twelve indicators works out to 600. Only five districts out of the 26 districts of the State rank above the State average, while Wardha district equals the average. Among the five districts, Nagpur records the highest Synthetic Index of 784.5. Next comes Poona district (663), followed by Greater Bombay (662.5), Sangli (614.5) and Sholapur (601.0).

The following table shows the ranking of the districts in descending order of synthetic indices

Rank	Value	District	Rank	Value	District
1	784.5	Nagpur	13	507.0	Satara
2	663.0	Poona	14	456.5	Jalgaon
3	662.5	Greater Bombay	15	449.0	Bhandara
4	614.5	Sangli	16	423.5	Yeotmal
5	601.0	Sholapur	17	417.5	Parbhani
	600.0	State average Wardha	18	414.5	Dhulia
			19	410.5	Buldhana
			20	409.0	Chandrapur
7	594.0	Thana	21	398.0	Nanded
7	594.0	Kolhapur	22	376.5	Kolaba
9	574.0	Amravati	23	373.0	Aurangabad
10	573.0	Nasik	24	331.0	Osmanabad
11	539.5	Akola	25	313.0	Ratnagiri
12	512.5	Ahmadnagar	26	311.5	Bhir



MAP No. 159(B)
ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS (TALUKAS)

Purpose

This map depicts the level of economic development in each taluka of the State.

Method

The same method has been adopted for this map as the preceding one. Only six indicators are available for assessing the level of economic development talukawise. The following six indicators have been used for deducing the synthetic index :—

1. *Level of urbanism*—
 - (i) Degree of urbanism—percentage of urban population to total population.
 - (ii) Percentage of population living in cities with population above 50,000 to total population.
2. *Industrial development*—
 - (i) Proportion of workers in household industries and manufacturing to total working population.
 - (ii) Proportion of workers engaged in factory industries to total workers in household industry and manufacturing.
3. *Power development*—
 - Proportion of rural population living in electrified villages to total rural population.

4. Housing position—

Percentage of households occupying 3 rooms or more to total households.

For each indicator, treating the minimum and the maximum taluka values as representing the scores 0 and 100 respectively and taking the State average to be 50, a smooth curve was drawn through the three points and the scores for each taluka were determined on the basis of this curve from the value of the indicator for the taluka.

Six scores were obtained for each taluka from the curves drawn for each indicator. By addition of these scores, a 'Synthetic Index' was arrived at for each taluka. The taluka synthetic indices have been grouped into six different ranges and the talukas have been shaded with hatches ranging from high to low.

Salient Features

The score for the State is assumed to be 50. The State average of synthetic index for these six indicators thus works out to 300. Out of the 229 talukas of Maharashtra, only 18 talukas rank above the State average and the rest below it. The highest synthetic index is recorded by Poona City taluka (537). It is followed by Nagpur (482), Karvir (450), Kalyan (443.5), Thana (406.5) and Nasik (379).

The lowest synthetic index score of 6 is recorded in Akrani Mahal in Dhulia district. In all 39 talukas occupy the lowest range of 75.0 and below. The level of economic development in these talukas is low.

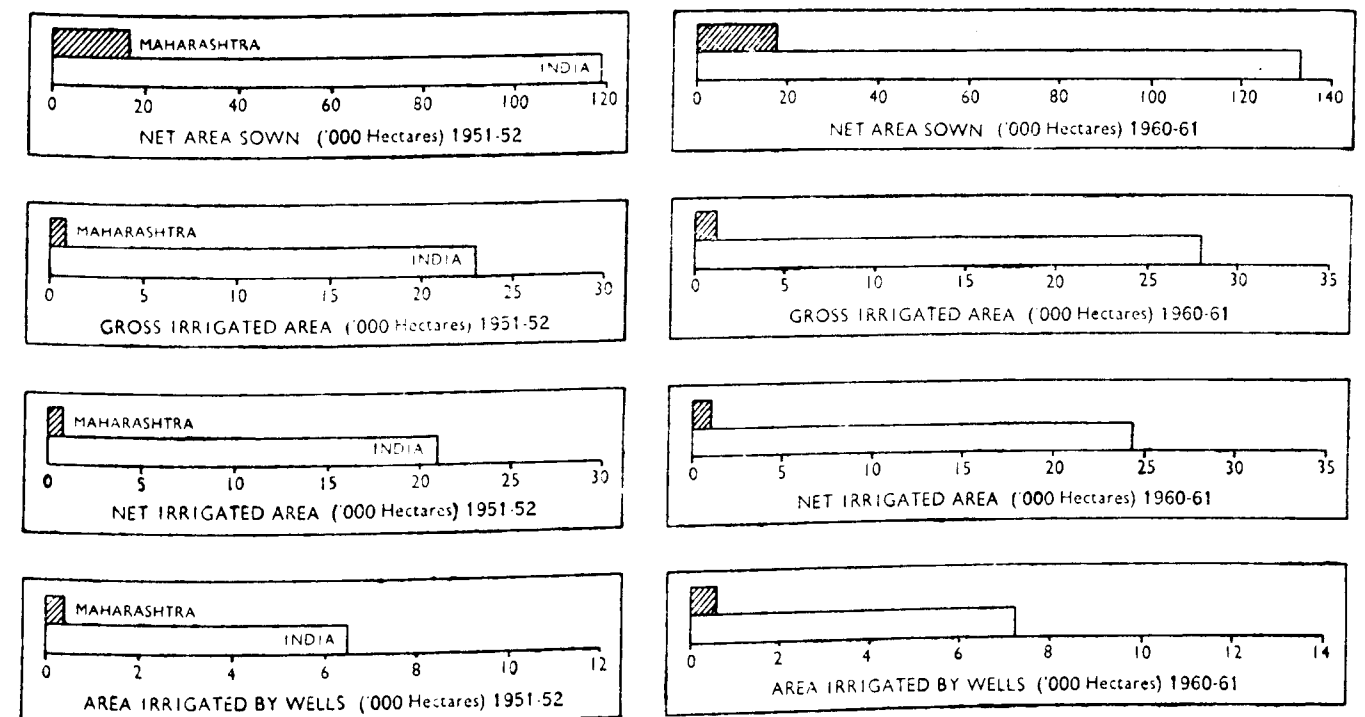
Part II

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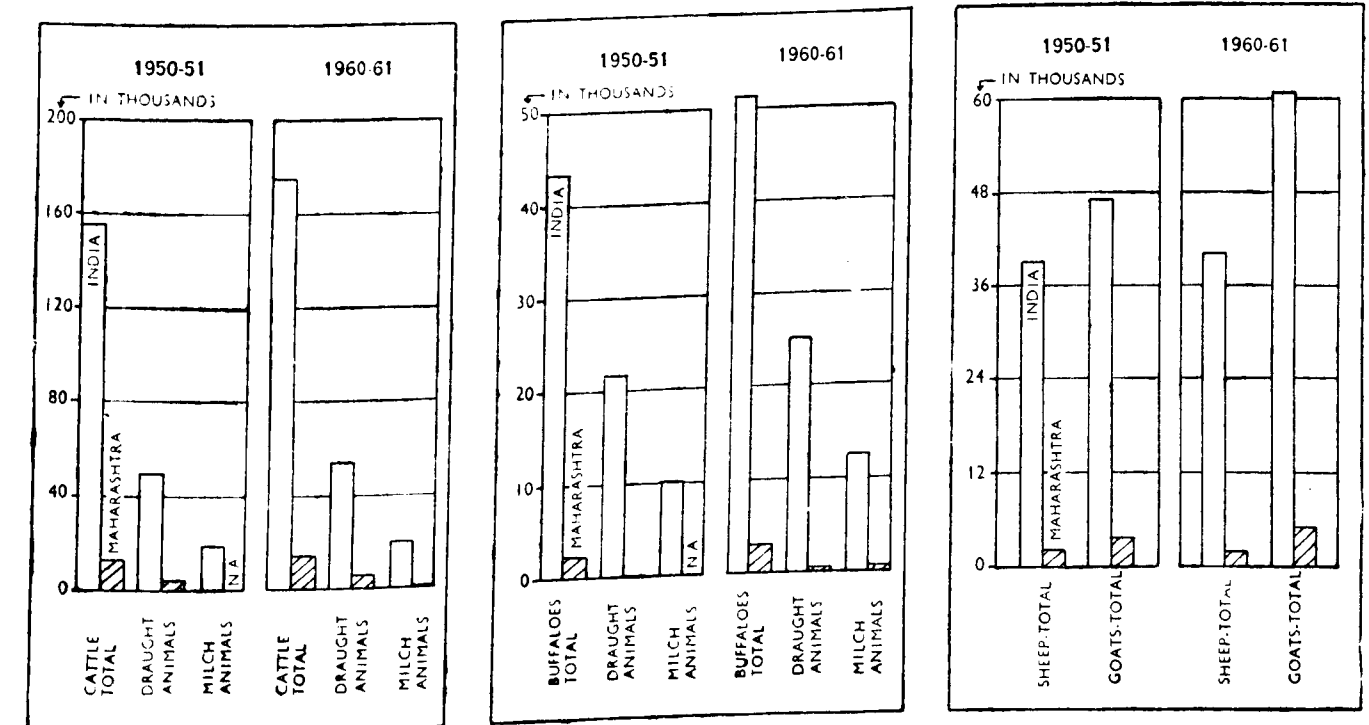
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SOME COMPARATIVE DATA (Charts)

CULTIVATION

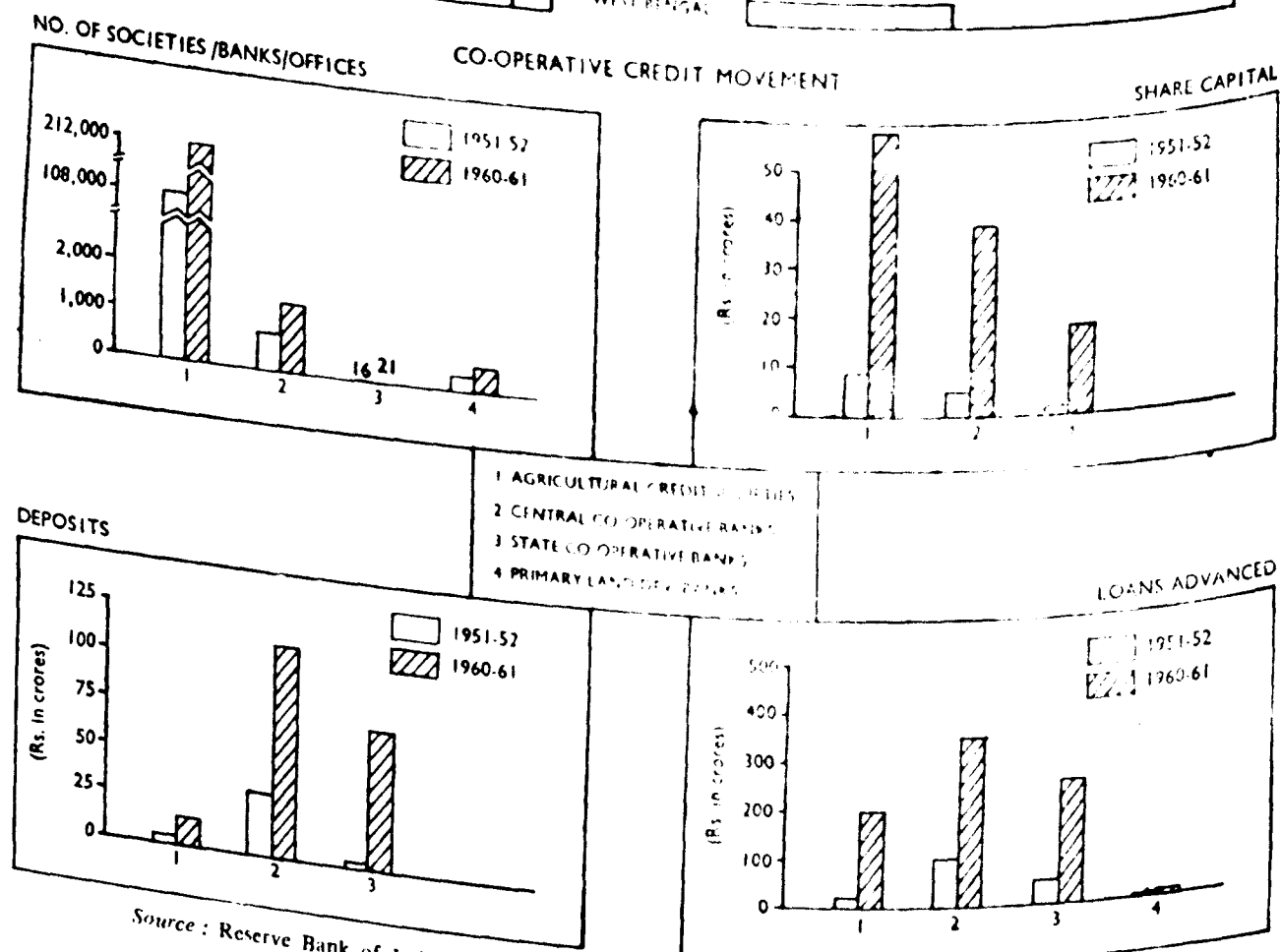
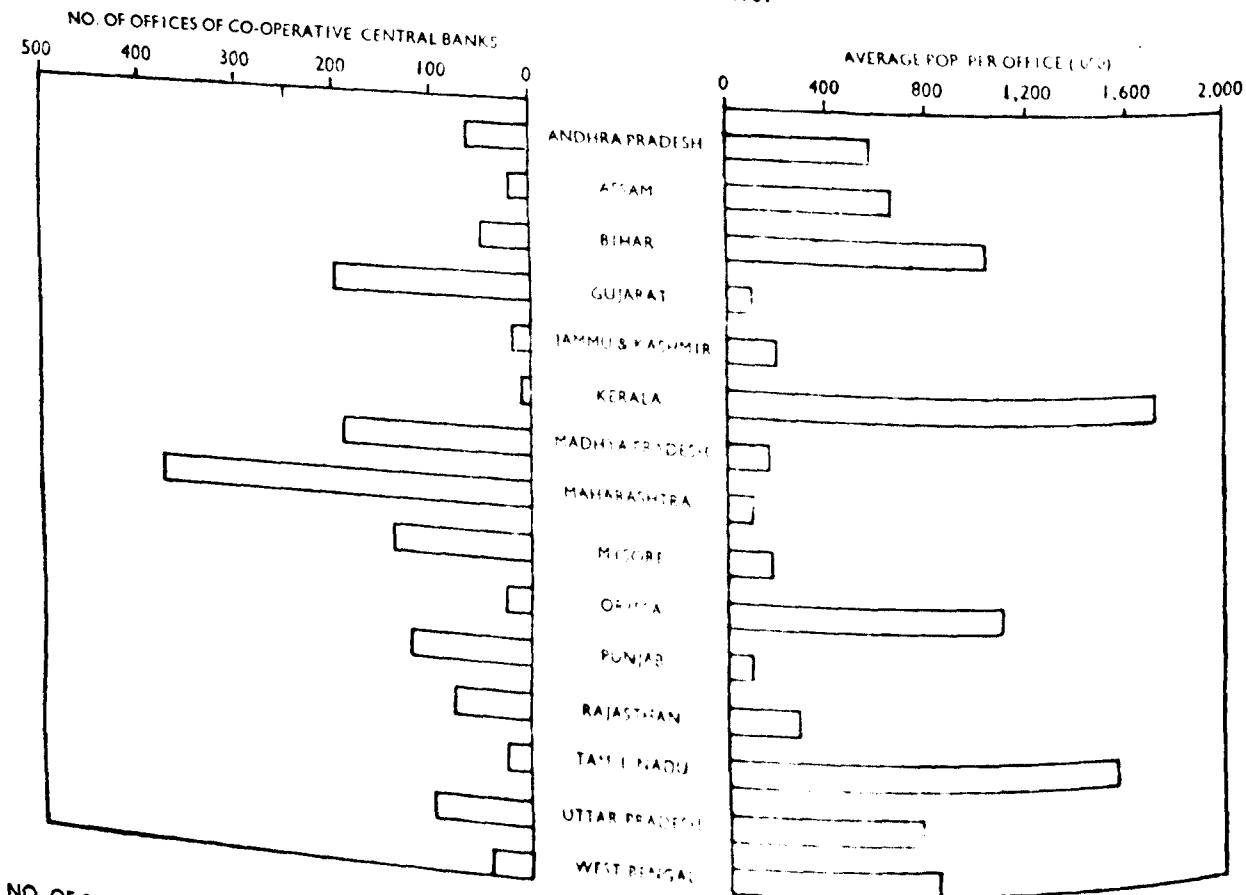


DRAUGHT, MILCH ANIMALS, ETC



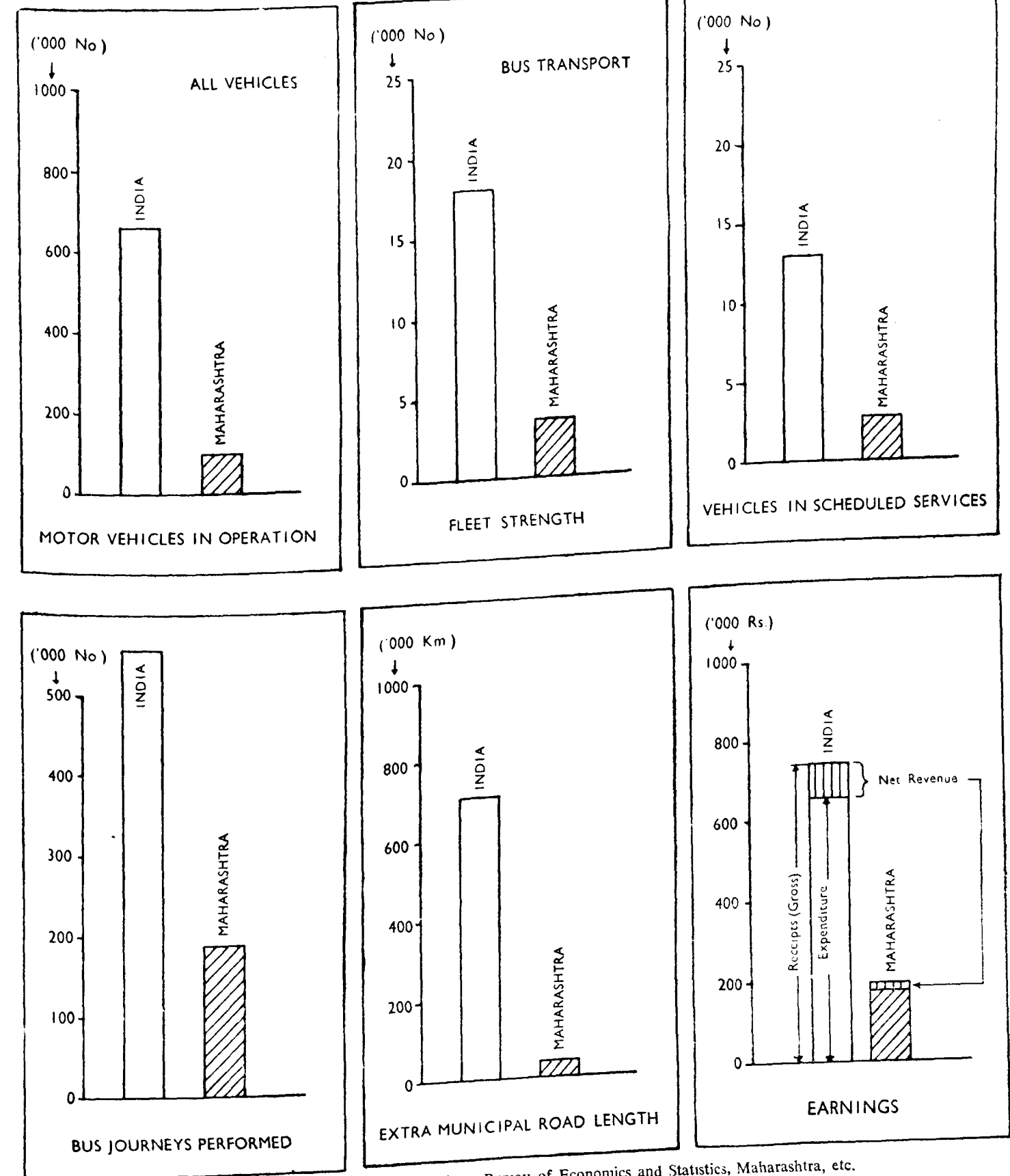
Source : Reserve Bank of India Publications, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra, etc.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS-1961

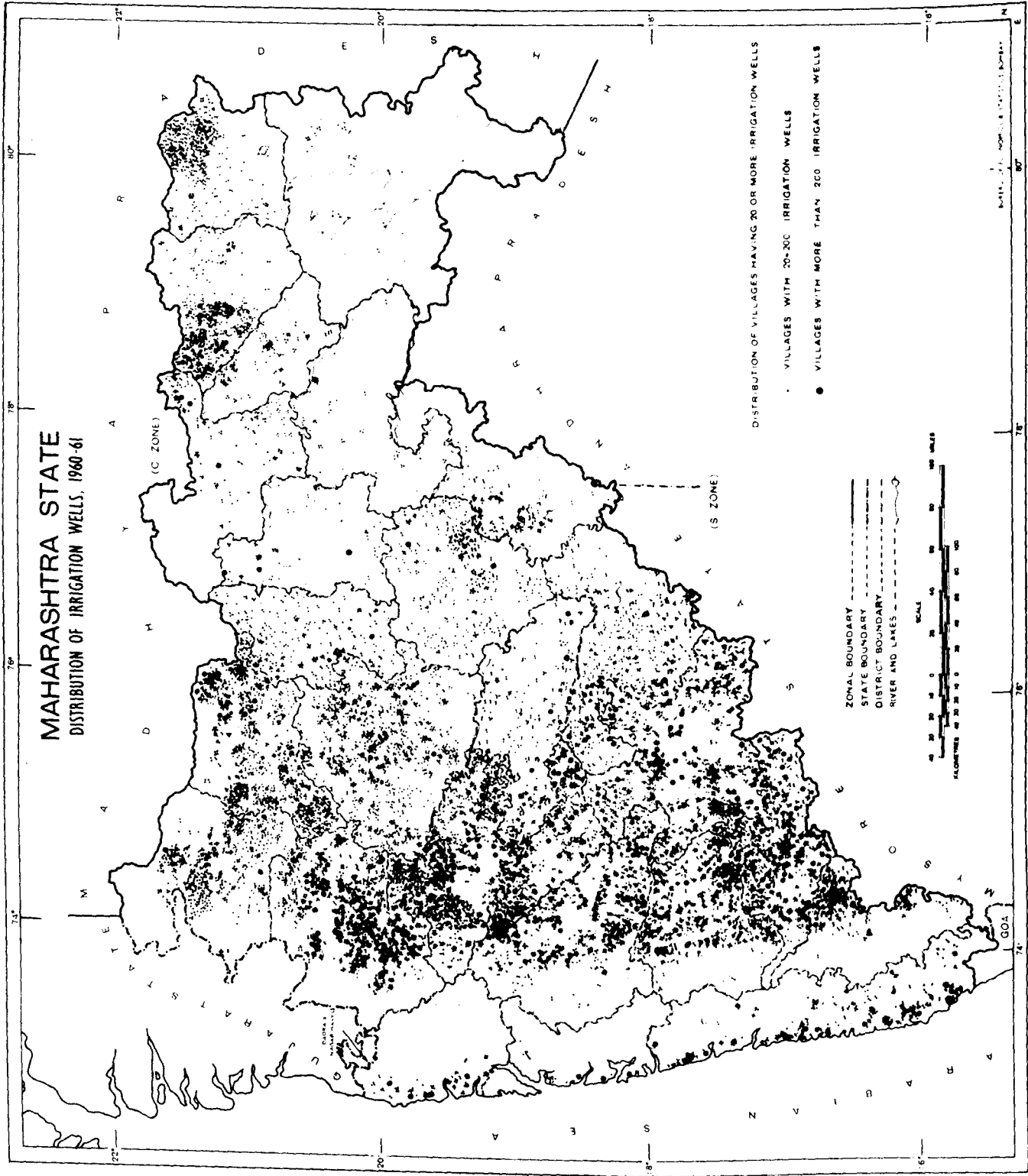


Source : Reserve Bank of India Publications, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra, etc.
(370)

ROAD TRANSPORT
1960-61



Source : Reserve Bank of India Publications, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra, etc.
(371)



MAP No. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATION WELLS, 1960-61

Method

The map shows the distribution of irrigation wells in the villages of Maharashtra State by dot method, each small dot representing 20-200 irrigation wells while each big dot representing more than 200 irrigation wells.

Analysis

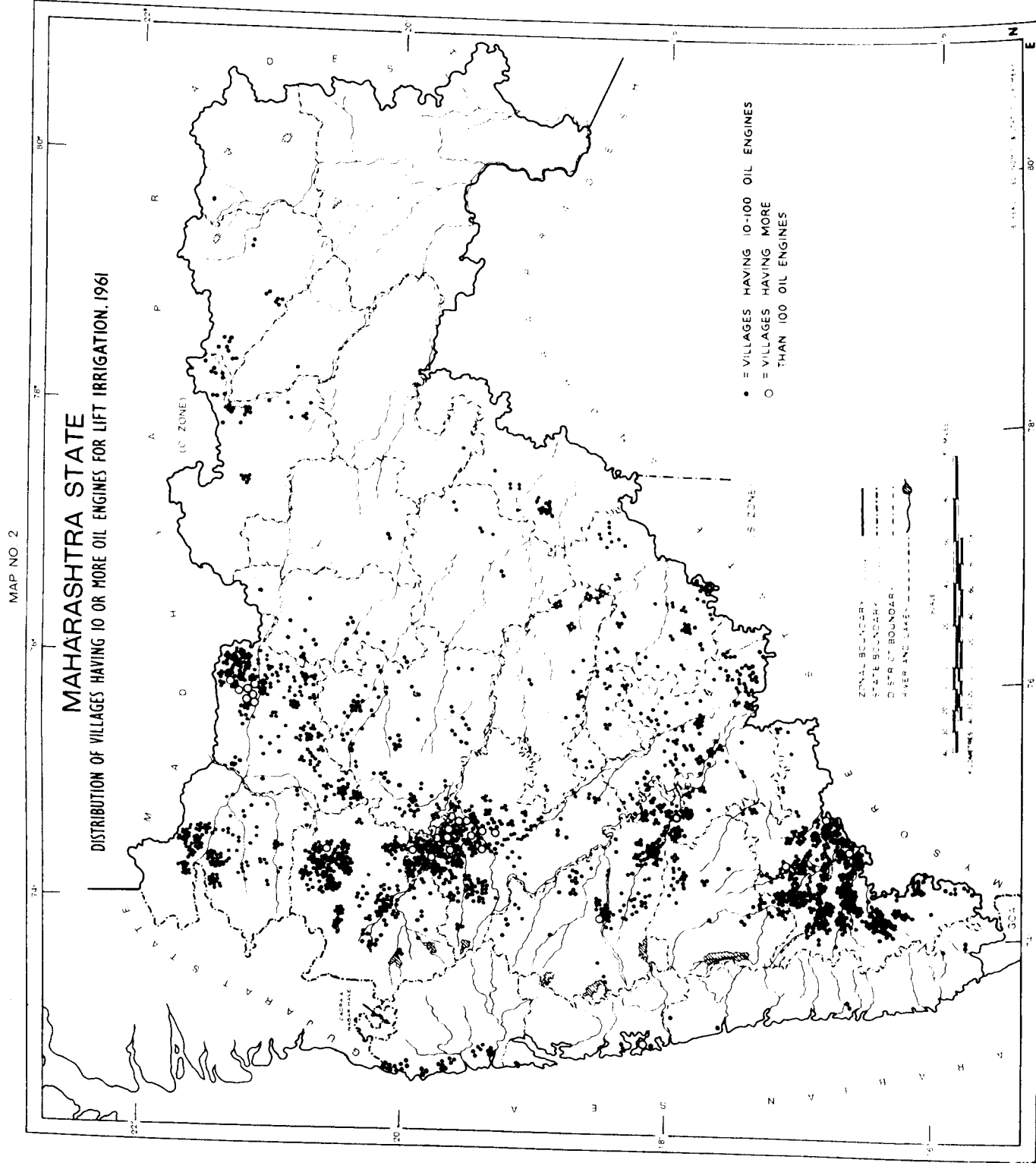
Wells constitute the major irrigation system in Maharashtra State. More than fifty-five per cent of the irrigation in the State is done through wells.

In the districts of Aurangabad and Nagpur division except in Chanda, Bhandara and Nagpur districts, more than 90 per cent of the irrigation is done through wells. In Bombay and Poona divisions about 70 and 60 per cent of the irrigation is done through wells. Bhandara and Chanda districts of Nagpur division are two exceptions, where only about one per cent of the irrigation is done through wells and the rest through other sources.

No. of wells and percentage of area irrigated in different districts in the State.

Sr. No.	State/Division/District	Number of wells used for irrigation purpose	Percentage of area irrigated under wells to Net Area irrigated by all sources
Poona Division			
8	Ahmadnagar	226,897	61.70
9	Poona	66,494	65.83
10	Satara	40,587	55.06
11	Sangli	28,492	43.34
12	Sholapur	32,966	86.83
13	Kolhapur	47,033	77.03
Aurangabad Division			
14	Aurangabad	11,325	30.46
15	Parbhani	106,963	94.53
16	Bhir	37,966	100.00
17	Nanded	14,752	99.67
18	Osmanabad	30,581	88.84
Nagpur Division			
19	Buldhana	6,747	86.28
20	Akola	16,917	93.99
21	Amravati	78,712	16.83
22	Ycotmal	13,498	98.38
23	Wardha	3,937	97.57
24	Nagpur	13,846	98.85
25	Bhandara	5,391	95.89
26	Chanda	6,932	95.93
		20,073	51.70
		8,344	1.43
		6,691	1.16

Source—Director of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra.



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MAP No. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES HAVING 10 OR MORE OIL ENGINES FOR LIFT IRRIGATION, 1961

Method

The map shows the distribution of Oil Engines in different villages, of the State. They are shown by dots, each small dot indicating 10-100 Oil Engines and each big dot indicating more than 100 Oil Engines. Villages having less than 10 Oil Engines are not indicated in the map.

Analysis

The map shows very few oil engines in Vidarbha region as most of the villages having less than 10 Oil Engines are not shown in the map. There are about 4,870 Oil Engines in such villages of Vidarbha Region in 1961. Concentration of Oil Engines is more in Poona Division as compared to other divisions.

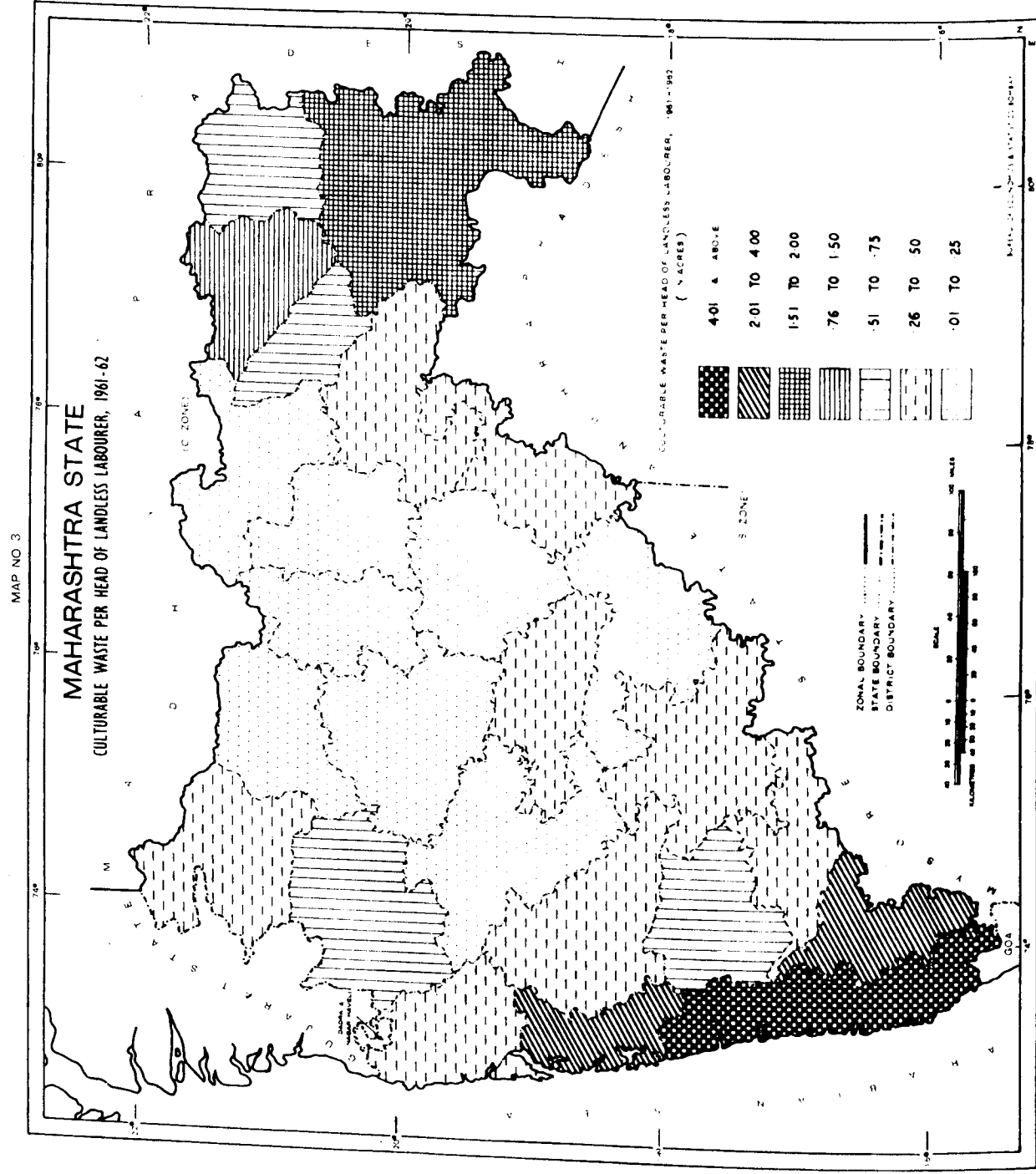
In general, there are comparatively less number of villages having Oil Engines in Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts of Konkan Region.

The number of Oil Engines in different districts are shown in the table in the adjoining column.

No. of Oil Engines in different districts in the State

Serial No.	State Division/ District	Oil Engines with pump- ing sets for irrigation	Serial No.	State Division/ District	Oil Engines with pump- ing sets for irrigation
Maharashtra State					
Bombay Division					
1	Greater Bombay	63,747	14	Aurangabad	8,329
2	Thana	18,046	15	Aurangabad	3,585
3	Kolaba	26	16	Bhir	571
4	Ratnagiri	806	17	Nanded	807
5	Nasik	477	18	Osmanabad	636
6	Dhulia	146	Nagpur Division		
7	Jalgaon	6,349	19	Buldhana	2,730
Poona Division		3,826	20	Akola	4,870
8	Ahmadnagar	6,416	21	Buldhana	1,080
9	Poona	32,502	22	Amravati	437
10	Satara	9,812	23	Yotmal	1,078
11	Solapur	4,171	24	Wardha	413
12	Sholapur	2,747	25	Nagpur	473
13	Kolhapur	4,405	26	Bhandara	1,079
		3,807		Chanda	136
		7,560			174

Source—Director of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra.



MAP No. 3

CULTURABLE WASTE PER HEAD OF LANDLESS LABOURER, 1961-62

Method

The landless labourers per district are worked out by deducting the Agricultural labourers whose secondary occupation is reported to be cultivation from the total number of Agricultural labourers reported in the 1961 Census in the district. The landless labourers thus obtained are those Agricultural labourers who have not cultivated any area owned by them during 1962-62. Then the ratio of cultivable waste land during 1961-62 to the landless labourers is worked out to arrive at the cultivable waste land per landless labourer. The districtwise variation of cultivable waste land per head of landless labourer is shown by different shades in the map.

Analysis

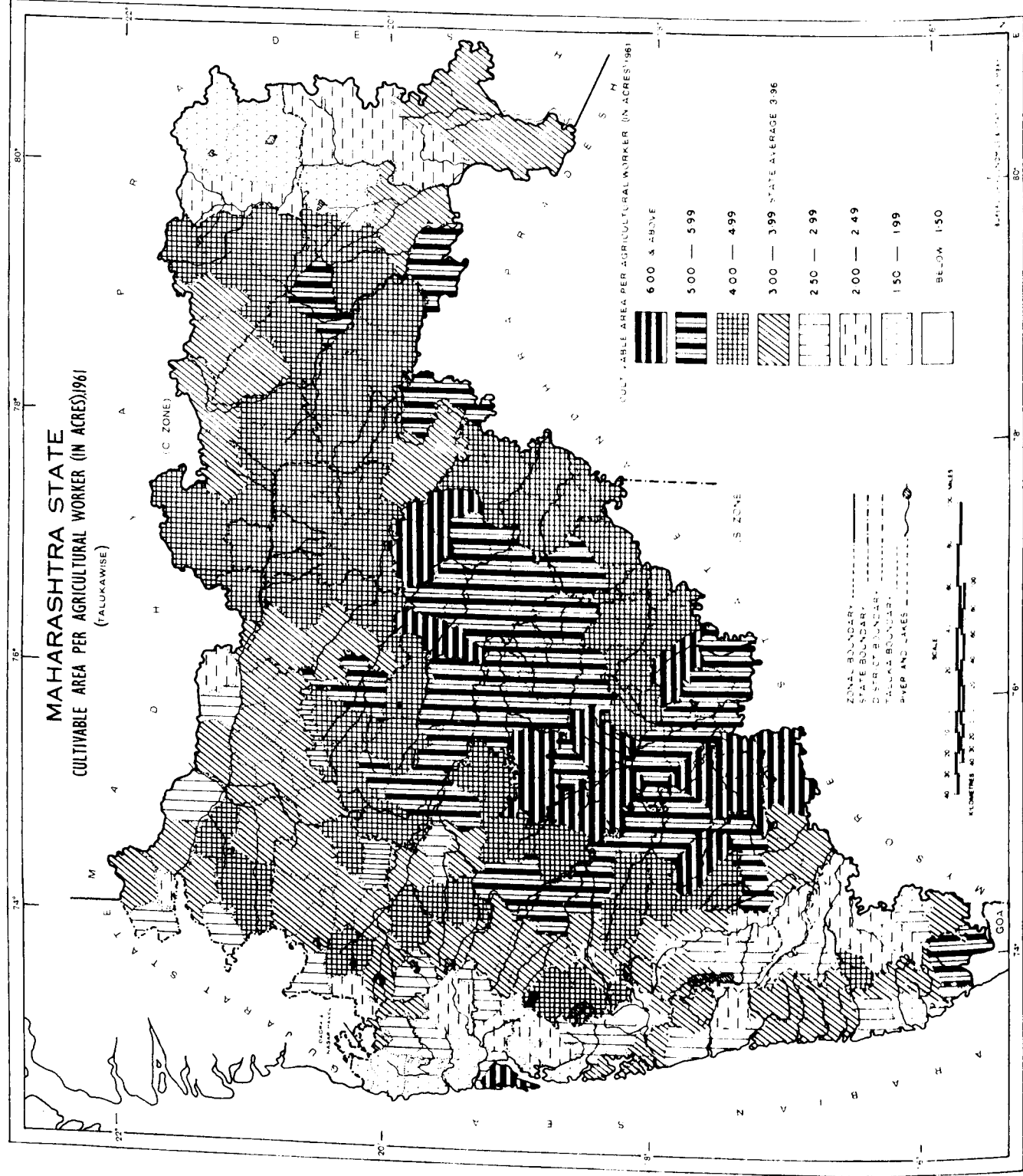
The cultivable waste per head of landless labourer in the State is about 0.59 acre on an average.

Among the divisions, Bombay division has the highest cultivable waste area of about 1.32 acres per landless labourer. This is mainly because of Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts of Konkan region where the cultivable waste per landless labourer was as high as 16.74 acres and 3.78 acres respectively. Next to these two districts, Kolhapur district of Poona division has 3.54 acres of cultivable waste per landless labourer. Excepting these three districts and Chanda district (1.51 acres) the cultivable waste per landless labourer was less than one acre in all the other districts of the State.

Culturable waste per landless labourer, 1961-62

Serial No.	State/Division/District	Culturable waste per landless labourer	Serial No.	State/Division/District	Culturable waste per landless labourer
1	Greater Bombay	..	15	Parbhani	0.18
2	Thana	..	16	Bhir	0.32
3	Kolaba	..	17	Nanded	0.28
4	Ratnagiri	..	18	Osmanabad	0.15
5	Nasik	..	19	Aurangabad Division	0.21
6	Dhulia	..	20	Buldhana	0.23
7	Jalgaon	..	21	Akola	0.09
8	Bombay Division	..	22	Amravati	0.14
9	Ahmadnagar	..	23	Ycotmal	0.28
10	Poona	..	24	Wardha	0.55
11	Satara	..	25	Nagpur	0.88
12	Sangli	..	26	Bhandara	0.69
13	Sholapur	..	27	Chanda	1.51
14	Kolhapur	..	28	Nagpur Division	0.45
15	Poona Division	..	29	MAHARASHTRA STATE	0.59
16	Aurangabad	..	30		

Source--(i) Basic and Current Agricultural Statistics, Director of Agriculture
(ii) 1961 Population Census.



MAP No. 4

CULTIVABLE AREA PER AGRICULTURAL WORKER (IN ACRES) 1961 (TALUKAWISE)

Method

The map displays the cultivable area in acres per head of Agricultural worker in 1961. Total acreage of cultivable land in every taluka is divided by its Agricultural workers and cultivable area in acres per head of Agricultural worker is found out. The talukas are then hatched by suitable black shades according to size of cultivable area in acres per head of agricultural cultural worker.

Analysis

Aurangabad division has the maximum size of cultivable area per head of agricultural worker i.e., 5.20 acres, while Bombay division (3.08 acres) has the minimum.

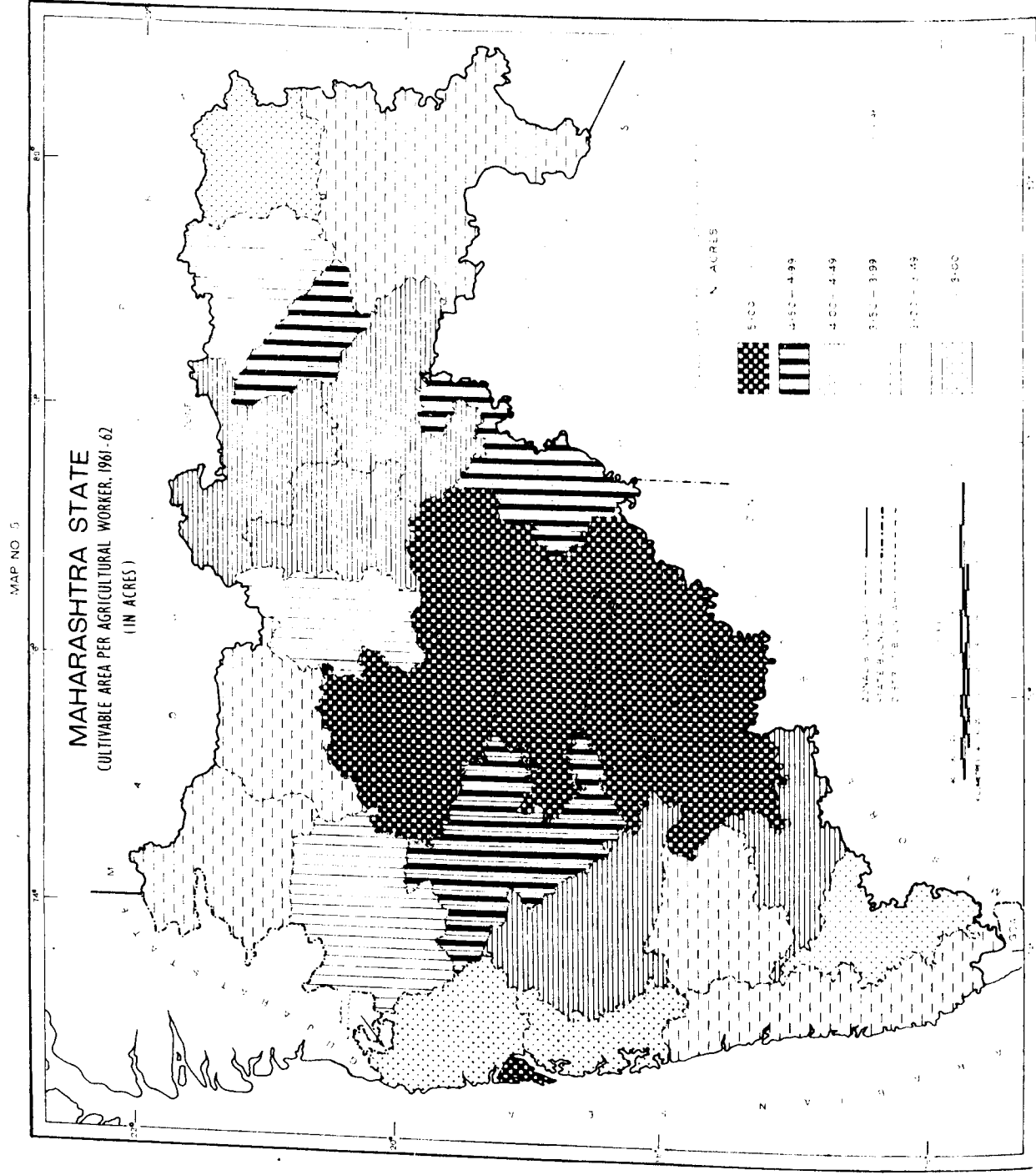
If Greater Bombay which has a very small cultivable area and very few agricultural workers is excluded, then Sholapur district has the largest size of cultivable area of 5.83 acres per agricultural worker. On the other hand Thana district (2.12 acres) and Bhandara district (2 acres) have the smallest size of cultivable area per agricultural worker.

The accompanying gives the districtwise size of cultivable area per head of agricultural worker in 1961.

Cultivable area per agricultural worker (in acres) 1961

Serial No.	State/Division/ District	Size of cultivable area per head of agricul- tural worker (in acres)	Serial No.	State/Division/ District	Size of cultivable area per head of agricul- tural worker (in acres)
1	Greater Bombay	6.83	15	Parbhani	5.59
2	Thana	2.12	16	Bhir	5.62
3	Kolaba	2.29	17	Nanded	4.55
4	Ratnagiri	3.19	18	Osmanabad	5.08
5	Nasik	3.73		Aurangabad Division	5.20
6	Dhulia	3.42	19	Buldhana	3.98
7	Jalgaon	3.20	20	Akola	4.30
	Bombay Division	3.08	21	Amravati	4.07
8	Ahmadnagar	4.51	22	Yotmal	4.22
9	Poona	4.37	23	Wardha	4.61
10	Satara	3.48	24	Nagpur	3.99
11	Sangli	4.37	25	Bhandara	2.00
12	Sholapur	5.83	26	Chandara	3.14
13	Kolhapur	2.33		Nagpur Division	3.68
	Poona Division	4.16		STATE AVERAGE	3.96
14	Aurangabad	5.15			

Source—(i) Basic and Current Agricultural Statistics, Director of Agriculture, Poona.
(ii) Population Census, 1961.



MAP No. 5

CULTIVABLE AREA PER AGRICULTURAL WORKER, 1961-62

Method

The map shows the districtwise variation in cultivable area per head of agricultural population in 1961-62. The data for cultivable area refer to the year 1961-62 and the agricultural population refer to the 1961 population census. The districtwise variation is shown by different shades in the map.

Analysis

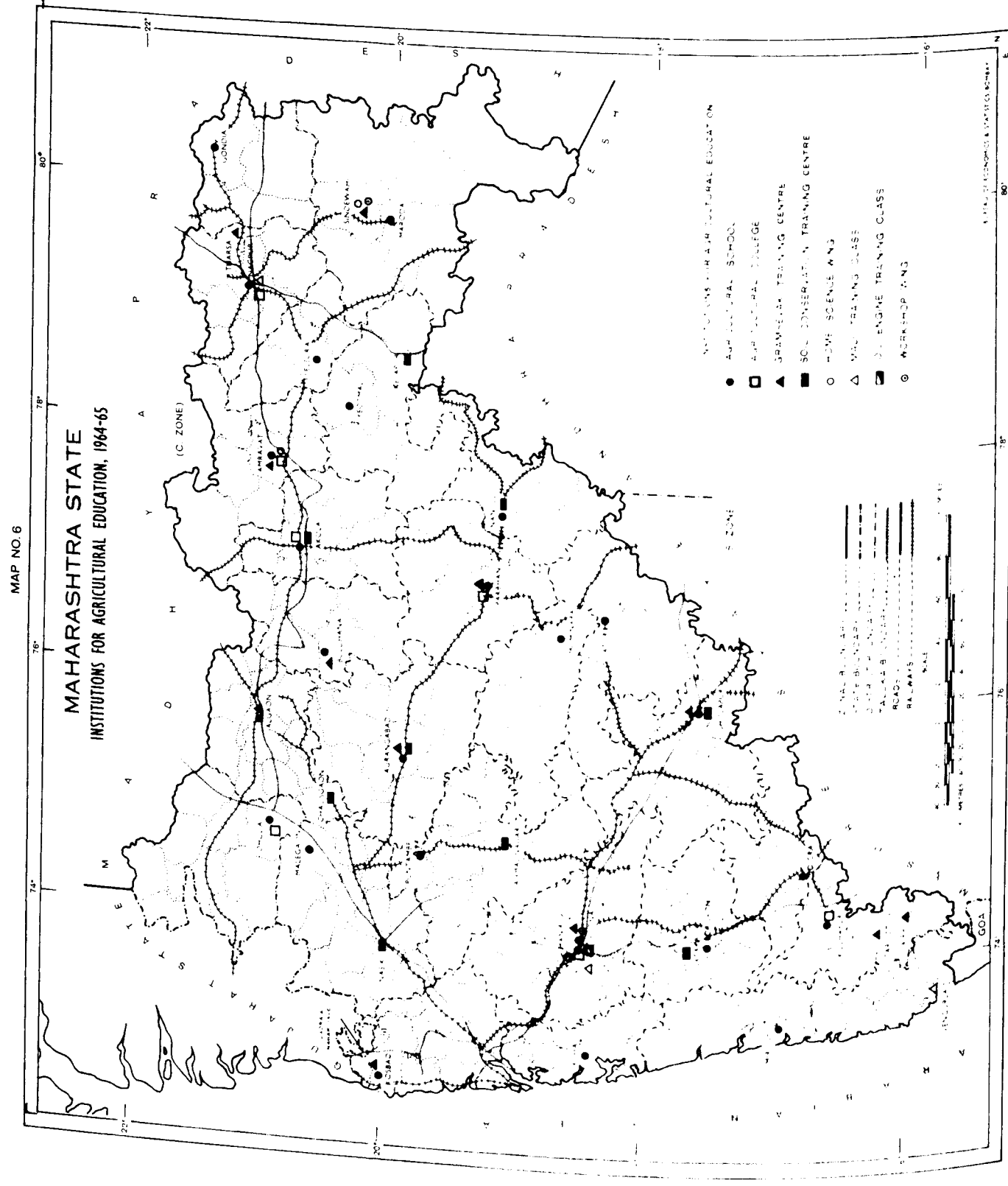
The cultivable area per head of agricultural population works out to 3.96 acres in the State as a whole. Among the divisions, Aurangabad division stands highest with 5.20 acres of cultivable area per head of agricultural population followed by Poona division with 4.16 acres Nagpur division with 3.68 acres and Bombay division with 3.08 acres. While the cultivable area per head of agricultural population in the two divisions of Poona and Aurangabad is much above the State average, it is much below the State average in the other two divisions of Bombay and Nagpur.

Cultivable area per agricultural worker, 1961-62

Serial No.	State/Division/District	Cultivable area per head of agricultural population (in acres)	Serial No.	State/Division/District	Cultivable area per head of agricultural population (in acres)
1	Greater Bombay	6.97	15	Parbhani	5.59
2	Thana	2.12	16	Bhir	5.62
3	Kolaba	2.29	17	Nanded	4.55
4	Ratnagiri	3.19	18	Osmanabad	5.08
5	Nasik	3.73	Aurangabad Division		5.20
6	Dhulia	3.42	19	Buldhana	3.98
7	Jalgaon	3.20	20	Akola	4.30
Bombay Division		3.08	21	Amravati	4.07
8	Ahmadnagar	4.51	22	Yewmal	4.22
9	Poona	4.37	23	Wardha	4.61
10	Satara	3.48	24	Nagpur	3.99
11	Sangli	4.37	25	Bhandara	2.00
12	Sholapur	5.83	26	Chanda	3.14
13	Kolhapur	2.33	Nagpur Division		8.68
Poona Division		4.16	MAHARASHTRA STATE		3.96
14	Aurangabad	5.15			

Source—(i) Basic and Current Agricultural Statistics, Director of Agriculture, Poona.

(ii) 1961 Population Census.



MAP No. 6

INSTITUTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, 1964-65

The map shows the locations of different types of institutions imparting Agricultural education. Different institutions are shown with different signs.

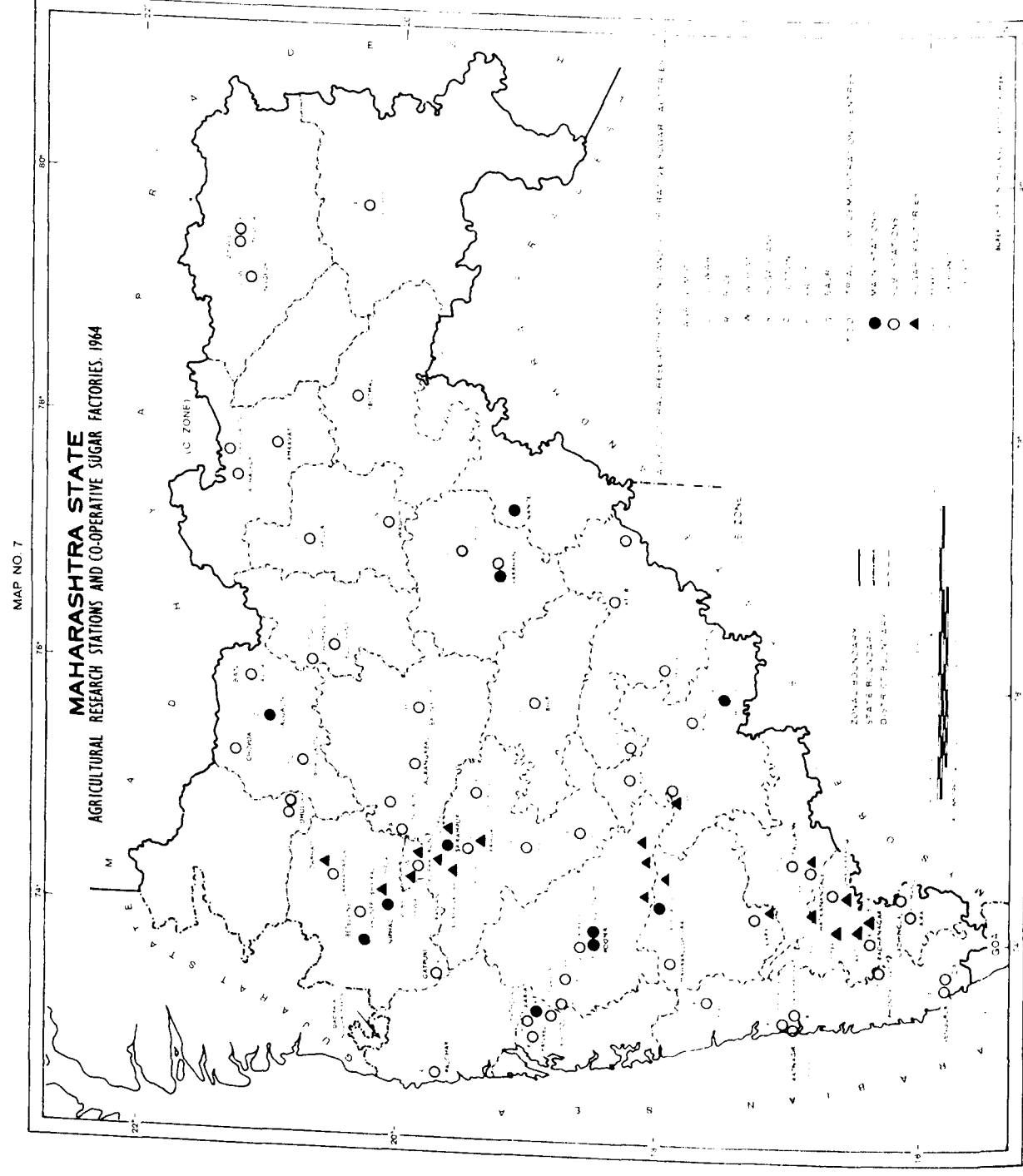
There were about 25 Agricultural schools, 7 Colleges, 12 Gramsevak Centres, 9 Soil conservation training centres, 3 Home Science wings, 3 Mali training centres, one Oil engine training centre at Poona and two Workshop wings one in Poona district and the other in Chanda district.

Each district in the State was having one agricultural school during the year 1964-65. Nagpur division had 3 agricultural colleges, Poona division 2 colleges while Bombay and Aurangabad divisions had one college each.

Poona and Nagpur divisions had 4 gramsevak training centres while Bombay and Aurangabad divisions had 2 each.

Poona division had 3 soil conservation centres, while the other three divisions had 2 centres each.

Nagpur division had 2 home science wings out of the 3 in the State. The third was in Poona district.



MAP No. 7

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATIONS AND CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES, 1964

Method

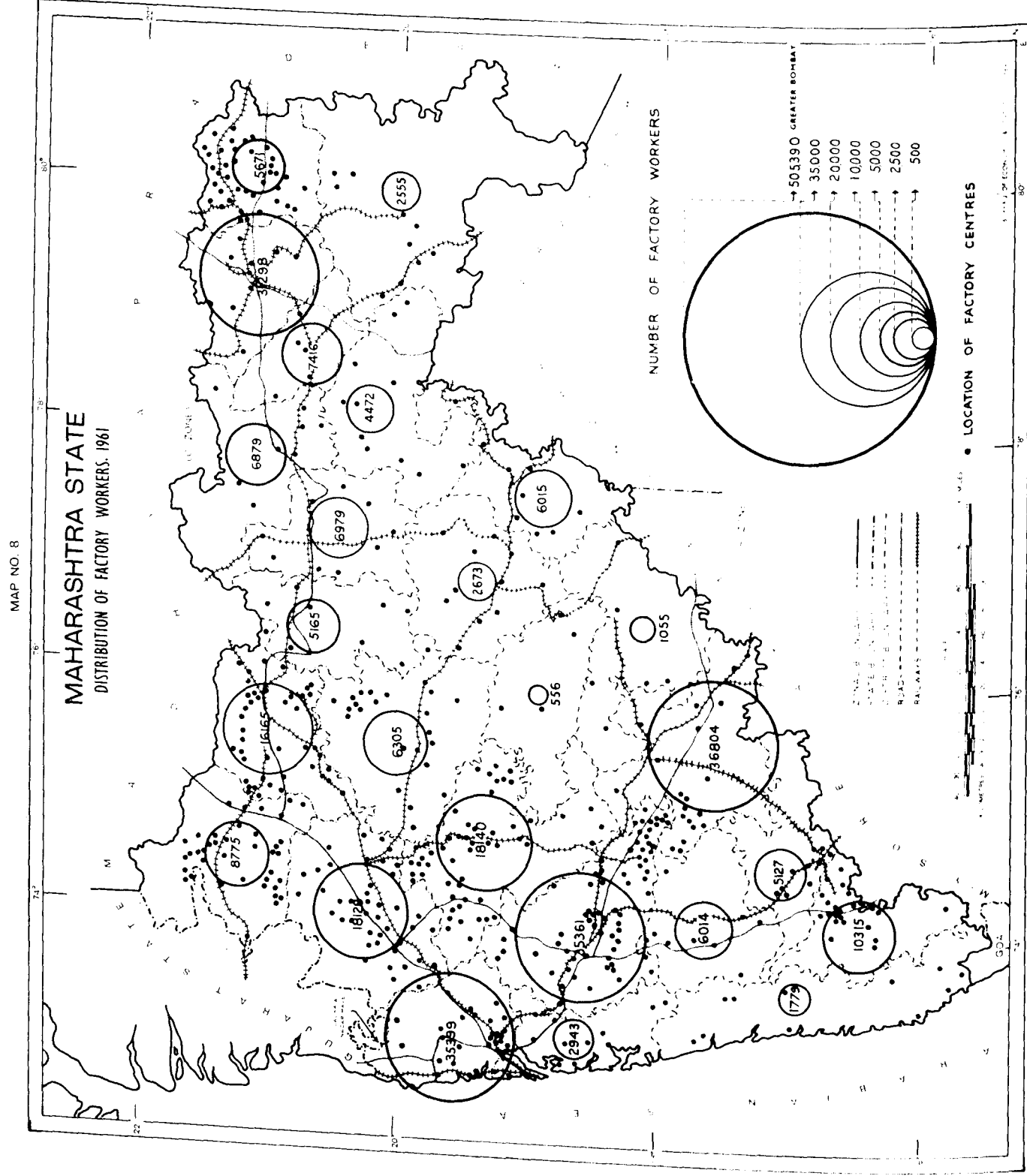
The map shows the locations of Agricultural Research stations for increasing yields of (1) Jowar, (2) Rice, (3) Wheat, (4) Sugarcane, (5) Cotton, (6) Fruit, (7) Bajri and Trial-cum-demonstration centres in the State. The map also shows the locations of co-operative sugar factories in the State.

Analysis

In all, there were about 73 Agricultural research stations and 20 co-operative sugar factories in the State. As many as 18 out of 20 sugar factories were located in Poona division only. The other two sugar factories were

located in Nasik district while there was not one sugar factory in Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions. Ahmadnagar district had the highest number of sugar factories (6). Next came Kolhapur district with 5 sugar factories.

As regards Agricultural Research Stations, Poona and Bombay divisions have 24 and 23 research stations for different crops respectively while Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions have about 13 stations each. It can also be seen from the map that most of the trial Research institutes in the state are concentrated in Bombay division only which is a predominantly rice producing area.



MAP No. 8

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORY WORKERS, 1961

Method

The map shows the location of factory centres in the State and total number of factory workers in each district by proportionate circles.

Analysis

The high degree of concentration of factories observed in Greater Bombay is largely due to the existence of natural port facilities, the availability of raw material, handy labour, transportation and communication facilities and supply of cheaper electric power in and around Bombay. Because of this concentration of factories in Greater Bombay and Thana district the Bombay division has the maximum number of factories amongst all other divisions (64.4 per cent). Next to Bombay division is Poona division which has 21.2 per cent of working factories of the State. The percentage of working factories in Nagpur and Aurangabad divisions is 10.5 and 2.9 respectively.

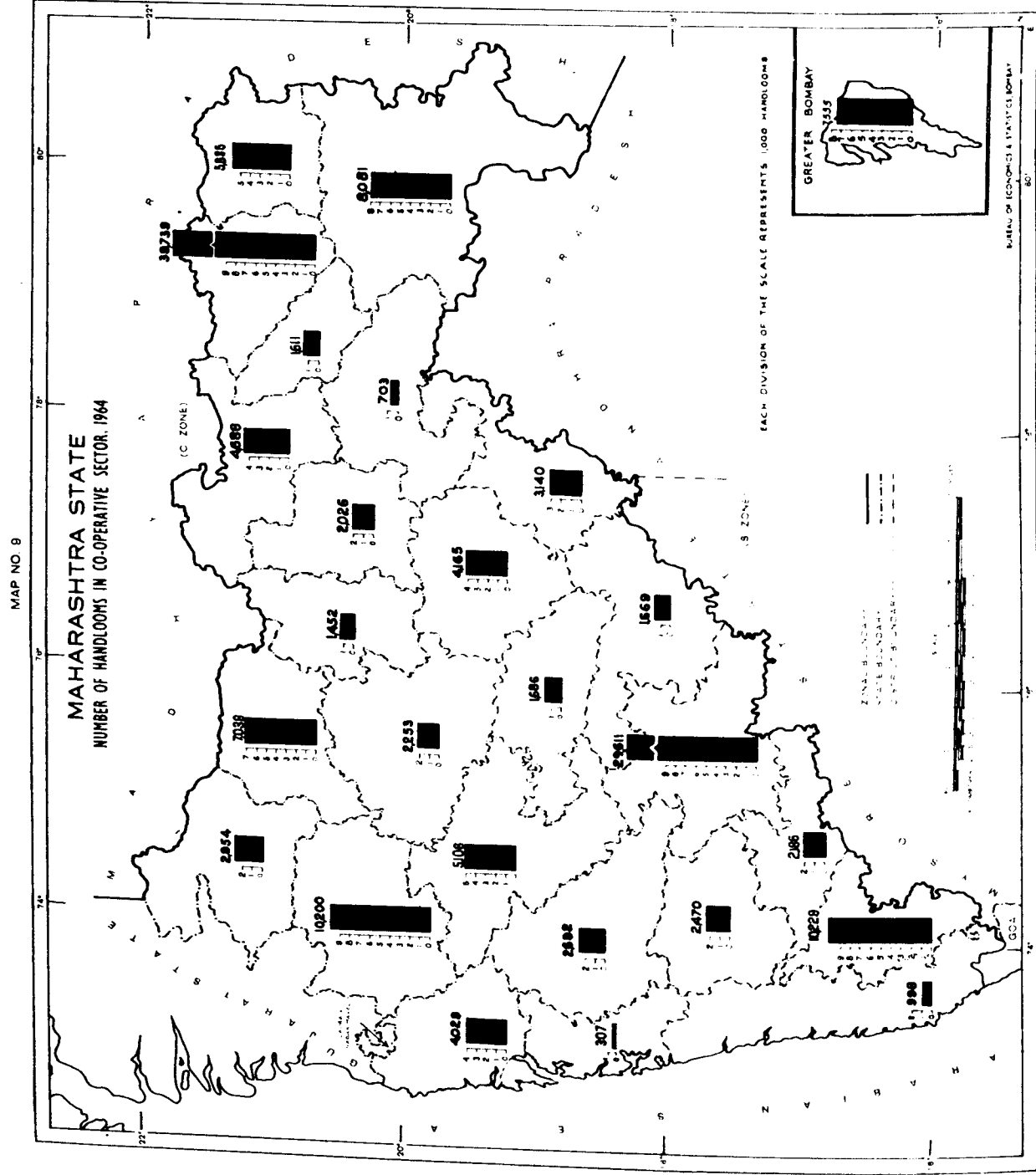
The number of factory workers is also highest in Bombay division (74.8 per cent). The percentage share of factory workers in Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad divisions is 14.2, 8.9 and 2.1 respectively.

Distribution of Factory workers, 1961

Serial No.	State/Division/District	Number of registered working factories	Number of factory workers
<i>Maharashtra State</i>			
<i>Bombay Division</i>			
1	Greater Bombay	8,233	7,87,379
2	Thana	5,385	5,88,579
3	Kolaba	4,064	5,05,390
4	Ratnagiri	493	35,399
5	Nasik	76	2,943
6	Dhulia	36	1,779
7	Jalgaon	315	18,128
		178	8,775
		223	16,165

Serial No.	State/Division/District	Number of registered working factories	Number of factory workers
<i>Poona Division</i>			
8	Ahmednagar	1,744	1,11,761
9	Poona	238	18,140
10	Satara	716	35,361
11	Sangli	66	6,014
12	Sholapur	85	5,127
13	Kolhapur	324	36,804
<i>Aurangabad Division</i>			
14	Aurangabad	315	10,315
15	Parbhani	241	16,604
16	Bhir	104	6,305
17	Nanded	50	2,673
18	Osmanabad	25	556
<i>Nagpur Division</i>			
19	Buldhana	42	6,015
20	Akola	20	1,055
21	Amravati	863	70,435
22	Yeatmal	55	5,165
23	Wardha	85	6,979
24	Nagpur	77	6,879
25	Bhandara	58	4,472
26	Chanda	40	7,416
		329	31,298
		181	5,671
		38	2,555

Source—Chief Inspector of Factories, Government of Maharashtra.



MAP No. 9

NUMBER OF HANDLOOMS IN CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR, 1964

Method

The map shows the districtwise distribution of handlooms in the Co-operative sector in the State by bar method.

Analysis

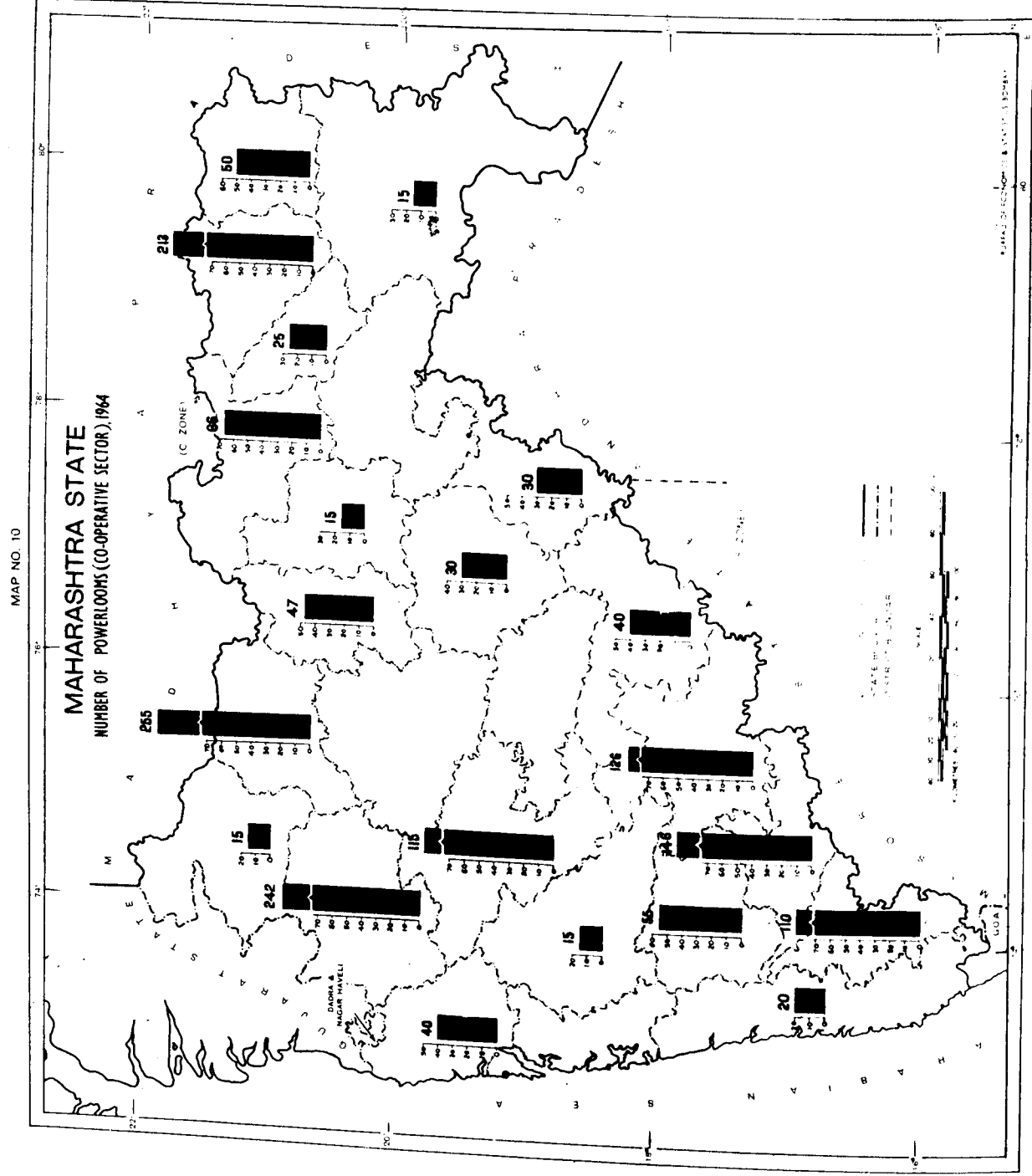
There were about 1.62 lakhs of handlooms in the State as on 30th June 1964. Among the divisions, Nagpur division had the maximum number of handlooms in the State while Aurangabad division had the least number of handlooms.

Among the districts, Nagpur and Sholapur districts had the maximum number of handlooms which were about 39.74 thousands and 29.61 thousands respectively. Next come Kolhapur and Nasik districts where the number of handlooms were more than 10 thousands Kolaba district had the least number of handlooms in the State, the number being 307 only.

Number of handlooms in Co-operative Sector, 1964

Serial No.	State/Division/District	Number of Handlooms	Serial No.	State/Division/District	Number of Handlooms
1	Greater Bombay	7,555	14	Aurangabad	2,253
2	Thana	4,029	15	Parbhani	4,165
3	Kolaba	307	16	Bhir	1,686
4	Ratnagiri	998	17	Nanded	3,140
5	Nasik	10,200	18	Osmanabad	1,669
6	Dhulia	2,954	Aurangabad Division..		12,913
7	Jalgaon	7,038	19	Buldhara	1,452
Bombay Division		33,081	20	Akola	2,026
8	Ahmadnagar	5,106	21	Amravati	4,688
9	Poona	2,692	22	Ycotmal	1,611
10	Satara	2,470	23	Wardha	39,739
11	Sangli	2,186	24	Nagpur	5,835
12	Sholapur	29,611	25	Bhandara	8,081
13	Kolhapur	10,229	26	Chanda	64,135
Poona Division		52,294	Nagpur Division		1,62,423
			MAHARASHTRA		

Source—Registrar of Co-operative Societies.



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MAP No. 10

NUMBER OF POWERLOOMS (CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR), 1964

Method

The map shows the districtwise distribution of Powerlooms in the Co-operative sector in the State by bar method.

Analysis

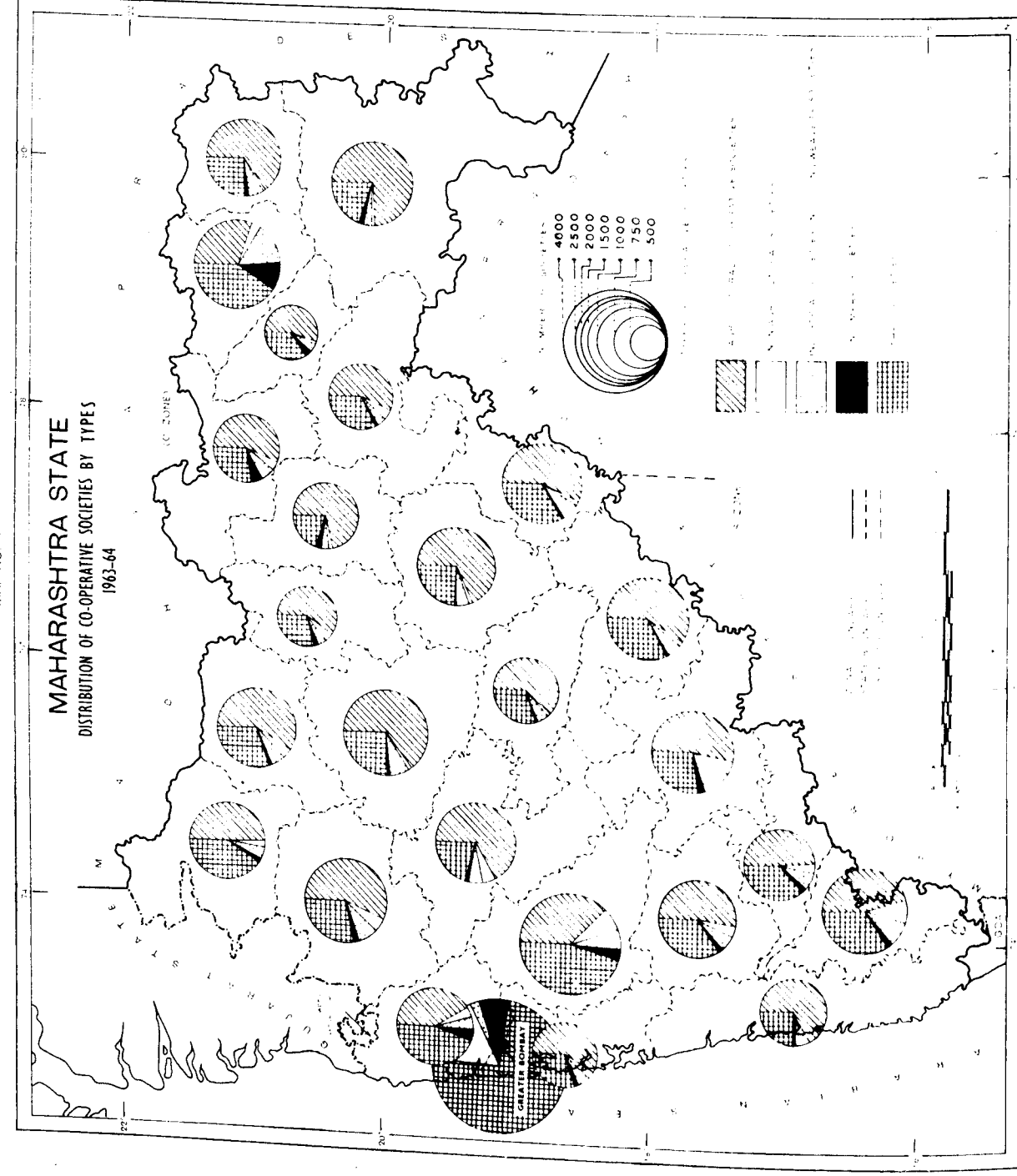
There were about 1,670 powerlooms in the State as on 30th June 1964. Among the divisions, Bombay division had the maximum number of co-operative powerlooms (572) in the State, while Aurangabad division had the least number of powerlooms (100).

Among the districts, Jalgaon, Nasik and Nagpur districts had more number of powerlooms in the State as compared to other districts.

Number of Powerlooms (co-operative sector), 1964

Serial No.	State/Division District	No. of powerlooms	Serial No.	State/Division District	No. of powerlooms
1	Greater Bombay	...	14	Aurangabad	...
2	Thana	40	15	Parbhani	...
3	Kolaba	...	16	Bhir	...
4	Ratnagiri	20	17	Nanded	...
5	Nasik	242	18	Osmanabad	...
6	Dhulia	15	19	Buldhana	...
7	Jalgaon	255	20	Akola	...
8	Ahmadnagar	572	21	Amravati	...
9	Poona	115	22	Yavatmal	...
10	Satara	15	23	Wardha	...
11	Sangli	55	24	Nagpur	...
12	Sholapur	146	25	Bhandara	...
13	Kolhapur	126	26	Chanda	...
	Poona Division	110		Nagpur Division	...
		567		MAHARASHTRA	1,670

Source—Registrar of Co-operative Societies.



MAP No. 11

DISTRIBUTION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BY TYPES, 1963-64

Method

The map shows the structure of co-operative societies in the State. In each district a circle is drawn proportionate to the total number of co-operative societies. Each circle is then divided into five sectors indicating the proportionate number of five different types of societies.

Analysis

The total number of co-operative societies in the state was 40,187 during 1963-64, of which nearly half were agricultural co-operative societies.

Among the divisions, Bombay division had more societies as compared to the other divisions. However, the number of agricultural co-operative societies was comparatively less in Bombay division.

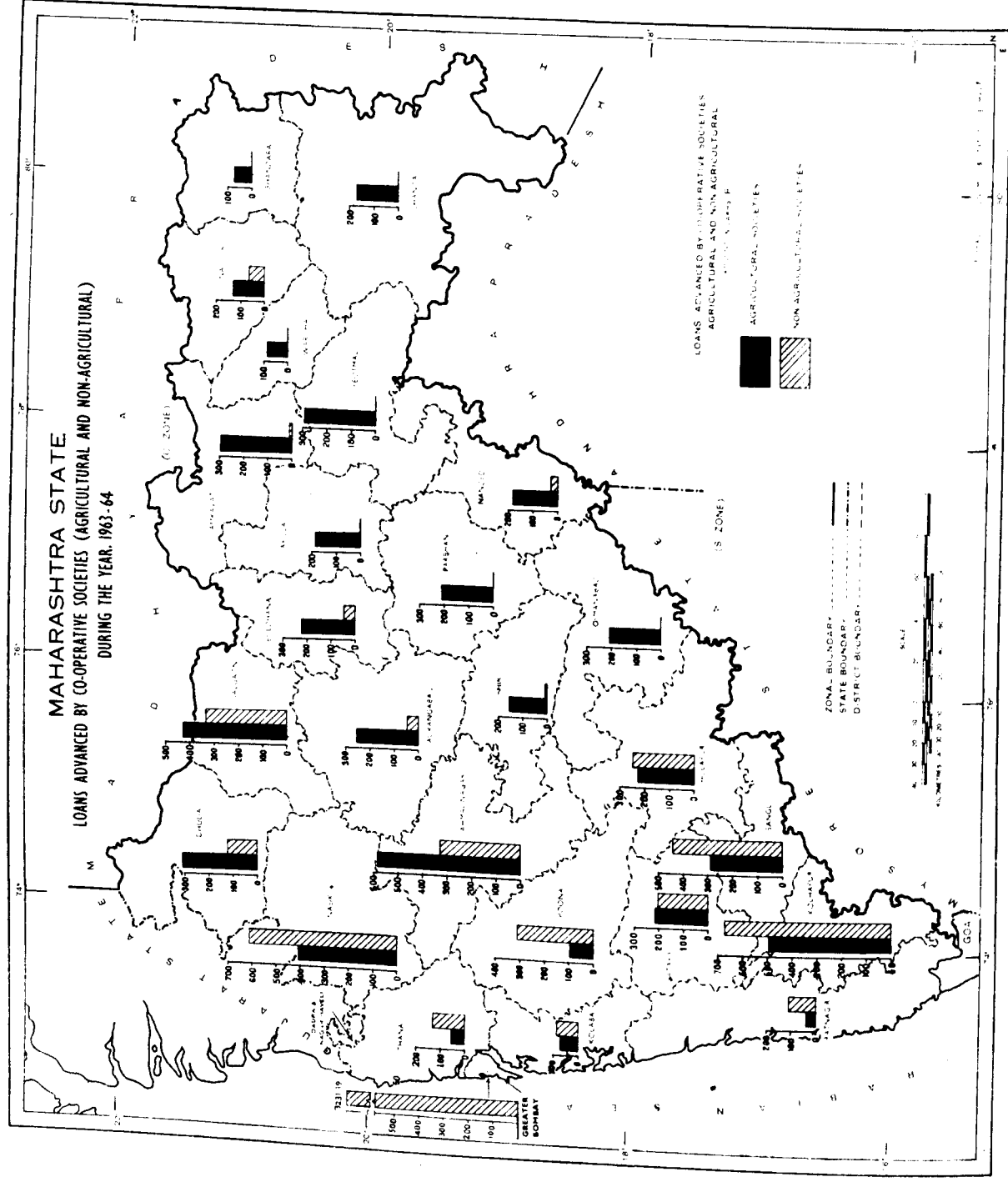
Next to Greater Bombay district, Poona and Nagpur districts had the maximum number of co-operative societies.

Number of Co-operative Societies by types, 1963-64

Serial No.	State/Division/District	Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies	Non-agricultural Co-operative Societies	Industrial Societies including labour	Consumers societies	Other Societies	Total
1	Greater Bombay	15	672	90	285	3,065	4,127
2	Thana	569	51	75	66	646	1,407
3	Kolaba	519	28	63	12	287	909
4	Ratnagiri	613	32	75	13	240	973
5	Nasik	975	93	137	37	500	1,742
6	Dhulia	760	34	76	25	636	1,531
7	Jalgaon	870	61	96	19	465	1,511
	Bombay Division	4,321	971	612	457	5,839	12,200
8	Ahmadnagar	1,071	78	95	21	331	1,596
9	Poona	913	165	145	71	1,135	2,429

Serial No.	State/Division/District	Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies	Non-agricultural Co-operative Societies	Industrial Societies including labour	Consumers societies	Other Societies	Total
10	Satara	761	59	101	21	506	1,448
11	Sangli	521	50	92	17	391	1,071
12	Sholapur	886	90	204	43	442	1,665
13	Kolhapur	859	158	192	41	615	1,865
	Poona Division	5,011	600	829	214	3,420	10,074
14	Aurangabad	1,146	24	129	16	445	1,760
15	Parbhani	1,001	18	85	8	337	1,449
16	Bhir	746	25	78	7	356	1,212
17	Nanded	917	21	121	6	528	1,593
18	Osmanabad	960	22	103	10	526	1,621
	Aurangabad Division	4,770	110	516	47	2,192	7,635
19	Buldhana	577	43	46	25	276	967
20	Akola	841	31	43	28	232	1,175
21	Amravati	683	49	86	79	331	1,228
22	Ycotmal	609	50	51	15	356	1,081
23	Wardha	406	11	37	32	249	735
24	Nagpur	656	74	315	226	868	2,135
25	Bhandara	793	6	91	25	308	1,225
26	Chanda	1,272	21	56	27	354	1,730
	Nagpur Division	5,837	285	725	457	2,974	10,271
	MAHARASHTRA	19,939	1,966	2,682	1,175	14,425	40,187

Source—Registrar of Co-operative Societies.



MAP No. 12

LOANS ADVANCED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL) DURING 1963-64

Method

The map indicates the amount of loans advanced by Agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative societies by bar method. The loans advanced by the former are indicated by black bars and those by the latter by hatching the bars.

Analysis

The total amount of loans advanced by agricultural and non-agricultural societies in the state as a whole during 1963-64 was about Rs. 56.93 and Rs. 70.62 crores respectively.

Among the divisions, Poona division had received comparatively more loans from Agricultural co-operative societies while Bombay division had received the maximum amount of loans from non-agricultural co-operative societies i.e., Rs. 46.31 crores out of the total amount of Rs. 70.62 crores in the state.

It can also be observed from the map that the loans advanced by agricultural societies were more in Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions while the loans advanced by non-agricultural societies were more in Poona and Bombay divisions.

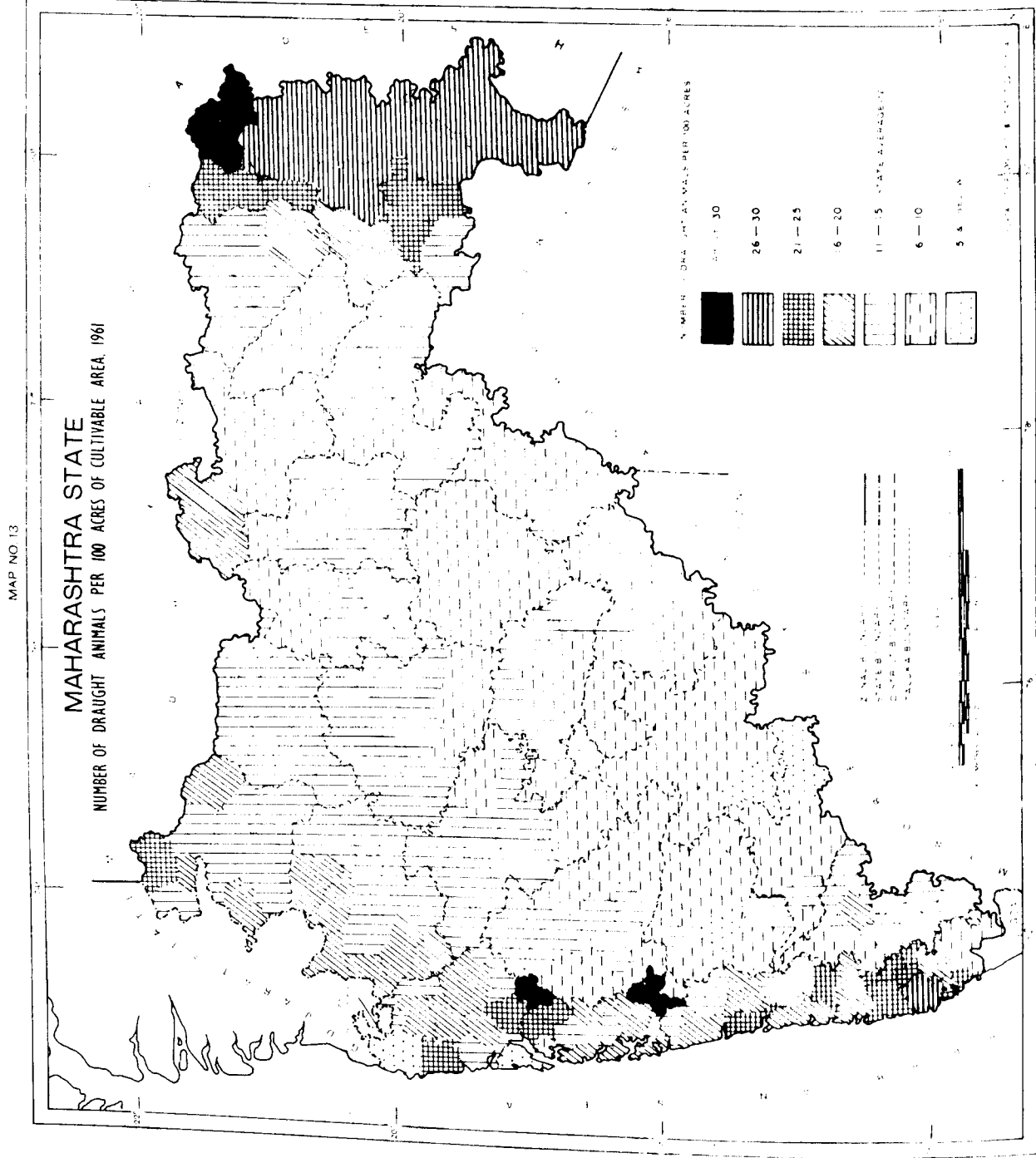
Loans advanced by Co-operative Societies

(in '000 Rs.)

Serial No.	State/Division/District	Agricultural co-operative societies.	Non-agricultural co-operative societies
1	Greater Bombay	42	323,190
2	Thana	5,765	12,906
3	Kolaba	7,624	8,649
4	Ratnagiri	4,508	11,431
5	Nasik	40,966	61,186
6	Dhulia	31,258	12,236
7	Jalgaon	42,457	33,490
	Bombay Division	132,620	463,088

Serial No.	State/Division/District	Agricultural co-operative societies	Non-agricultural co-operative societies
8	Ahmadnagar	58,392	32,493
9	Poona	9,891	31,475
10	Satara	21,699	20,355
11	Sangli	29,016	44,498
12	Sholapur	22,627	24,724
13	Kolhapur	49,738	67,323
	Poona Division	191,363	220,868
14	Aurangabad	25,582	4,292
15	Parbhani	20,410	89
16	Bhir	15,162	806
17	Nanded	18,030	3,253
18	Osmanabad	20,718	198
	Aurangabad Division	99,902	8,638
19	Buldhana	21,954	4,555
20	Akola	18,451	235
21	Amravati	29,845	1,348
22	Yeatmal	29,399	345
23	Wardha	8,338	398
24	Nagpur	13,131	6,267
25	Bhandara	7,665	62
26	Chanda	16,608	373
	Nagpur Division	145,391	13,583
	MAHARASHTRA STATE	569,276	706,177

Source—Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Poona.



MAP No. 13

NUMBER OF DRAUGHT ANIMALS PER 100 ACRES OF CULTIVABLE AREA, 1961

Number of draught animals per 100 acres of cultivable area, 1961

Serial No.	State/Division/ District	Serial No.	State/Division/ District	Number of draught animals per 100 acres of cultivable area	Number of draught animals per 100 acres of cultivable area
1	Greater Bombay	14	Aurangabad	8	12
2	Thana	15	Parbhani	19	9
3	Kolaba	16	Bhir	18	19
4	Ratnagiri	17	Nanded	18	10
5	Nasik	18	Osmanabad	14	7
6	Dhulia	19	Aurangabad Division	14	10
7	Jalgaon	20	Buldhana	13	11
8	Ahmadnagar	21	Akola	11	10
9	Poona	22	Amravati	11	12
10	Satara	23	Ycotmal	11	10
11	Sangli	24	Wardha	9	14
12	Sholapur	25	Nagpur	8	28
13	Kolhapur	26	Bhandara	7	21
			Chandla	29	14
			Nagpur Division	10	12
			MAHARASHTRA		

Source—(i) Livestock Census 1961.

(ii) Basic and Current Agricultural Statistics, Director of Agriculture, Poona.

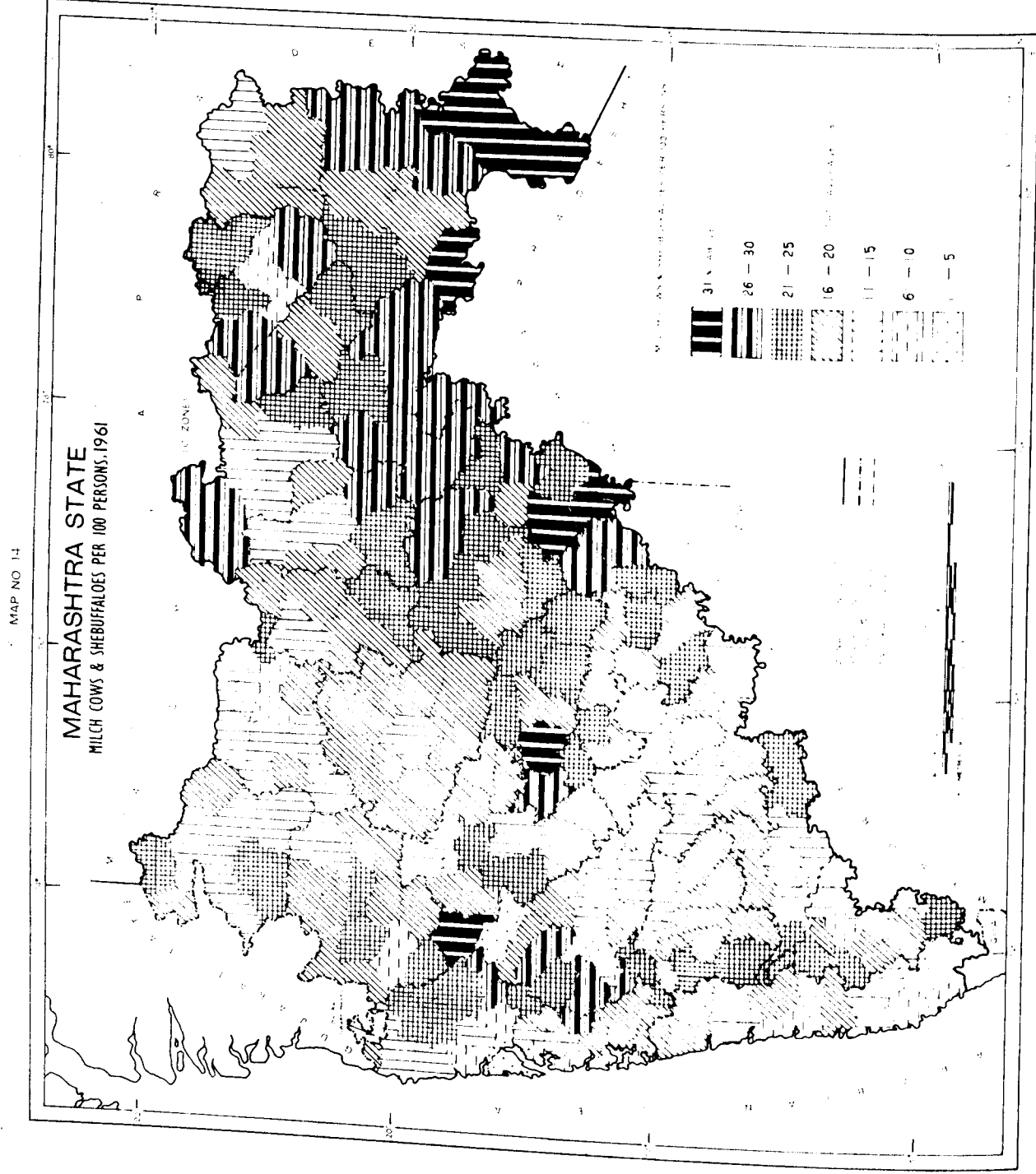
Method

The map shows the density of draught animal force per 100 acres of cultivable land in each taluka of the State. The bullocks used for breeding and for work are only included under draught animal force. The variation in the densities of different talukas are shown by different shades in the map.

Analysis

The total draught force in 1961 was 63.71 lakh animals which gave a ratio of 12 animals per 100 acres of cultivable area in the State.

Density of draught animals per 100 acres of cultivable area does not vary much from State average. It is maximum i.e., 15 in Bombay division and is minimum i.e., 10 in Poona and Aurangabad divisions. Sholapur and Osmanabad districts have however comparatively low density of 7 animals per 100 acres as compared with State average of 12 animals per 100 acres.



MAP No. 14

MILCH COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES PER 100 PERSONS, 1961

Method

The map shows the density of milch cattle per 100 persons of the population. Both milch cows and she-buffaloes are taken into consideration while calculating milch cattle. The talukawise variations are shown by different shades in the map.

Analysis

The average number of milch cattle per 100 persons in the State was about 16 in 1961.

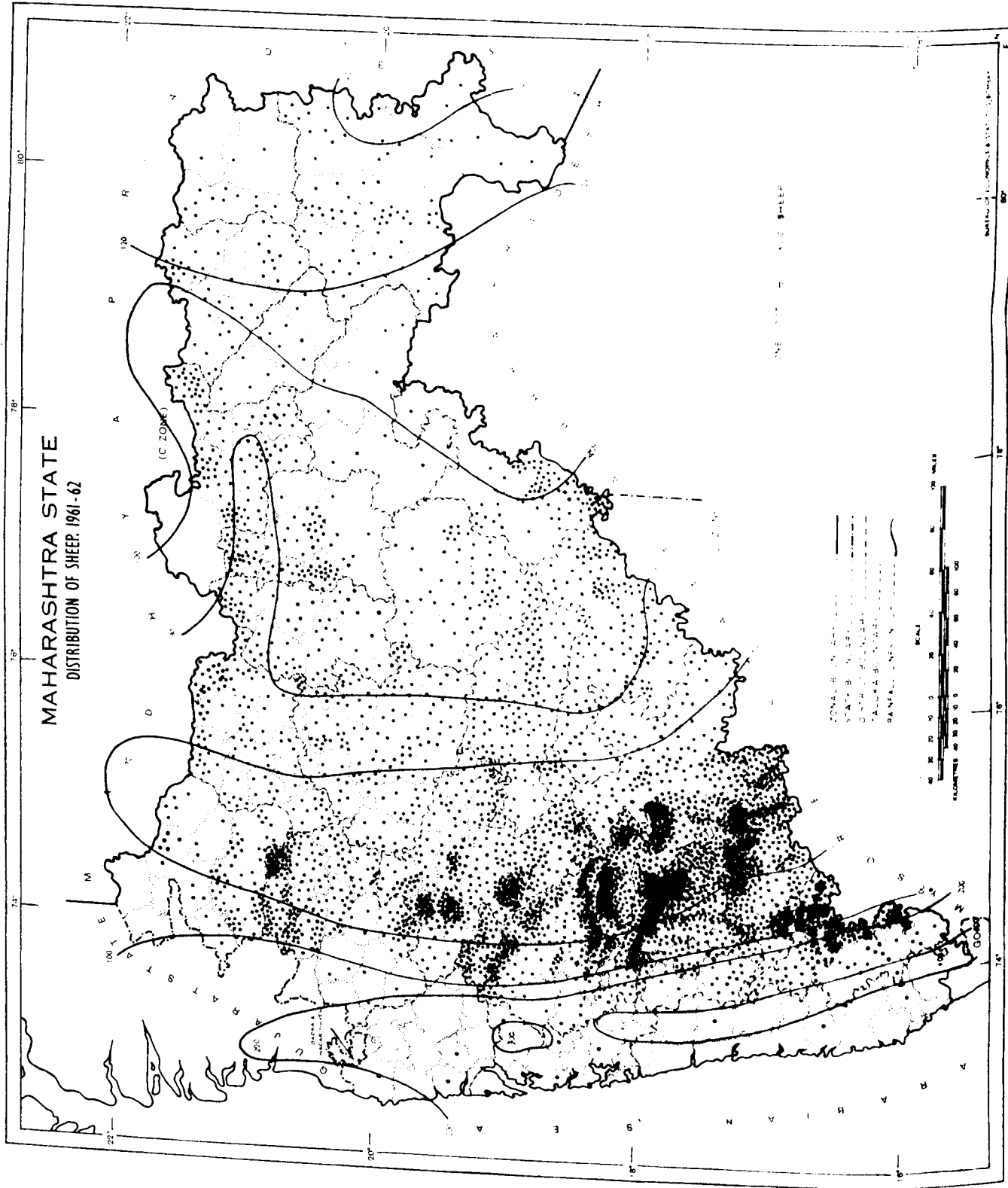
Among the divisions, Aurangabad division had the highest density of 22 milch cattle per 100 persons. The next in order of density was Nagpur division with 10 milch cattle per 100 persons. The density of milch cattle in Poona and Bombay divisions was 15 and 11 per 100 persons respectively and was below the State average of 16 milch animals per 100 persons.

Among the districts Nanded and Yeotmal districts of Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions respectively had the highest density of 27 milch cattle per 100 persons.

Milch cows and she-buffaloes per 100 persons, 1961.

Serial No.	State/Division/District	Milch cattle per 100 persons	Serial No.	State/Division/District	Number of draught animals or 100 acres of cultivable area
1	Greater Bombay	..	14	Aurangabad	17
2	Thana	..	15	Parbhani	..
3	Kolaba	..	16	Bhir	23
4	Ratnagiri	..	17	Nanded	23
5	Nasik	..	18	Osmanabad	27
6	Dhulia	..	19	Aurangabad Division..	22
7	Jalgaon	..	20	Buldhana	22
	Bombay Division	..	21	Akola	19
8	Ahmadnagar	..	22	Amravati	15
9	Poona	..	23	Yeotmal	16
10	Satara	..	24	Wardha	27
11	Sangli	..	25	Nagpur	22
12	Sholapur	..	26	Bhandara	15
13	Kolhapur	..		Chanda	24
	Poona Division	..		Nagpur Division	19
		..		MAHARASHTRA	16

Source.—(i) Livestock Census, 1961.
(ii) Population Census, 1961.



MAP No. 15

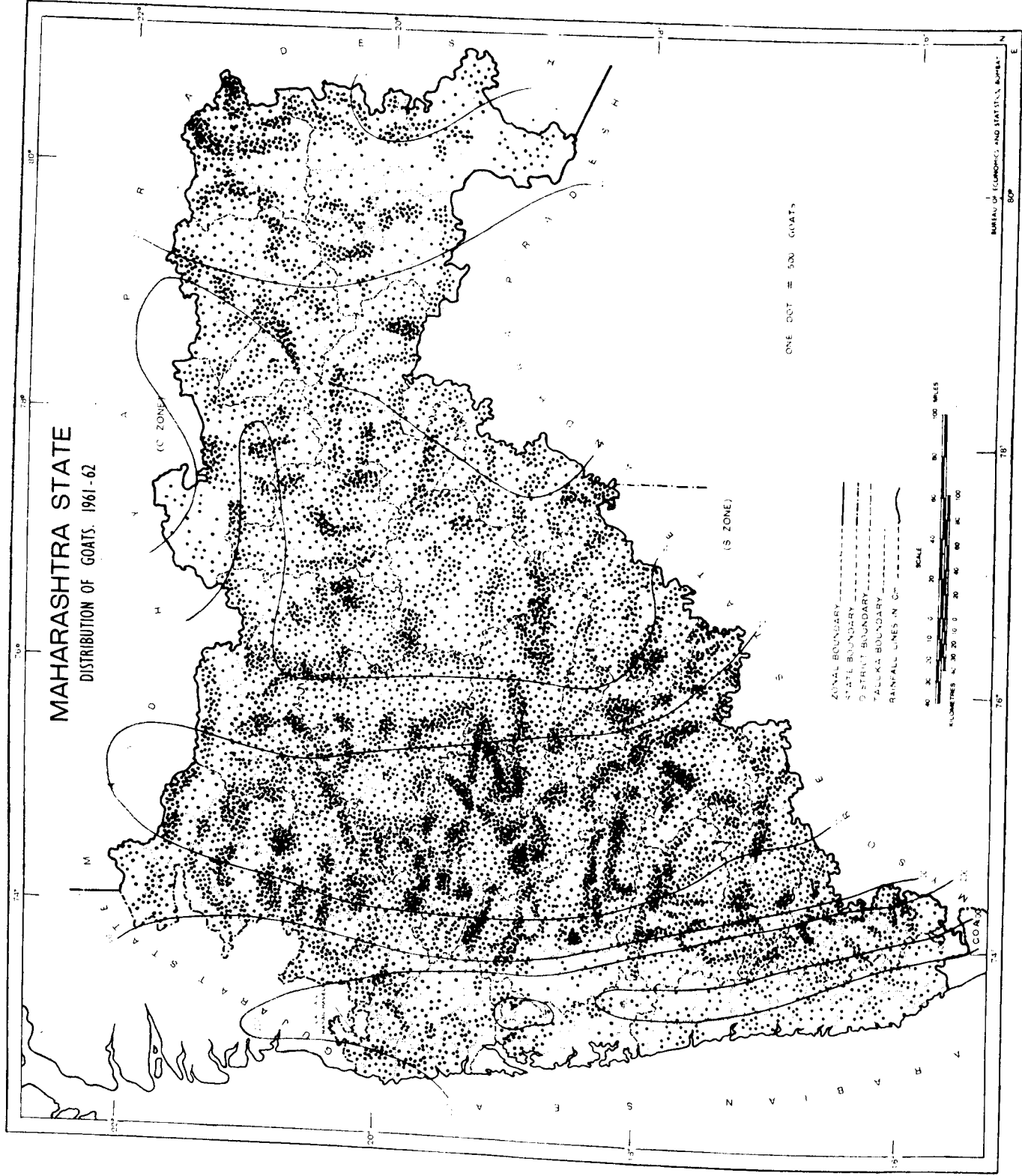
DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP, 1961-62

The map shows the distribution of sheep in the State during the year 1961 by black dots : each dot representing 500 sheep.

Out of the total sheep population in the State, Poona division's share was 64 per cent while the other three divisions together shared only 36 per cent. Thus the map shows that there is very high concentration of sheep in Poona division especially in the districts of (i) Poona, (ii) Satara, (iii) Ahmadnagar and (iv) Sangli while the concentration of sheep is comparatively less in the districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri of Bombay division. The concentration of sheep in Yeotmal, Wardha and Bhandara districts of Nagpur division is also very low. The statement in the next column shows the number of sheep in each district of the State.

Seral No.	State/Division/ District	Number of sheep	Serial No.	State/Division/ District	Number of sheep.
1	Greater Bombay	..	14	Aurangabad	71,422
2	Thana	1,292	15	Parbhani	34,715
3	Kolaba	2,261	16	Bhir	63,117
4	Ratnagiri	1,570	17	Nanded	40,253
5	Nasik	1,32,410	18	Osmanabad	76,411
6	Dhulia	41,712		<i>Aurangabad Division...</i>	<i>2,85,918</i>
7	Jalgaon	56,302	19	Buldhana	35,201
	<i>Bombay Division</i>	<i>2,44,073</i>	20	Akola	47,791
8	Ahmadnagar	2,28,888	21	Amravati	52,687
9	Poona	3,20,030	22	Yeotmal	4,481
10	Satara	2,71,257	23	Wardha	7,157
11	Sangli	2,27,954	24	Nagpur	22,143
12	Sholapur	1,92,139	25	Bhandara	7,018
13	Kolhapur	1,08,075	26	Chandla	37,866
	<i>Poona Division</i>	<i>13,48,343</i>		<i>Nagpur Division</i>	<i>2,14,344</i>
				MAHARASHTRA	20,92,678

Source—(i) Livestock Census 1961.



MAP No. 16

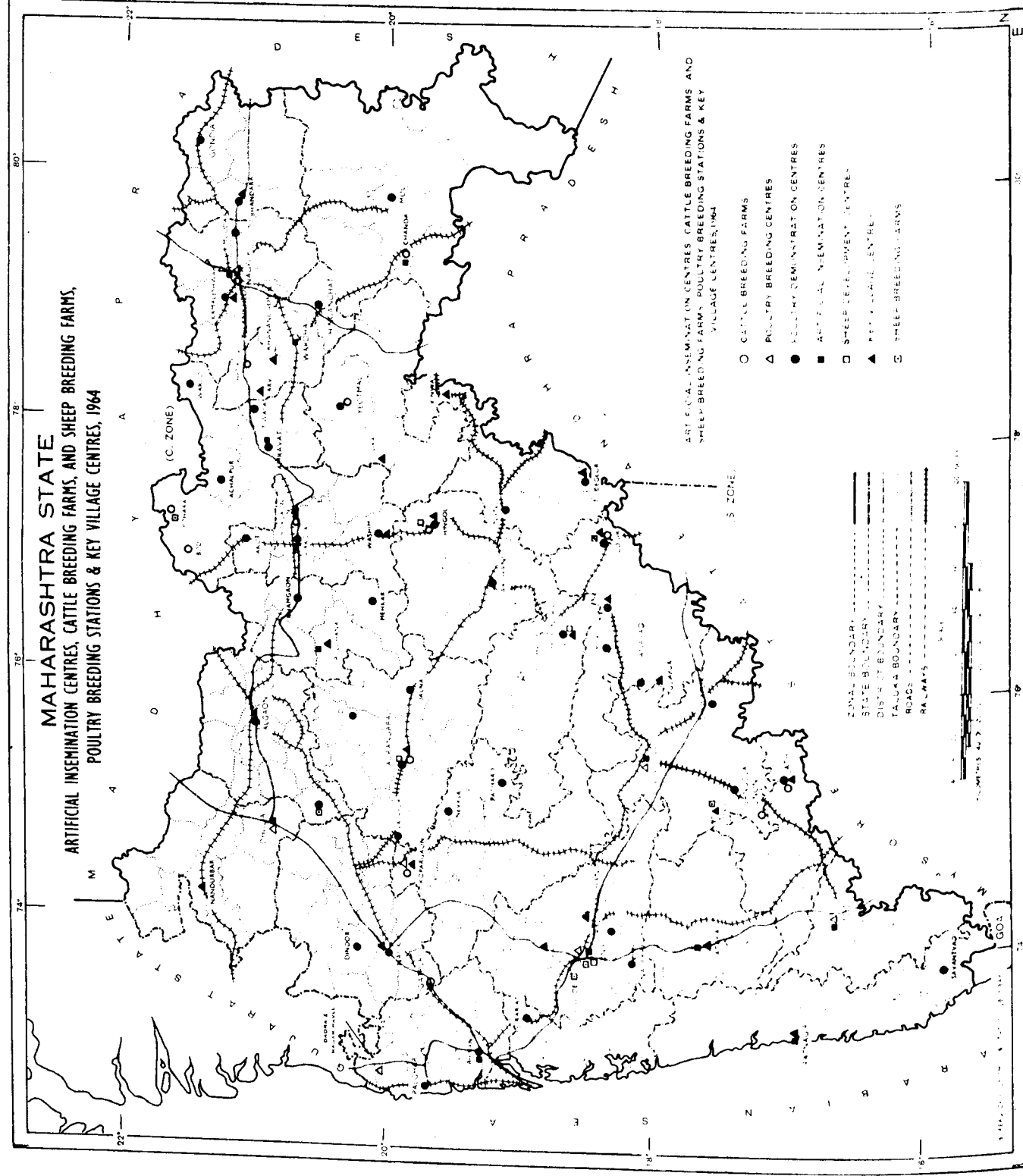
DISTRIBUTION OF GOATS, 1961-62

The map shows the distribution of goats in the State during the year 1961 by black dots, each dot representing 500 goats.

Poona division had the highest number of goats as compared to the other divisions, the percentage of goats being 34 in Poona division and 22 in each of the other divisions. The maximum number of goats were in the district of Ahmadnagar whereas the minimum number of goats were in the district of Kolaba. The statement in the next column shows the number of goats in each district of the State.

Serial No.	State/Division/ District	Number of goats	Serial No.	State/Division/ District	Number of goats
1	Greater Bombay	111,033	14	Aurangabad	329,719
2	Thana	..	15	Parbhani	169,995
3	Kolaba	61,562	16	Bhir	239,400
4	Ratnagiri	85,415	17	Nanded	138,330
5	Nasik	349,490	18	Osmanabad	227,508
6	Dhulia	232,485	19	Aurangabad Division..	1,104,952
7	Jalgaon	228,013	20	Buldhana	154,865
8	Bombay Division	1,093,104	21	Akola	149,677
9	Ahmadnagar	501,263	22	Amravati	135,670
10	Poona	325,467	23	Yectmal	185,511
11	Satara	231,121	24	Wardha	77,219
12	Sangli	186,901	25	Nagpur	126,364
13	Sholapur	373,661	26	Bhandara	160,500
	Kolhapur	157,285		Chanda	215,313
	Poona Division	1,775,638		Nagpur Division	1,205,119
				MAHARASHTRA	5,180,813

Source: Livestock Census, 1961.



MAP No. 17

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTRES, BREEDING FARMS AND KEY VILLAGE CENTRES, 1964

The map shows the location of the above mentioned centres during 1964 in the State with different signs.

There were about 14 cattle, 7 poultry and 7 sheep breeding farms in the State. Besides the breeding farms, there were about 26 key villages centres, 13 artificial insemination centres, 35 poultry demonstration centres and 3 sheep development centres in the State.

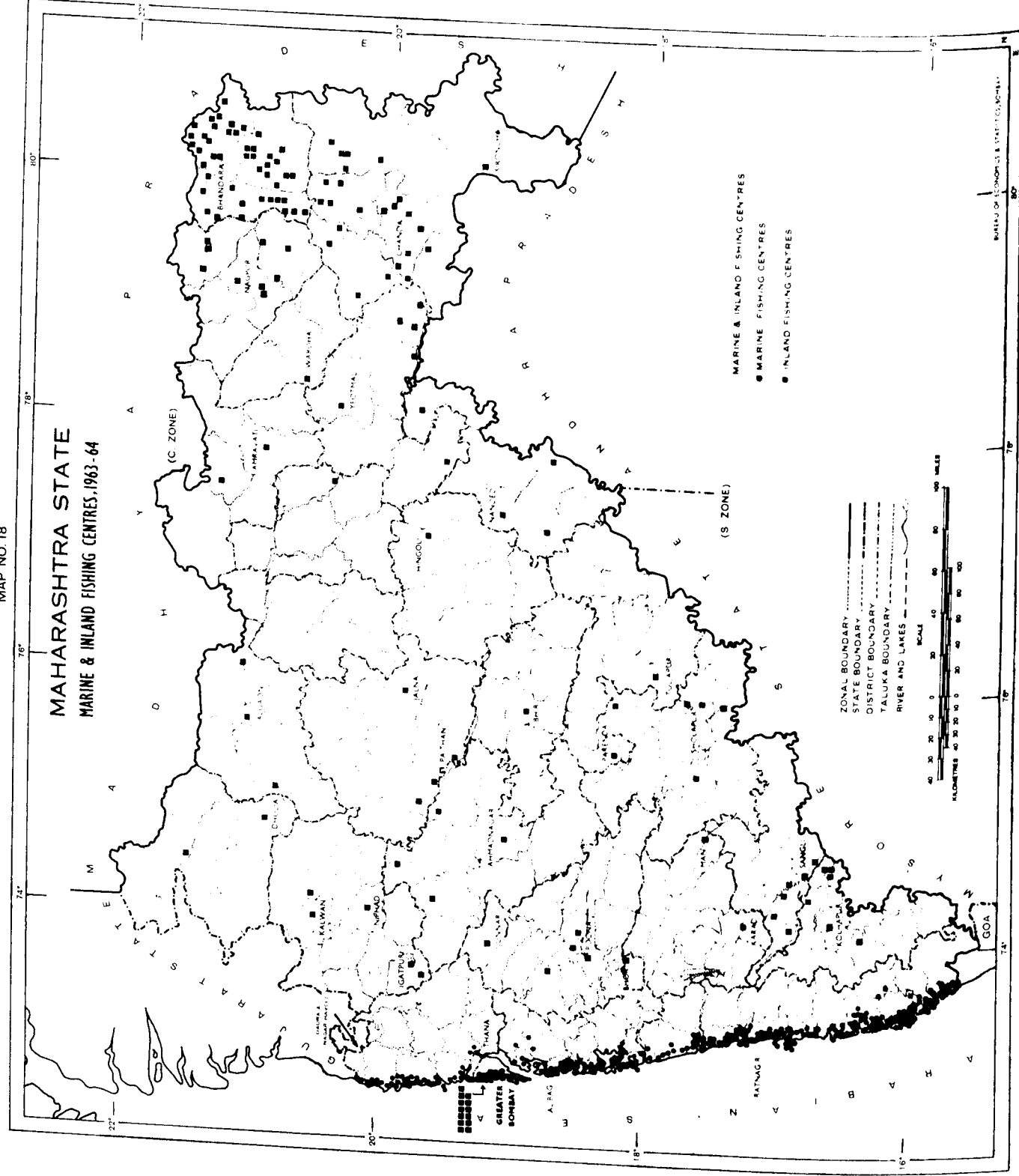
All the three sheep development centres in the state were located in Aurangabad division.

Regarding breeding farms, Nagpur division had more cattle breeding farms while Poona division had more poultry and sheep breeding farms in the State.

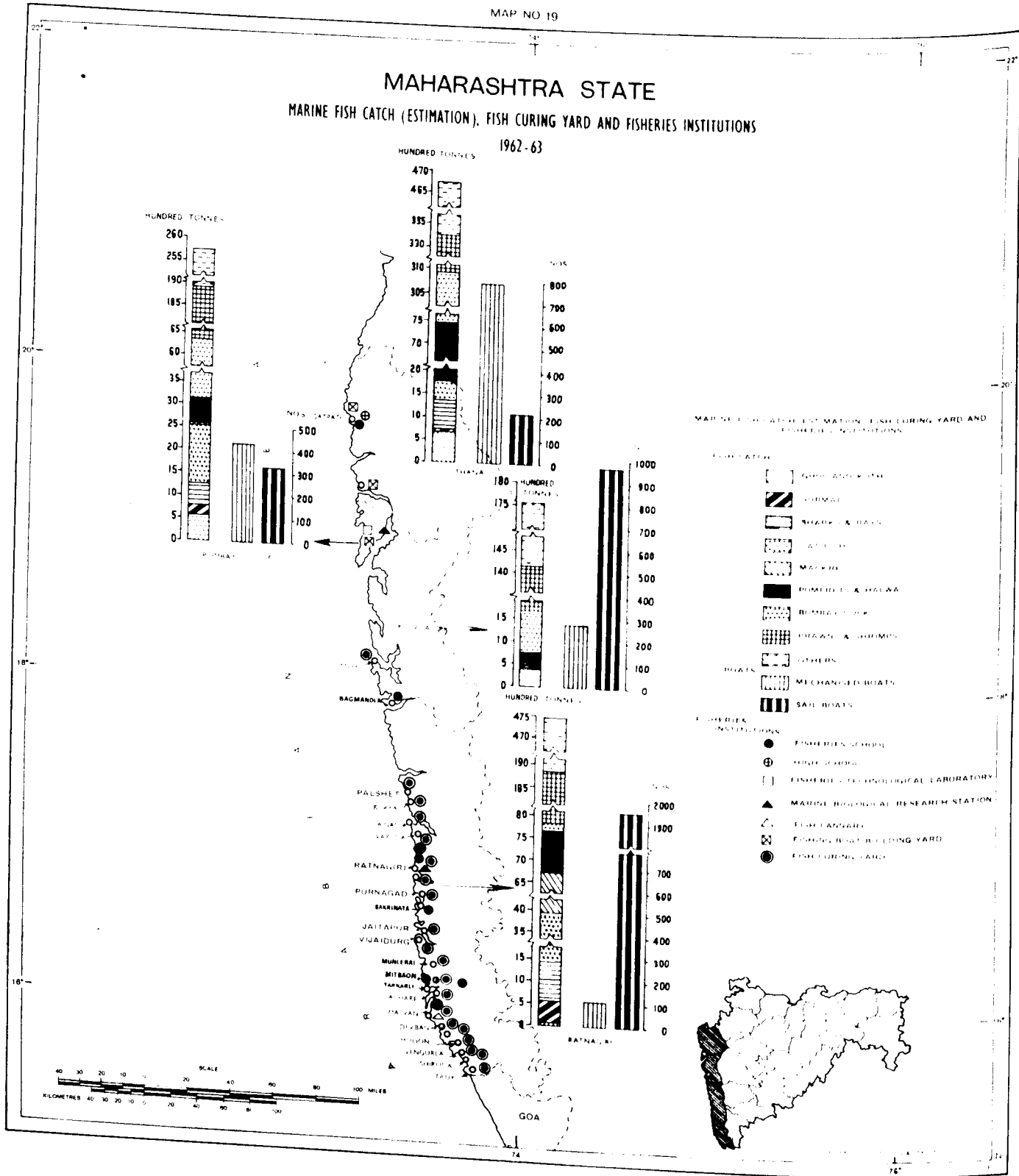
Regarding key village centres, Nagpur and Aurangabad divisions had about 8 centres while Poona and Bombay divisions had about 6 and 4 respectively.

No artificial insemination centre was located in Aurangabad division while Nagpur division had 6, Poona division had 4 and Bombay division had 3 centres.

MAHARASHTRA STATE MARINE & INLAND FISHING CENTRES, 1963-64



MARINE FISH CATCH (ESTIMATION), FISH CURING YARD AND FISHERIES INSTITUTIONS, 1962-63



Method

The map displays the marine fish catch (estimation) for the coastal districts of Maharashtra viz., Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Greater Bombay. It also displays the distribution of Fish curing yards and Fisheries institutions by various symbols. Histograms are drawn in each district to show the estimates of marine fish catch, number of mechanised boats and sail boats. The bar corresponding to marine fish catch is hatched with different shades to represent estimates of different varieties of fish caught.

Analysis

The total catch of marine fish on the coast of Maharashtra was estimated to be 1,37,460 metric tonnes for the fishery year July 1962 to June 1963. The catch of Bombay duck showed a steep decline from 59,400 metric tonnes from the preceding year to only 27,680 metric tonnes during 1962-63. This was mainly due to failure of dol net fishing from November to the end of January. The catch of pomfrets however rose by more than 200 per cent over the previous year and was estimated to be about 5,635 metric tonnes as against 1,800 metric tonnes during 1961-62. This increase in production was due to introduction of bottom set nylon gill nets in Thana district.

On the Ratnagiri coast the mackerel fishing showed a good improvement. The catch of cat fish rose from 2,500 metric tonnes in the previous year to 4,180 metric tonnes during 1962-63.

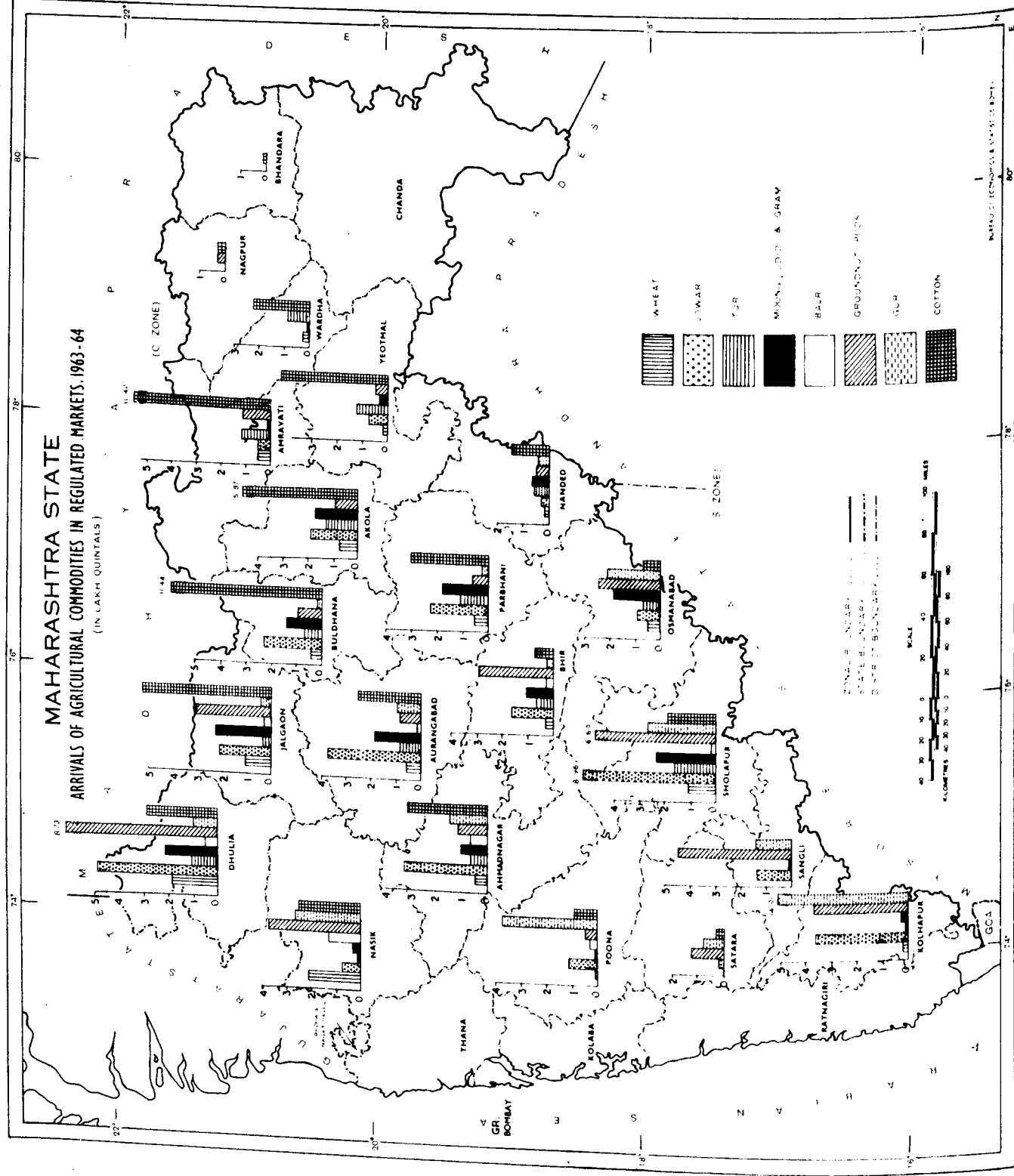
Tempo of mechanisation attained by the successive allotment of engines was maintained during 1962-63. 118 engines were allotted to as many groups of fisherman raising the total number of mechanised vessels in the State from 1,424 in the year 1961-62 to 1,530 at the end of year 1962-63.

As regards fisheries institutions there are six fisheries schools, one fisheries Technological Laboratory and two Marine Biological Research stations located in coastal districts of Maharashtra. The number of fish curing yards is observed to be 22 and most of them are located in Ratnagiri district.

The table below gives the estimates of marine fish catch in the coastal districts during 1962-63.

(Figures in 00' tonnes)

Serial No.	Variety	District				Total
		Thana	Bombay	Kolaba	Ratnagiri	
1	Ghol and Kloth	6.8	5.5	3.5	0.5	16.3
2	Surmai	0.4	2.3	0.1	4.7	7.5
3	Sharks and Rays	6.3	4.6	1.6	9.7	22.2
4	Cat fish	4.7	12.6	0.2	24.3	41.8
5	Mackrel	..	0.6	..	28.2	28.8
6	Pomfrets and Halwa	56.5	5.5	1.8	9.3	73.1
7	Bombay duck	234.5	32.1	8.8	1.4	276.8
8	Prawns and shrimps	23.2	126.2	125.2	110.3	384.9
9	Others	135.0	67.9	34.1	286.2	523.2
Total		467.4	257.3	175.3	474.6	1,374.6



MAP No. 20

ARRIVALS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN REGULATED MARKETS, 1963-64

The map shows the arrivals of agricultural commodities in regulated markets during 1963-64. Only 8 important agricultural commodities are considered viz., (i) wheat, (ii) jowar, (iii) tur, (iv) moong, urid and gram, (v) bajri, (vi) groundnut pods, (vii) Gur and (viii) cotton. The arrivals of commodities in each district are obtained by adding the arrivals of those commodities in selected regulated markets of that district. Histograms are then drawn in each district to show the arrivals of important agricultural commodities.

It is noteworthy that in almost all districts except Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Chanda the commodities such as wheat jowar, cotton are marketed. In five districts viz., Buldhana, Amravati, Akola, Jalgaon, and Yeotmal the arrival of cotton is observed to be more while for wheat the leading districts are Nasik (215), Dhulia, Sholapur and Jalgaon. As regards jowar Sholapur, Aurangabad, Dhulia and Ahmednagar districts are observed to be leading districts in marketing of this commodity.

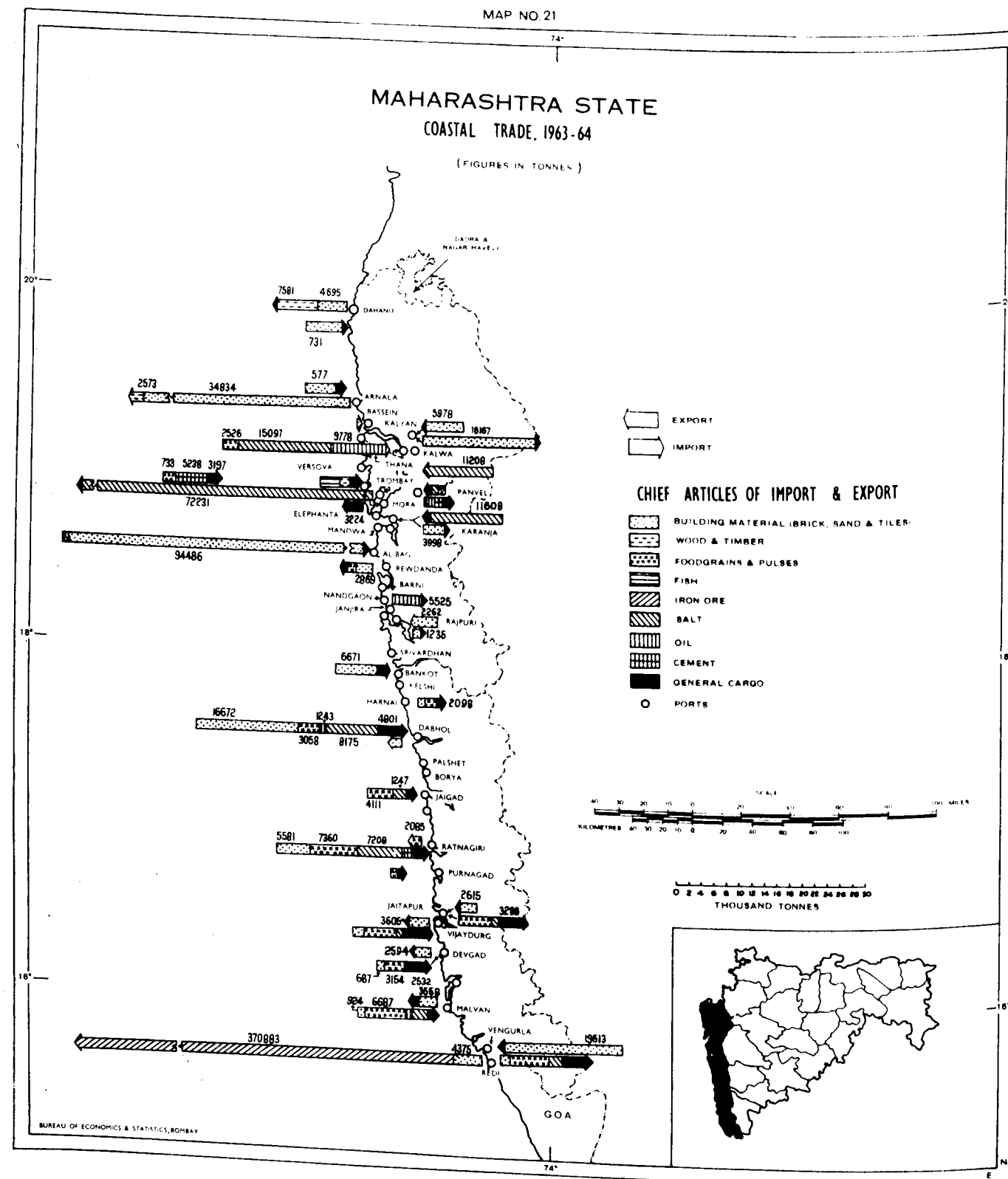
Source—The Marketing Research Officer, Bombay.

COASTAL TRADE, 1963-64

The map displays the quantity of chief articles brought into and sent outside (Coastal Trade) during 1963-64 through these ports in Maharashtra excluding Bombay port. Total tonnage of chief articles brought into and sent outside are shown by proportionate bars. The bars are then proportionately hatched to give the quantity of different articles brought into and sent outside the ports.

Maximum quantity of chief articles sent out during 1963-64 was from Redi port. Iron ore was the biggest item which was sent out of this port (3.70 lakh tonnes).

Building materials, bricks, tiles and foodgrains and pulses were the major items which were brought into these ports during 1963-64. Maximum tonnage of building materials, brick, sand and tiles was brought into Alibag port (0.94 lakh tonnes).

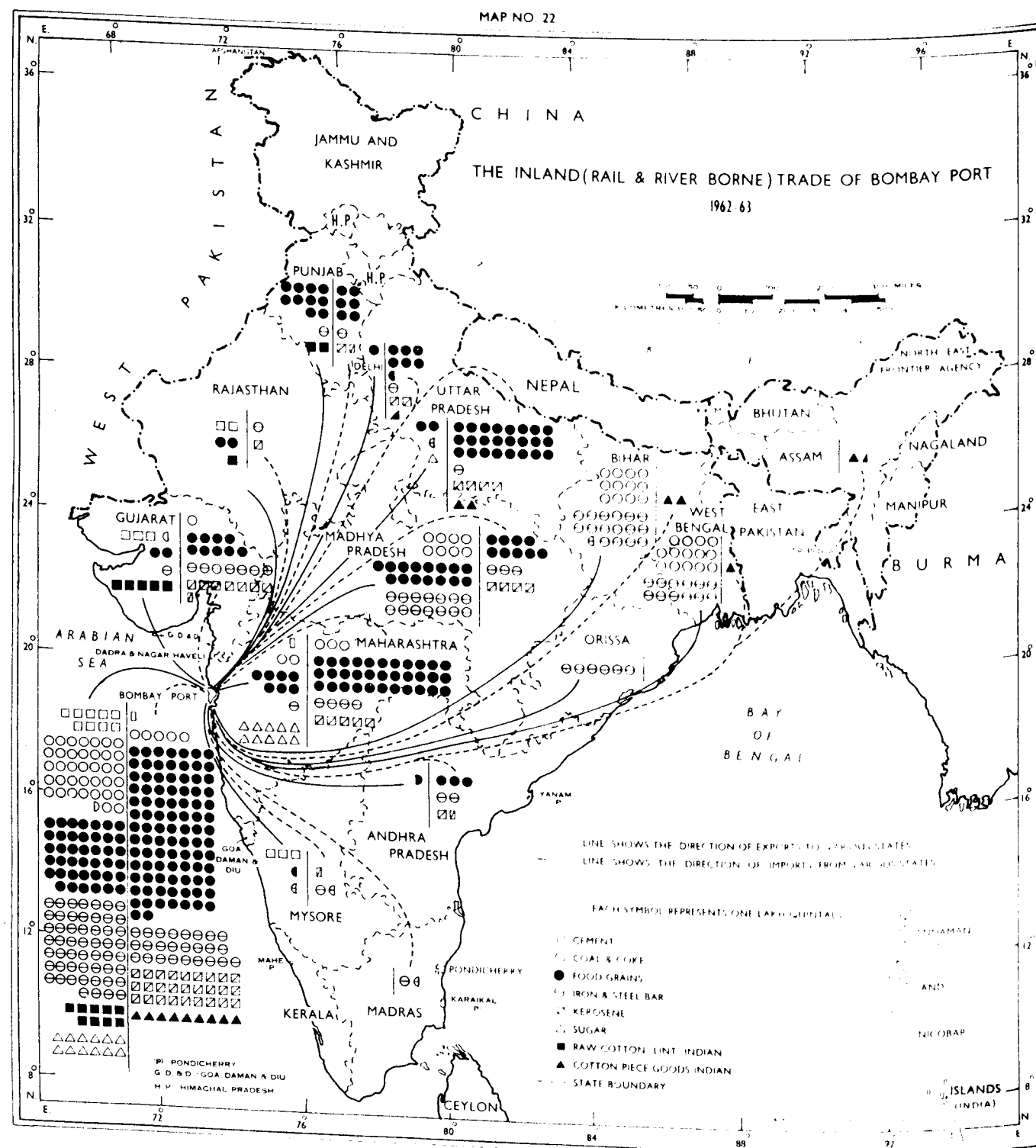


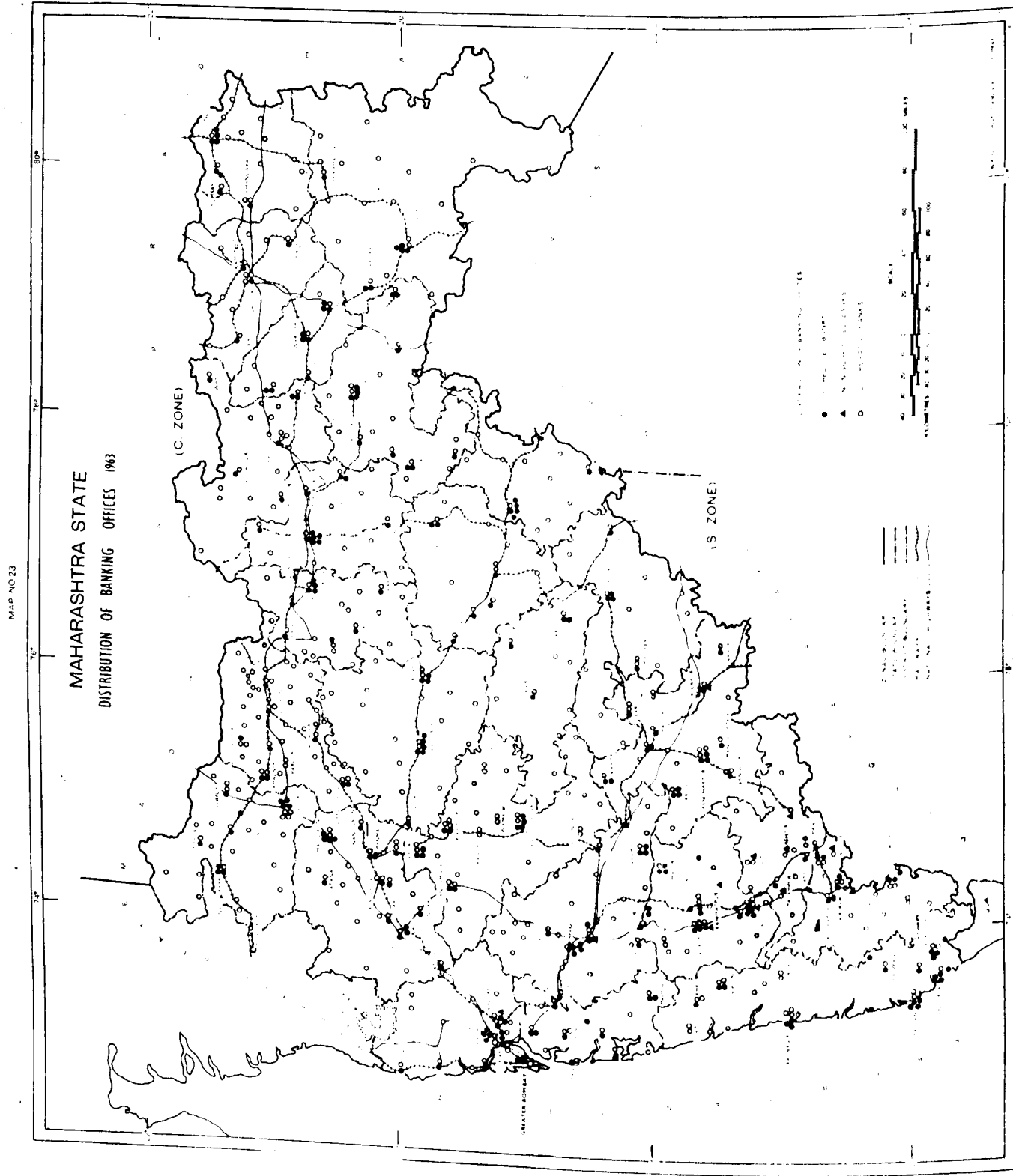
THE INLAND (RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE) TRADE OF BOMBAY PORT, 1962-63

The map displays the inland trade (Rail and River-borne) of Bombay Port with the various states in the Indian Union during the year 1962-63. The continuous line exhibits the direction of imports from various states to Bombay port whereas the broken line shows the direction of exports to various states from Bombay port. Important items of imports and exports are only shown by various symbols. The total quantity of import and export of important commodities is also shown against Bombay port.

Food grains, iron and steel, coal and coke and kerosene represent the major items of trade carried by rail and river ways to Bombay port. Amongst the articles imported into the port, iron and steel, food grains and coal and coke were the major items while foodgrains, kerosene and iron and steel were the principal items of export from the port to the various states.

Source—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.





MAP No. 23
DISTRIBUTION OF BANKING OFFICES, 1963

Method

The map shows the distribution of banking offices in the State. Scheduled, non-scheduled and co-operative banks are shown separately with different signs. The data for scheduled banks shown in the map are as on 31st March 1963, while the data for non-scheduled and co-operative banks are as on the date of the latest balance sheets then available.

Analysis

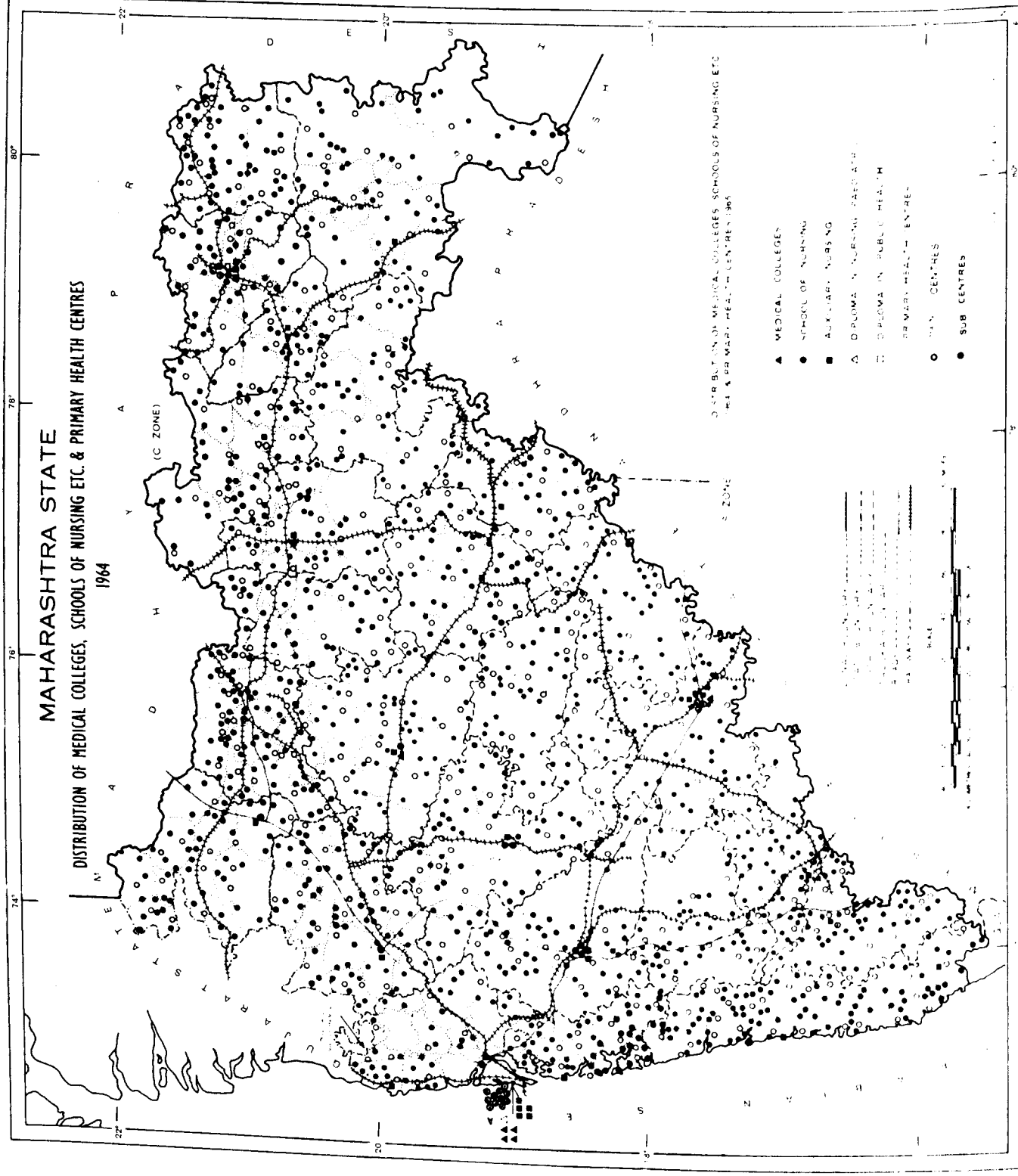
Greater Bombay stood highest in the State with 330 banking offices out of the total 1,265 offices of the State.

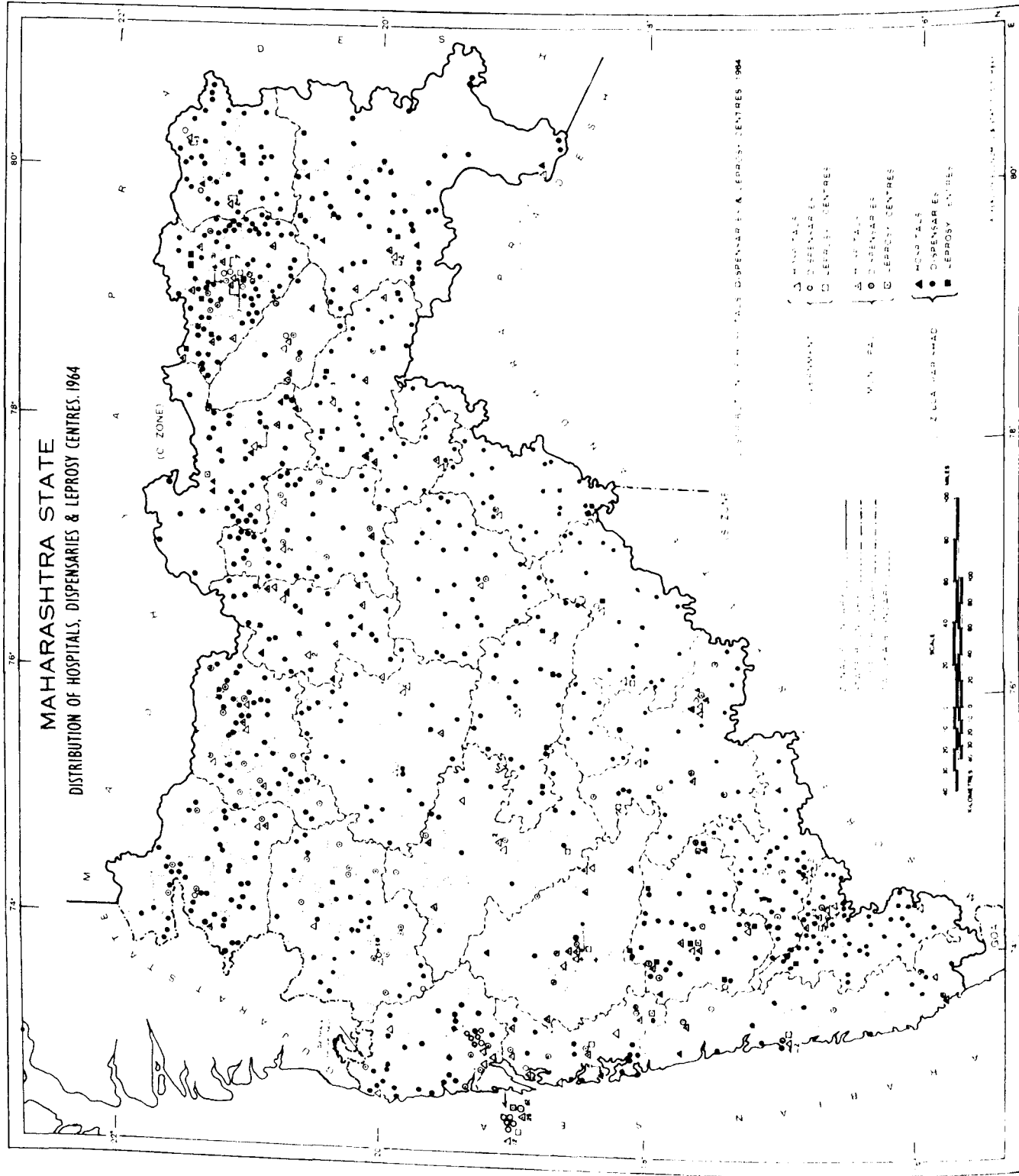
Among divisions, Aurangabad division stood lowest in the State with 102 banking offices as compared to 348 in Poona division 268 in Bombay division excluding Greater Bombay and 217 in Nagpur division. The statement in the next column given the number of banking offices in each district of the State.

Serial No.	State/Division/ District	No. of Banking offices	Serial No.	State/Division/ District	No. of Banking offices
1	Greater Bombay	330	14	Aurangabad	31
2	Thana	40	15	Parbhani	17
3	Kolaba	22	16	Bhir	16
4	Ratnagiri	44	17	Nanded	20
5	Nasik	59	18	Osmanabad	18
6	Dhulia	39		<i>Aurangabad Division..</i>	<i>102</i>
7	Jalgaon	64	19	Buldhana	31
	<i>Bombay Division</i>	<i>598</i>	20	Akola	24
8	Ahmadnagar	45	21	Amravati	30
9	Poona	99	22	Ycotmal	29
10	Satara	46	23	Wardha	16
11	Sangli	41	24	Nagpur	39
12	Sholapur	55	25	Bhandara	22
13	Kolhapur	62	26	Chanda	26
	<i>Poona Division</i>	<i>348</i>		<i>Nagpur Division</i>	<i>217</i>
				Maharashtra State	1,265

Source—Reserve Bank of India Publication, Statistical table relating to Banks in India.

MAHARASHTRA STATE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL COLLEGES, SCHOOLS OF NURSING ETC. & PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES 1964





MAP No. 25
DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND LEPROSY CENTRES, 1964

Method

The map displays the distribution of Government, Municipal and Zilla Parishad Hospitals, Dispensaries and Leprosy Centres during 1964 in the State of Maharashtra.

Analysis

There were in all 209 Hospitals, 907 Dispensaries and 41 Leprosy Centres in the State at the end of the year 1964. Maximum number of Hospitals (i.e. 80) were located in Nagpur division and minimum number of hospitals were located in Aurangabad division (i.e. 10). Number of Hospitals in Bombay division and Poona division were 67 and 52 respectively.

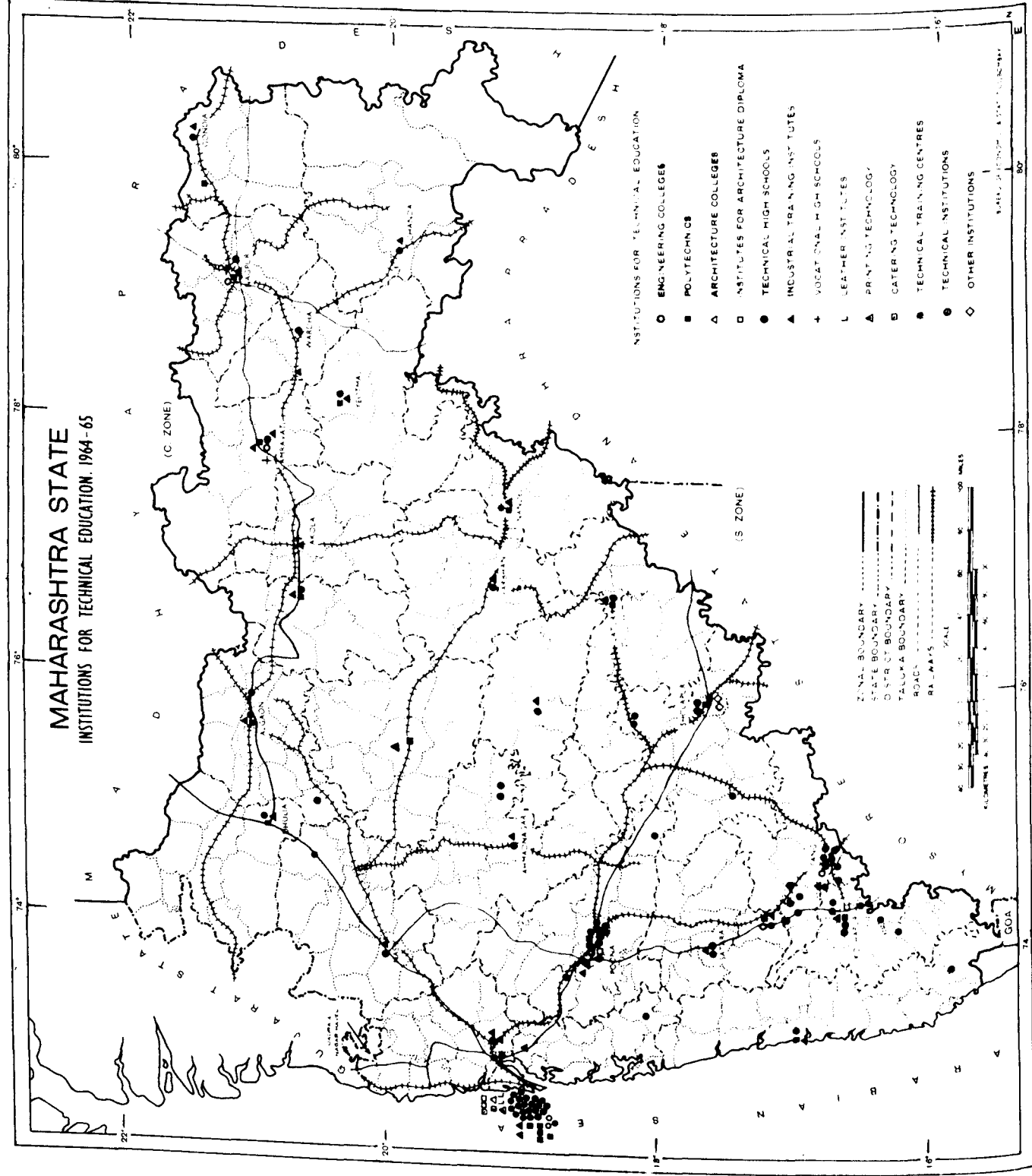
Out of 907 dispensaries in the State 321 dispensaries were located in Nagpur division, 286 dispensaries in Bombay division, 168 dispensaries in Poona division and 132 dispensaries in Aurangabad division.

Nagpur division had also maximum (i.e. 15) number of leprosy centres and in Poona division there were 14 centres. Aurangabad and Bombay divisions had only 7 and 5 leprosy centres respectively.

The statement in the adjoining column gives the distribution of Hospitals, Dispensaries and Leprosy Centres in each district of Maharashtra.

State/Division/District	Hospitals			Dispensaries			Leprosy Centres			Total (Col. 2+3+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Greater Bombay ..	..	..	37	67	2	104	..	..	..	104
Thana ..	..	..	5	36	..	41	..	..	..	41
Kolaba ..	..	..	9	20	2	29	..	..	..	29
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	6	18	1	24	..	..	..	24
Nasik ..	..	..	2	46	..	48	..	..	..	48
Dhulia ..	..	..	3	50	..	53	..	..	..	53
Jalgaon ..	..	..	5	49	..	54	..	..	..	54
Bombay Division ..	..	..	67	286	5	353	..	..	..	353

State/Division/District	Hospitals			Dispensaries			Leprosy Centres			Total (Col. 2+3+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Ahmadnagar ..	..	..	6	14	1	20	..	..	..	20
Poona ..	..	..	22	6	1	28	..	..	..	28
Satara ..	..	..	6	31	9	37	..	..	..	37
Sangli ..	..	..	4	33	..	37	..	..	..	37
Sholapur ..	..	..	6	32	1	38	..	..	..	38
Kolhapur ..	..	..	8	52	2	60	..	..	..	60
Poona Division ..	..	..	52	168	14	220	..	..	..	220
Aurangabad ..	..	..	4	28	..	32	..	..	..	32
Parbhani ..	..	..	1	29	..	30	..	..	..	30
Bhir ..	..	..	2	21	4	23	..	..	..	23
Nanded ..	..	..	1	25	1	26	..	..	..	26
Osmanabad ..	..	..	2	29	2	31	..	..	..	31
Aurangabad Division ..	..	..	10	132	7	142	..	..	..	142
Buldhana ..	..	..	15	21	..	36	..	..	..	36
Akola ..	..	..	4	40	..	44	..	..	..	44
Amravati ..	..	..	14	32	1	46	..	..	..	46
Ycetmal ..	..	..	9	36	5	45	..	..	..	45
Wardha ..	..	..	4	10	..	14	..	..	..	14
Nagpur ..	..	..	16	99	7	115	..	..	..	115
Bhandara ..	..	..	7	36	1	43	..	..	..	43
Chanda ..	..	..	11	47	1	58	..	..	..	58
Nagpur Division ..	..	..	80	321	15	401	..	..	..	401
Maharashtra ..	..	..	209	907	41	1,116	..	..	..	1,116



MAP No. 26

INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION, 1964-65

The map shows the location of different types of Technical institutions such as Engineering colleges, Polytechnics, institutes giving architecture diplomas, technical high schools, Industrial training centres etc.

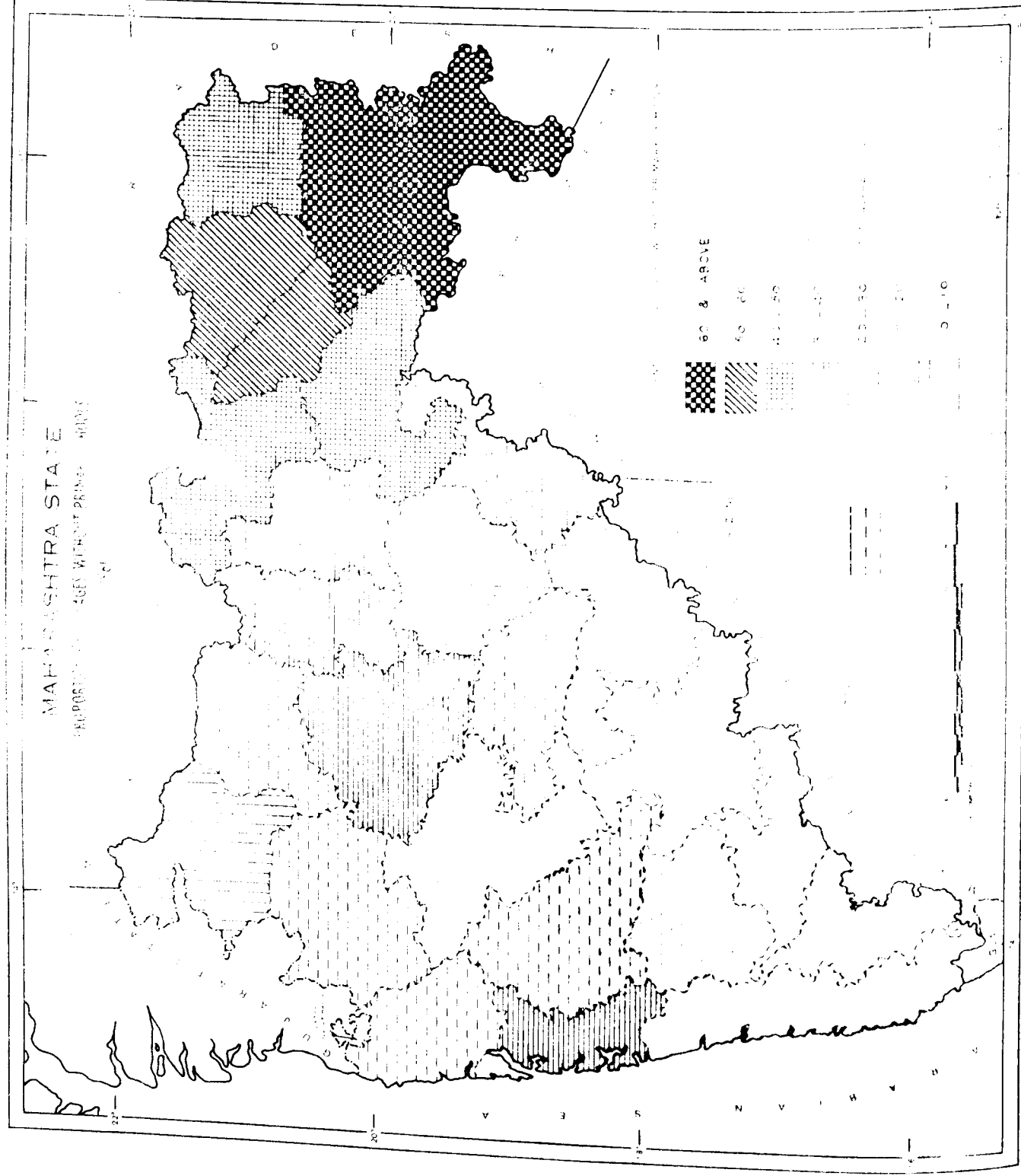
Greater Bombay has the highest number of Technical institutes in the State. The only one college of Architecture in the State is also located in Greater Bombay.

Poona division had 3 engineering colleges as compared to 2 in Bombay division (both are located in Greater Bombay), 2 in Nagpur division and one in Aurangabad division.

About Polytechnics, Bombay division had 8 out of which 5 were located in Greater Bombay, Poona division 6, Nagpur division 5 and Aurangabad division 3.

While Poona and Bombay divisions had 39 and 33 Technical high schools respectively, Nagpur and Aurangabad divisions had 6 and 3, respectively.

Regarding other technical institutions there were 5 institutes for Architecture diplomas, about 31 industrial training centres, 3 vocational high schools, 2 leather institutes, one institute of printing technology, one for catering technology and two other institutes.



MAP No. 27

PROPORTION OF VILLAGES WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 1961

Method

The map shows the percentages of villages without schools in different districts of the State. The percentage of number of villages without primary schools to the total inhabited villages in that particular district is worked out and the districtwise variations are shaded with different colours.

Analysis

Of the 35,851 inhabited villages in the State, nearly 29.44 per cent of the villages had no primary school facilities in 1961.

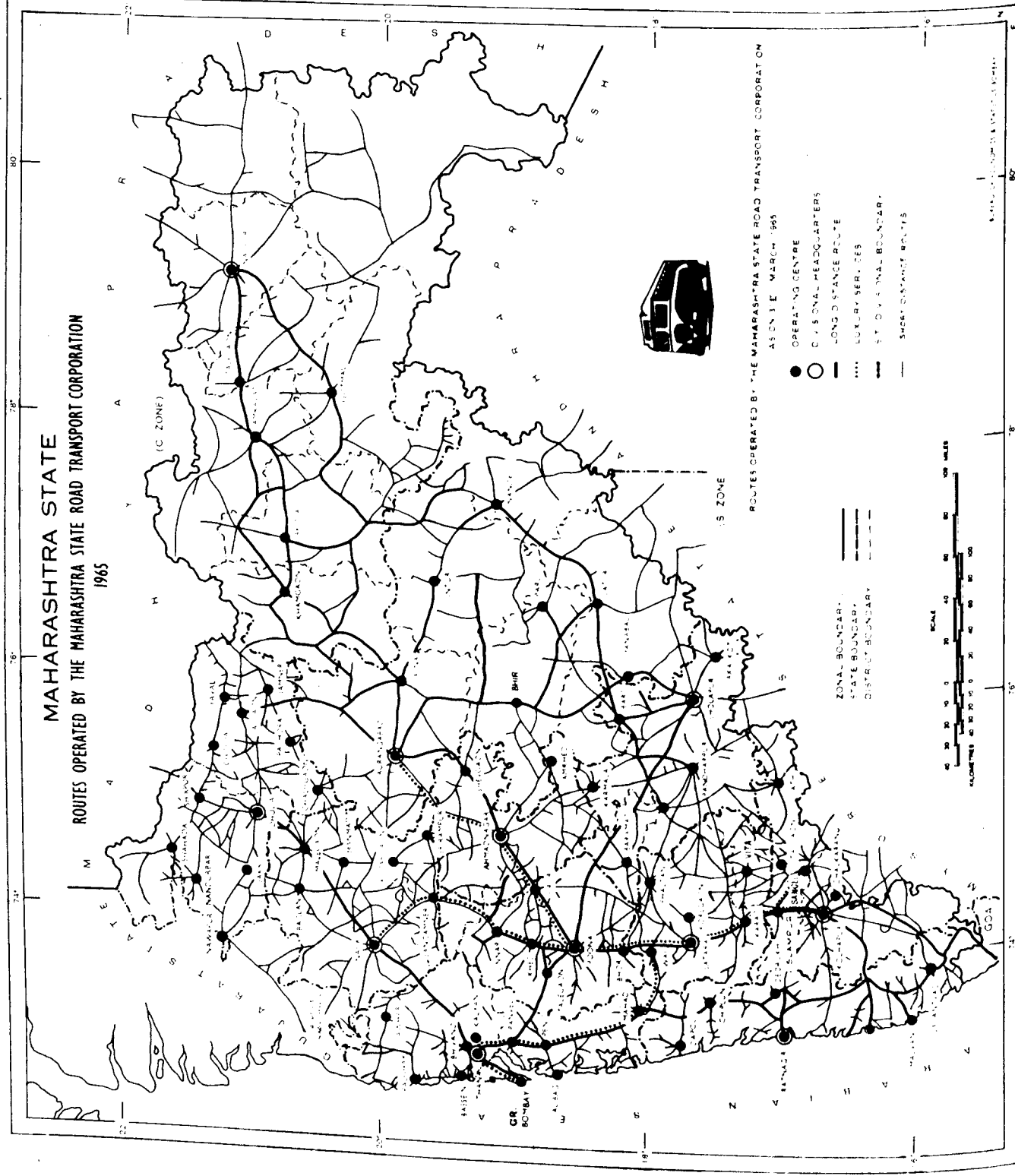
Among the divisions, Nagpur division had very poor primary school facilities as nearly 49 per cent of the villages were not having primary schools. Poona division was comparatively better served with school facilities in the State.

Among the districts, Chanda and Nagpur districts (where nearly 67 and 59 per cent of the total villages had no school facilities) were lagging much behind the other districts in the State. Sangli district was best served with school facilities in the State as compared to the other districts.

Column 3 in the table gives the percentage of villages without primary schools to the total number of inhabited villages for that district.

Serial No.	State/Division/District	Percentage	Serial No.	State/Division/District	Percentage
1	Greater Bombay	..	14	Aurangabad	..
2	Thana	..	15	Parbhani	..
3	Kolaba	..	16	Bhir	..
4	Ratnagiri	..	17	Nanded	..
5	Nasik	..	18	Osmanabad	..
6	Dhulia	..	19	Buldhana	..
7	Jalgaon	..	20	Akola	..
8	Ahmadnagar	..	21	Amravati	..
9	Poona	..	22	Ycetmal	..
10	Satara	..	23	Wardha	..
11	Sangli	..	24	Nagpur	..
12	Sholapur	..	25	Bhandara	..
13	Kolhapur	..	26	Chanda	..
	Poona Division	..		Nagpur Division	..
		6.38		Maharashtra	..
					29.44

Source—1961 Population Census.



MAP No. 28

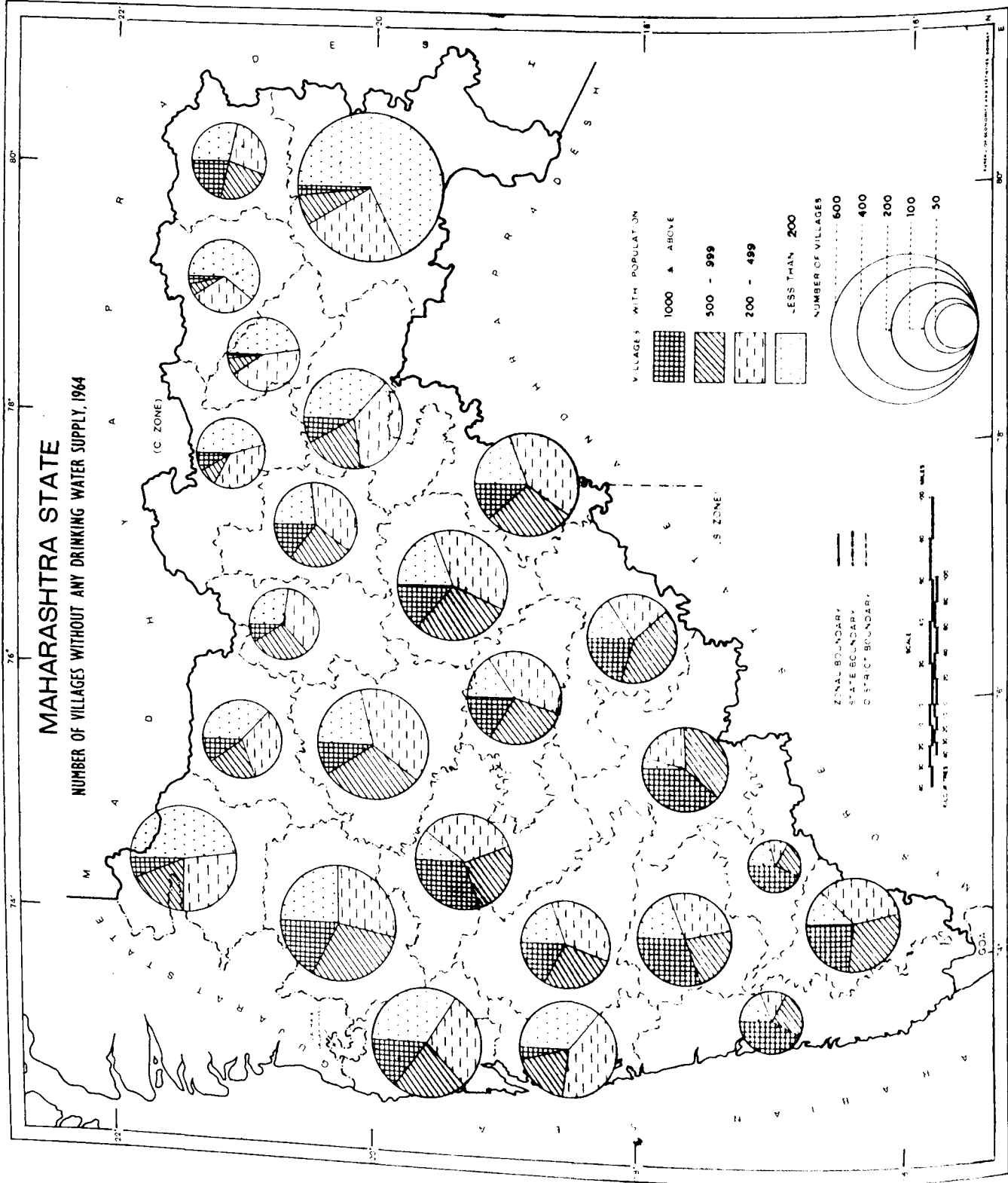
ROUTES OPERATED BY THE MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION, 1965

The map intends to show the routes operated by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation as on 31st March, 1965.

The total number of routes operated by the Corporation as on 31st March 1964 was 2,315 and it increased to 2,624 by 31st March 1965 showing a rise of 309 routes during the year 1964-65.

The scheme of nationalisation of passenger road transport was started in 1948 and at the end of Third Five-Year Plan, nationalisation was practically complete in Western Maharashtra, to the extent of 94 per cent in Marathwada and 56 per cent in Vidarbha.

Source—Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay.



MAP No. 29

NUMBER OF VILLAGES WITHOUT ANY DRINKING WATER SUPPLY, 1964

Method

The map indicates the number of villages without any drinking water supply and the population affected. In each district, circles are drawn proportionate to the total number of villages without any drinking water supply. Each circle is subdivided into 4 sectors proportionate to the number of villages without any drinking water supply with population (a) less than 200, (b) 200-499, (c) 500-999 and (d) 1,000 and above.

Analysis

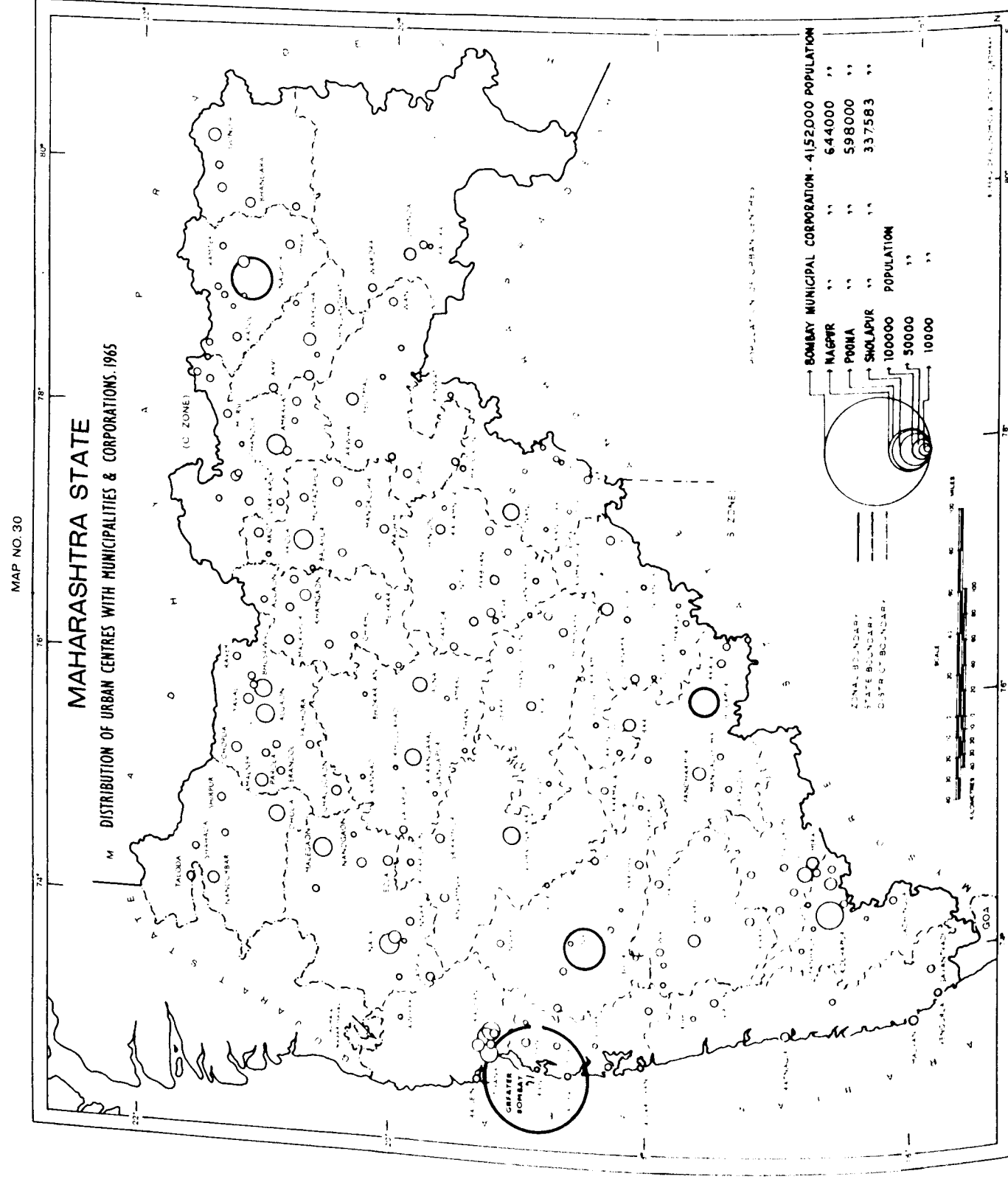
Out of 35,851 inhabited villages in the state 5,628 villages are without any drinking water supply and account for 16 per cent of the total inhabited villages. The proportion of villages without drinking water supply is as high as 22.38 per cent in Kolhapur, 21.63 per cent in Bhir, 21.09 per cent in Parbhani and 20.94 per cent in Chanda district. Percentage of villages without drinking water supply is lowest in Ratnagiri, Amravati and Nagpur districts.

Aurangabad division (19.16 per cent) records the highest proportion of villages without drinking water supply followed by Poona division (18.04 per cent), Bombay division (14.97 per cent) and Nagpur division (13.11 per cent).

Column 3 in the statement gives the percentage of villages without drinking water supply to the total number of inhabited villages in each district.

Serial No.	State/Division District	Percentage	Serial No.	State/Division District	Percentage
1	Greater Bombay	Urban area	14	Aurangabad	17.83
2	Thana	19.26	15	Parbhani	21.09
3	Kolaba	13.27	16	Bhir	21.63
4	Ratnagiri	6.66	17	Nanded	20.83
5	Nasik	19.43	18	Osmanabad	15.42
6	Dhulia	19.19	19	Aurangabad Division	19.16
7	Jalgaon	11.92	20	Buldhana	10.29
8	Ahmadnagar	14.97	21	Akola	12.00
9	Poona	18.59	22	Amravati	7.89
10	Satara	13.48	23	Ycimal	14.67
11	Sangli	20.52	24	Wardha	13.27
12	Sholapur	12.38	25	Nagpur	8.71
13	Kolhapur	19.66	26	Bhandara	10.77
	Poona Division	22.38		Chanda	20.94
		18.04		Nagpur Division	13.11
				Maharashtra	16.00

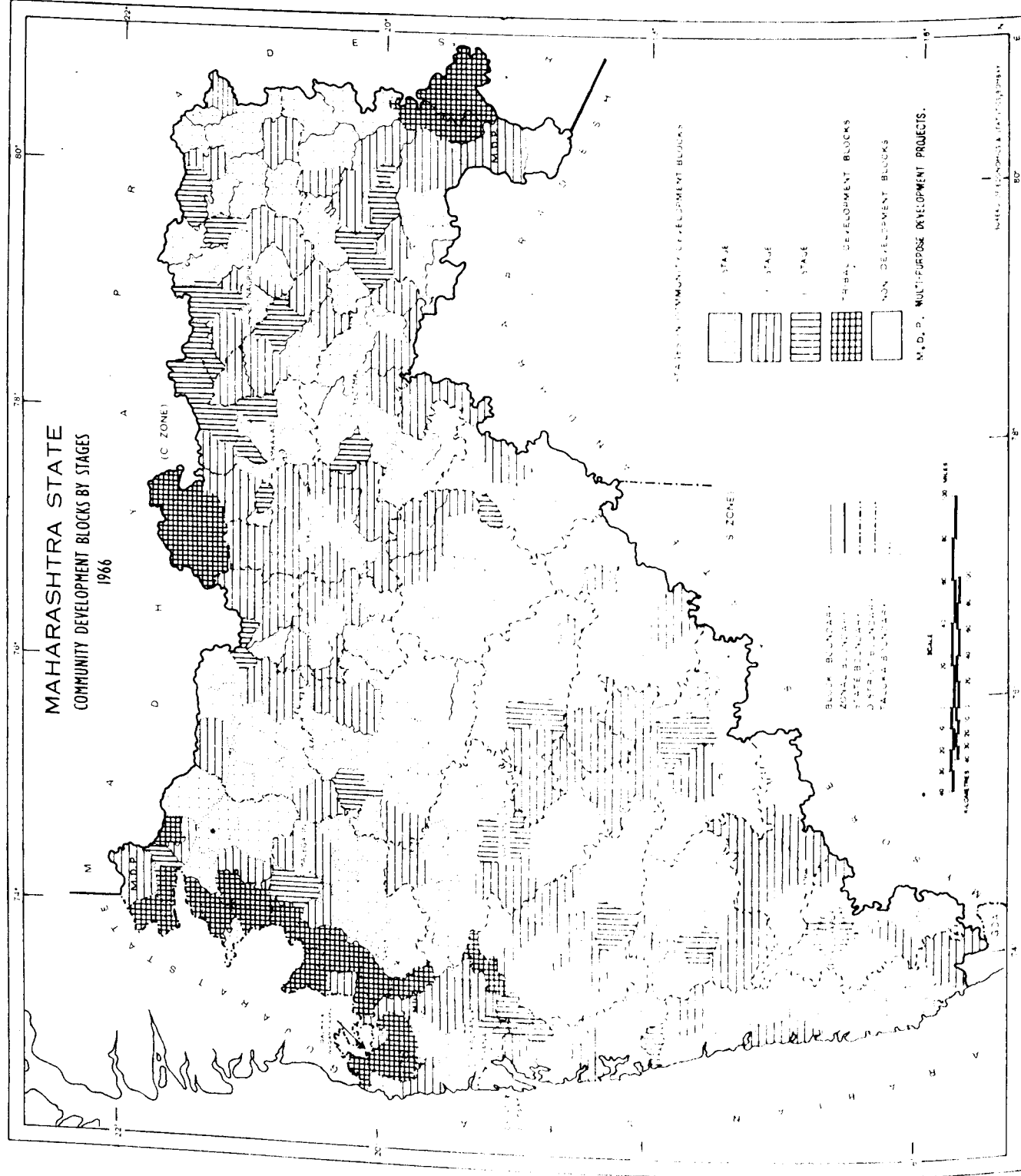
Source—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.



MAP No. 30

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN CENTRES WITH MUNICIPALITIES AND CORPORATIONS, 1965

The map gives a picture of distribution of urban centres with Municipalities and Corporations during 1965. The extent of urban population is indicated by circles of varying sizes corresponding to the size of the population of each Municipality and Corporation.



MAP No. 31

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS BY STAGES, 1966

This map is drawn to show the distribution of community development blocks at various stages as on 1st April 1964. The block boundaries are indicated by continuous line and block areas are hatched by different shades to represent the category of blocks such as stage I, stage II, stage III and Tribal development blocks.

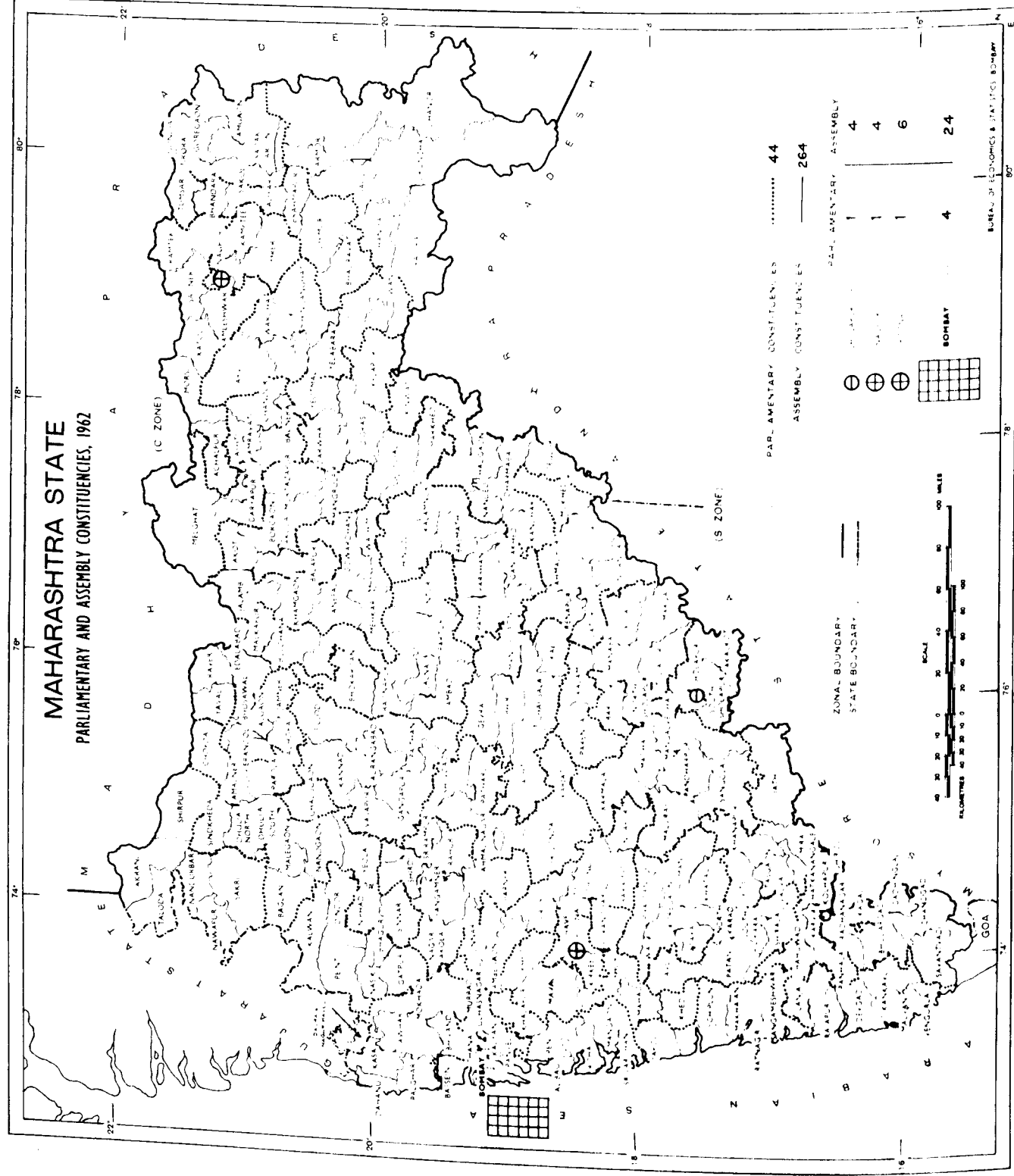
The Community Development programme in Maharashtra State was launched on 2nd October, 1952 for the betterment of socio-economic condition of the rural population. The programme was phased and by March 1962 it was extended to the entire state of Maharashtra.

The table in the last column gives the distribution of blocks in different districts of the state.

State/Division/District	Stage I including T. D. Blocks	Stage II including M. D. P.	Stage III	Total
Thana	..	12	4	17
Kolaba	..	9	3	15
Ratnagiri	..	11	3	15
Nasik	..	15	4	20
Dhulia	..	14	3	18
Jalgaon	..	8	4	13
Bombay Division..	..	69	21	98
Ahmadnagar	..	11	2	14
Poona	..	11	3	15

State/Division/District	Stage I including T. D. Blocks	Stage II including M. D. P.	Stage III	Total
Satara	..	6	4	11
Sangli	..	3	3	6
Sholapur	..	6	4	11
Kolhapur	..	8	2	12
Poona Division	..	45	6	69
Aurangabad	..	12	4	17
Parbhani	..	6	4	10
Bhir	..	5	3	9
Nanded	..	5	3	9
Osmanabad	..	9	5	14
Aurangabad Division	..	37	19	59
Buldhana	..	5	7	13
Akola	..	2	10	13
Amravati	..	6	3	14
Yeotmal	..	8	6	15
Wardha	..	2	3	7
Nagpur	..	5	6	13
Bhandara	..	9	3	13
Chanda	..	11	6	19
Nagpur Division	..	48	44	107
Maharashtra	..	199	102	333

Source—The Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.



MAP No. 32

PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES, 1962

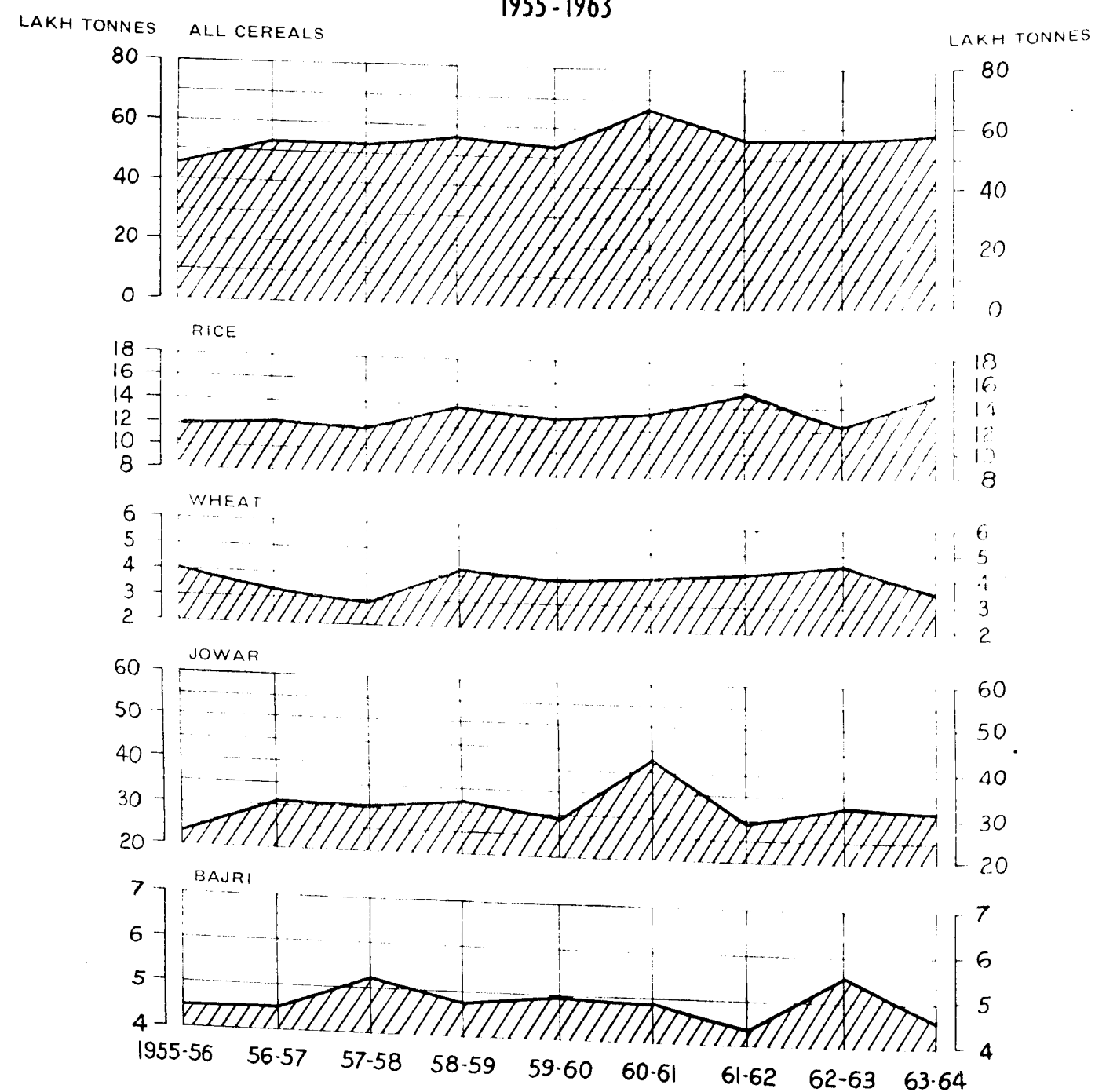
Method

The purpose of the map is to display the distribution of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies during 1962 in Maharashtra State. The Assembly Constituencies are shown by continuous line and Parliamentary Constituencies by dotted line. There were in all 264 Assembly Constituencies

and 44 Parliamentary Constituencies in the State in 1962. Bombay alone had 24 Assembly Constituencies and 4 Parliamentary Constituencies Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur towns had 1 Parliamentary Constituency each and 6, 4 and 4 Assembly Constituencies respectively.

MAHARASHTRA STATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1955-1963



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS BOMBAY

Cereals and pulses account for over 68 per cent of the cropped area in Maharashtra. The output of four cereals, jowar, rice, bajri and wheat, during 1955-63 is shown in these charts.

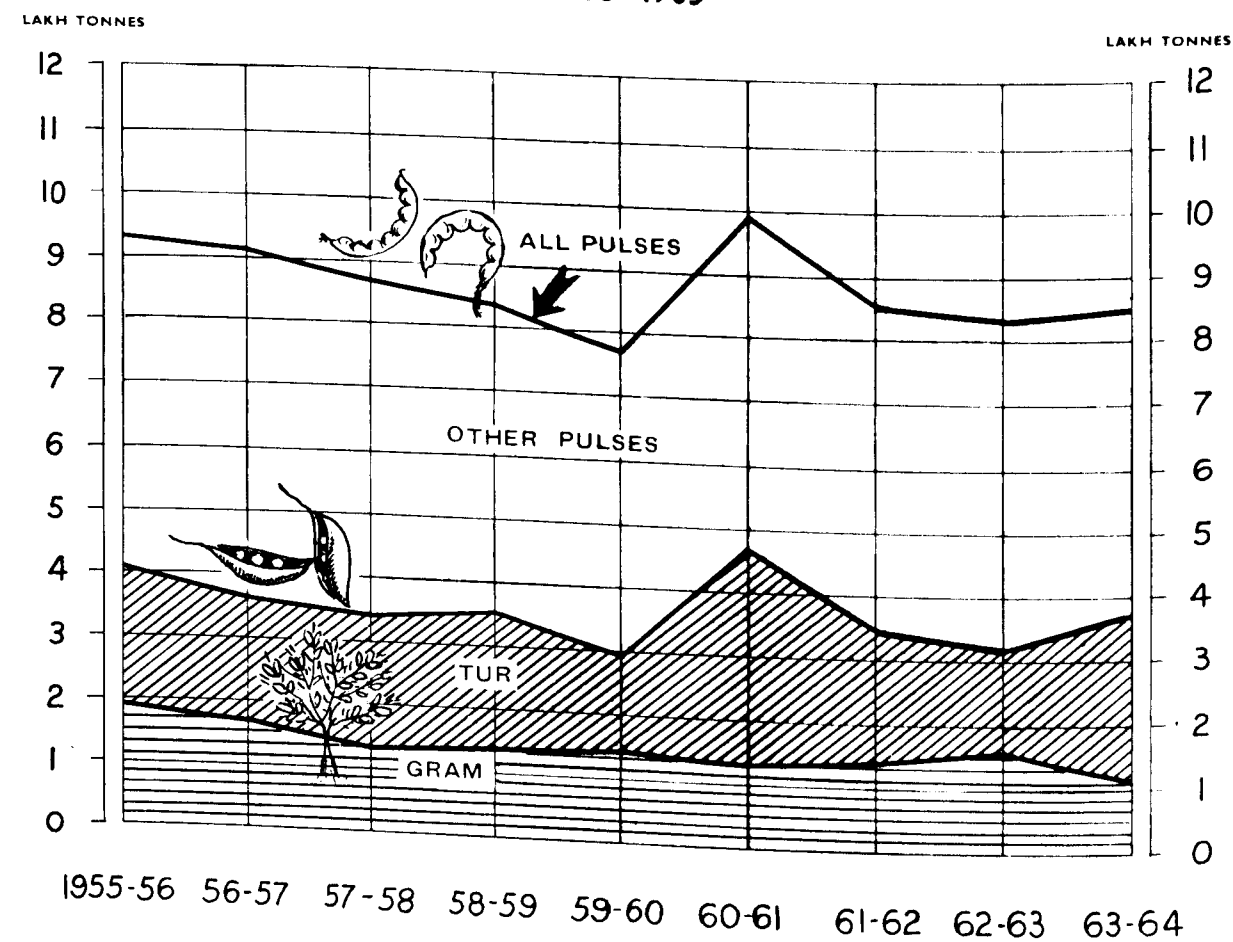
Nearly one-third of the cropped area is occupied by jowar. It takes up 48 per cent of the area under food-grains. A good year for Jowar (e.g. 1960-61) has

a marked effect on the State's cereal output. Bajra accounts for nearly 13 per cent of the area under food-grains and is the second most widely sown food crop. Rice dominates the coastal belt and the high rainfall region. Though third in area (10 per cent), it ranks second in production in Maharashtra. Seven per cent of the area under food-crops is given to wheat.

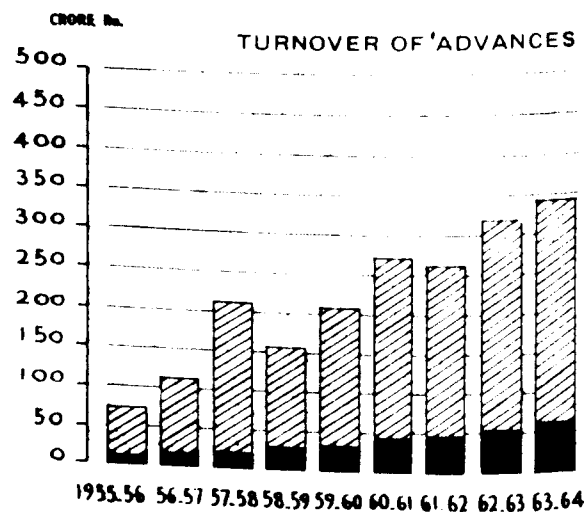
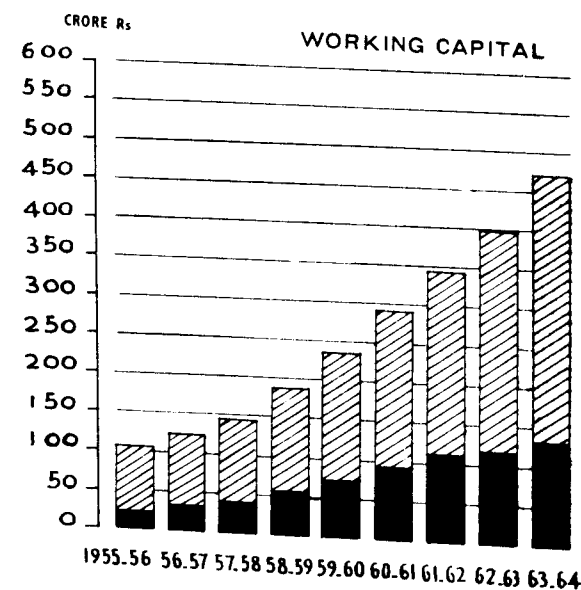
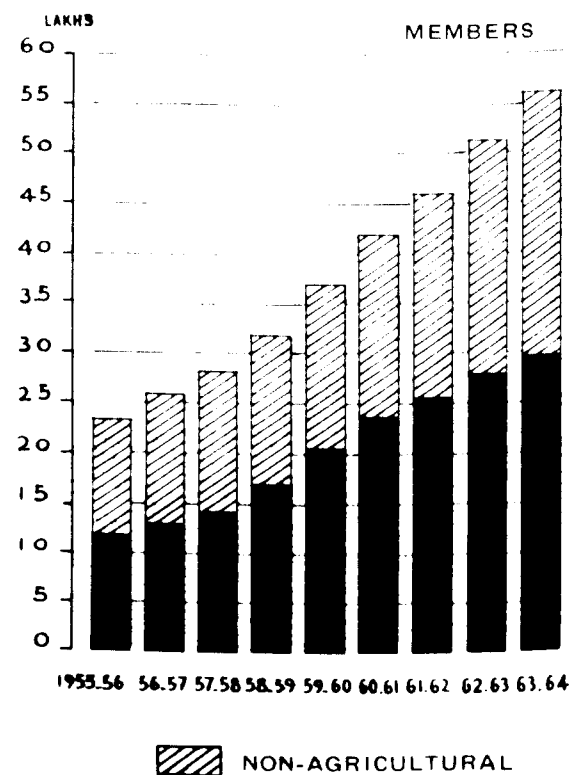
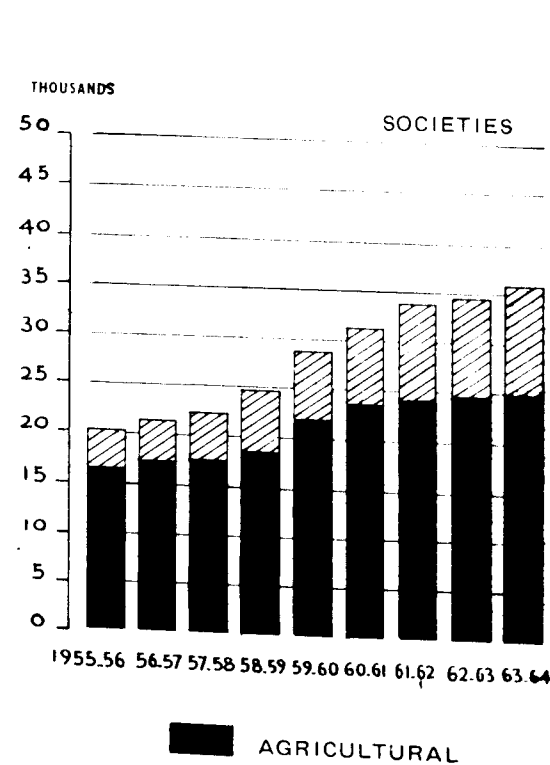
Of the total cropped area in the State, 12.5 per cent are under pulses. Pulses are generally grown as a second crop to jowar in Maharashtra. Tur, gram, mug (green gram) and udid (black gram) take up 70 per cent of the area under pulses.

The chart shows annual production figures for 1955-1963 in lakh tonnes.

MAHARASHTRA STATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PULSES 1955-1963



MAHARASHTRA STATE GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION



GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION

The steady progress of the co-operative movement in Maharashtra during 1955-64 is depicted by the four charts showing the growth in the number of co-operative societies, their membership, their working capital and the turnover of advances. The movement embraces both the agricultural and non-agricultural spheres. In 1963-64, there were 35,923 co-operative societies of all types with a working capital of nearly Rs. 490 crores. Primary societies had a membership of 5.46 million and covered 67 per cent of the State's population. Of these, some 20,000 were agricultural co-operative credit societies and nearly 2,000 were non-agricultural credit societies.

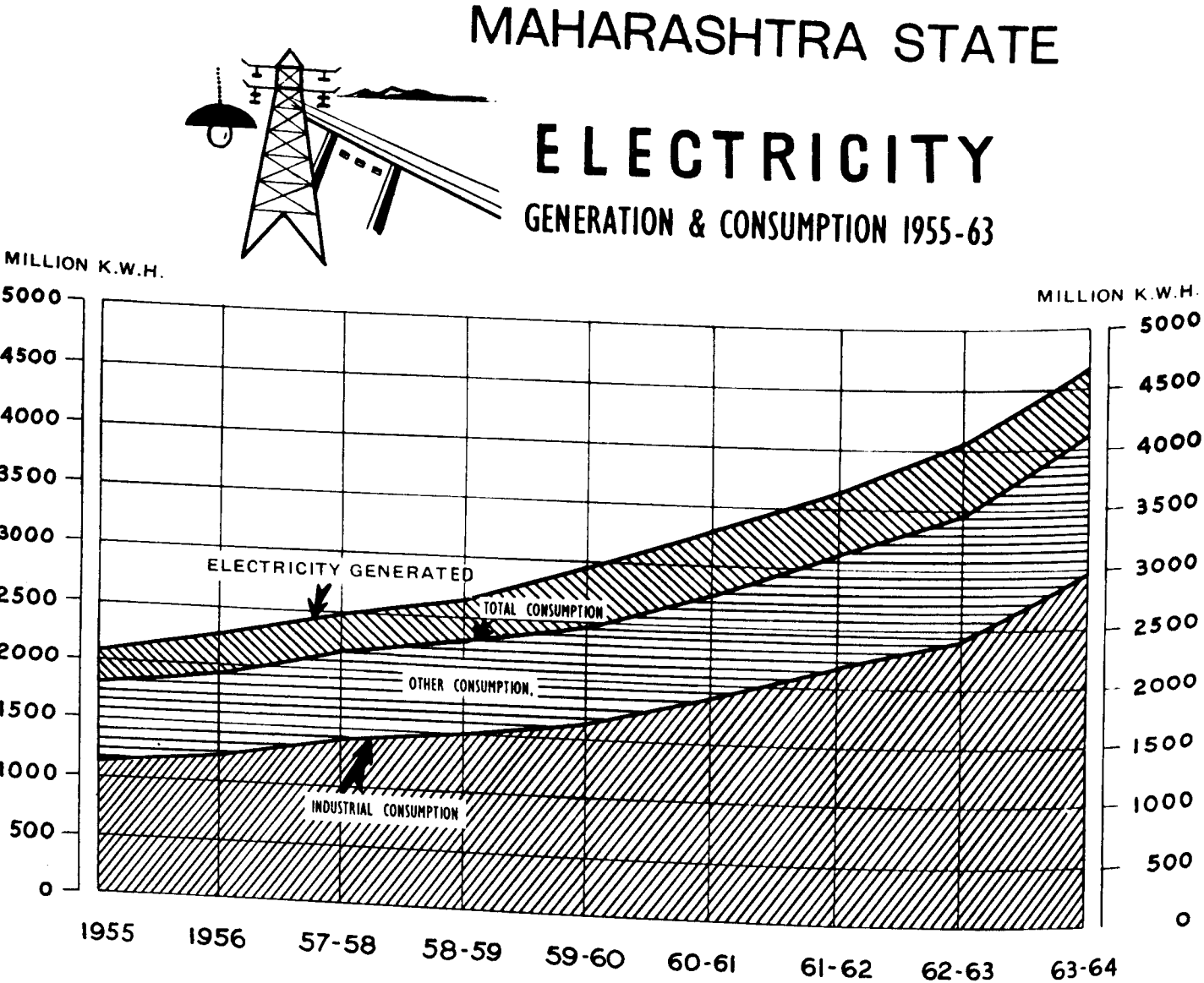
The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank is the oldest and strongest in the country. The central co-operative banks, one for each district except Greater Bombay, from the middle tier. Long-term agricultural credit is taken care of by the State co-operative land mortgage bank and primary land development banks in the districts.

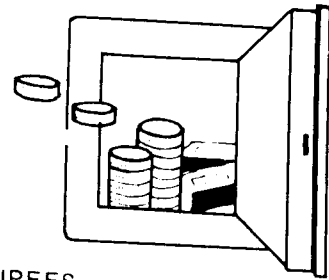
There are also co-operative societies for farming, sugar production, cotton ginning and other types of agricultural processing, for fisheries, for irrigation, for marketing, for spinning and weaving and industrial production, for forest produce, for housing, for forest labour, consumer co-operative stores, etc.

Maharashtra has hydro-electric, thermal and diesel generating units. Generating capacity rose from 340,000 kw at the beginning of the first five year plan (1951) to 760,000 kw at the end of the second five year plan (1961). It had crossed 13,00,000 kw at the end of the third five year plan. In that year (1966) the

State Electricity Board had 3,080 kv of major transmission lines.

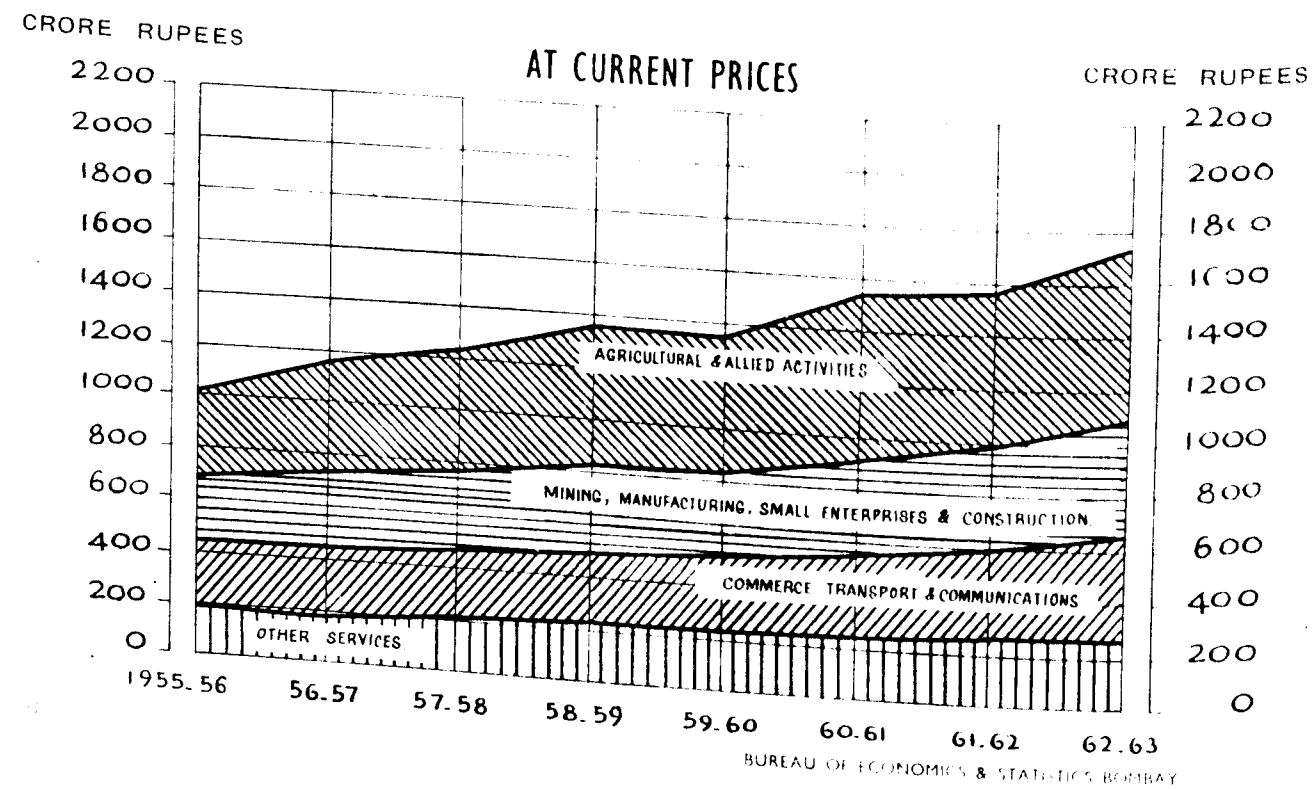
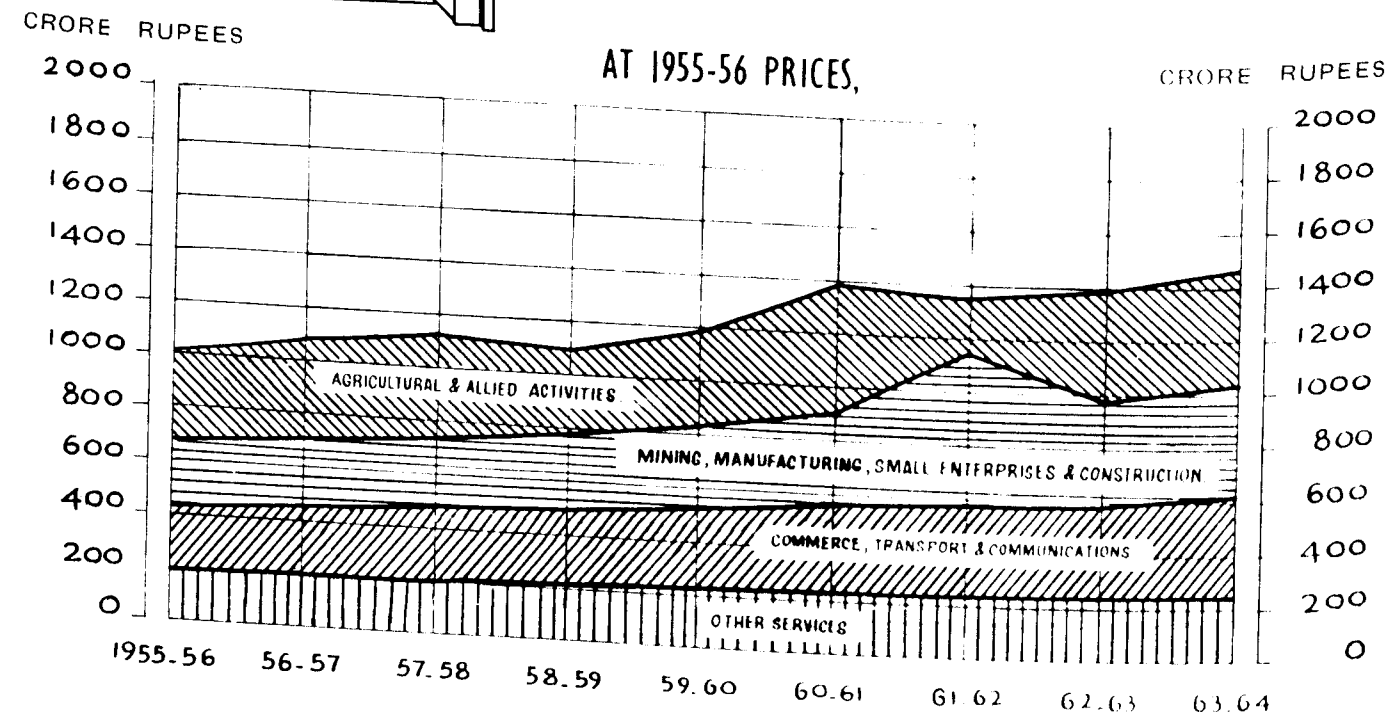
The share of power consumed by industries has been mounting steadily while "other consumption" has been fairly constant.





MAP NO. 37

STATE INCOME OF MAHARASHTRA

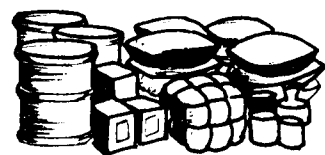


MAP No. 37

STATE INCOME

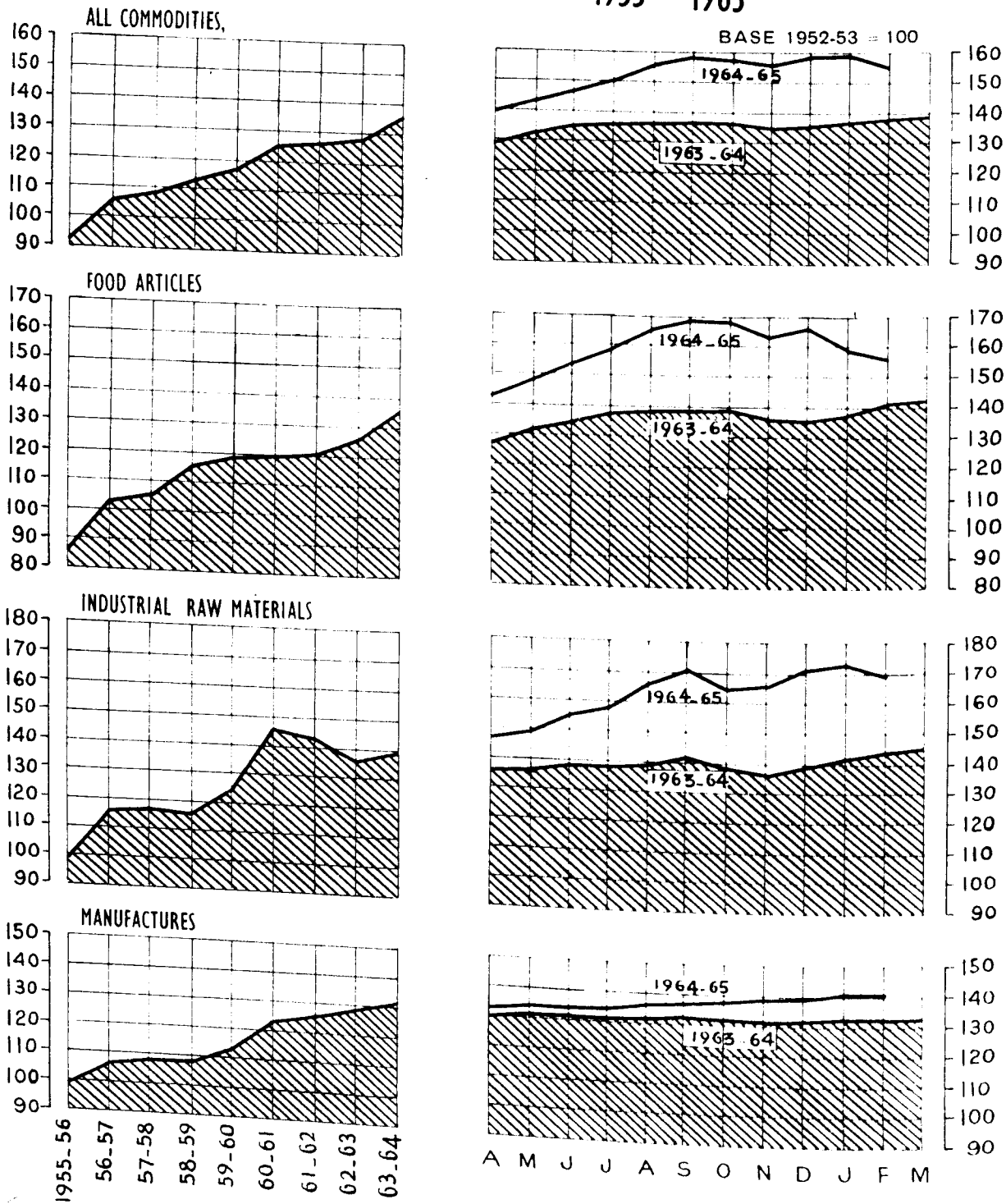
The predominantly agrarian character of Maharashtra's economy is reflected in the large slice of the State's income arising from agricultural and allied activities. While the State income at current prices

rose by nearly Rs. 800 crores during 1955-63, the rise was of the order of Rs. 400 crores only at constant (1955-56) prices. The contribution made to this by the price index is set out on the next page.



INDEX NOS. OF
WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA
1955 - 1963

The steady rise in the price index of 'all commodities' is matched by the curve for 'food articles'. The price line for 'industrial raw materials' is alone slightly irregular, with a peak in 1960-61 and a slight fall thereafter.



LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS
(as on 17th February 1964)

AGARTALA —Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales ... (Reg.)	8. International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
AGRA —	9. Navakarnataka Pubs. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle ... (Reg.)
1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi ... (Reg.)	BARHILLY Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Wadhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines ... (Reg.)	BARODA —
3. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra ... (Reg.)	1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura ... (Reg.)
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. ... (Reg.)	2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publisher and Sub-Agent ... (Reg.)
AHMADNAGAR —V. T. Jorakar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Peth ... (Reg.)	3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road ... (Reg.)
AHMEDABAD —	BEAWAR The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Store Ltd. ... (Reg.)
1. Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road. ... (Reg.)	BELGHARIA Gr. nithlok, Antiquarina Booksellers & Publi. (24-Parganas), 5/1, Anlica Mukherjee Road ... (Reg.)
2. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road. ... (Reg.)	BHAGALPUR Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Shing Road ... (Reg.)
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge ... (Reg.)	BHOPAL —
4. Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate ... (Reg.)	1. Superintendent, State Government Press ... (Reg.)
5. Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road ... (Reg.)	2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Building, Sultanpura Road ... (Reg.)
AJMER —	3. Dhire Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies ... (Reg.)
1. Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate ... (Reg.)	BHUBANESHWAR Ekamra Vaidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 ... (Reg.)
2. Rajputana Book House, Station Road ... (Reg.)	BIJAPUR Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shirashetti Chowk ... (Reg.)
3. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata ... (Reg.)	BIKANER Bhandari Bros. ... (Reg.)
4. Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road ... (Reg.)	BILASPUR Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar ... (Reg.)
5. Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road ... (Reg.)	BOMBAY —
ALIGARH —Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market ... (Reg.)	1. Director, Govt. Printing and Stationery, Netaji Subhash Road, Bombay-4 ... (Reg.)
ALLAHABAD —	2. Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
1. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U.P. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road ... (Reg.)	3. Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar ... (Reg.)
2. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road ... (Reg.)	4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. ... (Reg.)
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4. ... (Reg.)	5. Current Technical Literature Co., P. Ltd., India House, first Floor ... (Reg.)
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road. ... (Reg.)	6. International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
5. Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)	7. Lakshani Book Depot, Girgaum ... (Reg.)
6. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road ... (Reg.)	8. Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangadi, Kalbadevi ... (Reg.)
7. Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg ... (Reg.)	9. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road ... (Reg.)
8. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg ... (Reg.)	10. New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road ... (Reg.)
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A, Katra Road. ... (Reg.)	11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road ... (Reg.)
AMBALA —	12. Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaon Road, Near Princess Street ... (Reg.)
1. English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. ... (Reg.)	13. G. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road ... (Reg.)
2. Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. ... (Reg.)	14. Thacker and Co., Rampart Row ... (Reg.)
AMRITSAR —	15. N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street ... (Reg.)
1. The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh. ... (Reg.)	16. The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road. ... (Reg.)
2. S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi ... (Reg.)	17. P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhavan, Shivaji Park, Road No. 5. ... (Reg.)
3. Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi. ... (Reg.)	18. C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-D, Princess Street ... (Reg.)
ANAND —	19. Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar, Borivli. ... (Reg.)
1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road ... (Reg.)	
2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Sin. Road ... (Reg.)	
ASONSOL —D. N. ROY & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building ... (Reg.)	
BANGALORE —	
1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building ... (Reg.)	
2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Jaw Road. ... (Reg.)	
3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 ... (Reg.)	
4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road ... (Reg.)	
5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balapeth ... (Reg.)	
6. Makkla Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar. ... (Reg.)	
7. Maruti Book Depot, Avenue Road ... (Reg.)	

20. Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhash Road ... (Reg.)	DEHRA DUN —
21. Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road ... (Reg.)	1. Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road ... (Reg.)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road ... (Reg.)	2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar ... (Reg.)
23. Bombay National History Society, 91, Walke-shwar Road ... (Reg.)	3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala ... (Reg.)
24. Dowamadeo and Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate ... (Reg.)	4. Utam Pustak Bhandar, Pultan Bazar ... (Reg.)
25. Acian Training Co., 3, 10, the Mirabia, P. B. 1505 ... (Reg.)	DELHI —
CALCUTTA —	1. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate ... (Reg.)
1. Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane. ... (Reg.)	2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate ... (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta and Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street. ... (Reg.)	3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate ... (Reg.)
3. Hindu Library, 99, Bolaram De Street ... (Reg.)	4. Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market ... (Reg.)
4. S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street ... (Reg.)	5. Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies), P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chama-lian Road ... (Reg.)
5. M. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street ... (Reg.)	6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 ... (Reg.)
6. W. Newman and Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street ... (Reg.)	7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj ... (Reg.)
7. Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street ... (Reg.)	8. Metropolitan Book Co., I, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
8. R. Chambrary and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road, Extension ... (Reg.)	9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi ... (Reg.)
9. S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., I. C. College Square ... (Reg.)	10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak ... (Reg.)
10. Thacker Spink and Co., (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East ... (Reg.)	11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj ... (Reg.)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akkar Lane ... (Reg.)	12. All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar ... (Reg.)
12. K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta 19 ... (Reg.)	13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market ... (Reg.)
13. Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Mukhtaram Babu Street ... (Reg.)	14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar ... (Reg.)
14. Universal Book Dist. 8-2, Hasting Street ... (Reg.)	15. Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran ... (Reg.)
15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre. ... (Reg.)	16. Sumar Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines ... (Reg.)
16. Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street ... (Reg.)	17. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg ... (Reg.)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street ... (Reg.)	18. B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawan (Chowri Bazar) ... (Reg.)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road ... (Reg.)	19. Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
19. Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)	20. Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak ... (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) ... (Reg.)	21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market. ... (Reg.)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road. ... (Reg.)	22. Tech. & Commercial Co., 75, Gokhale Market. ... (Reg.)
22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah ... (Reg.)	23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate ... (Reg.)
23. Indian Book-Dist. Co., 65/12, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)	24. G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar ... (Reg.)
CALICUT —Touring Book Stall ... (Reg.)	25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate ... (Reg.)
CHANDIGARH —	26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.), P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
1. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab ... (Reg.)	27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak ... (Reg.)
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 ... (Reg.)	28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Book-sellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak. ... (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22. ... (Reg.)	29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial and Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura ... (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22D ... (Reg.)	30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5-A/10, Ansari Road ... (Reg.)
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22D ... (Reg.)	DHANBAD —
6. Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22B ... (Reg.)	1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines ... (Reg.)
7. Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 ... (Reg.)	2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 ... (Reg.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22B ... (Reg.)	DHARWAR —
CHHINDWARA —The Verma Book Depot ... (Reg.)	1. The Agricultural College, Consumers' Co-op. Society ... (Reg.)
COCHIN —Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarkav Road ... (Reg.)	2. Rameshaya Book Depot, Subhash Road ... (Reg.)
CUTTACK —	3. Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers ... (Reg.)
1. Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. ... (Reg.)	ERNAKULAM —
2. Cuttack Law Times ... (Reg.)	1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road ... (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P. B. 35. ... (Reg.)	2. South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Journal. ... (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag ... (Reg.)	FEROZEPUR —English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road ... (Reg.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar ... (Reg.)	GAUHATI —Mokshada Pustakalaya ... (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budh Marg ... (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency ... (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road ... (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. ... (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta ... (Reg.)

GWALIOR—

1. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, M. B. ... (Reg.)
2. Loyal Book Depot, Patnakar Bazar, Lashkar. ... (Reg.)
3. M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar ... (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road ... (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—

1. Director, Govt. Press ... (Reg.)
2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapur ... (Reg.)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd. ... (Rest.)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar ... (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons, Bookseller ... (Rest.)

INDORE—

1. Wadhawa & Co., 50, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar ... (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura ... (Rest.)
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace ... (Rest.)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar ... (Rest.)

JABALPUR—

1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj ... (Reg.)
2. National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg ... (Reg.)

JAIPUR—

1. Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan ... (Reg.)
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema ... (Reg.)
3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar ... (Reg.)
4. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway ... (Reg.)
5. Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar ... (Rest.)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta ... (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta ... (Rest.)
8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23 ... (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar ... (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR—

1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 ... (Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih ... (Reg.)
3. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market ... (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot ... (Rest.)

JHUNJHNU—

1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand ... (Rest.)
2. Kapram Prakashan, 1/90, Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg ... (R)

JODHPUR—

1. Dwarka Das Rath, Wholesale Books and News Agents ... (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate Bazar ... (Reg.)
3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar ... (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—

1. Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate ... (Rest.)
2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala ... (Reg.)
3. University Publishers, Railway Road ... (Rest.)

KANPUR—

1. Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall ... (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park ... (Reg.)
3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall ... (Reg.)
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk. ... (Reg.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasa-puram ... (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dist. Hazaribagh ... (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road ... (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot ... (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) ... (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—

1. Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot). ... (Reg.)
2. Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 ... (Reg.)
5. Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road ... (Reg.)
7. Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106-B, Sadar Bazar ... (Rest.)
8. Aquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road. ... (Rest.)
9. Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park ... (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—

1. Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road ... (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar ... (Rest.)
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street ... (Rest.)

MADRAS—

1. Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road ... (Reg.)
2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Emgore ... (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane ... (Reg.)
4. K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384 ... (Reg.)
5. Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane ... (Reg.)
6. P. Vardachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street, Triplicane ... (Reg.)
7. Palani Parthuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane ... (Reg.)
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road ... (Rest.)
9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road ... (Rest.)

MADURAI—

1. Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street ... (Reg.)
2. Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street ... (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons ... (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 ... (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak ... (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat ... (Rest.)

MEERUT—

1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road ... (Reg.)
3. Loan Book Depot, Chippi Tank ... (Reg.)
4. Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank ... (Rest.)
5. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents ... (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building. ... (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—

1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal ... (Rest.)
2. Hind Traders ... (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

1. Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi ... (Rest.)
2. B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupara ... (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—

1. Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate ... (Reg.)
2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road. ... (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot ... (Rest.)

MYSORE—

1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statute Circle ... (Reg.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace ... (Reg.)
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram, ... (Rest.)
4. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building. ... (Rest.)
5. Indian Mercantile Corporation Toy Palace, Ramvilas ... (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Desai, Station Road ... (Rest.)

NAGPUR—

1. Manager, Govt. Press & Book Depot ... (Reg.)
2. Western Book Depot, Residency Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House ... (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar ... (Rest.)

NANDED—

1. Book Centre, College, Law, General Books, Station Road ... (Rest.)
2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 ... (Rest.)
3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad ... (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—

1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
2. Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
3. Central News Agency, 23/190, Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
4. Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj ... (Reg.)
5. English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. O. B. 328 ... (Reg.)
6. Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market ... (Reg.)
7. Jain Book Agency Co., Prem House, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
8. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House, Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
9. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place. ... (Reg.)
10. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus. ... (Reg.)
11. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
12. Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh ... (Reg.)
13. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar ... (Reg.)
14. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Hardinge Road. ... (Reg.)
15. The Secretary, Indian Met Society, Lodi Road. ... (Reg.)
16. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelties, P. B. 96, Connaught Place. ... (Reg.)
17. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji ... (Rest.)
18. Laxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath ... (Rest.)
19. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath ... (Rest.)
20. People Publishing House (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road ... (Reg.)
21. R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh ... (Rest.)
22. Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Mot Nagari. ... (Rest.)
23. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar ... (Rest.)
24. Sarvodaya Service, 66/A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 ... (Rest.)
25. H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 ... (Rest.)
26. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road ... (Rest.)

28. Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave ... (Rest.)
29. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura ... (Rest.)
30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony ... (Rest.)

PANJIM—

1. Singhals Book House, P. O. B. 70, Near the Church ... (Rest.)
2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhound, Booksellers, 5-7, Rau, 2 Ide Jameria ... (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar ... (Rest.)

PATIALA—

1. Supdt., Bhupendra State Press ... (Reg.)
2. Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar ... (Reg.)

PATNA—

1. Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar) ... (Reg.)
2. J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli, Raghunath Bhawan ... (Reg.)
3. Luxkmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli ... (Reg.)
4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore ... (Reg.)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta ... (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Manram Punetha & Sons ... (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplix ... (R.)

POONA—

1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana ... (Reg.)
2. Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
3. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana. ... (Reg.)
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk ... (Reg.)
5. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar ... (Rest.)

UDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road ... (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents ... (Reg.)

RANCHI—

1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar ... (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt., Govt. State Emperium. V. P. ... (Rest.)

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review ... (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road ... (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street ... (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti ... (Rest.)

SIMLA—

1. Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt. ... (Reg.)
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall ... (Reg.)
3. The New Book Depot, 79 The Mall ... (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) ... (Rest.)

SHILONG—

1. The Officer-in-charge, Assam Govt., B.D. ... (Rest.)
2. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 ... (Reg.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency ... (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road ... (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road ... (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

1. Kalpana Publisher, ... (Reg.)
2. So. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road ... (Reg.)
3. Palaniappa Bros. ... (Reg.)

TRIVANDRUM

1. International Book Depot, Main Road ... (Reg.)
 2. Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 ... (Rest.)
- TUTUCORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road ... (Rest.)

UDAIPOUR

1. Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole ... (Rest.)
2. Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal Consumers Co-op. Society Ltd. ... (Rest.)

- UJJAIN—Menak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate ... (Rest.)

VARANASI

1. Students Friends & Co., Lanka ... (Rest.)
 2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8 ... (Reg.)
 3. Globe Book Centre ... (Rest.)
 4. Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka ... (Reg.)
 5. B. H. U. Book Depot ... (Rest.)
- VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers ... (Reg.)

- VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Government ... (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM

1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building ... (Reg.)
2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Secy., Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. ... (Rest.)

- VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. ... (Rest.)

- WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market ... (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Jarpath, Opp-India Coffee House, New Delhi.
2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W.C. 2.

Railway Bookstall holders

1. S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
2. Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner.
3. Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
4. M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi.

Foreign

1. S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal).
2. S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fitzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgatan-2, Box 1656, Stockholm 16 (Sweden).
3. Reseund Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gatenburgstr. 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart (Germany West).
4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam, 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY.
5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).

On S. and R. Basis

1. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum.

3. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.
4. The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
5. The O. I/C, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
6. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
7. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiadi (Gujarat).
8. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
9. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot.
10. The O. I/C, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranhi.
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat.
12. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-I.
13. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
14. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.
15. Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
16. Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
17. Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
18. Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-I.
19. Registrar of Companies, Raj & Ajmer, Shri Kanta Prasad House, 1st Floor, "C" Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
20. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras.
21. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Building, P. B. 331, Kanpur.
22. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.
23. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
24. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.
25. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
26. Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chand, Cuttack.
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
29. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.
30. The O. I/C, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
31. O. I/C, S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda.
32. O. I/C, S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabahuria, 24-Parganas.
33. O. I/C, S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur.
34. O. I/C, S. I. S. I. Chronotanning Extension Centre, Tanager 33, North Topia Road, Calcutta-46.
35. O. I/C, S. I. S. I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta.
36. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad.
37. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Dist. (A.P.).
38. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
39. Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I. C/o. Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim.
40. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
41. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morn.
42. The O. I/C, State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
44. The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhan Sabha (P. B. 271), Bangalore.